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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Source Material in the National Archives of India for the Modern History of Maharashtra by *N. H. Kulkarnee*.

The Security Classification of Records in the United States by *James E. O'Neill*.

C. F. Andrews' Letters to Rabindra Nath Tagore by *Anil Samarth*.

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THE INDIAN ARCHIVES

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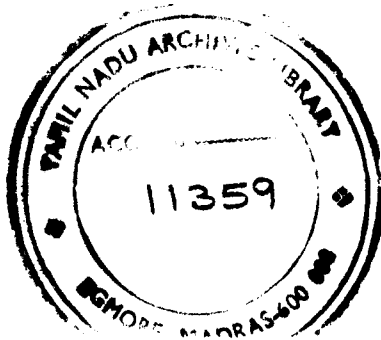
CONTENTS

PAGE

Source Material in the National Archives of India for the Modern History of Maharashtra by <i>N.H. Kulkarnee</i>	1
The Archives of Hungary by <i>Ivan Borsa</i>	21
Ansari Papers—A Survey by <i>Mushirul Hasan</i>	29
The Security Classification of Records in the United States by <i>James E. O'Neill</i>	35
A Note on the Baroda Record Office by <i>V. K. Chavda</i>	46
Current Problems in South Asia Bibliographic Control : Projects and Proposals by <i>N. G. Barrier</i>	51
C. F. Andrews' Letters to Rabindra Nath Tagore by <i>Anil Samarth</i>	61
<i>Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Abhilekhagar, Lakhnau ka Navin Bhavan</i>	
(in Hindi) by <i>K. P. Srivastava</i>	72
<i>Uttar Mughal Kal men Nazar ki Samasya</i> (in Hindi) by <i>Kailash Behari</i>	75
Abstracts of Articles by <i>J. C. Srivastava</i>	80
News Notes :	89
<i>India</i> : National Archives of India—Indian Historical Records Commission—Standing Committee of the I.H.R.C.—National Committee of Archivists—Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi—Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta—Archival Activities in the States: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal— <i>International</i> : Symposium on Planning of National Archives Services—Manual on Conservation and Other Publications—Annual Session of ICA's Executive Committee—ICA's Committee on Archival Development—Inter-American Seminar—Anglo-American Conference of Historians— <i>United States of America</i> : National Archives and Records Service—Federal Archives and Records Centres—Library of Congress—Presidential Libraries—National Historical Publications Commission— <i>Canada</i> : Public Archives of Canada— <i>United Kingdom</i> : Public Record Office, London—Institute of Historical Research—Society of Archivists— <i>New Zealand</i> :	

V2: 882 N 48

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Book Reviews :

<i>Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru</i> , Volume III, Ed. S. Gopal (New Delhi, 1972), reviewed by Amba Prasad	114
<i>The Nagbansis and the Cheros</i> by B. Virottam (New Delhi, 1972), reviewed by K. S. Singh	117
<i>The History of Imperial China—A Research Guide</i> by Endymion Wilkinson (Harvard University, 1973), reviewed by Tan Chung	119
<i>British Social Life in India, 1608—1937</i> , by Dennis Kincaid (Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1973), reviewed by Suresh C. Ghosh	124
<i>Political Relations Between India and Nepal, 1877-1923</i> by Kanchanmoy Mojumdar (New Delhi, 1973), reviewed by Rama Kant	125
Contributors to This Issue	129

THE INDIAN ARCHIVES

Volume XXII January-December 1973 Numbers 1-2

SOURCE MATERIAL IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA FOR THE MODERN HISTORY OF MAHARASHTRA*

N. H. KULKARNEE

WHEN we think about source materials for a history of the modern period in Maharashtra the very first question that is likely to concern us is: from which year or period should this begin? Those who equate modernisation with westernisation would naturally consider that the modern history of Maharashtra should begin after its British conquest. On the contrary those who have made a deep study of Shivaji, may argue that it is he Shivaji who made a beginning in the slow process of modernising Maharashtra. This might have received a setback after him, nevertheless we cannot ignore the beginning. However, since the main regular series of records in the National Archives of India starts in 1748. I have considered all materials in it pertaining to Maharashtra as within the scope of this paper without quibbling about the definition of modernity.

The materials housed in the National Archives of India may be roughly classified under four categories, viz. (i) public records, (ii) private papers, (iii) materials in microfilm, and (iv) library materials. As some portions of all the three categories are available in microfilm, I have considered under the third category such materials as are available in microfilm only and the remaining three separately. For further convenience I have divided the record holdings into pre-Mutiny and post-Mutiny records. This division might appear arbitrary as, like history, the materials that record it must also be viewed in continuity. But there is a great difference between the records before and after the Mutiny. The pre-Mutiny records are invariably in manuscript whereas most of the post-Mutiny records or rather such post-Mutiny records as were considered worthy of permanent preservation were printed by the Government of India. Similarly the system of record-keeping also underwent fundamental changes after the Mutiny. So this classification is not arbitrary but logical.

*Paper read at the 11th annual conference of the Institute of Historical studies held at Kolhapur in October 1973 and published with permission, from that Institute.

Public Records

Pre-Mutiny Records.—The records housed in the National Archives of India are those of the English East India Company's establishment in Bengal which gradually developed into the Supreme Government of India. As mentioned earlier the regular series of records available in the National Archives of India begin in 1748. Records prior to this period which is usually described as the "factory period" are available in London and they contain a great deal of information about the Marathas. So far as the National Archives is concerned, in the very first year of its series of records the Marathas make an appearance. The English factories at Midnapore and Balasore reported to the Fort William Board in 1748 that their trade was disturbed by Maratha incursions. These incursions were made by the Bhonslas of Nagpur. Since the British in Bengal came in contact with the Bhonslas first, whatever information is available about the Marathas is related to them. There are, of course, references to Maratha defeat in the third battle of Panipat (1761) and so on but this is not of primary importance. The reports on Maratha activities found among these records are only indirect and second-hand. We begin to glean substantial information about them only after 1773 when the Bombay Presidency sided with Raghunathrao, uncle of the murdered Peshwa Narayanrao, with a view to securing the island of Salsette. By this time the Bengal Government had set up Select and Secret Committees of the Fort William Board to deal with Indian powers. The rest of its business was conducted in Public Department. With the first Anglo-Maratha war references to the Marathas begin to decrease in Public Department and growingly increase in what is generally described as Secret Department. Till 1773 references to activities of the Marathas found among Select or Secret Committee records such as their talks with the Mughal emperor in 1766, or treaty with the Rohillas in 1771 or incursions into Doab in 1773 are of secondary nature. Matters like Janoji Bhonsla's claim to the *Chauth* of Bengal in 1767 or cession of Orissa to him in the year following which vitally affected the British power in Bengal are, however, dealt with in greater detail.

In 1786 the Secret Branch in which matters relating to the Marathas were discussed came to be designated as Secret and Political Department. In 1790 it was bifurcated into Secret Branch and Political Branch. Till 1859 the records of the Secret and Political Branches taken together fully document the Anglo-Maratha wars and relations, the decline and fall of the Maratha empire and subordination by the British of the major and minor members of the Maratha confederacy such as the Sindias, the Holkars, the Bhonslas, etc. These records form a major source not only for the political history of Maharashtra during this period but are also full of information regarding Maratha trade and commerce, their revenue administration and kindred topics. With the conquest of the Peshwa in 1818 the Secret and Political

Departments' records deal only with the surviving Maratha States. For detailed information on Maharashtrian regions under direct British rule one has to look up the records of Bombay Government. This is not to say that records in the National Archives do not contain such information; only that it is less in bulk and importance.

With one territorial conquest after another which led to increasing volume of business every year many new branches and departments were set up. All the branches and departments are not relevant for Maratha history. I cite below the various departments which are relevant with an example or two of the kind of information relating to Maratha history that is likely to be available therein. The relevant series are those of Public, Judicial, Revenue and Separate Revenue Branches of the Home Department, the Home Miscellaneous series of volumes, the Legislative Department, the Public Works Department, the Military Department, its Marine branch, and its miscellaneous series, the Finance Department, and the Foreign Miscellaneous series. I have already dealt with the Secret and Political Branches which were part of the Foreign Department. The Home Public records of 1854 deal with reorganisation of public works department and railway regulations in the Bombay Presidency. Its records of 1856 shed light on the establishment of Bombay University. The Home Judicial records of 1854 refer to the admission of Indian lawyers into Bombay High Court. Its records in 1858 mention that Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy was given some property for maintaining his baronetcy. The Revenue Branch records of 1839 describe sericulture in the Deccan. The Separate Revenue branch which dealt with revenue other than land revenue has information among its records of 1837 about the supply of tax-free salt from Bombay to Kerala. The Home Miscellaneous as the title indicates is not a regular series but an odd assortment of stray volumes. Among these, Vol. 433 contains Bombay Government budget estimates for 1830-6, Vol. 474 deals with customs and Vol. 558 with police administration in Bombay Presidency. Of greater importance are Vol. 559 to 577 which deal with Fort William College in Calcutta. These volumes give us some information about the study of Marathi language by the East Indian Company's European officials, the compilation and publication of Marathi books for their use and the employment of Vajjnath Pandit, (also spelt as Vaidynath), as Marathi instructor. Vajjnath Pandit belonged to Nagpur and was well-versed in Bengali as well. He translated the Bengali biography of *Pratapaditya* into Marathi which was published in 1815. It may be regarded as the earliest printed historical biography in Marathi. He also compiled a chronicle of the Nagpur Bhonslas in Marathi.

The Legislative Department records of 1854 give us reports on the operations in Bombay Presidency for the suppression of *thagi*. The Public Works Department dealt with the railways in the pre-Mutiny period. Since Maharashtra has the distinction of having had the first railway line between Victoria Terminus and Thana the early records

of this Department are of particular interest to students of modern Maratha history. Three volumes (1858-59) and twenty bundles (1850-59) of records in this Department exclusively deal with the railways. The Military Department records of 1830 give a survey of the Nagpur territories. Its Marine Branch happens to contain the annual statements and standing orders of the Bombay Marine. Vol. 7 of the Miscellaneous records in this Department gives a list of military pensioners of Bombay Government who drew their pensions in Bengal. The Finance Department records of 1846 inform us of the relief granted to the ex-Raja of Satara to compensate for loss of his property by fire. The Foreign Miscellaneous series of volumes is once again an odd assortment; of these about 35 volumes bearing different numbers deal with the Marathas and cover such diverse topics as settlement of Khandesh by Lt. Col. Briggs, Sir John Malcolm's minute on the administration of Maharashtra in 1829, the correspondence of the Residents at Nagpur, Gwalior and Indore, the so-called intrigues of Pratap Sinha, Chhatrapati of Satara, Sawantwadi in 1838-39, Bajirao II as pensioner at Bithur and so on. Vol. 327 in this series which contains Sir Robert Hamilton's manuscript account of Indore State during 1837-54 is of particular interest to students of Maratha History.

Documents in Marathi Language.—We shall complete this bird's eye-view of pre-Mutiny records by a reference to documents in Marathi language. It may be mentioned that there is no such separate series in the National Archives and picking out such documents and keeping them separately will be against archival principles. These documents are scattered in the Persian Correspondence of the Foreign Department in the pre-Mutiny period. More than 30 years ago the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandala of Poona participated in the scheme of publishing records in oriental languages in the custody of the National Archives of India and selected 230 documents for editing and publication. This list could be regarded as exhaustive at that time; but with later additions to the holdings of the National Archives, particularly the records of Hyderabad Residency, the Meerut Conspiracy Case Papers and the private papers of eminent Maharashtrians which contain many documents in Marathi the Mandala's list has to be regarded as only a selection. The Mandala has not yet been able to edit and publish them so far. All these documents are in *modi* script and the language in some of them is so highly persianised that the East India Company was justified in treating them as part of 'Persian Correspondence'. The period covered by them extends from 1779 to 1829. English translations of most of them are available in the Foreign Department bearing numbers different from those of the original Marathi receipts. About 35 of them throw light on East India Company's relations with Sawantwadi on the Konkan coast for 1814-16 and from them Rani Durgabai emerges as a queen of independent spirit. A few other documents voice the grievances of Thanjavur Maratha rajas against the Company's authoritarian act. The rest are far too miscellaneous and do not lend themselves to a compact study but serve as sources for a study of Anglo Maratha relations.

Post-Mutiny Public Records (1860-1957).—During this period though there were no fresh conquests of Marathi-speaking regions British rule was firmly established in Satara and Nagpur by the annexation of these two States in 1848 and 1854 respectively. Similarly by treaties with the Nizam the cotton-rich Marathi-speaking region of Berar was brought under virtual British administration, the Nizam merely retaining titular sovereignty over this tract. With these additional regions of Maharashtra under direct British rule and the growing centralisation of administration the bulk of records relating to modern Maharashtra is even greater in this period than in the pre-Mutiny period. This wealth of materials shows a slight diminution only after 1919 when diarchy was introduced in the provinces and particularly so after 1935 with the grant of provincial autonomy.

In 1860 the Government of India's business was transacted in Home, Foreign, Financial, Military and Public Works Departments which were further subdivided into numerous branches. By 1947 these departments, developed into 18 ministries viz. Agriculture, Commerce, Communications, Defence, Education, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Finance, Food, Health, Home Affairs, Industries and Supplies, Information and Broad-casting, Labour, Law, Railways, States, Transport, and Works, Mines and Power. There were many changes in the organisational set-up of the Secretariat and often one might notice the subject in which one is interested being dealt with in different departments at different periods during these 87 years. It is too tedious and unnecessary as well to go into these organisational changes for which published guides should be consulted.

The records relating to Maharashtra are scattered among almost all branches and departments of the Government of India. First of all I mention those groups of records which exclusively deal with Maharashtra. The Central Board of Revenue was constituted in 1924 to manage and control heads of revenue derived from sources other than the land tax. It inherited 8 bundles of Bombay Salt Proceedings (1899-1925) and 2 bundles of records of the Collector of Customs at Bombay (1849-1923). In the Finance Department are to be found a volume each on financial stores and finances proper and despatches from and to the Govt. of Bombay by the Secretary of State for 1879-98. The Linguistic Survey of India undertaken by Dr. Grierson in 1896 came under the Public Branch of the Home Department until 1910 and under the Department of Education thereafter. Under it 2 bundles comprising 36 proceeding volumes deal exclusively with the languages prevalent in the Bombay Presidency. The Survey naturally excludes the Portuguese territory of Goa. We shall not enter here into any controversy whether Goa can be regarded as a part of Maharashtra in principle at least. I would only like to mention that there are notes and memoranda on Marmagao and Karwar ports compiled by T.C. Hope and Capt. Bythesea in connection with the discussions on

Portuguese trade privileges in 1877. These form part of the original records in the miscellaneous group of Foreign Department and later printed by the Government of India. There are 53 volumes of despatches from the Secretary of State to the Government of Bombay in the ecclesiastical, education, judicial, legislative, marine, public works, telegraph, sanitary, and statistics and commerce departments covering the period 1859-77. For the same period there are 59 volumes of despatches from the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State in the same departments excluding the last two mentioned earlier. There are 8 separate registers for each set which serve as indexes and both the sets of despatches form part of Home Department's records. In the Land Revenue Branch of the same department are to be found 11 volumes of Bombay Revenue Despatches for 1858-72. The miscellaneous records of the Military Department contain a volume on the disposition of troops in the Bombay Presidency during 1865-70. These records also contain digests of service record of the 4th Bombay Grenadiers from 1768 to 1930, of the 3rd, 4th and 10th battalion to be specific.

The bulk of records specifically dealing with Maharashtra thus appears deceptively small but in reality almost all the departments of the Government of India contain something or the other of interest to Maharashtra. Among these the Public Branch of the Home Department is one of the most important. If we open at random for example, the Home Public Index of 1875 we notice such trivial entries as a cloth merchant of Poona complaining against the municipal order to remove pavings facing his shop in Budhwar Peth, and one Mahant Bir Gir of Bombay banned from marching naked in the public. From such trifling entries we go further to the relatively more important such as the working of a juvenile prison in Poona in 1874, and the still more important on disturbances in the district which later came to be known as the Deccan Riots. There was also a riot in Bombay in February 1874. It was allegedly caused by one R. H. Jalbhoy's booklet 'The Renowned Prophets and Nations' which contained a reference to the concubines of Muhammad the Prophet. Lord Salisbury the then Secretary of State for India himself chose to remark upon it and the result was a further pamphlet in answer to it. There is a report on the Buddhist caves near Junnar and a file containing the news that a pretender of Nanasaheb of 1857 fame was arrested at Gwalior. The 1898 records of the Home Public branch contain a great deal on the plague administration of Poona, the first sedition case against Lokmanya Tilak, the Hindu-Muslim riots, prosecutions of "*Pune-Vaibhav*" and "*Dnanprakash*", appointment of Pherozshah Mehta to the Bombay Legislative Council, the tone of the vernacular press in general, deportation of three Kolhapur prisoners to Andamans and so on. In fact the entire proceedings of the Bombay Government in every department for every month of 1898 were supposed to be sent to the Government of India in a summary form, though these may not be necessarily available.

These are only mere drops in the ocean of the Public Branch of the Home Department. In the first two decades after the Mutiny it dealt with all business which did not come within the scope of the other branches or which was later entrusted to younger departments. Sometimes when a branch was closed its work was transferred to the Public Branch. The wide range of subjects covered by it included archaeology, agriculture, books, census, commerce and trade, copyrights, emigration, examinations, exhibitions, famine, fabrics and silk, fisheries, food and foodstuffs, foreign missionaries, forests, gazetteers, geology and minerals, health, industry, inventions, meteorology, geological survey, municipalities, museums, Patent Law, Registration Act, Sanitation, science and art, telegraphs, and weights and measures. Therefore, we find here a history of the Mahanubhava sect compiled by a British official in 1876, the petition of the Sarvajanic Sabha against the Press Act (1878) which folded up '*Kiran*' from Poona and troubled *Indu Prakash*, various other petitions of the Sabha, report on the armed revolt of Vasudev Balwant Phadke, a review of the services of Lokhitwadi and M. G. Ranade both of whom belonged to judicial service, the agitation against the corrupt Bombay official Crawford, famines in Maharashtra, introduction of local self-government in 1885 and innumerable other subjects of regional interest.

The Public Branch of the Home Department dealt with internal politics and political disturbances upto 1907. In that year the Political Branch of the Home Department was set up to deal with them owing to the heavy and increasing volume of work following the growing unrest and political troubles in the wake of the partition of Bengal. The Home Political records are absolutely essential not only for students of the freedom movement in Maharashtra but for the political history of Maharashtra in general. Among the subjects dealt with by this branch are agitation, arrests, books and publications, censorship, civil disobedience, Congress, conspiracies, foreigners, Legislative Assembly questions, newspapers, Parliament questions, passports, political prisoners, public security, publicity and propaganda, sedition terrorists and so on. So far as Maharashtra is concerned whether it be the second sedition case against Tilak, the murder of Jackson, the Nasik Collector, deportation of Savarkar, the flag demonstration at Nagpur, the Mulshi Peta Satyagraha, the jungle Satyagraha in Baglan, martial law in Sholapur or police atrocities in Ashti and Chinur in Quit India Movement—all are well documented here. Particularly useful are the weekly, fortnightly and monthly reports sent to the Secretary of State by the Government of India. In it are included Bombay criminal intelligence department's reports on the general political situation.

While the Political and Public Branches of the Home Department together form the backbone for a modern political history of Maharashtra we should not ignore social and economic history. I cite here only a couple of examples. The Age of Consent Bill initiated by the Government of India in 1885 sought to raise the age of marriage of

girls and its consequent consummation from 8 to 12. The Bill was circulated among the provincial governments to elicit public opinion and measure its reaction. It raised fierce controversies in Maharashtra and sharpened differences among its leaders some of whom strongly protested against alien government's interference in social matters while others supported it on not only rational but scriptural grounds. While the public controversy does not figure in the records, in the Legislative Department are to be found a large number of petitions from Maharashtra from individuals and institutions for and against it. Similarly the Legislative Department contains records relating to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (1879) which was passed in the wake of earlier riots in Maharashtra by the peasantry against the sahu-kars. For the economic history of modern Maharashtra consultation of records in the Home (Public) and Legislative Department, should be largely supplemented by those of the (i) Department of Revenue, Commerce and Agriculture (1871-9), (ii) Finance and Commerce (1878-1905), and (iii) Commerce and Industry (1905-20) which was split up thereafter. The subject of agriculture in Maharashtra is also dealt with in Home, Revenue and Agriculture (1881-1923), and, Department of Education, Health and Lands from 1923 onwards, as well as in Imperial Council of Agricultural Research records (1929-47). The subject of Industries was combined with Labour in 1923 till 1937. Education spread in Maharashtra largely due to private enterprise and initiative, but those interested in Governmental activities may look up the Department of Education's records after 1910 till which it was the concern of the Home Department. The subject of Native States in Maharashtra such as Kolhapur, and the smaller ones Akkalkot, Aundh, Bhore, Janjira, Jath, Phaltan and Savantwadi, the Patwardhan States of Sangli, Jamkhadi, Ichalkaranji, Kurundvad and Miraj and the petty states of Jawhar in Thana District and Peint and Surgana in Nasik district all continued to be dealt with in the Political Branch of the Foreign Department.

Residency Records.—This brings us to what are described as Residency records in the custody of the National Archives. The paramount British power exercised control over the native states through the political agents and Residents stationed at the capitals of these States. With the lapse of Paramountcy in 1947 though these records belonged to the Union Government they came to be dispersed among the United Kingdom and the States with which the native states came to be merged and only certain groups transferred to the National Archives. A programme of concentrating all of them either in originals or copies at the National Archives is under way. In a number of States like Gwalior, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Sandur, Ramdurg, and Baroda the rulers were Maharashtrians. Particularly the history of Baroda is closely interlinked with that of Maharashtra. In a number of other States eminent Maharashtrians served as *divans*. Records relating to such States are naturally of interest to Maharashtra but whether on that account they should be treated as having a direct bearing on the modern history of Maharashtra is debatable. I therefore deal with only

two groups, one relating to Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency and the other respecting Hyderabad. The former Agency was set up only in 1933. Though the title appears to comprise all the Deccan States, in reality only Akkalkot, Aundh, Bhore, Janjira, Jath, Phaltan, Savantwadi and Savnur were included and the last happens to be now in Karnataka. The records of this Agency were mostly of a routine nature and the majority are likely to be weeded out in the course of appraisal. More important files seem to have been subjected to this operation by the Agency itself, perhaps, for political reasons. Among the surviving records extradition proceedings possibly against little known freedom fighters, the formation of Deccan States Central Transport Board, a file on the legal status of women appear to be of some importance.

The Hyderabad Residency records (1782-1938), on the contrary, are a veritable mine of information for Maratha history, particularly the 912 bound volumes which cover the period upto 1888. Berar formed part of the Nizam's dominions till 1853 and Marathwada till the merger of Hyderabad. The administration of these Marathi-speaking regions is, therefore, well documented in these records. Anglo-Maratha relations were closely linked with Anglo-Nizam relations; reports on the Marathas were sent to the Resident and he too corresponded with the Resident at Poona and the Bengal Government on the subject. Many portions relating to the decline and fall of the Maratha empire, though available elsewhere, are to be found here as well. The relations of Nagpur with the British till its annexation and the British settlement of Maharashtra after its conquest are partially documented. It may be mentioned in this connection that a copy of Mountstuart Elphinstone's report on the territories conquered from the Peshwa (which is also available in print) is available among these records. Many southern Maratha States, the Sindias, the Holkars, the Angres, the Patwardhans, Ambaji Ingle, Trimbakaji Denge and even Tatya Tope figure here. From the vast and varied items of information a few others worthy of mention are: Ajanta frescoes and Ellora cave temples, suppression of the Bhils in Khandesh, industrial exhibition at Akola in 1868, Sikh disturbances at Nanded, a note on Phasigar tribe compiled by Dr. Sherwood in 1816, the construction of railway between Hyderabad and Sholapur, introduction of vaccine inoculation, *thagi* in the Deccan, and tobacco cultivation in Berar. It must be mentioned that a great deal of this information may be found duplicated in the Foreign Department documents. Nevertheless these records serve as a good control to check it up. The 20th century records of the Residency available in loose files, however, are not of much importance and yield little information on Maharashtra.

Kanpur and Meerut Conspiracy Case Papers.—These papers do not belong to the regular series of Union Government records, but were acquired by the National Archives through the kind courtesy of Allahabad High Court who were its official owners and custodians

till their transfer in 1969. Originally kept in about 70 *bastas* their bulk may exceed half a lakh printed and manuscript pages. They are kept in the private papers section of the National Archives. Although they deserve separate and special treatment I have included them in public records as they are the result of trials in public and do not belong to any particular private individual or institution. The materials include indexes to exhibits in the trials, correspondence, notes, articles, speeches or extracts from them, constitutions etc. of Indian organisations, reports of international organisations, pamphlets and leaflets, Indian and international journals, periodicals and books. Taken together they form a veritable corpus of literature on the communist movement in India in general and in Maharashtra in particular especially because S. A. Dange was among the chief accused in Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy case of 1924. He figured again in the Meerut Conspiracy case of 1929 along with ten other Maharashtrians (G. M. Adhikari, A. A. Alwe, M. A. Desai, S. V. Ghate, K. N. Joglekar, L. Kadam, G. R. Kasse, S. S. Mirajkar, R. N. Nimbkar, and D. Thengdi). The communists who tried to project their activity as part of an international movement would look askance at this attempt to treat it as part of regional history. But the papers relating to a trial in which 11 out of 31 accused were Maharashtrians naturally reflect upon the trade unions, the labour movements and communist penetration in Maharashtra. The Bombay Government itself reported that the efforts made to bring about a general strike in textile mills in Bombay and Sholapur in 1933 presented a parallel to the situation in 1928. A part of the papers themselves are in Marathi such as Amir Haidari's note entitled 'Civil War in Bombay', pamphlets of the Girani Kamgar Mahamandal, issues of the weekly *Kranti*, a special number of *Chitramay Jagat* devoted to Soviet Russia (June 1928), books on class struggle in Parliament and India and China. Among the prosecution papers are to be found 244 pp. of English translations of exhibits in Marathi. In an article S. V. Ghate writes that a small group in the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee dedicated to making the congress more interested in labour problems formed themselves into Workers and Peasants Party in 1927. The constitution and working of this party is to be found among the papers. For its programme a note sought guidance from Shapurji Soklatwala, a communist member in the British Parliament. Soklatwala was earlier prosecuted in Bombay in 1927. Among the intercepted letters are those of Dange, Ghate and Adhikari. B. F. Bradley, an accused Britain wrote an article on Bombay mill strike while H. L. Hutchinson, another accused Britain, spoke at a public meeting in Matunga. All prepared public speeches of Nimbkar, Joglekar, and Alwe are available. F. J. Ginwala and Jawaharlal Nehru addressed in a presidential capacity the Bombay Province Trade Union Conference (10 March 1928) and the Bombay Presidency Youth League (12 December 1928) respectively. The constitutions and others papers relating to these associations and also of Girani Kamgar Union are available here. So are the proceedings of the meetings held by the striking Bombay mill workers in June-September 1928. All in all the trial papers reflect the communist

activity in Bombay as much as the threat they posed to the British rule in India and are to that extent very useful for regional history of Maharashtra. These need to be supplemented by files in the Home (Political) Branch dealing with the same subject.

Maps and Plans.—This survey of public records relating to Maharashtra will not be complete without a reference to the cartographic records in the custody of the National Archives. They belong to the Survey of India and consist, besides correspondence, of field books, revenue surveys, annual reports, diaries, memoirs, Field Office records, cantonment plans and historical maps. Many of these relate to Marathi speaking regions but will become easy to consult only when their listing is completed. The catalogue of maps, however, is readily available. The maps are mostly those of army marches, dak routes, trigonometrical surveys, city and cantonment plans, and railways. Among the earliest bearing on Maharashtra are the city plans of Bombay in 1758. The first Anglo-Maratha was produced a map of Sashti and a map of the army routes in 1781. A map of the Bombay Presidency in 1791-92 naturally shows only the island of Bombay and adjacent parts as most of Maharashtra was then not under British rule. The second Anglo-Maratha war resulted in a map of passes into the Deccan in 1804. A map of the Bombay Presidency in 1858 which naturally includes most of Maharashtra indicates that it was compiled by a Maharashtrian cartographer, one Gangadha Laxmanji. There is a map of the railways in Maharashtra in 1868. In this collection of more than 10,000 maps there may not be more than 500 which relate to regions in Maharashtra. However many of them are of historical interest having been compiled in early 19th century as, for example, the map of Kolhapur in 1829, of Berar in 1810, of Poona in 1816, of roads to Nagpur in 1818, of Ajanta in 1816, of Khandesh in 1808-9, of the Konkan coast in 1822, of Satara in 1824, of Kolaba in 1819 and so on. Some of the maps are undated.

Private Papers

Although the National Archives of India is essentially a repository of public or government records it has taken up, since independence, a programme of acquiring through gift, purchase or exchange private papers of eminent Indians who have played a significant role in the country's history. Most private owners have either no interest or no means to preserve them in a condition in which they can be consulted by researchers. The herculean labours of the great Marathi historian-archivist Rajwade in this respect which culminated in the creation of the Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandal are well-known. The National Archives naturally aims at securing only papers of all-India importance and expects the State record offices to tackle those of regional interest. However, many eminent leaders whose activities covered the whole of India happen to be Maharashtrians and as such their papers are of equal importance for modern history of Maharashtra.

Jayakar Papers—Among the papers thus acquired by the National Archives the most voluminous and the most valuable for recent history of Maharashtra are the private papers of late Dr. M. R. Jayakar. He was a member of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, a judge of the Privy Council and retired as the First Vice-Chancellor of Poona University. I do not propose to give his biographical sketch as his published autobiography is there for all to read. He was one of the most methodical persons who meticulously preserved all his papers and his trustees were kind enough to transfer them to the National Archives in 1965. The bulk of the collection consists of 1155 correspondence files, many of them running into more than 500 pages each, 68 files of miscellaneous papers, 53 diaries, 248 volumes of clippings from newspapers and 28 chapters of his autobiography. He himself had listed and indexed his correspondence and extracts from newspapers and the rest have been listed and arranged by the National Archives. Not to mention numerous celebrated personalities in and outside India many of his correspondents were eminent Maharashtrians such as late Babasaheb Ambedkar, B. S. Munje, N. C. Kelkar, R. P. Paranjpe, C. D. Deshmukh, N. M. Joshi, G. K. Deodhar, N. S. Phadke, M. S. Aney, B. G. Kher, N. D. Savarkar, R. S. Nimbkar, C. V. Vaidya, Jamnadas Mehta, S. A. Brelvi, K. P. Nariman, G. S. Sardesai and so on. This is not an exhaustive list of his Maharashtrian correspondents; A few names have been mentioned at random. Dr. Jayakar was immediately interested in all aspects of Marathi life, education, fine arts, sports, development of Marathi language and literature, social reforms, economic development, political parties, indology, theatre, legal aid, medical relief, rural uplift and what not. He was intimately associated with more than a hundred associations of all kinds in Maharashtra alone. These associations sent him reports of their activities and he preserved them. He was requested either to preside over or to participate in numerous conferences and meetings and he obliged the organisers. He was regarded as a pillar of the Pathare Prabhu community to which he belonged. He was legal and general adviser to the native States in Maharashtra not to mention other States. He served as a member of many committees and commissions connected with Maharashtra. No wonder, therefore, if his papers are a rich mine for scholars interested in Modern Maharashtra particularly after 1920 when he became one of the most prominent public figures. His correspondence files contain, sometimes not only letters but proceedings of the concerned association and press-clippings on the subject. They are thus self-contained for a particular event. The separately maintained press-clippings volumes mostly deal with Indian politics but are not without interest for Maharashtra as newspaper accounts of regional political conferences, the working of the Swaraj Party in the legislature, Lord Willingdon's administration of Bombay and many similar topics are covered by them. His miscellaneous correspondence includes 129 family letters for the 19th century (1820-87) useful for social history and nearly 5,000 letters from 1901 to 1959. This correspondence in later years is more with those outside Maharashtra. I mention the Alibay Satyagraha (1927-28), Bombay

riots enquiry committee (1929), election of Barrister Baptista, controversy over Tilak Swaraja Fund, Deccan States and the Federation, proposed establishment of Maharashtra University (1932-47), contemplated closure of the Deccan College (1933) as just a few events and the Dakshini Samsthan Hitsanvardhak Sabha, the Swastik League, the Deccan Merchants' Association, the Bombay Act Society, the Hindu Women's Rescue Homes, Tanaji Memorial Trust, Bombay Presidency Telegraphists and Postmen Conference, and Jatpat Todak Mandal (Caste Resistance Society) as samples of institutions at random to provide a very cursory peep into this vast store-house of papers.

Khaparde Collection.—While Dr. M. R. Jayakar was a moderate in politics the late Ganesh Shrikrishna *alias* Dada Saheb Khaparde, chief lieutenant of Lokamanya Tilak was an extremist. His small collection of 273 letters was very kindly gifted by his son. The collection includes 82 letters from the Lokamanya to his lieutenant. Most of the correspondence relates to Indian politics during the last 20 years of Tilak's life without much specific references to Maharashtrian politics as such. But it is relevant to the same extent to which Tilak's life is relevant to modern Maharashtra. An important letter from N. D. Savarkar informs Khaparde about V. D. Savarkar's life in the Andamans. There is a stray letter from Nyayamurti Ranade and 2 letters on the Depressed Classes Mission by Vitthalrao Shinde. One can also get glimpses of proposed deputation to the Nizam on the eve of Montford Reforms presumably regarding the future of Berar. Some of the letters have been printed in N. G. Kelkar's 3 volume biography of Tilak. For modern history of Maharashtra much more important than this correspondence are Khaparde's diaries. He maintained them regularly despite a very busy life and regretted the days on which he did not find time to make entries. These diaries threw a flood of light on extremist politics in Maharashtra, national education, working of Congress Committee in Vidarbha, trials of those accused of political crimes and so on. There is Khaparde's eye witness account of the famous or infamous Surat Congress split in 1907. Tilak's hurricane tours in Maharashtra during which Khaparde accompanied him come out very vividly in these diaries. A file containing letters to Dadasaheb by his father Shrikrishna Narhar between 1876-92 will be found useful for a biography of Dadasaheb Khaparde. It may be mentioned that such a biography utilising all this material has already been published in Marathi.

Gokhale Papers—If Khaparde papers are essentially useful for biographies of Tilak and Khaparde the papers of Namdar Gopal Krishna Gokhale deposited by the Servants of India Society on permanent loan basis in the National Archives are similarly useful for a biography of Gokhale than anything else. Both the collections are more concerned with contemporary Indian politics than with happenings in Maharashtra. But the history of Maharashtra particularly for

the first 20 years in the 20th century is so closely interlinked with that of India that it is indeed a very difficult task to separate the strands of regional history from the skin of national history. The Gokhale correspondence covering the period 1889-1915 is chronologically arranged and substantial bunches of letters bearing on a specific subject have been separated from the rest. Of these those relating to Indian struggle in South Africa, Gokhale's bill on primary education, his political testament or his membership of the Islington Commission on public services, do not have a direct bearing on Maharashtra. But Gokhale publicly apologised for his inability to produce testimonies regarding atrocities in plague administration in Poona of which he had given an account to his British friends. Similarly the "*Hindu Panch*" a periodical from Thana which specialised in sensational journalism spread malicious propaganda that Gokhale was responsible for Tilak's deportation to Mandalay. Gokhale filed a libel case against it and won the suit. Letters on both these topics may be legitimately regarded as sources for history of Maharashtra. The Gokhale correspondence is also important for the valuable original letters of Nyayamurti Ranade. Prof. N. R. Phatak in his biography of the Nyayamurti mentions that he has utilised the private papers of Ranade but even in the second edition of his work does not indicate their present provenance presumably because they are lost. And, therefore, these few surviving letters of Ranade are very precious. Hari Narayan Apte, Dajisaheb Khare, Vamanrao Kolhatkar, N. G. Chandavarkar, R. N. Mudholkar, V. R. Shinde, V. K. Bhatawadekar, V. G. Vijapurkar, M. R. Jayakar and the Chief of Ichalkaranji are some of Gokhale's other Maharashtrian correspondents. The maximum number of letters, however, are from William Weddenburn (300) and Dinshaw Wacchha (239). The Collection also includes some notes and reports, a few stray diaries, and some astrological material in connection with Gokhale.

V. S. Srinivas Sastri Collection.—P. Kodanda Rao, the biographer of Srinivas Sastri kindly donated his raw material to the National Archives for permanent custody. This collection in a way supplements the Gokhale collection inasmuch as it contains 73 letters of Gokhale to Sastri not to be found in Gokhale's own collection and copies of 121 letters of Gokhale to others preserved by Sastri. The Collection contains nearly 800 letters and some of Sastri's correspondents are Maharashtrian members of the Servants of India Society. It is interesting to note that Sastri presided over a meeting in which R. P. Paranjpe spoke on V. D. Savarkar. The collection contains extracts from "*Indian Review*" (1915-46) and "*Servant of India*" (1918-9), two periodicals in which there are articles not only on Gokhale but on Maharshi Karve, Mrs. Annie Besant and Tilak.

Other Collections.—The National Archives has so far acquired more than 40 small and big collections of private papers of eminent Indians. The late Dr. N. B. Khare donated his papers relating to the

period 1935-69. It is possible that if it contains papers during his premiership of Central Provinces and Berar it may be of interest to students of modern history of Maharashtra. I have not however, checked up whether these contain anything of importance not mentioned in his published autobiography in 2 volumes. It is certain however that his later correspondence is of little importance. The papers of Dadabhai Naoroji covering 1872, and 1879-1915 leave out the period when he was *diwan* of Baroda and are moreover more concerned with his activities in England. When these are fully listed they might prove of some interest to Maharashtra, perhaps. The papers of Badruddin Tyabji cover the period 1871-1905 and from the Maharashtrian point of view are important only for the history of Muslim education in Bombay. It may be recalled that it was Tyabji who granted bail to Tilak in his first sedition case. The biographical materials relating to Bhulabhai J. Desai and the papers of Vithalabhai Patel need to be checked to see if they shed any light on Maharashtra in the Gandhian era. The rest of the collections do not appear to be of much importance as sources for Maharashtra history.

Microfilms

When a records repository cannot acquire original papers the modern method is to have them in microfilm. It has its disadvantages in the matter of consultation by scholars, but it is the best space saving device. The National Archives of India has built up a sizable microfilm library (2000 rolls) in the past 25 years by acquiring papers of Indian interest available in repositories abroad. Generally the emphasis has been on the private papers of Governors-General, Viceroys and Secretaries of States for India. But there are some collections which are of special interest for the history of Maharashtra.

Malet Papers.—Among these are the papers of Sir Charles Malet who was the first British Resident at Poona, appointed in 1785. An acute observer of men, events and things in Maharashtra he compiled a history of the Marathas and presented it to the Court of Directors. Those who look for its manuscript copy in this collection, however, will be disappointed. The papers consist of diaries (35 vols. with indexes, 1785-98) letter-books (1770-98), memo books in (12 volumes, 1775-97), and miscellaneous papers, and household and private trade accounts (16 volumes, 1781-98). Among the miscellaneous papers there is a volume relating to revenues of the Deccan in 1752 based on authentic records of *qanungo* of Aurangabad and 2 volumes of correspondence relating to the third Anglo-Mysore war to which the Marathas were also a party. There is a volume comprising copies of all treaties between the East India Company and the Peshwa's government (1739-80), and another of Malet's notes on indological topics. There are extracts from two Persian chronicles, *Ibratnama* and *Waqat-i-Sanvat* both relating to later Mughal history and the former annotated by Malet himself. Import-export trade of the Marathas, cave temples of

Ellora, astrologers in Poona Durbar are some other topics touched upon in these papers. All the papers taken together comprise 21 rolls of microfilm.

Cowan Papers.—Another important collection in microfilm are the papers of Sir Robert Cowan who was a member of the Bombay Council (1721-4) and Governor of Bombay (1729-34). While the papers of Malet were obtained from the India Office Library at London the British Council gave this microfilm gift originals of which are housed in the Public Record Office, at Belfast, Northern Ireland. As public and private trade was the main concern of the British in the early years of 18th century these papers are of some use for an economic history of Maharashtra during the period. Their real value lies, however, in the flood of light they throw on the naval activities of the Angres, Maratha admirals who were a terror to the British ships. It is ironical to find that the Angrias who were legitimate controllers of the trade on the Konkan coast being described as pirates in these papers. On the contrary it is the British and their Indian agents who indulged in a great deal of smuggling which was checked by the Angres. The British tried to use the sidis of Surat as a counterpoise against the Maratha naval power. British trade as well as espionage activities are well-documented in these papers which consist of inward-outward letter books, diaries, accounts, logbooks and the letters of Henry Lowther, Chief of Surat English Factory to Robert Cowan which report upon Angres' shipbuilding and naval and mercantile operations. The items of trade touched upon in the papers are rice, sugar, cotton, asafoetida, zinc (described by its Marathi name *tulinag*), silk, diamonds and ivory. The papers cover the period 1723-42 and some of them are in Portuguese and French while Marathi *modi* has been used for accounts.

American Board of Marathi Mission.—From the Harvard College Library, Massachusetts, U.S.A. were acquired 19 rolls of microfilm covering the period 1870-1909 containing the correspondence and reports of eminent American missionaries who worked in Maharashtra. There were American missions at Mahabaleshwar, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Satara, Poona, Pandharpur and many other places in Maharashtra. There are references in these papers to their famous periodical *Dnanodaya* and the lesser known *Maharashtra-Mitra* and *Indian Evangelical Review*. Two eminent christian Maharashtrians during the period are the celebrated Marathi poet Rev. N. V. Tilak and Pandita Ramabai whose Sharada Sadan attracted so much controversy among the Maharashtrian leaders in the last decade of the 19th century. There is a reference to the outrage at the Pandharpur mission in 1900; but apart from evangelical work, plague, famine relief, industrial schools, agricultural training, girls schools, homes for widows, small-pox epidemics are some of the other topics covered in these papers which are useful not only for missionary activity in Maharashtra but serve as useful source for the social history of Maharashtra during the period.

Other Microfilms.—Among other microfilms of interest for Maratha history are the records of the Dutch East India Company covering the period 1614-1796. The Dutch lost their trade and influence in the East Indies in the 18th century but during the 17th century they were a power to reckon with. Like English factory records the Dutch factory records too have plenty of references to Maratha activity during the 17th century and some are not to be found anywhere else. For example, it is the Dutch records which inform us that Sambhaji (son of Shivaji) had trading vessels that operated as far as Malacca. The Dutch records are one of the least used sources for the history of India in general and Maharashtra in particular. Other microfilms of interest are 2 rolls of Pherozshah Mehta's papers (1894-5, 1917), the papers of the U.S. Consulate in Bombay and a small strip on electrification of Bombay in 1892 presented by the Archives of Hungary.

Library Materials

The National Archives has, as its adjunct a departmental library containing more than 2 lakhs of items, many of them rare. There is a large collection of Bombay Government's official publications such as civil lists, printed selections of its records, histories of services, administration reports of various departments, High Court decisions, census handbooks, Gazettes and gazetteers, settlement and survey reports and so on. The Bombay Assembly and Legislative Council debates are available for the period 1921-36. There are catalogues of books printed in Bombay province from 1917 to 1941. The collection of books in Fort William College were transferred after its closure to the then Imperial Record Department now called National Archives and contain some Marathi *incunabula*. Books prescribed under the Press Acts during the British regime also contain a sizable collection of Marathi books. Some were banned on account of obscenity and some appear to be innocent victims of irrational rage. Though these are now available for consultation it is safe not to quote *verbatim* from them as statutory orders against some of them are still in force. Among the library materials increasingly in demand are the Reports on Native Newspapers. The National Archives does not have a separate newspaper collection in the absence of which these printed reports containing English summaries of vernacular newspapers in Marathi, Gujrati, Hindi, Urdu and some bilingual papers (so far as Maharashtra is concerned) serve as an excellent substitute. There are 91 volumes of reports from newspapers in the Bombay Presidency for the period 1868-1932, which are also available in microfilm. The reports were originally prepared in the Home Department strictly for official use. The arrangement is topical—every report contains summaries of various newspaper comments on public administration, municipalities, Native States, railways and so on and a subject, say Deccan riots got a separate heading when it began to assume importance. It may be noted in this

connection that Krishnashastri Chiplunkar was a Reporter on the Native Press till 1878. When persons not so competent as he were appointed to the post the reports became a point of controversy in prosecutions against seditious press writings.

Dependability

The greatest value of records in a governmental repository lies in the fact that no other material fully and genuinely reflects governmental activities, and opinions as these records do. Their authenticity is beyond doubt and the veracity of any document certified by the Director of Archives as a true copy of the record in his custody is accepted even in a court of law. These records are never drawn up with an eye on posterity, say like Napoleon's memories dictated in St. Helena. Those who wrote them could not have dreamt that future generations would make researches into them. The unselfconscious character of public records is what distinguishes them from such materials as private letters, memoirs, contemporary newspapers, books and periodicals.

But their authenticity and unself-consciousness is not an invitation to suspend one's critical faculties. Government records are just one category of source materials of history and they must be supplemented by and weighed against other evidence available elsewhere. The information contained in them or the opinions expressed by government officials are not gospel truth. A study of the source materials in the National Archives for modern history must always go hand in hand with a study of contemporary newspapers, biographies and autobiographies, memoirs, private letters and periodicals. The monumental labours and integrity of British officials may evoke our admiration. But they too were human enough and subject to the human weaknesses of prejudices and ignorance. A survey of Marathi literature available in Home (Political) records by H. G. Rawlinson, principal of the Deccan College is certainly not as competent as a similar survey made by Justice Ranade nearly 70 years before. A picture of Maharashtrian Society as it emerges from the report of Mountstuart Elphinstone is quite different from the one that can be inferred from the *lavnis* and *powadas* of the period. Private admiration did not prevent British officials from censuring men like Gokhale and Tilak in the State papers. While the Government of Bombay regarded the Deccan Riots as a result of famine the Sarvajanik Sabha thought that the real causative factor was the unbearable burden of increased land tax. A definite bias towards the landed gentry can be discerned in the government records whereas the biographer of Sir Barle Frere, Governor of Bombay informs us that he admonished the *Sardars* and *inamdars* in Maharashtra for neither improving themselves nor contributing to the country's welfare. While the Government records are quite useful as far as they go they can hardly reflect the public spirit, and private initiative and enterprise in so many sectors. No one is likely to treat

the history sheets in the Criminal Intelligence Department reports as if they are entries in the Dictionary of National Biography. Examples can be multiplied. The point to be borne in mind is that while the Government records are reliable as to their content opinions and even factual information contained in them must be used with due caution like any other source material.

Difficulties

For records upto 1800 the scholar faces little difficulty in tracing material of his interest as each and every document upto this period has been suitably listed and described in indexes, press-lists and descriptive lists. Even the difficulty of deciphering a badly written document can be easily overcome as most of the documents are available in duplicate, i.e. in original consultations and proceedings. The original consultations were the papers placed before the Fort William Board in various departments. These were later transcribed in separate volumes as well, described as Proceedings Volumes. For the period 1800-1830 the annual manuscript indexes in various departments are inadequate and the scholar would do well to call for the proceedings volume for a particular day for consulting the papers of his interest. Detailed printed alphabetical indexes are available for the period after 1830. It is always advisable to go through the entire index for a particular period instead of confining oneself to a few possible headings one has in mind. For example, one interested in Kolhapur under Shahu Chhatrapati would be puzzled by the absence of either heading in the Foreign Department indexes. Only when one goes through the whole index it is noticed that information about them is available under the heading Bombay. The reason, though it may not look sound or logical to us is to be found in the bureaucratic set-up. Communications relating to Kolhapur were received by the Central Government through the Government of Bombay which added its comments to it. Another difficulty is that not all the documents mentioned in the indexes have been transferred to the National Archives. Generally 'B' and 'C' Proceedings which were regarded as routine papers fall under this category. It is therefore advisable to check up the entries in the indexes with the lists of transferred documents before requisitioning them. The National Archives is helpless so far as non-transferred documents are concerned. All 30 years old records excepting those in the Foreign Department relating to sensitive border areas are now open for *bona-fide* research. The researchers, must therefore familiarise themselves with usual research rules and observe the formalities to justify themselves.

Conclusion

The National Archives of India is the biggest and the best equipped records repository in the whole of Asia. Its holdings run into 25 kms. of shelf-space consisting of about a crore of files and volumes of Government records. Approximately 1/10th of them would have a bearing

on the modern history of Maharashtra. It is virtually impossible, in the brief time and space available to do anything but give some rough idea and provide the barest clues as to the contents of this material. Compilation of a bibliography of documentary sources for the modern history of Maharashtra particularly after 1860 is a task so far altogether neglected in respect of government records. It is for the history departments in the universities in Maharashtra to undertake such a worthwhile project. The National Archives would undoubtedly welcome it if such a scheme is taken up.

THE ARCHIVES OF HUNGARY

IVAN BORSA

THE Hungarians settled in their country in the basin of the Carpathians in the last days of the great European migrations, at the end of the 9th century. The establishment of a state organization about a century later was due to the first king, Istvan I (Stephen I, 997-1038). King Istvan was the first who bestowed privileges on ecclesiastical bodies. His charters of rights, however, are extant only in later copies and transcripts. The oldest original deed, which has been preserved, was issued by King Andras (Andrews) I in the year 1055. In the court of King Bela III (1173-96) the Royal Chancery was already working. However, the usage of drawing up legal acts in writing became general in the 13th century. Besides the Royal Chancery, monasteries and other ecclesiastical institutions (from 11th century on), and later, municipalities and private persons started preserving systematically the documents confirming their privileges and rights as also the letters and reports received by them. These collections of papers afterwards became the basis of Archives. From this time on, the development of Hungarian Archives has gone on unbroken in that part of Hungarian territory which was not subjected to the Turkish rule.

The explosive expansion of the Ottoman (Turkish) empire reached Hungary from the south by the end of the 15th century. In the year 1526, in the battle of Mohacs the Turkish army crushed the military forces defending Hungary, and from 1541 to 1686 the Turks occupied a great part of the Hungarian territory, including Buda, the capital of the country at that time. During the long Turkish domination not only the accession of fresh archival material ceased, but also that collected before was destroyed. The oldest documents in the possession of the institutions in the Hungarian territory which was under the Turkish rule, belong to the end of the 17th century or the beginning of the 18th. Under the Turkish occupation the Royal archives too were annihilated. The capital of the country was temporarily transferred to Pozsony (present Bratislava in Czechoslovakia) near Vienna which was the seat of the Habsburg kings. The eastern part of the country, Transylvania (now the western part of Rumania), became an independent principality.

Since the foundation of the state by King Istvan I, the Hungarian country has been divided into counties whose boundaries have not changed much in a thousand and odd years. The counties are units of regional administration.

From the beginning to the year 1320 or so, deeds were written only on parchment. Though Paper assumed a role of importance later, the use of parchment as a material of deeds of particular importance or ornateness continued until the early 20th century. From the beginning, the deeds issued were authenticated by affixing a wax seal to each. Ink seals appeared only in the second half of the 19th century. However, for the authentication of solemn documents wax seals are used even today.

A law enacted in 1723 led to the establishment of the State Archives: *Archivum Regni* (National Archives), but the first *vicearchivarius regni* was appointed only in 1756. From the time of its establishment this Archives had the duty to preserve the records of the *Dieta* (National Assembly) and those of the two high dignitaries of the country: the *Comes Palatinos*, the highest administrative dignitary, and the *Index Curiae Regiae*, the Lord Chief Justice of Hungary. The National Archives functioned first in Pozsony, and then, from 1784 on, in Buda.

After the bourgeois revolution in 1848 and the end of the War of independence in 1849, the country came under Austrian administration. In 1867, Austria and Hungary came to a compromise and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy was born to live for half a century. It was then (in 1867) that bourgeois ministries were organized. The former organs of the Central Government (Chancery, Treasury, *Consilium regium locumtenentiale*) ceased to exist, and so did the old Central and District Courts. To store the large mass of archival material of the former offices *Archivum Regni* was reorganized in 1875, and the new National Archives of Hungary started preserving its holdings on scientific lines. The National Archives was charged later to receive for custody and preserve the records older than 32 years of the ministries and of the *Curia* (Supreme Court).

Though *Archivum Regni* had been accepting deposits for safe custody from private persons from the beginning, yet from the seventies of the past century landowner families possessing deeds and documents of historical value preferred to give their papers for safe custody to the Hungarian National Museum. A law passed in 1934 ordered the incorporation of the archives of the Museum in the National Archives, and as a result of this, the archives of the squirearchy were taken over by the National Archives.

Counties and municipalities maintained Archives to preserve their documents accumulated in the course of centuries, and the bishops of the various churches (Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Calvinist) also preserved their records in Archives.

During the two world wars, the necessity of regulating the problems of all Archives on a nation-wide level became imperious. However, a legislation in this connection could be enacted only in 1947.

Since it did not take into consideration the great economic and social changes which had started taking place in the year 1945, this law was obsolete right from the time of its birth. In 1950, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, therefore, issued a new law-decree concerning archives.

The most important disposition of the 1950 law-decree was the institution of an authority for controlling the different Archives: the National Centre of Archives, working first under the supervision of the Ministry for Public Education (later Ministry for Higher Education), in 1956 under the direct supervision of the Council of Ministers, and becoming one of the departments of the Ministry of Culture in 1957.

Another disposition of importance was to take out the County and Municipal Archives from the sphere of authority of the counties and municipalities, and to place them, together with the National Archives, under the direct supervision of the National Centre of Archives.

This organization has made sure that the records dated before 1945 of all the agencies of state administration and the courts are maintained in Archives. (The different Archives functioning under the supervision of the Centre took over not only the records of the Government and local governmental organs, but also those of the counties, towns and districts, as well as the records of the law courts). At the same time, the various Archives have received the authorization to verify the disposal of documents by the organs belonging to their respective spheres of supervision, and no organ has the right to destroy any written material without the approval of the delegate of the Archives in authority.

The Archives functioning in the counties took over the manorial archives after the land distribution in 1945. These archives were partly given by the owners for safekeeping, and partly abandoned and unclaimed by them. The same Archives undertook the task of preserving papers of the religious orders suppressed in 1950, as well as those of minor banks, mines, industrial plants and commercial firms. The archives of major banks, mines, industrial enterprises and commercial companies were, however, transferred to the recently founded Central Archives for Economics which merged with the National Archives in 1962. In 1968, the holdings of the National Archives comprised 33,336 linear metres, and those of the County Archives 1,05,787 metres.

The law-decree of 1950 also authorized the National Centre of Archives to exercise professional supervision over the maintenance of "private archives of national interest" (in the first line church archives) and over the preservation of "documents of historical value" in private possession, and to make these documents available for research work.

The National Archives of Hungary started microfilming in order to enrich its holdings as early as in 1934, and during the second world war it took up also microfilming for safety which has been continued even after the end of the war. Microfilming has been extended, besides the material in the custody of the National Archives, to the materials of County and Church Archives too. At present four cameras are in operation with an output of 1.5 million exposures a year. The National Archives holds nearly 26 million exposures of safety film (negative) and almost the same number of copies (positive). 3 million or so exposures have been made of records whose originals are available outside Hungary in 25 foreign countries. The microfilms are available for research. In the last few years the National Archives has allowed access only in exceptional cases, to original records of which microfilms are available. The rest of the Archives do not do safety microfilming.

In 1949, the National Archives set up a workshop which did repair work by the conventional dextrine paste method. To promote the repair of the records damaged by fire in the National Archives in 1956, the workshop was reorganized and the repair of documents by machine lamination and by the use of polyethylene was taken up. At present the workshop uses two Yugoslavian laminators (with only two heating plates each) and employs 10 menders. It is expected to meet not only the demands of the National Archives, but also those of the County Archives.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic issued a second law-decree concerning archives in 1969. The primary object of the new legal disposition was to maintain all documents of permanent value, and to give them, sooner or later, to the keeping of an Archives. The law intended to attain this primary aim by the following means: The Ministry of Culture exercising supervision over the Archives was authorized to work out directives for the management of records. In compliance with these directives the Central State agencies were obliged to set up systems of records management of their own and to hand down directives in this respect to the organs subordinate to them. Every state organ, office, enterprise etc. was obliged to draw up its own records management system in compliance with the directives received. The regulations had to contain dispositions also regarding the duration for which the organs had to retain the records and to specify the documents they were bound to transfer to the Archives in charge. In the working out of such regulations the Direction of Archives had its say at a ministerial level, and the Archives subordinate to it had their say at lower levels. In the frame work of these regulations the practice of proved value that no document must be destroyed without the assent of the delegate of the Archives in charge has been continued. The same rules apply to the organs of co-operative companies and to social institutions.

The law-decree of 1969 effected important changes also in the organization of Archives. The National Archives was split up into two Archives of independent organization. The National Archives was concerned with preserving the records of the central organs created before 1945, whereas the materials of central organs dated after 1945, their management and preservation were entrusted to the care of the New Hungarian Central Archives. The County Archives and the Municipal Archives of Budapest were placed under the direct supervision of the County Councils and of the Budapest Municipal Council, as the economic and political independence of the Councils had been increased in the course of the progress achieved in the sixties, and the financial requirements of the Archives could be better met with in this structure. The law also introduced the category of Special Archives. Special Archives are those keeping the archival materials of certain organisations or institutions. Such Archives can be established and dissolved only with the authorization of the Minister of Culture who supervises their working.

These dispositions have made sure that the papers of all record-creating agencies and institutions are transferred to Archives and thrown open for research. For the sake of completeness, also dispositions regarding the archival material in private possession have been taken. The law-decree provides that he who has any archival material in his possession must preserve it in a good state and keep it fit for use. The Direction of Archives has the right to declare such archival material as being under protection. Following such declaration the owner has to keep the material in the same manner as the Archives do, and is also bound to permit access for research, unless the research violates his rights or jeopardises his reasonable interests. This disposition does not apply to the papers created in the course of the owners' personal activities.

The law-decree of 1969 brought about a significant development in the definition of archival material. Whereas the earlier legal rules had covered only conventional (written) documents, the new law-decree regarded picture and sound records, as well as documents created in the course of data processing, also as archival material. This development has imposed new duties upon the archival network resting on conventional basis, and probably long time will be needed before the new archival material is managed and preserved with the same ease and at the same level as written documents are.

The functions of the Archives are defined in the law-decree as follows:

- (a) To receive, expertly maintain and safely preserve the archival material;
- (b) to render the archival material in its keeping fit for research by arranging it scientifically and preparing necessary finding aids;

- (c) to carry out research promoting the utilization of archival material, in the first line in the field of history, and to publish the results of such work;
- (d) to exercise expert supervision over the methods of records management and disposal of records in order to preserve documents of importance;
- (e) to exercise supervision over protected archival material; and
- (f) to promote the activity of general education.

For the execution of the law-decree enacted by the Presidential Council the Government issued an order which regulates several problem in detail. Among the dispositions of this order special attention is due to the following: the Minister of Culture is charged to take stock of the archival material available abroad relating to Hungary and Hungarians, and is authorized to procure copies of such material. The order provides the records of permanent value will be transferred to Archives after preservation by the creator for not less than 15 years. Records created by agencies and institutions can be preserved only by Archives, which means that libraries and museums cannot maintain documents of such origin. Other archival materials may be in the safekeeping of libraries and museums specially intended for this purpose, but such libraries and museums must report on their holdings to the Direction of Archives.

In order to ensure the uniformity of functioning of Archives of various types the Minister of Culture has issued a regulation regarding the rules of procedure for Archives. The regulation also contains dispositions concerning access to archival material. According to them any Hungarian or foreign citizen is entitled to do research work on any archival material dated before the 1st January 1938 and not classified by the Minister of Culture. (Such classification essentially includes only material dated after 1918). Aliens are not allowed to do research on material issued after the 1st January 1938, but Hungarian citizens may be authorized to do it under certain conditions.

Many foreign researchers come to work, in the first line to the National Archives, to County Archives near the frontiers, and also to a few Church Archives. At the same time, numerous Hungarian scholars and archivists go to do research in the Archives of the neighbouring countries. This mutual interest is explained by the frontiers of the countries being quite different in this part of Europe before 1918 and the archival holdings of some central and local authorities include many deeds and documents related to other countries too. Thus, an important amount of information relative to Hungary is found in the former capital of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Vienna (now in Austria). After the first world war Hungary concluded an agreement

with Austria, according to which a permanent delegation of archivists is working in Vienna so as to facilitate research on the material in the Central Archives of Vienna of interest to Hungarians.

Hungarian archivists are trained only at the Faculty of Arts, Budapest University. 5—8 students having studied history and a foreign language for two years devote the next three years to the study of the archival science. In the course of these three years they acquire the fundamentals of the study of sources (diplomats, paleography, chronology, sigilography etc.) and in the meantime they also participate in the practical work at the Budapest Archives for a few weeks. At the end of the fifth year of their studies, they receive a diploma of secondary school teacher and archivist.

Hungarian Archives consider it as their task of importance to give information at various levels to those interested in their holdings. The National Archives, as well as a number of County Archives have published mimeographed lists of their record groups and sub-groups. (The lists contain the serial number, title, years covered and size in linear metres of the groups and sub-groups). 58 volumes have been issued so far in a series under the title 'Archives Inventories'. The volumes give information in the first line on the material of the National Archives and also on that of a few other Archives, mostly of Church Archives. The system essentially corresponds to the Summary Inventory system used in India. Such inventories are prepared practically in all Archives.

Another series of importance (10 volumes) is that of the catalogue of manuscript maps of 21 County Archives.

The National Archives has a scheme of publishing informative inventories of the materials, dated before 1867, of governmental organs. Four volumes have been printed so far and other four are under preparation. The National Archives also issues source materials in a special series. Out of the 10 volumes of the series, the one covering the minutes of the Common Council of Ministers of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy from 1914 to 1918 is of particular interest.

During the last few years many County Archives (and also the Budapest Municipal Archives) have brought out year-books dealing with publications of sources and studies of regional history.

Hungarian Archives issue two central periodicals. The older of them, *Leveltari Kozlemenyek* (Publication on Archives), was started in 1923. The volumes for 1947 to 1953 failed to appear, but those for 1954 and subsequent years have appeared regularly, though with some delays now and again. Like several publications mentioned above, *Leveltari Kozlemenyek* is printed by the Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The periodical contains studies on

the theory and history of archives, articles on auxiliary sciences, papers based on original sources, and reviews of books and periodicals. The other journal, *Leveltari Szemle* (Review of Archives), like the publications mentioned above, is edited and issued by the Archives. The periodical comprises notes on experiences in the methodology of works performed, on study tours abroad, on technical knowledge, on the new acquisitions of the Archives, on the yearly work of the National Archives, etc.

The Hungarian archivists, like their Indian colleagues, have endeavoured in the past 25 years to preserve archival material as carefully as possible and to make it available for research. Yet they feel that, in spite of all their efforts, the next 25 years will have in store a multitude of problems to solve still.

ANSARI PAPERS—A SURVEY

MUSHIRUL HASAN

THERE have been many studies of the communal problem currently taking place in India and the United Kingdom. But one sphere that has received little attention is that of the role of Nationalist Muslims in promoting the cause of a free and united India. True, as a group they commanded little effective hearing from the Muslim masses, the Indian National Congress and the British. This was largely due to the fact that in the political deliberations only the *ulema* and the obscurantists were recognised as representatives of the Muslim community. Even the Hindu Mahasabha maintained a similar attitude. At the All Parties Convention in December 1928, M. R. Jayakar, speaking on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha questioned Jinnah's right to speak on behalf of the Muslims, saying that he represented only a small minority of them.¹ As a reaction to this attitude, a deep sense of frustration and helplessness gradually overpowered the Nationalist Muslims. This in turn helped swell the ranks of the communal Muslims.

These positions are important to the understanding of the factors which led to the elimination of the Nationalist Muslims as a group. But there were other factors which require serious examination. The private papers of Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari (1880-1936), recently released for public inspection in Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, throw new light on the communal problem, especially on the part played by the Nationalist Muslims in working out a solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem.

Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari was born in 1875². He was one of the few politicians who did not come from the bar, which was far too largely represented in the political ranks of India. He was a medical man with high qualifications and made a mark for himself in the profession. He was the first Indian to be admitted as a Resident Medical Officer to the Charing Cross Hospital and as House Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.³

Ansari was drawn into active politics by the Khilafat Movement in India. He was appointed a member of the Khilafat Delegation sent by the Government of India to place India's point of view before the British Parliament in 1921, and was elected President of the Khilafat Conference at the Gaya Session in 1922.

In 1924, the Khilafat was abolished by Mustafa Kamal (1880-1938). This left the Khilafat Movement without a *raison d'être*. Ansari disassociated himself from the Khilafat Committees and devoted himself to two tasks—to find a remedy to the communal tension and to

bring the Muslim closer to the Indian National Congress. A manifesto issued in 1920 under the signatures of Srinivas Sastri, Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Azad, Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Tej Bahadur Sapru served as the basis of Ansari's activities. The manifesto attributed the growing communal tension to the indiscriminate mixing up of political and religious issues and saw the remedy in the creation of 'national consciousness' and 'national atmosphere' in which communal conflicts will be relegated to the background.⁴

Ansari was associated with Lala Lajpat Rai in drawing a National Pact for improving Hindu-Muslim relations. The draft of the Pact was made public in January 1924 to facilitate public discussion on it.⁵

In 1927, Ansari was elected President of the Indian National Congress and a year later presided over the All Parties Conference at Lucknow. In his last days, Ansari organised the Swarajya Party to remove the 'death like inertia' of the intelligentsia and the 'inactivity of the Congress'.⁶

These aspects of Ansari's political career are covered by his papers though there are no papers relating to his participation in the Khilafat movement. In this respect, the Abdul Bari papers at Firangi Mahal, Lucknow, and Mohammad Ali papers at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, are useful.

The papers of Ansari number 1615. These include 136 press clippings for which there is a separate file. These are from contemporary English and Urdu newspapers such as the *Bombay Chronicle*, *Indian National Herald*, *Indian Daily News*, *Leader*, *Tribune*, *Bengalee*, *Hindustan Times*, *Times of India*, *Hamdard*, *Al-Jamiat*, *Khilafat*, *Khawar* and the *Banumati*.

The subjects covered by the press clippings includes editorial comments on the election of Ansari as President of the Indian National Congress in 1927, and his subsequent Presidential address. Also included are editorial comments on the Simla and Calcutta Unity Conferences.

Two years after the Madras Congress in 1927, the "All India Nationalist Muslim Party" was established at Allahabad. Tufail Ahmad in his book *Musalmanon ka Raushan Mustaqbil* has referred to its formation and activities.⁸ But his account is sketchy. The Ansari papers throw considerable light on the subject. There are two files which give a provincial distribution of the members of the 'Party', and its aims and objects.

Choudhry Khaliquzzaman has written that the idea of forming the "All India Nationalist Muslim Party" was his own and that he was its Secretary with Ansari as President.⁹ But the Ansari papers prove that the lead in forming the 'party' was taken by Ansari. As for the

office-bearers, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was the President and Tasaduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani the Secretary. Tufail Ahmad has his facts right on the subject.

In Ansari's private correspondence there are letters from and to the leading figures of the time. They consist of 505 letters and are arranged chronologically. The first one is dated the 9th of June, 1911, from Sultan Ahmad, and the last one is from Mohammad Usman dated July 1, 1935. From amongst the correspondents of Ansari, to quote a few, are M. K. Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, Mazharul Huque, Syed Ali Imam, Mohammad Iqbal, Annie Besant, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, C. F. Andrews, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bipin Chandra Pal, Shaikat Ali, Shuaib Qureshi, Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Maulvi Mujibur Rehman, Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Sri Prakasa, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, and others. These letters cover various aspects of the Indian National Movement. The Hindu-Muslim problem is discussed in great detail and all the points of view on the subject are fully represented.

A few extracts from some of the letters may serve to illustrate the point made above.

On the Congress efforts to promote Hindu-Muslim unity, Hafiz Hidayet Hosain wrote to Ansari on the 12th December 1927: "It is admitted on all hands that no political advancement is possible till the Hindus and Muslims unite, but what has the Congressmen done to secure this unity. Indeed some of the Congressmen have been the worst offenders in this respect. Has the Congress even as a body attempted to go to the root cause of the Hindu-Muslim riots?"

In January 1935, Mohammad Iqbal wrote to Ansari: "I think the time has come for Hindus and Muslims to work together. I have no doubt that you will do your best to bring about a national pact which will form a basis for future co-operation. If this opportunity is lost present tensions will only stiffen more and more making co-operation impossible."

On the communal problem C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer observed: "Unless we are able to arrive at a solution, albeit tentative, of the communal problem and unless we evolve a definite and well-conceived scheme of future Government, political India will be the object of ridicule and scorn and be stigmatised as incapable of constructive work."

There are several letters from the leading Moderates, Liberals and Independents, Ministers of various Provinces and Presidents of the Legislative Councils, to Ansari in response to his invitation to take part in the deliberation of the Madras Congress. Tej Bahadur Sapru, President, All-India Liberal Federation, suggested that different political parties should appoint their representatives to formulate jointly a scheme

of Indian Constitution and submit the same for the approval of their parties. He continued: "I realize and have no doubts you also realize that on some questions of method of work while all should unite in putting forward the same constitution and working for it jointly as far as possible. The atmosphere created by the recent events appears to me to be favourable for united action on the lines indicated above."

Annie Besant suggested in her letter to Ansari that Congress and Muslim League should appoint a Sub-Committee to examine the constitution for India and finally meet and agree to a common draft, the presentation of which to Parliament would be the most effective reply to any report the Commission might ultimately make. She suggested the reknitting of friendly alliance by reviving the practice of the Congress and Muslim League sending small deputations to visit each other.

Dinshaw Wacha regretted that in no way it was possible for him to accept the invitation and added: "It is my considered opinion which I share in common with many a person of mature experience, ripe judgment, and clear vision that the true and permanent interests of peoples of this country will never be secured by means which are so shortsighted in conception and so extremely suicidal in their ultimate consequence."

Maulvi Mohammad Yaqub, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, remarked that it would be suicidal to leave the Muslim League in the hands of reactionaries. In his view, it was necessary to muster strength in large numbers at the League meeting and mould the Muslim opinion.

Bipin Chandra Pal considered the Statutory Commission as a God-sent opportunity to "render united service to the Motherland". He wrote that he would try to attend the Congress though expressed the doubt if under its present constitution men like him could work effectively. He therefore suggested an informal all-party conference on the eve of the Congress session.

A. Suhrawardy wrote that he would have liked to attend the Congress in spite of his declared views regarding the Statutory Commission and was ever ready "to sink differences and act jointly in the best interests of Motherland."

Joseph Baptista expressed the view that "the boycott of the Commission will retard the progress of democracy in India and will give a pretence to the Simon Commission and the British Cabinet to restore autocracy on the ruins of dyarchy. That Sir John Simon is no friend of Indian aspirations for Swaraj I speak from personal contact with Sir John. Lord Birkenhead is even worse. They (the Party in power) proclaim the right of Parliament to determine the measure of advancement. No cabinet will go further than what the Indian Office and Government of India recommend. I was greatly impressed by Lloyd

George's advice to get round Lord Irwin. He is regarded everywhere in Europe as a just and righteous English gentleman. Goodwill to Great Britain will go a greater way than boycott in any form."

Lala Hans Raj, the Arya Samajist leader, suggested to Ansari that "Hindu and Muslim leaders should draw up a programme of constructive work." In his opinion, "only that kind of work on which there is full agreement should be taken in hand, and that on which there are differences between the Hindus and Muslims should be extended." He hoped that "common work will generate a spirit of comradeship, and ultimately lead to a better appreciation of each other's standpoint."

A number of letters exchanged between Gandhiji, Motilal Nehru and Ansari in February 1930 are important for understanding the attitude of the section of the Congress towards the communal question. In a letter to Gandhiji on February 13, 1930, Ansari complained: "We have not tried enough to solve the Hindu-Muslim question. I have felt that you and Motilal Nehru are not so eager, anxious and striving for Hindu-Muslim unity as is necessary considering the importance of the problem."

In the same letter, Ansari protested against the decision of Gandhiji to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement. He compared the situation in 1930 with that of 1920 and concluded that the country was not prepared for Civil Disobedience. Gandhiji, however, refused to change his opinion and wrote to Ansari: "If you cannot participate in the struggle, give it your blessings."

The Nationalist Muslims like Sherwani, Khaliquzzaman and Shuaib Qureshi were greatly disappointed with Gandhiji's approach. Their letters written to Ansari give expression to their disappointment. Sherwani wrote to Ansari: "I agree with every word you have said in your letter to the Mahatma. But his letter to you is most disappointing; it shows utter indifference to the feeling of those who stood by him just like soldiers."

Similar views were expressed by Khaliquzzaman, and Shauib Qureshi. Their letters reflect the anxiety of the Muslim leadership to reach a communal settlement before joining in the struggle for independence. They also reveal the difference in the approach of the Muslim Congressmen and the Hindu Congressmen towards the communal question. For example, Gandhiji had come to the conclusion that communal settlement would be brought about only after India became free and not before. He did not believe that unity could be achieved through conferences; it could be established only "through fighting for common causes." But Ansari thought differently. He wrote to Gandhiji: "Hindu-Muslim unity is not only one of the basic items

in our programme, but according to my firm belief and conviction the *one and only* basic thing." He further stated that conferences were necessary for setting the communal problem. To what extent this difference of approach prevented the solution of the communal problem remains to be examined.

Finally, the Ansari papers throw light on the position of the Nationalist Muslim in the context of Indian politics. To the communal Muslims, he was a 'loyal servant' of the Congress which was considered a 'Hindu body'. Thus Shaikat Ali criticised Ansari for his "blind adherence to Motilal Nehru and others". The Congress, he wrote, "has become an adjunct of the Hindu Mahasabha and will soon be a seeker of favours at the door of English."

The Congress patronized the Nationalist Muslims for its own reasons. Its claim of being a national and representative body was strengthened by the presence of Muslims even though it was fully realized that the Nationalist Muslims were not in a position to deliver the goods.

The Nationalist Muslims, on their part, continued their association with the Congress in spite of their differences with the Congress leadership on several issues. This was unavoidable because, as Ansari wrote: "to leave the Congress would be to commit political suicide."

Much further work needs to be done on the Nationalist Muslims. The Ansari papers are of considerable value for this subject.

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THE SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF RECORDS IN THE UNITED STATES

JAMES E. O'NEILL

THE tradition of protecting the secrets of state in the interest of protecting the state itself is very old one. In the United States it has existed, in one form or another, since the very beginning of the nation nearly two centuries ago. The *Federalist Papers* of 1787-88, that magisterial explication and defence of the new American constitution, touched on the need for secrecy in the negotiation of treaties and in "cases where the most useful intelligence may be obtained, if the persons possessing it can be relieved from apprehensions of discovery."¹ The first President, George Washington, went beyond such secrecy in the conduct of diplomatic negotiations when, in 1790, he submitted to the Senate a secret article in a treaty made with the Creek Indians.² Moreover, in establishing the structure of the new government, the Congress, as early as its first session in 1789, provided legislation that came to be interpreted as granting to the new departments a complete authority to control their own records and to prohibit public access to them.³

Such early examples of government secrecy should not, of course, be exaggerated. Until well into the twentieth century secrecy and the inaccessibility of records were rarely public issues. Interest in scholarly research using public records developed only slowly. Even after that interest had developed towards the end of the nineteenth century, it focussed mainly on the more distant, formative years of the nation, and the record-mindedness of the nascent historical community was directed to the collection and preservation of documents rather than to their immediate use. There was a widespread acceptance among scholars of the government's need for a significant degree of secrecy. In 1907 when Claude Van Tyne and the pioneer American archivist, Waldo Leland, noted the complete inaccessibility of the records of the War Department and quoted the State Department regulation that made access a "privilege" to be granted or denied as the Department chose, they were simply stating commonly accepted facts.⁴

In general, until the twentieth century the records of the federal government were relatively inaccessible for public use. This applied not only to what might be regarded as the sensitive records relating to military and diplomatic affairs, but to records in general. Given this pattern of general inaccessibility, and given the relatively narrow geographic scope of American national interests before 1900, it is not surprising that a distinct category of security classified records made a relatively late appearance.

While some military documents were being marked as "Secret" or "Confidential" to indicate their special sensitivity as early as the War of 1812, this practice was expanded by the Army only at the end of the nineteenth century. It was made systematic during the First World War when the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe discovered the rather elaborate systems for controlling military secrets that had been developed by their British and French counterparts. The American Army borrowed from its Allied colleagues much of the conceptual framework and some of the terminology for a more fully developed system of security classified records.⁵ During the Second World War this system was extended well beyond military secrets in the traditional sense: in a period of "total war," when the distinction between a civilian and a soldier was so often obscured, records of almost any kind came to be regarded as vital to the national security. Following the Second World War the security classification system was regularized and codified by presidential Executive Orders, first by President Truman in 1951, then by President Eisenhower in 1953. Executive Order 10501 (5 November, 1953), although subsequently amended a number of times, was the basic document which controlled the system for nearly two decades until 1972, when President Nixon revised the system through a new, and sweeping, Executive Order.⁶

Except for certain atomic energy records, which are controlled by a separate act of Congress, security classified records in the United States are currently governed by the "Freedom of Information Act" and by Executive Order 11652. The former, passed by the Congress in 1966 and effective since 4 July, 1967, provides for public accessibility to all federal records, but permits certain categories of records to be restricted by the agencies of the executive branch. One of those categories of restriction applies to material "specifically required by Executive Order to be kept secret in the interest of national defence or foreign policy." Executive Order 11652, signed by President Nixon on 8 March, 1972, refers specifically to this exemption category of the "Freedom of Information Act" and provides detailed structure of the current security classification system for the executive branch of the United States Government.

In signing Executive Order 11652, the President noted that there was a need to balance the interest of legitimate national security with the equally legitimate interest of making important information available to an informed citizenry. It was, he suggested, time that a new and better balance be struck between secrecy and the right to know, a balance "in favor of more complete disclosure." As these words suggest, the new Executive Order and the system for handling classified material which it established, marks a turning-point in the history of government secrecy in the United States. Where the previous system placed emphasis upon elaborate procedures for preserving the secrecy of such material, the thrust of the new approach is upon accessibility.

Executive Order 11652 defines national security information or material as that "official information or material which requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of the national defence or foreign relations of the United States."¹⁰ It continues the threelevel categorization of such material, which has been prevalent in the United States for many years: Top Secret information or material is that whose unauthorized disclosure "could reasonably be expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the National security"; Secret information or material could cause "serious damage" if released; the unauthorized disclosure of Confidential information or material could cause "damage".¹¹ This hierarchic trinity of designations has endured at least since 1917 and, with some changes in terminology, can be found in the comparable laws or regulations of most nations.

Along with offices within the Executive Office of the President (such as the National Security Council) twelve agencies have been granted the legal authority to classify material at the Top Secret level. Another thirteen agencies have the authority to classify material at the Secret level.¹² Those with the authority to classify at either the Top Secret or Secret level may also classify material at the Confidential level.¹³ In all cases an individual's authority to classify must be granted in writing and cannot be delegated.¹⁴ The Executive Order also contains general provisions limiting the circulation of classified information and requiring punitive action against those responsible for the unauthorized disclosure of such information.¹⁵

Most of these features have been carried over from the preceding Executive Order, although they include some important modifications. The number of agencies with authority to classify material at the Top Secret level has been substantially reduced, and a number of agencies, which could previously classify material, have lost that authority completely. The prohibition against delegating authority to classify is also new. Moreover, Executive Order 11652 is significantly shorter than its predecessors, since it excludes procedural details on the handling of classified material. Such details have been provided in a separate, but related document, a National Security Council Directive "Governing the Classification, Downgrading, Declassification and Safeguarding of National Security information," dated 17 May, 1972, and signed by the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Henry A. Kissinger, at the direction of the President.¹⁶ In addition, each agency has issued its own detailed regulations for the internal handling of such material based upon the Executive Order and the National Security Council Directive.¹⁷

These modifications of the earlier system for handling security classified information and material are important. Of even greater importance, however, are the new features included in Executive

Order 11652 which have, in effect, created a new security classification (and declassification) system. For convenience these can be summarized as: (1) government-wide control of the classification system; (2) an emphasis upon declassification; and, (3) a distinct role for the National Archives and Records Service in the declassification of security classified records.

As has been noted, security classification developed first within the individual defence-related departments of the government in response to the need for preserving military secrets. Other parts of the government adopted its use as they felt the necessity to do so. Some departments, such as the Department of State, which had a long tradition of preserving information in confidence by other means, adopted security classification only slowly. Each department tended to develop its own particular system, although there was, of course, a good deal of borrowing from other departments which already had such systems. During the Second World War, when almost any information could be considered as important to national security, classification spread rapidly. It came to embrace all the traditional departments and agencies with responsibilities in the military and diplomatic fields, most departments concerned with War-related civilian activities, and most of the Short-lived agencies created to deal with particular War-time problems. The result, perhaps inevitably, was a pattern of security classification which resembled a patch-work quilt: each department or agency developed its own policies and procedures for handling sensitive information, and each was presumed to be capable of policing its own internal system. In the "Cold War" years which followed so swiftly upon the Second World War, this pattern of agency autonomy was continued. Indeed, with the creation of such super-sensitive agencies as the Atomic Energy Commission and the Central Intelligence Agency after 1945, agency autonomy was intensified. No one could say with even remote certainty how much was being classified or whether, in all cases, classification was really necessary.

This rather chaotic pattern of security classification has been changed by Executive Order 11652 through the establishment and operation of the Interagency Classification Review Committee (ICRC).¹⁸ Initially, the Committee was composed of representatives of the Departments of State, Defence, and Justice, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the staff of the National Security Council. Subsequently, the Archivist of the United States was added. (He is currently the Committee's Acting Chairman.) The Committee thus represents in its constitution the major agencies involved in classifying documents, the government's legal enforcement department, and the agency having custody of retired classified material.

As envisaged by the Executive Order the Committee's role was to be a novel one, indeed a bold one. It was to assist the National Security Council in the latter's responsibility of monitoring, government-wide, the implementation of the new Executive Order. More

specifically, the Committee was to "oversee Department actions to ensure compliance with the provisions of [the] order and implementing directives issued by the President through the National Security Council." In doing this it was to "receive, consider, and take action on suggestions and complaints from persons within or without the government with respect to the administration of [the] order, and in consultation with the affected Department or Departments assure that appropriate action is taken on such suggestions and complaints."¹⁹ The National Security Council Directive specified in more detail the functions of the Committee. It was given a mandate "to develop means to (a) prevent overclassification, (b) ensure prompt declassification in accord with the provision of the Order, (c) facilitate access to declassified material and (d) eliminate unauthorized disclosure of classified information." In addition, the Committee was to take action on "appeals from denials" of declassification made under the new mandatory classification review procedures of the Executive Order.²⁰

Previously it had been assumed (or, perhaps, hoped) that the government's security classification system would be self-policing. That assumption had not been borne out. With the establishment of the Interagency Classification Review Committee the government provided, for the first time, a mechanism for government-wide oversight of security classification to assure its effectiveness and to curb its excesses.

As has been suggested earlier, the main thrust of Executive Order 11652 and the classification system flowing from it is in the direction of greater accessibility. This does not mean that the previous classification system was without provisions relating to access and to declassification. Those provisions, however, were quite inadequate, and frustrating to both historians and archivists.²¹ In contrast, the changes that have been made by Executive Order 11652 in providing greater access through the declassification of records, are substantial. Indeed, their effect has been to change the entire emphasis of the security classification system.

The new Executive Order stipulates that material not otherwise exempted will be automatically downgraded and declassified in accordance with a General Declassification Schedule. The Schedule provides for the automatic downgrading of Top Secret material to the Secret level "at the end of the second full calendar year following the year in which it was originated"; such material is automatically reduced to the Confidential level at the end of the fourth year, and is completely declassified at the end of the tenth year. Documents originally classified Secret go to Confidential at the end of the second year, and are declassified at the end of the eighth year. Documents initially classified at the Confidential level the lowest level of security classification are automatically declassified at the end of the sixth year.²² In practice this means that Top Secret material originated, for example, in

June 1972 (and not exempted from the General Declassification Schedule) will be successively downgraded to Secret on 31 December, 1974, and to Confidential on 31st December, 1976; it will be automatically declassified on 31st December, 1982. Under the Schedule Secret or Confidential documents originated in June 1972 will reach automatic declassification on 31st December, 1980 and 31st December 1978, respectively. The General Declassification Schedule is not retroactive. It applies only to material classified after the effective date of Executive Order 11652 1st June, 1972). There is, of course, no reason why documents cannot be declassified ahead of schedule. Indeed some agencies—notably in the Department of Defence have established an Advanced Declassification Schedule which will lead to the declassification of some documents even sooner than the General Declassification Schedule requires.

Not all classified documents will be downgraded and declassified under the provisions of the General Declassification Schedule, since the Executive Order permits the exemption of documents from the Schedule. To qualify for exemption from the General Declassification Schedule material must fall under one (or more) of four categories: (1) material furnished in confidence by a foreign government or an international organization; (2) material covered by statute; cryptographic material; or material revealing "intelligence sources or methods"; (3) material "disclosing a system, plan, installation, project or specific foreign relations matter" regarded as essential to national security; and (4) material whose disclosure "would place a person in immediate jeopardy."²³ The exemption categories are, perhaps inevitably, somewhat general and are certainly capable of embracing a considerable number of classified documents. To curb any tendency to engage in indiscriminate exempting of material from the General Declassification Schedule, the new Executive Order limits the authority to exempt, and requires a procedure more laborious than the act of classification. Exemptions can be made only by an official who has been authorized to classify documents at the Top Secret level. Moreover, in exempting a document the classifier must "specify in writing on the material the exemption category being claimed and, unless impossible, a date or event for automatic declassification."²⁴

The General Declassification Schedule rests on the belief that most classified material has a relatively short life of sensitivity. The exemption provisions are a recognition that, nonetheless, some material genuinely requires the protection afforded by security classification for an extended period. Two further features of the Executive Order mandatory review and semi-automatic declassification after 30 years serve to limit the unnecessary continuation of classification and to make material available to the public through declassification.

The mandatory review provision requires that the agency originating a classified document which has been exempted from the General Declassification Schedule and is at least ten years old must, upon

request, conduct a declassification review of the document. The request can be made either by a member of the public or another agency; it must be sufficiently specific to enable the agency to identify the particular document; and the document itself must be obtainable for review "with only a reasonable amount of effort."²⁵

The National Security Council Directive, of 17 May, 1972, included detailed instructions for the implementation of this provision. Each agency is required to indicate in its published regulations the specific office to which a mandatory review request is to be directed. The request is to be acknowledged in writing, and the agency has 30 days either to conduct the review or to explain why any delay is necessary. If the review has not been carried out after an additional 30 days, or if the document has not been declassified as a result of a review, the requester may appeal to a Departmental Committee created to hear such appeals. The Department Committee, in turn, has 30 days in which to act upon the appeal. Should the Departmental Committee decide against declassification, the requester may appeal to the Inter-agency Classification Review Committee.²⁶

In effect, the mandatory review provision gives a requester the opportunity to demand not one but three successive reviews of a classified document before exhausting his right to demand that the document be declassified. The requester, of course, may make a further appeal to the courts. Under present law, however, the courts will not conduct an actual review of a document to determine whether it can be declassified. They limit their role to determining whether or not the document was legally classified, not whether its contents required classification in the first place, or whether those contents require continued classification.²⁷

The final declassification provision of Executive Order 11652 is that which requires the systematic review and declassification of security classified information or material after the passage of 30 years. This is sometimes referred to as "automatic" declassification, and the words "shall..... become automatically declassified" are used in the Executive Order. In fact, this declassification is not fully automatic, since material can still be retained in a classified status beyond thirty years.

The thirty-year provision stipulates that documents classified after the effective date of the new Executive Order (and not previously declassified, of course) will be automatically declassified after thirty full calendar years. However, an exception to this automatic declassification can be made "for such specifically identified information or material which the head of the originating Department personally determines in writing" to require continued classification because of national security or because its disclosure "would place a person in immediate jeopardy."²⁸ Although the grounds for such continued classification are fairly broad, the very fact that only the head of the

agency can continue the classification will serve to inhibit excesses. Moreover, in continuing the classification the agency head must specify the period of time that the classified status will last, and even after he has made his determination, the material is subject to all of the mandatory review requirements.

For older material, classified before the effective date of the Executive Order, the procedure is largely the same. There is, however, an additional provision in this case, namely, a requirement that the Archivist of the United States carry out a systematic review of the material before agency heads make their final determination on continued classification.²⁹

As this last provision suggests, the Archivist of the United States (and, by implication, the National Archives and Records Service which he heads) plays a significant role in the security classification system. From the professional archival point of view this is probably the most interesting aspect of the system. Certainly for the United States it is novel, for one could search in vain through the basic legal documents which determined the pre-1972 system, without finding so much as a reference to the Archivist or to the National Archives.

When the National Archives was created in 1934, the classification of documents was still in its infancy. Faced with the task of searching out, appraising, and bringing into its custody the archival heritage of a century and a half of continuous national history, the new agency was too busy with older records to be troubled by classified material. Even in the early 1950's when the security classification system became all but universal, the National Archives and Records Service (as it came to be called in 1950) contained relatively few classified documents: some World War I material and a small, but very important, body of World War II material in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.

Over the next twenty years, however, this was dramatically changed. Agencies, whose files were bulging with records of the Second World War, found it useful to clear space by confiding material to the National Archives. Moreover, the new programme of Federal Records Centres, capable of providing economical and efficient storage and reference service on non-current but impermanent records, developed rapidly. Finally, to the Roosevelt Library were added, between 1957 and 1971, a Hoover, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Library all except the first incorporating significant collections of recent classified material. The emphasis of holdings shifted from the more remote to the most recent past, and with that shift the National Archives and Records Service became the government's largest holder of classified documents.

It was the historical profession, rather than government, which supplied the impetus for the creation both of the National Archives and of the archival profession in the United States. Perhaps as a consequence, both have traditionally placed a premium on making archival material available for public inspection and research. It is precisely this role that the Archivist of the United States (and the institution which he heads) plays in the security classification system. Indeed, it can be said that Executive Order 11652 and the subsequent National Security Council Directive represent a formal recognition of the role of the National Archives and Records Service as the advocate of access within the executive branch of the government.

The Archivist's role in the systematic review for declassification of thirty year-old material has already been mentioned. In addition, the Archivist has been granted the authority to declassify any other classified material accessioned into the National Archives so long as this is done in accordance with the Executive Order, "directives of the President issued through the National Security Council and pertinent Regulations of the Department."³⁰ While his authority is clearly circumscribed, it is nonetheless unusual and important. The Archivist is the only official of the executive branch below the President possessing in his own right the legal authority to declassify documents originated by other agencies. Previously, the National Archives either had to depend upon the originating agency taking declassification action on archival material, or had to solicit a delegated authority from that agency. Such cumbersome and time-consuming procedures are no longer necessary. As a result, documents which no longer require protection, can be declassified and made available to researchers more expeditiously.

Of even greater significance is the role which the Archivist now plays in the declassification of White House documents. Until 1972, there was no explicit provision in the security classification system for the declassification of such material. Consequently, a large number of documents originated by Presidents or their staffs remained classified long after there was any need for such protection, and researchers and the public were needlessly deprived of access to historical documentation of the most valuable type. Under the new Executive Order, the Archivist of the United States can "review and declassify information and material which has been classified by a President, his White House Staff or special committee or committees appointed by him and which the Archivist has in his custody at any archival depository." Before taking such a declassification action, the Archivist must consider the views of "the Departments having a primary subject-matter interest" and must, in the case of personal papers (principally located in Presidential Libraries), observe any pertinent legal restrictions imposed by the donor.³¹ This authority to declassify White House documents is unique, for no other official, except the President himself, has the authority to take such action.

As the United States emerged as a great power and then as a world power, it assumed increasing national security responsibilities. Its defence, diplomatic, and related activities grew correspondingly and are reflected in a comparable growth of official records with national security implications. Stimulated by war, the prospect of war, and the inevitable burdens of being a great power in dangerous times, a system for the security classification of such records also developed. Yet the United States confirmed to remain a democratic society, committed to the ideals of government of, by, and for the people set forth in the Constitution of 1787, eloquently summarized by Lincoln, and imbedded both in the theories of American political thinkers and the rhetoric of American political leaders. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., historian and former member of President Kennedy's White House staff, has described the "secrecy dilemma" produced by the confrontation of security needs with the democratic ideal.³² It is a dilemma which, in greater or lesser degree, every genuinely democratic society must face and of which every archivist charged with preserving contemporary or near-contemporary public records, is acutely conscious. Between the need of the state to preserve itself and its citizens from adversaries, and the need of those citizens to be adequately informed on the actions of their government, there can exist only a tenuous balance. After a generation of extensive secrecy that balance in the United States has been tipped to the side of openness and the right to know.

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2. Cited in "Security Classification as a Problem in the Congressional Role in Foreign Affairs," *Congressional Record*, 5 May, 1972, S7318.
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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF RECORDS IN U.S.A.

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15. E.O. 11652, Sections 6 and 13.
16. See note 14.
17. Such regulations are published in the *Federal Register* and are codified in the *Code of Federal Regulation*.
18. E.O. 11652, Section 7 (A).
19. Section 7(A) (1) and 7(A) (2).
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21. See the author's article, "The Accessibility of Sources for the History of the Second World War: The Archivist's Viewpoint," *Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives*, vol. 4 (Spring 1972), 21-25.
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23. Section 5(B).
24. *Ibid.*
25. Section 5(C).
26. N.S.C. Directive, Par. III B and III C.
27. Proposed legislation before the Congress would change this by authorizing courts to decide the need for classification "on the merits." This would make the Federal courts available for declassification review appeals.
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29. Section 5(E) (2).
30. Section 3(E).
31. Section 11.
32. "The Secrecy Dilemma," *The New York Times Magazine*, 6 Feb. 1972, p. 12, et. seq. See also the same author's book, *The Imperial Presidency* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1973), chap. 10, "The Secrecy System."

A NOTE ON THE BARODA RECORD OFFICE

V. K. CHAVDA

Introductory

IN the State of Gujarat, the Baroda Record Office has a place of pride. It is not only the best maintained archival repository but the value of its holdings too is the greatest since they mostly pertain to the former Gaekwad rulers who claimed suzerainty over almost the whole of the State as it is today. These holdings constitute an invaluable source material for the history of the erstwhile princely states of Gujarat as well as for the study of this region in all its aspects.

The rule of the Gaekwads in Gujarat covered a little less than 225 years and naturally left a deep imprint on the life of its people. The internal feuds of the Gaekwad princes, their conflicts with the Peshwas, their partisan attitude towards the Satara house, their claims over the local rulers as they supplanted the Mughal administration in Gujarat, their subsidiary alliance with the English took them from Songadh in Khandesh to Okha in Kathiawad and from Radhanpur in north Gujarat to the Dangs in the south. The English interposition from 1800 onwards and the final settlement of claims after long and tortuous negotiations was followed by a period of lengthy correspondence on both sides to explain their respective interpretations of treaties and engagements. This historical process created a big bulk of records consisting of memoranda, notes, memorials, petitions, etc. These along with other administrative records including those created after the merger of the state with Bombay in May 1949, have made the Baroda Record Office very important.

Pilajirao had his headquarters at Songadh and Damajirao at Patan in north Gujarat. Baroda was made the capital in 1776. We therefore, do not find many records of the period prior to 1776 at Baroda. Could it be that the record of the two princes above referred to may have been left at their respective headquarters? Nobody has made any attempt to locate them as yet.

The Baroda Record Office has about 50,000 *rumals*, about the same number of files and about 5,000 pucca bound volumes. This is not the collection of a few years but of more than two centuries and that it is the result of a commendable effort on the part of the Gaekwads to preserve this historical data.

In the past, records of the State were dispersed, being preserved by different officers like *patels*, *qazis*, *munshis*, *majumdars*, *desais*, *inamdars*, *jagirdars* and *nagar-sheths*. There was nothing like a central

record office as these officers kept their records with themselves. An attempt to centralise the work of record-keeping was made when the Fadnis was given the additional charge of maintaining the State records.

Origin and Development

The word Fadnis is the corrupt form of the original Persian word *Fard-navees*. This officer performed secretarial and financial duties and his office was hereditary. It was Khanderao Gaekwad who, by an order in 1868, constituted a central repository of Government records, and all the *vahivatdars* and *ijaradars* of different *mahals* were required to deposit their records at Baroda under the care of the Fadnis. The records were to be temporarily housed in Fatehsinhrao's Haveli or Mansion. This proclamation may be considered the Charter of the present Baroda Record Office. In 1873, the Khangi Department and in 1874 the Accounts Department were taken away from the Fadnis Office. In 1875, the Dewan, Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao, further reorganised this Office. Its secretarial functions were distributed among the Huzur Kamdar, the Manager of the Huzur English Office and the Settlement Commissioner, and most of its financial duties were entrusted to the Accountant General. Consequently the Fadnis had to content himself only with the custody of the records carrying on correspondence in vernacular and performing other minor duties of ceremonial nature. The vernacular correspondence was carried on by the Fadnis till 1891, in which year it was transferred to the Manager, Huzur English Office. Thereafter he was deprived of all important functions by and by except the work of looking after the records and furnishing from them necessary *dakhlas* concerning matters of the past. In 1909, with the creation of the office of Naib Fadnis in the Political Department, this office ceased to be a hereditary one and the records were looked after by the Naib Fadnis.

Around 1896, with a view to further consolidate the work of preserving useful records, rules were framed whereby 'preserve class' records from all over the State had to be forwarded to the central repository at Baroda. These rules were published in 1902 so that misclassification or overlapping of classification in 'preserve class' or 'destroy class' records could be avoided. For the central repository Maharaja Sayajirao specially got built a Record Tower to guard against the risk of fire. The work on this building commenced in 1898 and the records moved into it in 1902-03. As the records started pouring in, within ten years the accommodation was found inadequate, and so a special building of American style, called Record Three Blocks, was constructed. The viewer would admire even today the imagination and farsightedness of the Maharaja and his advisers in constructing these Blocks. In 1929, the Naib Fadnis was redesignated as Raj Daftardar or the Keeper of State Records. Persons were deputed to the Imperial Record Office for training in the archival science, while such experts as Principal Rawlinson, Dr. Balkrishna and Marsden were invited to Baroda for suggesting technical improvements in the Baroda Record Office. In 1929, records of the rulers' hereditary

Munshi were ordered to be transferred to the Baroda Record Office. It contained many historical documents of the Gaekwads in Urdu. Hence arrangements were made to get them translated in Gujarati and this work was entrusted to the Baroda Record Office. Repair of old documents and preservation of printed books of different departments were also entrusted to this office after 1929. The Raj Daftardar in addition required to inspect the records in different government departments. About the same time the office began a programme of publishing selected materials in its custody and permitted genuine research scholars to consult public records.

After the merger of the State the confidential records of the Political Department were also transferred to the Baroda Record Office. With the closure of the Sabar Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha Political Agencies, their records too came to Baroda. On the express Government orders even Jakat Naka Records found place at Baroda. As a result of all this, after the merger, the regular incoming of departmental records stopped for want of storage space. Attempts were made to transfer the departmental records of the erstwhile Baroda State to Bombay but were mostly foiled due to the paucity of space and staff there. From May 1949 to April 1960 this Office was under the administrative control of the Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Government of Bombay. However, no fundamental change occurred during this period in the character of this office.

Holdings

The oldest paper in the Baroda Record Office, it may be interesting to note, is dated 1607 A.D., and it is in Persian. There is already a printed catalogue of Persian documents of this office for ready reference. Most of the records of the period prior to 1870 are in *Modi* script which not many people can decipher properly. Thereafter, we have records in either Marathi, Gujarati or English. Unfortunately, there is no printed guide to all these records, though catalogues, indices and inventories are available.

Some idea of the holdings of the Office can be had from the following series of records which are in its custody:—

Department/Office	Period
1. Huzur Central Office	1874-1949
2. Huzur Political Office	1874-1949
3. Huzur Kamdar Office	1889-1949
4. Baroda Residency	1770-1947
5. Crown Representative Records (Regional Commissioner, Rajkot)	1874-1943
6. Barkhali and Giras Office	1871-1947

Department Office	Period
7. Revenue Records :	
(a) Sar Suba Office	1863-1949
(b) Suba Office	1874-1919
(c) Taluka Records	1655-1884
8. Accountant General's Office	1855-1946
9. Military Records (Senapati Office)	1821-1936
10. Sahakari Adhikari (Cooperative Office)	1905-1947
11. Huzur Public Works Dept.	1928-1947
12. Survey & Settlement Dept.	1891-1947
13. Furniture Factory	1931-1947
14. Dhara Sabha	1916-1949
15. Income Tax & Sales Tax Dept.	1943-1947
16. Director of Civil Supplies	1942-1949
17. Legal Remembrancer's Office	1903-1947
18. Privy Council Office	..
19. Dept. of Agriculture	1888-1947
20. State Record Dept.	1893-1949
21. Aerodrome	..
22. Jakat Naka Records	1884-1947
23. Baroda City Municipality	1879-1905
24. Historical Records (described below)	From 1728 onward

In addition to the above the Baroda Record Office has cuttings of newspapers in English: *Bombay Gazette* and *Star of India*; in English and Marathi: *Indu Prakash*; in Marathi: *Mitrodaya* and *Dnayna Bodhak*; in Gujarati: *Jame Jamshed*, *Rasta Gofar*, *Gujarat Mitra*, *Hitechhu* and *Mumbai Samachar* from 1823 to 1881.

Nature of Historical Records

The Historical Records in the Baroda Record Office comprise nearly 3,000 *rumals*, records of the Daftars of Bhaskarrao Vitthal, Shile Khana and Munshi, and several unlocated documents. The reference media to these records consist of hand-written inventories and indices, besides a printed catalogue of Persian documents. On scanning these reference media one is struck by the variety of subjects to which the Historical Records relate. To give a few examples, mention may be made of: Holy Shrines, Religious Endowments, Pensions, Estates or *Jagirs*, *Pagas* or Establishments, *Rtsala* or Entourage, Artillery and

other wings of Military Forces, *Saranjam*, Arab *Sibandi*, *Sardars*, *Subedars* and *Mankaris*, Royal Household, Tributaries, Mint, Revenue, *Dumala* Villages, Accounts, *Wanta*, Railways, Hospitals, Coronation, Inter-State Correspondence, Proclamations, Maps, Battles, Revolts, Prizes and Awards, *Zeveer-khana* or State Jewellery, Civil and Criminal Proceedings, Narcotic Drugs, Boundaries, Sanads given by the Gaekwad's correspondence with the Residency, Diaries of State Officials, *Mulukgiri* Papers, Treaties and *Kalambandis*, Judicial Papers, etc.

Publications

Publications of the Baroda Record Office are of two types: (1) Selections from Records, and (2) reference media such as handbooks, lists and catalogues of records. The Revenue, Political and Fardis Departments of the erstwhile Baroda State have published some volumes of *Selections*, but they contain documents dealing with particular administrative problems. Not being furnished with proper notes and being edited with some slant, they are of little historical value, except that they help us to understand the working of the governmental machinery. Previously they were meant strictly for official use only, but now they can be consulted by anybody. Sayajirao III ordered publication of selections from records as an aid to historical research. With that object in view the Office has since brought out some volumes, noteworthy among them being: (1) *Disturbances in Gujarat*, 1857-1864; and (2) *Selections from Shastri Daftar*, 1799-1839.

Finally, it may well be observed that the Baroda Record Office is one of the best in the country. It is a veritable mine of source material for the modern history of Gujarat. The only regret is that since the merger of Baroda it has not received due attention in the matter of its upkeep and development.

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN SOUTH ASIA BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL: PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS*

N. G. BARRIER

TWO variables in the constellation of South Asia studies in North America underline the need for a fresh examination of where we stand with regard to bibliographic control of source materials. First, the growing difficulty in conducting research on the scene will lead, at least temporarily, to increased reliance on library resources. The emphasis on printed source material coincides with a critical phase in the evolution of South Asia programmes and related library development. The influx of new printed matter has tended to place such pressure on existing funds and personnel that systematic review and acquisition of pre-1962 publications generally receive low priority. At a time when we need to know more about what is available, therefore, we probably know less and less.

This paper deals with selected aspects of securing information on and then locating relevant printed matter. Special attention is paid to historical patterns of acquisition and concomitant production of bibliographic aids (or the lack thereof). The nature of our existing collections, our historical legacy, provides the "given" or the starting point from which potentially we can move. Secondly, comments will be made on contemporary considerations which affect any attempt to meet bibliographic problems. Finally, the paper reviews representative projects now underway and suggests tactics or approaches which might be explored fruitfully. I make no pretext at a depth evaluation or what needs to be done, nor can I offer a simple panacea for what seems to be our shared bibliographic crisis. Rather, the suggestions and questions are intended to spark further discussion of how South Asianists mobilize for the future.

Evolution of South Asia Library Collections

The history of South Asia library acquisitions can be sorted into three phases—pre-1947, 1947-61, and the "PL-480 period." Each period witnessed the emergence of new collecting patterns and at the same time, problems or gaps demanding consideration. Preservation of major components—serials, official publications, monographs, and organizational publications—varied dramatically with time and circumstance. Another set of determinants also should be kept in view besides historical shifts. The nature of the collecting agencies (whether copyright, official, private, Indian, or foreign) affected the composition of holdings.

*The author is indebted to A.C.L.S. and the Research Council, the University of Missouri, for support which made possible the research on and the writing of this essay.

(a) 1867-1947

During the first decades of the nineteenth century, book dealers, private collectors, and Indian organizations tended to be the principal avenues of acquisition. The products include such specialized collections as those at Serampore, various Sanskrit libraries, and the large holdings of government agencies and the India Office. The collecting process nevertheless was not systematic and often reflected the interests of individuals and availability of desired material.¹

The 1867 Act "for the regulation of printing presses and newspapers, for the preservation of copies of books printed in British India, and for the registration of such books" inaugurated another pattern. The legislation required publishers to submit copies of printed material. The local governments (provincial or presidency) sent copies, if requested, to London. Ordering by the India Office Library was relatively simple. Each government prepared quarterly lists of publications with information on title, translation of titles if vernacular, language, author, subject, number of pages, publisher and printer. Library officials marked desirable items, which then were forwarded from India. The British Museum eventually adopted the same system of acquisition under copyright in 1890.²

The registration/copyright regulations also supported the development of regional collections in India. Local governments received extra copies of many items and usually designated one or more institutions as depositories. In Punjab, for example, the Lahore Public Library received a stream of provincial publications from approximately 1885 onward. Similarly, the holdings of what now is the National Library at Calcutta received input under Bengal copyright.

Unfortunately, numerous fish floated through the British net. Organizational material such as annual reports and tracts did not fall within registration provisions, and thus neither the India Office nor the British Museum have representative sets of publications by Indian societies. Moreover, governmental agencies and copyright depositories did not collect non-official serials and newspapers regularly. Local bureaucrats tended to examine periodicals for news and signs of "sedition" and then discarded them.³ Apparently because of space problems and the difficulty of processing quantities of periodicals, the India Office and British Museum followed the same practice. The two London libraries consequently have runs of a few important English-language journals, a wide but unrepresentative assortment of newspapers, and virtually no vernacular serials.⁴

Copyright did not affect a third category of publications, official documents. The resulting gaps are not as serious as in the case of organizational and serial matter, however, because the Indian governments and the India Office developed a standing order system. Preserva-

tion of official publications was judged a vital element in record-keeping. Apparently the British Museum worked closely with the India Office in collecting series. The major problem with the London sets arises from the nature of the Indian government's information/command system. Men on the spot had the primary responsibility for despatching news or printed matter. Local choices and circumstance dictated what would be saved, with the result that while secretariat reference collections may be complete, the India Office holdings contain unpredictable omissions even in important series. The degree to which London librarians relied on what filtered upward becomes even more evident with the gradual decentralization and Indianization of the bureaucracy. The comprehensiveness of IOL sets seems to decline in proportion to the transfer of power, especially after 1935.⁵

Other types of collections also evolved prior to 1947. Indians, Englishmen, and American built up private libraries on specific topics, or in the case of the founder of Ames library, attempted to gather almost anything of value on the market.⁶ Institutions similarly devoted time and resources to systematic acquisition. In India, these often were the organizations publishing material (for example, the Nagri Pratinidhi Sabha and the Arya Samaj), the depository libraries, or colleges and universities. Most of the resulting libraries reflect either regional or topical specialization.⁷ In England, the Royal Asiatic Society, a few academic institutions, and missionary organizations collected widely, as did their counterparts in America. The New York and Cleveland Public Libraries, the Library of Congress, and an increasing multitude of institutions—notably Berkeley, Penn, and Chicago—developed area holidays. Acquisition outside copyright channels thus generated a variety of collections, the nature of which depended largely on availability of material, organizational focus, and the concerns of individuals involved in selection.

What patterns emerge, and what bibliographic controls over the collections are available? With regard to official publications, the British Museum and India Office Library/Records have the most complete sets. The Central Secretariat Library in New Delhi, and the departmental libraries, probably duplicate many Government of India publications in London, while the provincial (now state) secretariat libraries have the most comprehensive runs of locally produced, official material. Strong core collections also can be found in America, especially in the Library of Congress. Although definitive bibliographies of either official series or nonserials are lacking, many institutions have indexes for users and a few, printed handlists. The depositories of government documents in South Asia are the major exceptions. In addition to indexes, South Asianists have a useful checklist in the form of provincial publication catalogues, and prior to 1900, lists of departmental series appended in administrative reports.⁸ One probably can assume that most British publications, 1867-1947, have been preserved and can be traced.

The situation is far less satisfactory, however, when other types of printed matter are evaluated. India and Pakistan contain the bulk of newspaper/periodical holdings. A few handlists have appeared, but on the whole, the existence and location of significant runs remain in doubt.

Monographic and organizational material similarly is scattered throughout South Asia, England, and North America. The largest and most accessible sets for U.S. scholars are in the India Office and British Museum, both of which have published catalogues. The printed guides to vernacular collections nevertheless focus to a large extent on pre-1920 material.⁹ Catalogues of individual libraries and the Library of Congress provide partial coverage for U.S. collections. Except for stray guides and bibliographies, the substantial libraries within South Asia remain unexplored either in terms of research or systematic bibliographic control.

Two series of British documents provide an overview of what was published despite the uncertainty of where material might be located. Official concern with intelligence and supervision of Indian publications which precipitated the 1867 Registration Act also generated bibliographic aids. The quarterly lists of books printed in India contain reference to printed matter between 1867-1947. The lists have the added value of serving as a check on India Office holdings (a list especially useful because of the unsystematic cataloguing c. 1920-47). Besides returning one list to India, the IOL kept a marked duplicate as a record of what had been ordered. If marked on the list, a title probably is somewhere in the collection.¹⁰

The confidential reports and statements on the Indian press constitute a second handy guide to regional material. From 1867 onward, each local government prepared intelligence records on newspapers within its sphere of authority. Although the arrangement and quality of reports varied sharply with time and locale, the annual statements tend to include background on papers including place of publication, the press, language and degrees of social and political information on editors and proprietors.¹¹

(b) 1947-61

A second phase of library collection and bibliographic controls accompanied the end of British rule in South Asia. The cessation of copyright supply, coupled with the lack of effective copyright/deposit provisions within independent South Asian countries, meant that no single institution acquired materials systematically during a vital decade of nation-building. Regularized channels for finding and buying printed matter did not evolve in response to the sharp increase of newspapers, government documents and monographs. The quality and regularity of standard listings prepared previously by the British also suffered. The *Press in India* provides a convenient guide to newspapers, but after 1947, catalogues of official material became more sporadic and

inaccurate. The Indian National Union Catalogue, occasional bibliographies, and the Library of Congress South Asia accessions Lists are inadequate replacements for the pre-1947 quarterly lists from each province.¹² The period therefore might be characterized as a trough, or a "bibliographic dark age."

Another element in the post-colonial period involves a shift in which institutions collected and preserved publications. South Asia libraries and organizations assumed primary responsibility for building collections. Unfortunately, printed or even card catalogues to most of these depositories do not exist.

(c) 1962-present

In 1947, the library pendulum swung from the West to South Asia, and in 1962, it swung back again in the form of the PL-480 acquisition programme. In fact, the trend began somewhat earlier because of a U.S. wheat-loan programme which permitted purchase of Indic materials for at least two institutions, Penn and the Library of Congress. The PL-480 era can and has been seen, with much justification, as a voyage from darkness into bibliographic light. Certainly U.S. institutions have strong collections from the inception of the programme, plus perhaps the most valuable long-term benefit of improved bibliographic control. The horn of plenty, however, is not without problems. The multiplication of presses and organizations, plus the division and multiplication of government agencies, has magnified the difficulty of finding and acquiring copies. Just as fish slipped through the British copyright net, so today they find holes, albeit smaller ones, in the L. C. system. Government publications and "ephemera" (a loose classification for tracts and organizational material either difficult to collect or with highly specialized value) are cases in point. Moreover, the system has a potentially bad effect on librarians and scholars, in that efforts have focussed essentially on handling the flow of material rather than supplementing the automatic acquisition and evaluating both current and retrospective collections.¹³

Current Constraints

Assuming general recognition of existing problems, what constraints must be considered as projects and future plans relating to documentation are evaluated? At least five seem relevant:

(1) *South Asian sensitivity to national heritage and "neo-colonialism."*—A new spirit and aggressiveness can be found among South Asian intellectuals. This has had numerous benefits, including the spread of commitment to preserve indigenous documents and other cultural artifacts.¹⁴ Nevertheless, concern with building national institutions affects relations between counterparts in South Asia and the U.S. Collaborative projects probably will be more difficult to initiate and

finalize.¹⁵ Moreover, there is increasing distrust of American scholars and libraries exporting published material. The implications for retrospective collection seem clear. Americans must balance a natural desire to collect with a serious appreciation of the long-range dangerous inherent in removing discrete, rare documents from South Asia.

(2) *Acquisition Costs.*—The growth of South Asia studies in the West has helped generate a more effective network of bookdealers in the subcontinent, but at the same time, competition and acquisition pressures have driven retrospective and current prices skyward. Double pricing is becoming more prominent, with a higher cost reserved primarily for Western clients.¹⁶ Individual American institutions generally do not have the funds to carry out retrospective purchasing on a large scale. A trend toward levelling or reduced library budgets, with a concomitant rise in processing costs, have cut down flexibility in responding to pre-1962 requirements. If anything, the situation may worsen.

(3) *Insufficient institutional support: finance and personnel.*—Coupled with the problem of library budget is a tendency for Universities to view area programme as placing excessive or very specialized and costly demands on institutional resources. This results in insufficient book funds, but the more general consequence is persistent understaffing. Bibliographic projects and even the ongoing scrutiny of collections thereby suffer.

(4) *Diminishing of external support for area programme.*—Foundations and the Office of Education traditionally have provided funds for area-training centres, including library development and limited bibliographic work. Those sources now are drying up. The Office of Education has terminated library-related grants and probably will cease funding projects under NDFA Title VI. Ford has shifted in other directions, none of which offer the possibility for surveys and research on South Asia resources which we currently need.¹⁷ The National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, and library organizations sometimes fund specific projects, but clearly the opulence of past days are gone.

(5) *Political and administrative checks on PL-480.*—Finally, the recent deterioration of Indo-American official relations raises the spectre of danger to the heart of continuing bibliographic control, the PL-480 systems. Although pressures for modifying the programme have arisen in the past, now the self-assuredness and aggressiveness among Indian scholars also is mirrored in bureaucratic circles. Criticism of the L.C. based acquisition programme similarly has increased in the U.S., often in the form of requests for greater pre-selection or complaints about the costs for handling the bulky material. Unless careful planning and evaluation are undertaken quickly, forces external to the South Asia profession may propel us into a fourth phase of problems, the nature of which appears cloudy and uncertain.

New Approaches

The fact that bibliographic projects currently are underway in North America suggests that while these factors affect strategy and resources, they are not insurmountable. Three projects—the Berkeley Ghadar project, the Missouri political tract project, and the Wisconsin Medieval India project—have common characteristics. Each has a specific task, with defined objectives and institutional commitment to carry out those goals. Moreover, all have provisions for tackling the major elements of bibliographic control—identifying materials, locating them, and then facilitating access.

The Ghadar History Project involves three dimensions. First, South Asia specialists at the University of California, Berkeley, will identify and review all materials at the University relating to the Ghadar Party in North America. In addition, library personnel will catalogue and repair publications (pamphlets, posters, photographs) which can be collected on a continuing basis. Finally, the South Asia Centre shortly plans to publish a bibliography on the Ghadar Party, which will contain an exhaustive listing of the varied sources on the organization.¹⁸

The Wisconsin Medieval India Project attempts to prepare an exhaustive guide to printed documents relating to Muslim India. Teams currently are examining depositories in England and in India to collect detailed information on books and articles. The resulting bibliography is to have two main features. First, an effort will be made to cover materials in all Indian languages. Moreover, the main entries are to be supplemented by detailed indexes which should aid students in locating specific items or publications bearing on one or more issues.¹⁹

The Missouri project is concerned essentially with surveying publications of major South Asia organizational publications, 1947-72, and in conjunction with the South Asia Microfilm Project, making the material available on film. Special attention will be paid to the literature of political parties (Congress, the various Communist groups, the Socialist and Jana Sangh, and so on) and that of religious organizations. The project hopefully will generate a detailed, annotated bibliography and spark more extensive use of the tract/organizational documents.²⁰

Consortia and other varieties of professional organizations also are involved in projects reflecting variations of this broad based approach. The Shastri Indo Canadian Institute shortly will be filming Indian collections which contain documents primarily printed before 1800. The project should lead to the preservation of rare material, make copies available to scholars in India and in the West, and at the same time provide improved bibliographic information on a little explored phase of Indian publications.²¹ This example of pooling institutional resources thus will benefit Shastri participants as well as contributing to South Asia studies in general.

A second microfilm consortia, the South Asia Microfilm Project, plays a similar role. SAMP has at least four functions finding materials, making arrangements for duplication, selling or lending copies, and furnishing suitable guides to the material. In addition to acquisition, the project utilizes membership contributions to supply basic bibliographic and information services. Growing cooperation between SAMP and Indian institutions' (some of which either have cameras or will in the near future) has the further potential of facilitating exchange of materials, on a systematic basis.²²

Another recent development involves regional groups. The Research Committee on Punjab, for example, has sponsored publications on 19th century tracts, newspapers, and soon will publish a collection of interpretive essays on sources of the region. As in the case of other regional committees or less formalized groups, the Punjab is also have attempted to develop filmed resources.²³

These projects only begin to deal with the assortment of gaps and issues summarily mentioned in this paper. For example, we still need guides to settlement reports, censuses, union listed bibliographies of official publications, description and location of biographical material, surveys of microfilm holdings in the U.S., and so on. The experiments in progress, however, do suggest ingredients for future work. A set of priorities based on study of present resources would be a vital starting point, as would careful delimitation of goals. Whatever the parameters of material to be examined and collected region, time, agency, or subject matter—the boundaries should be drawn so as to make the product comprehensive. Resources no longer permit the luxury of duplication of effort.

Secondly, a team approach to the problems and tasks at hand probably will be most fruitful. Specifically, I refer to proposals which encourage continuing interaction between area trained, professional librarians and discipline specialists. Both make important contributions and complement each other.

Emphasis on involvement of divergent interests and talents suggests a third and ultimately decisive ingredient. Prevalent attitudes about the value of bibliography and research on documentation must change. Bibliographic control has to be the concern of all South Asianists, not something to be shunted off to the library. The individuals who potentially can contribute, whether librarians or faculty, need encouragement and recognition. To put it bluntly, we stand at a juncture of professional development in which substantial bibliographic study and publication may be more vital than specialized monographs. If ever there were a time for translating lip service about the need and value of systematic bibliography into action, it is now.

CURRENT PROBLEMS IN SOUTH ASIA BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL 59

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4. Based on research in the holdings and printed indexes to periodicals in IOL and BM.
5. Charles Lesley Ames began collecting on India in 1907 and eventually transferred his massive library to the University of Minnesota in 1961. I am indebted to Henry Scholberg, Librarian of the Ames collection, for background information. Also, see *The University of Minnesota Library and the Ames Library of South Asia* (University of Minnesota, 1953).
6. Discussed in historiographic articles on Hindu and Sikh materials by Kenneth W. Jones and N. G. Barrier, *The Indian Archives* (January 1971).
7. The information/intelligence system suffered substantial dislocation with the granting of provincial autonomy. Background in "Banned: Controversial Literature and Political Control in British India," Chapt. III, a mss. by N. G. Barrier (to be published in 1974).
8. Detailed treatment of bibliographic problems and guides in Maureen L. P. Patterson, "Bibliographic Controls for South Asian Studies," *Library Quarterly*, XLI (April 1972), 803-05.
9. Guides described in Patterson, "Bibliographic Controls," and Barrier, "Vernacular."
10. This set now is on microfiche and available with IDC (SAMP has a copy for lending purposes).
11. Background and evaluation of usefulness in Barrier and Wallace, *Punjab Press*.
12. Guides described and evaluated in Patterson, "Bibliographic Controls."
13. The most frequent complaint among associates, for example, is that details in handling the material absorb time and staff which could be dealing with other matters. As yet no one has seriously evaluated the overall handling of PL-480 materials and the potential gaps in the system. Background on the programme is in Maureen L. P. Patterson, "The South Asian P.L. 480 Library Programme, 1962-68," *The Journal of Asian Studies*, XXVIII (August 1969), 743-54.
14. Several projects on preserving local materials, for example, have been funded by the University Grants Commission and/or the Social Science Research Council.
15. This partially results from lack of clarity in U.S.—Indian Government guidelines on such projects, and partially from breakdown in communication over implementation of plans.

16. The dollar prices tend to run approximately 75-100% higher than the Rs. equivalent prices. The long-run effect of such a trend on acquisition and the PL-480 system is uncertain.
17. E.g., the proposal for a South Asia Documentation Centre submitted to the Foundation by the Committee on South Asia Libraries and Documentation two years ago, and Ford's generally negative response.
18. Background available from Jack Wells, South Asia Bibliographer, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
19. Additional material on the project is found in *The Sikh Sansar*, Volume II, No. 1 (March 1973), published by The Sikh Foundation, Rewood City, California.
20. Correspondence on the project should be addressed to N. G. Barrier.
21. Detailed discussion of the project and guidelines for filming will be issued by Shastri within the near future. David Esplin, Associate Librarian, University of Toronto, chairs the Library Development Committee of the Institute.
22. For example, Punjab and Guru Nanak Universities should have cameras shortly and are interested in exchange relationships.
23. This year most regional conferences will include on their schedules a period designated for papers or discussion of bibliographic matters.

C. F. ANDREWS' LETTERS TO RABINDRA NATH TAGORE

ANIL SAMARTH

CHARLES FREER ANDREWS (12 February 1871—5 April 1940) hardly needs any introduction to the students of Modern Indian History. He will always be remembered as 'Christ's Faithful Apostle' as 'An English Friend of India'. (*The Bengalee*, 28 December 1906). He supported the Indian national movement from philosophical, spiritual and moral stand-point. He is one of the few European-lovers of India, who simultaneously enjoyed close friendship with the Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi. It was on the historic occasion in June 1912, when Rabindra Nath Tagore read *Gitanjali* at the house of the artist William Rothenstein, that C. F. Andrews came into direct contact with the Poet. Later on he wrote about it: "It was the haunting, haunting melody of the English, so simple, like all the beautiful sounds of my childhood, that carried me completely away. I remained out under the sky far into the night, almost till dawn was breaking." (*Modern Review*, January 1913). His attraction for the 'haunting, haunting melody' lasted until the dusk of his life.

C. F. Andrews was a 'wandering mission personified'. He travelled throughout his life in distant parts of India as well as in other countries. Wherever he might have been, his heart was always with the Poet Tagore; and this one can distinctly see through his letters addressed to the Poet.

C. F. Andrews was a very prolific 'letter-writer', and he was keenly interested in all contemporary problems of India. In his letters one can read his views on subjects like Philosophy, Religion, Culture, Literature, Politics, and also on the then problems of India. The number of his letters addressed to the Poet may range upto 250, and the length of the letters ranges from 2 pages to 12 pages. They all are well preserved in the air-conditioned custody, in the Rabindra Bhavan at Santiniketan. All original letters can be seen with the permission of the Visva Bharati. All letters are in manuscript, except one or two which, due to illness, C. F. Andrews had to get typed. The letters referred to in this paper are all unpublished and as yet they have not been consulted by the historians of Modern India. The purpose of writing this paper is to throw light upon the importance of these letters as a source for historical studies. All letters are so lucidly written that they hardly need a note of explanation. They contain C. F. Andrews' opinions about, and reflections upon some burning problems of the day, some controversial ideological issues, some historical incidents and some prominent personalities. Their historical importance hardly needs to be emphasised.

*Author is grateful to Visva Bharati for giving him access to these letters.

C. F. Andrews, himself a missionary, throws light upon the activities of the Christian missionaries in Asia, and he looks at the Eastern civilization from a different point of view. In his usual friendly, unassuming style, he narrates the discussion with the ship's doctor. In course of narration, he expresses his own view also:

May 14, 1917, P. & O. S.N.Co., S. S.

The Ship's Doctor, to whom I have been almost daily about my back, is a very cultured and remarkable man. He is elderly and somewhat French in appearance, something of an aristocrat. . . . "I think", he said to me, "the Russians at heart must be of Asialike Tagore. Now, Tagore's religion is always like a deep, still pool which has countless springs beneath, keeping it fresh and pure. In the West we are of the surface; we cannot reach that depth of religious nature which has perhaps hundreds of generations behind it. But the Russians can."

He (Doctor) has lent me one book out of his own collection of foreign printed books—a book by a Chinese scholar published in Shanghai. To me one of the most acutely accurate parts of this writing is what he says about the missionaries—

"This then is the burning grievance against them—the fact that they should have been let loose upon our country with no other restraint to keep them from insulting and injuring us, except their mere profession of godliness. This is the root of hatred of the foreigners among the masses of the Chinese people—I have now spoken out what I have for long years hesitated to speak."

Whenever I read such a passage as that I find it difficult to excuse myself lightly for having continued a missionary for so long without seeing the mischief, the meddling, the interfering, the bigotry, the superiority—and all in the name of godliness. It is not difficult for me now to understand, since I have been living with you outside the circle of influence, how this all could rouse an eminently peaceable, law abiding and responsible people like the Chinese, to the boiling point of indignation and fury.

After this the Chinese writer takes up the political side of the Europeans. He comes singularly close to your lectures in Japan, when he says that it is greed and fear that always have gained the upper hand at last among them and have directed their policy. The concert of Europe was a concert of suspicion and dread. Each single power was not so scandalous indeed if left to itself, but there was a panic and ramble, and whatever worst the Power did, under the worst influence of panic, the other powers had to follow suit in; it was all fear haunting fear—no morality whatever. The Chinese writer ends this section thus—"In fact, the solution of the present Chinese problem lies not in China, but in Europe, and especially in Great Britain and for the latter, the first thing to be done is to cast the devil of pride out of the ruling classes."

The Doctor said—"Mr. Andrews, it's books like these lectures (in Japan) of Tagore's and this Chinese writer's articles that we need. We, British, have fed ourselves on Kipling and all that; and it's all lies, and these books are the truth. It may not be very pleasant reading, but it ought to be far more pleasant than the flattery and humbug, that is held up before us for Truth."

I can see this very clearly indeed,—that for the missionaries to have first got all the teaching of the bright, enquiring, trustful young children of the Eastern peoples into their own hands, and then to have made them ashamed of their own past, ashamed of their own domestic life, ashamed of their own religion even,—in the name of Christ—I can see that this is a Tyranny of power and a cruelty worse even than brute conquest. And they have taught

the trusting confiding Western children also at home in the West to grow up with utterly false impressions of their Eastern fellow children and this is even a greater wrong still, because it leads directly to race contempt and race pride.

A man like C. F. Andrews was bound to have strong aversion to the materialistic approach to life. His spiritual bent of mind is clearly revealed in the following letter, in which he criticises the Western civilization.

October 16, 1917, Sura.

My dearest friend,

I have been thinking a great deal over the causes of the breakdown in our Western civilization, and it has come home more and more to me that the marriage difference (with all its consequences) is the root difference after all; that if we in the West had all married quite young, and led a domestic life from the first, rather than a life of continual greed for possession, it would have made all the difference.

I came across this passage in a new standard work in Psychology by McDougall towards the end:

"The presence of the maternal element in the attitude of woman towards the object of her love (in marriage) has been recognised by countless writers of romance. And the tender, protective element commonly enters into the sentiment of the man. The woman resembles, in many respects, the child—the normal object of the protective, or parental impulse. Apart from this marriage becomes the most ruthlessly egoistic tendency in human nature."

I have underlined these last words which went home to me with remarkable force, as a literally true expression of what marriage is, in a vast number of cases, in the West, and the glorying in the romance of it when it takes this selfish form, is the glorying in extravagant egotism. I may be simply giving you back your own thoughts, but I want to tell you how they have come newly to me. I quoted in an earlier letter those words of H. G. Wells about Britling not knowing what love was, till he found it out in affection of his own son. "The love of a wife", he says, "is all give and get."

If the possession factor comes in, so ruthlessly, in this most intimate social relationship of all, marriage, and if marriage itself is deferred and deferred, as it were, in order to lead up to that complete acquisition, then surely all life goes wrong. The 'possessive' note is everywhere, in politics, in commerce, in nationalism, even in the two most sacred shrines of all—in Art and in Religion.

I feel more and more, that if we, of the West, had not had marriage of Jesus (however little we have understood it), (i.e. that message which came, I believe, direct from Buddha as its source), we should today have been blood-thirsty and animal as the Jews and Romans were. The Greeks too helped to save us—we can never leave them out—but not in the way that Jesus did; that we owe ultimately to India, not Palestine or Greece.

But what troubles me still, I cannot tell you how much, is this—that both Buddha and Jesus disparaged (if the record is true) the married life in comparison with the celibate. And in this disparagement had been hid the root of untold evil. Yet one cannot think of those two who found the very key of life, as giving unwise counsel about life's central social relationship. It is such a painful thing, to me, this flaw in their teaching, for I cannot help now, but acknowledge their mistake; it is so patent.

With my dearest reverence and love,

Charlie

P. S. December 19: I feel that I have not got to the root of this matter yet and must leave it till we meet.

It is a pleasant irony that himself a missionary, C. F. Andrews severely criticised the darker side of missionary propaganda; himself an European, he condemned the materialistic approach of the West; himself a Briton, he did not spare the British Government in India. The following letter contains his caustic criticism of the British administration in India which was based on their peculiar notions and prejudices in regard to India.

May 1, 1919, as at Delhi.

My dearest Gurudev,

I had very long interviews with various leading government officials who were responsible most of all for the conduct of administration in India and what I told them about the state of indignation in the country came as a shock to them. I had my own experience in Delhi as to the strain and tension, and they listened carefully to all I said. But as you so truly said in your letter they are parts of a machine and not allowed to use their human feelings. To give one instance—I found that the appeals to the Viceroy about the public whipping had had their effect and that it had been stopped—but the public were not to be told this, because it was important not to weaken the prestige of martial law. The truth simply is that they rely on brute force, because it is so amply in their hand, and not on moral force at all. I said to one of them that never in this country had the moral prestige of the India Government been lower. He answered me on the next day 'I thought over what you said, and I would wager a considerable sum that it has never been higher.' He simply did not know what moral prestige meant. I answered him, 'If you mean that the people had never been so cowed into submission—there might be something in it—but even then I think you are wrong. But moral prestige in India means goodness, not brute force.'

I do not think that very much good was done, except that self-complacency was shocked by what I said and it set them thinking. I spoke almost at white heat and [had] the greatest difficulty in keeping self-restraint. But after feeling that what one should had [sic] made some impression, there was afterwards the conscious sense of the machine, and the machine would win. The one thing that I pressed for was the immediate sending of Sir Edward Maclogan to the Punjab. He is a true gentleman, and loved by all, and a man of peace. He was not chosen last time but was passed over because a 'strong' man was needed; and even now he has the 'humiliation' of waiting while O'Dwyer's term is extended. But when he comes and martial law ceases, then there will be peace. But what has happened can never be forgotten or forgiven and now I can see quite clearly what you wrote so prophetically to Mr. Gandhi and what you have said so many times that we must not accept the Reforms as a mendicant boon and a patronising gift. We must have quite clearly fought out this controversy first—the controversy which is now nearly 100 years old—namely, whether or not the age-long hypocrisy of British promises of racial equality are to be exposed and repented of at last. They were given in 1833, and in still more solemn form in 1858 and a hundred times since, but it has been one continual lie, one perpetual deceit. And today in 1919 the last shred of pretence at equality is thrown away and race insolence stood out stark naked for everyone to see, in acts of flogging of Indians in their own public streets, in martial law proclamations that are frankly, brutally for Indians only, in aeroplanes bombing helpless villagers and machine guns firing on crowds armed only with sticks—it is this controversy that has to be settled, whether at a moment's notice India is to be turned into a place like this.

I find that every Indian I meet is saying 'take away your d—d Reforms; we do not want them and we won't have them. Answer us this—are we to be treated as serfs, with no human rights at all?' No, there is no doubt the whole country is rising with one cry, and it is not shrill and clamorous, but deep and silent, the cry for the impeachment of those who have done these things, and the Government which has thus dishonoured every Indian in his own eyes and made the iron of subjection enter into his own soul.

I can understand far more now, dearest Gurudev,—far more than I had ever done before what every Indian has suffered in silence all these years. There was only one thing that could have made this race subjection bearable for a short term of years longer and that was sympathy and love. But now that this has been swallowed up in brute force, I feel at times as if all had gone and nothing more was left. But I do feel still that this is not the truth, and that there may yet be from the very heart of my nation some repentance for its false promises and its wrongs done to the greatest, kindest people in the world.

Charlie.

It was the mission of C. F. Andrews to go to the people in the hour of their need, and to do all he could to lessen their suffering. The unrest in the Punjab in 1919 is a glaring episode in the history of people's suffering. Entire province was groaning with unbearable pain and abject kind of humiliation. C. F. Andrews could not be expected to abstain from going to the bleeding province with help. He did go, and he did all he could to comfort the unfortunate people. Here is a letter which speaks all about it:

May 14, 1919, Delhi.

My dearest Gurudev,

I have been through deep waters since I wrote you last and I have been thinking of you so much day after day. When I reached Delhi and saw Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, the leading Musalman of North India, he implored to me to do my utmost to ask at Simla that there might be peace, in face of the common peril of an Afghan Invasion. He was very deeply in earnest and spoke to me for a very long while explaining the exact Musalman situation. Then I went to see Mahatma Munshi Ram and he, quite independently, urged the same thing—that it was the one critical moment when peace between Government and the people might be restored, if only Government would show trust, instead of relying upon brutal force. They, both of them, urged me very earnestly indeed to go up to Simla and try once more. Even if unsuccessful, still it was worth trying. And so, after much hesitation, I went. I saw the different authorities and had very long talks, explaining the point of view for which I was sent up to see them; but I found little response on the whole. The Home Department were filled with caution. The one who was most interested was Maffey, the Viceroy's Secretary. Then the Viceroy saw me, and every hope I had was lashed to the ground by that visit. It was cold as ice with me, and full of racial bitterness, referring again and again to the murders of English people at Amritsar, but resenting it when I spoke of the intolerable wrongs from which Indians had suffered. I cannot tell you how miserable it all was. I could not bear the way he spoke and wished the interview was over. I cannot explain to you all in a letter, but this will be enough to show you how disappointed I was. I had begun ardently to hope that a change of spirit had come and that all this horror of evil and darkness might be lifted away. But there was nothing whatever in Viceroy's words and manner to encourage that hope. Sir Sankaran Nair himself feels that this is the truth, and the whole bent of his mind is towards reaction.

At the very beginning of the interview he gave me permission to proceed to Lahore. I do not know if I told you that the six leading Indian Editors had asked me to go as their representative—in order to relieve public anxiety. They had telegraphed to the Punjab Government and to the Viceroy. The Viceroy said 'yes'—I could go, and so I started at once and was looking forward eagerly to being able to see and help Kalinath Roy and others. I had one of those very broken nights in the train—changing train at 1 a.m.—I had to go so far as Amritsar, when suddenly someone came to carriage and said, "Are you Mr. C.F.A.?" He then told me that he had been commissioned to arrest me. I was taken under a military guard as a prisoner and I was told that under martial law—(War now being declared)—I was arrested and must regard myself as a prisoner. I don't want to go into the wretched van of the dog that followed. At last, late in the afternoon, the Commissioner came and first he cross-examined me and then decided that he could send me back by the next train to Delhi. So this is what he did. I told him that the Viceroy had actually given me permission but he referred to his own orders of arrest and said that the only thing he could do was to see that I was deported from the Punjab Martial area; the state of war necessitated my removal etc. etc. The irony of it was, that this man was at my own college with me—and now we met under these changed circumstances—I, his prisoner, and he, my judge. I thought over a good deal during the day whether there would be any useful purpose served at all by courting further imprisonment, but I could see none at all. A war was going on and in war time things are different from peace times. I thought it out, but that seemed unanswerable and on thinking it over since with a clear mind it still seems certain to me that it was not a time to offer that form of resistance. Everyone I have spoken to about it thinks the same, but I cannot tell you how long and painfully I thought it over.

I find now in the papers that there is a final military order against my entering the martial area. I am not appealing to the Viceroy, (who had actually given his consent to my going) for I do not feel (after that last interview in which he took such a racial attitude) that I can take anything from his hands. It was so unmistakably clear, and I feel that I can never go near to him again while that attitude lasts. I blame myself for having gone this last time; but the issues were so very great and grave and I felt very deeply moved to go by the earnest requests both of Hakim Sahib and Swamiji. But I can see more and more that the cleavage is too great and that self-respect will now make imperative to remain aloof. I had my duty as an Englishman to make this last effort—I think that was needed—but now I have had my lesson.

I wish, I could tell you how night and day and day and night you have been in my thoughts all this time and that thought of you has been guiding me and telling me what to do and what not to do at each step. I do trust you will feel I did what was right. I go to Mr. Gandhi now in Bombay, as for the present, at least, the Punjab is a banned area to me.

With my very dearest love,

Charlie.

It is said of Aristotle that his every literate contemporary had to either accept or reject him. Same may be said of Mahatma Gandhi. None could afford to ignore the Mahatma, least of all C. F. Andrews, who was close associate of the Mahatma. And here are his views about the Mahatma, which he expressed to the poet who was his friend, philosopher and guide.

As at Delhi, May 17, 1919.

My dearest Gurudev,

I have had a very deeply interesting day here at Ahmedabad with Mr. Gandhi and we have been talking over the great things together most of the day. I have been more than ever struck by this time with his grasp of the practical issues and his fearless moral judgements. He seems unable even to think of the conventional moral compromises which most people accept as a matter of daily course. At times it almost takes one's breath away to follow him. He is like a guide leading gaily along the edge of some tremendous precipice which is so familiar as to be overtried by the guide as he leaps along.

I do so wish that you could have been having this conversation with him instead of myself. He is much after and more mentally alert than I am, and his experience of life has been so much more adventurous. I felt very often that you could have checked him and pulled him up at some great moral point where cross roads meet, but my own difficulty was to be quiet enough to see the eccentricity of his new position and not merely to give the dull conventional objective.

I think that he felt what I said about the 'recruiting' being a direct perversion of himself and his own ultimate principles. He said, "I think I am made up of two personalities in one, my real ultimate self and one which is the embodiment of my own country, and it was that second self which saw so clearly last year what would be the one thing then needed. I said to the people, 'If you can see with me and use only Satyagraha then do enlist, but come with me and fight with my weapons. But if you cannot see with me in this, then fight with physical weapons but the one thing you must not do is to sit still with your arms folded while the whole world is in flames!'" This was something like his argument, but it was a clear admission (as it seemed to me) that he had been inconsistent and, under a great temptation, had pleaded a course that was a violent contradiction to his own.

In another letter, very subtly and politely, C. F. Andrews points out the difference between two great leaders, i.e., Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. His critical assessment of these two eminent personalities can offer a clue to the interpretation of their attitude towards national issues. The letter reads thus:—

[...] October 1919, 7 Ferozepur Road, Lahore.

My dearest friend.

There has come, there was bound to come, here a conflict of opposite temperaments and ideals. Pt. Malaviya has been so weak, but he has strength of his own which one only realises through working with him. His strength is in his genuine tenderness and sympathy with suffering people. His coming has brought the first ray of light out of the utter darkness, and he is loved here, in spite of all his weaknesses. Mr. Gandhi has come like another avalanche—not the O'Dwyer avalanche this time of brute force—but the avalanche of moral force if I may so use the word. I am not sure that the people are prepared for it quite, or understand it. He is again threatening hartal—and the people say "Haven't we had enough? Are you going to bring it all over again?"

I think I have sketched the difference in black and white, without putting in the shades or tints so as to make it a complete picture. You will understand my own difficulty. I stand between. I am with Mr. Gandhi because of his glorious moral fervour and prophetic instinct and strength; but I have the critical faculty too strong in me to be with him altogether and I can see, with

very true sympathy what a healing work Pt. Malaviya has done—just because he is not a fiery prophet. But I can also see that his soothing, sympathising spirit may only lead to further weakness, where demoralisation has already gone so deep.

C.F. Andrews, basically a religious man, was known for his religious tolerance. The Khilafat Movement which was a politico-religious force was not to escape his attention. In the following letter we get a glimpse of his view about the Movement:

August 3, 1920, Shantiniketan.

My dearest Gurudev,

The death of Mr. Tilak came on the very day that Mr. Gandhi started non-cooperation. It was a very great blow and it came very suddenly. It has made these days very solemn days. Everyone is feeling as if we are on the brink of great happenings. Mr. Gandhi's manifesto has been absolutely fearless and he has thrown down the challenge. I enclose his own declaration, which should be very carefully read. Will you show it to Willie Pearson? It is difficult not to be completely carried away by the boldness and heroic courage of the Man; at the same time I cannot help asking—Is his own cause, the Khilafat Cause as put forward by M. Ali—absolutely fair and just? Are these, his followers who so flatly condemn this Government as in the last degree unjust, in their relation to Turkey, just in their relation to the Untouchables? This is surely to be weighed in balance. And again is the basis of Hindu—Muselman unity sound or unsound, political or spiritual? Here again one has to pause. And even though, with all my heart, I worship the courage of the invincible spirit which has thrown down the challenge to insolent might in high places. I am not able to see with him all the way.... The work that Mr. Gandhi and his politicians are doing today—the whole political outlook with its popular clamour and excitement,—is almost entirely destructive. And without the patient solid ground—work of building up, from the very foundation, the structure of the future, things will go back again into ruin.

Immediately after a few days he again reflected upon the Khilafat Movement:

August 9, 1920, Bolpur.

My dearest Gurudev,

.... The truth is that the Khilafat appeals to the very worst side of Islam—that religious arrogance—which is every whit as bad as racial arrogance. It has made Muslims demand the buttressing up of the Turkish Empire, in its entirety including the subjection of Syrians and Arabs and Armenians, and this gain is a tyranny. I have spoken out stronger than anyone else in India against the Allied Powers, last year on the German Treaty and this year on the Turkish Treaty. But I have spoken equally strongly against the religious tyranny which the Turkish Khilafat implies, if it is to force other peoples into subjection in order to uphold the Khalifa's temporal power. Mr. Gandhi temporises about this issue; and with me their can be no temporising at all on such an obvious matter of justice.

India's demand for self-government had created a lot of controversy and confusion in those days. The British Government looked at it from their typical 'Empire cult', while the Indians were divided on its connotation and its feasibility. While reflecting upon the issue, C. F. Andrews wrote thus:

September 22, 1920, Bolpur,

My dearest Gurudev,

I have understood more and more that this Empire cult is most deadly in character both for India and for England. I have at last written quite clearly about it and claimed for India an 'independence from British domination not less than that of Egypt.' This has raised something of a storm, but I am convinced that it is time and needs saying quite fearlessly without any equivocation. I enclose a copy of 'The Servant' which published it though somewhat timidly in a corner. The Indian Daily News published it quite boldly. The Amrit Bazar Patrika and Bengalee both were afraid and shirked it. Tomorrow no doubt they will come out with it, after consulting their lawyers and advisers.

What I feel is this that this phrase, 'Within the Empire' 'Self Government within the Empire' etc. etc. which is derived into years like a Mantram has the taint of slavery about it. We can never be really free in spirit till we have faced the ultimate question of true independence.

I felt strongly that I could not actively join in Mr. Gandhi's Khilafat Movement as such, for it demanded the continuance of the Ottoman Empire as it stood before the War, to me, a preposterous demand, as it would involve the continued domination of the Turk over subject races such as Arabs, the Syrians and the Armenians, whom the Turk had grossly maltreated. Also, I am out against 'Empire' altogether, and to agree to Khilafat would surely cut the ground under the Indian demand for independence or Swaraj. But while I could not join and did not wish to join Mr. Gandhi's political party or take part in Indian party politics, I felt that it was impossible to remain silent when feelings were so deeply stirred. And if I were to speak out at all I could not say anything less than what I have put down.

The last sentence refers to an act of injustice on the part of the South African Government for which I had been partly responsible. There was the question of repatriation to India of the miserable Tamil coolies who wished to return and I weakly agreed to their being offered a passage on forfeiture of domicile if they cared to take it. But immediately the S. A. Government adopted this not for the depressed and sweated Indian coolies only, but in order to get as many Indians as possible out of the country, bringing all kinds of pressures to bear on them. I ought never to have allowed them the loophole. I trusted them too far and did not see how mean they could be. It is meannesses like these which make such phrases as 'equal partnership within the Empire' such hypocrisy.

For many years, as you know, I have felt this and wished for complete independence. Now Egypt has come and opened the way and the opportunity should not be let slip. But the majority of the Indian leaders are still hugging their chains.

On 19 September 1920, C. F. Andrews declared that 'independence' was the only way left for India to regain the sense of 'self-respect' (letter to the Editor, *Daily News*, 19 September 1920). In one of his letters addressed to the Poet, he thus explains his statement:

September 28, 1920, Calcutta.

My dearest Gurudev,

I feel that my own declared statements claiming independence and not merely a paternal kind of self-government under the British aegis was in no sense an act of passion. It had been borne upon me a thousand times over, by what I have seen and felt during the last ten years. One must be 'foreign'

to England and we are becoming more 'foreign' every day. We are nothing like so 'foreign' to France or Holland or Italy or Sweden. I know well what it would mean when I made it and I made it with much deliberation. It has cut me off for the time being from the remainder of my English friends out here, but it has made my own position quite unmistakably clear. I do not think that it will be taken up at present. It is in a sense before the time. But it is so helpless to have the aim wrong and I am convinced that it will soon become evident to Englishmen themselves that India cannot remain much longer within the Empire—any more than Egypt or Ireland. Whether the claim can be made good now or not, is doubtful. But I felt, that it would be absolutely criminal, at such a time—when Egypt has already gained a very real measure of independence and Ireland is on the point of gaining it—that India should keep silent about her future. At least, as one Englishman, I wished to say with all my heart that independence along would bring recovery of respect.

During the nationalist movement, jail had become the second home for Indian leaders. The frequent imprisonment certainly used to cause great troubles in the private life of a leader. India's most beloved leader Jawaharlal Nehru was in the Naini Jail in 1934, when his wife was ailing. Imperial masters could hardly be expected to have humanitarian considerations unless they were compelled. The following letter is important not only for the biographical studies on Rabindra Nath Tagore, C. F. Andrews and Jawaharlal Nehru, but also it certainly deserves attention from the historians of India at large.

September 30, 1934, Wardha.

My dearest Gurudev,

Jawaharlal saw me in Naini Jail, and it was very great joy to him. Today Khurshed Babu has come with the news that she is in the terrible isolation in her own home with no relative near to whom everything can be entrusted. The husband's presence with her is absolutely essential if she is to live at all, and this casual permission is not sufficient. Could you write to Sir Malcolm Hailey something like the letter I enclose and send a telegram such as this—

'Excellency Governor Nainital. Earnestly plead in cause of humanity Jawaharlal Nehru's unconditional release to be with his wife in her extreme illness, letter follows.

R. T.

Everything points to the illness ending fatally and the reaction in the country will be terrible if the end comes while Jawaharlal is in Jail.

With dearest love,

Charlie.

Thus, after having a glimpse of C. F. Andrews' views about the events and the persons, indulgence can be craved with justification, for a letter in which he speaks about himself. The letter is a very brilliant exposition of his love for Santiniketan:

February 15, 1920, Durban.

My dearest Gurudev,

I have entered my fiftieth year and surely the time has come for some rest after all this journeying to and fro over the Earth. Body and spirit alike are tired, and each day the tired feeling seems to increase. It seems to me that

I am giving way weakly to the besetting evil of the age—that of rush and hurry and haste—as though life's problems were to be settled in a whirlwind. You have chosen the better part, that is why your own life has been so fruitful.

Sometimes I feel that I have never had any except second and third rate powers; and if that is so, perhaps this squandering does not matter, one had just to give away what one had with both hands. But at other times, I feel certain that, if only I had given time to quiet and peace and prayer and meditation, I might have done sometime that would have been effective. The truth is, that the fever of activity had taken possession of me from my very boyhood—in overfeverish English land of work without play; and though, in you, I have seen higher ideal and the greater worth—the work which one can go on doing, as the 'Isa Upanishada' says 'for a hundred years',—the old story drag of the past years was against me and the tale of the new feverish life which has captured India itself was too pressing, and I have given way

The work I was called to do has been done, the new stage of my life has been entered, the Vanaprastha stage, in which I can give myself to that greater and higher work in the Ashram itself. That must be now my life, and my true life's work. I can do no other. And if God spares my life through all these journeys and trials, and brings me safely back to you, there shall be no more wandering after this and no more shocks in future.

These are but a selected few letters of C. F. Andrews. There are many more which throw light upon several events and personalities from a different angle, but which could not be included within the short permissible space. The historical importance of these letters is that they represent the view-point neither of an Indian politician nor of a British official but that of the most sincere and saintly friend India ever had. They as much shed light on the making of Modern India, as reflect his warm, versatile personality.

उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय अभिलेखागार, लखनऊ, का नवीन भवन

काशी प्रसाद श्रीवास्तव

जनवरी, 1962 में उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय अभिलेखागार, के लिये भवननिर्माण हेतु 7748.25 वर्ग मीटर भूमि महानगर, लखनऊ में 1,05,262.50 रुपये में क्रय की गई। यह भूमि उंचे स्तर पर स्थित है, जहां पर बाढ़ का पानी नहीं पहुंच सकता है। इस भवन का नक्शा देश के प्रमुख राजकीय अभिलेखागारों, राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार, दिल्ली, एवं इंग्लैंड, संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका, कनाडा, स्वीडन, फ्रान्स, इटली आदि के प्रमुख अभिलेखागारों को देखने के पश्चात् बनाया गया है। इस भवन में अभिलेखा संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सारी सुविधाओं की सम्पूर्ति की गई है।

इस समय केवल 1863.23 वर्ग मीटर पर दो मंजिला भवन का निर्माण किया गया है। शेष भूमि भविष्य में आवश्यकतानुसार भवन के विस्तार हेतु रिक्त रखी गई है। इस भवन के निर्माण हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश शासन ने 11,62,200.00 रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की थी। इस धनराशि से जो भवन निर्माण हुआ है उसमें कुल 29 कमरे हैं तथा 4 बड़े अभिलेख कक्ष हैं। यह भवन दो भागों में विभाजित है:—एक प्रशासकीय कक्ष तथा दूसरा अभिलेख कक्ष। इसमें दो प्रवेश द्वार हैं। एक शासकीय द्वार, जिससे केवल कर्मचारी, शोधकर्ता तथा दर्शकगण ही प्रवेश पाते हैं तथा दूसरा अभिलेख द्वार, जिससे केवल अभिलेखों का ही बाहर से आना जाना होता है। प्रशासकीय कक्ष से अभिलेख कक्ष बिल्कुल अलग है; केवल एक बरामदा द्वारा ही दोनों सम्बन्धित हैं।

प्रशासकीय कक्ष के नीचे की मंजिल में तकनीकी सम्बन्धी सभी उपकरणों को स्थापित किया गया है। बाहर से जो अभिलेख इस कार्यालय में स्थायी संरक्षण हेतु आते हैं वे अभिलेख द्वार से भीतर एक ढंके हुए प्लैटफार्म पर ट्रक से उतारे जाते हैं। इसके पश्चात् वे निरीक्षण कक्ष में भेजे जाते हैं जहां पर उनका स्थानान्तरण सूची परीक्षण किया जाता है फिर उनको फ्यूमीगेशन कक्ष में भेजा जाता है। जहां एअर टाईट फ्यूमीगेशन चैम्बर में उनका थाइमल एवं पैरा-डाईक्लोरो-बेन्जीन जैसे रासायनिक पदार्थों के द्वारा उनके अन्दर निहित कीटाणुओं को नष्ट करने हेतु वाष्पीकरण किया जाता है। इसके पश्चात् अभिलेखों को अभिलेख प्राप्ति पंजिका कक्ष में भेजा जाता है। उनको प्राप्ति पंजिका (Accession Register) में प्रवेश करने के पश्चात् अभिलेख कक्ष में स्थायी संरक्षण हेतु भेज दिया जाता है।

तकनीकी सेवा की दूसरी शाखा में अभिलेखों का मरम्मत कक्ष है। जहां अभिलेखों की विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक रीतियों से मरम्मत एवं जिल्दसाजी की जाती है। इस कक्ष में आवश्यक मशीनों एवं उपकरणों को स्थापित किया गया है, जैसे कटिंग मशीन, बोर्ड कटर, हार्ड प्रेस, कार्नेर एवं राउंडिंग मशीन, लेटरिंग उपकरण, स्टीचिंग मशीन, मरम्मत टेबुल, आदि। इसी कक्ष में अमरीका से अभिलेखों की मरम्मत के लिये आयात की हुई लामिनेशन मशीन भी स्थापित है जिसके लिये विशेष प्रकार के आवश्यक उपकरणों का प्रबन्ध किया गया है।

तकनीकी सेवा के तीसरे कक्ष में फोटोग्राफी सम्बन्धी सेवाओं की स्थापना की गई है जिसमें माइक्रोफिल्म मशीन, डाक्यूमेंट प्रिन्टर, प्रोजेक्टर, फिल्म ड्राई मशीन, आदि रखे गये हैं। इसी कक्ष में अभिलेखों के वैज्ञानिक संरक्षण सम्बन्धी शोध के लिये एक प्रयोगशाला की भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

इसी शाखा में मुख्य प्रवेश द्वार के समीप ही एक प्रदर्शनी भवन भी है जिसमें अभिलेखों की प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन होता रहता है।

प्रशासकीय कक्ष की दूसरी मंजिल में एक शोध कक्ष है जिसमें 20 शोधकर्ता आसानी से बैठकर शोध कार्य कर सकते हैं। इसी से मिला हुआ एक छोटा सा अंधेरा कमरा है जिसमें माइक्रोफिल्म तथा धूमिल अभिलेखों को पढ़ने के लिये रीडर तथा अल्ट्रावायलेट लैम्प की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। इसी कमरे से मिला हुआ एक दूसरा कमरा है जिसमें शोध कक्ष में जाने से पूर्व तथा वहां से लौटने के पश्चात् अभिलेखों का परीक्षण करके उन्हें अभिलेख कक्ष में भेजा जाता है।

शोध कक्ष के समीप ही एक पुस्तकालय है जिसमें अभिलेख एवं ऐतिहासिक शोध सम्बन्धी सन्दर्भ पुस्तकें शोध कर्ताओं के लिये उपलब्ध रहती हैं। इसी के पास में एक समिति कक्ष भी है जहां पर समय समय पर समिति की बैठकें हुआ करती हैं।

इन कक्षों के अतिरिक्त कार्यालय कर्मचारियों के बैठने के लिये तथा शोध छात्रों के विश्राम के लिये भी कमरे हैं।

प्रशासकीय और अभिलेख कक्ष के बीच में दो प्रांगण हैं जिनसे शुद्ध वायु कर्मचारियों को मिलती रहती है।

अभिलेख कक्ष की नींव इतनी सुदृढ़ डाली गई है कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर 4 मंजिल तक निर्माण हो सकेगा। इस समय में केवल दो मंजिल ही अभिलेख कक्ष बना है। प्रत्येक अभिलेख कक्ष का आकार 20.93 × 13.95 मीटर है। अभिलेख कक्षों में गन्दी हवा निकालने के लिये आवश्यकतानुसार समान दूरी पर एक्जस्ट फैन लगे हुये हैं तथा शुद्ध वायु एवं प्रकाश के लिये छोटे-छोटे वैंटीलैटर्स भी लगे हैं।

बिजली की व्यवस्था कन्ड्यूट पाइप में की गई है, जो दीवारों के अन्दर है। अभिलेख कक्ष की बिजली प्रशासकीय कक्ष से बिल्कुल अलग है। इसका मुख्य स्वीच बाहर है और बाहर से ही अभिलेख कक्ष की बिजली का नियंत्रण होता रहता है। अभिलेख कक्ष में फ्लोरोसेन्ट लैम्प 2 × 2 मीटर की दूरी पर चारों तरफ लगे हैं। जिससे आवश्यक प्रकाश मिलता रहता है। अभिलेख कक्ष की बीथिकाओं में बिजली का ऐसा प्रबन्ध है कि जिस बीथिका में कर्मचारी अभिलेख निकालने जाते हैं, बिजली केवल उसी बीथिका में जलाई जाती है।

पूरे भवन में आधुनिक प्रकार के अग्निशामक यन्त्र लगाये गये हैं जो अभिलेख कक्ष के चारों तरफ निर्दिष्ट स्थानों पर स्थापित हैं। इन में कार्बनडाईआक्साइड गैस का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है।

आपत्तिकाल में प्रयोग के लिये अभिलेख कक्ष में ऐसे स्थान पर दरवाजे लगाये गये हैं, जिन के द्वारा अभिलेख बड़ी सुगमता से बाहर निकाले जा सकते हैं।

इस भवन में आधुनिक प्रकार के डिक्शन रैक्स लगाये गये हैं। ये रैक्स बहुत ही मजबूत हैं तथा आसानी से घटाये-बढ़ाये, खोले और हटाये जा सकते हैं।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इस भवन को अभिलेख सम्बन्धी अन्य आवश्यक उपकरणों एवं सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

उत्तर प्रदेश राजकीय अभिलेखागार के नवीन भवन में करीब-करीब सभी प्रकार के अभिलेख संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का प्राविधान है। यह भवन बाढ़ सीमा से काफी सुरक्षित स्थान पर है, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र तथा फौजी छावनियों से दूर है तथा भविष्य में भवन के विस्तार के लिये काफी भूमि भी उपलब्ध है। यह एक खुले मैदान में स्थित है। फिर भी इस भवन में कुछ कमियाँ रह गई हैं, जैसे यह भवन अभी तक वातानुकूलित नहीं बनाया जा सका, अभिलेख कक्ष में जो वेंटिलेटर्स लगे हुये हैं उनमें सेप्टी स्लासेस लगाने चाहिये थे जिससे बाहर का कोई व्यक्ति भीतर रखी हुई वस्तुओं को न देख सके तथा भवन के पास ही कम से कम 10,000 लीटर पानी रखने का रिजर्वायर भी होना चाहिये, जिससे नल का प्रेशर कम होने पर संकटकालीन स्थिति में प्रयोग में लाया जा सके। इसके बनने के लिये शासन को लिखा जा चुका है और यह शासन के विचाराधीन है।

उत्तर मुगलकाल में 'नज़र' की समस्या

कैलाश बिहारी

नज़र उर्दू का बहुत ही प्रचलित शब्द है। इस शब्द का प्रयोग अनेक अर्थों में होता है। वास्तव में नज़र अपने आप में बड़ा ही अर्थ रखती। विभिन्न लोग नज़र शब्द का प्रयोग विभिन्न अर्थों में करते हैं। किसी कवि या लेखक की नज़र जो भी हो परन्तु साधारण मनुष्य तो उसे केवल वही समझता है जिससे वह देखता है। अदालत की चारदीवारी में यहीं नज़र नज़राने से नाता जोड़ लेती है। भावावेश के प्रवाह में किसी साहित्यकार की नज़र जब नज़र से टकराने लगती है तो दिल की धड़कन का आभास होता है।

परन्तु प्रस्तुत लेख की नज़र इन सभी नज़रों से अलग बीते हुए युग की एक ऐसी प्रथा की याद दिलाती है जिसका भारतीय इतिहास में काफी महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। वैसे तो नज़र की प्रथा हर युग में किसी न किसी रूप में विद्यमान थी परन्तु इस लेख में उत्तर मुगल काल में इस प्रथा के उतार-चढ़ाव का विवेचन करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है।

मध्ययुग में मुगल शासकों को प्रायः नज़र दी जाने की परम्परा प्रचलित थी मुगल बादशाहों को उनकी शान-शौकत के अनुरूप नज़र पेश की जाती थी जिसे वे अपने सम्मान और उच्चता का प्रतीक समझते थे। वास्तव में नज़र प्रथा के दो पहलू थे एक राजनैतिक और दूसरा आर्थिक। अंग्रेज इस प्रथा को मात्र राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से देखते थे परन्तु मुगल बादशाह इस प्रथा को दोनों ही दृष्टिकोणों से देखते थे। वास्तव में मुगल बादशाहों के लिए यह प्रथा दोनों ही दृष्टिकोणों से महत्वपूर्ण थी क्योंकि एक ओर तो यह प्रथा शक्ति की परिचायक थी और दूसरी ओर इस प्रथा से मुगल बादशाहों को आर्थिक लाभ होता था। प्रत्येक वरिष्ठ अंग्रेज कर्मचारी अपने अपने पद के अनुसार विभिन्न अवसरों पर बादशाह को नज़र पेश करते थे। उदाहरण के लिए 1828 में ब्रिटिश रेजिडेंट ने मुगल बादशाह को ईद के त्योहार के अवसर पर 129 स्वर्ण मुद्रायें, राजकुमार मिर्जा के स्वस्थ होने पर 5 स्वर्ण मुद्राएं, बादशाह के जन्मदिन पर 5 स्वर्ण मुद्राएं और राजगद्दी प्राप्त होने के वार्षिकोत्सव पर 152 स्वर्ण मुद्रायें दी थी (1)। इसके अतिरिक्त रेजिडेंट अन्य अवसरों पर भी स्वर्ण मुद्राएं देते थे। 24 फरवरी 1827 को गवर्नर जनरल ने बादशाह को निम्नलिखित चीजें नज़र के रूप में भेंट की थीं :-

	रुपयें
(1) मोती का हीर हीरे के लाकेट के साथ	15,000
(2) सरपंच कलगी के साथ	15,000

(1) फारेन पोलिटिकल कन्सलटेसन—30 अक्टूबर 1829 सं० 2-3

(3) जिगालो	5,000
(4) मुगदण्ड का जोड़ा	1,000
(5) मोती का तुरा	3,200
(6) सोने की अंगूठी	5,000
(7) हीरे की अंगूठी	5,000
(8) 12 जोड़े शाल	5,900
(9) 12 रुमाल	1,200
(10) 6 जमवार	1,200
(11) 6 रजाई	1,200
(12) 2 पलंग	350
(13) 16 कमखवाब	1,600
(14) 6 बनारसी दुपट्टा	300
(15) 4 मराठा दुपट्टा	400
(16) 10 मुहमदी	160
(17) 8 जामदानी	80
(18) 6 मलमल के टुकड़े	90
(19) 2 सोने के काम किये बर्तन	100
(20) 5 गुलबदन	40
(21) 4 मराठा तुरबन्द	120
(22) 1 हाथी हवदे और गद्दे के साथ	8,650
(23) 1 हाथी—चांदी के जरी के काम किया हुआ झोल के साथ	4,500
(24) 6 घोड़े—कीमती, साज के साथ	3,600 (2)

82,690

इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि बादशाह को नज़र के रूप में काफ़ी स्वर्ण मुद्राएं प्राप्त होती थीं। लगभग सभी अधिकारियों के नज़र को मिलाकर 100,000⁽⁸⁾ रुपये की वार्षिक आय होती थी। यद्यपि यह राशि मुगल बादशाहों के लिए कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं रखती थी जबतक आन्तरिक प्रशासन और राजस्व उनके हाथ में था परन्तु जैसे जैसे उनकी शक्ति क्षीण होती गई वैसे वैसे इस प्रथा के आर्थिक पहलू का उनको कुछ ज्यादा ही बोध होने लगा। अन्त में जब मुगल बादशाह पेंशन भोगी हो गये तो नज़र प्रथा के आर्थिक पक्ष को तो पारावार ही नहीं रहा। मुगल बादशाह ने इस प्रथा को केवल आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में अपनाया और अंग्रेजों से लगातार इसी पक्ष पर जोर देकर इस प्रथा को कायम रखने के लिए अनुरोध करते रहे।

(2) फारेन पोलिटिकल कन्सलटेशन—23 मार्च 1827 सं० 12

(3) फारेन पोलिटिकल कन्सलटेशन, 15 दिसम्बर 1849 सं० 18-20

नज़र प्रथा के आर्थिक पक्ष पर विचार करने के बाद इसके राजनैतिक पक्ष पर विचार करना आवश्यक हो जाता है। वास्तव में राजनैतिक पक्ष का विश्लेषण करने से पहले इस प्रथा की उत्पत्ति पर प्रकाश डालना आवश्यक है। क्योंकि राजनैतिक पक्ष की जड़ इसकी उत्पत्ति में निहित है।

मुगल काल में नज़र प्रथा का सूत्रपात बादशाह अकबर के समय से प्रारम्भ हुआ और तब से मध्य युगीन नज़र का अपना ऐतिहासिक अस्तित्व स्थापित हो गया। 1600 ई० में ग्रेट ब्रिटेन की महारानी एलिजाबेथ ने सम्राट अकबर के दरबार में अपना दूत भेजा था⁽⁴⁾। उसने बादशाह को विधिवत नज़र पेश की। वास्तव में महारानी के दूत द्वारा पेश की गई नज़र ने तो भावी भारत के भविष्य की आधार-शिला रख दी जिस पर बाद में अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य रूपी भवन का निर्माण सम्भव हो सका। बादशाह अकबर ने प्रसन्न होकर अंग्रेजों को भारत में व्यापार करने की अनुमति दे दी। शनैः शनैः अंग्रेज अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करते रहे और अन्त में वे इतने शक्तिशाली हो गये कि भारत पर करीब 150 वर्षों तक राज्य किया।

जब तक मुगल शासक वैभव और शक्ति से सम्पन्न रहे नज़र की प्रथा बरकरार रही और वे इसे अंग्रेजों से अपनी श्रेष्ठता का मापदण्ड मानते रहे। लेकिन जैसे जैसे वैभवशाली मुगल साम्राज्य रूपी इस भवन की दीवारें ढहने लगी वैसे वैसे अंग्रेजी नज़र में अन्तर आने लगा। जब तक मुगल बादशाह की स्थिति में स्थायित्व था तब तक अंग्रेजों ने इस प्रथा का तन-मन-धन से पालन किया और हर विशिष्ट अवसरों पर नज़र प्रदान करते रहे और बादशाह का आशीर्वाद लेते रहे। 1805 में अंग्रेजों ने सात मुख्य त्योहारों पर मुगल बादशाह को नज़र पेश किया था⁽⁵⁾। 1805 तक नियमित रूप से मुगल बादशाहों को नज़र मिलती रही और उन्हें कोई शिकायत नहीं थी। परन्तु जब अंग्रेजों के मस्तिष्क में राज्य स्थापना की बात आई तो वह इस प्रथा का विरोध करने लगे। जो भी उतार-चढ़ाव आया वह इसी के बाद प्रारम्भ होता है।

इस प्रथा को अपनाने अथवा पालन करने के लिए किसी प्रकार का कोई कानूनी अंकुश नहीं था किन्तु भारतीय समाज में रीति रिवाजों को काफ़ी मान्यता दी जाती थी अतः नज़र की प्रथा भी एक परम्परा बन गई थी और जिसकी उपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती थी। इसे न मानने का अर्थ था सामाजिक परम्परा और नियमों का उल्लंघन।

जैसा कि प्रकृति का नियम है कि समय के अनुसार हर चीज बदलती है इसी नियम के अनुसार अंग्रेजों का भी दृष्टिकोण बदलता रहा। लार्ड हेस्टिंग्स के समय तक अंग्रेजों के पैर काफ़ी जम गये थे क्योंकि लार्ड वेलज़ली ने अपने सहायक संधि के महामंत्र से अनेक भारतीय शासकों को अपने अन्तर्गत कर लिया था। लार्ड हेस्टिंग्स भी अपनी कुछ विजयों से मदान्ध हो गया था और सर्वप्रथम उसी ने नज़र की प्रथा को जड़ से नष्ट करने का प्रस्ताव रखा था। उसके विचार से यह प्रथा एक दिखावे

(4) फारेन पोलिटिकल कन्सलटेशन 29 अक्टूबर 1852 सं० 187 भाग ए।

(5) फारेन पोलिटिकल कन्सलटेशन 29 अक्टूबर 1852 सं० 195-196, भाग ए।

का काम है और इसको समाप्त कर देना चाहिए⁽⁶⁾। परन्तु मुगल बादशाहों का भाग्य ठीक था अतः संचालक मण्डल ने इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया। दूसरी तरफ मुगल बादशाह इस प्रथा को बनाये रखने के लिए जी तोड़ परिश्रम करते रहे। उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में संचालक मण्डल को भी कई बार लिखा। 1827 में संचालक मण्डल ने नज़र प्रथा को यथावत बनाये रखने के लिए भारत के गवर्नर जनरल को लिखा था⁽⁷⁾। परन्तु गवर्नर जनरल इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए कटिबद्ध थे अतः उनके मुख्य सचिव ने संचालक मण्डल को परामर्श दिया कि गवर्नर जनरल को नज़र नहीं देना चाहिए अपितु इस राशि को बादशाह की पेन्शन में शामिल कर देना चाहिए⁽⁸⁾। इस परामर्श से साफ तौर पर एक बात जाहिर हो जाती है कि उन्हें नज़र पर होने वाले व्यय पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं थी। यदि कोई आपत्ति थी तो नज़र प्रथा पर थी क्योंकि यह प्रथा शक्ति और श्रेष्ठता की प्रतीक मानी जाती थी।

मुगल बादशाहों को अंग्रेजों की इस नीति से भारी आघात पहुंचा और लड़खड़ाती बादशाहत की लाज रखने के लिए ब्रिटिश सत्ता के आगे गिड़गिड़ाये परन्तु वातावरण ऐसा रूप धारण कर चुका था कि गवर्नर जनरल तो इस प्रथा के विरुद्ध थे हीन और उनके साथ साथ अब रेजीडेण्टस भी उनके विचारों का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करने लगे।

जिस प्रकार प्रत्येक गवर्नर जनरल का दृष्टिकोण नज़र के सम्बन्ध में अलग अलग था और करीब करीब हर नये गवर्नर जनरल के आने पर इस प्रथा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ वाद-विवाद होता रहा। उसी प्रकार रेजीडेण्ट के बदलने पर भी इस प्रथा पर लगातार आघात होता रहा। वैसे आक्टरलोनी और मेटकाफ जैसे मुलझे हुए रेजीडेण्टो ने तो इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत ध्यान नहीं दिया वरन् मेटकाफ तो इस प्रथा को बनाये रखना चाहता था⁽⁹⁾। परन्तु कोलब्रुक और हाकिन्स इसके पक्ष में नहीं थे। हाकिन्स तो इसे जड़ से ही खत्म करने के पक्ष में था। उसने घोषणा कर दी कि यह परम्परा बेकार है और इसे समाप्त ही कर देना चाहिये। लार्ड एम्हर्स्ट हाकिन्स के विचारों से काफ़ी प्रभावित था और 1827 में उसने मुगल बादशाह को नज़र नहीं पेश किया⁽¹⁰⁾। और इस राशि को सिविल विभाग में हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया था⁽¹¹⁾। परन्तु गवर्नर जनरल के अन्य अधिकारियों ने नज़र पेश किया था। बादशाह ने इस व्यवस्था से दुखी होकर अनेक बार ब्रिटिश सरकार को इसी संदर्भ में याचिका भेजी परन्तु उसे अपने कार्य में अधिक समफलता नहीं मिली। यद्यपि संचालक मण्डल बादशाह से हमदर्दी रखते थे तथापि वह बादशाह को बहुत दिनों तक नहीं मदद कर सके और गवर्नर जनरलों के इच्छा की आगे उन्हें भी झुकना पड़ा।

(6) हेस्टिंग्स प्राइवेट जनरल, भाग 1, पृ० 78।

(7) पोलिटिकल लेटर फ्रॉम कोर्ट आफ डायरेक्टर्स, 12 दिसम्बर 1827।

(8) फारेन पोलिटिकल कन्सलटेशन, 1 फरवरी 1828, सं० 3।

(9) वेंटिंग्स पेपर्स।

(10) लेटर टु दि कोर्ट आफ डायरेक्टर्स, 3 जुलाई 1828।

(11) फारेन पोलिटिकल कन्सलटेशन, 27 फरवरी 1838, सं० 66, भाग ए।

इस प्रकार यह स्पष्ट होता है कि नज़र प्रथा प्रतिष्ठा का मापदण्ड बन चुकी थी और इसी कारण गवर्नर जनरल अपने हाथ से नज़र देना नहीं पसन्द करते थे। क्योंकि नज़र प्रथा पराधीनता की ओर इशारा करती थी।

लार्ड एलिंगवर्थ इस प्रथा के उन्मूलन के लिये कटिबद्ध था और उसने इस प्रथा को समाप्त ही कर दिया⁽¹²⁾। इसके पूर्व 1835 में नज़र की राशि को बिल में न शामिल करने पर बहुत ही जोरदार विरोध किया गया था⁽¹³⁾।

अन्त में लार्ड डलहौजी जब भारत आया तो परिस्थितियाँ बिल्कुल ही बदली हुई थीं। मुगल बादशाह केवल लाल किले के अन्दर के शासक थे। और उनके सभी अधिकार उससे छिन चुके थे। और उसकी शक्ति इतनी क्षीण हो गई थी कि उनका अस्तित्व नगण्य सा हो गया था। इसके साथ साथ लार्ड डलहौजी, एमरहर्स्ट और एलिजाबेथ की विचार धाराओं से काफ़ी प्रभावित था। अतः उसने नज़र देना तो दूर की बात थी मुगल बादशाह को ही पदच्युत करने का निर्णय किया और अन्त में मुगल बादशाह पदच्युत कर दिया गया।

ब्रिटिश सरकार के अनन्य भक्त मुगल बादशाह को भी एक दिन दाने-दाने के लिए मुंह ताकना पड़ा। अंग्रेजी नज़र का क्रोप भाजन बनने पर दिल्ली के आलीशान भव्य किले में वैभवशाली जीवन यापन करने वाले अन्तिम मुगल सम्राट बहादुरशाह जफ़र को जेल की सड़ी सी कोठरी में जीवन के आखिरी क्षण ब्रिताम्ने घर बाध्य होना पड़ा। अंग्रेजी नज़र का लम्बापित बादशाह अन्त में खुद अंग्रेजी नज़र का शिकार होकर अपनी गद्दी से भी हाथ धो बैठा।

(12) दिल्ली रेजीडेन्सी और ऐजेन्सी रिकार्ड—पृष्ठ 385।

(13) दिल्ली रेजीडेन्सी और ऐजेन्सी रिकार्ड—पृष्ठ 378।

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

JAGDISH CHANDRA SRIVASTAVA

THE articles abstracted below relate to archival science and archival practice and have been taken from the journals which were received in the National Archives of India Library during the year 1973. The arrangement is follows :

- (a) Archival History
- (b) Sources
- (c) Theory
- (d) Management : Control and Organisation
- (e) Personnel — Training and Education
- (f) Preservation
- (g) Conferences.

(a) Archival History

ELLIS, R. H.—Recollections of Sir Hilary Jenkinson, *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, Vol. 4, No. 4, October 1971, pp. 261-75. Being a presidential address to the Society of Archivists gives a highly personal view of his private and official relationship with the great British archivist and scholar, his longtime colleague and friend. Important milestones in Jenkinson's career are briefly related, with particular attention to his efforts to preserve and list Italian and German archives during and immediately after World War II.

LEE, C. E.—Persons, Places and Papers : The Joy of Being an Archivist. *American Archivist*, Vol. 36, No. 1, January 1973, pp. 5-14. Describes his entry into the profession and talks about the men whom he has met during the tenure of his service. The article has got a colour of biographical description mixed with the professional experiences. Says that it is a joy to know about the persons who have played a very important and useful role in moulding the course of history, about the places, exciting and beautiful, and the papers with the archivists. It is a greater joy to bring order out of chaos and intelligibility out of confusion as a good house-keeper. Working thus is to find a kind of meaning for oneself and that is the joy of being an archivist.

(b) Sources

———. A Survey of Archival Surveys: Report of Discussion at the Meeting of the British Records Association (Records Preservation Section). *Archives* (BRA), Vol. X, No. 45, April 1971, pp. 13-18.

A. W. Coats, of Nottingham University, reviews the progress of the "Guide to Archival Sources in the History of Economic Thought". R. McLeod, of the University of Sussex, describes his efforts in behalf of the Social Science Research Council to locate records from the mid-nineteenth century relating to British Science. The Survey of Sources for Australian history (a guide to mss. in the British Isles relating to the history of Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific) and the checklist of business archives are discussed respectively by M. Pamplin of Cambridge University Library and T. C. Ingram, Secretary of the Business Archives Council.

DUNTHORNE, H.—Libraries and Archives, History (J.H.A. London), Vol. 57 No. 190, June 1972, pp. 217-220. Describes the archive collection in the Netherlands. The Central repository is the Algemeen Rijksarchief at the Hague, but there is rijksarchief also in each of the eleven provinces and there are important municipalities collections and specialist archives. The best introduction about Dutch Archives in English is the article by H. Hardenberg, 'Archives in the Netherlands', *Acta Historiae Neerlandica*, iii (Leiden, 1968), 266-87, which traces the evolution of the present system and outlines the contents of the principal types of repository. Besides eleven important provincial archives there are libraries also. There are helpful rules to facilitate researchers and inventories available. Gives a list of Archives and Libraries at the end.

GRIMSTED, P. K.—Regional Archival Development in the USSR: Soviet Standard and National Documentary Legacies. *American Archivist*, Vol. 36, No. 1, January 1973; pp. 43-66. Surveys the comprehensive and most centralised system of USSR for the administration of archival materials, with established procedures for the management of records in all governmental agencies, with a regular system of State archives on all administrative—territorial levels, with huge expenditures for archival buildings, with strict guidelines for storage facilities and restoration and preservation techniques, and with standardised formats for internal organisation for arrangement and description of archival materials and for the publication of finding aids. However, also brings out the inefficiency and serious problems existing in many areas. Says that frequent archival reorganisations and changes of nomenclature, institutional transfers, and changes in arrangement and descriptive guidelines have left much confusion for researchers and administrations alike. Then describes the functioning of different Republic archives and their relation with regional archives and mss depositories. Says although centralisation and uniform state control are undoubtedly hallmarks of the Soviet archival system, vast quantities of documentation and manuscript resources still remain outside the State archival system. Yet praises the efforts being made by the State to bring the entire manuscript material under its direct control that can effectively preserve the nation's documentary legacy for posterity.

Says we have much to learn from the Soviets about archival administration. Is of the opinion that Soviet example can serve as an incentive to other countries. The article also carries an Appendix listing the Republic—Level Central State Archives.

KILFOL, J. F.—Bringing the Archives into the Classroom: the Federal Records Center as the Historian's Laboratory. *Prologue*, Summer 1973, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 102-103. Is of the opinion that the most effective and stimulating approach to the study of history is that which allows the student to write it himself. Additional incentive is provided if the student is allowed to see the original records, handle it and use it for specified projects assigned or chosen by himself. Encouraged by experiments of such projects a new course "Research Methods and Field Study" has been added to the history curriculum. The course seeks to develop critical and bibliographical skills for historical research and provide guided observation and analysis of manuscript collections and specialised libraries.

SCOTT, H. M.—Libraries and Archives. *History* (J.H.A., London), Vol. 57 No. 191, October 1972 pp. 383-386. Gives a brief account of the archives and Libraries of Austria. Claims them to be rich in contents, well organised and readily accessible storehouse of information for historians. It reflects the continuity of historical changes from the Habsburg realm to its final disintegration in 1918. The Fire of 1927 and the second world war have caused great losses. Still there remains a vast material for researchers. While giving description of a few other archives available in Vienna it says that there is no restriction in consulting these archives. Only production of a passport and or means of identification and completion of the necessary forms are enough to enable a scholar to be eligible to consult the Austrian archives. Material upto 1925 is freely available while special permission is required to consult record upto 1939 which is not difficult to obtain. Fifty-five year rule might be introduced from 1976.

VEYSEY, A. G.—Local Archives of Great Britain: XXXII. The Flintshire Record Office. *Archives* (BRA), Vol. X, No. 46, October 1971, pp. 38-46. Relates the history of the record office, the nature of its holdings, and their users, characteristics of the repository, the size and nature of the staff, the status of finding aids and publications, and relations with schools.

(c) Theory

———. The Records of Technology. *Archives* (BRA), Vol. X, No. 47, April 1972, p. 85. Editor Summarises the report by a working party of this Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries upon the preservation of technological material (H.M.S.O., 1971) which besides giving its recommendations on preservation of historical technological relics and records it also found it necessary to

consider the problems relating to archives. The written and oral evidences taken from Public Record Office, Historical Manuscripts commission and Business Archives Council have given full weight to the question of preservation of records. The two features of the recommendations deserve special attention according to this editorial (a) Memorandum by the Keeper of Public Records on 'The Records of Nationalised Industries' and (b) evidence of Sir Arthur Elton regarding photographic, film and sound archives.

ALLEN, D.—Surveys of Records in the British Isles. *Archives* (BRA), Vol. X, No. 46, October 1971, pp. 47-52. Notes the recent increase in the number of record-listing projects in Great Britain. The author attributes this phenomenon to the expansion of research interests into new areas and the availability of government grants for projects involving the study of unpublished records. A list is provided of ongoing projects in the general fields of business, economics, engineering, government and politics, military history, religion, social history, and social Science, as well as those relating to specific countries of geographical areas.

BELL, L.—Controlled Vocabulary Subject Indexing of Archives. *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, Vol. 4, October 1971, pp. 285-99. Describes an indexing system which groups specific entries under related subject headings. Unlike the preparation of library catalogues, the layout of which can be governed by general schematic frameworks agreed upon in advance, the format of the archival index must be dictated by organization of the records and needs of the user. Consistent procedural techniques must be employed in choosing items to be index and in use of language if a satisfactory index is to be produced. Also describes the role and the limits of the computer in the indexing process and demonstrates the system's application in indexing 1938 cabinet papers.

DARWIN, K.—The use of the Computer in Indexing Record. *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, Vol. 4, No. 3, April 1971, pp. 218-219. Views the computer as a possible means of improving information retrieval techniques over what is currently possible with traditional indexes and finding aids. Innovations are necessitated primarily by the increasing volume of modern records in archival institutions, coupled with increasing and more specific demands by scholars for more particular documents or information. The author does not, however, contemplate computer use as a substitute for individual searching in records, but rather points to the success of Norman archivists in producing superior finding aids with computer printouts.

EDE, J. R.—Archives in France. *Archives* (BRA), Vol. X No. 47, April 1972, pp. 86-93. It is a review of 'Manuel d'Archivistique', compiled by l' Association d'archivistes Français, published by the Direction des Archives de France. The primary value of this volume,

according to the reviewer is as a comprehensive work of reference to French Archival methodology and practice but it is more than an ordinary manual. The practice described therein is related to wider theory in an international context. Besides describing legal definition of public records and the circumstances in which they can be alienated or recovered by the State, principles of international law, functioning of archives, arrangement and administration, buildings and equipment, it also describes the place of archives in contemporary society and the role of archivist in the spheres of education, research and administration, its contribution to the cultural life of the community. On the whole it covers the entire archival spectrum and deals with theory and practice in another country which may be of interest and profit to all those who are interested in archives keeping.

O'NEILL, J. E.—The Accessibility of Sources for the History of the Second World War: The Archivist's Viewpoint. *Prologue* (JNA), Vol. 4, No. 1, Spring 1972, pp. 21-25. Describes the expansion of archives, archival material and activities in the recent times and enumerates the problems being faced by historians and archivists in having a control over the mass of material available and its use. Says that National Archives (Washington) System contains more than two hundred million documents related just to the second World War. The closed or restricted documents pose the most difficult problem for both. One inclined to hunt for it and the other tending to guard it as a secret that the former wants. From the archivist's point of view he is the man who is caught in the middle, trying to serve two masters whose interests conflict — the administrator and the historians. He describes the three types of restricted material, (a) agency restricted material, (b) classified material and (c) donor-restricted material, each having some common features and also its own peculiarities and problems. For archivists it requires a very close scrutiny which is a time consuming task. Also describes various procedures being followed by agencies and govt. departments, and difficulties posed for the genuine historians. But is also hopeful that much more material restricted till now will be made available due to new Presidential Executive Order and with the help of newly devised mechanical processes.

(d) Management: Control and Organisation

JOHNSTON, G. A.—The Archives of International Organisations with special reference to the ILO. *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, London, Vol. 4, No. 6, October 1972, pp. 506-520. Describes the records created since 1945 by various agencies working under the UNO. Enumerates their organisations, scope, forming of Records, procedure and practices as put into operation by these organisations, experience of League of Nations and UNO with special reference to the working and records of ILO. Also describes the method of appraisal to assess the historical or other values of its accumulated records, Says, "Appraisal of the permanent value of records has always

been a particularly difficult branch of archival practice; those concerned in the assessment of international records are well aware that the points involved in evaluating records cannot be reduced to rigid rules; archival procedures—selections in particular—cannot be expressed in the systematic terminology of an exact science." Then describes the three main criteria to be borne in mind in the selection of files for permanent preservation:

1. A file would have lasting value if it contained papers of historical value or interest; such papers not only constitute part of the patrimony of the organisation concerned, but also contribute to the commonwealth of the world's archives.
2. A file would have lasting value for the body concerned if it contained contracts entered into by that body, or other papers involving legal obligations, even if the circumstances under which those obligations were created had changed or they were no longer binding.
3. A file would have lasting value if the papers constituted a precedent for future action in the constitutional, legal, policy, administrative or other fields.

Also describes the microfilming, electronic data processing and accessibility to the archives and discusses the difference between international and national archives

O'NEILL, J. E.—Secrecy and Disclosure: the Declassification Programme of the National Archives and Records service. *Prologue*, Spring 1973, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 43-45. Deals with the system of declassifying the documents under the custody of U.S. National Archives in the light of President's Executive Order dated 8th March, 1972, which empowered for the first time the archivist of the National Archives with the authority to declassify material accessioned into the National Archives. The archivist's authority although is limited because he is to use it in accordance with this order, directives of the President issued through the National Security Council and pertinent regulations of the Departments yet the process evolved certainly reduce the time involved in earlier process. The article encourages other countries also to adopt the principles enunciated in the above mentioned executive order for making the much needed source material to the historians and scholars without any delay.

YOUNG, D. R.—Secrecy and Disclosure: Braking the classification Machine. *Prologue*, Spring 1973, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 41-42. Describes some aspects of the President Nixon's efforts to overhaul the security classification system and broaden access to classified information in the light of Executive order 1165 of March 8, 1972. Says that it is the first major overhaul system in nearly twenty years which details specific measures to reduce the amount of material being classified. However, admitting the complex problems involved in the overhauling

of the Security Classification the author hopes that the new order would set a policy more progressive and forthcoming than that of any other major power.

(e) Personnel—Training and Education

—The *American Archivist*, Vol. 36, No. 2, April 1973, is devoted entirely to the problems, status and role of women in Archives. Mabel E. Deutrich (pp. 171-181) attempts to give salient facts concerning Ms. Versus Mr. Archivist. Most of these facts have appeared in the *American Archivist* earlier. Elsie Freeman Freivogel (pp. 183-201) gives an account of the Status of Women in the Academic Profession and disproves many of their popular notions about women and work. Joanna Schneider Zangrando (pp. 203-214) gives an Historian's view on the Liberation of Clio and emphasise that although historians cannot be counted as a force for revolutionary change in Society yet research into the history of Women and courses which utilise this research might very well revolutionise the entire profession.

(f) Preservation

BLUNN, D.—A method of Dry Repair. *Journal of the Society of Archivists*, London, Vol. 4, No. 6, October 1972; pp. 521-522. In the light of damage caused to Florence in November 1966 to manuscripts, documents and printed books warranted a comprehensive restoration treatment and a new approach to the problem of physical repair, as the nature of the damage made the use of traditional repair techniques difficult and impracticable. Therefore a new technique was introduced in July 1967. A number of restoration experts were made available to Florence for this purpose.

For all mending which necessitates the replacement of missing pieces (lacunae), whether marginal, text or spine in location, hand made, or in some instances, good quality machine made Japanese papers are used. The range of these is wide and they vary in thickness, shade, texture and finish, yet all possess certain important characteristics—long fibre, flexibility and resilience. For mending tears a lens tissue coated with acrylic emulsion is used and is applied to both sides of the affected leaf. The leaf to be mended is placed on silicone paper over a light box incorporated within the workbench. Necessary tools include a small flat bristled brush of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch width, scissors or small shears and a tracing or narrow tipped ruling pen. To effect the mend, a piece of compatible Jap paper is selected and placed over the area to be repaired. The light box reflects clearly the damaged edge. The tracing pen is dipped in a 1% solution of Methylcellulose and the damaged edge is then traced onto the Jap paper producing a narrow rivulet approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch wide. The inclusion of Methylcellulose in the water renders it slightly viscous and by controlling the traced line, prevents it from spreading. The paper is then pulled apart along the line and the wet fibres coaxed out by gently pulling between thumb and fore finger. This action produces long

fibrous strands which are clearly visible and are then attached to the affected edge. The adhesive, either Methylcellulose at approximately 6% or paste, is brushed onto the fibrillated edges. The repair paper is then placed on to the leaf and light pressure is exerted through silicone paper or terylene to ensure good contact. This mend will dry rapidly. It is the only wet process involved and affects not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ th inch of both the damaged leaf and mending paper. Occasionally the mend is supplemented by the addition of a second piece of Jap paper where the leaves are of exceptional thickness or weight. In addition, reinforcement to mending paper and damaged edge is given by covering both with a piece of acrylic coated lens tissue, which covers the area of mending paper and extends usually $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch onto the damaged leaf, giving body and support with resilience and flexibility. This has good 'see through' and does not seriously impair legibility. This method of repair is uniquely suitable where edge erosion has affected the entire volume, as for example the fore-edge, enabling repair throughout without bulking a distinct advantage where volumes are to be bound. This type of damage is extensive at Lambeth Palace Library and completed volumes, some of which have been exhibited, are visible proof of the method's many advantages, particularly in archive repair.

GOULDESBOUGH, P.—Lithographic Printing for Record Editors: an additional Note. *Archives (BRA)*, Vol. X, No. 45, April 1971, pp. 28-29. Surveys the new methods available for revision and correction of printed proof material, including cutting and pasting of pages to avoid retyping and erasing or otherwise altering computer-produced tapes to produce desired changes.

(g) Conferences

IMRAY, J.—The VIIth International Congress on Archives, Moscow, August 1972: A Personal Account. *Archives (BRA)*, Vol. XI, No. 49, Spring, 1973, pp. 6-15. Surveys the atmosphere prevailing in the conference and proceedings. Says that 'any real debate was impossible when speakers confined themselves to prepared statements about what had been achieved in their own countries in the particular field under consideration. The lack of availability of papers in advance hampered the lively discussion. The topics discussed included 'New Archival Techniques' Technical Assistance for the Development of Archives', 'Archives of Architecture', 'Archives of Motion Pictures, Photographic Records and Sound Recordings', 'Inter-connection and Continuity of the work of State and Agency Archives', 'Information Instruments in the Service of Science', 'Archives of Literature and Art'.

The closing session asked the Executive Committee to investigate the possibility of setting up regional organisations of archivists for the Middle East and for Latin America. The theme for the VIII International Congress, to be held in Washington in September or October 1976, was decided to be 'The Archival Revolution of our time', some 29 resolutions were considered. Besides 'Implications of

Automatic Data Processing for Archival Managements, it considered the development of a common technical vocabulary, the dissemination of information on such matters as durability and preservation of computer tapes and similar media, new technical means for the storage and conveyance of records, new security systems against fire and theft, internal communications systems, etc. The more important resolutions were those which concerned archives in developing countries. The report also deals with the various types of Russian archives which the delegates toured during their stay in Moscow. Says that although nothing like international agreement for practical measures for advancement in the field of archives could be expected from such a large gathering of thousands of delegates, yet it surely provides an opportunity for the host country to demonstrate its own work in archives and enables the Archivists to meet colleagues from other countries and exchange their views and enlarge the area of acquaintance.

NEWS NOTES

INDIA

National Archives of India

DURING the period covered by the present issue, the National Archives of India received for custody 10,374 files of the Foreign and Political Department/Ministry of External Affairs; 455 files of the Army Department; 1,044 volumes of records of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Meerut; 166 files of the Department of Education, Health and Lands; 27 files of the Home (Political) Department; and 149 files of the Ministry of States. From the Ministry of Home Affairs were also received authenticated copies of 85 Bills passed by the various State Legislatures and assented to by the President of India.

As regards private papers, a further instalment of Dr. Rajendra Prasad papers was gifted to the Department by his son Sri Mrityunjay Prasad. It contains, among other items, the statements of ryots recorded during the Champaran Satyagraha. Other private papers acquired by the Department included two tapes of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's speeches and 6 files of correspondence (1919-60); some more letters, press-clippings, articles and photographs of revolutionaries, belonging to Benarsi Das Chaturvedi Collection; 30 letters, articles, tracts etc. of Sir Sita Ram, donated by Dr. Satish Chandra; copies of the trial proceedings of Udham Singh, B. K. Biswas, Amir Chand, Bhagat Singh, B. K. Dutt and other revolutionaries; a further collection of Gandhiji's tracts embodying his articles published in 1921 and a Hindi translation of his *Sarvodaya*, donated by Shri Satya Bhakta; and a valuable collection of issues of the *Azad Hind*, *Voice of India*, *Young India* etc. bearing on the activities of the Indian National Army in Malaysia, received as a gift from Jai Singh of Haryana.

The microfilm collection of the Department was enriched by the addition of the papers (1846-85) of Sir Charles Wood, and one role of the papers (1932-47) of Frank Owen Bell, acquired from the India Office Library and Records, London; and a strip of microfilm containing material of Indian interest in the National Archives of Hungary, Budapest, received through the courtesy of Dr. Ivan Borsa, Deputy Director General of the Hungarian Archives.

Under its records management programme the Department appraised 58,902 files of several Central Government agencies. Particular mention in this connection may be made of 270 bundles containing a total of 12,840 files belonging to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, which were picked out for destruction and sent to the Council for final disposal.

The Department made considerable progress in preparing reference media for the public records and private papers in its possession. During the period under review, Vol. VII of the 'Descriptive List of Secret Department Records' covering 1787-88 was brought out in cyclostyled form, and compilation of two more volumes in the series (Volume VIII, 1789-90; and Volume IX, 1791-95) neared completion. Besides this, summary inventories of 4,366 files of the Central Board of Revenue, 4,668 files of Home Despatches to and from the Secretary of State for India, and 2,750 manuscript pages of the Foreign (Secret) Department records were prepared. Also prepared were the subject-lists of 14,673 files of the Departments of Commerce and Industry, Revenue and Agriculture, and Education, Health and Lands, the Legislative Department and the Department of Finance. The 'Descriptive List of Persian Correspondence', Volume I, was made ready for cyclostyling, and the cataloguing of 2,182 Village Plans (Revenue) of the Survey of India was done. In addition, 19,682 documents belonging to the collections of G. B. Pant, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, Benarsi Das Chaturvedi, P. K. Malaviya, Dadabhai Naoroji, etc. were checked and arranged and considerable progress made in listing them. The listing microfilm copies of the papers of Sir Charles Wood and F. O. Bell, acquired from abroad, was completed.

During the year under report, 597 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities provided by the Department. Some of the scholars came from foreign universities and institutions.

The Department attended to a number of enquiries from public and private agencies on different subjects involving search among the manuscript and published sources in its custody. Some of the interesting subjects on which information was collected and supplied, were those relating to the history of Bhutan, history of medical science in India, birth place of Tulsidas, diary of Lord Northbrooke, Silk Letter Conspiracy Case (1916), Jagir Custom Movement in Gwalior State (1940-47), and uniforms of Indian army and State Forces (1900-14).

As usual, technical service was rendered to several offices, institutions and individuals for the preservation of their books and manuscripts. Among the institutions to which such service was rendered, mention may be made of the Archaeological Survey of India, Government of Mizoram, Karnataka State Archives, Bangalore, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, and Shrimati Paropkarni Sabha, Ajmer. Also technical advice on problems connected with the repair and rehabilitation of records and procurement of lamination and photoduplication equipments and of repair materials was given, among others, to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Hyderabad; National Library, Calcutta; Goa State Archives; Orissa State Archives; Birla Institute of Technology, Calcutta; and Sir Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry. Besides this, a scientific Officer of this Department was deputed to Indonesia for assisting the National Archives of that country in setting up a repair unit.

Under Scheme I of the publication programme of the Department, the printing of *Fort William-India House Correspondence*, Vol. VII (Public Department, 1773-76; Honorary Editor: Prof. R. P. Patwardhan), Vol. X (Public Department, 1786-88; Honorary Editor: Dr. Raghubir Singh), and Vol. XI (Public Department, 1789-92; Honorary Editor: Dr. I. B. Banerjee), was completed, and that of Vol. XVI (Foreign, Political & Secret Department, 1787-91; Honorary Editor: Prof. S. H. Askari), Vol. XVIII (Foreign, Political & Secret Department, 1796-1800; Honorary Editor: Rev. Father H. Heras), and Vol. XIX (Military Department, 1787-91; Honorary Editor: Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad), made steady progress.

As copies of the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. II (1767-69) had run out of stock and there was a great demand for the same, the volume was reprinted by photo-offset process.

Besides the above, materials were collected for three of the volumes to be published under 'Towards Freedom' Project. The materials cover the period 1937-40.

Under the scheme of compiling the 'National Register of Private Records', Nos. 2-4 (Part I) and 5 of the Register containing the information received from the various States during the years 1960-61, 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively, were brought out in cyclostyled form.

Nine trainees for the One-Year Diploma Course in Archives-keeping completed their training during the year and were awarded diplomas. 14 trainees who completed the short-term course in Record Management and 2 trainees who completed similar course in Preservation of Records, were awarded certificates.

The Director of Archives, Dr. S. N. Prasad, attended the 3rd session of the Bangladesh Itihas Parishad held at Dacca from 12 to 14 May 1973. He also attended the meetings of the Executive Committee of the International Council on Archives held at Brussels from 20 to 23 May and of the Committee on Archival Development at Paris from 25 to 30 May 1973. Kumari Sobha Bose, Microphotographer, visited the German Democratic Republic under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme to study the reprographic techniques in vogue there. Shri I. N. Varma, Archivist, attended the 34th session of the Indian History Congress held at Chandigarh from 29 to 31 December 1973 and read a paper on "Mrs. Besant's Scheme for the Establishment of a National University in India"; and Dr. N. H. Kulkarnee, Archivist, attended the 11th Annual Conference of the Institute of Historical Research held at Kolhapur from 17 to 20 October 1973 and read a paper on "The Source Material in the National Archives of India for Modern History of Maharashtra."

Under the Indo-Hungarian Cultural Exchange Programme, Dr. Ivan Borsa, Deputy Director General of the National Archives of Hungary, came to India where, besides establishing contacts with other archival centres, he studied the work of the National Archives of India.

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of India's Independence, the Department organised at its premises, in February 1973, an exhibition of significant records, photographs, press-clippings etc. The exhibition was opened by the President of India. The Department also organised on the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi an exhibition of original documents and contemporary photographs concerning Gandhiji's mission in Champaran.

Regional Office, Bhopal.—The Office attended to the normal work of checking, arranging, repairing and cleaning the records of the former princely State of Bhopal in its custody. It also made good progress in listing the records. Besides this, work on the compilation of Volume IV of the *Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers in the National Archives of India, Bhopal* was completed and the manuscript was sent to the press.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The 42nd session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Panaji (Goa) on 5-7 January 1973 under the auspices of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu. It was inaugurated by the Lt. Governor Shri S. K. Banerji. The Presidential address was read by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Union Minister of State for Education and Social Welfare, who also presided over the first Business Meeting. The second Business Meeting was presided over by Prof. O. P. Bhatnagar, a senior member of the Commission, in the unavoidable absence of the Union Minister. The session was attended by historians, archivists and other scholars from all over India, including representatives of the Central and State Governments, Universities and learned Institutions. A number of resolutions were adopted, and among the significant recommendations made, mention may be made of the following :

(i) The Standing Committee of the Commission should review the membership and the working of the Indian Historical Records Commission; (ii) The Central and State Governments should take notice of the meritorious services of those who had carefully preserved private papers; (iii) The balance sheets deposited by business-houses with the Registrar of Companies should be properly preserved; (iv) Use should be made of standard quality paper for records of permanent value; (v) Suitable measures should be taken for preserving the records of Municipal Corporations; (vi) State Governments should enact legislation to bring archival services and records preserved by private bodies like *maths*, mosques, churches, libraries, and universities, under State supervision; and (vii) The State Governments should prepare retention Schedules for records on the lines of those prepared by the Central Government.

Standing Committee of the I.H.R.C.

The Standing Committee of the Commission held its second and third meetings in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohan Mukherji, Additional Secretary, Department of Culture, on 1 September and November 1973 respectively. At its second meeting the Committee considered the Commission's resolution regarding its membership and working, and made suitable recommendations. One of its recommendations was that the Assistant Director of Archives, concerned with the work of the Commission, be appointed as *ex-officio* Joint Secretary of the Commission. This recommendation has since been accepted by the Government of India and the constitution of the Commission amended accordingly.

National Committee of Archivists

The twenty-sixth meeting of the National Committee of Archivists was held at Panaji (Goa) on 8 January 1973. The Committee adopted some resolutions, the following being important among them : (i) The Central and State Governments should take steps to appoint trained Archivist in place of Weeding Assistants in each Administrative Department; (ii) Documentary films on archives be prepared in English, Hindi and other regional languages; (iii) The Government of India should hold an international seminar on historical sources of mutual interest available in the countries of the Indian Ocean.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

The following additions were made to the manuscript collections during the period under report :

1. *Records of the D.A.V. College Trust and Management Society.*—These records consist of 150 bound registers and 315 subject files covering the period of 1886-1947. The registers mostly contain the proceedings of the meetings, while the subject files deal with the working of D.A.V. Colleges, schools and technical institutions. The collection is valuable for the study of the educational work of Arya Samaj and its impact on the social and cultural life of people in Northern India.

2. *Papers of V. L. Mehta.*—These comprise about 400 letters and five subject files (1941-64), and include Shri Mehta's correspondence with M. K. Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, B. G. Kher and others.

3. *Papers of Prof. Meghnad Saha.*—The collection comprises Prof. Saha's correspondence with C. D. Deshmukh, N. V. Gadgil, Ajit Prasad Jain, Humayun Kabir, Kailash Nath Katju, Mehr Chand Khanna, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abdul Kalam Azad and others during the period 1921-56.

4. *Papers of M. C. Rajah.*—This small collection of two subject files and 10 documents covers the period 1929-38 and includes Rajah's correspondence with M. K. Gandhi, Governor of Madras and C. Rajagopalachari.

5. *Papers of Sir A. P. Patro.*—The collection has 122 letters and 3 subject files covering the period 1911-51. The correspondence includes letters exchanged with M. K. Gandhi, M. A. Jinnah, Lord Irwin, Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Wavell, Lord Willingdon, Lord Zetland and others. The subject files deal mainly with Sir Patro's views regarding Secretary of State's announcement on the Indian Constitutional problem.

6. *Papers of T. R. Venkatarma Sastri.*—This is a large collection consisting of more than 2,000 letters of the period 1918-53 and includes Sastri's correspondence with P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, M. K. Gandhi, Mirza M. Ismail, K. N. Katju, H. N. Kunzru, K. M. Munshi, Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari, etc. The papers deal with political and educational matters.

7. *Papers of Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddy.*—These papers, received in two instalments, consist of in all 29 files dealing with Dr. Reddy's activities for the welfare of women and children. The files belong to the period 1915-58.

8. *Papers of late Maharaja Sir M. N. Ray Chaudhuri of Santosh.*—The collection consists of 277 letters, 8 subject files and 7 volumes of press-clippings of the period 1924-41. The major part of the collection includes official letters received by the Maharaja as President of the Bengal Legislative Council from Viceroys, Governors of Bengal and Members of the Legislative Council.

9. *Papers of the late Shri Nath B. Pai.*—The collection consists of 16 correspondence files, subject files, press-clippings and pamphlets covering the period 1945-70. The correspondence portion has letters from and to various ministers while the subject files deal with Pai's admission to Lincoln's Inn, his contribution to Goa's liberation, and his role in Parliament as an M. P.

10. *Papers of Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab.*—The collection consists of 62 files covering the period 1939-54. They contain Dr. Mahtab's correspondence with Atulya Ghosh, Jawaharlal Nehru, M. K. Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Stafford Cripps and others.

11. *Papers of Dr. C. D. Deshmukh.*—The papers cover the period 1912-73. The collection is composed of Dr. Deshmukh's individual correspondence, subject files, welcome addresses, articles other writings and speeches, and press-cuttings.

12. *Papers of Seth Govind Das.*—The papers so far received relate mostly to the Seth's activities as a member of Parliament. There are also manuscripts of some of his writings.

13. *Papers of Jayaprakash Narayan.*—This is the second instalment of the papers of Jayaprakash Narayan. It includes 438 subject files, 306 journals and pamphlets and 62 files of press-clippings covering the period 1930-57. The subject files deal with his political, social and trade union activities.

14. *Papers of Sunder Singh Majithia.*—This is the second instalment of the papers of Majithia, consisting of 45 files and registers pertaining to the period 1893-1942. The collection has yet to be arranged and listed.

15. *Papers of Prof. H. K. Sherwani.*—This is the first instalment consisting of 42 letters covering the period 1915-69. These letters were received by Prof. Sherwani from Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Smt. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Rajendra Pasad and Dr. Zakir Husain.

16. *Papers of the late Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sardar.*—This second instalment of the papers of Sardar covers the period 1886-1939, and consists of about 800 letters.

17. *Papers of the late Shri M. S. Aney.*—This is a large collection covering Dr. Aney's role as President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee; as Member, Legislative Assembly and Executive Council; and as an M. P. The papers belong to the period 1927-67. They have not yet been arranged and listed.

18. *Papers of M. C. Chagla.*—These papers approximately cover the period 1918-73. Papers of the pre-independence period are very few in number. Those belonging to the post-independence period relate to the various positions and assignments which Chagla held.

19. *Papers of Dr. Yudhvir Singh.*—This is a small collection comprising Dr. Singh's correspondence with Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Mir Mushtaq Ahmad, Balwantrai Mehta and Dr. Zakir Husain from 1931 to 1967.

20. *Papers of late Khwaja Abdul Majid.*—These papers consist of 381 letters addressed to Khwaja Sahib by various eminent persons such as M. K. Gandhi, Anne Besant, Sarojini Naidu, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Maulana Muhammad Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, G. B. Pant, Indira Gandhi and others during 1906-62.

21. *Papers of Beohar Rajendra Singh.*—This small collection of about 150 letters covering the period of 1935-65 contains Singh's correspondence with Makhan Lal Chaturvedi, Seth Govind Das, Maithili Sharan, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, Vinoba Bhave, M. K. Gandhi and others.

22. *Papers of late Dr. Anugraha Narayan Singh.*—These comprise 6 diaries covering the period 1932-40.

23. *Papers of Haribhau Upadhyaya.*—This is the second instalment consisting of 25 files which cover the period 1934-65. The papers are waiting to be amalgamated and listed afresh.

Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta

During the year under review the Institute brought out two interesting publications : *Modern Bengali: A Socio-Economic Survey*, and *Historians and Historiography in Modern India*.

In spite of continued financial difficulties, the Institute made steady progress in implementing its plan of preparing and publishing the *Dictionary of National Biography* in four volumes. Vol. I, covering the names from A to D, and Vol. II, covering E to L, were published. The remaining two volumes are likely to come out next year.

The Eleventh Annual Conference of the Institute was held at Shivaji University, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) from 17 to 20 October, 1973. It was inaugurated by Sri S. K. Wankhede, Speaker of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, and presided over by Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, former Vice-Chancellor of the University of Poona. It was attended by delegates representing most of the States and Universities in the country. The two themes chosen for discussion at the conference were: 'Historical Biography in Indian Literature' and 'Sources of the History of Maharashtra.'

Archival Activities in the States

Andhra Pradesh

State Archives.—During 1973, the State Archives received from the various Government agencies for custody 68,853 fly-leaves, 428 files, 3497 G.O's, 4092 *Siyahas* and 5 *Muntakabas*, besides several volumes of proceedings. It added 218 books to its reference library. Under its appraisal programme, the Department examined 35,433 files of different departments and marked 186 files out of these for permanent retention.

The reference media prepared during the year include continuation of the list of Salar Jung Estate Records and descriptive catalogues and inventories of several family collections acquired by the Department.

Under its Publication Programme, the Department brought out monographs entitled *Rate School of Godavari* written by Miss J. Mangamma, and *Fiscal Policy of Hyderabad* by Dr. B. K. Narayan. It also made substantial progress in preparing a 'Guide to the Records in the State Archives.'

Vol. I, No. 1 of the official journal *Itihas* was published and Vol. I, No. 2 was sent to the Press.

A new unit has been created in the State Archives for the specific purpose of preparing research publications and reference media for records. The unit has taken up the preparation of a Guide to the district records transferred by the Tamil Nadu State Archives. It has also started work on the economic history of Andhra during the early 18th century, based mainly on the Mackenzie Collection of manuscripts acquired from the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.

A regional office of the State Archives opened at Tirupati started functioning from 3 December 1973.

Regional Records Survey Committee.—The Committee acquired by purchase from private individuals 102 palm-leaf manuscripts, 5 manuscript books, 53 printed books, some *farmans*, and other valuable papers. The Director of State Archives examined and listed the works of Jagadhguru Sri Sankaracharya of Kanchi, in the possession of Sudarsanacharya of Sri Venkateswara Oriental College, Tirupati. The question of acquiring these is under the consideration of the Committee.

Assam

Secretariat Record Office.—Due to the shifting of the State capital from Shillong to Dispur, Gauhati, no non-current files of any Department of the Government of Assam was accessioned during the year under report. The Office attended to 4,866 requisitions for supply of files received from different government agencies and research scholars. The Office marked out for weeding 5,364 files after appraisal of 7,137 non-current files from among those in its custody.

'An Amalgamated Index to the Government of Assam Proceedings, 1968-69' and a 'Descriptive List of Pre-1874 Records of the Government of Assam' were prepared. The work of preparing 'Amalgamated Index to the Proceedings for 1970' was taken in hand.

Regional Records Survey Committee.—The State Survey Committee made good progress in the survey of records. A large number of old deeds, *para-kakats*, copper-plates and stone inscriptions were unearthed and examined. Several rare manuscripts and old journals were acquired by purchase.

Bihar

State Central Records Office.—The accessions of the Office during the year comprise 341 issues of the Gazette of India and 367 Electoral Rolls. 35 Research Scholars were given facilities to carry on research, and the Office attended to 1,555 requisitions from them as also from the various Government agencies. Under its publication programme, the Office made ready and sent to the press the 'Handbook of Bhagalpur Collectorate Records, 1774-1855'. On the preservation side, it bound about 155 volumes, stitched 280 files and repaired 1,569 sheets with tissue paper.

Shri Jagdish Tewari, Archivist, Central State Records office, successfully completed the one-year Diploma Course conducted by the National Archives of India, New Delhi. He represented the Bihar State at the 42nd session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Goa in January 1973.

Regional Records Survey Committee.—The President of the Committee, Dr. K. K. Dutta made a detailed study of the records of Saran Collectorate relating to the establishment of British authority in the

Tarai region consequent upon its occupation during the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814-16). He also acquired a work bearing on history of the Paterhi family of Saran District. Prof. R. K. Choudhury, another member of the Committee acquired some *panjis*.

Delhi

Regional Records Survey Committee.—The Committee undertook a general survey of private records and out of the materials unearthed by it, it purchased a few old books pertaining to Delhi. It also took several measures to enlighten the public on the importance and preservation of records. It has proposed to appoint a regular surveyor for salvaging records in private custody and has earmarked funds for the purpose.

The Regional Records Survey Committee has been reconstituted for a further period of one year.

Goa

Historical Archives of Goa.—The Archives added to its holdings about 200 maps and rare historical publications. It provided facilities for consulting records to 6 research scholars and attended to queries from 7 scholars and institutions. It also disposed of 125 applications from private parties for certified copies of notarial deeds, inventory proceedings, village community records and quit rent lease records. Parts 1 and 2 of Volume I of the *Assentos do Conselho do Estado* were published during the year.

Gujarat

State Archives.—A separate post of Director, with necessary financial powers, was created during the year to look after the work of the State Archives. The State Archives made considerable progress in the collection of information regarding old records of British period lying in the District Offices. Information was also collected about the old and obsolete books lying in those offices. About 1,985 books acquired therefrom were added to the archival library. The District Collectors were requested to see that old records of historical and administrative value were carefully preserved and were on no account weeded out.

The old records of the former Bhavnagar State housed in the Bhavnagar District Records Office were inspected and instructions issued for their proper classification, maintenance and preservation. A scheme for making the Gujarat State Archives in par with other State Archives was drawn up and submitted to the State Government for consideration.

Jammu and Kashmir

State Archives Department.—During the year under report, the Department accessioned about 6,707 non-current files and appraised about 15,018 documents with a view to sort out those worthy of permanent retention. The Department also attended to 262 requisitions

from scholars and Government agencies. The work of arrangement of records in the custody of the Department was carried on and about 13,924 files and 835 *bastas* were arranged. The Department added 220 books to its library. A large number of research scholars and government officials who visited the Department were provided with necessary facilities for consulting records. The Department repaired 198 files, 61 issues of the Government Gazette and 261 books, and bound 186 volumes.

Regional Records Survey Committee.—The Committee surveyed more than 1,800 documents and manuscripts, and acquired out of them 256 items of archival importance.

Karnataka

State Archives.—The Karnataka State Archives was constituted as a minor Department of the State Government under a full-time Director on 17 December 1973. The Special Officer was, therefore, redesignated as Director. The functions of the newly created Department are : (i) Custody of all public records and official publications of permanent value; (ii) streamlining management of all public records to ensure that papers of permanent value are transferred to it; (iii) survey of records of historical value with socio-cultural organisations, financial and industrial houses, ancient families, eminent persons, etc., and their acquisition, wherever possible; (iv) maintenance of records on scientific lines; and (v) ensuring proper utilisation of archival materials, and encouraging research.

The State Archives acquired during the year (i) photocopies of Kannada letters available in the National Archives of India, New Delhi; (ii) personal papers of the eminent artist K. Venkatappa; and (iii) papers of the time of Mummudi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, which were with the descendants of Bakshi Narasappa and the ex-Jagirdar of Venkatapura.

Kerala

State Archives.—65 non-current files of certain departments were accessioned during the year under report. The Department undertook the survey and scrutiny of non-current records mature for destruction in the offices of the Conservator of Forests, Kozhikode, Director of Harijan Welfare, Trivandrum, and Deputy Inspector General of Police, Kozhikode. The Central Archives, Trivandrum listed 476,230 Cadjan records acquired from the former Travancore High Court, whereas in the Kozhikode Archives, 300 F. Dis. files of the Malabar Collectorate (1939-40), 2,200 Settlement Registers and 3,860 reference books were listed. In the Ernakulam Archives, the records of the former Maharaja were listed. The work of indexing was continued, and 58,670 Cadjan records of the erstwhile Travancore High Court were indexed, 21 research scholars and some government officials were given facilities to consult original records. Repair of records was also continued. Nearly

10,300 sheet were mended and 1,300 renovated by using chiffon. The Department made satisfactory progress in the work relating to the preparation of a guide to its holdings.

Madhya Pradesh

Regional Records Survey Committee.—The Committee surveyed 40 documents pertaining to the reigns of Nawab Qudsia Begum, Nawab Sikandar Begum, and certain other rulers of the erstwhile Bhopal State. These documents consist of *sanads*, *iqarnamas* and *farmans* relating to the grant of *jagirs*, conferment of titles and honours etc. Also 10 copper plates of Jaora State (1755-1863 A.D.), 3 documents of Mahadji Sindia and Daulat Rao Sindia, and some religious decrees and *farmans* in private custody were examined and listed.

Maharashtra

State Archives.—The State Archives acquired during the year: (i) 10,000 documents covering Nana Phadnis records, (ii) 10,000 documents of Patankar family of Patan (District Satara), (iii) 25,000 papers of Nirantar family of Nasik, (iv) 200 papers and other manuscripts of Chandwadkar family of Nasik, (v) 200 documents of Dherge family of Nasik, (vi) 50 documents, in Persian and Modi script, of Mahajan family of Nasik, and (vii) some records of the Nasikkar Victoria Hindu Sangit Mandali, Nasik.

Cataloguing of records made further progress. In the Peshwa Daftar, Poona, 77,000 documents were catalogued; in the Kolhapur Record Office, cataloguing of the records of Pant Amatya Bavda Daftar and Rajarishi Shahu Maharaj Daftar was continued; and in Bombay Archives, 1,33,000 documents were catalogued. Under its publication programme the Department brought out *Maharashtra Archives Bulletin*, Nos. 9 and 10, and the printing of the Catalogue of Papers Selected for Further Research in Peshwa Daftar, Poona, the Catalogue of Papers in Parasnishi Section in Kolhapur Record Office, and the Ibrahimnama (edited by Shri D. V. Chauhan) neared completion. Material consisting of 180 select documents of Shivaji's period, to be published in June 1974 on the occasion of the third centenary celebrations of Chhatrapati Shivaji's coronation, was sent to the Press.

Orissa

State Archives.—During 1973, the State Archives received for custody 246 volumes and 164 loose records from the Keonjhar Collectorate and 223 old files from the Sambalpur Collectorate. 1,055 books were added to the departmental library. These include 359 rare and valuable books transferred from the Library of the Board of Revenue and S.D.O.'s Office, Bargarh. The work of repairing these books was taken up. The preparation of Descriptive Lists of Balasore Revenue Records made further progress. Progress was also made in the preparation of a guide to private records. Under the repair and preserva-

tion programme, the Department repaired 60 volumes of English Correspondence records, 57 old books, 33 volumes of Oriya dailies and 23 volumes of Orissa Government Gazette. It also laminated 222 sheets of records. 25 scholars availed themselves of the research facilities given by the Department. A Senior Technical Assistant of the Department was deputed to the National Archives of India, New Delhi for the One-year Diploma Course of training in Archives-Keeping.

Punjab

State Archives.—During this year the State Archives acquired 66 books, 37 periodicals and journals, 667 issues of important newspapers and several issues of the Punjab Government Gazette and the Gazette of India. The Department checked and arranged 4,781 files, listed 2,909 files, and indexed 2,768 files of Pepsu records. It also prepared a summary inventory of 1,585 files. It attended to 79 requisitions from different Government departments and 88 requisitions from individuals for the supply of records. 23 scholars were given facilities for doing research work. The repair and preservation of brittle and damaged records was continued.

Rajasthan

State Archives.—The Department checked and arranged 1,01,555 files and *bastas* of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner records and listed 2,3396 files belonging to Dungarpur and Jodhpur records series. It repaired, stitched and guarded 57,569 documents. 9,214 documents were microfilmed and 77 Xeroographed. 2,305 requisitions for records from government and private agencies were attended to, and 52 scholars were provided with facilities for research work. On the publication side, the Department brought out *Bijolia Kishan Andolan Ka Itihas*, and made further progress in preparing the 'Descriptive List of Vakil Reports.'

Tamil Nadu

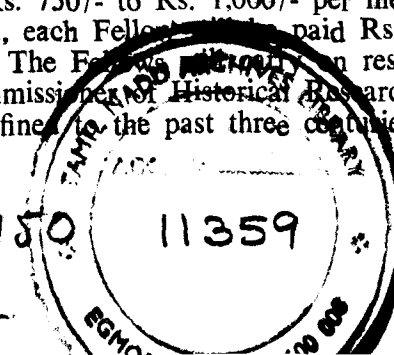
State Archives.—A Commissioner for Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research was appointed in February 1973 to reorganise the State Archives on scientific lines and to organise a Council of Historical Research for promoting research in South Indian history. Thiru Badrinath, I.A.S., took over charge as Commissioner and on the said Council being set up he became its Member-Secretary.

The Council for Historical Research has decided to offer 4 fellowships of the value of Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1,000/- per mensem each. In addition to this stipend, each Fellow will be paid Rs. 5,000/- a year for research expenses. The Fellowships will be for research under the supervision of the Commissioner of Historical Research, and the area of research will be confined to the past three centuries of the history of Tamil Nadu.

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The reorganisation of the State Archives is under consideration. In the meantime the Historical Rules have been revised and records which are at least 30 years old, have been thrown open for research.

Uttar Pradesh

State Archives.—The State Archives was shifted from Allahabad to a newly constructed building at Lucknow in July 1973. The building vacated at Allahabad is being used as Regional Archives and Manuscript Library.

During the year under review, the records shifted from Allahabad were rearranged and placed on shelves in the muniment block of the new building at Lucknow. The Department accessioned 5,127 proceeding volumes of different department of the U. P. Government. It prepared inventories of 3,533 items. On the preservation side, 7,919 sheets were laminated, 1,640 sheets repaired with chiffon and tissue paper, and minor repairs done to 7,375 sheets. Besides general cleaning of records by vacuum cleaners, 13,000 files and 780 bundles were cleaned by hand. 24 research scholars were given facilities for carrying on their research work.

An exhibition was organised in Mahatma Gandhi Hall at the Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur from 12 to 14 February 1973, at which documents and photographs relating to Freedom Movement in the eastern districts of U.P. were displayed.

Regional Records Survey Committee.—A survey of manuscripts and documents in private custody was made in the Sitapur District, and five documents belonging to the reign of Shahjahan, and several other documents were unearthed and listed. The Survey Committee was re-constituted in October 1973 for another 3 years.

West Bengal

State Archives.—The West Bengal State Archives accessioned during the year 1,520 A & B. Proceedings, 89 File Registers 14 Issue Registers, and 37 Diary Registers, besides 814 issues of the Calcutta Gazette. It attended to 4,248 requisitions for records and undertook 225 search cases on behalf of certain public and private bodies. Appraisal of 9,539 files was done, and out of them 261 were marked for permanent retention. Under its programme of compiling reference media, the Department undertook the work of preparing Indexes to the records of the post-Mutiny period, and listed the records of the Public Health Department, 1917-18; Botanical Garden Department, 1918-19; Finance (Misc.) Department, 1917-28; Medical Department, 1917-21; and Home (GA) Department, 1942-44. The Department also started preparation of press-lists of the Revenue Department records from 1785 onwards. It made steady progress in the preparation of descriptive lists of the records of the Revenue (Judicial) Department from

1790 onwards. The Department carried out the work of fumigating 600 files and 198 volumes with paradichlorobenzene and 232 volumes with thymol. Besides this, it mended 18,900 damaged sheets, and bound 212 proceedings volumes. 179 scholars, both Indian and foreign, were given facilities to consult records in connection with their research work.

INTERNATIONAL

Symposium on Planning of National Archives Services

The symposium on Planning of National Archives Services was held at Paris from 28 to 30 May 1973 under the auspices of UNESCO. It was presided over by M. Guy Duboscq, Director General of the Archives of France, and attended by the Directors of Archives or senior Archivists of the different countries. It was organised in preparation for the Inter-Governmental Conference on the Planning of National Overall Documentation, Library and Archives Infrastructures, scheduled to be held by UNESCO in September 1974. The symposium mainly discussed a report by Dr. Bruno Delmas on the creation and development of national archives services. Prepared by virtue of a contract between UNESCO and ICA, the report serves as background paper for the Inter-Governmental Conference.

Manual on Conservation and other Publications

In 1969, UNESCO had concluded a contract with the International Council on Archives for the preparation of a manual on the conservation and restoration of archive materials. Such a manual was considered absolutely necessary for helping in the work of conserving the holdings of archives which are of vital importance and form part of the cultural heritage of mankind. The International Council on Archives entrusted the task to Y. P. Kathpalia, Scientific Officer, National Archives of India, New Delhi. The manual, entitled *Conservation and Restoration of Archive Materials*, has come out this year and is based on the author's own research and experience. It deals with: constituent materials of documents; causes and control of deterioration; principles of repair; cleaning, washing and flattening; deacidification; restoration; special problems in the restoration of documents; special problems concerning work rooms and restoration materials; aids to preservation; preservation of microfilms and sound recordings. UNESCO is to be congratulated for initiating the preparation and publication of such a useful manual.

Other recent publications of particular interest are UNESCO's two studies: *Draft Model Law on Archives: Description and Text*, by Salvatore Carbone and Raoul Gueze, and *Bibliographical Services Throughout the World*, compiled by Paul Avicenne.

Annual Session of ICA's Executive Committee

The annual session of the Executive Committee of the International Council on Archives was held at the Palais des Congres, Brussels, from 20 to 23 May 1973, at the invitation of the Kingdom of Belgium. It was presided over by F. I. Dolgih, President of the ICA. After co-opting Dr. Kromnow to the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hvidtfeldt and adopting the proceeding of the 1972 Budapest and Moscow Sessions, the activities of the Sigillography Committee, the Microfilm Committee, the *Archivum* and the UNESCO Programme for Archival Development were discussed. The plans for the Washington Archival Congress of 1976 were also discussed, as also the reports of the Regional Branches of the ICA for Southeast Asia and for the Arab countries. On the intervention of Dr. S. N. Prasad, the Executive Committee agreed that it would be of great value and importance if a Regional Branch of the ICA could be opened for South Asia to cover Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey, when countries to the east of that region were already covered under the Southeast Asian Regional Branch of the ICA (SARBICA) and countries to the west were covered by the Arab Regional Branch of the ICA (ARABICA). The Executive Committee nominated and requested Dr. Prasad to get in touch with the concerned authorities of these countries to explore the possibility of setting up a Regional Branch, which would facilitate international cooperation for the development of Archives in this region.

On a motion by the President, the Executive Committee approved in principle the establishment of a special ICA fund for the development of archives, and instructed the Committee for the Development of Archives to draw up the practical conditions for the establishment of the fund.

ICA's Committee on Archival Development

The Committee on Archival Development (CAD) of the International Council on Archives met at Paris on 25-26 May 1973. It discussed the various existing projects for archival development and training in Francophone Africa, Anglophone Africa, South-east Asia, Latin America, etc. and also considered further the establishment of International Archival Development Fund to support approved schemes in the various developing countries. Individual Archivists, considered best qualified by the Committee, were selected to study in depth the archival situation in different regions of the developing world, to assess the merits of development projects in their respective areas and to recommend to the ICA or to UNESCO in regard to the feasibility and priority of projects belonging to the different countries in each region or area.

Inter-American Seminar

The Inter-American Seminar on Integrated Information Services of Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres in Latin America

and the Caribbean was held at Washington, D. C. from 6 to 17 November 1972, under the auspices of UNESCO, U. S. Department of State, Organisation of American States, and a couple of other organisations. It stressed the need for official bodies promoting fuller information services and reiterated its stand that all persons are entitled to information as a matter of right. Information services presently provided being inadequate, it urged that the governments should fulfill their responsibilities by putting into practice the necessary measures. The seminar decided to set up a working group for drafting a model national information policy, and recommended that each government should draw up a plan for developing information services and implement it.

Anglo-American Conference of Historians

The Forty-fifth Anglo-American Conference of Historians was held at the University of London on 5-6 July 1973. There were two general meetings and eight sectional meetings attended by a total number of 382 historians, out of whom 135 were from the U.S.A., Canada and some other countries of the Commonwealth.

The general theme of the Conference was "Empire". Prof. A. P. Thornton of Toronto spoke on 'Imperialism in the 20th Century' as an introduction to the general theme. Some important papers read were: 'Styles and Sources in Commonwealth History' by Prof. P. N. S. Mansergh; 'The Medieval Empire and the German Monarchy' by J. B. Gillingham; 'Portuguese Expansion (15th-18th centuries)' by Prof. C. R. Boxer; 'James I and the Beginnings of Empire in America,' by Prof. D. B. Quinn; 'British Expansion in Asia in the 18th Century' by Dr. P. J. Marshall; and 'British Policy in the Emergence of Communal Identity: Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1905-12' by Prof. R. S. Wheeler. The closing meeting, over which the Director of the Institute of Education presided, was addressed by Lord Blake, Lady Antonia Fraser, and Dr. N. J. Williams, and the chief speakers in the discussion which followed were J. Brooke, Prof. M. R. D. Foot, and Prof. S. E. Koss. An exhibition of historical works published in the United Kingdom since June 1972 was organised in the Institute on the occasion.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

National Archives and Records Service

A Records Declassification Division has been established in the Office of the National Archives to review systematically national security classified records over thirty years old. Some of the records declassified by the Division so far are those of the office of the Chief of Naval Operations (1936-43), Bureau of Aeronautics (1922-44), and State Department (1930-45).

Noteworthy among the accessions of the National Archives during the year are: records of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future; records of the Department of the Navy, Bureau

of Naval Personnel (1841-1904); papers of Earle H. Clapp relating to the Forest Research Institute, the American Forestry Association, and the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, covering the period 1905-44; files of the National Bureau of Standards (1945-65); records of the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth, and the Ninety-first Congress (1969-70); Stidham's collection of eighteen documents relating to the Civil War; papers received from the Social and Rehabilitation Service (1936-67); correspondence and technical reports of the Atomic Energy Commission (1939-47); and a major segment of the State Department's post-World War II allied conference files, including records of the Paris Conference on Reparations (November-December 1945); the Tripartite Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Moscow (December 1945), the Second Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris (April-July 1946), the Paris Peace Conference (July-October 1946), the Third Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in New York (November-December 1946), and the Meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers (1945-46).

Some of the recent publications of the National Archives and Records Service are: the *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States*, covering the third year of the administration of Richard M. Nixon; volume 85 of the *United States, Statutes at Large*; *Guide to the Collection of Hungarian Political and Military Records, 1909-1945*; and *Select Audio-visual Records—Indians in the United States*, (revised).

Federal Archives and Records Centres

Los Angeles.—The Archives Branch of the Federal Archives and Records Centre at Los Angeles has received unit logs (1972) from the local U. S. Coast Guard Air Station; logs of the year 1971-72 from the Coast Guard Base, Terminal Island, San Pedro, California; and records of the period 1895-1952 from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Truxton Canon Agency, Arizona.

Boston.—Accessions of the Archives Branch, Boston Federal Archives and Records Centre, include custom records of 1790-1920 for the district of Newport, Rhode Island.

Kansas City.—The Archives Branch of the Centre at Kansas City has received the records created by field units of the Economic Stabilization Agency activated during the Korean War; records of the U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; and microfilm copies of records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, St. Louis (1807-55).

Denver.—The Archives Branch, Denver Federal Archives and Records Centre has accessioned records of the period 1951-53, created by the Denver regional offices of the Office of Price Stabilization and the Wage Stabilization Board.

Chicago.—The Chicago Centre's Archives Branch has received a large bulk of a number of district court records covering the period 1816-1946, besides Coast Guard records and records of U. S. Attorneys and Marshals transferred to it by the National Archives from its holdings.

Fort Worth.—The Archives Branch, Fort Worth Federal Archives and Records Centre has acquired records of the U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas (1895-1935).

Philadelphia.—The recent accessions of the Archives Branch of the Philadelphia Federal Archives and Records Centre comprise records of the National Park Service, and case files (1911-43) of the U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Atlanta.—The Archives Branch of Atlanta Federal Archives and Records Centre has accessioned records of the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama (1826-1921), case files and correspondence of the U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina (1921-32), and a few other papers.

San Bruno.—The new Federal Archives and Records Centre, San Bruno, California was opened on 23 March 1973. On the same day the National Archives Advisory Council held its meeting there and examined the working of the various centres and discussed the services offered to scholars and the general public by the eleven regional archives branches.

Library of Congress

The Library of Congress established early last year a unit called Preservation Research and Testing Office and entrusted to it responsibility for research into the fundamental aspects of preservation problems, applied research, and testing and quality control of materials used in the preservation of the Library. Since the inception of the unit, some twenty research projects have been approved and are either under way or waiting to be initiated as staff commitments permit. Among those under way, mention may be made of: evaluation of present methods for neutralizing and alkaline buffering of paper; investigation into the principles of gaseous deacidification, and identification of methods for repairing economically and reducing deterioration rate of paper; exploring the possibility of restoring strength to deteriorated paper; finding ways and means of stabilizing and restoring flood-damaged materials; analysing stains and discolorations in paper; examining the suitability of adhesives used in the conservation of Library materials; identification of the characteristics of various types of storage containers for microfilm; study of substitutes for the lamination process; and analysis of the conditions most conducive to the deterioration of paper. The Research Office is also engaged in a testing programme to evaluate the quality and uniformity of materials and supplies used in the Library's preservation programmes.

The Library has brought out a short but useful manual on the salvage of flood-affected documents. Prepared by Peter Waters, it is entitled *Emergency Procedures for Salvaging Flood or Water-Damaged Library Materials*.

Recent accessions of the Manuscript Division of the Library comprise, besides others, a large selection of the original music manuscripts of Victor Babin; a collection of 1,061 pictorial maps mostly relating to the United States; and a small collection of Chester A. Arthur's personal papers which show the former President as a man of stylish and expensive tastes.

Presidential Libraries

Herbert Hoover Library.—The Library has recently received from the National Archives some more records of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief (1930-32), and duplicates of the Federal Farm Board minutes (1929-33).

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.—Accessions of the Library include, among others, a large number of White House files; papers of Cyril Clemens concerning President Roosevelt's death; correspondence of Charles F. Hornor; Democratic National Committee scrapbooks; material concerning the President's Commission on the Status of Women; Pauli Murray's correspondence with Mrs. Roosevelt (1939-60); and a microfilm copy of Podell's Collection of the President's letters and manuscripts (1896-1943). The Eleanor Roosevelt Institute of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library has announced a programme of giving research grants to doctoral and post-doctoral candidates for projects based mainly on the holdings of the Roosevelt Library.

Harry S. Truman Library.—The Library has accessioned 113 oral history interviews with participants in political and domestic matters, such as Robert L. Dennison, naval aid to the President (1948-53), Roswell L. Gilpatric, Under Secretary of the Air Force (1951-53), and India Edwards, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, 1950-56. Another accession is the White House "Permanent File" (1945-53), including file headings like gifts to the government, powers of the President, visits of foreign dignitaries, etc.

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library.—Significant accessions of the Library comprise the papers of Ben Hibbs, who collaborated with the President on writings for certain newspapers and journals; papers of Eleanor Lansing Dulles, sister of John Foster Dulles; material from the files of the U. S. Information Service, which pertain to the eleven-nation goodwill tour of President Eisenhower from 3 to 22 December, 1959; and papers of Carl W. McCardle, journalist and Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs (1953-57).

John F. Kennedy Library.—The Library has accessioned a sizable bulk of papers, chief among them being the papers of Louis Brownlow, Columbia District Commissioner; records of the President's Committee on Administrative Management relating to reorganization of the federal government; papers of James McShane, Chief Marshal of the United States; and the papers of Dr. Edward G. Toomey relating to a series of three annual John F. Kennedy medical symposia which he organized and chaired (1968-72).

Lyndon B. Johnson Library.—The Library has received from the National Archives records of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, and the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. It has also accessioned oral history interviews with Malcolm Bardwell, Robert Montgomery, Jule M. Sugarman and a few others.

National Historical Publications Commission

At its meeting held on 2 December 1972, the National Historical Publications Commission awarded five Fellowships for 1973-74, in Advanced Editing of Documentary Sources for American History. The Fellows will work with the scholars entrusted with the editing of 'The Papers of George Washington', 'The Correspondence of James K. Polk', 'The Papers of James Madison', 'Documentary History of the First Federal Congress', and 'The Papers of Alexander Hamilton'.

The Commission held its next meeting on 1 May 1973, and recommended grants to continue assisting fourteen documentary letterpress publications. Five of the projects—the papers of Adams, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Madison—are supported by a Ford Foundation grant. The remaining nine projects—the papers of Calhoun, Clay, J. Davis, Grant, J. Marshall, J. Trumbull Sr., and B. T. Washington; the correspondence of Polk; and the papers relating to the First Federal Congress—are financed from appropriated funds.

The Commission has appointed an advisory committee on the publication of the papers of Blacks, to propose publication projects related to Black Americans. Edgar A. Toppin is the chairman of this advisory committee.

CANADA

Public Archives of Canada

A separate Public Records Division has been created within the Historical Branch of the Public Archives of Canada from April, 1973. The new division is responsible for the appraisal, acquisition, custody, control and servicing of the historical public records. Its accessions are mainly received through and as a result of the activities of the Records Management Branch of the Public Archives. Some of its recent

accessions are: records of the Royal Canadian Navy Atlantic Command during World War II; central registry files of the Indian Affairs Branch (1860-1960), covering all aspects of Indian administration; and similar files of the Department of External Affairs from 1909 onwards and reflecting all aspects of its activities.

The Manuscript Division of the Public Archives of Canada is going ahead with the implementation of its programme of having separate groups of papers relating to architectural, arts, business, ethnic, labour, political, scientific and medical, and sports archives. Recent additions to the business archives include the records of the Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation and the papers of Lawrence Freiman. The labour archives has acquired the records of the Canadian Labour Congress, microfilm copies of the minutes of the Toronto District Labour Council (1922-68), and several other papers. The scientific and medical archives has acquired the papers of Sir Andrew Macphail and H. Ernest Macdonald. The accessions of the sports archives comprise records of certain Associations and the papers of Canada's well-known sports writer, Charles Mayer.

The Picture Division has acquired a number of significant collections, noteworthy among them being those of Daniel Fowler's drawings and J. Meintjes's political caricatures. The object of the Picture Division is to improve the quality of Canadian life by infusing an awareness of the past by exposing people to the wealth of visual records.

The Public Archives has organised its newly formed National Film Archives Division. The Division has four sections: Acquisitions and Cataloguing, Publications Distribution Service, Technical Services, and Historical Sound Recordings. The Division has accessioned several major collections of film, illustrating Canadian Culture and life and amounting to nearly one million feet.

Consequent upon the establishment of the Business Archives Programme in the Public Archives of Canada, the Business Archives Council of Canada which had been founded for the purpose, having achieved its goal dissolved itself in April 1973.

UNITED KINGDOM

Public Record Office

According to the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Keeper of Public Records on the Work of the Public Record Office during 1972, the more important records of the Second World War were released *en bloc* and the 1871 Census records were opened to inspection, with the result that there was appreciable increase in the number of scholars working in the search-rooms as also in the number of documents produced for them. The records for permanent preservation received in the P.R.O. during 1972 occupied 8,086 feet of shelving, and the total foot-run of records in the custody of the Office amounted to

3,81,000 feet. A very important collection deposited in the Public Record Office during the year was the one known as Hoare (Pitt) MSS., comprising some 500 items and including correspondence and papers of the elder and the younger Pitt and of John, 2nd Earl of Chatham. The Office issued several publications during the year, noteworthy among them being *The Second World War: A Guide to Records in the Public Record Office*.

The Office is co-operating with the British Academy in plans to promote the publication of documents of historical importance in oriental languages which exist in the Public Record Office and in other institutions. The Academy has appointed an Oriental Manuscripts Committee, with the Keeper of Public Records as Chairman; and hopes by means of such publications to make the location and content of historical source materials in the languages of Asia, North Africa and Ethiopia more widely known to scholars throughout the world.

Institute of Historical Research

The Institute of Historical Research, University of London, has undertaken the series "Writings on British History", formerly published by Jonathan Cape for the Royal Historical Society. The volumes in the series provide a comprehensive list of writings relating to British history in a given year. Books and articles, wherever published, concerning the history of Great Britain covering the period 450-1914 A.D. are exhaustively noted. The Institute has recently published a volume prepared by D. J. Munro, covering the publications of the years 1946-48. Further volumes in the series are under preparation.

The Institute has in hand another series also, the immediate purpose of which is to provide lists of the officials who served in the Departments of Central Government between the Restoration and 1870. *Officials of the Secretaries of State, 1660-1782*, by J. C. Sainty, is the second volume in this series published early this year. Work on the third volume, *Officials of the Board of Trade, 1660-1870*, is nearing completion.

Society of Archivists

The Society of Archivists celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation in the hall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in December 1972. There are now 629 members of the Society, who are all occupied professionally with the administration of archives. The Society has started taking a more serious interest in pressing for better status for archivists, particularly in local government, which employs most of its members. It has set up a working party for compiling a complete reference guide to statutes, regulations, and any other official orders relating to archives.

Among the recent achievements of the Society, mention may be made of the establishment of the Ellis Fund, based on a donation by R. H. Ellis, formerly Secretary to the Royal Commission on Historical

Manuscripts and now President of the Society. This fund is to provide an award for archivists who have rendered outstanding service or made important contributions to archives. Candidates for the award are not confined to British subjects or to members of the Society.

NEW ZEALAND

National Archives

Since the death of the Chief Archivist Mr. J. D. Pascoe in October 1972, Miss J. S. Hornabrook, Senior Archivist, has been acting as Chief Archivist of the National Archives of New Zealand.

Recent accessions of the National Archives include some papers of the former Cabinet Minister Duncan MacIntyre and another instalment of papers of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Nash. Records of four more Commissions of Enquiry have also been received. As regards accessions from public agencies, the National Archives has acquired records of the Department of Justice and Treasury files relating to international trade and introduction of decimal currency in 1967. The new accessions have occupied 520 linear feet of shelf-space at Wellington and 238 linear feet at Auckland. Most of the new accessions have been arranged properly and listed. Also the final arrangement of all World War II archives has almost been completed.

The National Archives received a total of 557 enquiries, both written and oral, and produced for researchers and other readers 2,196 files and for Government Departments 1,986 files during the year.

MALAYSIA

National Archives of Malaysia

As part of its programme to acquire materials relating to Malaysia available in archival and related institutions abroad, the National Archives of Malaysia has embarked on the project of obtaining copies of the Portuguese records available in Lisbon. It is enlisting assistance from scholars well acquainted with the history of the region and 16th century Portuguese language. Two such scholars have already started their work on the project. There is a good deal of material bearing on Malaysian history in the National Archives of Portugal and the Centro de Estudos Historicos Ultramarinos in Lisbon. As a first step to acquire this material, one of the two scholars has been put on the work of translating into English Dr. Alberta Iria's inventory of some of this documentary material which consists of letters of Francisco de Almeda, Alfonso de Albuquerque and Tome Pires regarding the discovery of areas within the Malay Archipelago, trade between India and Malacca, and many other matters. On the completion of the translation work, the National Archives of Malaysia proposes to acquire microfilm copies of the documents from the institutions concerned.

SINGAPORE

National Archives and Records Centre

Since its establishment in 1968, the National Archives and Records Centre, Singapore, has been responsible for the sorting and listing of public archives, which continue to be microfilmed on its behalf by the National Library. By now all pre-1940 public archives in the National Archives have been microfilmed.

In November 1971, the National Archives and Records Centre began the project of microfilming the records of churches and schools. With the help of the National Library's Microfilm Unit microfilming has been completed of the records from those churches which have been willing to lend them for the purpose. Records of the churches not agreeing to their being taken out of their premises will be filmed as soon as a portable camera is purchased. Arrangements have also been made to film records from 500 schools, including Chinese and English schools. So far, records from 19 Chinese schools and 33 English schools have been filmed, making a total run of 368 reels of microfilm.

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh National Archives

The newly set up Bangladesh National Archives in Dacca presently occupies a medium-sized hall which also houses the National Library. Its Director is Dr. K. M. Karim, and it is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Education, Government of Bangladesh. The National Archives has several experienced Archivists who escaped from West Pakistan and reached Dacca, but it has no microfilming equipment or repair facilities, although an experienced Microphotographer is there. A suitable building is the most immediate requirement of the National Archives.

Bangladesh Itihas Parishad

The Third Annual Session of the Bangladesh Itihas Parishad (History Congress) was held at Dacca from 12 to 14 May 1973. It was inaugurated by the President of Bangladesh and attended by a large number of scholars, including those from outside countries such as U.K., G.D.R., F.R.G., and India. The Indian scholars included, among others, Dr. S. N. Prasad, Director of the National Archives, who had been deputed by the Government of India to attend the session. Several interesting papers dealing with the history of Bangladesh area from the earliest times, Bangladesh liberation struggle, and historiography, were presented and discussed at the session.

BOOK REVIEWS

Selected Works of Jawaharlal Nehru, Volume III, edited by S. Gopal, (Oriental Longmans, New Delhi, 1972; pp. 445; price.....).

INDIA has produced several key figures who can legitimately be called 'the great men of the twentieth Century'. It is the duty of the present generation of historians to preserve and to make available in printed form, the thought, the wisdom and manifold achievements of these men. What they spoke and wrote at different times had, undoubtedly, contemporaneous significance, but is of equally great value to us to-day and will go down as a rich legacy for the future generations. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru are the two great men of the present century. The Indian nation could build no greater memorial to them than to collect their works from thousands of sources where they are found, and to present them to the scholar and the people in properly classified, annotated and edited volumes, on reasonable prices.

Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund deserves congratulations for undertaking the task of planning and executing the series of volumes containing the selected works of Jawaharlal Nehru under the able editorship of Dr. S. Gopal. As the title of the series indicates, the basic idea has been to publish what is of significance in his writings, speeches and correspondence and to omit that which is of an ephemeral character. This has an advantage over the other kind of series 'the collected works' (as in the case of Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi) where the aim is to preserve everything spoken or written by the leader, viz. the attention of the reader is drawn to the more significant contributions and one is not lost in unnecessary details.

The arrangement of chapters in the volume is both topical and chronological. There are fifteen sections, each carries a caption; the first nine deal with the developments of the year 1928, five of the year 1929 and the last is concerned with 'Miscellaneous Correspondence' during the two years 1928-29. This is the most logical arrangement as it combines the merit of historical sequence with focus on topical themes.

The period covered by this volume—December 1927 to November 1929—was indeed the formative period of Nehru's career. The ideas and activities which became so pronounced later on can be seen sprouting forth in this period. He was then thirty-nine—forty years of age and stood in the middle part of his life span.

The story begins with the return of Nehru from his two years' stay in Europe and a visit to the Soviet Union. The documents reveal the impact of this visit on his thinking, outlook, and personality. The new

tone of radicalism, his deep interest in Marxism and Socialism, his clear understanding of international affairs and imperialism and his appreciation of the influence of the world forces on Indian developments, are all manifest from the volume. Nehru's mind was very much conditioned by the danger of another war, clouds of which had begun to gather on the European horizon and its disastrous consequences for the people of the world. As Hobsbawm shows, just as in 1914 and in the year preceding the Great Depression, there was the atmosphere of gloom and the minds of the intellectuals were turning towards revolutionary change, Nehru being a sensitive intellectual, his mind could not but incline towards overthrowing the system, on both national and international levels, responsible for this state of affairs.

The most striking facet of Nehru's personality during this period is his strong belief in democratic socialism as a solution of India's political, social, economic and even religious problems (213-14) and his advocacy of the socialist ideal for adoption by the Congress (153). How does Nehru define socialism? What are his ideas on socialism at this time? In his Autobiography, Jawaharlal gives the idea of the socialism of his student days and shows how he got 'vaguely attached to the Fabian and socialist ideas'. These elementary ideas were more utopian than scientific, but when he observed real conditions of the people in Soviet Russia he developed concrete ideas on the subject and his sympathies went increasingly towards the communist side. Now the theory of Marxism held out to him an appeal towards the essential freedom from dogma, and a scientific outlook. He, however, did not believe in the marxist methods of violence (117, 193, 225). Indeed for the India of that time he regarded violence the very reverse of revolution (225). His exact words deserve to be quoted. He said: "I am by no means sure to what extent communism can suit present conditions in India; I do believe in communism as an ideal of society. For essentially it is socialism, and socialism, I think, is the only way if the World is to escape disaster" (193).

There is no coherent theory of socialism that Jawaharlal built up. There are no articles as such on the subject. But there are numerous references to socialism in his speeches and correspondence. The main elements can be summarised here: (a) socialisation of means of production and equitable distribution of wealth (222, 373); (b) abolition of landlordism (374); (c) justice to the Kisans (373); (d) opposition to capitalism as a system (222); (e) establishment of a world commonwealth of socialist countries (153). He also described the kind of socialism he had in mind as 'cooperative' socialist commonwealth (206), whatever that may mean. Nehru's socialism at this time was more akin to scientific socialism than the socialistic society which was sought to be built in Independent India through the economic plans.

Jawaharlal's radicalism is indicated by his advocacy of not only a socialist state but also of independence for India as distinguished from Dominion Status. He had been completely converted to this goal

for India. In the Madras session of the Congress (1927), he moved the resolution for 'swaraj' or independence and asserted that this may be given effect to forthwith; the latter part was withdrawn after discussion as there was staunch opposition to it (4, 5-6). It is interesting to see how differences arose between him and Gandhi on the question (17-19) and how, at last, Gandhi won him over to his point of view and how Nehru gave support to Gandhi's resolution at Calcutta session (1928). Jawaharlal's assessment of Gandhi at this time is indeed indicative of how much the young Jawahar revered the old Mahatma. Nehru wrote:

"The fact is that he (Gandhi) is one of our foremost rebels. I would even say that if at any time India had to rise in revolt Mahatma Gandhi would be the first person to lead it" (276).

Nehru was also advocating cooperation among the like-minded nations of the world, cooperation of the countries of Asia and Africa against imperialism as also federation of Socialist countries of the world (155, 192).

One finds that the foundation of Nehru's foreign policy were truly laid in this period as is clear from three things. First, that Nehru started showing extraordinary interest in international affairs in this period which continued throughout his life. Second, he started thinking in terms of co-operation among the progressive nations of the world for the common good of humanity, as he put it (21). Third, he started thinking in terms of a policy of non-alignment. In his own words: "It was right for India to keep apart from international complications" (7-8).

On the communal question—the most ticklish and complicated of all Jawaharlal entertained very radical and theoretically sound views, though these were not accepted by the Muslims or the Hindus or even the Congress leaders at that time; nor were they any longer entertained by Nehru himself when free India's constitution was framed by the Constituent Assembly. These views he advocated before All Parties Conference of 1928 (36, 227) and reiterated from a number of platforms during 1928-29. He suggested that territorial elections should give way to elections by economic units. Here was the impact of Guild socialism and Fabian socialism on him. These views deserved a thorough examination, but no one, in the communal atmosphere of 1928-29, was willing to see their pros and cons. Nehru then turned to oppose Muslim insistence on communal electorates and reservation of seats and largely supported the Nehru Report except for one of its recommendations, namely the goal of Dominion Status (202, 226, 261).

The volume is thus a valuable addition to the literature on Jawaharlal Nehru and reveals his radical, pragmatic and independent mind and shows him out clearly as the emerging leader of the future.

There are certain minor flaws—more of omission than of Commission—which the research staff should have taken care to avoid.

Whereas footnotes are given to explain who the person was to whom Nehru was referring in some cases, in quite a large number of cases (reviewer has counted 25 at least) this has not been done. Alternatively a brief appendix on 'Who is Who' would have further added to the value of the volume. This also applies to certain periodicals not so well known, (for instance, *Volunteer* or *Abhyudaya*) a note, either as a footnote citation or at the end as an appendix, indicating whether the periodical was a weekly or fortnightly or monthly, the language in which published, the place of publication, etc. would have added further to the value of the volume.

AMBA PRASAD

The Nagbansis and the Cheros by Dr. B. Virottam, (Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1972, pp. 224; Price Rs. 29).

DR. VIROTTAM'S thesis is not a piece of social history as the title suggests; it is a political history, written in the narrative tradition, of Chotanagpur revolving round the rise and fall of the two local dynasties of the Nagbansis and the Cheros (1585-1830). The story begins with the attempts of the Mughals to extend their influence to this inaccessible region of the Bihar Suba. The Nagbansis rulers were subjugated and the Chero kingdom was annexed by the Mughals. The British took over in 1765, the Chero raj was extinguished in 1814, and the Nagbansi chief was reduced to the status of a zamindar. There were movements and uprisings which culminated in the Insurrection of 1832, but the story ends before that.

A merit of this work lies in the painstaking manner in which the author makes use of the original sources, particularly the persian chronicles and archival records to reconstruct political history. He also uses local traditions embodied in family history, but not critically. The Palamau Inscription is left out, and, therefore, the chronological frame for the Chero dynasty is incomplete. Pratap Chero, for instance did not rule only for six years (p. 65); a critical study of the inscription would have helped to correct this error and many others.

The value of this contribution to the reconstruction of the political history of the Chotanagpur region would have been enhanced if the impressive documentation could have been placed and analysed in a meaningful conceptual frame. In fact, there has been little attempt to conceptualise the processes of political change. An issues-oriented study would have raised and attempted answers in an authoritative manner derived from the mastery of original sources. The narratives of Palamau invasions have almost been paraphrased (pp. 31-7, 55-61) from the original sources.

Chapter one describes what has been called the Mughal contacts with Palamau and Ranchi, but which were in fact more in the nature

of attempts at political subjugation. The uniqueness of the Chotanagpur's political system, its change, the development of an indigenous state out of tribal matrix, the extent of urbanisation induced by the Moghul influence and its consequences for tribal system could have been critically explored.

Chapter two narrates the political developments from the accession of Aurangzeb to the grant of the Diwani. Here again the developments are looked at from the pan-Indian angle, the rise and decline of Mughal power. The era of local rule was also the era of the efflorescence of local culture. The Pan-Indian and local systems interacted at many points; even when the latter was conquered there remained a local core to the Mughal rule. The Palamau jagirdari was not exactly a replica of the Mughal jagirdari system, and as the author has shown, the British did not take kindly to the Nagbansis' ritual relationship with their people (pp. 144-5). The process of Rajputisation of local tribal chiefs attracts little notice (p. 70).

Chapter three deals with the British Conquest. Ravaged by the Marathas, the importance of Chotanagpur as a buffer and a bridge-head against them weighed with the British who were then not in secure possession of the Gangetic plains. The possession of the Palamau forts and the Chotanagpur routes to Central India and Bengal were added attractions.

Chapter four describes how the British rule was firmly established in Chotanagpur. The Cheros were reduced to such Straits that their kingdom was sold. What lay behind the indebtedness of the Chero rulers and the jagirdars? An analysis of the British rent system would have been rewarding. The situation in Ranchi was no better, though the British here contented themselves with stripping the local chief of his feudatory functions.

The imposition of the British rule on well established local system produced conflicts, movements and uprisings, which have been graphically described in Chapters four and five. The author rightly cites extracts to show that the movements in 1820 and 1832 were regional, that the different sections of the Chotanagpuris had combined to resist an alien system being introduced in their land, and that the uprisings represented attempts to establish their independence and "subvert the British Empire beyond all reasonable bounds" (p. 196). The uprisings were also partly sectarian (directed against Rajputs and money-lenders introduced or propped up by the British in some phases), but not mainly so, as described by the British and some Indian historians too.

All, in all, this is a welcome addition to the growing volume of literature on regional history, and a good base to build upon.

K. S. SINGH

The History of Imperial China—A Research Guide by Endymion Wilkinson (Harvard University, 1973).

COMMENTING on the source material for studying Chinese history, Arthur F. Wright, Professor of Chinese History in Yale University, deemed it the "most voluminous record which any people possesses of its own past—a record whose richness and variety reduces the historian almost to despair" (see *Buddhism in Chinese History*, p. 5). It is said that before the middle of the 18th century, books published in China, the nation which first invented paper and printing, were more numerous than all those published in the rest of the world. One certainly needs a long life if one wishes to know all that is in black and white in Chinese literature. The non-Chinese has to spend an additional part of his life to be linguistically proficient in doing this—hence the feeling of despair.

Many sinological institutions in the West have made efforts to mitigate such a difficulty. The Harvard University, which has published the book under review, is a leader in this field. Teng Ssu-yu & Knight Biggerstaff's *Selected Chinese Reference Work*, John King Fairbank's *Ch'ing Documents*, Fairbank & Liu Kwang-ching's *Modern China* and Fairbank & Masataka Banno's *Japanese Studies of Modern China*, and a number of other bibliographical guides on the Taiping Rebellion, China's response to the West, the May Fourth Movement, controversies in modern Chinese intellectual history after the May fourth Movement, the Chinese Red Army etc. are useful companions to serious students on the topics concerned. Endymion Wilkinson's *Guide* is the latest addition to them.

Being the latest of its kind, the *Guide* has learnt from the experience of others. It is better organized as a handbook, and more directly addressed to the researchers' needs than its predecessors. In its first part, "Research Hints", the author thoughtfully furnishes information about bibliographies and libraries, about how to consult bibliographies and how to convert Chinese dates into international calendar etc. In the second part, important primary source-materials for the study of Chinese history are briefly and ably treated category-wise. After one wades through the not-too-long 189 pages which are spacious printed, a student's "despair" would certainly diminish, if not disappear. For a beginner of serious research on Chinese history, this is, doubtlessly, the best book to begin with.

However there may be moments of disappointment if a student has specific problems concerning which he wishes to seek guidance from the *Guide*. How to locate historical data if one is interested in China's Confucian tradition, or social mobility, or the peasants' or women's conditions in ancient and pre-modern China, or China's age-old contacts with the outside world? The *Guide* offers no answer. For such inquisitive students there is no short-cut. They have to follow

the same primitive practice of first picking up books on China at random and paying particular attention to the bibliographies, and also book-reviews in academic journals. Not before considerable time is spent do they come across learned works peripheral to their own interest. Reading up peripheral works leads to more titles and references. But even then one is not sure to succeed in getting what one wants. Yet another primitive method is to scan the pages of important Chinese historical writings. If one is constantly alert in such tedious exercise and is favoured by luck too, one may finally locate the requisite date.

Time, of course, is not entirely wasted in such a starching process. Haven't people said that research is nothing but to search? But, then, why should there be any need of "research guides" at all? I wonder how much have the authors of such guides inquired into the plight of the uninitiated. If one is eager to be a guide, the noblest thing to do is not to complete one's own research project first and then publish the bibliography which one no longer needs, in the form of a *Guide*. Rather he should become a searcher for others and tell his juniors what all the primary sources familiar to him talk about. A less philanthropic approach is to summarize the already published findings which are enshrined in research monographs and articles, and arrange them alphabetically for public reference. How one would wish Wilkinson's *Guide* to throw more light on the contents of all the important works which he has listed, and to append a "Data Index", listing, topic-wise, the page numbers which may be of interest to the students who have specific research topics in their minds.

To come back to the limited scope of the *Guide*, some concrete criticisms can be offered. While the author freely makes cross-references elsewhere, almost giving an impression of repetition, he has, surprisingly, not made any mention about the Veritable Records in the section 23.1 which deals with Edicts (p. 142). The author's lapse is compounded by his observation that *Da Qing shichao shengxun* is the "(m)ost comprehensive collection" for Manchu edicts (*ibid*). This betrays ignorance. By comparison, *Shilu*, the Veritable Records of the Manchu emperors, are far more comprehensive than *Shengxun*, and are, as a matter of fact, the richest collection of government documents of any Chinese dynasty ever printed. Even the shorter version thereof, *Donghua lu* (p. 67), is a more comprehensive collection of Manchu edicts than *Da Qing Shihchao shengxun*. Mention should also be made of *Shitong*, which is described as "Encyclopaedic Histories of Institutions" (pp. 126-8). The contents of this whole series of eleven important works make up an all-embracing collection of edicts of all governments in imperial China.

The section on geography does not seem well written. The works cited do not bear out the distinction between "Historical geography" and "Administrative geography". If one must distinguish, why omit "economic geography", which, in fact, is a subject in which ample interest was shown by pre-modern Chinese writers? In the pre-modern

Chinese scholarship, there was a partiality for geographical details as that for historical events. The Indian historians have already discovered this quality in the accounts of Hsuan-chwang and his fellow-pilgrims, which contributed in no small measure to the discovery of ancient Indian monuments and reconstruction of ancient Indian history.

Imperial China's scholar-officers travelled a lot because of administrative and military assignments to remote places in the empire and the regular transfer system. Many of them were fond of observation and of recording whatever was observed. Therefore, a very important group of geographical accounts lies in individual scholars' writings, some of which are cited in the official gazetteers. In a short work such as the present *Guide*, it is of course difficult to list all scholarly Chinese writings of yesteryears which have substantial geographical contents. But in *Zhongguo congshu zonglu* (see *Guide*, pp. 23-4), Vol. I, pp. 653-81, there is a good list. Two collections deserve special mention. *Xiao fanghu zhai yudi congchao* compiled by Wang Hsi-ch'i, which was first published in 1880 and then in 1891, 1894 and 1897 with enlarged versions, contains more than one thousand geographical accounts which practically cover all parts of the country in addition to accounts of many foreign lands. *Penglai xuan dili xue congshu* compiled by Ting Ch'ien and published by the Chekiang Library in 1915, is an equally famous and important collection of historico-geographical writings as the one mentioned earlier.

Considering the inclusion of many lesser works in the *Guide*, the omission of the abovementioned two collections is regrettable. They also should occupy a place in section 5.2 which introduces *Congshu*, i.e. collectanea. In the last three hundred old years, there was an important development in the world of learning in China, viz., various individuals and institutions began to collect, edit and annotate important monographs left by their distant and immediate predecessors in all ages, and to compile them into collectanea. These have become a very important treasury of knowledge and information.

Since the monographs were the result of private intellectual activities, they are comparatively free from the official interpretation of history. These non-official commentaries of their own times or of past history are certainly more objective and less stereotyped than the standard historiography produced at the imperial courts. Their coverage is wide and their subject-matter refreshingly new, mirroring a good deal of the country's social, economic and cultural life. The mainland China historians, with their revolutionary anti-orthodox bias, have begun to pay great attention to these sources. But in the *Guide*, these are just casually mentioned in the first part, as if they have no rightful place among primary sources.

A serious mistake occurs on pages 175 and 185, which also betrays the author's oversight about a special form of Chinese literature. The

title of Hsu K'o (Xu Ke)'s book, *Qing bailei chao* is given in a wrong form both in Chinese character and in romanization. The author has mistaken the word "bai" as "bei" (tombstone). Here, a little explanation is needed. The Chinese emperors were keen to hear the folklore, and appointed officials to go to their subjects to collect them. Their reports, i.e. tales collected from the masses, acquired a nickname of "baishi", which literally means "millet-history", but was to be distinguished from serious historical stories. Hsu K'o's *Bailei* belongs to this category, and certainly has nothing to do with *Bei* or epitaph. The author could have placed Hsu K'o's work in a separate section along with many similar works under the title of *Baishi*, *Yeshi*, *Zashi* or *Bishi*, which, if rendered literally, would sound like "miscellaneous history", "wild history" and "secret history", but are something like the "untold stories" (see the list in *Zhongguo congshu zonglu*, Vol. I, pp. 640-50).

The readers must have noticed this reviewer's indulgence in two different romanization systems for Chinese Words. I have used Wade-Gile's system for author names, and the latest Peking system for book titles. This is not only to divide my loyalty between convention and modernity, but also to facilitate the readers of this review to keep track with the author's *Guide*. It seems to be the author's contention to discard the old and adopt the New. But there are discrepancies. What should have been romanized as "Luo" according to the Peking system, has been romanized as "Lo" which is the Wade habit (p. 151). Similar is the case with "cu" which would be "ci" in Peking romanization (p. 95). Further, it looks somewhat strange that while the author has been bold enough to change many familiar romanizations of renowned Chinese historians, such as Ssu-ma Ch'ien into Si-mo Qian, Ou-vang Hsiu into Ou-vang Xiu, Chao Erh-hsun into Zhao Ex-xun etc., he finds no courage to touch the Wade-Gile's names of such lesser figures like Teng Ssu-yu and Tseng Ying-ching. Incidentally, such discrimination befalls two intimate acquaintances. While an old friend who was in India for more than a decade and is now Professor of Religion in MacMaster University, Canada, is still traceable in his traditional form Jan Yun-hua, another academic senior, Prof. Hsu Yun-ts'iao, Director of the Southeast Asian Research Centre, Singapore, is rendered beyond recognition into Xu Yun-qiao.

The section about "Foreign Writings" on China (pp. 187-9) has scope for expansion. Among the many Japanese visitors to imperial China, there were two eminent Buddhist monk-scholars, Kukai whom the Japanese revere as "Kabo taishi" (the Great Master in Disseminating Dharma) and Saicho, "Dengyo daishi" (the Great Master in Preaching). Both the monks visited China in the beginning of the 9th century, and became important leaders of a cultural movement in Japan after they returned. A host of writings have been published in Japanese to commemorate the two masters, which furnish a wealth of data for the study of Chinese history and Sino-Japanese contacts, including valuable records penned by the monks themselves as well as manuscripts and

document brought from China by them. There was yet another eminent monk, a Chinese named Chien-chen (or Ganjin in Japanese reading). After five abortive attempts, the monk finally reached Japan in 753. From that date till his death in 763, he had helped the Japanese in building up a strong foundation of the Buddhist culture. To the Japanese, his travel has become an epic, which is recorded with scholarly competence by one of his disciples Genkai in 779, and is entitled *To dai wajo roseiden* (The Eastern Expedition of the Great Monk of T'ang). Written in Chinese it has become a classic, and contains a valuable description of China's political, social and economic conditions in the middle of the 8th century.

It may be trifle to mention, but in a highly learned work like Wilkinson's *Guide*, there should not have been printing mistakes like, "particular" and "schema" (p. 12) and "knowledge" (p. 122). Wanli, the name of an era (1573-1620) is repeatedly written wrongly (p. 175, 181). In *Lida mingchen zouyi*, the Chinese character for *ming* is incorrect. (p. 143). The Chinese title of *Zhongguo congshu zonglu* is given correctly in one place, and printed wrongly in another. (p. 18). Many of such mistakes are, of course, not the author's who, nevertheless, has to take the blame for the negligence of others.

Finally, as this review is written for the National Archives of India, let me add a little digression. Fresh with memories of a recent visit to Japan, this reviewer feels unhappy about a minor omission in the *Guide*. Naikaku Bunko, the Cabinet Library (p. 20), is a famous name. But it has not been mentioned that it is a part of the National Archives of Japan, a very modern and exquisite building in Kitanomaru Park, near the Imperial Palace of Tokyo. There is some reason in Wilkinson's omission, because, to this reviewer's surprise, many Japanese scholars in Tokyo do not know the whereabouts and even existence of the National Archives of Japan. Another fact about the Cabinet Library is that it is affiliated to Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan, the National Diet Library (p. 20), which means, among other things, that the librarian of the former is appointed by the latter. The Diet Library, apparently established after the model of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., is a unique national enterprise with as many as 30 affiliated libraries. These affiliated libraries, like the Cabinet Library and Toyo Bunko, the Oriental Library, are all special and age-old libraries. Toyo Bunko and its sister institution, Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyujo at Kyoto, i.e. the Research Institute for Humanistic Studies affiliated to Kyoto University (p. 20, 21), are actually libraries exclusively for the study of Chinese history. After an indulgence of the privilege of being shown to all the stack-rooms of these two famous libraries, this reviewer shares Wilkinson's feeling that Japan is the second best place (after China) for undertaking researches on imperial China.

British Social Life in India, 1608-1937 by Dennis Kincaid (Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1973; pp. xxii + 344; price Rs. 55.00).

WORKS on the British social life in India may be broadly divided into two categories—one is simply an account of the British social customs and manners as modified and adjusted by the Indian conditions, the other is a scholastic investigation of an isolated community, set up in an alien environment, without any social and cultural roots in the country of its settlement. To the first category belong works like J. Long's "Calcutta in the older Times" in the *Calcutta Review* (1860) and his *Peeps into Social Life in Calcutta a Century Ago* (Calcutta, 1868), H. Blochman's *Calcutta during the Last Century* (Calcutta, 1868), H. E. Busteed's *Echoes from Old Calcutta* (Calcutta, 1888), W. H. Hart's *Old Calcutta* (Calcutta, K. Blechynden's *Calcutta: Past and Present*, Calcutta, 1905), H.E.A. Colton's *Old and New* (Calcutta, 1909) and recently R. Pearson's *The Eastern Interlude* (Calcutta, 1954). Quite a number of interesting articles on the British social life in India also published in the *Journal of the Calcutta Historical Society*. In the second category, works are indeed very few as they not only involve drawing upon a multitude of contemporary sources, both published and unpublished, but also a critical interpretation of the materials thus drawn. To this group belong H. Dodwell's *The Nabobs of Madras* (London, 1926), T. G. P. Spear's *The Nabobs* (London, 1932) and very recently Suresh C. Ghosh's *The Social Condition of the British Community in Bengal, 1757-1800* (Leiden, 1970).

Dennis Kincaid's *British Social Life in India, 1608-1937* obviously belongs to the first category and is mainly a kaleidoscopic description of the manners, customs and habits of life of the British community in India. But, unlike most of the writers in this category, his attention is not confined to a particular place, that is, Calcutta, and to a particular period, that is, eighteenth century. The possible explanation for such comprehensiveness of his work is that by the time he wrote it the capital of the British empire in India had been transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, and the former had naturally ceased to be the chief centre of the British social life in India. Taking Delhi as the growing gravitational centre in the British social life in India since 1911, Kincaid could easily look back at the different British establishments in the country since the beginning of the seventeenth century. At the beginning of the seventeenth century the British society in India was confined to the four main settlements of Surat, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. From small places of traders, seamen and soldiers these settlement grew up with the growing British administration in India and certainly by 1937 had become imperial cities inhabited by the British administrators and military officers, merchants and seamen, soldiers and sailors as well as prosperous Indians. Kincaid's book shows the extent to which the adjustment in the British Social Life was made over the years at these places as well as in the mofussil with reference to the Indian conditions, though basically the British changed very little and remained a "John Bull" everywhere whether at Karachi, Simla or Poona.

Kincaid has covered three hundred and thirty years of the British social life in India in almost as many pages in his book. Sketchy as it is, there is indeed little scope for any constructive historical interpretation, and it is disastrous to claim it as a "scholarly" work as James Lunt has done in an unnecessary introduction (p. IX) to an otherwise interesting book. It must be remembered that Kincaid has drawn only upon a few contemporary travellers' accounts and memoirs, while most of the vast field of literature which R. H. Tawney so nicely discusses in his *Social History and Literature* (London, 1950) been left untraversed. Besides, he has been content with a description of the ways in which the British lived in India from the seventeenth century up to 1937—just two years before the outbreak of the Second World War. He has never tried to indicate the basic factors which underlie the social transformation of the British establishments in India—the social transformation of the small collecting points of British trade and commerce into imperial cities over the three centuries. Kipling rather than Spear has been his inspiration and amusement rather than knowledge has been his *premier motif* in writing this book on the British social life in India.

The book, which is a reprint of 1938 edition, has maintained the reputation of its publisher both from the point of view of the quality of paper and of printing. Frank Wilson's numerous sketches to illustrate the British social life in India have certainly added to the attraction for the book. For those who, like James Lunt, feel nostalgic about the good old days of the British Raj in India, the book will certainly provide great enjoyment.

SURESH C. GHOSH

Political Relations Between India and Nepal, 1877-1923 by Kanchanmoy Mojumdar (Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1973).

WITH the emergence of a strong China and none too happy Sino-Indian relationship, all the Himalayan states have assumed an importance as never before. Nepal, being the largest and most powerful among them, occupies a special position in the defence of the Northern Frontier of India. Any sound policy towards her requires a proper knowledge of the history of the region. However it is so rare to find historical writings relevant for the present problems and issues. Dr. Mojumdar's work fills up a much felt gap in the modern history of the Indo-Nepalese relations.

The book, under review, covers one of the most important period (1877-1923), when the Indo Nepalese relations had settled down and a very close understanding and interdependence between the two countries had developed. The work was written in the London University and the author has made full use of the original source material available in the United Kingdom. One can only regret, as he does, that

the Government of Nepal had not yet made the facilities to use its archival material available to the scholars, which leaves an obvious lacuna in the study of this type.

Dr. Mojumdar's good historical account of the Indo-Nepalese relations begins with a very brief ecological and a competent historical background. Policies of the two countries were determined both by domestic and foreign considerations. The commercial objectives of the British, which had dominated the earlier phase of the relationship (1767 to 1816), were relegated to background as the empire to come to be consolidated in India. From the mid-nineteenth century imperial objectives became dominant. In Nepal, the growing internal cleavages & struggle for power, coupled with the decline of China and emergence of the British as the most dominant power in Asia, drew Nepal closer towards the South. While the British objective were politico-strategic regarding the imperial safety of the northern frontier and procurement of the Gurkhas recruits, the Ranas (1846-1950) sedulously strove to win over the British support, which had become an important force even in the domestic politics of Nepal, to keep their hold on the state power. Author's main thesis is that a relationship of interdependence had developed between the British and the Rana rulers of Nepal.

Jung Bahadur (1846-72), the founder of the Rana rule and his successors firmly upheld a policy of loyalty to the British, but zealously protected the isolation of their country. By the late 1870s and 80s, however, certain factors made Ranuddip Singh, Bir Shumsher and Chandra Shumsher as well as the British more accommodating towards each other. The British difficulties with Russia in the north west and China in the north, made them anxious to keep the Ranas in good humour (p. 42). Proliferation of and resultant cleavages in, the Rana family made them listen to the British demands.

Briefly, there were four main issues between the two Governments. The British wanted Nepal to allow free recruitment of the Gurkhas, who had become an important factor in the strength of the British India army. After tremendous pressure exerted by the British, Ranas agreed to help them in getting the recruits, but in exchange they wanted British arms to be supplied freely to Nepal. It is interesting to observe, that while the British treated the supply of arms as a bait to Nepal in order to procure the Gurkhas recruits, they were suspicious of Nepal and did not like her unrestricted armament (pp. 61-62).

Another question, which remained a subject of controversy for long, was the issue of Nepal's political status. While furnishing all proofs of loyalty to the British, the Ranas ceaselessly asserted their independent status and wanted the British to acknowledge it. The British recognised the difference between the Indian states and Nepal, but deliberately kept the status of Nepal ambiguous. They feared that acknowledgement of a fully sovereign independent status of Nepal, would

inevitably bring in the other foreign powers and thus break their exclusive hold on Nepal (p. 193).

Finally, in spite of the British efforts, Nepal referred to concede freedom of unrestricted trade and movement. This might have deprived her of the benefits of modern technology, but enabled her to maintain her independence.

After the First World War, in which Nepal had rendered marine assistance of men and material to the Allies, and with the intensification of the Indian national movement (pp. 199-204) the British Government had to concede in the Anglo-Nepalese Treaty of Friendship (1923) "independence, both internal and external" to Nepal. But both formally and informally it succeeded in bringing the Nepalese external relations under their control. The treaty of 1923 specified that the two parties "agree to inform each other of any serious friction or misunderstanding with those states likely to rupture such friendly relations, and each to exert its good offices as far as may be possible to remove such friction and misunderstanding."

Nearly half of Mr. Mojumdar's work is devoted to the role of China in Indo-Nepalese relations. The Chinese interests in the Sub-Himalayan areas were very limited, and only the events there influenced the Sino-Tibetan relations, that China took any real interest. Otherwise, these states were treated only as out-parts of the empire (pp. 85-86). But for Nepal, China was not merely a source of economic benefit, but also a pressure bogey to pressurise the British. Even after the decline of the Chinese power and rise of the pro-British Ranas, China had never completely ceased to work in the calculations of the policy makers in Kathmandu. This they could do because for long the British had an exaggerated notion of the Chinese position in the Himalayas. Even when Curzon condemned the Chinese suzerainty as a fiction, the Home Government, due to the pressure of the European politics, recognised the legality of the Chinese suzerainty in Tibet and did not openly challenge her rights in Nepal.

The British position towards the Sino-Nepalese and Tibeto-Nepalese relations remained ambiguous. While they did not relish the idea of closer Sino-Nepalese relations, they wanted to use them to their advantage in their dealings with China and Tibet. Curzon used the good offices of Chandra Shumsher and Bir Bahadur, the Nepalese representative in Lhasa (pp. 106-8). At the same, the decline of the Chinese power, encouraged the Nepalese ambitious in Tibet, the British sought to discourage Bir Shumsher and Chandra Shumsher (p. 78).

The Indo-Nepalese relations during the British rule in India, were inevitably of restricted nature. In an interesting chapter, "British Impact on Nepal", Dr. Mojumdar has very aptly observed: "The British influence was limited both in extent and intensity and for four

main reasons. Nepal lay outside the administrative frame of British India..... Secondly, there was for all practical purposes one agency through which the influence could operate—the Nepalese government. Thirdly, the Nepalese government were suspicious of the British influence..... Finally, the British themselves had limited objectives in Nepal, which they wanted to realise with the minimum of friction with Nepalese government.”

The narrow social base of the Ranas, forced them to restrict the British impact, which otherwise would have jeopardised their rule due to the inrush of foreign capital and modern technology. Similarly, the British policy gradually became more concerned with politico-strategic objectives i.e. stability of Nepal and procurement of the Gurkha recruits. A foreign imperial power, with world wide political and economic interests, could not but have such limited relations. In the Ranas they found everything they needed and, hence, left them alone to rule the country in any manner they desired.

Finally, one cannot help observing large number of printing mistakes in the book, which appear so jarring even to a casual reader.

RAMA KANT

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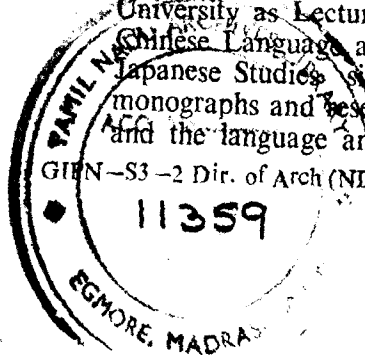
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