

## CHRONOLOGY OF C. R. DAS'S LIFE

1870	November 5th	Born in Calcutta, in a house in Pataldanga Street. Educated at the L.M.S. Institution, Bhowanipur and the Presidency College, Calcutta.
1890	..	Graduated from the Presidency College and proceeded to England the same year.
1891	..	Sat for the Indian Civil Service and failed.
1892	..	Was called to the Bar from the Middle Temple.
1893	..	Returned to India, and enrolled as a Barrister in the Calcutta High Court.
1895	..	<i>Malancha</i> published.
1897	December 3rd	Married the daughter of Mr. Barada N. Haldar.
1906	June 19th December	Went through the Insolvency Court. Joined the Congress for the first time as a Delegate.
1907-8	..	The Khururia Zemindari case. Trial of Brahmobandhab Upodhaya. Trial of Bipin Ch. Pal.
1908	..	The defence of Aurobindo Ghose and other Manicktolla Bomb Conspirators.
1911	..	Defended the accused in the Dacca Conspiracy Case.
1913	May 14th	Became a discharged insolvent by paying all his and his father's debts. Published the <i>Sagar Sanjit (The Song of the Sea)</i> .
1914	July	Chitta Ranjan's father died at Purulia. Accepted the Dumraon brief on behalf of Keso Prasad Singh, a remote reversioner of the "gadi".
1917	..	President of the Bengal Provincial Conference, Bhowanipur.

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- 1918**      ..      **Speech at the Town Hall meeting condemning the Defence of India Act.**
- 1919**      ..      **Member of the Non-Official Jallianwalla Bagh Enquiry Committee.**  
**First advocacy of obstruction in the Amritsar Congress.**  
**At a meeting in the Calcutta Maidan, supported Mahatma Gandhi's Passive Resistance Movement (Satyagraha) as a protest against the Rowlatt Act.**
- 1920**    **March**      **Mahatma Gandhi declared Non-co-operation with Government and the Europeans.**
- September 4th**    **Opposed the Non-co-operation programme of Mahatma Gandhi in the Special Congress at Calcutta, held under the presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai.**
- December**      **Accepted the Non-co-operation programme in the Congress at Nagpur, held under the presidency of Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar.**
- 1921**    **January**      **Suspended practice at the Bar.**  
**Political tour in Eastern Bengal and Assam.**  
**Establishment of a " National University " at Dacca. Ordered to refrain from entering Mymensingh by the District Magistrate. Revocation of the prohibition order. Visit to Mymensingh and Tangail. Visit to Habiganj, Maulvi Bazar, Sylhet, Comilla, Chittagong, etc.**  
**Attended the Barisal Conference as a delegate.**
- November 25th**    **Volunteer Corps declared an illegal association.**  
**The ban on public meetings.**  
**Lord Reading on arriving in Calcutta, approved of the repressive measures taken by the Bengal Government.**
- November 27th**    **The Congress Committee decided to disobey the order of the Government regarding the Volunteer Corps and public meetings.**
- November 28th**    **The Khilafat Committee accepted the above decision of the Congress Committee.**

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- C. R. Das recognized as Dictator by the Congress and Khilafat organisations in Bengal.
- As Dictator C. R. Das issued several manifestoes, and called for 10 lakhs of volunteers.
- The Government declared these manifestoes as well as the call for volunteers illegal.
- November 30th At the St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta Lord Ronaldshay, then Governor of Bengal, referred to Das in most eulogistic terms, at the same time holding out a threat.
- December 6th A number of volunteers, including C. R. Das's son, were sent to Burrabazar and were arrested.
- December 7th Along with other volunteers, C. R. Das's wife, sister and other ladies were arrested, but immediately released.
- December 10th C. R. Das arrested under Sec. 17 B. Criminal Law Amendment Act.
- December 25th C. R. Das, President-elect of the Congress, could not preside over its annual session held at Ahmedabad as he was then an under-trial prisoner. Hakim Ajmal Kham of Delhi took his place.
- Visit of the Prince of Wales to Calcutta and "hartal" (strike) observed on the day of his arrival.
- 1922 Congress Civil Disobedience Committee reported that the time was not ripe.
- January 6th C. R. Das sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
- Reading-Malaviya negotiations for a Round Table Conference. C. R. Das's consent to Malaviya's proposal subject to Mahatma Gandhi's approval.
- July Address presented to Das, on his release, at Mirzapur Park.
- December Presided over the Congress at Gaya and founded the Swaraj Party.

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- 1923    September      **Founded *Forward*.**  
Council entry resolution accepted in the special session of the Congress at Delhi.
- December      **Council entry resolution adopted by the Cocanada Congress held under the presidency of Maulana Mohamed Ali.**  
**Entry of the Swarajists into the Council.**  
**Defeats of prominent Liberals like Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea and Mr. S. R. Das. Swarajists return in the general election as the strongest single party in the Bengal Council.**  
**C. R. Das invited by Lord Lytton to form a ministry ; his refusal.**  
**Coalition with Independents.**  
**Hindu-Moslem Pact causing serious dissatisfaction among various sections of the community.**  
**Presided over the All India Trade Union Congress at Lahore.**
- 1924    January          **Declined to accept Lord Lytton's offer of Ministry.**  
**Capture of the Calcutta Corporation by the Swarajists. C. R. Das elected the first Mayor of Calcutta.**
- March 24th      **At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council a motion was put to the effect that the demand for Rs. 2,20,000/- under the head 22 E (Bengal Budget for 1925-26 for Ministers' salaries) be refused. Sixty-three members supported the motion ; sixty-two opposed.**
- April            **Serajgunge Conference and Gopi Nath Shah resolution.**  
**C. R. Das appointed a Committee on behalf of the Congress to enquire into Tarakeswar affairs.**  
**" Satyagraha " declared at Tarakeswar.**  
**C. R. Das's compromise with Satish Giri, the Mohunt of that shrine.**  
**Presided over the fourth Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Calcutta.**

**TWO NOTABLE UTTERANCES OF C. R. DAS :**

**“ If I die in this work of winning freedom, I believe I shall be born in this country again and again, live for it, hope for it, work for it with all the energy of my life, with all the love of my nature till I see the fulfilment of my hope and the realization of this idea.”**

**“ I have loved this land of mine with all my heart, from childhood ; in manhood, through all my manifold weakness, unfitness and poverty of soul. I have striven to keep alive its image in my heart ; and to-day, on the threshold of age, that image has become truer and clearer than ever.”**

