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PICTURES. AND
DOCUMENTS.

1983

L. CHETTY

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Introduction

This project has undoubtedly helped to increase my awareness not only of my family's history but also that of the immense battle which our Indian pioneers fought ^{here in S. Africa}. It was not possible to receive first hand information with regards to the circumstances surrounding the arrival of my grandfather. The information presented ~~me~~ with regard to that issue was related to ~~me~~ ^{my} by my father, who can remember events clearly from ~~the mid~~ about 1914 onwards.

My grandfather Munsumy Primal Reddy came from Pothutoor, Palliput which is in the North Arcot District, South of Madras. The ship S.S. Ungimto arrived in Durban on 2 July 1898. The people of Pothutoor were noted for their skill in bone setting and herbal remedies. The villagers were peasants. My grandmother came from the Nagari District in ^{the} Pothutoor District also South of India. They were married before their arrival in South Africa. Both families were farmers by occupation planting groundnuts and grain such as maize, barley and rice.

Reasons for Departure from India.

Mr. and Mrs. Reedy worked on the Sugar plantation together with hundreds of other Indians. All these Indians were the indentured 'coolie' labourers who were brought to S. Africa to work on the Sugar Cane plantations in Natal. The Natal Government had made several pleas to the Indian Government to allow the labour to be recruited to save the sugar industry of Natal from disaster. The white planters complained that the Natives were ^{to report} not reliable as workers. Many had no need to work "while" others were not steady. Thus under these circumstances when ruin faced the sugar planters the Indian Government was pressurized to allow the emigration of 'coolies'. On the question of Zulu Labour the Lt. Governor of Natal wrote "Zulu to the Secretary of State for Colonies

"Zulu labour being uncertain might fail them."

for indenturing Indian

Another reason advanced is that the Indian immigrants were seen as a cheap source of labour. Y. S. Meer and others in the book on the Indentured ^{Indian} maintain that the white planters in Natal "confident of their managerial expertise, excited by the potential of the virgin ~~land~~ coastlands and with the

assurance of Capital from Britain' only needed cheap labour to develop a powerful agricultural industry. White labour was not beneficial. This was discussed at the first public meeting held in 1852¹ 1851 in Durban to discuss the introduction of coolie labour. Mr. Evans recommended coolies from the East whose wages and upkeep would be low thus ensuring 'settled labour' and 'thousands of pounds into the colony'. After much persuasion the Indian Government conceded on an experimental basis to allow emigration.²

The ~~request of the~~ ^{request of the} Natal ^{planters} were not the sole reason for the arrival of the Indian immigrants. There are also suggestions that the ^{economic problems} ~~conditions~~ prevalent in India must have induced the flow of immigrants into S. Africa. My interviewee maintains that the British policy of unloading Indians to British colonies for their mutual benefit together with the possibility of drought were also some of the reasons for the arrival of his father into S. Africa.

² Y. S. Meer: The Indentured Indian,

H

Tinker, commenting on the indentured system of emigration maintains that emigrants came mainly from the most overcrowded agricultural districts of India, where crop failures could plunge sections of the village community into near starvation. This theory is supported by the fact that famine in the N. W. Provinces of India resulted in high emigration rates from Calcutta. ~~during~~ 1874-1878 were the years in which South India experienced acute famine and emigration steeped up firmly. As one agent reported "In most cases the recruiter finds the coolie on the brink of starvation, and he takes him ^{feeds him} and explains to him the terms of service - under such conditions our terms of service are absolute wealth." Professional recruiters employed unlicensed men in the ~~North~~ ^{of the} called 'Angamias' in the ^{South} Northern India. They enticed villagers with a wonderful account of the foreign lands. Many deceptive practices were employed in coolie "coolie catching."³

Emigrants were thus lured with promises of a wonderful life. This induced many to leave their homes and be sent abroad for the purpose of labour.

³ H. Tinker: A New System of Slavery

First Place of Occupation

Emigration from India commenced in ~~Nov~~ in 1860 and ended in 1911. During that period a total of 152,184 emigrants were reported to have arrived in S. Africa. Mr Le

Mr.addy settled on the Kenunion Sugar Estate in Isifungo. This was known as "Capri Estate" by the Indians. The plantation ran across the present Louis Botha Airport. The mill stood ⁱⁿ ~~on~~ the vicinity of the present oil installation. The area was originally a huge swamp. The Indians were responsible for digging up the swamp and reclaiming the land so so that sugar could be planted.

The mill belonged to John Daniel Koch one of the founders of the Durban Club. Koch purchased two pioneer sugar estates one belonging to Robert Dabbs and the other to Smart. He combined them and named the Estate Kenunion⁴.

The conditions on the Kenunion mill were not very favourable. The Indians lived in huts with no foundations, which this presented problems in the rainy season especially.

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They were given a few days to build their huts at the cost of 10 shillings⁵ any improvements to be done on Sundays. The Reunion Estate was served by the Central Hospital in Tring.

Nursing was done by free Indians. ~~And~~ As in the case of many other Estates^{not} all the sick were compelled to be hospitalised. Illnesses and Diseases were ignored or concealed.⁶ The living conditions of Indians on the Reunion Estate as well as other estates were aptly summed by the Inspector of Indian Immigrants who stated in his report "I do not know of any estate on which the horse stable⁵ is not better than the coolie huts⁵".

Place of Settlement

Piramal Laddy served the Estate for 5 years after which he bought his freedom. He ~~worked~~ subsequently he worked in Malvern. He was in the employ of Mr. Patel. Mr. Patel is reported to have ^{brought} introduced pineapple saplings and banana saplings from the State of Gujarat ^{in India} into his farm to his farm in Malvern. Indian farmers in the vicinity of Malvern, Bellair and Hillary supplied trains bound for

⁵ R. Chetty and P. D. Nair: Indian Settler,

⁶ V.S. Meer: The Indentured Indian,

Johannesburg and Cape Town with fruit and vegetables.

A few years later Krumal purchased a freehold plot from the Cato family in Hedgerow Cato Manor. The land belonged to George Cato a sugar cane farmer who grew and milled cane. The boundary of Cato Manor extended from Tollgate on Hedge Road to the Umhlobo River to Kinniswales extending to the present Westville city centre. "In eleven or twelve years Cato ^{ground him} formed a plantation of 400 ~~acres~~ ^{an} ~~land~~ ^{acres}"

Land was sold to the Indian people by Meyrick Cato & sister and beneficiary of George Cato. In the beginning Indians were given permission to lease land in Cato Manor. Later plots of five, ten and twenty acres were sold as freehold land. Cato Manor had the biggest Indian population in S.Africa that owned freehold property.

Establishment as a Market Gardener

Krumal Reddy and most of the Indians in Cato Manor practised farming. Crops planted were tobacco, maize, sweet potatoes, pineapples, ~~but~~ ^{and} bananas, ~~Haartries~~, avocados and mangoes were grown.

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Indians in Durban supplied the inland as well as the Durban area with fruits and vegetables. They grew most of the vegetables consumed by the whites. It was observed far back as 1880 by the Protector of Indian Immigrants that there was a great increase in the acreage of land farmed by the Indian. The Indians took over land that was considered unproductive by Europeans at high rentals.⁸

The Durban Squatters Market obtained most of their produce from the adjacent farms the chief of which were Springfield, Clarendon, Malvern, Cato Manor, Rosefontein etc. Thus the Indian farmers were now firmly entrenched as market gardeners of whom Prumal Reddy was one.

With the growing competition from these market gardeners and other Indian tradesmen the white colonist in Natal felt threatened. The 1880's were characterized with Anti-Indian feeling.

In 1884 The Wragge Commission led by Sir Walter Wragge was set up

⁸ Dept. of Economic Studies National Regional Survey Vol II, Pg 12

to devise the best means to be adopted to bring the Asiatic in the Colony "under more effective supervision and control" the Commission revealed in 1885-1886 the presence of the Indian as a rival but ~~maintained~~ felt that the Colonists benefited from the Indian farmers as they planted on previously unproductive land⁹

The Colonists were thus felt threatened by the presence of the free Indians. The history of the Colony from the early eighties indicate one of oppression and repression. A number of Anti-Indian laws were enacted from 1885 to protect the whites in the Colony.

By this time however the white planters having prospered through the ^{labour} presence of the Indian "coolies" ~~in the~~ and establishing themselves firmly decided to get rid of many Indians as possible. Free Indians evoked the hostilities of the white artisan and traders who experienced the Indian as a fierce competitor. The Colonists pressed that the contracts of the indentured labourer should end in India thus forcing repatriation. This policy is described

⁹ Dept. of Economic Studies National Regional Survey Vol II Pg 63-64

by British officials as the "sucked orange
policy".¹⁰

The Natal Government under pressure from the Colonists sent two delegation to India comprising of Mr. Gums and Mr. Mason to negotiate repatriation. The Natal Government amended the ~~Law~~^{Act} of 1891 by Act 17 of 1895 which compelled unindentured Indians to pay an annual tax of £3 if they did not return to India or reindenture. The ~~move~~^{act} was enforced to reduce the Indian population and became operative in 1902. Commenting on the the £3 tax the Solomon Commission wrote that the object of the tax was to induce repatriation and not to raise revenue."

The Poll tax was abolished in 1914 following the Satyagraha movement of Mahatma Gandhi. The Indian Relief Bill was passed but the idea of repatriation of Indians was never given up. Agents were appointed to ~~induce~~^{persuade} Indians to leave. Bonuses were offered and as a result hundreds of Indians left."

¹⁰ Y.S. Meer: The Indentured Indian

" B.D. Sanngyasi: Report on the Emigrants Repatriated Pg 21 38-40

The Visit of Professor Gokhale

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The action of the Natal Government was viewed with deep regret. The repatriated Indians were faced with grave difficulties as they could not adjust socially and economically in India. Professor Gokhale the founder of the Servants of the Indian Society whose purpose was to come for Indians abroad arrived in S. Africa to survey the conditions of the Indians in S. Africa. In 1911 he persuaded the Indian Government to introduce a Bill which prohibited the recruitment of Indentured Indian labour for the Colony of Natal. ~~His~~ Gokhale's visits ~~were~~^{were} viewed as memorable occasions by the Indians in Durban.

Mr

Mr. P. M. Reddy had by this time grown into a prosperous farmer. His nine children were born in Cato Manor; of whom my father ~~Mr.~~ V. M. Reddy is one. My father and his brothers schooled at the Stellabell school which was built on land ^{and funds} donated by the Indian Community. The only Government ~~as~~ founded school was the

The Visit of the Duke of Windsor and Sarojini Naidu Canlisle Street School.

One of the memorable events remembered by V.M. Reddy is the visit of the Duke of Windsor - Prince of Wales in the 1920's during his tour of the Commonwealth. It is said that during the Duke's tour of India the Maharajah Patelia prepared a golden bed for the Duke. The Duke however chose to sleep on the floor. This news made world headlines in spite of the lack of sophisticated communications. Perhaps the most memorable of all he recollects was the visit by Sarojini Naidoo in 1924 who was known as the "Nightingale of India". She was a poet and a scholar, the niece of Rabindranath Tagore and a friend of Gandhi. Her purpose in visiting South Africa was to look at the welfare of the Indians in S. Africa. She was sent by the Indian Government on the return of Gandhi. At Sarojini Naidu initiated ~~for~~ Health Committees in Indian areas like Malvern, Mayurbhat, Cato Manor.

Sarojini Naidoo also interviewed ministers and the Indian leader

presented the Indian case successfully this was shortly after the Class Areas Bill in 1924 which aimed at the Compulsory Segregation of Indians in urban and Residential Areas. This was partly responsible for the defeat of General Smuts in the elections of 1924.¹²

* V. M. Reddy my father left school in 1924 and worked on the farm until 1926. In 1926 he was employed by Bakers Ltd for a salary of 25 shillings. Working conditions were poor the workers were compelled to work at night and Mr. Reddy joined Five Roses Tea thereafter and for a wage of £ gold sovereign and 1/2 crown.

The Visit of Shrinivasan Sastri

1926 is remembered as the year in which the Right Honorable Sastri came to S. Africa as Governor General of India. The Class Areas Bill of 1924 and the Asiatic Bill of 1925 necessitated a Round Table Conference at Cape Town. In January 1927 the Cape Town Agreement was signed the Union Government undertook to treat those Indians who remained

in S. Africa as permanent members of the population who ~~had to become~~ must be educated. and Sastri's visit was to have a tremendous impact on Indian Education in S. Africa. He stressed the need for English Education. He saying that ~~temples~~ schools were more important than ~~temples~~ Indian temples. Sastri together with Community leaders raised £ 18 000 towards the building of Sastri College. The Government was thereafter¹³ compelled to build schools for Indians.

Mr. V.M. Reddy recalls that the main issue of the thirtys was "The Indian Question". Attempts to repatriate Indians were successful. Up till 1927 60,390 Indians were repatriated. Dr Mahan in a speech said "the best course is to get the Indians out of the country". A number of Anti Indian speeches were made. The agitation against Indians were due to the fact that since the Cape Town Agreement fewer immigrants were repatriated. Various legislation were aimed at the expropriation of the Indian interest in the country in the hope of eradicating the "Asiatic Cancer".¹⁴

¹³ R. Chetty and T.P. Naidoo
The Indian Settler;

¹⁴ B.O Samyasi : Report on Indians Repatriated, pg 54
pg 40-41

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Mr. Reddy furthered his schooling at the Carlisle Street school in 1936.

In the same year he was employed by the Sugar Baron C. G. Smith chairman of the I. African Party in Natal. He recalls the home for retired Prime Ministers ^{of S. Africa} which was built by the Sugar Barons at Umdomi Park on the South Coast. Named Botha House it stands opposite the home of Sir Frank Reynolds.

During the 30's Europeans from Europe were brought to settle in Natal in the hope of replacing Indian labour. The unemployment rate amongst Indians increased. In spite of this Indians fought vigorously for their rights as British subjects while the Europeans agitated for the segregation of Indians. The war of 1939 saw Indians enlisting on the merchant navy. They refused to join the army. The Navy ~~provided~~ offered higher wages and required no training. During this time T.B. was prevalent. The Friends of the Sick Society was

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Mr Reddy in the Employ of C.G. Smith

joined in 1941. V.M. Reddy became a member in the ~~for~~ same year.

1939 was also remembered ~~for~~ as the year in which Sir Saravapali Radhakrishnan visited S. Africa. He addressed several meetings in the City Hall. A farewell was accorded to him on the ~~Old~~ ~~to~~ Durban Pavilion. ~~the Pavilion~~ On the same platform stood J.F. Hofmeyer. The Pavilion was found burnt the next morning. This was an indication of the strong anti Indian feeling present.

In 1940 Mr. Reddy accompanied Sir Charles to Cape Town where the ~~governmen~~ ^{was} ~~were~~ to discuss war measures. Sir Charles lived at Groote Schuur but had to move to Mount Nelson Hotel. On account of his ~~size~~ ^{mass} - about 300 lbs and a wounded leg Sir Charles found difficulty in using the high fashioned Baths. War measures meant Emergency regulations being enacted. Petrol was rationed, street lighting was stopped curfews imposed and only brown bread available. Sir Charles Smith died in 1941, ~~and~~

Conclusion

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Mr Laddy was in the employ of the Smiths until 1843 when he married. Thereafter he was employed for two years at the Isipingo Steam Laundry and then at the Model Dairy garage until the fateful year of 1949. 1949 was a disastrous year for many Indians in Durban. The racial conflict between ^{the} Indians and the Whites resulted in a riot. It was felt that the racial hostilities were induced by the white electorate. My father's family was deeply affected and were ruined completely. They were forced to abandon their property and were left penniless.

The fifties brought little consolation for the Indians especially with the emergence of red blooded politicians. The Group Areas Act displaced many Indians from the different parts of the country. This brought untold hardship and misery. My family was forced to leave Kato Manor and settle elsewhere.

In spite of the trying circumstances and repressive legislation aimed at stifling the Indian many Indian Indians the Indian population in S. Africa ^{has} made tremendous progress. My father

through his "hand work and ~~also~~ diligence established himself as one of the leading religious and cultural figures in the community and a benefactor to numerous organizations." ¹⁴ He ~~has~~ He is also the owner of one of the largest roadhauling business in the country. This feat is typical of ~~the~~ many Indians in S. Africa.

The Natal colonists had feared the danger of Indian emigrants flooding the country. When they also realized ^{also} that the Indian was a keen competitor in trade and agriculture they felt threatened of their security. They ~~were~~ ^{Indians were} ~~at~~ discriminated against ~~because as a whole~~ ~~seasoned with~~ against as it was felt that "the decline of the financial stability of the white race was owing to the unfair competition on the part of the Indian worker and trader." The Indian is still regarded as a prohibited immigrant in terms of the Act of 1913. ^{with} ^{Joh} ^{after} ~~reservations~~ ~~pro~~ segregated business and residential ^{sites} ^{the} and ^{still} lack of voting rights the Indian remains an outsider in the S. African society.

The Indians have undoubtedly contributed greatly to the prosperity of the Country. Prejudices are slowly dying but it will be generations before they disappear completely.

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The interviewee - Mr V. M. Reddy



Mr V.M. REDDY

THE RECORD

Born 1912 to Mr and Mrs Munsamy Reddy of Cato Manor. Commenced schooling in 1918 at the Stella Hill Aided Indian school.

1930's: Featherweight and Flyweight amateur boxing champion of Natal.

1931 commenced

working for Sir Charles G. Smith, sugar baron.

1943 married.

Activities: Trustee of several Cato Manor, Mobeni Heights and other religious and cultural organisations, member of temples in India, benefactor to various organisations.

— PROFILE — PROFILE — PROFILE — FROM BOXING TO BUSINESS AND RELIGION AND CULTURE

MR V.M. Reddy was born in 1912, to Mr and Mrs Munsamy Reddy of Ridgeview Road, Cato Manor. His parents came from the North Arcot District of India, and from them, Mr Reddy inherited the love for Indian culture and traditions which have become the motivating force in his life.

Of the nine Reddy children, only Mr V.M. Reddy and his youngest brother, Mr N.M. Reddy, who is also a prominent figure in the community, survive.

Mr V.M. Reddy attended the Stella Hill Aided Indian School whose principal was Mr S.T. Ramanaiah. He then transferred to the Mayville School on the site now occupied by the A.Y.S. School. The principal was Mrs Corlett, an Englishwoman, who was the wife of the Manager of the Mayville Oil Mills. One of the most treasured memories of his schooling career, is the visit in 1924 of India's poet-politician Mrs Sarojini Naidoo.

In 1926, Mr Reddy began to take an interest in physical culture. Boxing was then regarded as a "be-man" sport for young Indian men, and under the tutorship of the late Young Reddy and later under the able guid-

ONE of the most illustrious sons of Cato Manor, Mr Vartharajulu Munsamy Reddy, has through hard work and diligence, established himself as one of the leading religious and cultural figures in the community, and as a benefactor to numerous organisations.

By Trevor Harris

ance of the late M.K. Tommy, at the Leaguers Boxing School, Mr Reddy became a competent boxer, holding the amateur Featherweight and Flyweight titles of Natal for a number of years.

INTERESTED

While in his early twenties, he became interested in the performing arts, and rose to the position of chairman of the Bala Baktha Orchestra and Dramatics in Cato Manor.

The activities of temples and social work organisations captured his interest at about the same time, and Mr Reddy served, while in his twenties as a Council member of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society, and branch chairman of FOSA. He held office as executive member of FOSA for a number of years. He held similar office in the Durban Benevolent Society.

In 1931, he began working for Sir Charles and Mrs Smith as their assistant, leaving then only when he married in 1943. He then began working as a driver for Model Dairy and Bakery in Victoria Street, during the war years.

1949 was a disastrous year for the Reddys. Their home in Booth Road was burnt down, and Model Dairy also closed down.

In 1951, he began a cartage business which today ranks as one of the largest in the country. Rays Removals, as the cartage company is called, is now run by his sons and Mr Reddy devotes his time to his various community activities.

ABROAD

He has made several visits abroad as a pilgrim and as a scholar, particularly to South Indian tem-

ples and the birth-places of the sages and saints of South India.

Mr V.M. Reddy holds the distinction of being a South African and yet being a member of numerous temples in India, such as the Arulmugan Alayam in Tirutani near Madras, the Nadarajan Alayam at Chidambaram, the Swaminatha Swami Malai at Kombakonam, and the Thiruvanamalai Devasthanam in North Arcot.

He makes annual visits to the Thirumalai Tirupati Devasthanam, the Palani Dandayathabani Devasthanam near Palani, the Madurai Meenaatchi Devasthanam at Madurai, the Kamatchi Devasthanam at Kancheepuram, and the Yogambaram Devasthanam at Kancheepuram.

On every visit he renews his acquaintance with the famous poet, author and scholar, Maharishi Kavi Yogi Suddananda Bharathi of Adayar, Swami Chidbhavananda at Tappavonam in the Tiruchy District and Swami Sankarachariar of Kanchi and Vefor.

He is also a regular visitor of the Visvanatha Temple of Kasi and of Haridwar and Rishikesh.

He married in 1943, Adimah. They have six sons and a daughter. All of Mr Reddy's sons have

joined him in the Business, enabling him to devote his time to the many organisations on which he holds office.

OFFICE

Mr Reddy holds office as trustee and grantee of the Cato Manor Hindu Temple and Benevolent Home, and trustee of the Cato Manor Vernacular Society and Hindu Institute, the Cato Manor Indian Cemetery and Crematorium Association, the Mobeni Heights Siva Soobramoniar Alayam, the Mobeni Heights Civic Association, and the Natal Tamil Vedic Society.

He is, in addition, trustee and president of the Arutpa Kazagham of South Africa, president of the Southern Region Eisteddfod Committee of the Natal Tamil Vedic Society, vice-chairman of the Clairwood Madras Cemetery Trust, a member of the Clairwood Tamil Institute and a founder member of the Devasthanam Committee of South Africa, council of temples.

When the Reddy family moved to Mobeni Heights in 1967, Mr Reddy was instrumental in the setting up of the Mobeni Heights Tamil Association of which he is chairman.

Although no accurate estimate is possible, Mr Reddy has given large sums of money towards the development of cultural and religious organisations, and in helping students to further their studies overseas through bursaries.

"I believe that to make a success, one must be prepared for sheer hard work and diligence and most of all, to respect ones elders," he said.

(MAN'S)
**CONTRACT OF SERVICE WITH INDIAN
 IMMIGRANTS.**

Be it Remembered,

That on this 23rd day of April
 in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and ~~Eighty~~ Ninety
 and Telucksing of Surinam Indian Immigrant
 No. Bandhu appeared before me,
41698 Louis H. Mason Protector of Immigrants,
 and in my presence signed (or made his mark) to the following Contract of Service:—

The said Telucksing agrees to
 hire the services of the said Indian Immigrant, and the said Indian Immigrant agrees to
 render the said Telucksing
 his services in the capacity of General Labourer for Five Years, commencing on the
23rd day of April, in the Year of our Lord
 One Thousand Eight Hundred and ~~Eighty~~ Ninety

And it is further agreed between the said Parties, that the said Indian Immigrant shall be employed as above for six days in each week, save as in such Law is mentioned, and that the hours of labour shall not be more than nine hours daily, between sunrise and sunset, with a break of at least an hour for

And it is further agreed between the said Parties, that the said Telucksing shall
 pay to the said Indian Immigrant, as such servant as aforesaid, wages at and after the rate
 of TEN SHILLINGS for the first year, ELEVEN SHILLINGS for the second year, TWELVE
 SHILLINGS for the third year, THIRTEEN SHILLINGS for the fourth year, FOURTEEN
 SHILLINGS for the fifth year, for the remuneration of the services of the said Indian Immigrant, and that such wages shall be paid on the first day of each month.

And lastly, the said Telucksing
 doth hereby bind and oblige himself to give, grant, and provide, to and for the said Indian Immigrant, and for such family as may be allotted, good and comfortable lodging, wholesome and suitable food, and proper medical attendance and medicines, during the period for which this present contract is made, and otherwise to observe and fulfil all the conditions and obligations of the Coolie Laws of the Colony so far as the same are applicable to this Contract and Agreement.

Bandhu

Bandhu

His X mark.

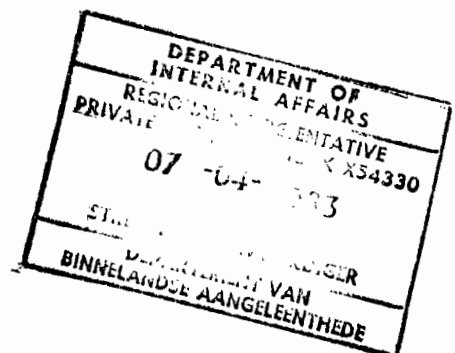
The preceding Agreement was signed by the above-named Parties in my presence, on the day and year above written, voluntarily, the same being, as far as I am able to judge, fully understood by them respectively.

L. H. Mason
 Protector of Immigrants.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRSCOPY OF SHIP'S LIST OF INDIAN IMMIGRANT

Serial Number	:	474
Colonial Number	:	73638
Date of Arrival	:	2 JULY 1898
Name of Ship	:	S.S. UMZINTO
Place of Registration	:	—
Date of Registration	:	—
Number in Register	:	—
Name	:	MINSAMY
Father's Name	:	PIRUMAL REDDY
Age	:	25 YRS
Sex	:	MALE
Caste	:	REDDY
District	:	N. ARCOT
Thanna/Taluq	:	PALLIPUT
Village	:	POTHUTOAR
Height	:	5'6"
Bodily Marks	:	MOLE ON LEFT FOREARM
Name of Next-of-Kin	:	RAMAN (BROTHER)
Relations Accompanied	:	—
Small Pox/Vaccinated	:	VACCINATED
Remarks	:	—

Certified a true copy.



[Signature]
REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE

My father

1941

Johannesburg
on a trip
to General
Smuts
whilst
employed
by ^{Mrs.} CG Smith



My Grandfather
Mr P. Reddy



MISSION TO INDIA



Mr. Rajendra Chetty shaking hands with the Vice President of India, Dr. M. Hidayatullah, former Chief Justice of India at his New Delhi residence. Mr. S.V. Naicker and Mr. V.M. Reddy (right) looks on.



(Below) The delegation with the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu - famous screen star, M.G. Ramachandran - at Government House, Madras. (L to R) Mr. Vadival Govender, Mr. V.M. Reddy, Mr. Ramachandran, Mr. Rajendra Chetty and Mr. S.V. Naicker.

MISSION TO INDIA



The South African delegation - L to R - S.V. Naicker, Rajendra Chetty, Vadival Govender, A.S. Pillay and V.M. Reddy with the International authority on Indian art, culture, archaeology Dr. Sivaram Murthi (centre). Dr. Murthi is also the Director and Curator of India's National Museum in New Delhi.

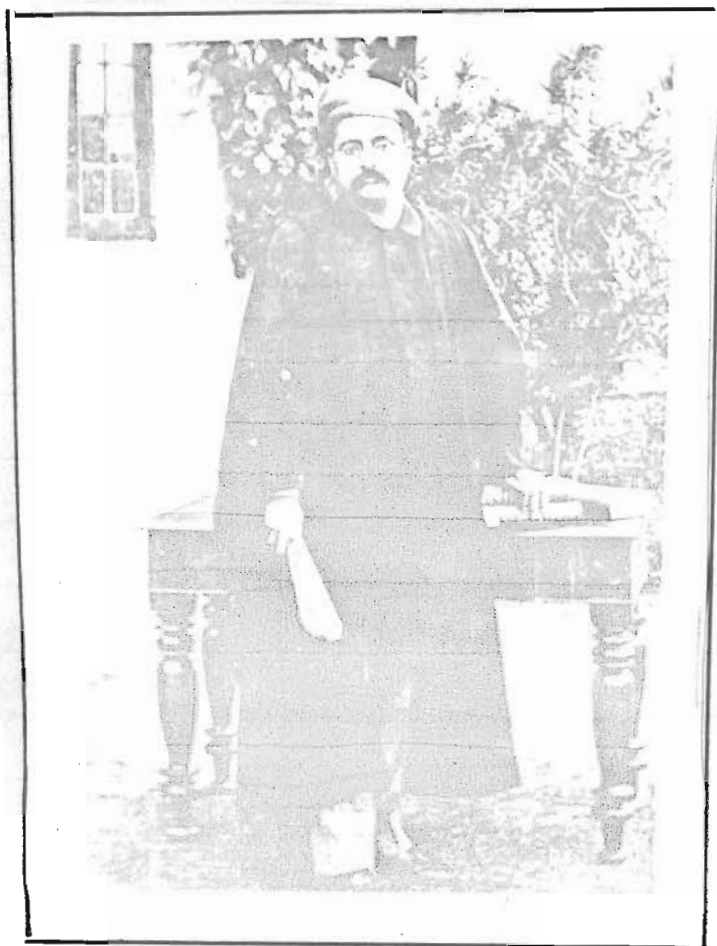


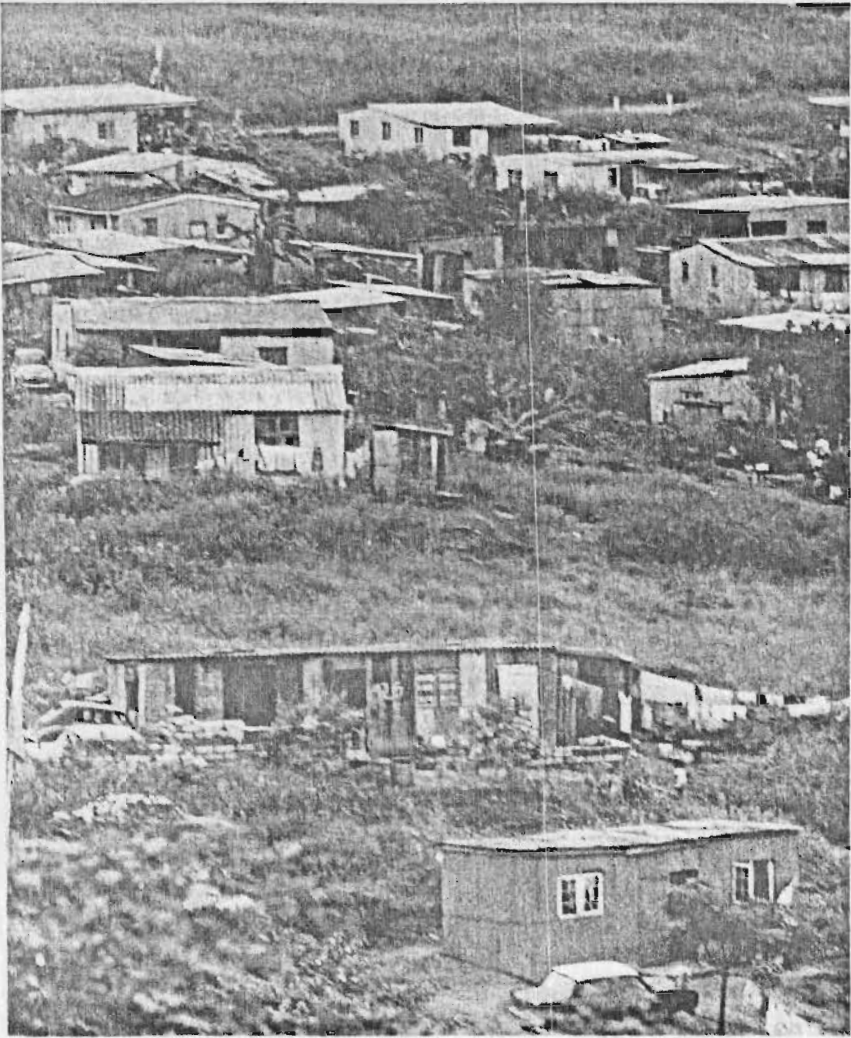
The Minister of Hindu Endowment Trusts in the Tamilnadu Government, Mr Veerappen, (centre) meets the delegation at his private residence. Mr S. Manian famous Indian publisher and editor is on the extreme right



The South African delegation with some of the leading personalities of Madras who attended the Dedication Ceremony to the 1860 Indian Settlers at the Kanchi Conference Hall in Madras on Sunday, 28 September. 1980.

Professor Gokhale Visit to S Africa 1911





From the early barracks Indians soon began buying or leasing land and building their own homes. This was the trend in the thirties. One such area was Avoca, north of Durban.





Some repatriates in Madras returned from South Africa under assisted emigration scheme

Victims of assisted emigration scheme under Capetown Agreement in Calcutta



Victims of assisted emigration scheme under Capetown Agreement in Calcutta



Vicitms of assisted emigration scheme under Capetown Agreement in Calcutta



Some repatriates in Madras returned from South Africa under assisted emigration scheme

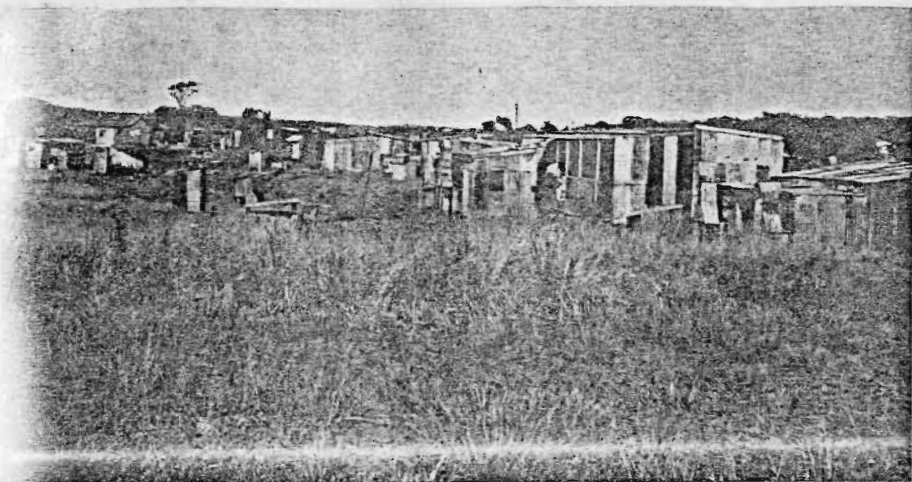
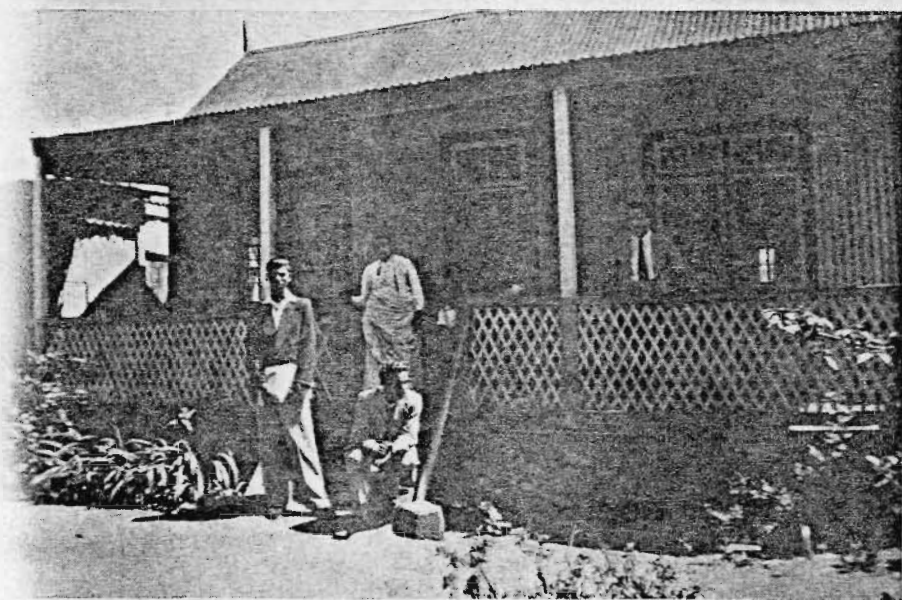


PLATE 3

Some examples of Indian housing: market gardeners' homes at Clairwood and Wentworth.

NATAL.

Duplicate
Certificate of Discharge.

SCHEDULE H. (SECTION 106).

No. 6921

15th Dec. 1897

I HEREBY CERTIFY that

Russia

Indian Immigrant No. 6921 has duly completed his term of indenture of five years in terms of Indian Immigration Law No. 25, 1891, and is released from his obligation to perform further service in this Colony under indenture.

DESCRIPTION

Father's Name

Sootela

Age

51 yrs

Height

4 Feet

11 Inches

Bodily Marks

Scar back of left hand

Date of Arrival in Colony

July - 17th

Ship

1891

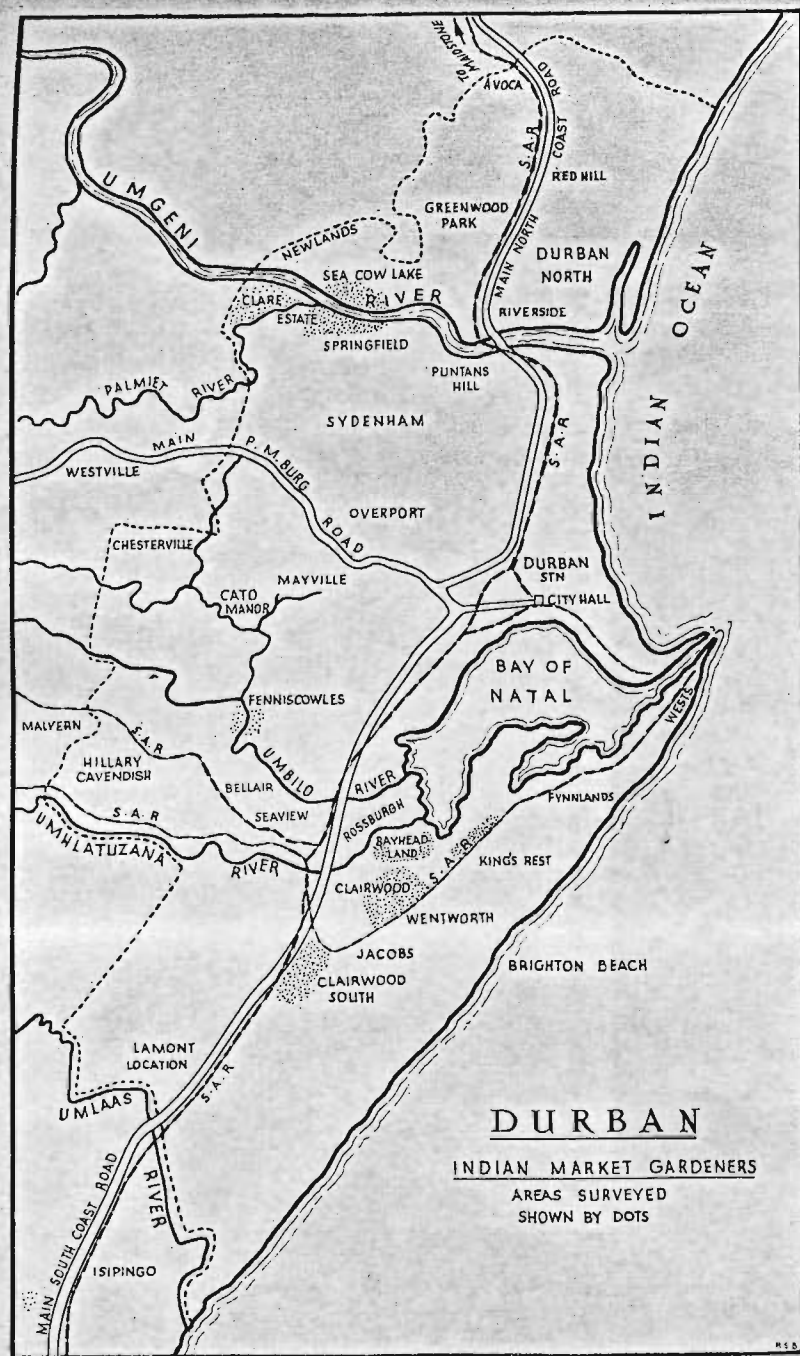
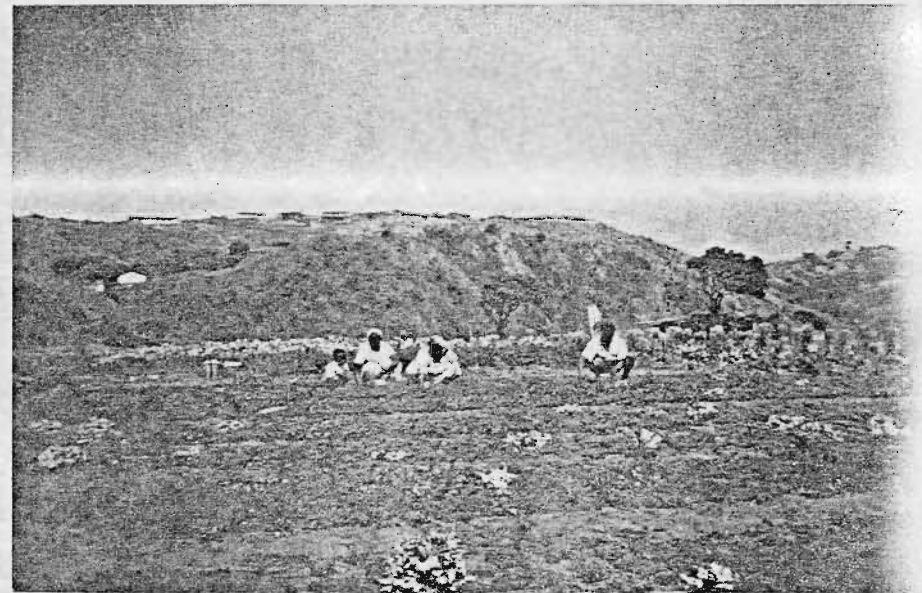
Last Employer

J. F. Churchill

OFFICE OF THE PROTECTOR OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

DURBAN, NATAL.

J. F. Churchill
Protector of Indian Immigrants.



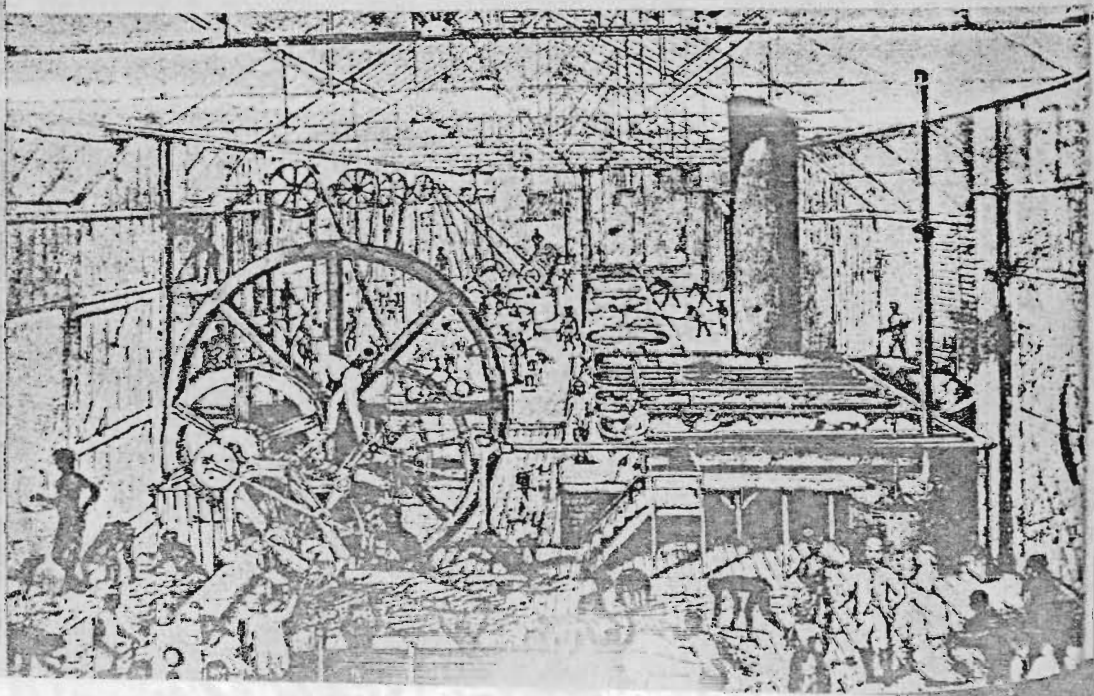


Indian labourers toiling to clear the Natal bush. Note that for every Indian working there seems to be a European overseer.

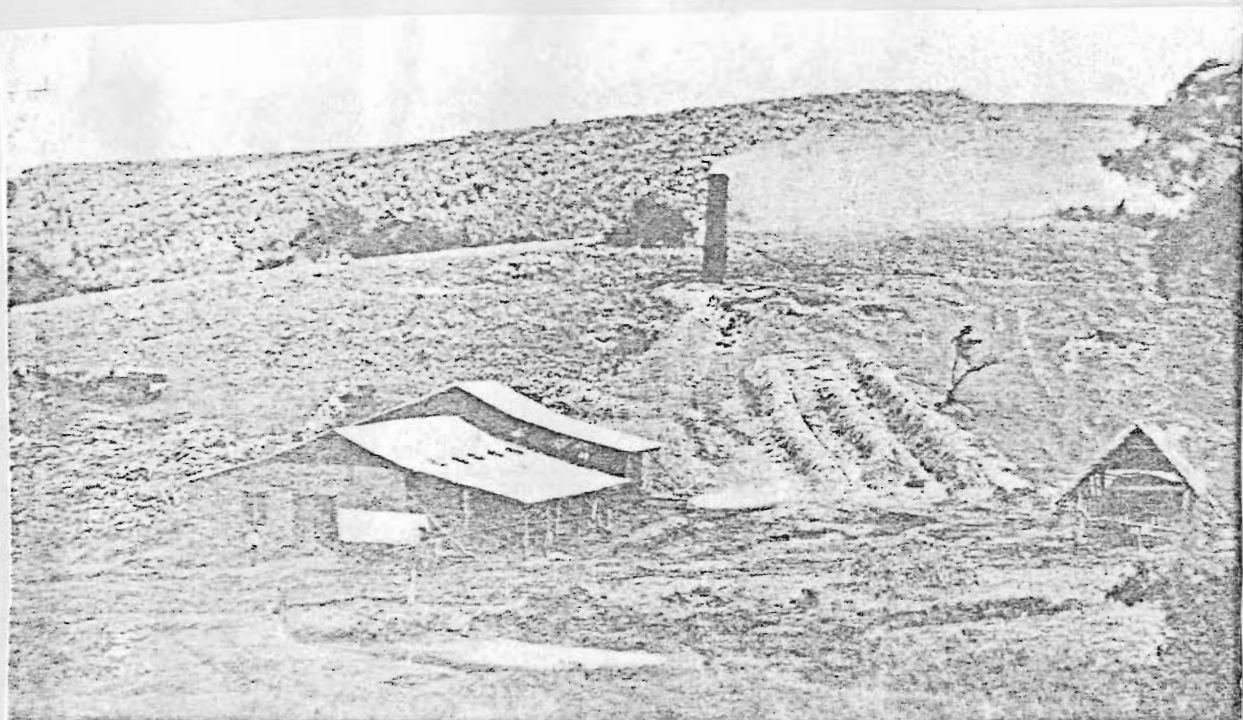


One of the earliest photographs of a Natal sugar mill. Believed to be similar to the machine erected at Compensation by Edward Morewood, its use of horse-power represents a technical advance on the hand-driven crusher

Lamport's steam-driven mill at Merebank, south of Durban, in 1868

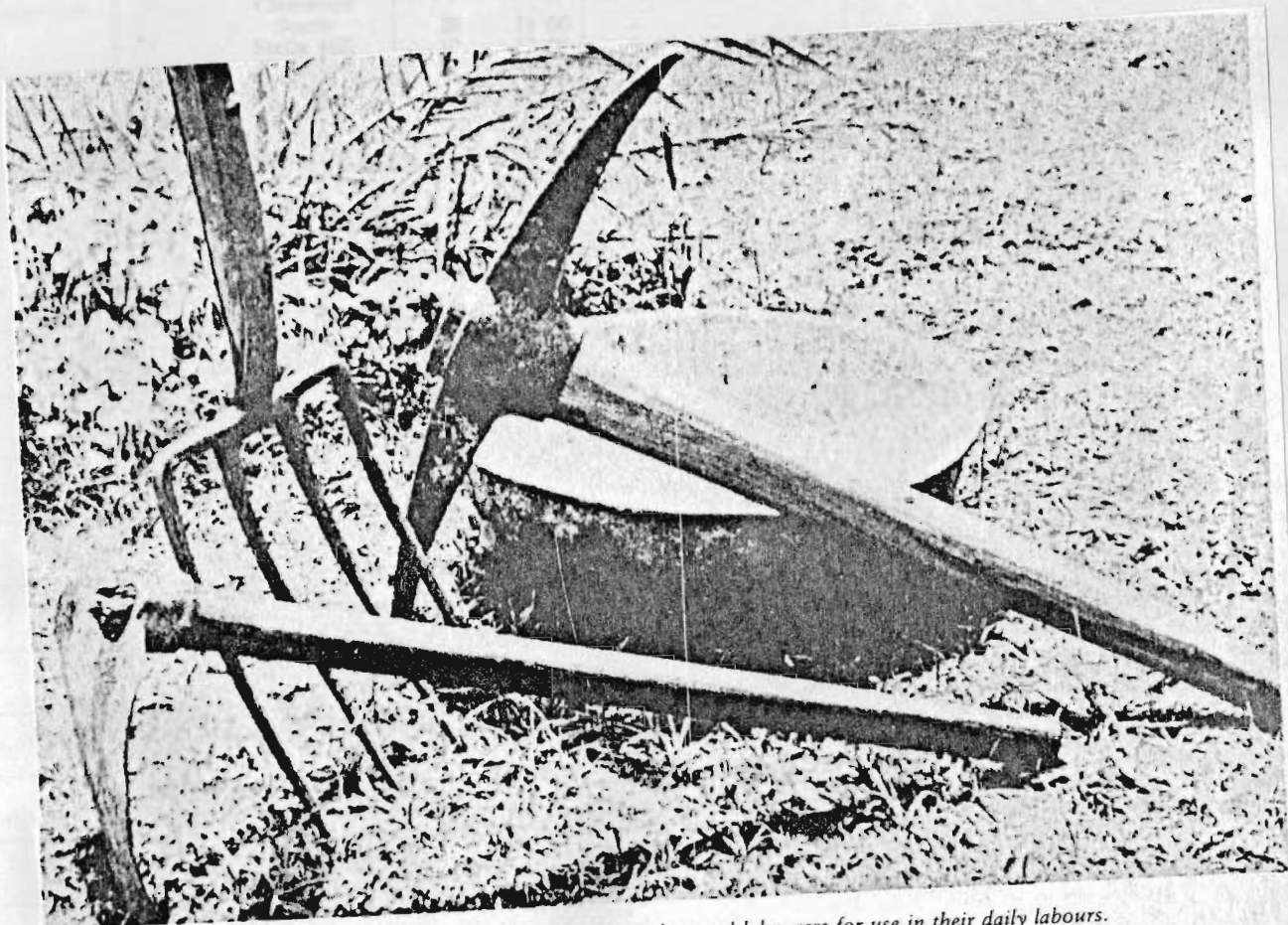


Some of the early implements used by the more tired labourers for use in their daily labours.



Original photograph by courtesy the Cr. Killie Campbell Collection.

The first steam sugar mill to work in Natal on "Albion", the estate of M. Jeffels Esq., M.A., J.P. at the Isipingo.



Some of the early implements issued to the Indentured labourers for use in their daily labours.

DISTRIBUTION OF SIZE OF GARDEN

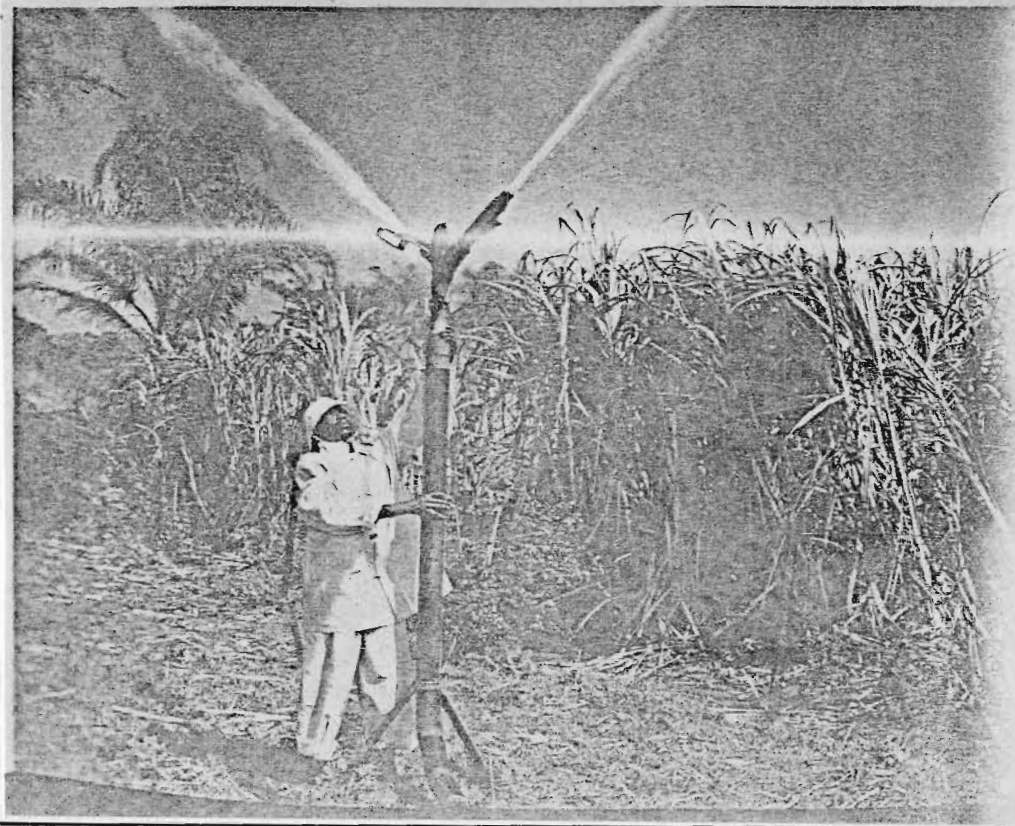
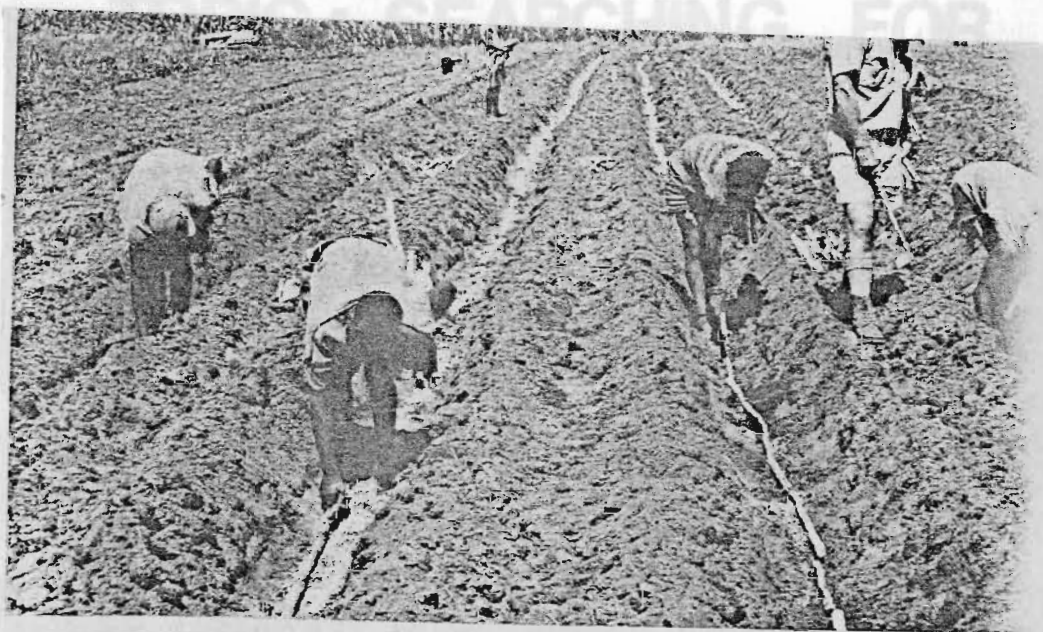
<i>Size of Gardens (acres)</i>	<i>Number of Gardens</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Gardens</i>
0.25	18	6.5
0.50	64	23.0
0.75	21	7.5
1.00	74	26.6
1.25	8	2.9
1.50	21	7.6
1.75	5	1.8
2.0-2.9	33	11.9
3.0-3.9	22	7.9
4.0-9.9	11	3.9
20 and over	1	0.4
Total	278	100.0

Thus more than 63 per cent of the gardeners were operating on plots of one acre or less, and 87 per cent had less than three acres.

TABLE III
LAND OWNED BY GARDENERS

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total Plots</i>		<i>Plots owned by gardeners</i>			<i>% of plots owned</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Av. size</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Wentworth	106	119.50	1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4
Bayhead	34	27.25	-	-	-	-	-
King's Rest	26	35.75	-	-	-	-	-
Clairwood							
South	20	11.00	-	-	-	-	-
Stella Hill	10	53.00	9	48.0	5.3	90.0	90.6
Clare Estate	13	19.50	9	13.5	1.5	69.2	69.2
Springfield	55	102.00	-	-	-	-	-
Sea Cow Lake	14	27.25	7	15.25	2.2	50.0	56.0
Total	278	395.25	26	77.25	3.0	9.4	19.5

An irrigation spray-line operator working on the edge of heavy cane at Umhoti Valley Estate



Planting cane by hand. Chemical manure has been placed at the bottom of the furrow