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THE INDIAN ARCHIVES

Volume XXI

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A NOTE ON THE STATE ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT, JAMMU AND KASHMIR

F. M. HASSNAIN

Introduction

THE State Archives Department is the custodian of the archival accumulations of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. The idea of establishing a Central Records Office at Jammu was conceived in 1928 and Sardar K. M. Panikkar was appointed as the first Director of Records. He tried to organise the archives on proper lines. In 1936, Rules for Maintenance and Destruction of Records were framed by the Government. In these Rules, the life of each file was determined according to its importance and a basis was made for preservation of records of permanent value. In order to save old records from further deterioration, a fullfledged Records Repository was established at Leh in Ladakh in the year 1962 to preserve the huge collection of records of that region. This Repository is unique in the whole world, for it is situated at an elevation of 11,500 feet above the sea level.

The nomenclature of the Department was some years ago changed from the State Records Department to the State Archives Department and its head was redesignated as the Director of Archives.

Regional Repositories

At present the Department is composed of three Repositories: State Archives Repository, Srinagar; State Archives Repository, Jammu; and State Archives Repository, Leh.

The Repository at Srinagar is housed on the ground floor of the Stone Building within the premises of the Old Secretariat at Srinagar. The Repository at Jammu is housed on the ground floor of a building in the Old Secretariat premises at Jammu; and the Repository at Leh is housed in a small building in the Tehsil premises at Leh. Each Repository is under the charge of a Superintendent, but overall charge of the Department is held by the Director of Archives. The Department is under the administrative control of the General Department of the State Government.

The accommodation provided for the three Repositories mentioned above is not adequate and this has presented a serious problem to the Department. The Repositories at Srinagar and Jammu need additional accommodation, while the one at Leh needs a new building.

Nature of Records

The following records are preserved in the three Repositories :—

Individual documents in Turkish, Tibetan and other languages;

Persian Records, 1724-1892;

Kitab Navisi Registers, 1847-1927;

Old English Records, 1868-1921;

Maharaja Pratap Singh's Private Records;

State Departments Records, 1885-1942;

Vernacular Records, 1889-1921;

Secretariat Records, 1889-1970;

Council Proceedings, 1922-26;

Military Records, 1922-43;

His Highness's Orders, 1926-43;

Council and Cabinet Orders, 1943-65.

Though the earliest document in the custody of the State Archives Department is dated 1724, the regular series of records begins from 1847. Most of these records are in the form of files and registers, and are in Persian, Urdu and English. The records at Srinagar are mostly provincial records; those at Jammu are mainly records of the Chief Minister and his secretariat; while the records at Leh deal with the administration of frontier areas, land revenue, and trade with Central Asia and Tibet.

The Persian Records preserved in the State Archives are important from the point of view of political and administrative history of the State. The Vernacular Records and the State Department Records throw a flood of light on the British policy in Kashmir. Maharaja Pratap Singh's Private Records show how the Maharaja's life was rendered miserable by the British intrigues in which his own brother Amar Singh was also involved. Among the Secretariat Records, the records of the Political Department are particularly valuable as they are full of details about the history of freedom movement in the State.

Reference Libraries

The State Archives Department maintains two Reference Libraries, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu, for the use of administrators and research scholars. Total number of publications in both

the Libraries comes to nearly 16,000. The Repository at Srinagar has also a Manuscript Library containing about 1,020 manuscripts. These manuscripts, mostly acquired through the Regional Records Survey Committee, Jammu and Kashmir, deal with History, Philosophy, Grammar and Lexicography, and are written in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Kashmiri.

The two Archives Reference Libraries mentioned above hold mainly Government publications and reference books. Noteworthy among them are :

Administration Reports, 1872-1965;

Jammu & Kashmir Gazette, 1889-1970;

Punjab Gazette, 1925-34;

Government of India Gazette, 1925-55;

Census of India, 1891-1961;

Jammu & Kashmir Civil & Military Lists, 1893-1970;

Jammu & Kashmir Budgets, 1893-1970;

Jammu & Kashmir Praja Sabha Debates, 1934-1946;

Treaties, Engagements and Sanads (14 volumes);

Legislative Assembly Debates, 1948-70;

Linguistic Survey of India;

Laws of Jammu & Kashmir, 1882-1963;

Codes, 1907-1960;

Manuals, 1900-1960.

Map Section

A Map Section was organised in the State Archives Repository, Srinagar in the year 1963. The Section is concerned with the maintenance of valuable collection of very rare manuscript and printed maps numbering about 1,000, and these include maps of Jammu & Kashmir on cloth and paper, revenue maps, physical and political maps, maps showing mines, minerals and canals, and Survey of India maps. Among the most important maps mention may be made of Lt. Col. D. G. Robinson's map of the territories belonging to Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1850-51.

The State Archives Repository, Jammu also has in the custody some cartographic records.

Reference Media

All files in the Repositories at Jammu, Srinagar and Leh have been listed and the lists are available for consultation. Besides this, the Persian Records, English Records, State Department Records and Vernacular Records have all been indexed. The Chief Secretariat Political Department records upto 1951 have also been indexed. The Index volumes are available in print and serve as valuable guide to research scholars and administrators requisitioning files and other documents of interest to them.

Research Facilities

One of the important functions of the State Archives Department is to make its archives available to *bona-fide* research scholars. Besides supply of records for reference purpose to official agencies, the Department undertakes to furnish information available among its records, to those asking for it. The Department also supplies copies of documents to interested parties. Prior to 1958, these records were not allowed to be seen by any outside scholar. In March 1958, rules regulating historical research were framed whereby all pre-1925 records were thrown open to *bona-fide* research scholars. Since then students from Indian and foreign Universities have been coming to the State Archives Repositories for consultation of records.

Preservation of Records

Worm-eaten documents received in the State Archives Repositories are fumigated in locally made fumigation chamber designed by the Director of Archives. However, for large scale fumigation of records, firms dealing with insecticides are contacted. Fragile, brittle and damaged documents are rehabilitated and renovated in the Preservation Section of the Department which is manned by trained staff. Binding work is also done in this Section and materials for the purpose are obtained from abroad through the courtesy of the National Archives of India. Dust from files is removed with vacuum cleaners, and chemicals are put in each *basta* to save it from the onslaught of insects.

Microfilming of Records

The Department has not been provided with any microfilming apparatus. As such, files are got microfilmed through the National Archives of India, New Delhi and the Research and Publication Department, Srinagar. Microfilm copies of documents in the series 'Kashmir Records' are being made for the Department by the National Archives of India. Most of the files and maps on international and inter-state boundaries have been microfilmed by now. The Department envisages to obtain microfilm copies or records of national interest available in the records repositories abroad. The Microfilm Reader which has been purchased by the Department, is being used by research scholars and others consulting records on microfilm.

For supplying photo-copies of documents to those who need them the Department has acquired a camera which can prepare negatives of 36 documents at a time.

Research Activities

The State Archives Department has been extending the fullest possible co-operation to the Government of India in the latter's schemes of compiling the 'National Register of Private Records', 'Who's Who of Indian Martyrs', and 'Who's Who of Indian Freedom Fighters'. It has set up a unit whose function is to conduct surveys of records in private custody in the State and furnish necessary information in the prescribed proforma to the National Archives of India for the implementation of the National Register Scheme. The Department has supplied to the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, life-sketches of those Kashmiris who lost their lives in the struggle for freedom. These life-sketches are being included in the 'Who's Who of Indian Martyrs'. Information in the prescribed proforma is also being supplied to the said Ministry concerning the freedom fighters of Kashmir, for incorporation in the 'Who's Who of Indian Freedom Fighters'.

Conclusion

It is gratifying to note that due to the keen interest taken by the State Government in the development of the State Archives, the Department has attained importance and expanded its activities. The age-old methods of record preservation have been replaced by modern methods; files are being maintained on scientific lines, and necessary technical guidance is being given to all Government offices and public institutions regarding scientific preservation and maintenance of records. The Department envisages establishment of a Central Archives where most important records of the State Government will be preserved for future generations.

SOURCES FOR MODERN KERALA HISTORY

ROBIN JEFFREY

WHEN Dr. George Jacob, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Kerala, addressed delegates to the archival conference in Trivandrum in October 1971, he referred to Kerala's position "outside the mainstream of Indian history" and hoped that with a little serious research it might be possible to have Kerala into the mainstream. Whether the results of closer study will sweep the Malayalis into the great river of modern Indian history, is an open question, but the Vice-Chancellor's joking remarks were accurate in suggesting that modern Kerala has not received much attention from Indian or foreign historians. In spite of the emphasis on regional studies, the history of the Malayalis from 1800 to 1947 is virtually unexplored.¹

Part of the reason for this apparent neglect may be stated in the words of one of Kerala's most studious nineteenth century English missionaries writing of old Travancore: "The history of... [Kerala], as distinguished from the rest of India, is not possessed of any very special interest or importance". Few, for example, would argue that the Malayali role in the nationalist movement was crucial. However, the uncertainty of source material has probably been as effective deterrent to historians as the so-called "unimportance" of Kerala.

An archives department was formed in Kerala only six or seven years ago, and scholars have had little way of knowing what kind of records have survived from the old princely states of Travancore and Cochin and the British Indian district of Malabar, the three units which make up the present state of Kerala. In fact, the survival rate of government files and documents has been encouragingly high, although systematic arrangement and indexing have only just begun.

Trivandrum

The Kerala States Archives has record offices in Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut. The head office, under an Assistant Director of Archives, is near the Fort Hospital, The Fort, Trivandrum-1. To see the records, Indians need the permission of the Assistant Director; foreigners, that of the Education Secretary and *Ex-Officio* Director of Archives, The Secretariat, Trivandrum-1.

The chief holdings of the Trivandrum office are thousands of bundles of "cadjan" or palm-leaf records, some of which are said to be 500 years old. These, however, are written in an archaic idiom and script, and although they would probably throw considerable light on a little-known period, it would require a specially trained scholar to

deal with them. Of more practical value are the Travancore Government Gazettes (in Malayalam, often with English translations), which are complete from their first publication in 1861. There are also copies of some Travancore census reports (though not those of 1875 and 1881) and administration reports. Perhaps the most interesting holdings are the Travancore police "Weekly Secret Bulletin" from 1933 to 1940 inclusive, and a few government files relating to Gandhiji's visits to Travancore in 1925, 1927 and 1934.

Because of a shortage of space, however, the archives department has not yet acquired the vast bulk of the English records of the old Travancore Government. These run to tens of thousands of files and are kept in the cellar of the Secretariat. To work there, one must have the permission of the Public Secretary to Government, The Secretariat, Trivandrum-1. In the case of foreigners, applications are submitted for the Chief Minister's approval.

From 1810 when Col. John Munro became Resident of Travancore, the language of administration in the *Diwan's* office came increasingly to be English. Virtually all the files in the Secretariat cellar are in English. Those under the "cover file" system date from Munro's time, number about 16,000 and come down to 1905 when a departmental classification system (e.g., Educational, Judicial, Political etc.) was introduced. The departmental files from 1905 to 1947 may well number close to a lakh. The *Diwan's* letterbooks covering the period 1830-90 have also been kept.

The two main difficulties in using this material are the lack of indexes or handlists and the brittleness of much of the paper. The only way to use the cover files to 1905 is to go through each bundle and read the summary on the cover of each file. Handling the files, of course, accelerates their decay. Fortunately, the record-keepers are cooperative, and there are no time-consuming archival formalities.

The material repays extra trouble. The file on the Vaikkam Satyagraha, for example, is more than a foot thick and includes two volumes of newspaper-cuttings which are probably unavailable elsewhere. Most of the memoranda of the reforming *Diwan*, Sir T. Madhava Rao, have been preserved, as well as files relating to the introduction of planting, expansion of communications and education, suppression of caste disabilities and the activities of European missionaries. The Secretariat cellar also contains census reports, administration reports, Travancore almanacs, lists of public servants, trade statistics and a few rare books.

Cochin

The Archives is located in the Collectorate at Ernakulam. The records relate to the old Cochin state, a great many are in English, and some handlists are available. The material appears to be as varied, and almost as extensive, as that in the Secretariat cellar in

Trivandrum. The handlists, for example, show a number of files dealing with the Round Table conferences, and the Archives has recently acquired some English diaries belonging to the Cochin princely family.¹

Calicut

As at Cochin, the Archives is located in the Collectorate. It contains the records of the office of the Collector of Malabar District from 1855 to 1956. (Earlier material is in the Tamil Nadu Archives in Madras). A brief annual index was prepared for the use of the Collector, and these indexes, either printed or handwritten, appear likely to make the scholar's work easier than in Trivandrum. The files run to many thousands and include land registration documents and reports on land tenure.

Non-Government Sources

Although a number of bodies in Kerala are concerned specifically with Kerala history (e.g., Kerala History Association, Ernakulam; Regional Records Survey Committee, Trivandrum; Kerala University Library, Trivandrum, which has received a grant to establish a Kerala collection), no attempt has yet been made to compile a list of libraries, newspapers and private citizens holding books and papers of interest to scholars. It appears, for example, that the back numbers of the defunct English weeklies, the *Cochin Argus* and *Western Star*, both of which were published from 1860 onwards, have been lost. However, the *Deepika* (1887) and *Malayalam Manorama* (1889), both in Kottayam, have all their back numbers. The *Manorama* in its first twenty years occasionally published leading articles in English. The *Malabar Herald*, an English weekly still published in Ernakulam, has its old issues from the paper's first publication in 1905.

European missionaries played a significant part in the shaping of modern Kerala, and the archives of the United Theological College, Bangalore, contain minute books and reports of the Church and London missionary societies, which were active in Travancore for nearly 150 years. The library at Scott Christian College, Nagercoil, has printed reports of the London Missionary Society's Travancore committee from the 1850's as well as a few rare books. CMS College Library, Kottayam, has some missionary periodicals, but its holdings are not so extensive as one might have hoped. The best collection of material about the Romo-Syrian Church appears to be at the Carmelite monastery at Mannanam near Kottayam, where there are some letter-books, files of newspaper cuttings and a small, useful library.

The absence of private papers is perhaps the most unfortunate gap one encounters in the search for source material. The diaries (in English and Malayalam) of Kumaran Asan, the poet and social reformer, are in the Asan Memorial at Thonnakkal near Trivandrum, and the papers of Pattom Thanu Pillai, the political leader,

are in the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi. However, one is more likely to find that the papers or letters of a prominent man have been sold to the paper hawker or weeded out by the sweeper. A happy exception is the fine library of the poet and civil servant, Ulloor S. Parameswara Ayyar, which has been carefully preserved by his son at the Vivekananda Press, Jagathi, Trivandrum.

The list of sources outlined above is by no means definitive. Academic detective work will undoubtedly reveal others, especially in Malabar, while the expansion of the Kerala Archives Department is likely to bring to light new material and encourage scholars. The purpose of the foregoing brief note is merely to indicate that the scholar who chooses to work on Kerala, will not be handicapped by a dearth of sources.

REFERENCES

¹The ground-breaking work is T. C. Varghese's *Agrarian Change and Economic Consequences: Land Tenures in Kerala, 1850-1960* (Bombay: Allied Publishers, 1970). Also of interest is Dr. T. K. Ravindran's *Cornwallis System in Malabar* (Calicut: Parasparasahayi Co-op. Printing and Publishing Works Ltd., 1969). Social anthropologists, such as Kathleen Gough, Joan Menscher, Eric J. Miller, A. Aiyappan and L. A. Krishna Iyer, have been more active. A. Sreedhara Menon's *A Survey of Kerala History* (Kottayam: National Book Stall, 1967) is a useful reference book. Two volumes of a government-sponsored "History of the Freedom Movement in Kerala" are in the press, and the third one is under preparation.

²Samuel Mateer, *The Land of Charity* (London: John Snow, 1871), p. 13.

³The collection includes confidential correspondence between the British Government and the ruler of Cochin who, later, had to abdicate. It was gifted by the daughter-in-law of the ruler, Mrs. I. W. Menon, at the behest of Shri C. V. Joseph, Superintendent in the Archives Department (Ed.).

THE AGRARIAN CONDITION OF JAIPUR STATE AS GLEANED FROM SOME UNPUBLISHED *TAUZIS* OF THE 18TH CENTURY

G. N. SHARMA

RAJASTHAN is very rich in private records. In Amber, as in some other erstwhile princely states of Rajasthan such as Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner etc., the original records of various departments were maintained by *Diwans* and *Mutasaddis* at their respective residences and, as such, quite a large number of them are still lying in the custody of their descendants. But, unfortunately, a sizable bulk of such records is perishing partly due to the apathy and ignorance of the owners and partly due to other factors, such as natural decay or destruction by white-ants, fire and rains. Recently, I came across some sets of *Tauzis* in the possession of an old family of Amber.² These documents are about $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches each and are in a fairly good state of preservation, though there are some words missing here and there due to cracks and cuts in some sheets. Some sheets also show signs of soilure from rain water. The title pages of the sets of *Tauzis* reveal their authenticity bearing as they do, the seals of the rulers of Jaipur.³ These seals are artistically calligraphed in Devanagari script.

The language used in the *Tauzis* is Dhundhari, a dialect of Marwari. Their script belongs to the Mahajani character.

As regards orthography, the following points need special mention. The letters 'ra', 'pa', 'ya', 'a' and 'fa'; 'sha', 'sa' and 'kha'; 'na', 'ta', and 'la'; 'va', 'ba' and 'cha'; 'dha' and 'gha'; 'jha' and 'ma'; and 'i' and 'ri' are almost similar in appearance. At places the *Matras* are not used. The use of *Viram* (stop) is absent. Of course, long horizontal lines and vertical lines with zero marks are used to keep apart different denominations and items of income and expenditure belonging to different heads.

The *Tauzis*, examined by me, belong to various categories of records such as 'Adsatta Amber', 'Adsatta Sawai Jaipur', 'Hasil Jama-bandi', 'Hasil-gujari', 'Hasil-chak-sena', 'Hasil-virad', 'Jamabandi Pargana', etc. They contain a lot of information which can go a long way to assist us in reconstructing the social, cultural and economic history of Jaipur during the 18th century. The importance of the *Tauzis* also lies in the fact that they can help us in filling up some gaps in the series of *Tauzis* available in the Rajasthan State Archives at Bikaner.

The following lines represent an attempt to study the striking features of the *Tauzis* as documents throwing light on the agrarian

condition prevailing in the state of Jaipur during the 18th century to which they belong.

The *Tauzis* mention two types of assessment of land revenue in vogue in those days—the *Zabti* and the *Raiyati*. With the help of the information contained in the 'Adsatta Amber' and 'Adsatta Sawai Jaipur' of V. S. 1790" (1733 A.D.) the position of the two types of assessment can well be determined. It seems that in the case of *Zabti* assessment the revenue demand was regulated by the schedules of cash-rate which were applicable to the area sown in each season. All kinds of grains, vegetables and cross were taken into account according to the *bighas* covered by them. The schedules of cash-rate differed from pargana to pargana, as the prices of the crops were not uniform throughout the State. As for example, our records⁴ indicate that the price of maize in Amber was one rupee per maund while its price at Navai was one rupee per 50 seers in the season and in the same year. The share of the state demand has been mentioned as one-third, one-fourth, etc.⁵

Under the *Raiyati*⁷ assessment the state share varied from 1/3rd to 1/6th of the gross produce, calculated either by an actual division of the produce, called *Batai*, or by a division based on conjectural estimate of the standing crop, known as *Kunta*. The significant change made in this system, as seen from the *Tauzis*, was that the demand had to be met in cash instead of kind.

The information furnished by the *Tauzis* is very rich in regard to the contemporary imports and cesses. As the state demand was nominal, attempts were made to equalise the demands in respect of nominal payments. In addition to the land revenue, the state continued to charge, as usual, the impost called *Serina*, which was roughly one seer per maund. Again, a money-cess, instead of the usual kind-cess, called *Barar*, was also levied. Besides these, there were other charges like *Chughari-sena*, *Hasil-chak-sena*, *Hasil-patwara*, etc. These extra charges were paid to the *Patwari*, *Darogha*, *Sena* and certain other officials as their personal benefits on account of the collections and measurements done by them. The rates of these charges differed from place to place and village to village. The usual rates were one seer per maund, or one rupee per hundred. These charges were also calculated in terms of *Taka*, as $\frac{1}{2}$ *Taka* per rupee, etc.⁸

The *Tauzis* also throw some light on the system of farming the entire village or group of villages for a fixed annual sum. This system was known as *Ijara*. The *Ijaradar* was given an option to pay the fixed sum monthwise or seasonwise. But the lessees were mostly State officials; and the ryots were more than ever liable to oppression and exaction. This state of affairs led to the ending of the leasees or their withdrawal. The *Tauzis* also abound in cases where the state granted remission of the fixed amount in the event of crop-failure, drought, fall in prices, or scarcity of water.⁹

The agrarian condition in Jaipur State during the 18th century, as described above with the aid of the *Tauzis*, may be summarised as under:

- (i) The rates of crops were determined bighawise and valuwewise.
- (ii) The crops were valued on the basis of the prices current in a pargana.
- (iii) The division of seasons into *Siyalu* and *Unalu* continued.
- (iv) The *Jama* was executed under two categories *Zabti* and *Raiyati*.
- (v) The old methods of *Batai* and *Kunto* were applied to the *Raiyati* lands.
- (vi) The *Raiyati* lands had also to pay in cash.
- (vii) There was a distinct fall in the rates of *Sena*, *Darogha* and *Patwari* charges.

REFERENCES

¹The *Tauzis* are loose leaves arranged yearwise in a strict chronological sequence.

²The writer feels indebted to Miss Subhadra Daryani for showing these *Tauzis* procured by her from the family.

³They are Sawai Jai Singh, Ram Singh, etc.

⁴'Adsatta Pargana Sawai Jaipur', V. S. 1790, pp. 129-30.

⁵'Amber Farad', V. S. 1780, pp. 60-70; and 'Navai Farad', V. S. 1780, pp. 33-34.

⁶The words used are *Tijo-vanto*, *Chautho-vanto*, etc., vide *Adsatta Tonk*, *Sarohi*, etc. of V. S. 1760, 1780, etc.

⁷'Adsatta Pargana Sawai Jaipur', V. S. 1790, pp. 129-80.

⁸'Jamabandi Amber', V. S. 1760; 'Mujmal Pargana Kuvave', V. S. 1770, pp. 162, 163; 'Rojnama Potdar Pargana Hindon', V. S. 1769, p. 2; 'Rojnama Potdar Pargana Dosa', V. S. 1777, pp. 2-4; 'Kharita Bikaner Archives', V. S. 1782-83; 'Hasil-gujari-sena', V. S. 1793, pp. 37-38.

⁹'Jamakharcha Potdar Pargana Kuvave', V. S. 1770, p. 144; 'Rojnama Potdar Pargana Hindon', V. S. 1769, pp. 50-55.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS FOR WORK IN ARCHIVAL AND MANUSCRIPT DEPOSITORIES

FRANK B. EVANS

THAT libraries, manuscript depositories, and archival agencies have a common administrative origin has long been recognized. Also it is generally recognized that librarians and archivists have a common purpose—to acquire, preserve, and make accessible recorded information—and that they have certain basic problems in common.¹ Apart from these areas of agreement, however, there is relatively little evidence of cooperation or even understanding between the two professions. This is particularly the case with regard to the training of archivists. (Since manuscript curators increasingly are referring to their collected holdings as "archives" and to themselves as "archivists", I shall include them, for convenience, within the meaning of those terms.)

Each of our professions has had a separate development, and much of the misunderstanding results directly from this circumstance. Because I am convinced that the past is not irrelevant I should like to share some observations on the history of the archival profession that may, perhaps, contribute to the better understanding and closer relationship that should exist between archivists and librarians.

The archival profession still lacks an adequate written history, and it is thus difficult to place any of its problems in perspective. We know that our roots lie very deep; that the profession of archivist, as keeper of the records, is among the world's oldest professions, but we know very little about early archivists. We have learned that during the Clay Tablet era archivists had to master fully the difficult art of writing, and that scribes, who had a high social standing in ancient civilizations, frequently served as archivists. Archivists were among the highest paid officials of the Hittite kingdom, and among the most important elected officials of the Greek city States.² In fact, from the brief glimpses we have of archivists from ancient Sumer to the late 18th century, we may at least conclude that they all could write, a requirement not without its relevance to our current problems.

There is also evidence that archivists, no less than librarians, have attempted in a variety of ways to improve their status. We have, for example, the account of an archivist in ancient Egypt whose involvement in an unsuccessful harem conspiracy cost him his nose and both ears.³ The appropriateness of this punishment in relation to his crime I leave to your judgement. But personal history regarding archivists in the records that have survived is quite unusual. Of the generations of archivists who toiled over the centuries we know very little until relatively late in the history of western civilization.

The first indication we have of any concern for the formal training of archivists followed in the wake of the French Revolution, out of which had emerged the concept of archives administration, as distinct from records-keeping. The University of Mainz in the 1790's established a special chair for instruction in "archival science," by which was meant primarily the auxiliary historical sciences of sigillography, paleography, and diplomatics.⁴ As archival institutions developed in Europe during the 19th century, however, it was assumed in most countries that a law degree qualified a person to serve as an archivist, and that whatever additional knowledge was needed could readily be acquired on the job. This was the period during which archives were regarded as primarily intended to serve administrative purposes—as "arsenals of law."⁵ It was also the custom during this period to designate as the head of an archival agency "some literary or historical personage generally considered as an ornament to the nation, who could draw from this post sustenance for his own support and leisure for the pursuit of literary or historical activities."⁶ We are well aware that this custom continues to the present day in some countries, and that is not confined to archival agencies.

During the last half of the 19th century, however, the trend in the appointment of archivists moved away from law toward graduates in history. Prominent historians alternated service on university faculties with appointments in archival agencies, the editing and printing of texts and the publication of detailed guides and other finding aids became major archival activities, and "administrative archives," the "arsenals of law," were increasingly transformed into "historical archives," the "arsenals of history."

This new trend was accompanied by the emergence of specialized schools providing training for those interested in archival careers. Among the better known and most influential of these were the *Ecole des Chartes* in Paris, the Austrian Institute for Historical Research in Vienna, the School of Archives in Prague, and the Archives School at The Hague. Separate schools for paleography, diplomatics, and "archival economy" flourished in Italy and Spain, and special courses were offered directly by the Bavarian State Archives and the Archives of the Kingdom in Brussels.⁸

This movement reached a climax with the organization in 1930 of a special Institute for Archival Science and Historical Training at the Prussian State Archives in Berlin-Dahlem. A Doctor of Philosophy degree in history from a German university was required for admission. The eighteen month program included courses, with written or oral examination before a special commission appointed by the President of the Prussian Cabinet and the Minister for Science, Art, and Education, in paleography; Latin, German, and French documents; chronology; sphragistics; heraldry; traditional and "modern" archival science; the history and holdings of German archival agencies; preservation and repair; reproduction of documents; research problems in

the Middle Ages and in modern history; pre-history and historical geography; jurisprudence and canon law; constitutional history; the history of Brandenburg-Prussia; and the history of economics, sociology, art and military organization. The Institute assumed a prior mastery of Middle Latin, Middle high German, French, and English; it regarded as desirable a knowledge of Italian, Spanish, Polish, and Russian.⁹ This Institute would not only make a fascinating study for those interested in the development of professional elites, but also constitutes a useful corrective to those who assume that the requirements for professional status are most demanding in this country, and upon the present generation.

All of these specialized schools, most of which are still in operation, have a number of characteristics in common. Generally they were not created primarily for the training of archivists. They were intended to teach historical methods with particular attention to their own national history, and, in the process, to train librarians and archivists. Secondly, most of them developed in countries that initially required only a university degree for an archival appointment, then introduced a qualifying archival examination and found it necessary to establish a school or program where the requisite preparation could be obtained. Third, in each country appointments to archival positions as a general rule have been and continue to be made only from graduates of its particular schools or programs. This practice not only ensures pre-appointment training, but, when combined with restricted admissions to the schools, gives to enrollees a reasonable certainty that after graduation they will receive at least probationary appointments. Finally, none of the schools are confined exclusively to the training of archivists. It was not only recognized that a facility providing training for only a relatively small and specialized profession would be difficult to maintain, but it was also generally agreed that archival training should be part of a broader "scientific" education, and that if such training were isolated it could "lose its standards." Thus most of the schools maintain organizational relationships with major universities, and provide instruction to a variety of students in all branches of historical research.¹⁰

This has been the general character, until very recently, of the education and training of most European archivists. The effectiveness of this training in preparing archivists to cope with the problems of 20th century documentation requires no comment. But we may also question the adequacy of only a background in history, with or without special training in the auxiliary sciences, as preparation for an archival career. According to one critic, "the assumption that a good knowledge of history is a sufficient equipment for the archivist . . . overlooks the fact that besides this knowledge he needs some special qualifications. There are examples of archivists without such qualifications sitting among scattered heaps of records, like Marius on the ruins of Carthage, unable to master them."¹¹

Spared—or deprived, depending upon one's point of view—of an inheritance of medieval documents, and lacking a national archival institution throughout most of our history, American archivists have attempted to develop their own solution to the training problem. From the outset these attempts have been strongly influenced by the views of academic historians. It is understandable that historians, no less than other users of archives, should tend to regard archives as existing primarily to serve their particular purposes and interests. The point here is that no other class of users has been as active, as articulate, and as influential, as have been the historians in the development of the archival profession in this country.

It was a group of historians, led by J. Franklin Jameson, who in 1899 organized the Public Archives Commission within the American Historical Association, and through whose efforts the foundations were laid for many of our State archival agencies. This same group, working through the Public Archives Commission, sponsored in 1909 the first Conference of Archivists in the United States. At that Conference the principal speaker was a young historian, Waldo Gifford Leland, who had done extensive research in European archives. Discussing American archival problems, he stressed the need for requiring for American archivists a training "both historical and legal" and recommended preparation of a manual of archival practice for their guidance. To provide the necessary training he suggested the introduction of appropriate courses in universities or library schools.¹²

The Public Archives Commission accepted Leland's recommendation regarding a manual, but the project was never completed. Based upon the European experience, Leland had warned that "nothing could be more disastrous than the application of modern library methods of classification to a body of archives,"¹³ and his views were reinforced by participation in the International Congress of Archivists and Librarians held in 1910 in Brussels, which officially adopted the principle of provenance as the basis for the arrangement, or as it was generally referred to at that time, the "classification," of archives. Adoption of this principle was opposed, however, not only by librarians but by manuscript curators, who maintained that since European problems were not identical with those in America we should not attempt to adopt European practices. Only the initial chapter for the proposed manual was published, it defined archives in historical terms and eloquently stated the case for their preservation and use in the writing of history. The chapter was written not by a practising archivist but by the colonial historian, Charles M. Andrews.¹⁴

With the outbreak of World War I, the attention of Members of the Public Archives Commission was diverted to more immediate problems, and when the Commission was revived on a limited basis following the war most of its members were already involved in other projects, particularly in the movement for construction of a national

archives building and the creation of a national archival agency. This movement finally attained its objectives with the creation by Congress in 1934 of an independent National Archives establishment. The creation and staffing of the National Archives, in turn, helped revitalize the annual Conference of Archivists, which was expanded in 1936 and transformed into an independent Society of American Archivists.¹⁵ One of the first actions of the new Society was the creation of a Committee on the Training of Archivists. The Committee, which submitted its report in 1938, consisted of five historians—only two of them directly involved in administering public archives or manuscripts—under the chairmanship of the distinguished diplomatic historian, Prof. Samuel Flagg Bemis.

In its report the Committee, after reviewing archival training in Europe, noted "the relatively small stress placed by the best foreign practice on so-called library science, and the overwhelming insistence on historical erudition, scholarship, constitutional and legal history, all emphasizing the particular country concerned, and linguistic accomplishment in the relevant documentary fields. It is the historical scholar, equipped now with technical archival training, who dominates the staff of the best European archives", observed the Committee. "We think it should be so here, with emphasis on American history and political science."¹⁶

While conceding that "a course in 'library science' would be useful, particularly for purposes of cataloguing and for the arrangement of libraries auxiliary to archival practice," the report asserted that there was "a distinct danger in turning over archives to librarians who are not at the same time erudite and critical historical scholars. They tend to put the emphasis upon cataloguing and administration, on mechanics rather than archival histology and the sacred *principe de provenance*, to which they are usually oblivious."¹⁷

Following these sweeping generalization, the Committee made its specific recommendations. It proposed training for two classes of archivists; those who would serve as directors or staff officers in major archival agencies, and those who would serve as the heads of smaller agencies or as lower level staff in the larger ones. The first group, in its opinion, should be recruited from graduate students who had received the training required for the doctorate in American history, and whose thesis required the use of a wide range of manuscript materials and public records. To these requirements it proposed adding study of the history of archives, of archival practice past and present, and of the special literature dealing with archival work in European countries. In the Committee's view all of these topics could be included in one comprehensive course, which "might be easily grafted on to graduate instruction in American history in any first class American university." The Committee also endorsed the

German practice of apprenticeship, and recommended that universities choosing to offer archival training should consider the possibility of a voluntary apprenticeship with the National Archives or with an appropriate State Archives. For archivists in the Second group the Committee recommended the training required for a master's degree in history or political science, supplemented by a course and practice work intended to provide the knowledge and skills necessary to perform archival functions.¹⁸

In an article based upon the report, Prof. Bemis did note that the Committee's emphasis upon graduate training was not intended to preclude the possibility of "promising young men and women rising by hard work and self-discipline and study from the very lowest ranks of archival employment to the top, even without formal university training." After all, he wrote, "education is self-education. Universities and teachers are helps and short cuts to success in determined efforts for self-education and personal advancement."¹⁹ The "helps" and "short cuts" still have not been transformed into the sole, or even the major, route to advancement in the archival profession.

The significance of the Bemis report "lies not so much in its specifics as in its philosophy. It defined officially, in the early years of the professional organization, the general concept of the archivist and his educational foundation"—a concept that has been modified but that was not seriously challenged for nearly 30 years.²⁰ It might also be noted that it did little to improve relations between librarians and archivists.

Two years after the Bemis report, on a joint program on archives and libraries sponsored by the American Library Association in 1940, Solon J. Buck of the staff of the National Archives delivered a paper on "Essentials in Training for Work with Public Archives and Historical Manuscript Collections." Buck, who was the "most persistent early promoter of university level archival training," had taught during the 1938-39 academic year in the Columbia University Graduate School a two-semester course in "Archives and Historical Manuscripts," the "first attempt at the systematic training of archivists in the United States."²¹ Initially trained as a historian, Buck had extensive experience as director of major manuscript depositories in Minnesota and Pennsylvania, and as an archivist during the important early years of the National Archives.

In Buck's view, the body of knowledge required by the archivist constituted an applied rather than a pure science, and was "compound-ed of parts of many other sciences or fields of knowledge, together with certain principles and techniques derived from practical experience". To provide essential background knowledge for the archivist he called for a thorough training in history; for an understanding of the historical

method, including some acquaintance with the auxiliary sciences, and to assist him in mastering the special fields to which the documents in his custody related, for a "broad general education and the ability to orient himself in any field of knowledge when the occasion arises."²²

The more specialized professional knowledge required by the archivist was termed by Buck as "archival economy" or "archives administration." This in his opinion, would include "not only the theoretical and practical conclusions...reached by archivists as a result of their observations and experiences but also the history of the development of systems of administering records and archives and of theories concerning them." Specifically, he maintained that the archivist should study the creation, nature, and value of archives; the status, functions, and internal organization of archival agencies; buildings and equipment; recruitment and training of personnel; appraisal and selection of archival material; preservation and rehabilitation; arrangement and description; reproduction by photographic and other processes; historical editing and documentary publication; reference service; exhibits; problems of particular institutional archives, such as those of local governments, businesses, and churches; and problems, associated with cartographic, audio-visual, and other special physical types of archival material.²³

Buck's views on training are particularly relevant since within the next year he succeeded R.D.W. Connor as Archivist of the United States, and proceeded to implement them, between 1941 and 1948, in a series of courses, seminars, and publications for and by the staff of the National Archives. When the Columbia University course was not re-scheduled because of financial difficulties, Buck had also collaborated with a new faculty member at the American University in Washington, D. C., to establish in its School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs a two-semester six-credit evening graduate course on the "History and Administration of Archives." The faculty member was Ernst Posner, who thus began his career in 1939 as one of the major forces in American archival education.²⁴

Trained in the classical German tradition as a historical scholar Prof. Posner had chosen an archival career, had completed the necessary training, and had served on the staff of the Prussian Geheime Staatsarchiv.²⁵ He was in general agreement with the views already expressed regarding archival training, particularly on the need for "broad training in advanced methods of research in history and related fields." He was also convinced that "the social sciences should be included in the training program to a larger extent" than they were in most European countries so that archivists would be "better equipped to deal with modern records," and that "study of and instruction in the history of record making and record administration" were as necessary for the archivist in modern times as was diplomacy for earlier generations.²⁶

Under Prof. Posner's direction the American University program was expanded to include courses on the history of historical writing, research materials and methods, comparative administrative history, administrative history of the Federal government, and administration of current government records. He continued to direct this program until his retirement in 1961 as Dean of the Graduate School.²⁷ The archives courses and what had developed into two records management courses were then transferred to the School of Government and Public Administration, and in 1965 the two archives courses were located in the History Department. In coverage they continue to deal with all of the topics enumerated in 1940 by Buck, with the addition of sessions on archival interests in records management, records disposal and record center operations, machine-readable records and data archives, historical editing, microfilm publication, oral history, and automation and the control of archives and manuscripts. They thus reflect the development and expansion of archival activity in the past three decades. Academic credit may also be earned in the American University program for directed readings on archival problems in the master's degree program, and archives administration may be elected as a minor field for the doctorate in history.

To provide essential training for persons already serving as archivists in other parts of the country, Prof. Posner in 1945 offered a summer institute in the preservation and administration of archives, in co-operation with the National Archives, the Maryland Hall of Records, and, later, the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. This institute, with senior staff members of the cooperating institutions and other specialists as guest lecturers, was offered each summer between 1945 and 1972, except for an experimental advanced institute in 1954. Accredited originally as a three-week course, the institute was expanded to four weeks in 1947 to supplement the classroom instruction with internship projects. In 1965 for a variety of administrative and practical reasons the internship projects were eliminated, and the institute, specifically designed as only an "introduction" to the administration of modern archives, was shortened to two weeks. Enrollees with no archival experience have since been encouraged to seek internship arrangements with archival agencies in their own areas. Enrollment for the first two-week institute immediately doubled, and has continued to increase each year. When more than one hundred applicants in 1971 had to be denied admission it was decided to hold two institutes in 1972. Over the years these institutes have provided training to more than 600 persons from every state of the Union and from 23 foreign countries. In the judgment of one critic, "no other formal training activity has equalled these summer institutes in influencing archivists in the United States."²⁸

The American University program has also served as a model for similar programs in other parts of the country. The first such program was begun in 1950 by the Colorado State Archives in co-operation with the Graduate School of Librarianship and then with the Department of

History of the University of Denver. In recent years it has consisted of three quarter courses with emphasis on a general introduction to archives, archival principles and techniques, and types of institutional archives. In 1962 a four-week summer institute was added to the program, it offers five quarter hours of graduate credit for archival studies and studies in regional, state, and local history.²⁹

A second program was begun in 1962 in the Wayne State University Department of History. Limited to a small number of graduate students, it includes three quarter courses on the historical development of archival and manuscripts depositories, techniques of archival work, and, in the third quarter, inservice training in the University archives.³⁰ The only other established program at the university level that extends over a full academic year was developed by the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. This program originated in a 1948 course at Meredith College in historical preservation. The archival portion was later discontinued, but has since been revived as a two-semester program on the history and administration of archives offered through the North Carolina State University at Raleigh.³¹

In addition to these four modest programs a number of one-semester courses on archives and manuscripts have developed since 1960. Courses are being offered annually, or in alternate years, by Library Schools at the Universities of Illinois and Wisconsin, and by the Washington University of St. Louis. For one or more years courses have also been offered by Library Schools at the University of Chicago, Library School, the Graduate School of Library Science at the Drexel University, the University of Maryland, the Catholic University, and the University of Oregon.³² During the past year new archival courses have been announced by the University of California at Los Angeles Graduate School of Library Service, the Sacramento State College, the University of Texas at Arlington, and Texas Christian University at Fort Worth.³³ There may well be others about which I have no information.

The greatest activity in recent years, however, has been with regard to short institutes or summer sessions. Summer session instruction in the administration of archives and manuscript was offered at least as early as 1940 at the Columbia University Library School, and, in 1942, at the University of Michigan School of Library Service. The success of the American University summer institutes inspired a number of similar ventures. Between 1954 and 1960 a summer Institute on Historical and Archival Management was offered at Radcliffe College in co-operation with the History Department of Harvard University. Other institutions that have offered one or more accredited summer institutes, in addition to those previously mentioned, include the Library Schools at the University of Texas, the University of Washington, Syracuse University, and Emory University.³⁴ And during the past year interest has been expressed by Professors of Library Science in establishing regular semester

courses or institutes on archives administration at institutions ranging from the Western Michigan University to the C. W. Post College of Long Island University. Apparently, while library school deans and professors were being distracted by the computer, their ranks were being infiltrated by archivists, or at least archival sympathizers.

The person chiefly responsible for introducing the accredited summer session or institute on archives administration into library schools was Theodore R. Schellenberg. Trained as a historian, Schellenberg had been one of the leaders in promoting the introduction of microforms into libraries and had also joined the staff of the National Archives very early in its history. From Buck he inherited the National Archives training program, which he used as a vehicle to help develop a methodology for administering public archives. He was also involved in the creation of the new field of records management, which deals with the creation, maintenance, and disposition of records as tools of the administrator. Out of this experience emerged a steady stream of published bulletins, circulars, papers, and articles, culminating in his major work, *Modern Archives: Principles and Techniques*, published in 1956. Convinced of the need for uniformity in methodology, regardless of the type of archives involved, Schellenberg continued to develop his ideas, and to extend them not only to cartographic and audio-visual records, but also to personal or private papers as natural accumulations increasingly in the modern era exhibiting archival characteristics, and to collections of historical manuscripts.

From concern with the principles and techniques of collective arrangement and description, he moved on to the problems of intellectual control—bibliographic or subject control, if you will and began experimenting in subject classification and cataloguing of record items and individual manuscripts. These ideas and the techniques to implement them he tested in the course of conducting summer sessions in the Library Schools at the Universities of Texas and Washington. Following his retirement in 1963 from the National Archives he continued this activity, which culminated in the publication in 1965 of his second major work, *The Management of Archives*.³⁵

That same year, using his new book as a text, Schellenberg conducted a summer course in the Columbia University School of Library Service, and two years later he directed summer institutes at the Library Schools of the University of Illinois and Syracuse. He taught a course during the regular semester at the Catholic University Library School during the 1968-69 academic year, and continued to promote the introduction of courses on archives administration in library schools until his death in January 1970.³⁶

The publication in 1965 of Schellenberg's *Management of Archives* presented a serious challenge to the philosophy of the Bemis report, which had largely dominated American thinking regarding

archival training since 1930. The essence of this challenge is contained in one paragraph. "Library schools are the proper places in which to provide archival training," Schellenberg wrote, "for they reach the most important class of records custodians, *i.e.*, the librarians themselves. Existing archival training courses have influenced only a very small proportion of the librarians of this country, and the training provided in them has usually been too discursive and too theoretical to be meaningful." To support his position Schellenberg pointed out that more than half of the institutions listed in Philip M. Hamer's 1961 *Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States* were libraries.³⁷

Schellenberg's decision to abandon the traditional reliance upon graduate history departments for archival training was challenged, among others, by Dr. H. G. Jones, at that time State Archivist of North Carolina. Also trained as a historian, Jones had attended one of the American University summer institutes and was then teaching courses in archives administration through the North Carolina State University. To clarify the issues involved, Jones and Schellenberg agreed to prepare papers for a session on "various Approaches to Archival Training" at the 1966 annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists.

Jones, in his paper, reviewed the history of archival training in the United States and readily agreed with Schellenberg that archivists had thus far failed in their professional responsibility to provide "adequate, regular, and comprehensive training." But he was not willing to accept fully Schellenberg's alternative. To refute the contention that librarians constituted the "most important class of records custodians" he cited a study by Robert L. Brubaker which pointed out that of the 800 libraries listed in the Hamer *Guide*, at least 540 had in their custody fewer than 1,000 manuscript items. In terms of the archival unit for total holdings, each of these libraries had an average of only about one cubic foot of manuscripts, and only about 50 libraries had more than 20 cubic feet of manuscripts. Jones also noted that manuscript libraries were most often staffed not by library-trained personnel but by historians.

Jones agreed that librarians would benefit from having a general knowledge of archival history, theory, and practice, and that since many of them were responsible for small bodies of manuscripts, they should be taught how best to handle them. He maintained, however, that such courses could be taught effectively only by experienced archivists, and insisted that this was a "far different proposal from one that implies that the professionally trained librarian who is permitted to take an elective course in archives administration thereby becomes qualified as a professional archivist."³⁸

Turning to the "desired foundation for archival training and where the main body of future archivists can best be trained." Jones restated the classical view in behalf of a background education in history combined with archival training provided through graduate schools of history. He questioned both the demand and the need by large depositories for librarians who had taken a single course in archives. Because "practically all archival holdings are historical," he declared, the archivist must have a "strong background in history and the historical method" as well as training in archival history principles, and techniques. "This training, unfortunately," he concluded, "often is denied to students of library schools."³⁹

What Jones proposed as a "more practical and desirable solution" in training archivists was the introduction, by a limited number of graduate schools of history in cooperation with the heads of leading archival agencies, of a three semester or four quarter program during the first year of graduate study in the "history, nature, principles, and practices" of archives administration. The final semester or quarter would consist of inservice training in the cooperating archival agency. The program would be accredited toward the master's degree in history, and he suggested a separate certificate for its successful completion.⁴⁰ This proposal, in brief, was an expanded program that combined elements of those currently offered through the history departments at American, Denver, Wayne State and North Carolina State Universities.

Schellenberg, in his paper, restated his initial proposal, elaborated on his earlier views on the training required by the archivist in modern times, and gave further reasons why that training should be offered through library schools. Far from rejecting the historical tradition, he frankly asserted his belief that "the best basic training that an archivist can have...is through training in history."⁴¹ But the "best" basic training obviously is not the same as the "only" training. Insisting on the need for standardization as a prerequisite to the professionalization of archival work, Schellenberg proposed an introductory course for archivists with a series of topics similar to those included in the American University introductory course and its summer institute. To this he proposed adding an advanced course consisting of both lectures and demonstrations on arrangement and description, in his opinion, the "two most important substantive functions of the archivist." Technical training was needed to provide knowledge and skills in preservation, repair, rehabilitation, and photoduplication, and to courses in these areas he proposed adding introductory and specialized courses in records management, including data processing, as well as library science courses, including those in classification, reference tools and reference service, and government documents.⁴²

Schellenberg acknowledged that historians, as primary users, had a real interest in archives, but he warned of "two dangers inherent"

in having archival training given by historians. In discussing methodology they would "excessively emphasize historical developments," they generally "are not concerned with methodology," he added, and "are prone to consider techniques either as unimportant or as a kind of restraint that will stifle scholarly initiative." The second danger, in his opinion, was that "historically trained archivists" would "excessively emphasize the historical work required" in appraising, arranging, and describing documentary material. "This work should not be made an end in itself," he insisted, "it should be directed to finding out the source of documents, not their meaning."⁴³

Schellenberg was equally frank with regard to "dangers inherent in having methodological training given by librarians". They would "mistakenly apply the techniques of their profession to archival material," which differs essentially from publications; they "may become preoccupied with single record items;" and they "may also attempt to arrange records by subject." "In order to teach archival courses properly," he warned, "librarians must literally change their thinking about methodology." The second inherent danger was that librarians would become "so engrossed with method that they will lose sight of the scholarly aspects of archival work." Classifying and cataloguing in libraries had been reduced, in his view, to a "routine procedure," had become "largely a matter of physically manipulating publications" according to rules that were "refined to cover every aspect of the work." Archival work could not be governed by precise rules, he explained, since archival material lacked the common attributes that would make possible the development of such rules.⁴⁴ Schellenberg nevertheless concluded that librarians, provided they recognized and understood the basic differences between publications and records, could effectively teach archival courses. Tox proved that library schools reached a very important class of records custodians. He again noted the number of libraries listed in the *Hamer Guide*, and cited the large number of library holdings reported in the *National Union Catalogue of Manuscript Collections*.

Schellenberg then advanced two additional reasons why library schools should introduce courses on archives. "Such schools are concerned with methodology," he declared, "and they are the only place in which attention is likely to be given to methodological training." Furthermore, "through the years librarians have developed an attitude of service to the public, and they have followed the practice of unstintingly making available the material in their custody. In regard to their holdings," he continued, "they have emphasized cooperation, not competition. Their views, if inculcated in training courses, will greatly benefit the archival profession. They will promote cooperative effort in the development of methodology, as well as the cooperative use of material in the possession of documentary repositories."⁴⁵

The format of the session that featured the Jones and Schellenberg presentations did not, unfortunately, call for prepared rejoinders, nor was the general discussion that followed recorded or published. In some respects the immediate issues with which they were concerned have been overtaken by events or otherwise modified. The extent to which new courses have been initiated since 1966, particularly in library schools, has already been noted. Regarding some of the basic problems they discussed I do not presume to have a definitive solution, but I do feel that both tended to exaggerate the merits of their positions, and to proceed from assumptions that increasingly are less valid.

Since 1963 I have been privileged to teach the courses developed by Prof. Posner at the American University, to direct its summer institute, and also to direct the inservice training program developed by Buck and Schellenberg in the National Archives. During summer sessions in 1967 and 1971 I have also had the pleasure of teaching archives administration at Champaign-Urbana in the Graduate Library School of the University of Illinois. My own views regarding archival training necessarily are conditioned by this experience. They are also based upon changes that are occurring in graduate study, in the practice of archives administration, and particularly within the archival profession. During the past decade I have encountered an over-growing number of students who have been awarded the master's degree in history without having done original research, and the doctorate in history with no formal training in research methods and materials. This trend has forced many of us to re-examine our assumptions that persons with a background in history are necessarily qualified to appraise the research potential of records and manuscripts; that such persons are familiar with research interests, needs, and trends, and that they can best assist the scholarly researcher because they thoroughly understand the research process and have participated fully in the research experience. In addition, we are facing real problems with the documentation, both human and machine—readable, of science and technology, of causes and movements and of the arts and the professions. Archivists must necessarily call upon specialists in disciplines other than history to advise them on the identification, appraisal, description, and use of such materials.

Equally untenable, in my opinion, is the assumption that librarians are generally incapable of understanding and implementing basic archival principles and collective arrangement and description, and that historians generally employ such principles and techniques in the handling of archives and manuscripts. For every librarian who has applied subject classification to archival materials, we can find at least one historian who has removed individual documents from their context in organized files to build research collections around subjects, periods, or geographical areas, and who in the process has mixed the records of several different offices or organizations. At the same time, I have had in my classes in recent years an increasing number of librarians and library science students with both training and experience in retrospective documentary research, and with the liberal education, analytical

abilities, and intellectual curiosity essential to the modern archivist. We must re-examine our assumptions and reject stereotypes of historians and librarians if we intend to solve our training problems.

I would also direct your attention to several related considerations. Two years ago, in a survey of the membership of the Society of American Archivists, responses were received chiefly by those in the upper levels of their institutions, judging by reported salaries. Of this group some 14 percent had no academic degree, and about 35 percent had no advanced degree. Respondents were requested to designate the type of institution they served, and the findings here regarding accredited formal training in archives were even more revealing. Only 64 percent of those in the Federal government reported having completed at least one accredited course or institute. The totals in other types of archival institutions were as follows: church archives, 52 percent; college and university archives, 50 percent; state government, 46 percent; historical societies (including manuscript depositories), 41 percent, municipal and local government archives, 30 percent, and business archives, 28 percent."

A similar survey last year, with a somewhat larger response, revealed that only about 49 percent of the respondents had received any kind of training in archives, manuscripts, or records management." Our landscape apparently is rather densely populated with "Mariuses amid the ruins of Carthage," essentially unequipped to effectively master them. In any determination of training needs and priorities it seems to me that these are the people, already serving in archival positions, to whom we must direct our major efforts. This is the reason that after twenty-five years we still continue to offer post-appointment emergency training for archivists through summer institutes.

Those involved in teaching archives administration are necessarily aware of additional problems. We lack adequate instructional materials, and we have yet to stabilize our basic terminology and to secure general acceptance of basic principles. I share with Dr. Jones the conviction that the effective teaching of archives administration requires experience as an archivist. Some of those currently offering archival courses have had neither formal archival training nor experience in an archival agency. We have no generally accepted standards by which archival programs may be judged, and our theory and practice abound in instance of the rediscovery of fire and reinvention of the wheel. Few agencies have any formal requirements for the position of archivist, and too many agencies ignore such requirements where they do exist, particularly in upper-level appointments. In very few institutions is archival training a prerequisite for appointment, or a requirement following employment.

But there are many archivists who share with me the view that these problems represent so many opportunities to participate actively in the development of a profession. A reconstituted society of American Archivists Committee on Education and Training is currently seeking a grant to sponsor a conference of teachers of archival courses and to finance a thorough study of such courses and institutes. In addition, a Society committee representative of the total membership recently submitted its report after a lengthy study of our needs during the coming decade, and one of the sections of this report deals with Education and Training.

In concluding this summary I would point out that as early as 1909 Waldo Gifford Leland suggested that library schools might assist in the training of archivists. Out of the richness and variety of their experience both Posner and Schellenberg endorsed the introduction of archives courses in library schools. I concur fully in this endorsement. There are and there need to be various approaches to archival training—through history departments, schools of library science, and, perhaps in the future, a specialized school associated with an institution such as the National Archives and Records Service to provide essential advance training. The expanding needs of our rapidly developing profession are sufficiently numerous and diverse to benefit from the support we may receive from both librarians and historians. It should be evident that their own professions, in turn, will benefit from assisting in training archivists to better select, preserve, and promote the full utilization of our unique documentary heritage.

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NEW METHOD OF DETERMINING THE SURFACE pH OF PAPER BY PLANE GLASS ELECTRODE *

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AS I had stated in my previous paper¹ on the "Idea and Role of pH in Repairing," it is often necessary in the course of repairing valuable documents to determine the surface pH of the paper in the interest of obviating its deterioration. This task is performed most simply and most quickly with the help of a plane glass electrode. However, we often meet with difficulties during execution. These difficulties are partly theoretical and partly practical. In the following pages I wish to describe a measuring method by the adoption of which most of the difficulties could be eliminated.

Measurements were carried out with a special Radelkisz pH-meter (type OP 205) and with a plane glass electrode manufactured by Radelkisz specially for this instrument. This pH-meter is able to measure ± 0.01 pH values. It is an instrument with infinite input resistance and has an extended scale able to cover ambient temperature changes. The manufacturer claims the plane glass electrode (type 801) to be suitable for measuring the surface pH of leather and paper. The glass electrode is a combined electrode, i.e., it is provided with reference electrode also. This means a great advantage, since the distance between the measuring electrode and the reference electrode is constant.

The electrode was treated before use according to the prescriptions: it was first immersed in HCl or 0.1 mole/l for a period of 24 hours, and then kept in deionized water for the same period, changing the water after every two hours.

In the course of measuring with the plane glass electrode the following problems had to be tackled:

(i) The differences between the moistened paper and the interior of the solution lead to incorrectness of the results in consequence of the appearance of diffusion current. For example, if we wish to determine the paper surface pH according to the prescribed procedure, the paper has to be moistened and the measuring electrode pressed to its surface. In this case the migration speed of H^+ getting to the surface of the electrode and determining its potential is considerably more restrained than in the interior of the solution. This produces a diffusion potential, the growth of which cannot be determined quantitatively due to the difficulties of potential calculations. The

*Free translation, without illustrations, of the paper in Hungarian published in the *Leveltari Szemle*, Vol. XXII (1972), No. 3.

method suggested by Bjerrum² also is not suitable here because a KCl current-lock cannot be inserted between the contacting surfaces. In view of these difficulties we had to deviate from the usual methods.

(ii) A constant pressure of good reproducibility between the surface of the wet paper and the measuring electrode had to be ensured, because otherwise the changes in pressure would affect the results of measurements too.

(iii) The salt concentration of the 'solution' developed in the wet paper had to be least 10^{-3} mole/l in order to ensure good reproducibility.

(iv) In addition to the above, some other problems required to be solved during the measurement, e.g., those concerning the quality and quantity of the distilled water used, the fixation of the measuring electrodes, etc.

The above problems arising during the investigations were successfully tackled, and that helped in evolving a new method affording satisfactory pH determination.

While measuring pH on paper surface we have to take into consideration the difference between it and pH in the solution. We have here to deal with a heterogeneous system in which the diffusion of the ions on the paper is greater than that in the solution. For this reason we can always expect the occurrence of a diffusion current between the wet paper surface and the measuring electrode surface. On the surface of the glass electrode a multi-molecular layer develops, into which the H^+ ions from the interior of the paper can pass only through diffusion. The difficulty is increased by the fact that there is no continuous liquid layer in the paper. It is obvious that the paper structure, the presence or absence of filling materials and their quality, and the treatment of the paper, all have some influence on the development of diffusion potential. As such, it is not easy to determine this potential correctly. If we consider also the fact that the mathematical calculations for determining the diffusion potential^{3,4} are valid only for solutions, we can realise the complexity of the problem. At the same time, the system has to satisfy several strict theoretical requirements, which are out of question in the case of heterogeneous systems.

Since we had here to determine pH not in a solution but on the surface of wet paper, we knew that we could do so only through the measuring method; and we had to choose a process which could eliminate the errors caused by measurement on paper surface. We considered this possible through calibration of the instrument and the electrode under the same conditions in which the measurements were to be carried out. In the work of R. R. Coupe, etc.,⁵ dealing with instrumental pH measurement on paper surface, this problem has not been dwelt upon.

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In calibrating, the method followed by us was that we plotted the calibration curve not only for the solution, as it is usual, but also for a filter paper of good quality, with low ash content (MN No. 640-D). We prepared buffer solutions with pH values of 2, 4, 8 and 10 from Merck buffer solutions. We began to check the glass electrode in a solution of pH 8, adjusting also the instrument to this value, and then the pH values of the other buffer solutions too were measured. Subsequently strips cut from the abovementioned filter paper were immersed in the buffer solutions and the instrument was calibrated by measuring on their surface. The curves which resulted were plotted. It was observed that the rise of the paper curve was not so steep as that of the curve in the solution. Their intersection in the neighbourhood of the neutral point proved that the greater the distance of the measured value from the neutral pH 7, the greater the difference between pH value measured on the paper surface and that measured in the solution. In the pH range of 3-9, which is considered in the case of paper, this difference approaches the 1.0 pH value in the case of the extreme values of pH 3 and pH 9.

Calibration on filter paper was repeated several times. The results, though there was at least 2-3 days interval between two measurements, agreed well. In the case of other types of filter paper also, although the difference was not greater than ± 0.2 pH, the slope of the lines varied. This proves that the various types of filter paper do not differ from each other, but the quality of their filling material may cause differences in the shape of the calibration curves. This also proves that the calibration performed on papers is justified. However, calibration limits the accuracy of measurement; measurement can be done with an accuracy of 0.1 pH on the surface of paper, and thus the advantages of extended scale of a precision instrument cannot be utilized in this case. Here an instrument of lower accuracy will do.

The calibration curves in the case of solutions did not show a shift greater than 0.1 pH, and the shift was parallel in each case.

Calibration carried out this way cannot completely eliminate the differences caused by the quality of the paper to be measured; however, these differences are negligible, and the measurement results can well be considered satisfactory.

The publication of R.R. Coupe etc. dealing with this subject made it clear that besides the constant distance between measuring and reference electrodes—which was provided in our case—constant pressure was to be ensured between the paper and the electrode surfaces during measurement. This problem was solved by the authors in most of their measurements by pressing the paper against the surface of the electrode by hand. This solution, however, does not seem satisfactory because the pressure applied in such a way is not uniformly reproducible. Moreover, it is possible that the pressure exerted may damage the

membrane of the plane glass electrode. In order to overcome these difficulties we had a special measuring table with elastic upper surface made. The surface of the table could be displaced on slides against the springs provided at the four corners. This surface, therefore, enabled the paper to be measured to exert a constant pressure against the plane surface of the electrode fixed at a constant distance. A sponge was stuck to the upper part of the movable table in order to diffuse the pressure over the whole area evenly. On its top was laid a clear glass plate which was changed after each measurement.

In order to fix the measuring electrode, a support was devised permitting a horizontal shift of the electrode. The electrode could not only be shifted horizontally on the paper surface but the measurements also could be taken with more than one electrode at the same time, the pressure between the paper and the electrode remaining constant.

Thus, with these two auxiliary devices a reproducible pressure could be maintained between the paper and the contacting surface of the measuring electrodes.

According to the method described by Coupe and others, the measurement was always to be done in such a way that the paper in contact with the electrode remained wet. In view of the size of the plane glass electrode used by us, wetting the paper created problems in our measurements because the water remaining on the electrode proved insufficient to provide conduction between the measuring and the reference electrodes. At the same time, we observed that the pH measured on the surface of a drop of water differed from the value measured in its interior after the drop had been absorbed by the paper. This difference expressed in pH values amounted to 0.2-0.4 pH, which means that the pH measured on the edge or the drop was lower than the value measured in its interior.

Occurrence of this phenomenon could, however, be eliminated by wetting a relatively larger area of the paper to be measured. In the course of our measurements we wetted an area of 20-25 cms at least. Wetting was done always by immersing so that an amount of water corresponding to the hygroscopic characteristics of the paper was absorbed. By this method no measurable pH differences could exist in the wetted area.

The distilled water which was used, also caused some problems. The prescriptions of pH measurements generally advise the use of carbondioxide-free boiled distilled water. However, in the paper, because of its porous structure, abundant air is absorbed, and at the same time the fibrous tissue means a large surface. If relatively little carbondioxide free water is brought on this large surface, then it will be quickly saturated with carbondioxide because it is in contact with air on a large surface and, the carbondioxide concentration in it being zero, there is a great driving force which accelerates the dissolution of

carbondioxide. Because of this we did not use any carbondioxide-free distilled water, either in the calibration or in the measurement process.

It may be mentioned here that in the course of measurements the water obtained from the deionizer was used, as several measurements proved that the differences in them could be kept within limits only with this water, and not with the ordinary distilled water.

Another problem which arose in the course of measurements, related to their reproducibility and the settling time of the instrument. In the first round the measurements could be reproduced with difficulty as the pointer of the instrument was first "creeping", and then it stopped or settled at the constant value very slowly. In other words, its value changed in time, and the settling time too was very long (about 2 minutes). The reason for it was this: The reliable working of pH-meters requires a minimum of salt concentration, say about 10^{-3} mole/l. It can be supposed that in the water used for wetting the paper, the concentration of ions in dissolved state did not reach this minimum. This can be obviated either by diluting the calibration buffer solution and the AgCl solution included in the measuring electrode, or by dissolving some kind of salt of good conductivity both in the buffer solution and in the moistening water. Considering the well-known property of KCl that both of its two composing ions have identical migration potential, this cannot further increase the high diffusion potential. At the same time the pH is hardly changed. By resorting to this method it was observed that the measurements became well reproducible, the "creeping" of the instrument ceased, and the settling time became shorter and it never exceeded 30 seconds.

We continued our investigations concerning the results obtained by the generally accepted TAPPI T 435 No. m-52 hotextraction method, which we compared with the method developed by us. We carried out such comparative measurements in seven cases, the results of which are given hereunder.

Denomination of the Paper	Measured pH	
	TAPPI	On surface
(1) Writing paper of 1854	4.9	5.7
(2) Newsprint of 1919	5.2	4.2
(3) Document paper (disinfected)* of 1954	6.2	4.7
(4) Document paper (without disinfection) of 1954	4.4	4.2
(5) Washed paper of 1850**	5.2	5.8
(6) Unwashed paper of 1850	3.8	4.5
(7) Deionized water + KCl of 10^{-2} mole/l on filter paper	8.6	8.4

*Disinfected with formaldehyde (control of one experiment).

**Paper washed with Evatriol (control or one experiment).

From the above results one can see that the pH values measured by the extraction method do not agree with the values obtained by surface measurement. Considering the principle, this cannot be expected because in the course of hot extraction every component dissolving in warm water and producing H^+ ions affects the pH, while in the case of surface determination only the pH of components dissolving at ambient temperature can be measured.

Another point to be noted is that, in the course of prolonged warming hydrolytic reactions can take place, specially in the case of papers of the modern type. Also during prolonged boiling, carbondioxide completely evaporates from the solution and only a small part of it can get back into it during the short period of cooling and measurement; whereas at pH measurements on paper surface, as already stated, the water present is always saturated with carbondioxide.

The abovementioned measurements, relatively small as they are in number, do not allow a final conclusion. They, however, show surprising results: in the case of old papers in which neither wood pulp, nor large amounts of filler were used, the pH values determined by the warm-extraction method were always smaller than the values measured with surface method, while in the case of modern papers the situation was just the opposite. This phenomenon cannot be explained by such a small number of experiments; it needs further investigation. Nevertheless, it can be presumed that the hydrolytic reactions of the warm-extraction process are responsible for this anomaly in the case of modern papers because in consequence of such reactions the H^+ ion-concentration can decrease in the solution.

In view of the above facts it seems justified to make some observations concerning the warm-extraction process. But such observations cannot be made merely on the basis of the results presented in this paper. As already stated, there is need for further investigation.

Finally, concerning the plane glass electrode, we wish to mention that great attention requires to be paid to the manufacture of the combined electrode: the sensing part of the reference electrode should be in one plane with the measuring surface and should not have any sharp corners.

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डा० अम्बेदकर की राजनैतिक विचारधारा

—जगदीश चन्द्र श्रीवास्तव

प्रायः ही असहाय पददलित मानवता की आर्तपुकार को मूर्तरूप देने वाले उसके मूक कण्ठ कण्ठन ही आगे देकर मुखरित करने वाले तथा कुम्भकरणों की दूँ में युगों-युगों से अचेतन सामाजिक व्यवस्था को झटझोर कर जागृत करने वाले डा० भीमराव रामजी अम्बेदकर स्वयं युगों-युगों से उपेक्षित, दबलित एवं तिरस्कृत अछूतवर्ग को देन थे। भारत के सामाजिक तथा राजनैतिक रंगमंच पर डा० अम्बेदकर की विमर्श विधि को विडम्बना नहीं थी अपितु प्रकृति की आत्मरक्षात्मक एवं आत्म-विकास के लिए प्रकटित होने वाली नैसर्गिक प्रक्रिया थी। सांस्कृतिक ग्रंथियाँ, सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ तथा वैचारिक निष्क्रियता जिसे भारतीय जनमानस व्यवस्था, संतुलन और सामन्तज्य की संज्ञा प्रदान करता था डा० अम्बेदकर की दृष्टि में, उनके स्वतः के अनुभव में, सक्षम एवं सज्जत वर्ग का असहाय और निर्बल वर्ग के प्रति सतत घृणित अनाचार था। सन् 1893 ई० से लेकर सन् 1930 ई० तक उनके व्यक्तित्व का विकास हुआ। अनवरत संघर्ष, तम और साधना से जो शक्ति उन्हें प्राप्त हुई घनीभूत निद्रा में सुसुप्त भारतीय जनमानस को झकझोर देने में पर्याप्त सशक्त सिद्ध हुई। आत्मोन्नति, मुक्ति और समानता के जो मन्त्र उन्होंने सिद्ध किये वे अत्यन्त प्रभावपूर्ण थे। 'हमें जीने के लिये स्थान दो। हमें जो प्रगति के अवसर प्रदान करो। हमारी आत्मा को आत्मा का सम्मान दो। हमें सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं मानसिक वास्तव से मुक्त करो। अपने अस्तित्व एवं अपनी एकता के लिये हमें सामाजिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार दो। स्वयं जिओ और हमें भी जीने दो।' यह थी उसी मधुर वैदिक वाणी में उनकी आत्मा की अभिव्यक्ति जो हिन्दू समाज के कर्णधारों को प्रिय थी और बोधगम्य भी, किन्तु उसने इसे केवल प्रार्थना मात्र समझ कर अनसुना कर दिया। उसे ज्ञात नहीं था कि यह तो शक्तिसिद्ध महामन्त्र है जिसमें आत्मविश्वास और दृढ़ता का समावेश है, तप का तेज और साधना का बल निहित है, जिसमें अ-प्राण और स-प्राण सभी वस्तुओं को संचालित करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है तथा जिसके उच्चारण में निर्बलों की उच्छ्वास गूंजती है जो समस्त विश्व को जलाकर राख कर देने की क्षमता रखती है। लेकिन डा० अम्बेदकर विद्रोही होते हुये भी विध्वंसक नहीं थे। वह जोर्णशोर्ण दलित समाज का नव-निर्माण चाहते थे जहाँ मानव मानव में अन्तर न हो, वर्ग भेद न हो, घृणा और तिरस्कार न हो, ऊँच-नीच का भाव न हो। पारस्परिक प्रेम, व्यवहारिक समानता और सामाजिक सम्मान हो। 15 फरवरी सन् 1933 को कराची से प्रकाशित "डेली गजट" समाचार पत्र में मन्दिर प्रवेश बिल के सम्बन्ध में उनका वक्तव्य कि '.... इस बिल में मन्दिरों के अन्दर अछूत व्यवस्था को एक सामाजिक रीति की मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की गई। वह तो छुआछूत को केवल अन्य सामाजिक कुरीतियों से अधिक और कुछ नहीं मानता। क्योंकि उसमें छुआछूत को गैरकानूनी नहीं घोषित किया गया। उसकी अनिवार्यता की शक्ति बहुमत के निर्णय पर छोड़ कर भीषण कर दी गई है। पाप और अनाचार केवल इसलिये ग्राह्य नहीं हो जाते कि बहुमत उसका आदो है या बहुमत उस पर आचरण करना चाहता है। पद दलित वर्ग एक ऐसा धर्म चाहता है जिसमें उसे सामाजिक समानता प्राप्त हो—एक सामाजिक समानता का धर्म। वह हिन्दू धर्म के अन्तर्गत अपने सामाजिक स्तर की प्रगति चाहता है।' उनके परिष्कृत विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति है। वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था को वह घृणा के आरोह

1. होम डिपार्टमेन्ट फा० सं० 50/4/33 (पोलिटिकल)

और तिरस्कार के अवरोह का मापदण्ड² कहा करते थे और इसी लिये चतुर्वर्ण तथा जाति व्यवस्था के उन्मूलन के लिये आन्दोलन करने का अधिकार³ रखने का संकल्प साथ रखते थे। किन्तु उनका धर्म से नहीं जाति व्यवस्था से विरोध था जो एक वर्ग को अपना कह कर भी उसे अछूत घोषित करती थी। “हमारे आदमी जन्म से ही अछूत तथा उन्हीं समुदायों के द्वारा जिनके बीच वे रहते हैं निकट सम्पर्क के अयोग्य समझे जाते हैं। अतः हमारी अयोग्यताओं को दूर करना केवल हिन्दू धर्म की ही समस्या नहीं वरन् एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है।” उनका यह दृढ़ विश्वास था कि बिना सामाजिक समता और स्वतन्त्रता के किसी भी क्रान्ति का वास्तविक उद्देश्य पूरा करना कठिन है। उनकी इस मान्यता के पीछे उनका अवृष्ट ज्ञानार्जन, अनवरत अध्ययन, एकाग्र मनन, गहन चिन्तन और जीवन के कटु अनुभव थे जो झूठे और काल्पनिक नहीं थे। सामाजिक और राजनीतिक घटनाओं ने उनके अनुभवों और अजित विचारों को परिष्कृत करके नई दिशा प्रदान की थी।

सन् 1932 में साम्प्रदायिक निर्णय के द्वारा हरिजनों को पृथक निर्वाचन अधिकार प्रदान करने पर जब महात्मा गांधी ने आमरण अनशन की घोषणा कर दी तो उनकी जीवन रक्षा के लिए “पूना समझौता” को अन्तिम रूप देने वाले डा० अम्बेदकर ही थे। उस समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करके उन्होंने अराष्ट्रीय और अभारतीय होने के आरोपों को गलत सिद्ध कर दिया था। एक ओर उन्हें दलित वर्ग का स्नेह और आत्मीयता मिली तो दूसरी ओर एक विशाल कार्य क्षेत्र, नवीन स्फूर्ति सतत् प्रेरणा तथा अदम्य उत्साह भी मिला। सन् 1933 से 1951 तक पद दलित मानव समाज के नेतृत्व के साथ साथ गोलमेज सम्मेलन में प्रतिनिधित्व, भारतीय संवैधानिक सुधार सम्बन्धी ज्वाइन्ट सेलेक्ट कमेटी में प्रतिनिधित्व, गवर्नर जनरल की कार्यकारिणी की सदस्यता तथा स्वतंत्र भारत में संविधान का निर्माण तथा कानूनी मंत्रों का पद, उनके अभूतपूर्व व्यक्तित्व की मान्यता के प्रमाण हैं। आज के भारत का मानसिक, राजनीतिक तथा सामाजिक कलेवर बदलने का जो कार्य उन्होंने किया उसके महत्व को किसी भी प्रकार उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती। राजनीति समाज से पृथक नहीं की जा सकती अतः उनकी राजनीतिक मान्यताओं का समावेश होते हुए भी यह संविधान नवीन सामाजिक व्यवस्था के लिए एक नवीन स्मृति है। हिन्दू सामाजिक व्यवस्था की कुरीतियों का उन्मूलन करके उसकी पुनः संस्थापना के लिए उन्होंने अपना समस्त संवैधानिक ज्ञान, अपनी राजनीतिक मान्यताएँ और अपने संचित अनुभव को धर्मनिष्ठ होकर भारत के संविधान के निर्माण में लगा दिया। भारत का संविधान उनके जीवन की महान कृति है। वह उनके अपने जीवन का महाकाव्य है तथा उनकी विचारधारा का एक मूर्त रूप है जो युगों युगों तक भावी संतानों का मार्ग प्रदर्शन करता रहेगा।

स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व उनके वक्तव्यों, भाषणों और लेखों में उनकी सामाजिक और राजनीतिक मान्यताएँ विकसित और एक निश्चित स्वरूप लेती हुई परिलक्षित होती हैं। यही मान्यताएँ संविधान सभा में आते आते परिपक्व और दृढ़ होती हुई देखी जा सकती हैं। उनका अनुभवजन्य विचार था कि “भारत जैसे देश में जहाँ अधिकांश लोग साम्प्रदायिक विचारधारा के हैं सत्ता में रहकर उन लोगों के साथ जो उनके सम्प्रदाय के नहीं हैं समानता का व्यवहार करेंगे इस बात पर विश्वास करना अत्यन्त कठिन है।” इस मान्यता की पूर्ति और लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिये उन्होंने संविधान में दो व्यवस्थाएँ

2. होम डिपार्टमेंट फा० सं० 50/4/33 (पोलिटिकल)
3. होम डिपार्टमेंट फा० सं० 50/4/33 (पोलिटिकल)
4. होम डिपार्टमेंट फा० सं० 50/8/33 (पोलिटिकल) (भारतीय पद दलित वर्ग के प्रति-निधियों द्वारा भारत सरकार को दिया गया ज्ञापन दि० 29-3-1933)

प्रस्तुत की। अछूत प्रथा का पूर्ण उन्मूलन और सम्पूर्ण भारत की एक नागरिकता। उनका कहना था कि यदि राजनीति यथार्थवादी नहीं है तो वह कुछ भी नहीं है। अतः किसी भी राजनीति सम्बन्धी योजना पर अपना निर्णय देने से पहले उस समुदाय के सामाजिक ढाँचे पर विचार करना चाहिये जिसके लिये वह योजना बनाई गई है। राजनीतिक ढाँचे पर सामाजिक ढाँचे का बहुत गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। समाज यदि चाहे तो राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को बदल दे, छिन्न-भिन्न कर दे अथवा प्रभावहीन बना दे। किसी भी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था को स्थायित्व देने के लिये उसे सामाजिक व्यवस्था के अनुरूप तैयार करना पड़ता है। भारत की सामाजिक व्यवस्था हिन्दू सभ्यता और संस्कृति को अभूतपूर्व देन जाति-व्यवस्था पर आधारित है। एक जाति दूसरी जाति से अपने को एक ही व्यवस्था का अंग मानते हुए भी मानसिक, भावात्मक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण से बहुत दूर है। इन्हीं एकता के सूत्र में यदि बांधना है, उनमें समता लानी है, तो सबसे पहले इस जाति व्यवस्था को ही समाप्त करना पड़ेगा। उनकी मान्यता थी कि यह कार्य प्रशासन प्रणाली द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है। प्रशासन, न्याय, शिक्षा, व्यवसाय, उत्पादन और वितरण को इस प्रकार संवाचित करना पड़ेगा कि किसी भी भारतीय नागरिक के साथ जाति के आधार पर भेदभाव न हो। डा० अम्बेदकर ने संविधान सभा में संविधान प्रस्तुत करते हुये सदस्यों से यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि भारत स्वतंत्र तो हो गया। उसका संविधान भी तैयार हो गया। वह एक प्रजातान्त्रिक गणराज्य भी बन जायेगा? किन्तु क्या हम इस स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित रखने में सक्षम हैं? या इसे दुबारा खो देना चाहिये? यदि हम इसे सदैव सदैव के लिये सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं तो प्रत्येक नागरिक को पूर्ण समानता का व्यवहार प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में मिलना चाहिये। चाहे वह प्रतिनिधित्व का प्रश्न रहा हो, चाहे राज्यों के पुनर्संगठन का, चाहे चुनावों का अथवा व्यवसाय चुनने का — उनकी एक मात्र उत्कट अभिलाषा यही थी कि समता की सामाजिक और राजनीतिक स्थापना अवश्य हो। बहुमत जाति-भेद के बल पर अल्पमत को अस्तित्वहीन न कर दे।

जाति प्रथा को वह मानसिक दासता और अछूत प्रथा को समाज का नासूर कहते थे। उनकी समस्त विचारधारा और उनका सम्पूर्ण क्रियाकलाप इनसे मुक्ति पाने के लिए ही संघर्ष करता रहा। सम्पूर्ण जीवन वह इसी प्रयास में संघर्ष करते रह कि पद दलित, त्याज्य और अछूत समझा जाने वाला भारतीय वर्ग समाज का सम्मानित सदस्य समझा जाय। उसे आत्मीयता और आदर प्राप्त हो। आर्थिक, शैक्षिक और सामाजिक प्रगति का समान अवसर प्राप्त हो। इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिए विधायिका, न्यायपालिका और प्रशासन, संविधान के तीनों अंगों को उन्होंने इस प्रकार संगठित करने का प्रयत्न किया कि भारत की राजनीतिक इकाइयाँ एक दूसरे से इस प्रयास में जुड़ी रहें, पृथक न होने पायें। भारत की राजनीतिक एकता उसके नागरिकों की एक भारतीय-नागरिकता है जो भावात्मक एकता पर आधारित है। व्यक्ति को ही राजनीतिक इकाई माना गया ताकि समानता का भाव उदय हो। व्यक्ति से लेकर राज्य तक सभी राजनीतिक श्रृंखलायें केन्द्रोन्मुख रहें जहाँ पर सर्वोच्च सत्ता तथा अधिकार का स्रोत हो। समाज और सामाजिक व्यवस्था के माध्यम से राजनीतिक एवं आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर राज्य का नियंत्रण हो जिससे भेदभाव को बचाया जा सके यही उनका राजनीतिक लक्ष्य था। समाज के प्रत्येक स्तर पर वह सरकारी नियंत्रण को हमी थे। वह जानते थे कि बिना सरकारी सहयोग के व्यक्ति के आत्म विश्वास और उसकी जीवन पद्धति को नया मोड़ नहीं दिया जा सकता। अतीत से जुड़ा हुआ समाज नये भविष्य का निर्माण नहीं कर सकता।

5. डा० अम्बेदकर — स्टेट्स एण्ड माइनारिटीज — ग्राहट आर देयर राइट्स एण्ड हाऊ टू सीक्योर देम इन दि कान्स्टीट्यूशन ऑफ फ्री इंडिया, 1947 (एफेन्डक्स 1)।

सन् 1939 में "फंडेशन वर्सेज फ्रीडम" विषय पर बोलते हुए उन्होंने "गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक्ट 1935" की समीक्षा प्रस्तुत की थी जिसका आधार सामाजिक तथा राजनीतिक एकता था। सामाजिक एकता के लिए राजनैतिक ढांचा और जाति प्रथा का उन्मूलन तथा लक्ष्य प्रति तक अल्पमत वालों को संवैधानिक संरक्षण का प्रस्ताव था। राजनैतिक एकता के लिए केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध तथा केन्द्र और भारतीय रियासतों का सम्बन्ध कैसा हो इस पर उनका अकाट्य तर्क था। सन् 1939 से पहले की अपनी इसी मान्यता को उन्होंने बड़े साहस के साथ संविधान सभा के समक्ष प्रतिपादित किया। डा० अम्बेदेकर की इस राजनैतिक मान्यता को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने का श्रेय इतिहासकार भले ही सरदार पटेल को दें किन्तु मौलिक विचार तो डा० अम्बेदेकर का ही था। मौलिक अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए एक ओर वह कहते हैं कि "राज्य को व्यक्तिगत रूप से दूसरों पर शासन का अधिकार हस्तांतरित नहीं करना चाहिये" अन्यथा राजनीतिक प्रजातन्त्र की एकता टूट जायेगी और वह अधिनायकवाद की ओर अग्रसर हो जायेगी। दूसरी ओर इसी शासन प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए केन्द्र को अत्यधिक अधिकार सुरक्षित रखने की शिफारिस भी करते हैं जिससे देश की एकता टूटने न पाये। भारत के स्वतंत्र होने पर देशी रियासतों का भारत संघ में विलय इतिहास की अभूतपूर्व घटना समझी जाती है। जो कार्य महान् शक्तिशाली ब्रिटिश राजतन्त्र नहीं कर सका वह स्वतंत्र भारत में सरदार पटेल की मध्यस्थता से पूरा हो गया। मगर इस कार्य का प्रेरणा स्रोत तथा उद्गम कहाँ था? डा० अम्बेदेकर के उद्घोष में स्वतंत्र भारत की प्रशासनिक कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सन् 1939 में उन्होंने कहा था — "इसका एक मात्र उपाय है देशी रियासतों के अन्तर्गत सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र का पुनर्गठन। इसका उचित हल होगा कि एक निश्चित क्षेत्रफल और निश्चित आय निर्धारित कर दी जा और उससे एक नये प्रान्त का निर्माण कर लिया जाय तथा उन क्षेत्रों के शासकों को पेन्शन दे दी जाय। इसके अतिरिक्त और कोई उपाय नहीं है। यह केवल विचार मात्र नहीं कि ऐसा होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है और परम पवित्र कर्तव्य है।" भारतीय राजनीति और भारतीय संविधान के इतिहास के विद्यार्थी ही डा० अम्बेदेकर के उक्त विचार और उनके व्यक्तित्व का भविष्य में सही मूल्यांकन करेंगे।

इतना अवश्य कहा जा सकता है कि आज की सरकार जो भी नीतियाँ लागू कर रही है उन सब में डा० अम्बेदेकर की विचारधारा स्पष्ट परिलक्षित हो रही है। बीमा कम्पनियों और बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण, कृषि और उद्योगों पर राज्य का नियंत्रण, उत्पादन और वितरण पर राज्य का प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण, केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों का पुनर्मूल्यांकन तथा प्रजातांत्रिक मूल्यों की पुनरुपस्थापना, नवीन प्रशासनिक मापदण्डों की प्रतिष्ठापना, भाषा, न्यायपालिका सम्बन्धी प्रशासनिक दृष्टिकोण, अल्प संख्यकों के प्रति समानता और आत्मीयता तथा पिछड़े और गरीब वर्ग की आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा राजनीतिक उन्नति के साधन सभी में डा० अम्बेदेकर की आत्मा प्रतिबिम्बित होती है। डा० अम्बेदेकर एक महान् राजनीतिज्ञ, महान् समाज सुधारक तथा महान् विचारक थे। सच्चे अर्थों में एक क्रान्तिकारी तथा युग निर्माता थे। उनका और उनके विचारों का मूल्यांकन तथा अनुकरण भारत की भावी संतानें करेंगी, जब जाति-प्रथा से जुड़े हुये पूर्वाग्रह समग्र-भारतीयता की भावना में विसर्जित हो जायेंगे।

6. डा० अम्बेदेकर — "स्टेट्स एण्ड माइनारिटीज" 1947 (एपेन्डिक्स II-एक्सप्लेनशन आन फ्रामेंटल राइट्स)

7. डा० अम्बेदेकर — "फंडेशन वर्सेज फ्रीडम" 1939 पृष्ठ 127.

PRIVATE PAPERS

TAUFIQ AHMAD CHISHTI COLLECTION

JATI RAM GUPTA

THIS valuable collection of private papers has been purchased by the National Archives of India from Shri Taufig Ahmad Chishti of Amroha, Uttar Pradesh, on the recommendation of the Historical Documents Purchase Committee. It consists of 155 documents in Persian and Urdu, covering the period 1684-1922 A.D. Most of the documents are attested copies and bear seals.

According to their nature, the documents in this collection can be broadly classified as *parwanas* (orders), *wasiqas* and *tamassuks* (bonds), *qabalaajat* of *bai* or *rahn* (sale or mortgage deeds), *qabz-al-wu-suls* and *rasids* (receipts), *hibanamas* (gift deeds), *farigh-Khatīs* (deeds of release from demands), *yad-dashts* (memoranda), *hukumnamas* (warrants), *pattas* (title deeds), *bayanat-i-waqi* (declarations), *Khutut* (letters), and *arzis* (petitions).

The value of the collection lies mainly in the fact that it throws a flood of light on the political, social and economic conditions obtaining in Uttar Pradesh in general, and Jais and Nasirabad in particular, during the period covered by it. We get a glimpse of how the Mughal Empire, in the interest of efficiency of administration, was divided into a number of units, the biggest being a *suba* (province) and the smallest a *mauza* or *deh* (village). The various units and their subdivisions were administered by officials designated as *nazims*, *karoris*, *mutasaddis*, *amils*, *chaudhris*, *chakladars*, *mustajirs*, *tahsildars*, *naib-tahsildars*, *canungos*, *ziladars*, *qazis*, *muftis*, *peshkars*, *kotwals*, etc. The collection also reflects the changes which the administrative set-up of the country underwent during the British rule.

Another interesting information which the collection under review furnishes is that relating to the different sources of income of the state, such as *lagan-i-zamin* (land revenue), *abwabs* (taxes in addition to regular assessment), *sair* (items of taxation such as customs, transit duties, license fees, house tax), *tah-bazari* (ground rent of market stalls) etc.

The documents also refer to two main types of grants made by rulers and chiefs to their subjects, viz., *madad-i-maash* and *nankar*. The former, mainly in the form of land, was granted as an aid for subsistence to men of learning, persons of noble lineage and religious devotees, while the latter was a sort of maintenance allowance in the form of land or money granted to *zamindars*, *chaudhris*, *qanungos*, and others for the services rendered by them in collecting the revenues.

Apart from indicating the currency in vogue during the period, the documents shed some light on the prices of immovable properties and certain commodities prevailing in those days. For instance, we gather from a document dated 29 *Safar* 1262 A.H. (26 February 1846 A.D.) that at that time gram was sold at 30 seers for a rupee and oil a seer for three annas. An earlier document dated 22 *Rajab* 1099 A.H. (23 May 1688) records the sale of a house built on land measuring about 34 *gaz-i-Ilahi* at Jais for ten rupees and seven annas.

There are several documents in the collection throwing side-lights on the administration of law and justice. They reveal that cases were decided quickly and judgements passed were executed expeditiously. In the case of serious offences like murder, the law of *qisas* (retaliation) was invariably applied. Besides courts, there were *panchayats* to whom certain cases were referred for settlement.

Some documents in the collection also enable us to form an idea of the relations between the Hindus and the Muslims, the festivities on the occasion of the birth of a male child, the procedure followed for adopting a son, and the extent to which the evil practice of *begar* or forced labour was prevalent in the period to which the documents belong.

From the brief particulars given above it is amply evident that the collection of *Taufiq Ahmad Chishti* is an important addition to the valuable mass of private papers already acquired by the National Archives of India.

NEWS NOTES

INDIA

National Archives of India

During the six months covered by the present issue, the National Archives of India received for custody records of the Railway Board (5,509 files), Ministry of States (12,050 files), Sikkim Political Agency (6,782), Ministry of External Affairs (2,737 files), and Ministry of Law & Justice (1,049 files), in addition to 65 authenticated copies of Bills passed by the various State Legislatures and assented to by the President of India, and 1,778 maps of the Hind Series of the Survey of India.

Some private papers relating to Communist Party of India were acquired from *Shri Satyabhakta*. *Shri Bhola Nath Roy* of Calcutta gifted to the Department some letters exchanged by him with *Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose* and *Sarat Chandra Bose* which include, among other items, the draft of a letter in the hand-writing of *Subhas Chandra Bose* regarding the 'Oaten Affair, 1916.'

Shri S. Roy, former Deputy Director of Archives, Government of India, gifted to this Department photo-copies of two letters of *Raja Rammohan Roy* addressed to *Dale Owen* and to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of France. Materials pertaining to Bangladesh in the form of books and newspaper clippings were received from the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Further additions were made to the microfilm collection of the Department. 60 microfilm strips of papers relating to *Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose* were received from the *Netaji Research Bureau*, Calcutta. Microfilm copies of private papers of *A. P. Hume*, I.C.S. (5 rolls) and *Sir H. H. Risley*, Home Secretary to the Government of India, 1902-9 (7 rolls), were acquired from the India Office Library and Records, London. Also 8 microfilm rolls of the records of the U.S. Consulate at Bombay (1838-1906) were received from the National Archives, Washington.

Under its record management programme the Department appraised 19,612 files of the Indian (then Imperial) Council of Agricultural Research (1925-45) and the Central Board of Revenue (1939-46), in addition to 10,613 files of the Ministry of External Affairs. Out of these, a total number of 13,698 files were considered fit for permanent retention.

At the request of the Gujarat State Archives, the non-current records at Rajkot and Baroda were inspected by an officer of the National Archives of India and a report recommending the steps to be taken

for appraising the records, etc. was prepared and sent to the State Government for necessary action. Also the non-current and semi-current records of the Kashmir Publicity Section of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were inspected with a view to their eventual transfer to the National Archives.

The reference media prepared during the period under review include summary inventories of 3,867 files of the Central Board of Revenue (1931-41) 2,454 files of the Department of Education (1910-20), and Home Public Despatches from and to the Secretary of State for India (1868-70); and catalogues of 870 maps of the congregated Village Plans (Revenue), Survey of India, and 2,517 documents and 280 seals of the Inayat Jung Collection. Progress was made in the listing of Persian Correspondence of the years 1802, 1804 and 1805 and in preparing check list of certain series of records 'The Department brought out in cyclostyled form Descriptive Lists of Secret Department Records covering 1780-81 and 1785-86.

Technical advice and assistance continued to be rendered to a number of institutions and individuals in regard to the preservation of records, manuscripts and books. Among the institutions and organisations which availed themselves of this service mention may be made of the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute Jodhpur; Dev Samaj, Solan; State Trading Corporation, New Delhi; State Archives of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh; and libraries of the Universities of Burdwan and Jammu and Kashmir.

Under scheme I of the Publication Programme of this Department, the printing of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence*, Vol. X was completed and that of Volumes VII, XI, XVI, XVIII and XIX made further progress. As regards the *Indian Archives*, No. 2 of Volume XX covering July-December 1971 was published.

Under its scheme for bringing out the National Register of Private Records, the Department completed compilation and editing of the materials received in 1959-60 from Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

All the fifteen trainees for the One-Year Diploma Course in Archives-keeping successfully completed their training. Ten fresh candidates selected for the course joined the session which commenced in October 1972. Also five nominees of State Government etc. were admitted to the short terms course of training in preservation and photo-duplication of the records from November 1972.

The Director of Archives, Dr. S. N. Prasad, attended the meetings of the Executive Committee and the 7th Congress of the International Council on Archives which were held at Budapest and Moscow respectively in August 1972. In the plenary session of the Congress devoted to assistance to the Archives of developing countries, the Director of Archives acted as the Rapporteur and presented a paper on 'Technical

Assistance for Archival Development—The View-point of Developing Countries'. Later, at a Seminar in Moscow, he was selected as one of the lecturers and spoke on 'Archival Management in India'.

The Director of Archives was also specially invited as a consultant, along with seven other leading Archivists, to a Collective Consultation on Archives Planning organised by the UNESCO at Paris on 6 December 1972.

Regional Office, Bhopal :—The Office attended to its normal work of checking, arranging, cleaning and repairing the records in its custody. It also went ahead with its listing programme and sorted, checked and listed, among certain other series of records, 1,430 files of the Political Department of the erstwhile Bhopal State (1924-49). As regards Volume V of the Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers, considerable progress was made in compiling it.

Policy Resolution in respect of the Records of the Government of India

The much awaited Archival Policy Resolution approved by the Union Cabinet, was promulgated by the Department of Culture, Government of India, on 11 December 1972. It defines the responsibilities of all offices of the Union Government regarding the management of records and their transfer to the National Archives, lays down the responsibilities of the National Archives in respect of the public records, and fixes the limits for public access to those records.

Following is the full text of the Resolution.

"There has been a persistent public demand for legislation for the purpose of proper maintenance and management of the records of the Union and State Governments, and for grant of reasonable access to these records, for purpose of research. The Committee on Archival Legislation, which enquired into the matter and reported on the subject in 1960, has *inter alia* made the following recommendations:—

- (1) 'Steps be taken to amend the Constitution by making suitable entry in the Concurrent List to enable the framing of a single Central Law that would take care both of the Union and the State Archives'.
- (2) 'Pending the amendment proposed, separate Archival Laws be enacted for the Centre as well as for each of the States'.

"While an amendment of the Constitution is not considered feasible at present, it is possible to have a common Archival Law which will be applicable to the Union and such of the States as accord their consent under Article 252(1) of the Constitution. The Government of India propose to undertake in consultation with the State Governments suitable legislation in this behalf. Since such legislation would take time, it is not considered desirable to delay action on the substantive recommendations of the Committee on Archival Legislation, at least

in so far as the records of the Union Government are concerned. Accordingly, with a view to defining and regulating the responsibilities of the Ministries Departments and all offices of the Union Government for proper custody, care and management of records in their possession, for selection and retirement of records of permanent value to the National Archives, laying down the responsibilities of the National Archives in respect of Public Records in its custody and also those with Ministries and other offices, and prescribing the limits and conditions governing public access to the records retired to the National Archives, Government of India have approved the measures set out below:

“(1) These Measures will extend to the records of (i) all the Departments/Ministries of the Union Government, (ii) all Committees and Commissions set up by them, (iii) the Union Public Service Commission and (iv) such of the attached and subordinate offices of Ministries/Departments as may be determined from time to time, but not to the records of the Supreme Court, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the Election Commission and the Parliament or of autonomous bodies set up by the Union Government, including nationalised undertakings and enterprises. It would, however, be open to any of the above excluded bodies to seek the assistance of the National Archives in any matter coming within the scope of the Resolution and to retire their non-current records of permanent value to it, if they so desired, at any time, in consultation with the National Archives of India. The term “records” for this purpose would include documents, rolls, codices, sheets, files, dossiers, microfilms, photographs, charts, plans, diagrams, maps, sound recording, etc.

“(2) The Ministries/Departments and other public offices coming within the purview of this Resolution will be responsible for their current and semi-current records, periodical appraisal and elimination of ephemeral records and for orderly and systematic transfer of records of permanent value to the National Archives.

“(3) The Departmental Record Rooms holding semi-current records, should be placed in the charge of properly trained, suitable and responsible full time staff.

“(4) Suitable training reorientation programmes should be organised by the National Archives of India for the officers in charge of the Departmental Record Rooms and their Assistants, to enable efficient discharge of the duties entrusted to them.

“(5) The Department Record Officers should be responsible for the proper maintenance and management of the semi-current records entrusted to their care, for compilation and periodic revision of Retention Schedules of the Department, for appraisal and weeding of records in accordance with the procedure laid down, for compilation and issue

of Annual Indexes to Records, for compilation and issue of the Organisational History of the Department and annual supplements to it, for maintenance of general liaison with the National Archives, and for tendering advice generally on all matters pertaining to record management to all section within the Department.

“(6) Retention Schedule, indicating the periods for which particular classes or categories of records should be preserved, shall be drawn up by the Departmental Record Officers in consultation with the National Archives and should be got approved by the Ministry/Department concerned. The schedules should be revised once in five years to ensure that adequate notice is being taken of the changing and expanding activities of the Department.

The authority given to Departmental Record Officer to draw up retention schedules in consultation with the National Archives of India should not however over-ride the instructions contained in the Manual of Office Procedure, according to which officers dealing with the records at appropriate levels will have to take decisions regarding the period of retention of different records. The function of the Departmental Record Officer will be only advisory.

“(7) All records and files selected for permanent preservation should be transferred to the National Archives 25 years after being closed or recorded, as laid down in the Manual of Office Procedure, subject to the following limitations:—

- (a) Files bearing any security classification should not be transferred to the National Archives.
- (b) The President's Secretariat, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Union Public Service Commission may prescribe a period longer than 25 years for the transfer of their non-confidential records.
- (c) Any individual file or records series may be retained by a Ministry/Department or office beyond the stipulated period for any reason subject to the National Archives being appraised of the position.
- (d) Classified files remaining untransferred to National Archives at the end of the stipulated period should be appraised once in five years with a view to downgrading them and downgraded files fit for permanent preservation transferred to the National Archives.
- (e) File once transferred may be withdrawn from the National Archives by the Ministry/Department or Offices concerned for a stipulated period, apprising the National Archives of the reasons for taking such action.

- (f) The administrative Ministries would have sole authority to decide on the consigning of particular records of the attached and subordinate offices to the National Archives.

“(8) Records pertaining to a body becoming defunct with no successor taking over its functions, should be transferred to the National Archives soon after the body is defunct.

“(9) No records more than hundred years old should be destroyed.

“(10) The Director of Archives will be responsible for the custody, proper care and management of all records received in the National Archives of India.

“(11) The Director of Archives may receive public records of any public office or organisation falling outside the scope of this Resolution or papers of historical value with private institutions and individuals, subject to the conditions mutually agreed upon.

“(12) The Director of Archives is required to co-ordinate and guide all operations connected with public records in respect of their administration, preservation and elimination, with a view to ensuring that records of permanent value are not destroyed and are transferred to the National Archives at the appropriate time.

“(13) The Director of Archives will tender such advice and render such assistance as may be possible to offices and institutions falling outside the scope of this Resolution in respect of technical problems bearing on record management.

“(14) The Director of Archives will be responsible for attending to ancillary matters, such as archival commissions and committees, archival publications, compilation of the National Register of Private Archives and organising exhibitions and for developing general archival consciousness in the country.

“(15) The Director of Archives will submit a report to Government every year on the management of public records, with particular reference to the actual working of the record management system.

“(16) All non-confidential public records, transferred to the National Archives, of the period prior to the 31st December, 1945, and prospectively all such records more than 30 years old, will be open to *bonafide* Research Scholars, subject to such exceptions and restrictions as may be found necessary by the Departments concerned in consultation with the Director of Archives, National Archives of India.

“(17) The Ministries/Departments and other Offices may, in consultation with the National Archives of India, grant special access to records not transferred to the National Archives of India.”

Indian Historical Records Commission

The Indian Historical Records Commission was reconstituted by the Government of India, in March 1972, for another term of five years. The salient features of the new constitution are:

(i) The category of Corresponding Members within India has been abolished, while the Corresponding Members from outside India will continue.

(ii) The Government of India will nominate upto 20 eminent historians and archivists on the Commission on the basis of their specialized knowledge of archives, or their original contribution to modern Indian history.

(iii) The State Governments and Union Territories with no organised Archives Departments but having Regional Records Survey Committees, can nominate their representatives on the Commission.

(iv) A Standing Committee of seven members, with the Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Culture) as its *ex-officio* Chairman, and the Director of Archives, Government of India as its Member-Secretary, has been set up mainly for reviewing the action taken on the earlier resolutions of the Commission so as to make the working of the Commission more effective and purposeful.

Standing Committee.—The Standing Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission held its first meeting on 16 December 1972. It was presided over by Shri I. D. N. Sahi, Education Secretary, and attended by Prof. O. P. Bhatnagar, Prof. Satish Chandra, Shri V. G. Khobrekar, and Dr. S. N. Prasad, Member-Secretary of the Committee. The Committee reviewed the conspectus of action taken on the earlier resolutions of the Indian Historical Records Commission, and considered and finalised its comments on the resolutions received from the members for the 42nd Session of the Commission to be held at Panaji (Goa) on 5-7 January 1973.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi

The following additions were made to the manuscript collections during the half year under review:—

1. *Papers of Smt. S. Ambujammal.*—This small collection of papers covers the period 1931-71. It comprises her correspondence with M. K. Gandhi, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Jamnalal Bajaj, C. Rajagopalachari and others.

2. *Papers of S. Srinivasa Iyengar.*—These papers, deposited by Iyengar's daughter Smt. Ambujammal, include about 300 letters covering the period 1922-41. The letters were exchanged between Iyengar and his friends and colleagues like R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M. K. Gandhi, M. R. Jayakar, Sarojini Naidu, C. Vijayaraghavachariar and others relating to the activities of the Congress and Swaraj Party.

3. *Papers of K. N. Nambudiripad*.—These papers were received in two instalments. The first instalment of papers of K. N. Nambudiripad consists of 36 letters exchanged between Nambudiripad as the President of Trichur Mandlam Ad-hoc Congress Committee, and the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru during 1957-64. The second instalment consists of 24 letters exchanged between him and Lal Bahadur Shastri, K. Kamaraj, U. N. Dhebar and S. Nijalingappa during 1961-69.

4. *Papers of Hon. Sh. O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar*.—This collection of papers covering 1935-50 consists of (1) Correspondence, and (2) Subject Files. The first category includes his correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad and others. The Second category deals with various matters such as the situation in Hyderabad, agrarian economy, Communist activities in the South, etc.

5. *Papers of N. C. Chatterjee*.—This collection of papers received from Chatterjee's son Som Nath, consists of 27 volumes of press-clippings, 24 pamphlets and some speeches relating to the activities of Chatterjee. More important part of the collection consisting of his correspondence is expected to be received shortly.

6. *Papers of Sir P. C. Mitter*.—These papers, covering the period 1930-32, have been donated by Shri S. K. Mitter. They have been grouped into two categories: The first category contains documents concerning the Second Round Table Conference and deal with almost all the issues discussed at the Conference. The second category consists of Sir Mitter's correspondence with Sir Samuel Hoare, Aga Khan, Indian Liberal Party Delegation, R. N. Mookerjee, Lord Zetland and others.

7. *Papers of P. Kodanda Rao*.—This is a small collection of 104 documents (most of which are speeches) and 3 volumes of Rao's reminiscences. There is also some correspondence with V. V. Giri, Indira Gandhi, M. K. Gandhi, Satyanarain Sinha and others. The papers relate to the period 1941-71.

8. *Papers of P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer*.—This collection has been received from Shri C. G. Subramaniam and comprises 300 documents, besides a diary on foreign tour. The papers cover the period 1922-37, and contain Sivaswamy Aiyer's correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, Chimanlal Setalvad, S. P. Mookerjee, H. S. L. Polak and others about improvement in the position of women with regard to their rights of inheritance.

9. *Papers of Mehr Chand Mahajan*.—This small collection of about 50 documents has been donated by Shri Jeet Mahajan. It contains Justice Mahajan's correspondence concerning some of his post-retirement assignments. The papers cover the period 1919-57.

10. *Papers of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan*.—This is the first instalment consisting of about 350 files received from the Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi. Though the period covered is 1933-69, the documents of the pre-1950 period are very few. Most of the documents provide a very good source for the study of Shri Narayan's work in the non-political field in the post-Independence era. The papers are being arranged and listed.

11. *Papers of Syama Prasad Mookerjee*.—This is the first instalment of papers of Syama Prasad Mookerjee denoted by his brother Rama Prasad Mookerjee. The papers belong to the period 1928-52. Most of these are files relating to subjects like education, refugee rehabilitation, minority problem, communal problem, commerce and industry, etc. They also contain copies of the speeches made by S. P. Mookerjee in Parliament. The second instalment of these papers is likely to be received soon. Along with these papers, some papers, press-clippings and publications, used by Shri Uma Prasad Mookerjee (Shri Syama Prasad Mookerjee's younger brother) for writing his book "Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, his death in detention—A case for enquiry", have also been received.

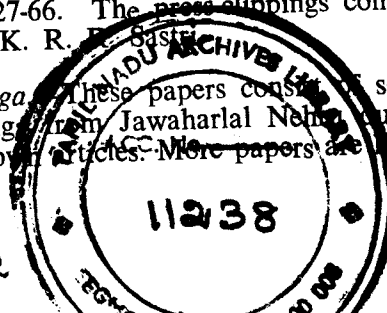
12. *V. S. Srinivasa Sastri Papers*.—Unlike the first two instalments which are on microfilm, this third instalment of papers of Srinivasa Sastri is in original and consists of 163 documents donated by Shri P. Kodanda Rao relating to the years 1911-40. It contains Sastri's correspondence with G. K. Gokhale, M. K. Gandhi and others regarding the use of non-violence by Congress Party in the struggle for freedom.

13. *Hiralal Shastri Papers*.—This is the second instalment of papers of Shri Hiralal Shastri and consists of more than 300 documents belonging to the period 1934-66. The papers contain Hiralal's correspondence with M. K. Gandhi. Sir Mirza Ismail, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others.

14. *Papers of V. M. Ghatikachalam*.—This collection of 600 documents relates to the Backward Classes League, Madras, and covers the period 1930-71. Most of the documents are letters exchanged by V. M. Ghatikachalam with Government officials and others in the capacity of Hony. Secretary of the said League.

15. *Papers of K. R. R. Sastri*.—These consist of 19 letters and some press clippings. The letters are those received by Shri Sastri from V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, G. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, C. Rajagopalachari, Alfred Marshall, Karan Singh and Mrs. Gandhi. They cover the period 1927-66. The press-clippings contain some of the articles and poems by K. R. R. Sastri.

16. *Papers of Prof. N. G. Ranga*.—These papers consist of some of the letters received by Shri Ranga from Jawaharlal Nehru during 1936-63, and copies of some of his own articles. More papers are likely to be acquired in the near future.



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17. *Papers of Sir Mirza M. Ismail*.—These have been received from Shri Humayun Mirza. They relate to the years 1920-58 and consist of Sir Ismail's correspondence with his friends in India and Outside. They also include copies of a number of his speeches, articles and press-clippings.

18. *Papers of Ashwani Coomar Banerjee*.—These have been donated by Shri Arany Banerjee. The collection consists of 380 letters addressed to Shri A. C. Banerjee during the period 1896-1934. The largest number of letters are from late Surendranath Banerjee. Some of the other correspondents are Motilal Ghose, Bipin Chandra Pal, A. Rasul, Sarla Devi, Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindra Nath Tagore and Sister Nivedita.

19. *Papers of Motilal Roy*.—This small collection consists of 26 letters received by Motilal Roy from Sri Aurobindo during 1912-20. The letters are on microfilm, their originals being with the Prabartak Samgha, Chandernagore.

20. *Papers of Dr. Rajendra Prasad*.—This collection of papers on microfilm (21 rolls) received from the Cambridge University, covers the period 1934-41, an important epoch in Dr. Rajendra Prasad's political career. It includes correspondence concerning vital national issues and contemporary local problems like the Bihar Earthquake (1935), etc. Some of personalities figuring in the correspondence are: Jawaharlal Nehru, M. K. Gandhi, S. C. Bose, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, S. Satyamurti, Maulana Azad, M. A. Jinnah, Jayaprakash Narayan, Asaf Ali and Vallabhbhai Patel.

Archival Activities in the States

Andhra Pradesh

State Archives.—During the period under report, the State Archives received for custody 20,724 fly-leaves, 998 files of the former Hyderabad Government and 2,642 G.O's of different Secretariat Departments, besides several other records of various descriptions including 1,220 volumes of Board's Proceeding and indexes to office records of the Collector of Visakhapatnam. It appraised 8,649 files of Home and H.M. & M.A. Departments and selected 92 files from among them for permanent retention. Listing of 7,500 files of Salar Jung Records series was completed and steady progress was made in preparing descriptive lists of private papers. The State Archives proposes to out a publication dealing with the economic history of Aurangzeb's period. A grant of Rs. 23,000 has been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Historical Research to enable the State Archives to publish a catalogue of documents pertaining to the reign of Aurangzeb. 16 full time and 18 part-time Research fellows selected in the previous years under the Research Fellowship Scheme continued their research in the State Archives.

Assam

Secretariat Record Office.—The Office arranged and placed on the shelves 5,549 files of non-current records received for custody from the various Department of the Government of Assam. 2,253 files were appraised from among them 1,235 files were weeded out. 2,132 requisitions for records were attended to and 82 books added to the library. Amalgamated Index to the Government of Assam Proceedings for 1966-67 was completed. Facilities were given to six scholars to consult records relating to their subjects of research. The number of documents reconditioned during the period was 3,295.

Bihar

Bihar State Archives.—Dr. Masoom Raza Kazimi, Archivist resumed his duties in October 1972 after successfully completing his training at the National Archives of India. The State Archives acquired 1,836 volumes of Gazettes of the Bihar Government and the Government of India. It appraised 745 files of the Home (Special) Department and attended to 589 requisitions for records. The preparation of the manuscript of A Hand Book of Bhagalpur Records (1774-1855) was completed and it was sent to the press. Facilities were provided to 22 research scholars to consult records in the custody of the State Archives.

Goa

Historical Archives of Goa.—The Department arranged and kept in steel almirahs about 7,000 volumes of Community Records and Civil Criminal and inventory files of the Salcete Court. It added to its Reference Library about 120 new and valuable historical publications and rare book on Archives, Art and Archaeology. Besides providing research facilities to several scholars, certified copies of records were supplied to nearly one hundred private parties, and queries of a large number of individuals mainly relating to notorial deeds, inventory proceedings village community records and quit rent lease records, were answered.

Gujarat

State Archives.—The State Archives has been functioning since December 1971. It is housed in a rented building. The accommodation being quite inadequate, a proposal for allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Fifth Five Year Plan for construction of a suitable building and creation of additional posts has been submitted to the State Government.

At the request of the State Archives, an officer of the National Archives of India visited the Record Offices at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Baroda in September 1972 and offered suggestions concerning appraisal of records, staffing pattern, centralisation and control of records, the type of building for State Archives, etc.

During the period under report the State Archives continued to collect information about the old records and published works lying scattered in the various district offices. Also it brought over from certain offices over 1,250 books for the Archival Library which is under the charge of a qualified Librarian appointed recently.

Jammu and Kashmir

State Archives Department.—The State Archives Department of Jammu and Kashmir received from different Government agencies 2,664 files for custody. It complied with 191 requisitions for records, and indexed 794 files from among the records of the Secretariat. A fairly large number of scholars were provided facilities to consult records relating to their subjects of research. 1,573 files, maps, books etc. were repaired and bound. The process of lamination was introduced in the Department for the first time and more than 150 documents were repaired by that method. Particulars of more than 1,000 documents of historical importance located in private custody were furnished to the National Archives of India for inclusion in the National Register of Records.

Karnataka

In accordance with the decision of the Government of Karnataka to set up a State Archives, Dr. S. V. Desikachar took over charge as Special Officer on 3 November 1972 to work out a scheme and organise a Directorate of Archives in the State on contract basis for a period of three years.

Kerala

State Archives Department.—One bundle of cadjan manuscripts from the district Court, Trichur, pertaining to the year 1879-81, was acquired during the period under report. A large number of records of various descriptions were appraised with a view to weeding out the documents of ephemeral value. steady progress was maintained in listing and indexing the non-current records in the custody of the Archives at Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. Research facilities were provided to 7 scholars. Considerable progress was made in repairing and binding old records. The Department participated in the All India Exhibition held at Ernakulam in December 1972.

Maharashtra

Department of Archives.—Acquisitions of the Department during this period include about 200 documents of 18th and 19th Centuries relating to Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh, 174 documents of the Moghul Period, and about 1,000 *rumals* containing about 10 lakh documents of the 18th and 19th Centuries dealing with *inams*, *watans* and Correspondence of Harihar Pandit family.

The question of centralising the records of the erstwhile Kolhapur State having been decided.

8,000 bundles of records have been transferred to the State Archives Department and placed under the charge of the Kolhapur Record Office.

The Descriptive Catalogue of 42,253 documents in Peshwa Daftar was finalized and sent to the Press.

Indexing of 20,191 documents in the Chitnishi section of Peshwa Daftar (Alienation Office) Poona, was completed. In the Kolhapur Record Office finalisation of press copy of the Catalogue of paper in Chitnishi Section registered good progress. The Bombay Archives completed cataloguing of 84,320 documents of Holkar Records brought from Chandwad and made further progress in revising the catalogue of Public Department Diaries.

Shri V. G. Khobrekar, Director of Archives and Archaeology Maharashtra State, attended the Seventh International Conference on Archives held at Moscow in August 1972. He also visited the India office Library and Records, London, with the object of surveying papers relating to Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur (1884-1922).

Orissa

State Archives.—The Orissa State Archives at Bhubaneswar acquired 93 volumes of Revenue records, 83 volumes of Index Registers and 27 volumes of Press-List of Ancient Records of Fort St. George from the record rooms of Cuttack and Ganjam Collectorates. The public and private records received during 1971-72 were listed. Descriptive lists were prepared of Madhusudan Das records, and preparation of such lists of Balasore Revenue records made good progress. A number of rare and valuable books were added to the library. Facilities were given to 12 scholars for consulting the records, bearing on the subjects of their research. The Superintendent and the Technical Assistant visited four District record rooms and prepared lists of records to be transferred to the State Archives.

Punjab

Punjab State Archives.—The State Archives acquired during the period 38 books, a few journals and some issue of important newspapers in addition to the Gazettes of the Punjab Government and the Government of India. It checked and arranged 3959 files, listed 320 files and indexed 2,939 cases from among the Pepsu Records. A summary inventory for 200 files was also prepared. The office attended to 20 requisitions from various Government Departments for supply of records, requests from 26 parties for the issue of certified copies of

documents, and six enquiries from individuals and institutions involving search among records. Facilities were given to 21 scholars to consult records relevant to their subjects of research. Several places, such as Jullundur, Sultanpur, Kapurthala, Hoshiarpur, Fatehgarh, Churian and Dera Baba Nanak, were visited with a view to locating private papers of historical importance. 43 manuscripts and one document were unearthed and listed.

Rajasthan

State Archives.—The Rajasthan State Archives at Bikaner checked and arranged 18,893 files and bastas from Bharatpur, Alwar, Kishangarh and Jaipur records series and listed 1,850 files of Dungarpur records. 22,529 documents were repaired, guarded and stitched. The State Archives attended to more than 837 requisitions both from the State Government and the public pertaining to the records in its custody. 37 scholars made use of the facilities for research available at the State Archives and consulted 36,359 documents during the period under report. The 'Descriptive List of Vakil Reports' from Jaipur records was prepared, and the *Agrarian Agitation in Jijolia* was sent to the Press.

Tamil Nadu

State Archives.—The acquisitions of the State Archives include records of the Public Health and Family Planning, Industries, Labour and Housing, Revenue, Food and Agriculture, Public Works, Rural Development and Local Administration Departments for the year 1968 and of the Board of Revenue for the period 1959-61. Also 575 books were added to Library. Forty research scholars were given facilities for consulting records. The work of preparing reference media was continued and Volume 62 (1758-59) of the *Public Despatches from England* was made ready for printing. Two volumes of the *Catalogue of Books registered at the Office of the Registrar of Books, Madras* (1926-30 and 1931-35) were also made ready for the Press.

Uttar Pradesh

State Archives.—During the period under report 690 volumes 11,922 files and 318 bundles were checked and arranged, and 2,906 items were listed. 13 scholars were provided with facilities for research among records in the custody of the State Archives. 636 pages of excerpts taken by them were scrutinised and released for their use. Also 154 photocopies of records were prepared for them. On the preservation side, 6,040 sheets were laminated, 722 sheets were repaired with chiffon and tissue paper, and minor repairs were done to 3,438 sheets. The number of volumes bound was 78. Dr. K. P. Srivastava, Keeper of Archives, attended the International Congress on Archives held at Moscow in August 1972 as a member of the Indian delegation.

West Bengal

State Archives.—The State Archives of West Bengal received for custody 1,870 A and B Proceedings, some registers and several issues of the Calcutta Gazette. Appraisal of noncurrent records of the various Departments was carried out with a view to weeding out the records of ephemeral value. Steady progress was maintained in the preparation of the press lists, indexes and descriptive lists of various records series. This State Archives attended to 1,589 requisitions for records, and undertook 76 search cases in connection with the supply of information or copies and extracts of records to private individuals, 49 scholars were provided with facilities to consult records relating to the subjects of their research. In order to remove insect infestation, some old files and proceedings volumes were fumigated with paradichlorobenzene and other with Thymol. 10,100 pages of proceedings volumes were repaired and 117 volumes bound. The Keepers of Records in charge of the two Sections—Current and Historical—were redesignated as Chief Archivists with effect from 1 September 1972.

INTERNATIONAL

Seventh International Congress on Archives

The Seventh International Congress on Archives was held at Moscow from 22 to 25 August 1972. It was attended by member-archivists from all over the world. In September 1970 the Organising Committee of the Congress had decided to request certain eminent archivists to prepare for the information of the members of the Congress reports on subjects like "Interconnection and Continuity of the Work of State and Departmental Archives", "New Archival Techniques", "Information Instruments of Archives at the Service of Science", "Technical Assistance for Development of Archives," "Archives of Literature and Art", "Archives of Architecture", "Archives of Motion Pictures, Photographic Records and Sound Recordings". In response to that request reports on these subjects were submitted by Mrs. N. B. Volkova and Messers. F. I. Dolgikh, F. Biljan, W. Kothe, J. R. Ede, S. N. Prasad, M. Le-Moel and J. B. Rhoads. These reports were read and discussed at the Seventh International Congress on Archives.

The Congress considered and discussed in the spirit of mutual understanding, cooperation and goodwill the most important problems in the development and management of archives. Desiring to raise archival standards in the interest of the development of economy, culture, science and well-being of the respective states and peoples, it adopted several recommendations and suggestions, noteworthy among them being the following :—

- (i) The relationship between state and departmental archives should be based on legislative Acts requiring the control of the latter by the former.

(ii) Records centres should be set up for provincial keeping of documents of the institutions concerned till their transfer to state (national) archives.

(iii) The personnel of archives should have appropriate training in the selection, arrangement and referencing of departmental records. Opportunity should also be provided for training in such disciplines as the management sciences and computer techniques.

(iv) In order to enable archives to continue to be the living memory of the people, the archives of machine-readable records ("data archives") should be an integral part of the respective national archival administrations.

(v) The principal efforts of the ICA should be concentrated on stimulating and supporting regional cooperation and local initiative.

(vi) The archival component of UNESCO's programme should be allocated greater resources.

(vii) The governments of developed countries should make available to the developing countries on the most favourable terms microfilm copies of archival sources relating to their history.

(viii) The governments of developed countries should consider the possibilities of returning to the developing countries those original documents that are included in their patrimony.

International Archival Development Fund

At its meeting held at Moscow in August 1972, the Executive Committee of the International Council on Archives inaugurated the International Archival Development Fund (IADF) and adopted a structure of small regionally-oriented rapporteurs as part of its internal operating machinery. The IADF would be the agency to provide actual technical or financial assistance and support the approved projects for the development of archives in various developing countries throughout the world. Apart from the funds placed at its disposal, the IADF would try to attract assistance from other international agencies.

In order to present viable high priority proposals to prospective aid-giving agencies, it has to keep ready a sufficient number of schemes for archival development in various regions of the world. These schemes have to be prepared by six regional rapporteurs—one each for Latin America, Anglophone Africa, Frankophone Africa, Arab countries, South-East Asia, and South-West and South Asia. Dr. S. N. Prasad, Director of Archives, Government of India elected as one of the rapporteurs, represents the South-West and South Asia region, including countries like Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

The first meeting of the IADF will be held at Darmstadt in the Federal Republic of Germany in May 1974.

Conference on Documentation in West Africa

Under the auspices of the International Association for the Development of Documentation, Libraries and Archives in Africa, the Conference on Documentation in West Africa was held at Abidjan (Ivory Coast) from 11 to 17 September 1972. It was attended by representatives from ten African countries besides a representative sent by UNESCO.

During the plenary sessions, the participants described the present state of documentation, libraries and archives in their respective countries. Thereafter the recommendations prepared by the working groups on documentation, libraries, archives and training of personnel, were adopted by the Conference. Some of the important recommendations related to the creation and development of archives services, rural libraries, and publishing houses. The training of professional staff was considered particularly important and the Conference decided to request UNESCO to organize two symposia during 1973-74, one for English-speaking and the other for French-speaking Africa.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

National Archives and Records Service

Important among the recent accessions of the National Archives are files of the Office of European Affairs (1942-47) of former Director H. Freeman Apatthews, and files (1935-47) of former Deputy Director John D. Hickerson, containing memoranda letters and reports; records relating to U.S. participation in the European Advisory Committee (1943-45), including files of Philip E. Mosely, U.S. Political Adviser to the Committee; and files relating to the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, containing background, arrangements, pressclippings and release, and a certified copy of the Final act of the Conference. Most of these records upto 1945 are open for research.

Presidential Libraries

Herbert Hoover Library.—Papers of William B. Anderson, Felix Morley and L.W. Wallace were received in the Library in addition to the oral history collection which includes interviews with several individuals closely connected with the late President.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.—The Library obtained from the Public Record Office, London, a microfilm copy of minutes and memoranda of the War Cabinet, 1939-40, along with several other papers of various descriptions.

Harry S. Truman Library.—The Library acquired the papers of Admiral Robert I Dennison, naval aide to President Truman, 1948-53, which include material relating to the merchant navy and veterans

hospitals etc. Additions to the oral history collection comprise interviews with several individuals closely connected with the late President.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library.—The Library received the papers of General William L. Lec, a Key figure in organising the Philippine Army Air Corps (1935-38) and Commanding General of the 49th Bomber Wing (H) in the Mediterranean theatre of operations, besides various other papers including the correspondence of Mrs. and General Eisenhower.

John F. Kennedy Library.—Recent acquisitions of the Library include papers of James P. Warburg (1920-69) relating to his banking career, the 1933 World Economic Conference, the Commission to study the organisation of Peace etc., and the transcript of the Columbia Oral History Project interviews of Warburg.

CANADA

Public Archives of Canada

The Public Archives of Canada celebrated its centenary this year. In the opening speech of Centennial Exhibition, "Mirror of Canada Past", the Canadian Prime Minister stressed that a special effort should be made by the Public Archives of Canada to render its holdings more accessible to researchers and general public.

UNITED KINGDOM

Public Record Office, London

The records selected to be retained permanently in the custody of the Public Record Office, occupied, by the end of 1972, about 38,000 feet of shelving of which 125,000 feet are at Chancery Lane, 162,000 feet at Ashridge, 29,000 feet at Portugal Street, 50,000 feet at Hayes and 15,000 feet at Porchester Road. Nearly 8,000 feet of additional space was made available by the conversion of a former kitchen block at Ashridge.

Some important records of the Second World War and of 1871 census were thrown open for research. These records proved a source of great attraction to researchers and their daily attendance in the PRO search rooms rose by about 14 per cent.

There is an increasing trend among graduates in England to take up a career in Archives. Two more universities—Dublin and Aberdeen—have started fresh courses of Diploma in Archival Studies whereas the other universities have increased their intake for 1972-73.

British Museum

Prof. Daniel P. Waley, Professor in Economic History at the London School of Economics, has been appointed as Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum.

India Office Library and Records

During 1971-72, the use of the Library and the Record Office remained at about the same level as in the previous year, the number of signatures in the Visitor's Book being almost the same, though the number of new readers registered was 554 which was slightly higher. Requisitions for original records for use in the Reading Rooms showed an increase of 24 per cent. The Years' accessions included, besides, drawings and prints and several small collections, two major collections concerning British business policy in South and South-East Asia—the papers relating to the Burmah Oil Trading Company's 'Denial Claim' and the papers of the India, Pakistan and Burma Association. The Conservation Department continued to study the causes of decay in paper and the new techniques of repair and lamination, and trained a growing number of students. The Library made nearly ready for the press catalogues of printed books in Pali and Panjabi, and planned the preparation of a catalogue of books in Marathi. Of the detailed guides to about forty categories of original records, proposed to be prepared and published, one dealing with the institutions of the East India Company and the India Office was made ready for the press. Volumes II and III of the *Documents on the Transfer of Power, 1942-7* were published during the year carrying the documentation to mid-June 1943.

On the retirement of Mr. S. C. Sutton on 23 September 1972, Miss Joan C. Lancaster succeeded him as Director of the India Office Library and Records. Miss Lancaster joined the staff of the India Office Records in 1960 as Assistant Keeper and became Deputy Librarian and Deputy Keeper of the Records in 1968.

NEW ZEALAND

National Archives of New Zealand

J. D. Pascoe, Chief Archivist who died in October 1972, has been succeeded by Judith Hornabrook.

Among the recent accessions of the National Archives mention may be made of T. P. Shand Papers and papers of the former Prime Minister late Sir Walter Nash. The records of New Zealand forces in the World War I have been finally arranged and that makes available for research a large variety of material hitherto unknown.

RHODESIA

National Archives of Rhodesia

After the retirement of T. W. Baxter, the Chief Officers of the National Archives of Rhodesia are E. E. Burke, Director, R. W. S. Turner, Deputy Director, and C. Coggin, Senior Archivist.

Three Satellite repositories have been set up to cope with the increased flow of records. An oral historian has been appointed to execute the oral history programme launched in 1969 in order to supplement the written material already found in the custody of the National Archives.

A Guide to the Public Archives of Rhodesia, Vol. I, 1890-1923 edited by T. W. Baxter, was published in 1969 and *A Guide to the Historical Manuscripts in the National Archives of Rhodesia* by T. W. Baxter and E. E. Burke appeared in 1970.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Rajput States and the East India Company by Dr. Sukumar Bhattacharya (Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1972; pp. 278; price Rs. 35.00).

THIS work is a valuable contribution to the modern history of Rajasthan from the close of the 18th century to 1820. Utilizing all contemporary official documents and works, published and unpublished. The author has described how all the states of Rajputana were on the verge of extinction due to the ceaseless rapacities of the Marathas, the Afghans and the Pindaris, and how desperately they sought the protection of the East India Company which was rising as a great power in India. But the treaty of Salbai in 1782 left the Marathas free to molest the Rajput territories without any fear of British opposition and intervention. The frantic efforts made by the states for enlisting aid and alliance of the English against the Marathas were in vain. The Governor-General did not respond to the appeals of the Rajas for help, because the Company was then following the policy of non-intervention. The attitude of the political officers of the company was consistently polite and sometimes even sympathetic, but it was not considered desirable to offend the Sindia and the Holkar, who, with the Pindaris as their auxiliaries, were relentlessly devastating the states. When Lord Wellesley came as Governor-General, the task before him was to secure and consolidate the Company's dominion in India, for which it was first necessary to curb the Maratha power. This led to the second Anglo-Maratha war which necessitated the alliance of the Rajput rulers against the Marathas. Wellesley, therefore, abandoned the policy of non-intervention. Treaties of subsidiary alliance with Jaipur and Jodhpur were concluded and the states looked forward to an era of peace and order, but the circumstances changed and the Company saw that it was not in their interest to observe the treaties. Hence excuses were concocted and the treaty with Jaipur was abrogated and the Jodhpur treaty was not even finalized. When Wellesley left, the Rajput states were as helpless as they were before. The sixty-seven-year-old Cornwallis, who succeeded Wellesley, and George Barlow, who worked as Governor-General after his death, revived and clung to the policy of non-intervention and left Rajputana to the mercy of the greedy Marathas. In fact the Company's peace with the Marathas meant ruination of the Rajput states. Lord Minto (1807-13 A.D.) also made no departure from the policy of aloofness. Thus, during the period of 8 years, from 1805 A.D. when Wellesley resigned, to 1813 A.D. when Lord Hastings assumed the office of the Governor-General, the Rajput states suffered from ceaseless depredations and devastations at the hands of the Sindia, the Holkar, Amir Khan, the Afghan free-booter, and the Pindaris. If the policy of aloofness had continued for another

decade or so, the states would have been practically effaced from the map of India. Lord Hastings thought that the treaties with the Sindia and the Holkar concluded in 1805 had become invalid, because the Marathas were encouraging the Pindaris. Simultaneously the Governor-General planned to establish political relations with the Rajput states. In 1817-18 all the states signed the treaties of subordinate alliance and lost their independence but saved themselves from extinction and obtained a new lease of life which lasted till some years after the Independence of India.

The author has, in his lucid and flowing style, allowed the main actors mostly to speak themselves, which makes the narrative very interesting, dramatic and lively. The work would have been richer and fuller if contemporary papers of the big states were available to him. But the archives of the various states, collected at Bikaner, have not yet been fully classified and catalogued. The book is well got-up. The picture presented is based mostly on the Company's records and the works of contemporary British political officers, and is therefore naturally one-sided. The Company saved the states from the marauders but squeezed them relentlessly and gained considerable commercial, financial, political and military advantages by the treaties of 1817-18. The book gives a succinct and a very readable and well-presented account of the British policy during the period which culminated in the treaties, ushering an era of peace, order and progress.

M. L. SHARMA

Biography of an Indian Patriot: Maharaja Lakshmishwar Singh of Darbhanga by Dr. Jata Shankar Jha (Maharaja Lakshmishwar Singh Smarak Samiti, Patna, 1972; pp. I-XI, 363; price Rs. 30.00).

THE Maharajas of Darbhanga are noted for their munificence. Their contribution to the well-being of the country is proverbial. Maharaja Lakshmishwar Singh was the pace setter in this direction. He preferred a life of activity to that of a comfort-seeking landed aristocrat.

The Maharaja, unfortunately, had a brief span of life—he died at the age of forty; but he made his life meaningful by his energy, vigour, learning and kindness. The story of the political, economic and social changes in the India of his time is incomplete without a reference to him. Although an aristocrat and a Maithili Brahmin of a high order, he unreservedly associated himself with the forces of progress in his days. He aided the Indian National Congress and the industrial growth of India with zeal and courage. His efforts for modernizing Bihar were remarkable.

In the book under review Dr. Jha gives a complete account of the eventful life of the Maharaja. Lucid in style, the work is indicative of the author's skill in utilising a prodigious mass of source materials and making an excellent narrative out of that.

P. K. GHOSH

British Social Policy and Female Infanticide in India by Lalita Panigrahi (Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1972; pp. XV + 204; price Rs. 30.00).

THIS descriptive monograph deals with nearly a century of intermittent British efforts to eradicate female infanticide from different parts of India. Beginning in 1795 following a fortuitous discovery, and surviving spells of suspended animation, these efforts culminated in the Act of 1870. It was only gradually that the complexity and extent of the practice and the inevitable ticklishness of doing away with it were grasped by the administrators. Ecological variations made a uniform policy impossible. Varying degrees of persuasion and coercion seemed necessary. Differences in the personality structures of the administrators who were called upon to grapple with the problem also ruled out a uniform policy.

The abolition of female infanticide was a significant event. It revealed, perhaps more than other acts of social legislation did, the extra-politico-economic dimension of British imperialism. It reflected the concern of a 'belligerent civilization' to introduce in a strange land at least the rudiments of social awareness and sensibility as the Britishers understood them.

Dr. Panigrahi describes with a certain wealth of details the series of developments that led to the Act of 1870. She also describes how the Act was put into operation in the N.W.P. where the problem of female infanticide was particularly recalcitrant. It was late as 1906 that the Act was withdrawn after it was felt that it had successfully achieved its object.

The monograph, however, has serious limitations. It contributes little to our understanding of the fascinating phenomenon of female infanticide. Yes, it is an intellectually fascinating phenomenon. And we are far from having understood it properly. The functional explanation of female infanticide is convincing within limits. It may account for the origin of the practice. But in many cases it fails to account for its persistence. Dr. Panigrahi, it seems—for she nowhere says so, accepts the functional theory of female infanticide. Or else she is unaware of the importance of this aspect of her study. This suspicion is suggested by her description of the variety of practice (see pages 6-14 and 179-82) without accounting for the variety. At one place she wonders: "It looks strange and incredible

indeed that in a society in which people sold their daughters for bride money, the practice of killing them was rampant." But, incredibly enough, instead of following the point further, the next sentence concludes: "It is therefore not at all surprising to know that the North-Western Provinces were regarded as the most criminal region of India."

Of a piece with this narrative, even credulous, approach is the use of emotive words like 'more-revolting', 'most shocking manner' and 'atrocious crime' for describing the practice of female infanticide. It may comfort the soul of an Action, but such an approach to an intellectual enquiry can never light areas of darkness. May be it is this credulity and emotional involvement that explain the Anglo-phil bias of the entire narrative.

It is a pity that this little monograph, useful for its descriptive value, is marred by printing errors, absence of uniform referencing and failure to give English equivalents of many vernacular terms. Despite all this, the monograph is a useful addition to the literature on the subject with which it deals.

SUDHIR CHANDRA

Selected works of Jawaharlal Nehru, Volume II (Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, 1972; pp. 469; price.....)

IN 1920 and 1927 we were full of faith and confidence. We did not sit down to debate and argue. We knew we were right and we marched on from victory to victory". So read Jawaharlal Nehru's Presidential address to the U. P. Conference held in Varanasi on 13 October 1923. Yet within a year this air of euphoria had vanished and for one who had thrilled at the idea of fighting for the right, and fighting in a manner unique and glorious, there followed a period of complete disenchantment.

The second volume of the *Selected Works* commences with the year 1923 when the crucial question before the Congress was to decide about the proper attitude to be adopted to the forthcoming general elections for the Legislative Councils. On this problem the Congress split into two factions of Non-changers and Pro-changers as a result of which all its energies were "diverted to combatting and checkmating our erstwhile comrades in the rival camp". The key role of a mediator that Nehru played with such consummate skill, marks his entry in the inner-sanctums of Congress politics, a role he was destined to play again and again in the years to come.

In the midst of the Congress squabble Nehru had an experience in the Sikh princely state of Nabha which was to leave an indelible impression on his mind. It was after this that Nehru began to take

interest in the problems of Indian States and to identify himself with the welfare of the States' people. While "on peaceful mission of enquiry for a couple of days", he was arrested at Jaito on 21 September 1923 and paraded handcuffed and chained through the Streets. All this peeps out of the various letters he wrote during this period.

In the April of 1923 Nehru was elected Chirman of the Allahabad Municipality, much against his wishes. Here was an outlet for his pent-up energy, infusing the moribund institution with purpose and meaning. No subject was too petty for his attention so long it was directed to the betterment of the city and the people of Allahabad. The volume under review has culled together several of his memoranda and notes on issues big and small—passenger tax, water works, electoral reforms, adult franchise, treatment of prostitutes, education, reconstruction of road, improvement of Trust Enquiry Committee, Municipal programme, to mention only a few. Before his term of three years was over, he resigned on 28 January 1925. When pressed by friends to continue as Chairman at least in name, he expostulated "I cannot be a paper functionary. I must either do my work efficiently and well or make room for another".

Involved as Nehru was in the Municipal work, he was simultaneously one of the General Secretaries of the Indian National Congress and President of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee, and just as he sought to infuse the spirit of national service into municipal work, he strove to strengthen the Congress and "not to rest, till we have achieved our goal" of *Swaraj*. The second section of the volume incorporates selected letters, reports and addresses which bring out vividly his views and attitudes on a variety of problems like: the strengthening of Congress organisation and volunteer corps, collection, custody and expenditure of Congress funds, attitude towards foreign propaganda, Congress Departments and the Indian National Service, Ajmer Khaddar dispute, Punjab relief fund, Akali movement, Opium traffic, communal disturbances and the like. In a message to *The Volunteer* he identified the ill that had dogged the footsteps of the nascent nationalism. He wrote, "India's greatest weakness has been for long and is to-day her lack of discipline. Without discipline the wisest of policies and the best of programmes are doomed to failure". His report on the Hindu Muslim trouble at Sambhal on 12 September 1924 is an example of his incisive mind and clear unbiased thinking.

With Kamala Nehru's tubercular infection taking a turn for the worse, Nehru's rather lean period in public life came to an abrupt end. Welcoming the opportunity to get away from the depressing atmosphere of Indian politics, he confessed in a letter to Padmaja Naidu on 29 January 1926, "I am certainly looking forward to the visit to Europe but I am full of apprehension. It is quite likely that when I get there I shall be looking backward to India.....India is so like a woman, she attracts and repels."

While in Europe he anxiously watched the developments at home. This emerges clearly from some of the letters he wrote to Syed Mahmud included in Section 4 of the volume. The highlight of Nehru's European sojourn was an anti-imperialist conference he attended in Brussels as Congress representative in February 1927. Reproduced in the volume is the entire set of papers of Nehru's press statement, his speech at the Conference and his report to the Indian National Congress. It was here that he came in contact with "the various types of humanity represented in the Congress," believing in varying ideologies of Communism, Socialism and radical nationalism. He was particularly struck by the Chinese struggle, and he realised that whatever "the outcome in China—peace or war it is clear that India will be deeply affected thereby, far more even than by the war of 1914-18". He followed up this interest by writing for *The Volunteer* in April 1927 on the Situation in China and India's Duty. Nehru's interest in Communism and internationalism was perhaps the most striking feature of his presence at Brussels. His visit to Moscow later widened his understanding of the Communist ideology and the Soviet Union.

Back in India, Nehru wrote some 16 articles of his random sketches and impressions on Soviet Society which were published in the Indian press. These were later published in a book from in 1928. Section 5 of the present volume brings within easy reach these writings of his on Soviet Russia.

Nehru's own writings and speeches, AICC papers, U.P. Government and State Archives, Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, the Jamia Millia Islamia and the private collections of Shri Jamal Khwaja, Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Shrimati Padmaja Naidu, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Shri Sri Prakasa, have contributed to the compilation of this volume. *The Leader*, *The Hindu*, *The Bombay Chronicle*, *The Tribune*, *The Aaj* and *Young India* are some of the news papers used for reprinting letters and reports first published in their columns.

A truly magnificent work is this volume, considering the sources that have been tapped. The production is excellent and the editing is uniformly adequate. Illustrations heighten the value of the book. Indeed every library and Research centre dealing with modern Indian studies would be beholden to the Nehru Memorial Fund for bringing out this rich source material in handy volumes. If the two volumes so far published are any index, the volumes yet to come should give us an insight into Nehru's many faceted personality and his crucial role in the political history of India in the 30s and 40s.

D. G. KESWANI

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