MANDELA GANDHI
A legacy of Peace, Change and Reconciliation
1869 - 2013
A DIGITAL EXHIBITION

National Archives of India, Ministry of Culture, Government of India
FESTIVAL OF INDIA
IN
SOUTH AFRICA
Message from the Ministry of Culture
on the Mandela Gandhi Digital Exhibition

Contrary to popular belief, Lorem Ipsum is not simply random text. It has roots in a piece of classical Latin literature from 45 BC, making it over 2000 years old. Richard McClintock, a Latin professor at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia, looked up one of the more obscure Latin words, consectetur, from a Lorem Ipsum passage, and going through the cites of the word in classical literature, discovered the un-doubtable source. Lorem Ipsum comes from sections 1.10.32 and 1.10.33 of “de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum” (The Extremes of Good and Evil) by Cicero, written in 45 BC. This book is a treatise on the theory of ethics, very popular during the Renaissance.

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"The spirit of Gandhi may well be a key to human survival in the 21st century." - Nelson Mandela

"It was after I went to South Africa that I became what I am now." - Mahatma Gandhi
Mahatma Gandhi (1869 – 1948)

A Historical Note

The best introduction to a historical note on Mahatma Gandhi would be in the words of one of the world's greatest scientists.

"Generations to come, it may well be, will scarce believe that such a man as this one ever in flesh and blood walked upon this Earth."

- Albert Einstein

Early Life (1869-1893)

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869, in Porbandar, Kathiawar, India, the youngest of three sons of Karamchand (Kaba) Gandhi and his wife, Putlibai. Described by Mohandas as "a lover of his clan, truthful, brave and generous", his father was the Diwan (Prime Minister) of Porbandar. His mother was deeply religious and was a profound influence on Gandhi's thinking and life. The Indian classics, especially the stories of Shri Han and King Harishchandra, had a great impact on Gandhi in his childhood. He lost his father at a young age and was brought up by his mother with advice from the village elders. An old family friend, Mavlai Dave, visited Gandhi's family and persuaded them to send Mohandas to England to become a barrister.

In 1888, Gandhi sailed to London, England, to study law at University College, London. Influenced by Henry Salt's writing during his stay, he joined the Vegetarian Society and was elected to its executive committee.

Gandhi was called to the bar in June 1891 and then left London for India. On his return, he learned that his mother had passed away while he was in London. His attempts at establishing a law practice in Bombay were not very successful. In 1893, he accepted a year-long contract from Dada Abdulla & Co., an Indian firm, to a post in the Colony of Natal, South Africa - then part of the British Empire.

South Africa (1893–1914)

Gandhi was 24 when he arrived in South Africa. He spent 21 years in South Africa, where he developed his political views, ethics and political leadership skills.

In South Africa, Gandhi faced the discrimination directed at all coloured people. He was thrown off a train at Pietermaritzburg after refusing to move from the first-class compartment for which he had a ticket. Travelling later on by stagecoach, he was beaten by a driver for refusing to move to make room for a European passenger. He suffered other hardships on the journey as well, including being barred from several hotels. In another incident, the magistrate of a Durban court ordered Gandhi to remove his turban, which he refused to do.

These events were a turning point in Gandhi's life and shaped his social activism and awakened him to fight against social injustice. After witnessing racism, prejudice and injustice against Indians in South Africa, Gandhi began to question his place in society and his people's standing in the British Empire.

Gandhi extended his original period of stay in South Africa to assist Indians in opposing a bill to deny them the right to vote. Gandhi sent out a memorial to Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, asking him to reconsider his position on this bill. Though unable to halt the bill's passage, his campaign was successful in drawing attention to the grievances of Indians in South Africa. He helped found the Natal Indian Congress in 1894 and through this organisation, he moulded the Indian community of South Africa into a unified political force.
In 1906, the Transvaal government promulgated a new Act compelling registration of the colony's Indian population. At a mass protest meeting held in Johannesburg on 11th September that year, Gandhi adopted his still evolving methodology of Satyagraha, for the first time. He urged Indians to defy the new law and to suffer the punishments for doing so without any retaliation. Gandhi’s concept of Satyagraha matured during this struggle.

“Gandhi arrived in South Africa in 1893 at the age of 23...He left 21 years later, a near ‘maha atma’ (great soul). There is no doubt in my mind that by the time he was violently removed from our world, he had transited into that state. He was no ordinary leader.”
- Nelson Mandela

**Struggle for Indian Independence (1915–47)**

In 1915, Gandhi returned to India permanently. By now he was internationally recognised as a leading Indian nationalist, theorist and organiser. He joined the Indian National Congress and was introduced to Indian issues, politics and the people of his country primarily by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Upon his instructions, he toured the length and breadth of India to gain first hand knowledge of the people and their problems.

Gandhi’s major achievements in India came in 1918 with the Champaran and Kheda agitations of Bihar and Gujarat. Pursuing a strategy of non-violent protest, Gandhi took the administration by surprise and won concessions from the authorities.

In 1920, Gandhi had created a base to employ non-cooperation, non-violence and peaceful resistance as his ‘weapons’ in the struggle against the British rule. The spark that ignited a national protest was the overwhelming anger at the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of hundreds of peaceful civilians by British troops in Punjab. In December 1921, Gandhi was invested with executive authority on behalf of the Indian National Congress. Under his leadership, the Congress was reorganised with a new constitution, with the goal of obtaining Swaraj.

**Salt Satyagraha (Salt March)**

For most part of the 1920s, he distanced himself from active politics and focused instead on resolving the wedge between the Swaraj Party and the Indian National Congress, expanding initiatives against untouchability, alcoholism, ignorance and poverty. He returned to active politics in 1926, pushing through a resolution at the Calcutta Congress in December calling on the British government to grant India dominion status or face a new campaign of non-cooperation and boycott of foreign goods.

He then launched a new Satyagraha against the tax on salt in March 1930. This was highlighted by the famous Salt March to Dandi from Ahmedabad.

This campaign was one of his most successful at upsetting British hold on India. Britain responded by imprisoning over 60,000 people. The government, represented by Lord Edward Irwin, decided to negotiate with Gandhi. The Gandhi–Irwin Pact was signed in March 1931. The British Government agreed to free all political prisoners, in return for the suspension of the civil disobedience movement.

“To other countries, I may go as a tourist but to India I come as a pilgrim...if this age is to survive, it must follow the way of love and nonviolence that Gandhi so nobly illustrated in his life.”
- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

**World War II and Quit India**

Gandhi initially favoured offering ‘non-violent moral support’ to the British effort when World War II broke out in 1939. However, he was offended by the unilateral inclusion of India in the war without consultation of the people’s representatives. Gandhi declared that India could not be party to a war ostensibly being fought for democratic freedom while that freedom was denied to India itself. As the war progressed, Gandhi intensified his demand for independence, calling for the British to quit India in a speech at Gowalla Tank Maidan. This was Gandhi’s and the Congress Party’s most definitive revolt aimed at securing the British exit from India. Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee were arrested in Bombay by the British on 9th August, 1942. Gandhi gave his clarion call of ‘Do or Die’ in fighting for independence to his followers. He and his followers were arrested and Gandhi was held for two years in the Aga Khan Palace in Pune.

It was here that Gandhi suffered two terrible blows in his personal life. His 50 year old secretary, Mahadev Desai died of a heart attack 6 days later and his wife Kasturba died after 18 months of imprisonment on 22nd February, 1944. Six weeks later Gandhi suffered a severe malaria attack. He was released on health grounds. At the end of the war, the British gave clear indications that power would be transferred to Indian hands. At this point, Gandhi called off the struggle and around 100,000 political prisoners were released.

On 14th and 15th August, 1947 the Indian Independence Act was invoked.

On 30th January, 1948 at about 5 PM, Gandhi was on his way to address a prayer meeting, when Nathuram Godse fired three bullets from a Beretta 9 mm pistol into his chest at a point-blank range. His death was mourned worldwide.

“The light has gone out of our lives... yet I was wrong. For the light that shone in this country was no ordinary light...and a thousand years later that light will be seen in this country and the world will see it. For that light represented the living truth...”
- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
A Historical Note

Nelson Mandela (1918 – 2013)

Nelson Mandela began his studies for a Bachelor of Arts degree at the University College of Fort Hare but did not complete the degree there as he was expelled for joining in a student protest.

He completed his BA through the University of South Africa and went back to Fort Hare for his graduation in 1943.

On his return to the Great Place at Mghekezweni the King was furious and said if he didn’t return to Fort Hare he would arrange wives for him and his cousin Justice. They ran away to Johannesburg instead, arriving there in 1941. There he worked as a mine security officer and after meeting Walter Sisulu, an estate agent, he was introduced to Lazer Sidelsky. He then did his articles through a firm of attorneys, Witkin Eidelman and Sidelsky.

Meanwhile he began studying for an LLB at the University of the Witwatersrand. By his own admission he was a poor student and left the university in 1952 without graduating. He only started studying again through the University of London after his imprisonment in 1962 but also did not complete that degree.

In 1989, while in the last months of his imprisonment, he obtained an LLB through the University of South Africa. He graduated in absentia at a ceremony in Cape Town.

Nelson Mandela, while increasingly politically involved from 1942, only joined the African National Congress in 1944 when he helped to form the ANC Youth League.

In 1944 he married Walter Sisulu’s cousin Evelyne Mase, a nurse. They had two sons, Madiba Thembekile “Themb” and Makgato and two daughters both called Makaziwe, the first of whom died in infancy. He and his wife divorced in 1958.

Nelson Mandela rose through the ranks of the ANCYL and through its efforts, the ANC adopted a more radical mass-based policy, the Programme of Action in 1949.

In 1952 he was chosen at the National Volunteer-in-Chief of the Defiance Campaign with Maulvi Cachalia as his deputy. This campaign of civil disobedience against six unjust laws was a joint programme between the ANC and the South African Indian Congress. He and 19 others were charged under the Suppression of Communism Act for their part in the campaign and sentenced to nine months hard labour, suspended for two years.

A two-year diploma in law on top of his BA allowed Nelson Mandela to practice law, and in August 1952 he and Oliver Tambo established South Africa’s first black law firm, Mandela and Tambo.

At the end of 1952 he was banned for the first time. As a restricted person he was only permitted to watch in secret as the Freedom Charter was adopted in Kliptown on 26 June 1955.

Rolihlahla Mandela was born into the Madiba clan in the village of Mvezo, Transkei, on 18 July 1918. His mother was Nongaphi Nosekeni and his father was Nkosi Mphakanyiswa Gadla Mandela, principal counsellor to the Acting King of the Thembu people, Jongintaba Dalindyebo. In 1930, when he was 12 years old, his father died and the young Rolihlahla became a ward of Jongintaba at the Great Place in Mghekezweni.*

Hearing the elders’ stories of his ancestors’ valour during the wars of resistance, he dreamed also of making his own contribution to the freedom struggle of his people.

He attended primary school in Qunu where his teacher Miss Mdingane gave him the name Nelson, in accordance with the custom to give all school children “Christian” names.

He completed his Junior Certificate at Clarkebury Boarding Institute and went on to Healdtown, a Wesleyan secondary school of some repute, where he matriculated.

In 1944 he married Walter Sisulu’s cousin Evelyn Mase, a nurse. They had two sons, Madiba Thembekile “Themb” and Makgato and two daughters both called Makaziwe, the first of whom died in infancy. He and his wife divorced in 1958.

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Nelson Mandela was arrested in a countrywide police swoop on 5 December 1955, which led to the 1956 Treason Trial. Men and women of all races found themselves in the dock in the marathon trial that only ended when the last 28 accused, including Mandela were acquitted on 29 March 1961.

On 21 March 1960 police killed 69 unarmed people in a protest in Sharpeville against the pass laws. This led to the country’s first state of emergency and the banning of the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress on 8 April. Nelson Mandela and his colleagues in the Treason Trial were among thousands detained during the state of emergency.

During the trial on 14 June 1958 Nelson Mandela married a social worker, Winnie Madikizela. They had two daughters, Zenani and Zindziwa. The couple divorced in 1996.

Days before the end of the Treason Trial Nelson Mandela travelled to Pietermaritzburg to speak at the All-in Africa Conference, which resolved that he should write to Prime Minister Verwoerd requesting a non-racial national convention, and to warn that should he not agree there would be a national strike against South Africa becoming a republic.

As soon as he and his colleagues were acquitted in the Treason Trial Nelson Mandela went underground and began planning a national strike for 29, 30 and 31 March. In the face of massive mobilisation of state security the strike was called off early. In June 1961 he was asked to lead the armed struggle and helped to establish Umkhonto weSizwe (Spear of the Nation) which launched on 16 December 1961 with a series of explosions.

On 11 January 1962, using the adopted name David Motsamayi, Nelson Mandela secretly left South Africa. He travelled around Africa and visited England to gain support for the armed struggle. He received military training in Morocco and Ethiopia and returned to South Africa in July 1962. He was arrested in a police roadblock outside Howick on 5 August while returning from KwaZulu-Natal where he had briefly been ANC President Chief Albert Luthuli about his trip.

He was charged with leaving the country illegally and inciting workers to strike. He was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment which he began serving in the Pretoria Local Prison. On 27 May 1963 he was transferred to Robben Island and returned to Pretoria on 12 June. Within a month police raided Liliesleaf, a secret hide-out in Rivonia used by ANC and Communist Party activists, and several of his comrades were arrested.

On 9 October 1963 Nelson Mandela joined ten others on trial for sabotage in what became known as the Rivonia Trial. While facing the death penalty his words to the court at the end of his famous 'Speech from the Dock' on 20 April 1964 became immortalised:

"I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

On 11 June 1964 Nelson Mandela and seven other accused: Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Denis Goldberg, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mlangeni were convicted and the next day were sentenced to life imprisonment. Denis Goldberg was sent to Pretoria Prison because he was white, while the others went to Robben Island.

Nelson Mandela’s mother died in 1968 and his eldest son Thembi in 1969. He was not allowed to attend their funerals.

On 31 March 1982 Nelson Mandela was transferred to Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town with Sisulu, Mhlaba and Mlangeni. Kathrada joined them in October. When he returned to the prison in November 1985 after prostate surgery Nelson Mandela was held alone. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee visited him in hospital. Later Nelson Mandela initiated talks about an ultimate meeting between the apartheid government and the ANC.

On 12 August 1988 he was taken to hospital where he was diagnosed with tuberculosis. After more than three months in two hospitals he was transferred on 7 December 1988 to a house at Victor Verster Prison near Paarl where he spent his last 14 months of imprisonment. He was released from its gates on Sunday 11 February 1990, nine days after the unbanning of the ANC and the PAC and nearly four months after the release of his remaining Rivonia comrades. Throughout his imprisonment he had rejected at least three conditional offers of release.

Nelson Mandela immersed himself in official talks to end white minority rule and in 1991, was elected ANC President to replace his ailing friend Oliver Tambo.

In 1993 he and President FW de Klerk jointly won the Nobel Peace Prize and on 27 April 1994 he voted for the first time in his life.

On 10 May 1994 he was inaugurated South Africa’s first democratically elected President. On his 80th birthday in 1998 he married Graca Machel, his third wife.

True to his promise Nelson Mandela stepped down in 1999 after one term as President. He continued to work with the Nelson Mandela Children’s Fund he set up in 1995 and established the Nelson Mandela Foundation and The Mandela Rhodes Foundation.

In April 2007 his grandson Mandla Mandela was installed as head of the Mvezo Traditional Council at a ceremony at the Mvezo Great Place.

Nelson Mandela never wavered in his devotion to democracy, equality and learning. Despite terrible provocation, he never answered racism with racism. His life is an inspiration to all who are oppressed and deprived; and to all who are opposed to oppression and deprivation.

He died at his home in Johannesburg on 5 December 2013.

* Nelson Mandela’s father died in 1930 when Mandela was 12 and his mother died in 1968 when he was in prison. While the autobiography Long Walk to Freedom places Madiba’s father’s death in 1927, historical evidence shows it must have been later, most likely 1930. In fact, the original Long Walk to Freedom manuscript (written on Robben Island) states the year as 1930. 
Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi lived in different times and faced different opponents, but both leaders changed the destiny of their people for the better. They personally acknowledge the presence of the other in spirit and culture. Nelson Mandela said - “The spirit of Gandhi may well be a key to human survival in the 21st Century.” Mahatma Gandhi said: “It was after I went to South Africa that I became what I am now.”

The core of this exhibition is to present the similarities between the two leaders, trace their path and plot the trajectory. The viewer would be surprised at the number of times they run parallel. The times they intersect, they are based on the situation of that time and region. The exhibition outlines the development of their moral fiber and how the core principals of leadership are the same between the two leaders.

An integral part of the exhibition will showcase Madiba’s connections with India, his visits and the emotional connect with the Indian people. It will outline his inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi and how the Gandhian philosophy of non-violence helped shape his own transformation and adoption of the values of peace and reconciliation.

The exhibition is in a digital engagement format and allows viewers to interact at various levels. Multi-touch interfaces allow presentation in the latest technologies enhancing the viewer experience. It is curated by Birad Rajaram Yajnik, author of the book - Peace Truth Ahimsa - a photo biography of Mahatma Gandhi. A special edition of this book was released at the United Nations in 2010, to mark the International Day of Non-Violence. He is also the curator for the first digital interactive museum on Mahatma Gandhi at Hyderabad, India.
INSTALLATIONS

THE MAKING OF MAHATMA AND MADIBA
YOUTH, birth to 30 years of their lives, family, education and early years into adulthood.

THE TRANSFORMATION
The major events IN THE LIVES OF MANDELA GANDHI. Even today, the world can learn the lessons from this period of Transformation.

A LEGACY OF 144 YEARS
TIMELINE, a journey from 1869 to 2013 in the lives of these two great leaders, context of time in relation with the two countries of South Africa and India.

MANDELA GANDHI PARALLEL LIVES
Engages visitors to learn more about the lives of these two great leaders.

The Mandela Gandhi Digital Exhibition explores the parallel lives of the two great icons of our time. Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela lived in different times and they never physically met, but their principles of peace, truth, non-violence and reconciliation resonate with similarity.

This digital exhibition consists of four installations, the making of the Mahatma and Madiba, the transformation, the legacy of 144 years and finally, parallel lives.

Each of the installation uses the latest digital technology along with rich media content to deliver a user experience that engages the visitor.

A real time quiz challenges the visitor, while collections from the archives of India and South Africa intrigue. Videos from the past of the great icons commenting on the similar subjects few generations apart, show how parallel their thinking was. All in all it's a modern digital experience with wisdom of the past that can help the future.

21 applications across the four installations engage a visitor for over 45 minutes at the ramparts in Constitution hill. Constitution hill, a prison in the past has held both Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi and the ramparts is amongst the oldest parts of this historic establishment, an appropriate venue for this exhibition.
The venue of the Mandela Gandhi Digital Exhibition was the registration area in the ramparts of the Constitution Hill. Constitution Hill is currently the seat of the Constitutional Court of South Africa. Formerly, a prison that held Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela.
The Transformation

[Images of historical figures and a question mark]
A LEGACY OF 144 YEARS
MANDELA GANDHI  PARALLEL LIVES
THE PRISONER

In the winter of 1964, Nelson Mandela arrived on Robben Island where he would spend 18 of his 27 prison years. Confined to a small cell, the floor his bed, a bucket for a toilet, he was forced to do hard labor in a quarry. He was allowed one visitor a year for 30 minutes. He could write and receive one letter every six months. But Robben Island became the crucible which transformed him. Through his intelligence, charm and dignified defiance, Mandela eventually bent even the most brutal prison officials to his will, assumed leadership over his jailed comrades and became the master of his own prison. He emerged from it as the mature leader who would fight and win the great political battles that would create a new democratic South Africa.
SATYAGRAHA

Satyagraha, loosely translated as “insistence on truth” or “truth force”, is a particular philosophy and practice within the broader overall category generally known as nonviolent resistance or civil resistance. The term satyagraha was coined and developed by Mahatma Gandhi.

When the Mahatma fasted the world held its breath, this was the power of Satyagraha. This arrangement signifies the birth of the political thought process.

Seiryu Deepti, a 3rd term master from the Ohara School of Ikebana creates flower arrangements based on the principles and landmark moments in the life of Mahatma Gandhi.
OUTLOOK

Indian Fest in South Africa Starts With Exhibitions of Gandhi, Mandela

A digital exhibition featuring the lives of Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela as seen through the eyes of South Africans is set to open on July 18 at the Constitution Hill in Johannesburg.

"The lens through which we see the world is determined by our interpretation of it. The interpretation is determined by our understanding, the understanding is determined by our experience, the experience is determined by our attitude. The attitude is determined by our way of thinking, the way of thinking is determined by our education. Education is a matter of character, and character is what we are. And we are determined by the environment we live in," said Mr. Gandhi.

Digital Exhibition Mandel-a-Gandhi – 18th July 2014 at the Constitution Hill

Indians in South Africa celebrate the 50th anniversary of Indian Independence Day with an exhibition showcasing Mahatma Gandhi’s life, thought and work.

Institut Français Les carnet de recherche de l’Institut Français d’Afrique

Digital Exhibition Mandel-a-Gandhi – 18th July 2014 at the Constitution Hill

Indian spices are being used in South Africa.

Mandela Gandhi Exhibition at Constitution Hill

"The exhibition is a tribute to the man who stood for freedom, justice and human dignity," said Mr. Mandela.

Mandela Gandhi Exhibition at Constitution Hill

"The exhibition will give visitors an opportunity to learn about Mahatma Gandhi’s life, work and thought. It will also provide a chance to reflect on South Africa’s struggle for freedom and democracy," said Mr. Mandela.

Mandela Gandhi Exhibition at Constitution Hill

"The exhibition will also highlight the contribution of Indian laborers to the development of South Africa. It will be an educational experience for everyone," said Mr. Mandela.
THE NELSON MANDELA FOUNDATION
CENTRE OF MEMORY
Living the legacy
107 CENTRAL STREET
I am prepared to die, but there is no cause for which I am prepared to kill.

Mahatma Gandhi
- 1869 - 1948

I stand here broken you not as a prophet but as a humble servant of the people.

Nelson Mandela
- 1918 - 2013

Strengh does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will.

Nelson Mandela
- always more responsible until it's done
MANDELA GANDHI
A legacy of peace, change and reconciliation (1869 – 2013)

An Interactive Installation on Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela

Over a 100 years ago (7th June, 1893) at a small railway station in South Africa, a simple man the world calls Mahatma Gandhi was racially discriminated against the color of his skin. He spent that night in anger and introspection to create the most powerful weapon known to mankind - SATYAGRAHA (Truth Force). His philosophy of Peace, Truth and Ahimsa (Non-Violence) inspired many, including Nelson Mandela who dedicated his life against apartheid and for the civil rights of his people.

Though they lived in different times and faced different opponents, Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi were both leaders who changed the destiny of their people for the better. They personally acknowledge the presence of the other in spirit and culture.

My inspiration to create this wall in South Africa can be attributed to two statements: Nelson Mandela said - “The spirit of Gandhi may well be a key to human survival in the 21st century,” Mahatma Gandhi said “It was after I went to South Africa that I became what I am now.”

It is an honor to install this interactive MANDELA - GANDHI image wall at the Nelson Mandela Foundation in Johannesburg.

In 2010, I was visiting this location and Madiba made a surprise visit to his office. Needless to say, I was blessed to be in the same building as him but did not see him as a concrete wall was between us. When you are in the presence of greatness though, seldom does a wall come in between - after all it was a concrete wall for 27 years that separated him from his people and it did not matter.

Viewers will have the ability to interact with images and QR - codes on the wall via their mobile phones, tablets and smart devices to experience sights and sounds from the past. I hope this interaction empowers them with the aspiration to become the next Mandela and Gandhi. The world today, needs them.

- BIRAD RAJARAM YAJNIK