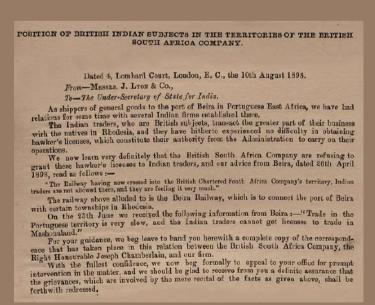
PANEL 5

Instructions for W. M. COLLINS, Esquire, Agent for the Natal Government, for the introduction of Coolies from India." EXPRACTS. Para. 6.—It is proposed that the Coolies now demanded should be engaged and shipped to this Colony under your own superintendence, but for the future it is considered it will be best to obtain them through a respectable Mercantile Firm or Agency, such Firm or Agency to be approved of by the Government of Madras. It is expected the Government will readily acquiesce in this arrangement, considering that the future and annual supply required by this Colony will most probably be small. You will therefore take such steps as may be necessary for completing this arrangement, entering for this purpose into communication with the local Government. 7. It is considered that you will find no difficulty in obtaining the number of Coolies required from the Madras Presidency, should the contrary, however, prove to be the case, it will be your duty to proceed to such other Presidency as may be most suitable. 8. It is also believed that the future annual supply may be drawn from Madras; but should you be of opinion, on a fuller acquaintance with facts, that there is any doubt on this subject, you must, prior to quitting India, enter into arrangements with an Agency at one or both of the other Presidencies, similar to those you have been directed to make with as Agency in Madras. You must bear in mind, however, that all such arrangements can only be satisfactorily completed under the cognizance of the Government of India. In the carrying out of these measures, I cannot furnish you with detailed instructions but I rely with confidence on your zeal and discretion. 23. Should any circumstances arise not contemplated or provided for by these Instructions, you are authorized to take action thereon, holding yourself responsible for due discretion to this Government. GOVERNMENT HOUSE, NATAL. The 7th March 1860. (True Extract) (Signed) J. G. REDDIE. Master Attendant. Exd.-U. A. Lawlor

Emigration of Indian Laborers



Denial of hawker's licenses to Indian traders in Portuguese East Africa (now Republic of Mozambique), 1898

अफ्रीकाकेसत्याग्रही Satyagrahi of Africa

On 7th March 1860, the Natal Government issued instructions to William Collins, the appointed agent for the recruitment of Indian coolies (indentured labourers) for the colony. The instructions outlined that the coolies should be engaged and shipped under Collins' supervision, but future recruitment would ideally be managed through a respectable mercantile firm or agency, approved by the Government of Madras. Collins was tasked with ensuring a steady supply of coolies, either from Madras or, if necessary, other Indian presidencies. The Government emphasized that all arrangements must be conducted under the oversight of the Government of India, and Collins was granted the discretion to take appropriate actions if unforeseen circumstances arose during the recruitment process. This document highlights the early efforts to establish a systematic approach to bringing Indian labourerss to Natal, a key part of the colonial economy at the time.

On 28th February 1910, the Governor of Natal sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing local press commentary regarding the Indian Government's stance on emigration. The Governor clarified that the Indian Government's resolution to stop the further emigration of indentured Indians to Natal, along with Lord Morley's sanction to promote legislation, was not an immediate prohibition

Annex 1.

Telegram from the Governor of Natal, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received, Colonial Office, 1-5 P.M., 28th February 1910.)

28th February. No. 1.

HAVING regard to comment of collective local press, should be glad to be able to inform Ministers that statement* by Mr. Maxwell, Secretary for Commerce, that the Indian Government accepted the resolution before the Legislative Council of India to the effect that the Government should stop further emigration of indentured Indians to Natal, and that Lord Morley's sanction to promote legislation to prohibit emigration had been obtained, is only to give Government of India the statutory power to prohibit emigration should Union Government not treat the matter sympathetically. This is in view of assurance contained in enclosure to your Despatch No. 35, 29th January.—Methuen.

British Indian Government's decision to halt indentured Indian emigration to Natal, 1910

On 28th February 1910, the Governor of Natal sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing local press commentary regarding the Indian Government's stance on emigration. The Governor clarified that the Indian Government's resolution to stop the further emigration of indentured Indians to Natal, along with Lord Morley's sanction to promote legislation, was not an immediate prohibition.

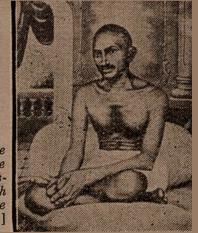
THE STORY

My Experiments with Truth

- BV

MAHATMA GANDHI.

[Further glimpses into the life of the Phoenix Settlement are given in the chapters that follow. Mr. Gandhi describes the simple, yet hardy life of the cosmopolitan household in Johannesburg. Then we have an account of his experiments in earth and water cure and his views on education, particularly the education of his own children.—Editor, Indian Review.]



Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography, The Story of My Experiments with Truth, about birth of his philosophy of Satyagraha, 1927 The Story of My Experiments with Truth is Mahatma Gandhi's powerful autobiography that offers deep insights into his intellectual, political, and spiritual evolution. Written between 1925 and 1929, it chronicles his early life, his outrage against racial injustice in South Africa, and the birth of his philosophy of Satyagraha. The book delves into his participation in the Champaran and Kheda Satyagrahas, his leadership in the Non-Cooperation Movement, and his tireless efforts towards social reform, austerity, and unity for India's struggle for Swaraj. As the editor of the Indian Review highlighted, it provides a glimpse into Gandhi's simple yet resilient life in Johannesburg, offering readers a window into the development of one of history's most influential leaders. Gandhi's autobiography continues to inspire generations, making it a timeless monument in world literature.

Mr. Gandhi on S. African Situation In the course of a statement of his views regarding the Anti-Asiatic movement in South Africa and especially the Class Areas Bill, Mr. Gandhi writes :-

Unlike the Natal Municipal Franchise Bill. which happily the Union Governor-General has in effect vetoed and which applied only to Natal, the Class Areas Bill is designed to apply to all the poor provinces. It enables the Government to segregate all the domiciled Indians and other Asiatics alike for residence and trade. It is, therefore, an extention, in a modified manner, of the location system devised as early as 1885 by the late Transvaal Government * * *

Finally let it be remembered that, when Indian emigration to South Africa was restricted, the fear of the Europeans was expressed to be that

South Africa might be swamped by Indian millions. All the South African statesmen then used to say that South Africa could easily digest a small Indian population and could even give it a liberal treatment, but that the European settlers could never rest content so long as the possibility of swamping remained. Now that the so-called fear of swamping has been removed practically since 1897, the cry is raised for segregations, and if that is accomplished, the next step will be compulsory repatriation, if the segregated Indians do not voluntarily retire. The fact is that the more accommodating the European settlers of South Africa find the Imperial trustees to be, the more grasping they become in their anti Asiatic

Indians Outside India in February 1924 issue of Indian Review:

In a statement addressing the Anti-Asiatic movement in South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi criticised the Class Areas Bill, which sought to segregate Indians and other Asiatics in terms of residence and trade across South Africa. Gandhi points out that unlike the earlier Natal Municipal Franchise Bill, which only applied to Natal and was vetoed by the Union Governor-General, the Class Areas Bill was designed to apply nationwide, extending the discriminatory policies that had been in place since the Transvaal Government's location system of 1885. Gandhi reflects on the shifting justifications of European settlers in South Africa, from fears of being swamped by Indian immigrants to demanding segregation and, eventually, compulsory repatriation.

Mahatma Gandhi's views on Class Areas Bill in Indians Outside India, 1924

India and South Africa

BY MR P. KODANDA RAO. Editor, " The Servant of India".

FME rasults of the second Rount Table Coanference between the Governments of Iadia and ference between the Governments of Iadia and it is the Gett week of Pebrunay in Cape Twen have been amoreoused. It will be interesting to recall the electroneance of the Union of South Africa coandadok in the Gett week of Pebrunay in Cape Twen have been amoreoused. It will be interesting to interesting to recall the electroneance of the Union to assess, as it were, the results in the light of assembly which took awidence and denited a guestion of the Gape Town Agreement was due for the Gape Town Agreement was due for region at the end of its five years' until in Ianay 1932. The Transval Bill was introduced in the Union Parliament in 1830 but at the last assess of the Government in 1830 but at the bistance of the Government in 1830 but at the bistance of the Government in 1830 but at the bistance of the Government of India, its coanfect of the Indian reduce, this was the deadlifiest clause in the bill, for it meant the reination of the last recent by the Government. From the tiented of the Indian reduced, this was the deadlifiest clause in the bill, for it meant the reination of the second of the Indian reduced the reination of the latter of the Indian reduced the reination of the Indian reduced the reduced t

January 1932. The Transval Bill was introduced in Linon Parliment in 1930 but a the instance of the Government of India, its one islandion was postpound pauling its examination at the Cantercore.

The Transval Bill, on account of the innection of its previsions, may be considered first. It will be recalled that, according to the lieuter of the law, Indians are prohibited from soming, occupying, and in consequence trailing on land in the gold-bearing area in the Transval which is the most promising field to business. Some Indians have circumvented the longing prohibition against conspalion was openly richard by the past Government was openly richard by the past Government were lax in enforcing the law, Indians with the knowledge of the public authorise. promises. For four of being accused of having was in conformity with the intentions of the

Inflians with the knowledge of the public authoridies. The situation was reviewed in 1219, and about and grouse if they are new visited
the illegalistic as on the 1st May of that year
were legalised. Since then many Lalians have
tested for our reason or other the protection gives
in 1915, and others have violated the law again
with the require than in 1200 there were several
handred Indian tradem in illegal occupation of

'The Second Round Table Conference of 1932, held in Cape Town, focused on two significant issues: the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 and the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure of 1930. The Transvaal Bill, a key point of discussion, aimed to restrict Indians from owning, occupying, or trading land in Transvaal's gold-bearing areas—regions with immense economic potential. While some Indians managed to circumvent the law through legal loopholes, others openly defied it. By 1929, hundreds of Indians were in illegal possession of land, prompting the Johannesburg Municipality to refuse to renew their trading licenses. The government responded with a bill requiring them to vacate these premises and relocate to segregated areas, devastating many Indian businesses. This legislation represented a significant blow to the Indian community in South Africa, marking a turbulent chapter in the struggle for rights and equality.

Outcomes of Second Round Table Conference in the form of Cape Town Agreement and the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure, 1932