TIMELINE

1915

January 9: Gandhiji and Kasturba landed at Apollo Bunder, Bombay. In interview to The Bombay Chronicle and The Times of India, Gandhiji said he would follow Gokhale’s advice and pass some time in India observing and studying.

January: Rabindranath Tagore wrote to Gandhiji thanking him for sending Phoenix boys to stay at Shantiniketan.

February 8: Wrote to Mahatma Munshiram thanking him for hospitality to Phoenix party at Gurukul.

April 6: Met Mahatma Munshiram (Swami Shraddhanand) at Gurukul, near Hardwar.

May 20: Satyagraha Ashram inaugurated at Kochrab near Ahmedabad.

May 23: The Phoenix party (boys and teachers with Maganlal Gandhi) arrived in Ahmedabad from Gurukul Kangri.

June 3: Award of Kaiser-i-Hind medal to Gandhiji for services to British Empire announced in King’s birthday honours.


September 23: In a letter to V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Gandhiji wrote that he might have to live apart from Kasturba in Dheed quarters as a result of admitting an untouchable family in Satyagraha Ashram.

December 27-29: Session of Indian National Congress at Bombay under Presidency of S. P. Sinha. Gandhiji moved resolution on ‘India and the Colonies’.

1916

March 20: Gandhiji spoke at Gurukul anniversary near Hardwar.

April 4: Lord Chelmsford, new Viceroy, arrived in Bombay. Demonstrations held. Lord Hardinge left India.

October: On Ahimsa: Reply to Lala Lajpat Rai, for the article “Ahimsa Paramo Dharmah- A Truth or a Fad” in Modern Review, July 1916.

December 26-30: Lucknow session Indian National Congress under Presidency of Ambika Charan Majumdar. Congress-League Scheme of Reforms adopted; re-union of two wings of the Congress; Tilak joined after 1907 Surat split; Gandhiji attended and moved resolutions on indentured labour and Defence of India Act.

December 29: Gandhiji presided over All-India Common Script and Common Language Conference at Lucknow.

December 31: At Muslim League session, report of Reforms Committee appointed at Bombay in 1915 was presented. M. A. Jinnah’s resolution protesting against treatment of Indians in Colonies was adopted. Gandhiji attended session and spoke on Hindu-Muslim amity.

1917

March 2: Spoke at Home Rule League headquarters, Karachi, on passive resistance and austerity.
October 2: Mrs. Besant unveiled portrait of Gandhiji in Gokhale Hall, Madras on his birthday.

December 26: Attended 32nd Indian National Congress at Calcutta.

December 30: Proposed, at Indian Social Conference, resolution regarding education and uplift of depressed classes. Spoke at All India National Language Conference.

December 31: Addressed session of All-India Muslim League in Calcutta. Delivered All India Presedential address at All-India Social Service Conference.

1918

March 15: Declared at worker’s meeting decision to fast, to prevent striker’s weakening. (Ahmedabad Mill-hand’s strike)


March 25: Met Private Secretary to Viceroy regarding release of Ali Brothers.

April 27: Agreed to participate in War Conference after interview with Viceroy.

June 21: Addressed public meeting, inaugurating recruitment campaign.

September 4: Viceroy spoke on Montford Reforms at Imperial Legislative Council, Simla.

September 23: Imperial council discussed Rowlatt Committee Report.

November 17: Gandhiji’s portrait unveiled in Shri Ram Free Library, Poona.
December 26: Indian National Congress met for 23rd session in Delhi, Madan Mohan Malaviya presiding. (It was 33rd Session, an error in CWMG, Vol. 15, p-511.)

1919

January 18: Rowlatt Bills published in Gazette of India.


February 6: Viceroy opened session of Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi. Rowlatt Bills introduced.

February 7: Imperial Legislative Debate on Rowlatt Bill. Bill referred to Select Committee against unanimous Indian opposition.

February 8: Gandhiji wrote to Pandit Malaviya suggesting country-wide agitation.

February 9: Wrote to V. S. Srinivasa Sastri on civil disobedience campaign against Rowlatt Bills.

February 10: Sir W. Vincet announced in Imperial Legislative Council that Rowlatt Act was to be in operation for three years. Second Rowlatt Bill introduced and referred to Select Committee despite unanimous non-official opposition.

February 24: Satyaraha Pledge signed at Sabarmati Ashram meeting. Gandhiji wired to P. S to Viceroy conveying Satyagraha decision.

February 26: Wrote letter to Press on Satyagraha Vow. Committee of the Sabha issued Gandhiji’s instructions to volunteers on taking signatures on Satyagraha Pledge.
March 1: Executive Committee with Gandhiji as president appointed at a meeting of Pledge—signatories under auspices of Satyagraha Sabha at Bombay.

March 2: Executive Committee of Satyagraha Sabha appointed sub-committees for collecting fund and propaganda work. Wacha, Banerjea, Sastri, Shafi and others issued manifesto against passive resistance.

March 8: Sir W. Vincent presented Select Committee on Second Rowlatt Bill.

March 11: Gandhiji requested P.S. to Viceroy by wire and letter not to proceed with Rowlatt Bills.


March 14: Gandhiji with Swami Shraddhanand attended protest meeting at Bombay.

March 18: Rowlatt Bill passed despite opposition from non-official members.

March 21: Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919 (Rowlatt Act) received Governor-General’s assent.

March 23: Announced in letter to Press observance of April 6 as day of humiliation and prayer. Wrote to Sir S. Subramania Iyer that satyagraha was not a party movement.


April 3: wired congratulations to Swami Shraddhanand on Delhi’s opposition to Rowlatt legislation.

April 5: Gandhiji wired to Swami Shraddhanand for helps to dependents of victims.
April 6: Satyagraha Day observed all over India. Pandit Malaviya resigned seat in Imperial Council.

April 7: First issue of Gandhiji’s *Satyagrahi*, priced one pice, came out without registration.

April 9: On way to Delhi at Kosi served with orders restricting entry into Punjab and Delhi. Message to countrymen not to resent arrest or commit violence. *Ram Navami* Day Celebrations. Peaceful processions at Amritsar.

April 10: Gandhiji elected to disobey prohibition order, put under arrest and sent to Bombay. All-India hartal in protest against arrest. Incendarism, riot and mob violence at Ahmedabad on hearing news of arrest. Police firing, killing of Europeans and burning of mill and station yard. Arrest and deportation from Amritsar of Dr. Satyapal and Kitchlew. Mob rising and police firing. Several Europeans killed. Police firing at Lahore.

April 11: Gandhiji brought to Bombay and released. Countrywide hartal continued. In wire to Swami Shraddhanand, appealed to people to avoid violence.


April 13: Massacre at mass meeting at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.


April 16: Arrests at Gujranwala.
April 17: Deportation of leaders in Punjab. *Amrit Bazar Patrika* security forfeited.

April 18: Gandhiji announced temporary suspension of civil disobedience.

April 20: “Crawling order” issued by General Dyer.

April 21: *Satyagrahi* suspended publication following suspension of Movement. A.I.C.C. passed resolution on Punjab situation.

April 24: Martial Law Commission began work in Punjab.

April 26: *The Bombay Chronicle* suspended publication.

April 30: Kasur riot case judgment.

May 5: Gandhiji sent Swadeshi pledge to Viceroy.

May 7: *Young India* New Series Vol. I, issued as a bi-weekly every Wednesday and Saturday, from Bombay under Gandhiji’s supervision.

May 15: Gandhiji sent telegram to Viceroy’s Private Secretary on arrest of Govardhandas and legal defense of *The Tribune* editor.

May 16: Wrote to Viceroy’s Private Secretary demanding fullest investigations into disturbances in Punjab.

May 26: Sir Edward Maclagan took over as Lt.-Governor of Punjab from Sir M. O’Dwyer.

May 28: Wrote foreword to reprint of *Indian Home Rule*.

May 30: Gandhiji wrote to Viceroy’s Private Secretary on martial law administration in Punjab.

June 1: Rabindranath Tagore renounced knighthood

June 9: Gandhiji wrote to Viceroy’s Private Secretary regarding judgment in Kalinath Roy’s case.
June 10: Martial law withdrawn from Punjab except from railway lands.

June 11: In a signed leader in *Young India*, Gandhiji pleaded for immediate release of Kalinath Roy. Appealed to lawyers and journalists and wrote to C. F. Andrews for support in securing release of Roy.

June 12: Wrote to S.T. Sheppard of *The Times of India* for support in securing release of Kalinath Roy.

June 13: Mercy petition of Kalinath Roy rejected by Lt.-Governor of Punjab.

June 15: Executive Committee of Satyagraha Sabha met at Bombay and decided on resumption of civil disobedience in beginning of July and vested full powers in Gandhiji to guide movement.

June 16: Gave evidence before Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, in connection with Dr. Kitchlew’s trial before Martial Law Commission.

June 24: Gandhiji sent cable to Secretary of State for India that he would resume civil disobedience in July unless Rowlatt legislation was withdrawn and a committee was appointed to enquire into Punjab disturbances.

June 26: A.I.C.C. sent cable to British Prime Minister and Secretary of State requesting suspension of sentences by Martial Law Commission pending enquiry. Government of India declined postponement of sentences.

June 27: Gandhiji sent to Viceroy memorial signed by Sir D. E. Wacha Sir N.G. Chandavarkar and others paying for Kalinath Roy’s release.
July 1: Inaugurated Central Swadeshi Sabha at Bombay with branches all over India.

July 6: Governor-General-in-Council reduced Kalinath Roy’s term of imprisonment from 2 years to 3 months.

July 9: Martial Law Commission delivered judgment in Amritsar Conspiracy Case.

July 12: Wrote in Young India on conviction of editor of Pratap.

July 21: Gandhiji issued letter to Press announcing postponement of civil disobedience in deference to warning of Viceroy and other friends.

July 23: Gandhiji wrote in Young India on Lahore Judgment.

July 24: Privy Council granted leave to appeal to 21 Indians convicted under martial law for riots in Amritsar.

July 25: Lt.-Governor of Punjab reduced term of imprisonment of Radha Krishna, editor of Pratap, from 18 to 2 months.

July 30: Gandhiji wrote in Young India on sentence on Jagannath by Martial Law Tribunal.

August 2: In Young India supported appeal of Swami Shraddhanand for Rs. 1.5 lakhs to help victims of martial law atrocities.

August 15: At crowded public meeting, called upon Government to conduct impartial inquiry into Punjab situation, exhorted people to contribute to relief fund.

September 3: Viceroy announced appointment of commission to go into question of Punjab troubles.

September 7: First issue of Navajivan in Gujarati was published.

September 18: In Bombay, spoke on Khilafat at public meeting.
September 21: Gandhiji opened school for untouchables in Ahmedabad. Public meetings held in Madras and Wardha to celebrate 51st birthday of Gandhiji. Indemnity Bill was passed.

October 1: Government of India asked Punjab, Delhi and Madras to withdraw restrictions imposed upon Gandhiji from October 15.

October 7: *Young India* was reported to have been taken over to Ahmedabad. Gandhiji received letter informing Bombay Governor's approval of swadeshi movement.

October 8: First issue of *Young India* under Gandhiji’s editorship appeared.

October 15: Restrictions imposed on April 9, 1919, prohibiting Gandhiji’s entry into Punjab, were removed.

October 17: Khilafat Day observed all over India.

October 24: Lahore citizens accorded warm reception to Gandhiji at station.

October 27: Gandhiji had interview with Lt.-Governor Sir Edward Maclagan and Deputy Commissioner.

October 28: Addressed students at Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chaudhri’s house. Left for Delhi with C. F. Andrews to attend Punjab Inquiry Committee meeting.

October 29: Gandhiji attended Punjab Inquiry Committee meeting; met Lord Hunter and other officials.

November 3: First open session of Punjab Inquiry Committee convened. Gandhiji was reported taking evidence in martial cases.

November 4: At Amritsar Golden Temple, was presented with a turban; spoke on swadeshi at women’s meeting; visited Jallianwala Bagh and Khalsa College. Left for Lahore with Andrews.
November 11: Malaviya was refused permission to visit Harkishen Lal in Jail. Disorder Inquiry Committee arrived at Lahore.

November 20: Visited Gujranwala; addressed public meeting at Gurukul.

November 21: Recorded statements from witness at Gujranwala; addressed women’ meeting.

November 24: Gandhiji presided over joint Hindu-Muslim session of Khilafat Congress; spoke in Hindi. Resolution declared Indians’ unwillingness to participate in peace celebrations until Khilafat question was settled.

November 26: Gandhiji visited and spoke at Nizamabad and Kasur.

November 29: Visited Akalgarh.

November 30: Visited Ramnagar.

December 1: Recorded statements at Hafizabad.

December 2: Addressed Hafizabad students and women’s meetings.

December 3: Reached Sangla Hill in evening, collected evidence; left for Lahore.

December 5: In Sheikhupura, Gandhiji addressed meeting on Hindu-Muslim unity.

December 6: Gandhiji left Sheikhupura for Chuharkana, spoke on need for discipline when detained by crowd at railway station.

December 7: Visited Lyallpur in evening, received statements.

December 9: Gandhiji arrived in Lahore.
December 28: At Amritsar, Gandhiji dissolved All-India Humanitarian Conference on account of disorder.

December 29: Attended Indian National Congress session; moved resolution regarding South African Indian hardships. Attended All-India Muslim League Session.

December 30: Moved resolution at Indian National Congress session on Punjab and Gujarat disturbances.

1920

January 1: At Congress Session supported resolution on swaraj but urged acceptance of Reforms.

January 9: Appeared before Disorders Inquiry Committee and informed it of his readiness to give oral testimony.

January 19: Had interview with Viceroy, as member of Khilafat Deputation.

January 22: Addressed women in connection with Congress Inquiry Committee work on Punjab disorders; en route to Lahore, spoke at Muzaffarpur.

January 23: Reached Lahore.

February 1: At Lahore, Gandhiji met Dr. Joseph Nunan, Leader of British Guaina deputation visiting India to recruit settlers.

February 3: Gandhiji wrote to Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, regarding discharge of political and Martial- Law prisoners.

February 9: At, Lahore, Gandhiji gave interview to Press on South African Commission.
February 13: At Sargodha, Gandhiji gave a speech on Punjab atrocities and Hindu-Muslim unity.

February 14: Issued appeal for Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund.


February 26: In House of Commons, debate was held on future of Turkey. First Indian Khilafat Deputation arrived in London.

March 2: In London, Fisher, on behalf of Montagu, received Indian Khilafat Deputation.

March 7: Daily Telegraph reported decision of British Government to occupy Constantinople. Gandhiji issued Press statement on Khilafat.

March 19: Khilafat Day. (2nd)


March 29: Government of India affirmed that holy places of Hedjaj would remain under independent Moslem control.

April 3: Bombay Provincial Conference demanded impeachment of Sir Michael O’ Dwyer and others and their trial and punishment by judicial tribunal.
April 6: Issued another appeal for Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund.

April 11: Gandhiji, in letter to the The Bombay Chronicle, again appealed for contributions to Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund.

April 13: Gandhiji wired to Private Secretary to Viceroy seeking Viceroy’s permission to go to England to acquaint Ministers there with Muslim sentiment over Khilafat.

April 28: Gandhiji joined Home Rule League and became its president.

May 6: In House of Commons, Montagu made statement on General Dwyer’s forced resignation.


May 30: All India Congress Committee met at Banaras to consider non-co-operation programme; Gandhiji was present.

June 3: Meeting of All-India Central Khilafat Committee held at Allahabad; Gandhiji spoke on non-cooperation.

June 22: In House of Commons, questions asked on the Punjab disorders; Montagu heckled. Gandhiji in letter to Viceroy, gave notice of non-co-operation with Government in protest against unjust peace terms presented to Turkey by Allies and forwarded Muslim representation on the subject to Viceroy.

June 26: In Bombay, Gandhiji spoke at public meeting held to protest against Hunter Committee Report.

June 30: Gandhiji in a Press Statement, called upon people not to seek election to Legislative Councils under Reforms Act of 1919.

July 4: In Navajivan article Gandhiji detailed steps for starting of non-co-operation from August 1.
July 6: Churchill announced, in House of Commons, Army
Council’s conclusion that Gen. Dwyer was guilty of error of
judgment and he should not receive any office under Crown.

Before July 7: Gandhiji issued Press statement on non-co-
operation and sent cable to Mohamed Ali at London. Non-co-
operation Committee issued statement on methods and
programme on non-co-operation.

July 7: In *Young India* pleaded for boycott of Prince of Wale’s
visit.

July 8: Debate on Hunter Committee Report began in House of
Commons.

July 15: In Jullundur, spoke at meeting appealing to Hindus and
Muslims to support non-co-operation.

July 16: In Amritsar, spoke at non-co-operation meeting under
auspices of Khilafat Committee.

July 17: In Lahore, spoke on Khilafat and non-co-operation.

July 18: In Lahore, spoke on boycott of reformed councils. All-
India Muslim League’s Council condemned findings of majority
in Hunter Committee Report.

July 19: In Rawalpindi, Gandhiji spoke on Khilafat. Dwyer
debate in House of Lords.

July 20: In Gujarkhan, Gandhiji spoke on communal unity and
Khilafat.

July 21: Instructions of Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, for
hartal on August 1 published.

July 31: B.G. Tilak passed away in Bombay.
August 1: Third Khilafat Day- Gandhiji inaugurated non-co-operation movement. Wrote letter to Viceroy renouncing Kaisar-i-Hind and other medals.

August 31: Took pledge to wear khadi for life.

September 4-9: Special session of Indian National Congress at Calcutta. Resolutions adopted regarding non-cooperation, Hunter committee Report and British Cabinet’s attitude on Punjab atrocities.

September 8: Gandhiji’s resolution on non-co-operation carried by majority at Calcutta Congress. All India Muslim League passed Gandhiji’s resolution on non-co-operation.

September 14: V. J. Patel resigned his seat in Viceregal Council.

September 22: A.I.C.C. Sub-Committee consisting of Gandhiji, Motilal Nehru and V. J. Patel issued report on draft instructions for Congress organization.

Before September 25: All- India Home Rule League with Gandhiji as president issued circular letter for carrying out special Congress resolution on non-co-operation.

September 25: Gandhiji sent to Chairman, A.I.C.C. draft of Congress Constitution.

October 6: M. A. Jinnah and 19 others resigned membership of Swarajya Sabha in protest against its new Constitution.

October 8: Gandhiji spoke at Rohtak.

October 18: Spoke at Amritsar. Met students of Khalsa College.

October 19: In Lahore, spoke on non-co-operation.

October 22: Spoke at Bhiwani Conference.
October 24: Wrote on All-India Home Rule League reconstituted as ‘Swarajya Sabha’

November 20: Spoke at public meeting in Jhansi.

December 9: News received that Judicial Committee of Privy Council had rejected Kalinath Roy’s appeal against his conviction by Martial Law Court in the Punjab.

December 26: Thirty-fifth session of Indian National Congress commenced at Nagpur under the presidency of C. Vijayaraghavachariar.

December 28: Gandhiji moved resolution on new Congress creed in meeting of Subjects Committee.

December 30: Spoke on non-cooperation resolution in Congress session.

1921

January 12: Model rules of Provincial Congress Committee, drafted by Gandhiji, published in Young India.

January 30: At Gujranwala, Punjab Students Conferences passed resolution welcoming Congress resolution on non-Co-operation. Gandhiji, C. R. Das and Mahomed Ali sent a joint message of congratulations to above conference on their resolution.

February 15: At Bhiwani, spoke at Hariana Rural Conference presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai.

February 16: At Rohtak, addressed Rural Conference, visited Jat School and laid foundation-stone of Vaishya High School.

February 19: Gandhiji spoke at mass meeting in Gujranwala.

February 20: At Nankana Saheb, near Lahore, 160 Akali Sikhs were massacred on the gurdwara premises by faction led by Mahant Naraandas.
February 25: At Shri, near Lyallpur, Gandhiji spoke on Nankana Sahib tragedy and counseled patience in acquiring control over gurudwaras.

March 3: Gandhiji along with Shaukat Ali visited gurudwara at Nankana Saheb and appealed to Sikhs to dedicate their bravery to service of the country.

March 4: Gandhiji addressed message to Lahore Sikhs on Nankana tragedy.

March 5: Spoke at Multan.

March 8: At Jullundur, received address from municipality. Spoke at meetings in Hoshiarpur, Hariana and Ambala.

March 31: In Bezwada, moved four resolutions at A. I. C. C. meeting.

April 2: Lord Chelmsford left India.

May 12: Reached Simla in the afternoon.

May 13: Had interview with the Viceroy in the afternoon.

May 15: Addressed meeting at Idgah ground, Simla.

July 31: Addressed historic meeting to inaugurate swadeshi campaign with bonfire of foreign cloth, near Elphinstone Mill at Parel, Bombay

August 8: Gandhiji and Central Khilafat Committee appealed to Muslims not to slaughter cows on ensuing Bakr-i-Id

August 15: Appealed to residents of Simla Hills not to undertake begar for British Government.

September 7: Spoke at Punjab Sabha meeting and addressed Marwari merchants.
September 14: Mahomed Ali arrested at Waltair on way to Malabar.

October 16: In Navajivan, Gandhiji urged Bombay to complete swadeshi programme, to be the first province to start peaceful revolt in the form of civil disobedience.

October 27: In Young India, in his article “Honour the Prince” while urging complete boycott of functions, Gandhiji appealed for “forbearance towards those who differ from us”.

October 31: Began vow of spinning- to spin half an hour every day before the second meal, and to forgo the meal in case he failed to do so.

November 9: In Lahore, delivered convocation address at National College.

November 10: In Lahore, spoke at public meeting on conviction of Ali Brothers. In Young India article, “The Momentous Issue”, explained conditions for civil disobedience.

November 17: Outbreak in riots in Bombay on arrival of Prince of Wales. In Young India, in article “Introspection”, Gandhiji explained meaning of his threat of suicide if swaraj were not attained by end of December.

November 26: Viceroy declared Government’s policy on non-cooperation in course of reply to Punjab Chamber of Commerce deputation.

December 2: Lala Lajpat Rai, K. Santanam and others arrested under Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act.

1924

March 9: Lajpat Rai sentenced to one year’s rigorous imprisonment for breaking ban on addressing public meetings.
March 10: Gandhiji reached Ahmedabad in the afternoon. Arrested at 10p.m. and taken to Sabarmati Jail.

March 11: Charged with promoting disaffection against Government through his writings in Young India before Assistant Magistrate; committed to sessions. Exhorted Ashram people in parting words to propagate peace and harmony among all communities. Message to country summed up in one word: ‘khaddar’.

March 18: Tried by Sessions Court at Circuit House, Shahibagh, sentenced to six years’ imprisonment; Shankerlal Banker to one year.

March 23: Shuaib Qureshi took over as Editor of Young India.

June 1: C. Rajagopalachari took over editorship of Young India.

February 4: Order of unconditional release of Gandhiji issued.

February 12: Requested Mahomed Yakub to desist from moving Assembly resolution recommending award of Nobel Peace Prize to him.

February 25: Issued statement on Jaiton firing.

March 4: Issued statement on Akali Movement.

March 9: Interviewed by Associated Press on his talks with Akali deputation.

March 15: Issued statement on Potti Siramulu’s fast for Harijan entry to temples.

March 29: Had discussions regarding No-changers and Swarjists with Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lajpat Rai and Motilal Nehru.

April 3: Resumed editorship of Young India. Had interview with Dr. Kitchlew.
August 30: In letter to Motilal Nehru explained the terms of his “full surrender” and proposed measures to improve Congress Organisation.

September 9-10: Riots in Kohat; Hindus were evacuated.

September 15: In Delhi inaugurated The Hindustan Times.

September 17: Commenced 21-day fast at Mahomed Ali’s house.

October 28: Viceroy refused permission to Gandhiji to visit Kohat.

November 16: Issued statement on Kohat question.

December 4: Reached Lahore; conferred with Lajpat Rai and Madan Mohan Malaviya at the former’s residence.

December 5: Reached Amritsar. In the afternoon spoke at a big diwan in Golden Temple. In the evening, addressed Public meeting at Jallianwala Bagh.

December 6: At Punjab Provincial Khilafat Conference spoke in reply to Zafar Ali’s attack on Hindu leaders. In Lahore delivered Convocation address at Punjab Qaumi Vidyapith.

December 7: Delivered presidential address at Punjab Provincial Conference.

December 9: In speech at Rawalpindi Gandhiji advised Hindu refugees not to return to Kohat on Government advice.

December 14: In statement to the Press warned people not to believe unauthenticated reports of his Punjab Speeches.

December 24: Khilafat Conference was held in Congress pandal under the presidentship of Dr. Kitchlew.

December 26: The Indian National Congress began its 39th session under Gandhiji’s presidency

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1925

February 3: Left Delhi for Rawalpindi.

February 4: Reached Rawalpindi with Shaukat Ali to enquire into the Kohat disturbances.

February 5: At Rawalpindi addressed the Hindu refugees of Kohat.

February 6: At Rawalpindi, Gandhiji examined Ahmed Gul, Khilafat Secretary, and Kamal Jailane, a zamindar, regarding the Kohat riots and recorded their evidence.

February 7: Left Rawalpindi.

February 13: The Viceroy sent a telegram disallowing Gandhiji’s proposed tour of Kohat.

February 23: Wrote to Shaukat Ali regarding their differences on Kohat affairs and suggested that the whole matter be examined by Hakim Ajmal Khan or Dr. Ansari.

1926

March 11: Sent message to Swami Shraddhanandji’s weekly, The Liberator.

March 12: Sent message to spinning-wheel to Hindustani, Lahore.

March 17: In letter to Dr. Satya Pal, sent message for the “Phulwari commending the bravery of the Sikh people.

April 11: wrote a message on JallianwalaBagh Day in response to request from Sarojini Naidu.

December 23: Swami Shraddhanand assassinated.

1928

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July 13: In letter to Barbara Bauer who requested him to resurrect her deceased mother, wrote: “I am but an ordinary mortal... as every other human being... I possess no extraordinary powers.”

October 5: Sent a message to Lahore Students' Conference.

October 31: Lajpat Rai received injury in a fracas between police and Nationalists in Lahore.

November 1: Gandhiji gave interview to special correspondent of *The Civil and Military Gazette*.

November 17: Lajpat Rai died, Gandhiji gave interview to Associated Press of India on his death.

November 26: Issued and endorsed appeal for Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund.

December 23: Met a deputation from the Punjab.

**1929**

March 4: In a speech in Shraddhanand Park, Calcutta, advised the people to boycott foreign cloth. The speech was followed by bonfire of foreign cloth. Gandhiji was arrested and later released on personal recognizance.

June 12: Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were sentenced to transportation for life for throwing on April 8 “two bombs in the Assembly”.

October 16: At Dehra Dun laid the foundation-stone of the Shraddhanand Abala Ashram; spoke at meetings of students, women, and untouchables.

December 24: Reached Lahore; spoke at public meeting; opened Lajpat Rai Memorial Hall; presided over All-India Suppressed Classes Conference.

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December 25: Laid foundation-stone of Lala Lajpat Rai’s statue in Golbag (Lahore).

December 27: Gandhiji held discussions with Sikh leaders.

December 31: Gandhiji’s resolutions on bomb outrage and Complete Independence adopted at open session.

1930

April 6: At Dandi Gandhiji and his party broke salt law. Salt law was broken at Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Kheda, Bombay and Delhi. At public meeting in the evening Gandhiji advised the people not to eat taxed salt any more. Civil Disobedience was offered throughout the country.

September 12: Round Table Conference met in London without Gandhiji.

1931

January 4: Mahomed Ali passed away in London, where he had gone to attend the Round Table Conference along with Shaukat Ali, Jinnah and Moonje.

January 23: Martial law withdrawn in Peshawar.

March 19: Met Viceroy regarding commutation of death sentences of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru.

March 23: In letter to Lord Irwin appealed for reconsideration of question of commutation of death sentences of Bhagat Singh and others. Issued statement on Bhagat Singh’s execution.

March 27: Spoke to deputation of Red Shirts of Navjawan Bharat Sabha.

April 8: At Amritsar, discussed with Sikhs methods of finding solution to communalism.
April 30: Gave interview to Fox Movietone News.

May 1: Gandhiji wired H.W. Emerson, Home Secretary, not to arrest Abdul Ghaffar Khan

**1932**

January 8: In New Delhi, Dr. M.A. Ansari was arrested; Sardul Singh assumed Presidentship of the Congress.

January 18: Hundred and six religious leaders of U.S.A appealed to British Premier to release Gandhiji.

February 14: Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Acting Congress President, was arrested.

April 7: In letter to C. F. Andrews, Gandhiji explained that “fasting unto death is a corrupt expression... it is fasting unto a new life.”

August 17: MacDonald’s Communal Award announced.

August 18: In his letter to Ramsay MacDonald, Gandhiji announced his decision to go on a fast unto death from 20th September unless Communal Award was withdrawn.

September 1: Gandhiji in Yeravda Jail, Poona.

September 20: At noon, Gandhiji commenced his fast unto death against the British Government’s announcement regarding separate electorates for Depressed Classes.

September 26: Fast broken at 5.15 p.m.

**1933**

February 23: First issue of *Harijan Sewak* published.

May 8: Gandhiji commenced 21-day fast at 12 noon; issued statement explaining fast. Was released from Jail at 6 p.m; reached Lady Thackersey’s bungalow at 9 p.m.
July 30: In an appeal to people of Gujarat, announced proposal to leave Ashram on March to Ras with 33 companions on August 1.

August 1: Along with Kasturba and Mahadev Desai, was arrested after prayers.

August 4: Was released from Yeravda Prison and served with order to quit Yeravda village and confine his movements to Poona city municipal limits. Rearrested and sent for trial in Yeravda Prison for disobeying restraint order.

August 23: Was released unconditionally.

September 7: Issued statement on ‘Harijan Day’ fixed for September 24, 1933.

1934

July 12: On train, interviewed by The Tribune representative.

July 13: At Lahore, interview to Provincial Congress leaders; also to Harijan deputation; spoke at students’ meeting.

July 14: Spoke at women students’ meeting; addressed women’s meeting.

July 15: Interview to Akali and Khalsa Durbar deputation; also to Punjab Hindus’ and Sikhs deputation; addressed public meeting.

July 17: Spoke at prayer meeting; interview to volunteers; also to Frontier leaders; addressed Punjab nationalist workers; also khadi workers; interview to journalists; spoke at Gulabdevi Tuberculosis Hospital; also at Model Town; interview to Associated Press of India; left for Calcutta.

August 7: After morning prayer and last meal at 5.30 a.m., began fast at 6 a.m.; spoke on significance of fast.

December 7: Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrested.
1935

December 31: Met members of International Federation of Fellowship.

1936

April 13: Observed fast on Jallianwala Bagh Day.

June 16: Arrived at Segaon.

August 2: Abdul Ghaffar Khan released.

September 2: Sent a message to World Peace Conference.

1937

April 20: Spoke at Gandhi Seva Sangh meeting.

August 4: Had interview with Viceroy regarding question of lifting ban on Abdul Ghaffar Khan’s entry into Frontier Province.

October 29: Gandhiji gave interview to deputation of political sufferers from Bengal and Punjab.

1938

January 14: Through Press issued Appeal to Punjab prisoners to abandon hunger-strike.

April 13: Observed Jallianwala Bagh Day by fasting.


May 4: Had interview with Governor of N.W.F.P. Addressed students of Islamia College. Met local Congress Socialists.

May 5: Visited Khyber Pass and Torkham.


May 7: Addressed public meetings at Mardan and Kalukhan.
May 8: Returned to Peshawar in morning. Addressed Political Conference.

May 19: Wrote to District Magistrate, Bombay that Sardar Prithvi Singh of Lahore Conspiracy Case had surrendered himself.

October 5: Arrived in Peshawar.

October 9: Arrived in Utmanzai

October 14: Visited industrial school for Khudai Khidmatgars at Kaimatang.

October 15: Gandhiji was at Utmanzai. Returned to Peshawar.

October 16: Addressed meetings of Khudai Khidmatgars at Nowshera and Hoti Mardan.

October 17: Mardan. Visited Swabi and addressed meeting of Khudai Khidmatgars.

October 18: Returned to Utmanzai.

October 19/20: Had discussions with Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

October 21: Returned to Peshawar. Arrived in Kohat.

October 22: Addressed public meeting at Kohat.

October 23: At Hungoo. Had talk with Khudai Khidmatgars.

October 24: At Bannu.

October 25: At Bannu. Addressed public meeting.

October 26: At Bannu. Issued statement to the Press Congratulating Maharaja and Dewan of Travancore for granting amnesty to satyagrahi prisoners in the state. Visited Lakki. Addressed public meeting. Had talk Khudai Khidmatgars.

October 27: Arrived in Dera Ismail Khan.
October 28: At Dera Ismail Khan. Addressed public meeting.

October 30: Visited Kulachi. Returned to Dera Ismail Khan.

October 31: Tonk. Addressed public meeting. Had talk with Khudai Khidmatgars. Returned to Dera Ismail Khan.

November 1: Had talk with Khudai Khidmatgars at Paniala. Arrived in Mirakhel.


November 3: At Peshawar. Inaugurated khadi exhibition.

November 4: At Peshawar.

November 5: At Peshawar. Addressed meeting of the Bar Association.


November 7: At Haripur, Abbotabad. Had talk with Khudai Khidmatgars.

November 8: At Abbottabad. Reached Mansherra. Addressed public meeting. Returned to Abottabad. Received Minorities’ Deputation. Addressed Public meeting.

November 9: At Abbotabad. Visited Taxila. Left for Delhi.

1939

March 3: Commenced fast; issued statement to the Press and released letter to Thakore Saheb; had discussion with Fateh Mohammed Khan.

March 7: Broke fast; issued statement to the Press.

July 7: Gandhiji reached Abbottabad in the evening.
July 14: Kasturba Gandhi, Pyarelal and Dr. Sushila Nayyar reached Abbottabad.

July 17: In letter to Sikandar Hyat Khan, expressed inability to agree with his alternative scheme of Federation.

July 26: Gandhiji left Abbottabad for Wardha.

September 2: Left for Simla in response to invitation from Viceroy.

September 5: Sabarmati Ashram was officially declared as ‘Harijan Ashram’.

September 23 and 24: Discussion with members of Oxford Groups.

September 24: Gandhiji left for Simla on being invited by Viceroy for second round of talks.

December 9: In statement to Press appealed to M.A. Jinnah to desist from observing “Day of Deliverance” in view of unity talks and await Viceroy’s and Governor’s opinion on allegations made by Muslim League against Congress.

December 22: Muslim League observed “Day of Deliverance”.

On or before January 8: Sent condolences on Lala Shamlal’s death.

1940

January 9 and 10: Had discussion with Bhai Parmanand.

January 26: Independence Day celebrated.

February 4: Met Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.

February 9: Gave interview to Harbans Singh.
March 5: Notified in Harijan change of name from ‘Segaon’ to ‘Sevagram’.

March 22: At All-India Muslim League’s session at Lahore M. A. Jinnah suggested division of India “into autonomous national State”.

April 5: C.F. Andrews died.

June 29: At Simla. Met the Viceroy.

September 11: Gandhiji had meeting with Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

September 27: At Simla, had a meeting with the Viceroy.

October 13: The Congress Working Committee approved Gandhiji’s plan for individual civil disobedience.

October 24: Announced the temporary suspension of Harijan, Harijanbandhu and Harijan Sevak.

December 17: Gave instructions for suspension of satyagraha from December 24 to January 4.

December 20: In statement to the Press, called for suspension of final judgment about Sardar Sampuran Singh’s conduct.

Before December 25: In letter to Dunichand, laid down conditions for eligibility to offer satyagraha.

December 27: Invited Master Tara Singh, a prominent Akali leader, to meet him at Sevagram. (The invitee had resigned from the Congress following lengthy correspondence between him and Gandhiji on the question of non-violence).

1941

January 5: Satyagaraha was resumed after a break from December 24 to January 4.
On or after January 10: In message, asked the Punjab Congressmen to develop “a living faith in the virtue of non-violence for being chosen for civil disobedience”.

On or before January 12: In letter to Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Gandhiji permitted ‘Red Shirts’ to offer satyagraha in the Frontier Province.

February 13: In message to Punjab Congressmen, stressed importance of constructive work.

July 12: Had discussion with Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

August 7: Rabindranath Tagore died.

1942

March 23: Stafford Cripps arrived in India.

August 8: A.I.C.C. passed “Quit India” resolution.

August 9: Gandhiji was arrested early in morning and was taken to Aga Khan Palace, Poona. Members of Working Committee were also arrested and all Congress Committees declared illegal.

1943

February 10: Began his 21-day fast.

June 30: With Gandhiji’s approval, C. Rajagopalachari telegraphically informed Jinnah of the decision to publish his Formula and the latter’s rejection of it. He, however, appealed to Jinnah to reconsider the decision.

1946

Before December 29: Advised Sikhs to “never agree to grouping in any shape or form”.

1947
January 20: At Sirhandi. After discussion with local Muslims prepared a draft pledge for their signatures and thereby succeeded in persuading Amtussalam broke 25 days’ fast by taking orange-juice from Gandhiji’s hands.


March 24: Lord Mountbatten sworn in as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

June 18: Accompanied by Abdul Ghaffar Khan, continued discussion with Jinnah; addressed prayer meeting.

July 5: Received Lady Mountbatten; advised Abdul Ghaffar Khan that he and his people should boycott referendum.

July 31: Left for Kashmir; at Rawalpindi, gave interview to President, Punjab Student Christian League.

August 6: Reached Lahore; answered questions put by Congress workers.

August 15: Observed Independence Day by fasting, spinning, prayer.

September 11: Gave interview to Sikh deputation.

November 10: Visited Panipat.

November 12: Broadcasted message for refugees at Kurukshetra Camp from All India Radio in the afternoon.


November 28: Spoke at Guru Nanak birthday celebration.

December 2: Visited Panipat, had talks with Muslim refugees, Muslim leaders and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava.
1948

January 6: Sikh refugees in a Gurudwara in Karachi attacked by Muslim mob.

January 7: Met people from Punjab, Sindh and N.W.F.P.

January 13: Gandhiji began fast at 11a.m. with prayers.

January 18: Gave message to Sikhs on Guru Govind Singh’s birth anniversary.