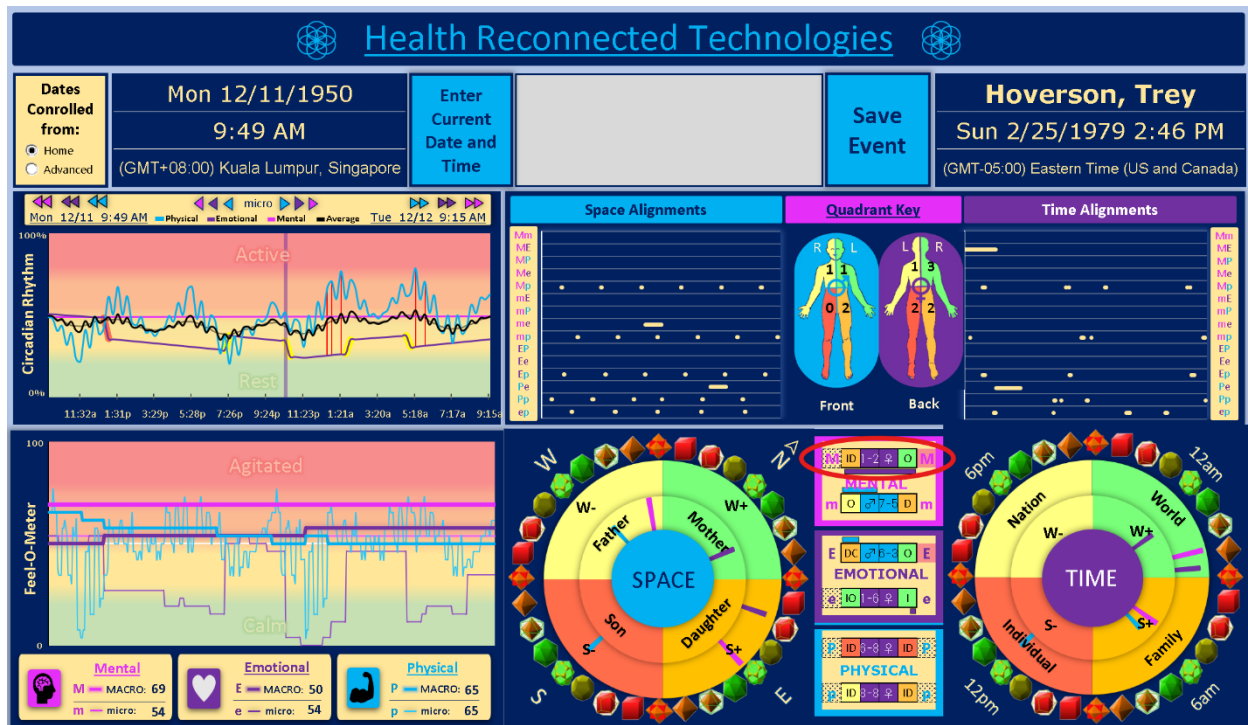


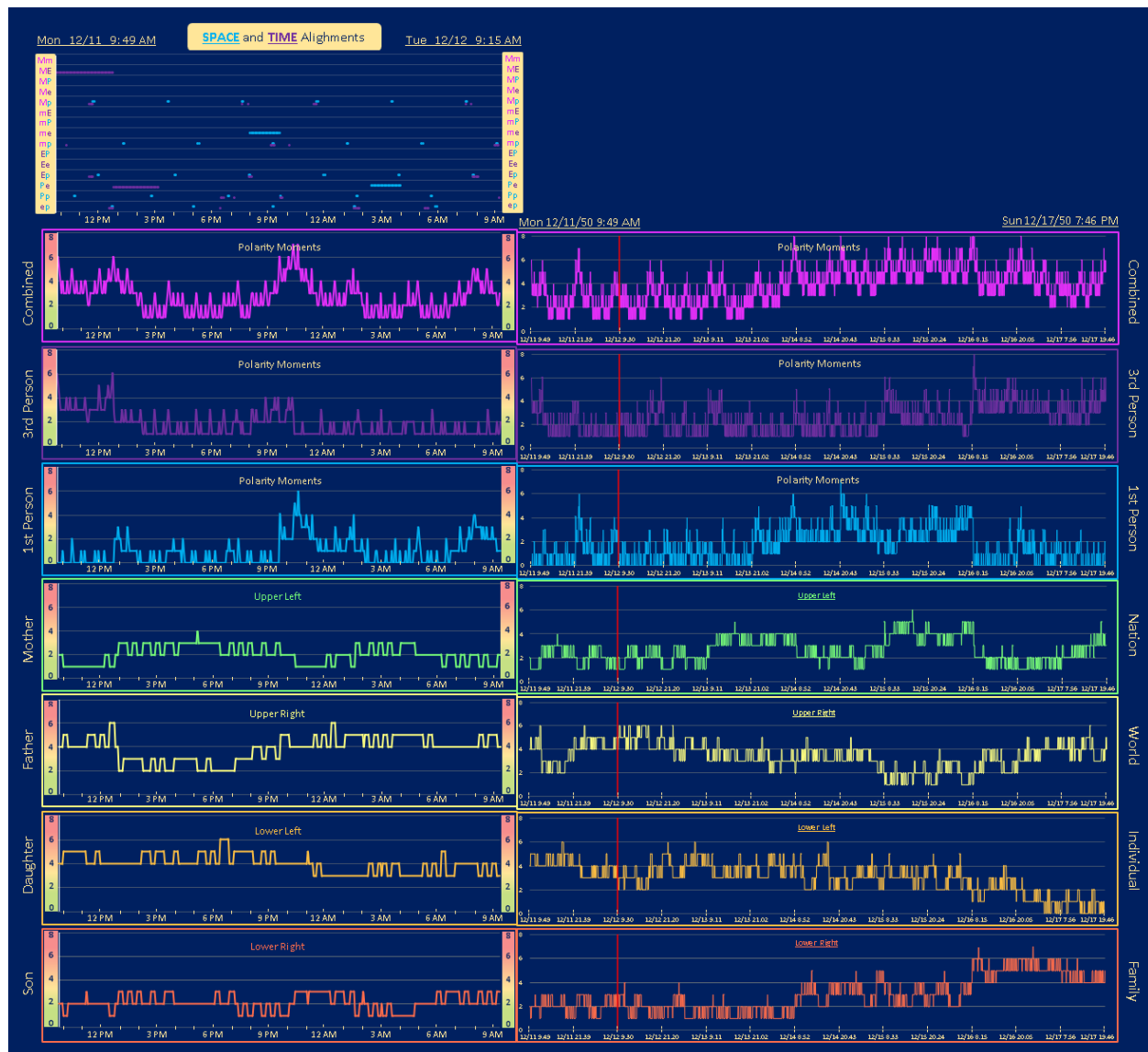
1950 Maria Hertogh Riot (Singapore)

The appeal hearing opened on 11 December. Maria stayed at the convent and did not attend. Since early morning, crowds carrying banners and flags with [star and crescent](#) symbols began to gather around the [Supreme Court](#). By noon, when the hearing eventually began, the restive crowd had grown from 2,000 to 3,000 in number. The court threw out the appeal within five minutes. The brevity of the hearing convinced the gathering that the colonial legal system was biased against Muslims. The riots erupted and went on for days.



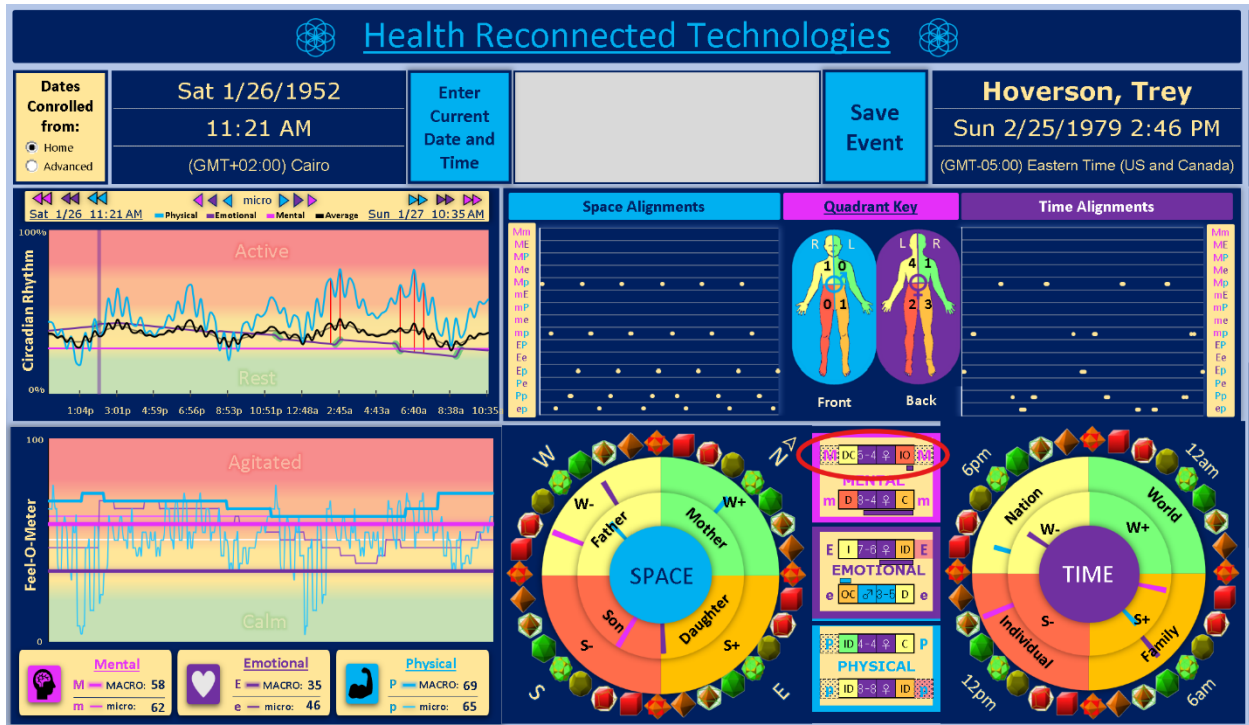
1950 Maria Hertogh Riot (Singapore)

Electromagnetics



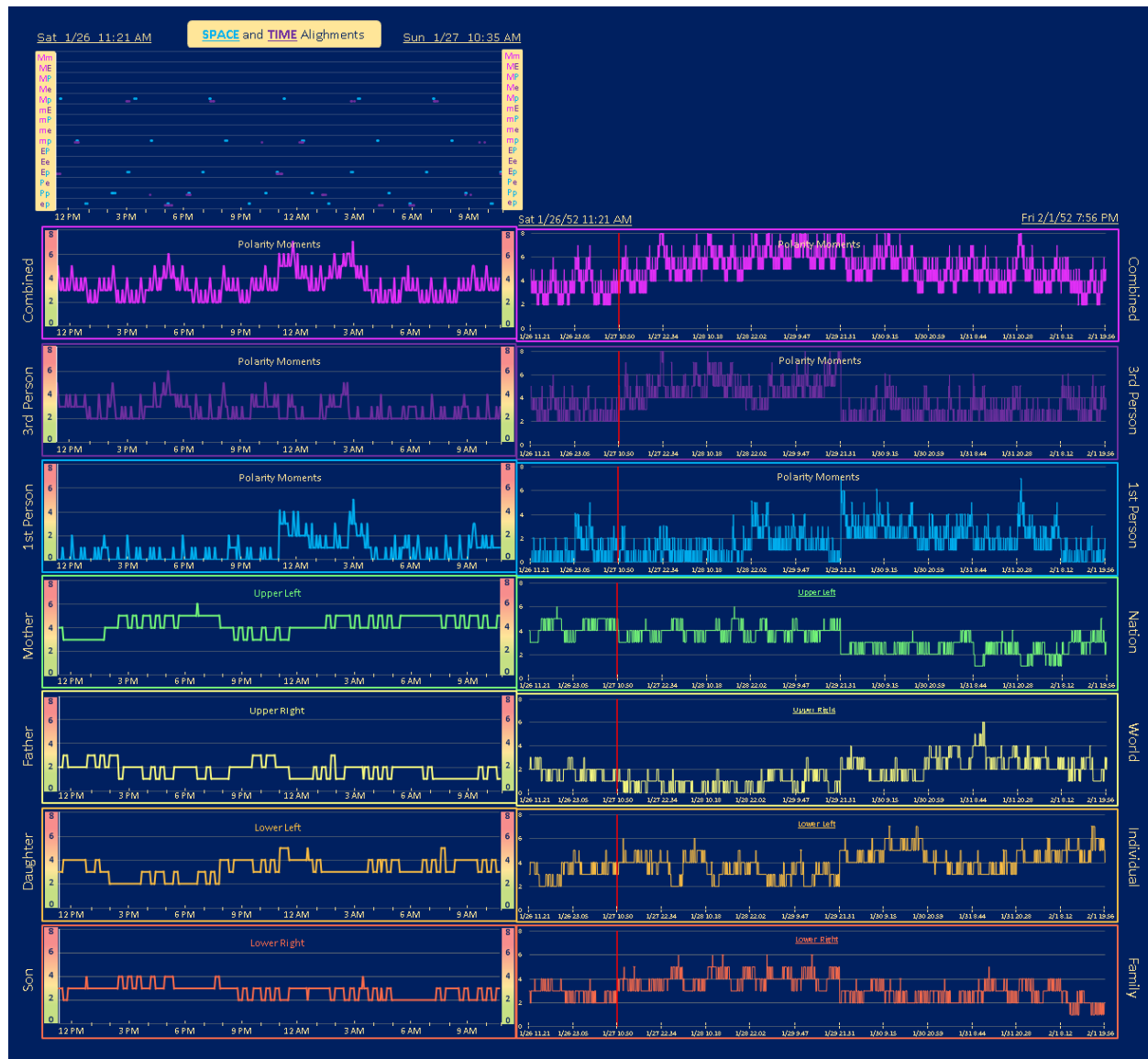
Black Saturday Riot and Fire (Cairo)

The **Cairo fire** ([Arabic](#): حريق القاهرة), also known as **Black Saturday**,^{[3][4]} was a series of [riots](#) that took place on 26 January 1952, marked by the burning and looting of some 750 buildings^[5]—retail shops, cafes, cinemas, hotels, restaurants, theatres, nightclubs, and the city's Casino Opera—in [downtown Cairo](#). The direct trigger of the riots was the [Battle of Ismailia](#), an attack on an Egyptian police installation in [Ismailia](#) by [British](#) forces on 25 January, in which roughly 50 [auxiliary policemen](#) were killed.



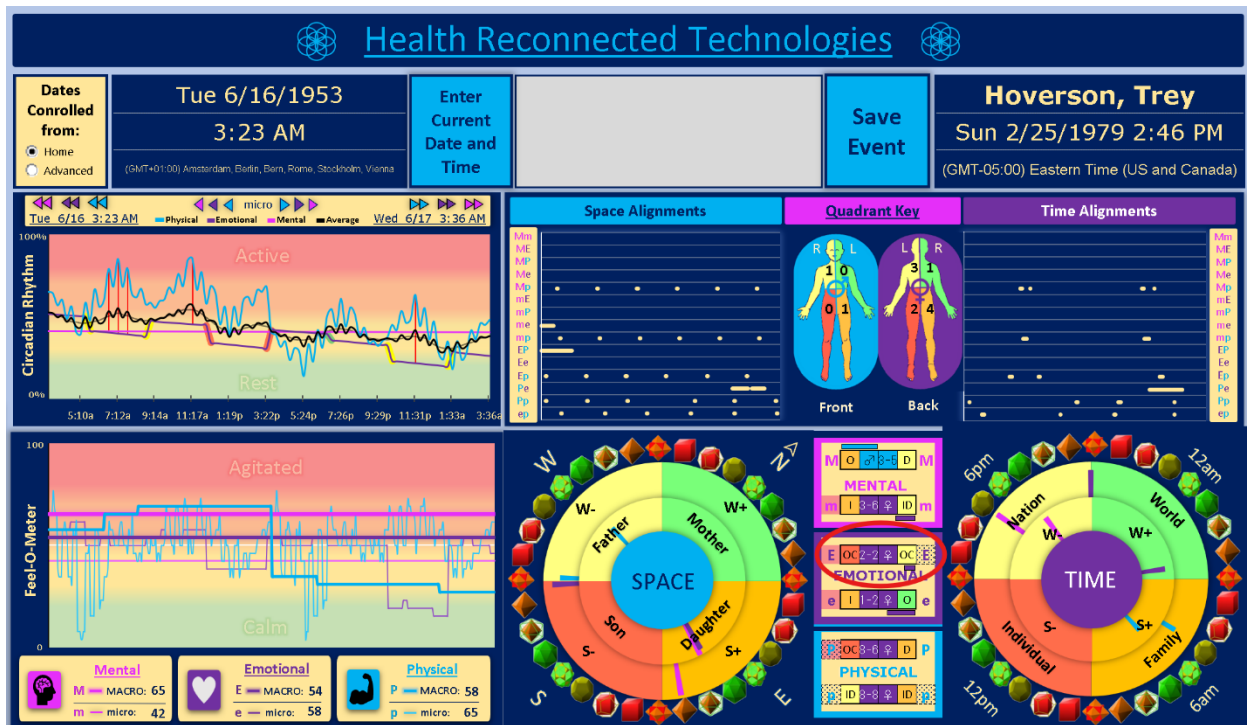
Black Saturday Riot and Fire (Cairo)

Electromagnetics



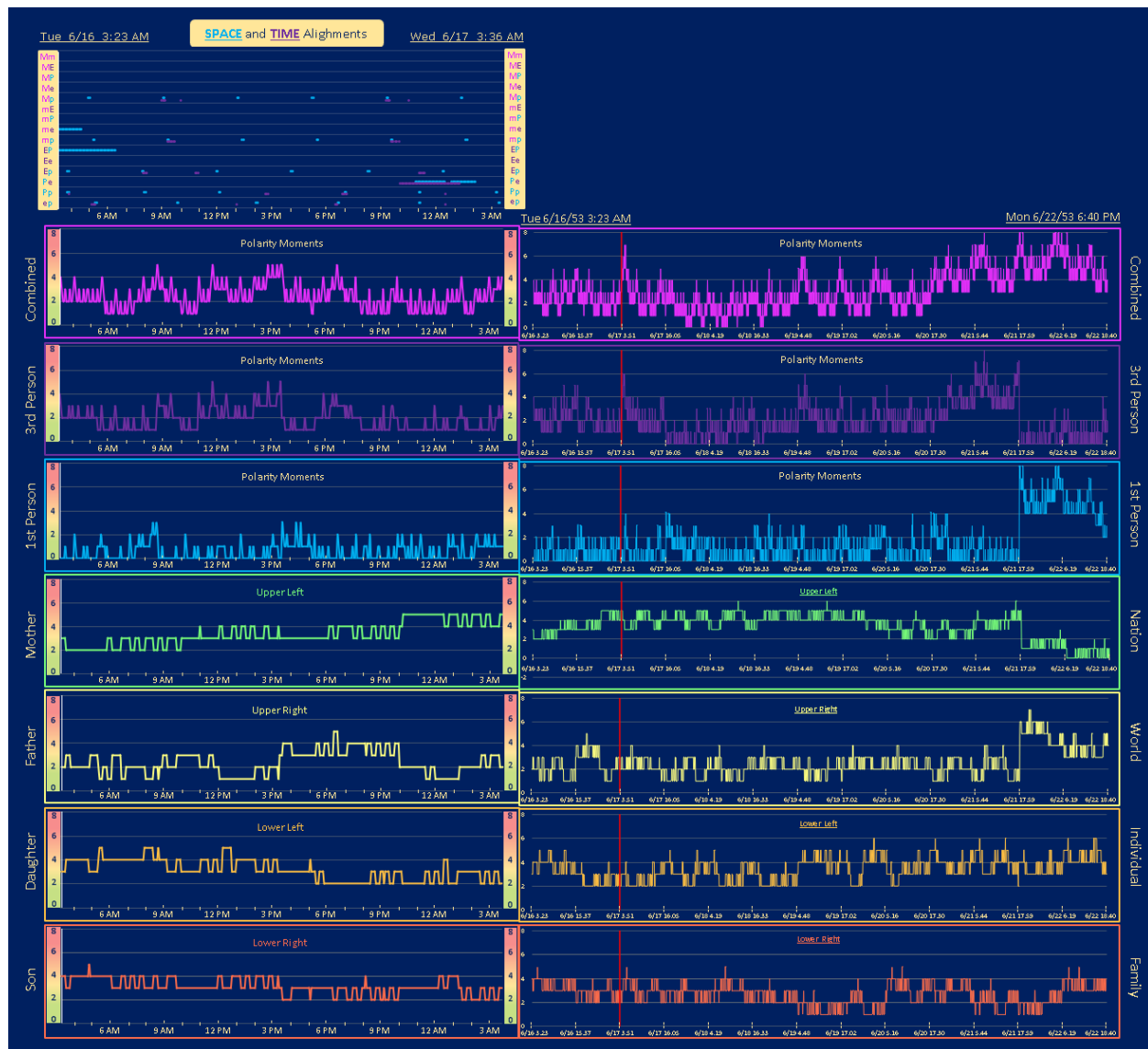
East German Uprising of 1953

The **East German uprising of 1953** (German: *Volksaufstand vom 17. Juni 1953*) was an [uprising](#) that occurred in [East Germany](#) from 16 to 17 June 1953. It began with strike action by construction workers in [East Berlin](#) on 16 June against [work quotas](#) during the [Sovietization](#) process in East Germany. Demonstrations in East Berlin turned into a widespread uprising against the [Government of East Germany](#) and the [Socialist Unity Party](#) the next day, involving over one million people in about 700 localities across the country.



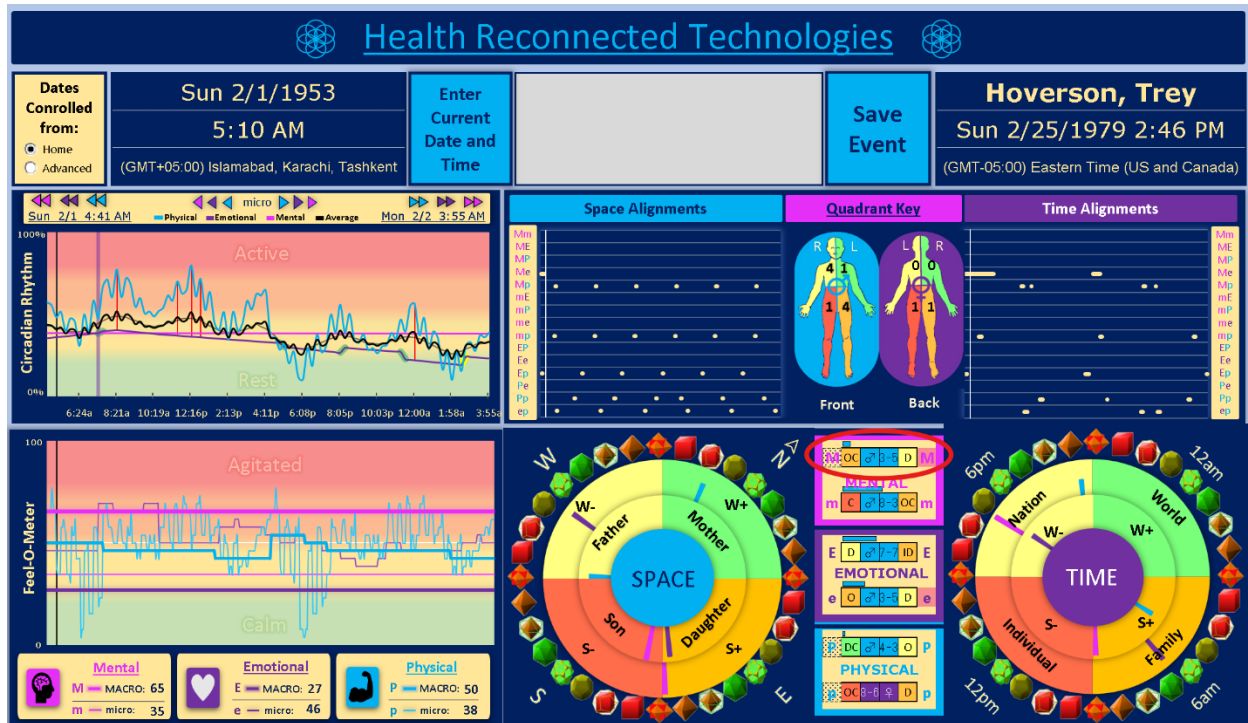
East German Uprising of 1953

Electromagnetics



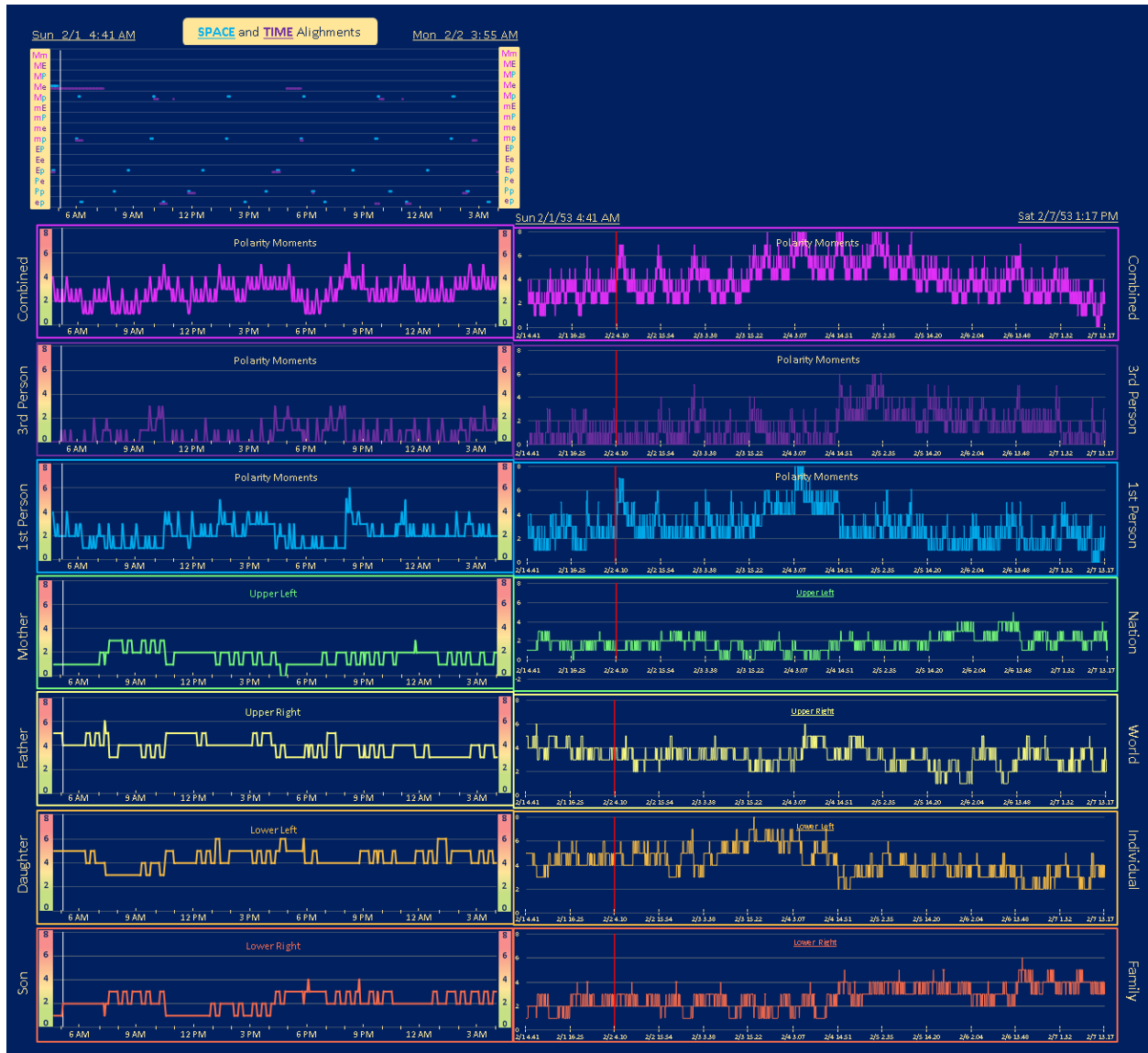
1953 Lahore Riots (Pakistan)

The **1953 Lahore riots** were a series of violent riots against the [Ahmadiyya movement](#), a faith marginalized in Pakistan, mainly in the city of [Lahore](#), as well as the rest of [Punjab](#), which were eventually quelled by the [Pakistan Army](#) who declared three months of martial law.^[5] The demonstrations began in February 1953, soon escalating into citywide incidents, including looting, arson and the murder of somewhere between 200^[5] and 2000 people.^[6] Thousands more were left displaced. According to the official inquiry conducted by the Punjab Government, the actual number killed in these riots was around 20.



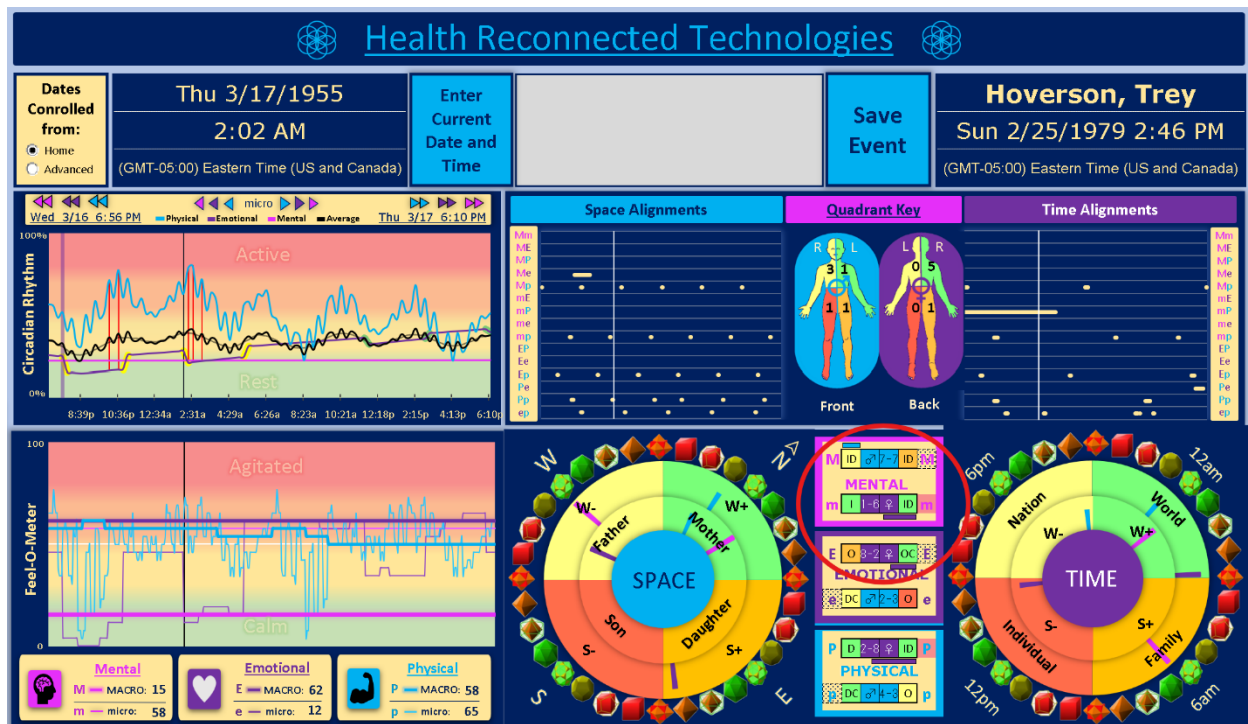
1953 Lahore Riots (Pakistan)

Electromagnetics



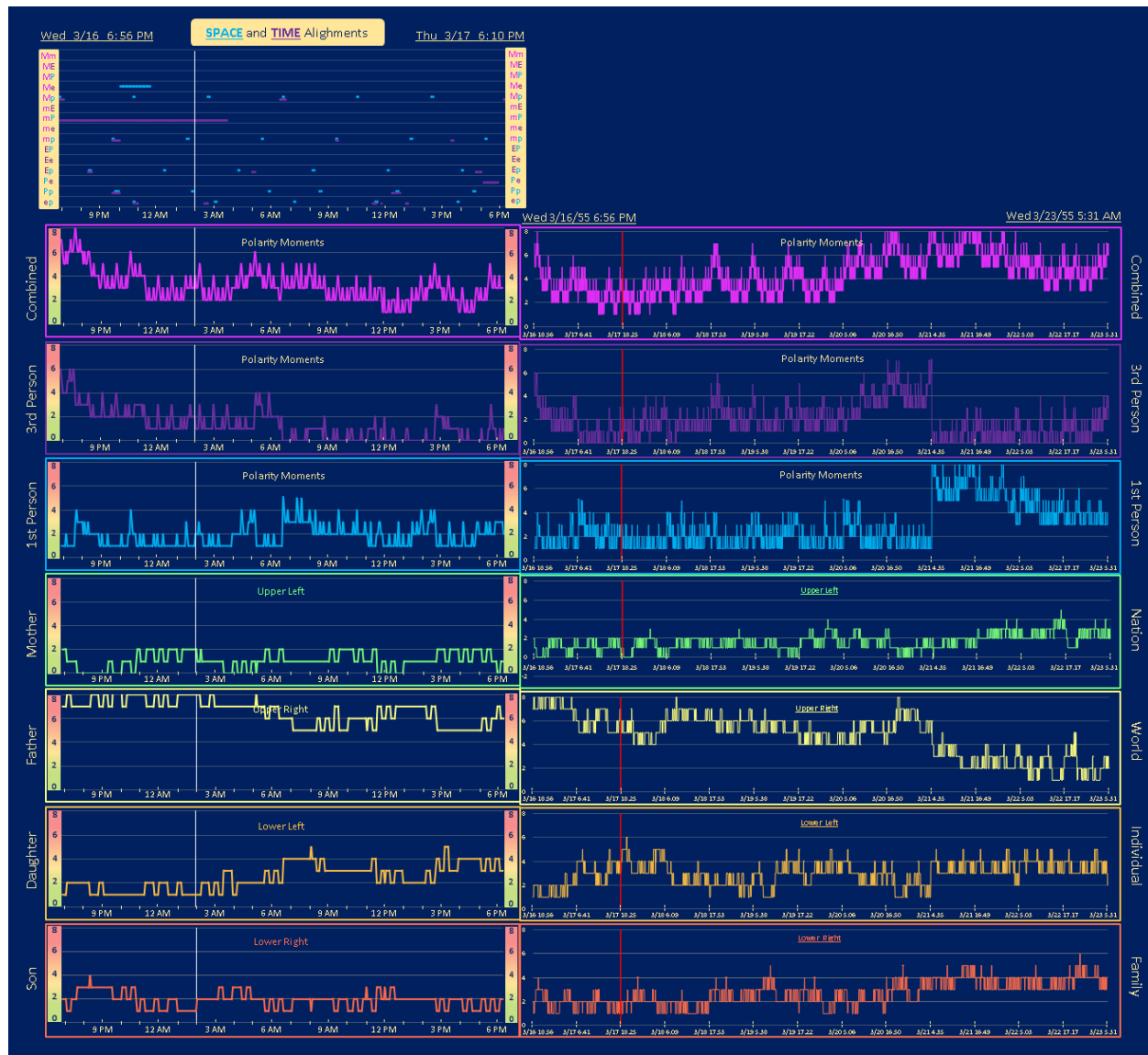
1955 Richard Riot (Canada)

The **Richard Riot** was a [riot](#) on March 17, 1955 ([Saint Patrick's Day](#)), in [Montreal](#), [Quebec](#), Canada. The riot was named after [Maurice Richard](#), the star [ice hockey](#) player for the [Montreal Canadiens](#) of the [National Hockey League](#) (NHL). Following a violent altercation on March 13 in which Richard hit a [linesman](#), [NHL president Clarence Campbell](#) suspended him for the remainder of the [1954–55 NHL season](#), including the playoffs. Montreal fans protested that the suspension was too severe; the team's largely [Francophone](#) fan base claimed the length of the suspension was motivated by Richard's [French Canadian](#) ethnicity.



1955 Richard Riot (Canada)

Electromagnetics



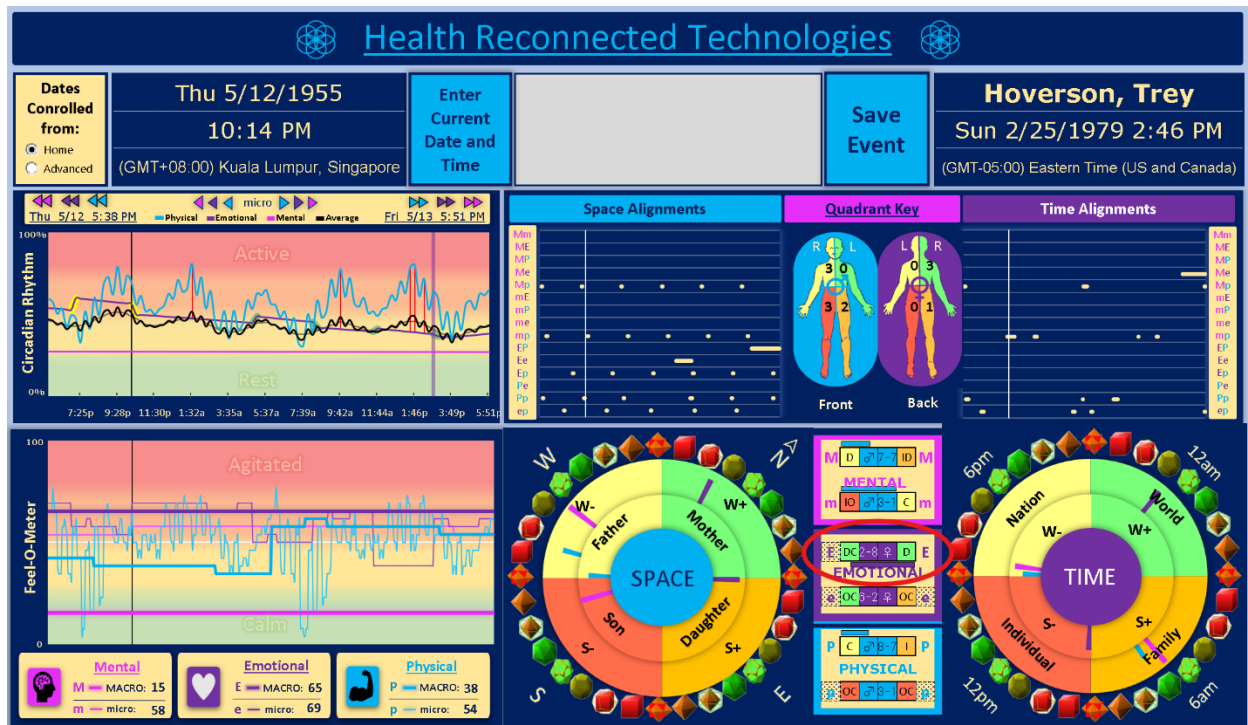
1955 Hock Lee Bus Riot (Singapore)

Date 12 May 1955

Location Alexandra Road
[Tiong Bahru](#)

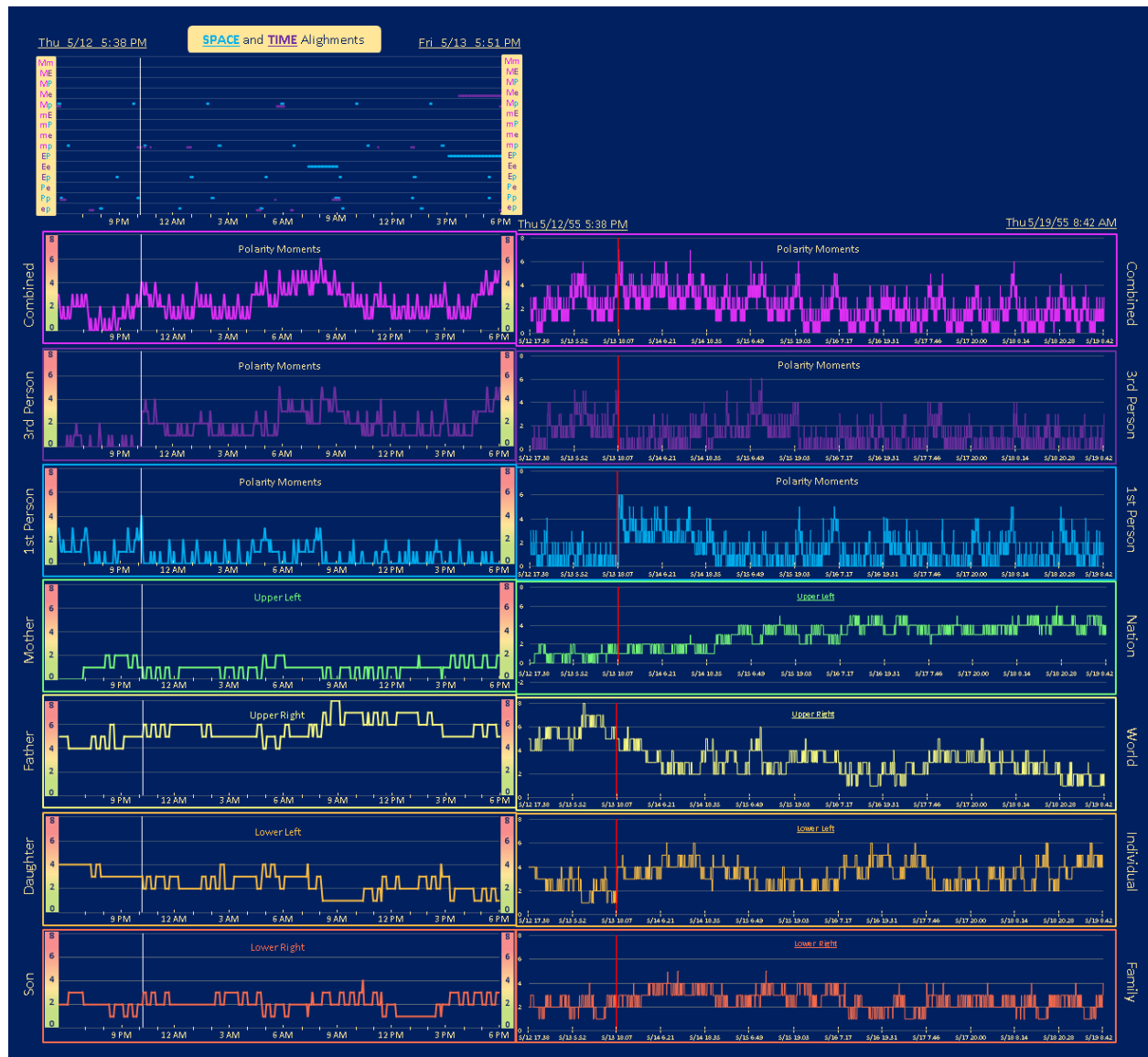
Participants Workers from Hock Lee Amalgamated Bus Company
Students from Chinese-medium schools (supporting the workers)

Outcome 4 people dead
31 people injured



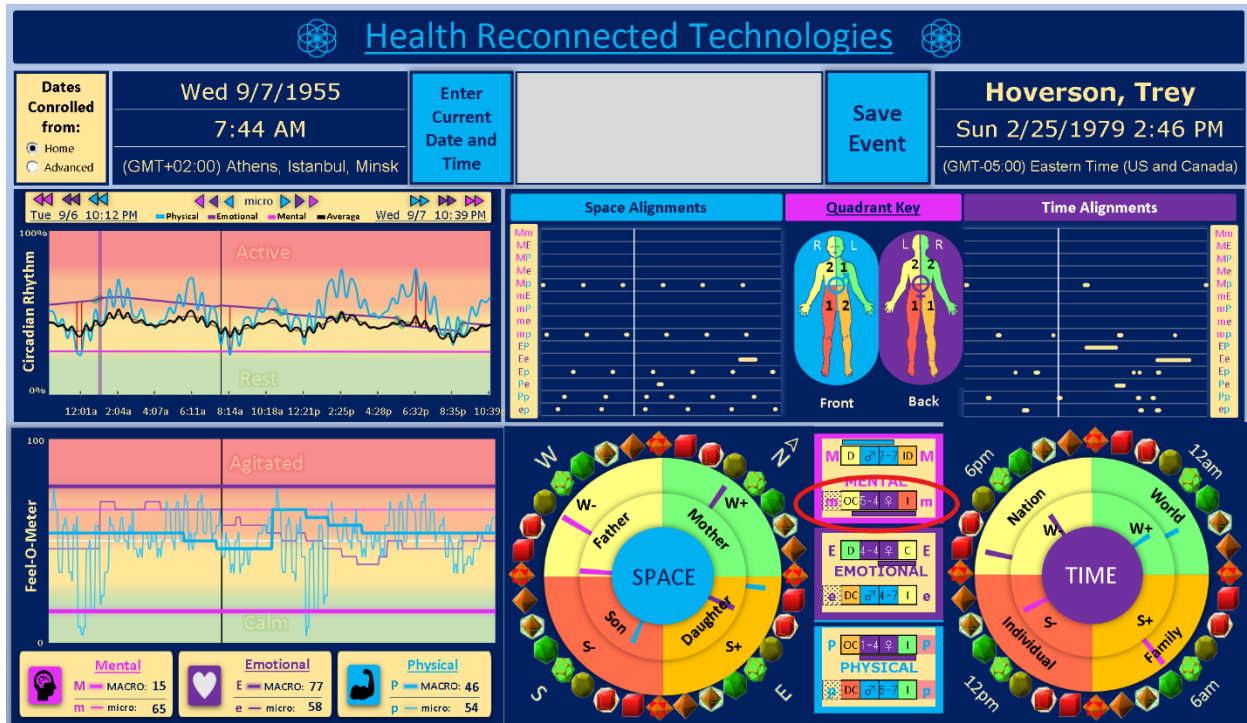
1955 Hock Lee Bus Riot (Singapore)

Electromagnetics



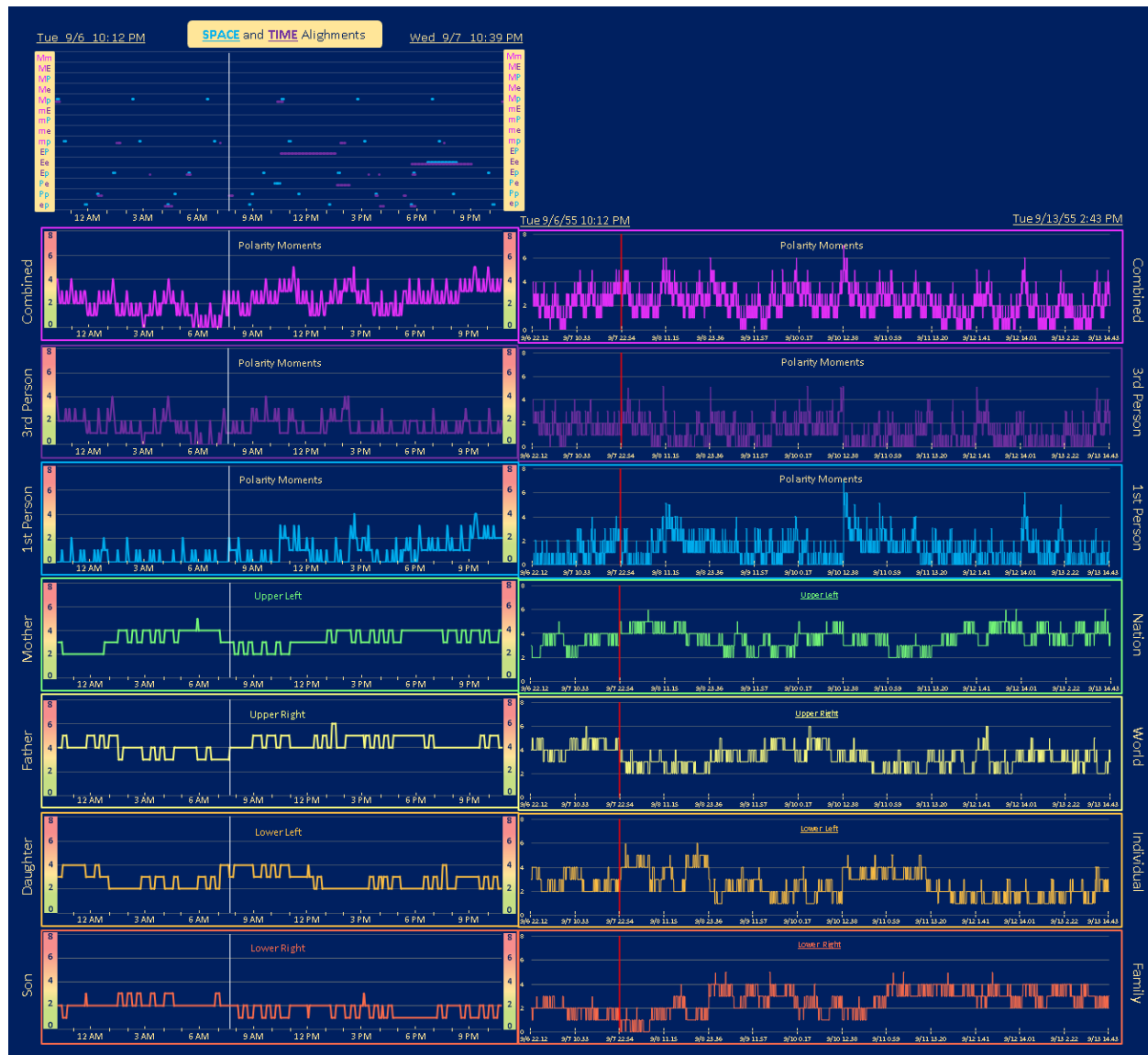
1955 Istanbul Riot (Turkey)

Date	6–7 September 1955
Target	Private property, Orthodox churches and cemeteries of the Greek population of the city
Attack type	Pogrom
Deaths	Exact number is unknown, estimates vary from 13 to 37 or more ^{[1][2]}
Injured	More than 1,000 injured, ^[2] approximately 200–400 Greek women and boys raped



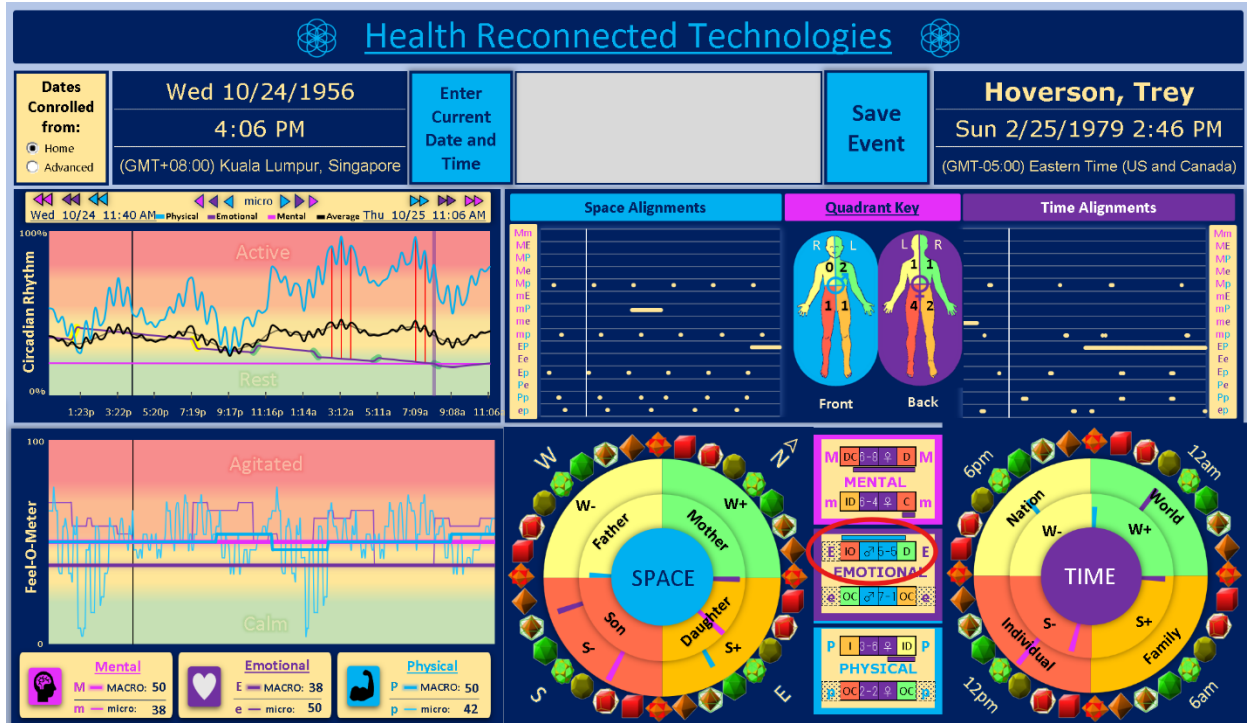
1955 Istanbul Riot (Turkey)

Electromagnetics

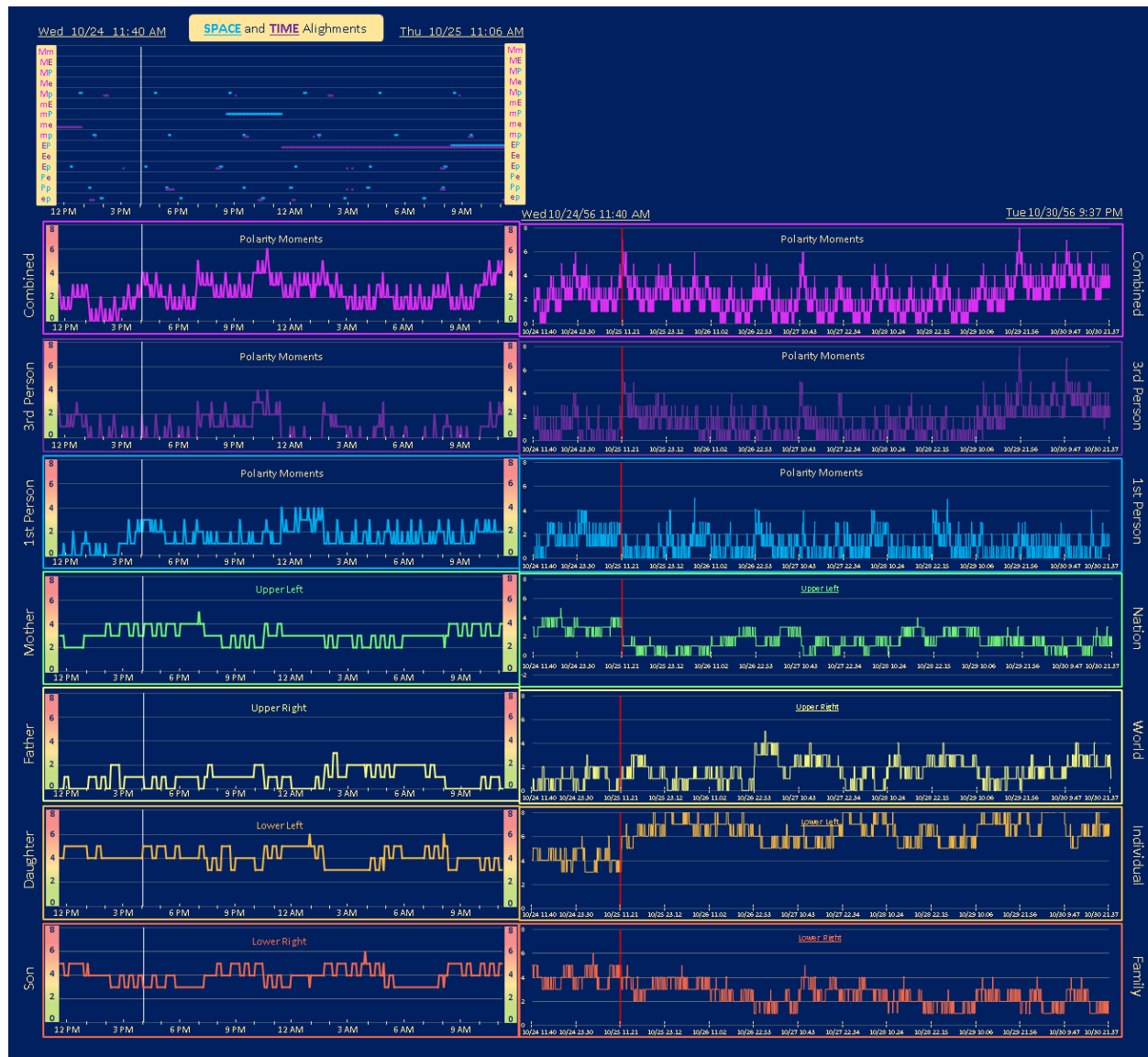


1956 Chinese Middle school Riots (Singapore)

The Chinese Middle School Riots took place in Singapore in 1956. The riots began on October 24, 1956, when the government ordered students to vacate Chung Cheng High School by 8 PM the following evening. The riots were a response to the government's actions to ban organizations, arrest agitators, and expel students, which were taken in an effort to prevent communism from destabilizing the island. Students at Chung Cheng High School and Chinese High School began a camp-in demonstration and threatened to sit-in until the Singapore Chinese Middle Schools Students' Union (SCMSSU) was reinstated.



Electromagnetics

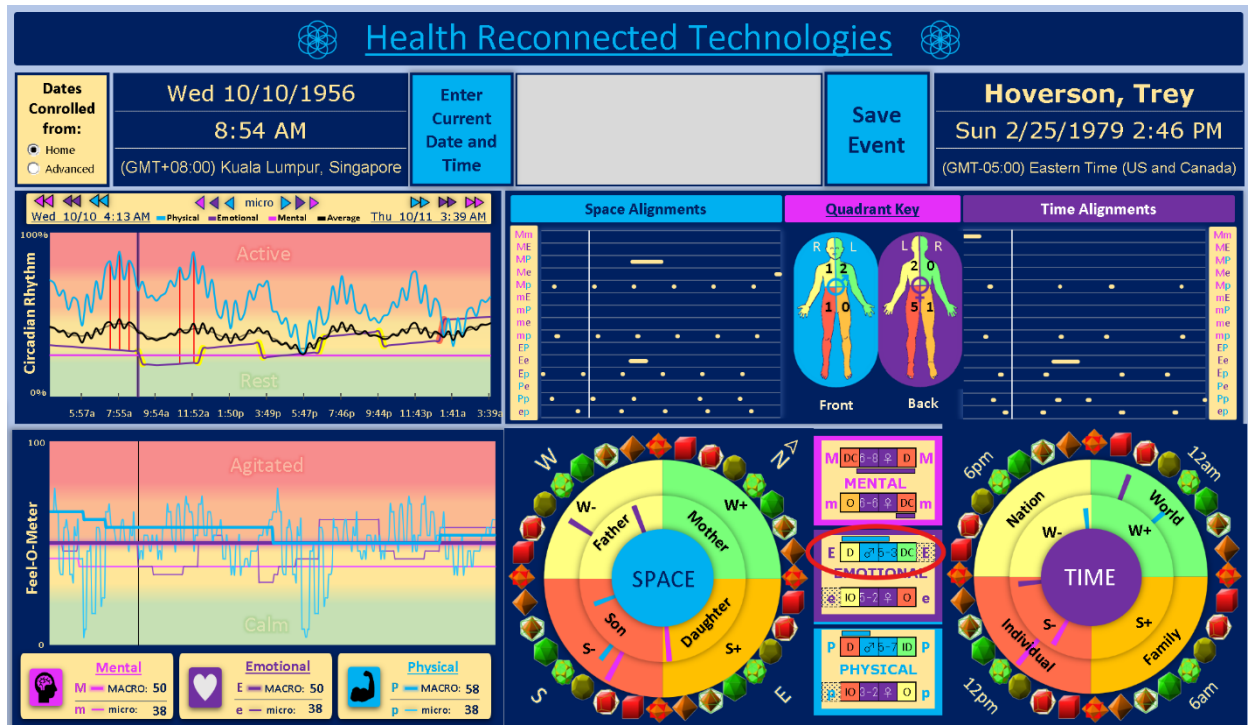


1956 Hong Kong Riot

The **1956 Hong Kong riots**, also known as the **Double Ten riots** ([Chinese](#): 雙十暴動), were the result of escalating provocations between the [pro-Kuomintang](#) and [pro-CCP](#) camps on [Double Ten Day](#), 10 October 1956.^[2]

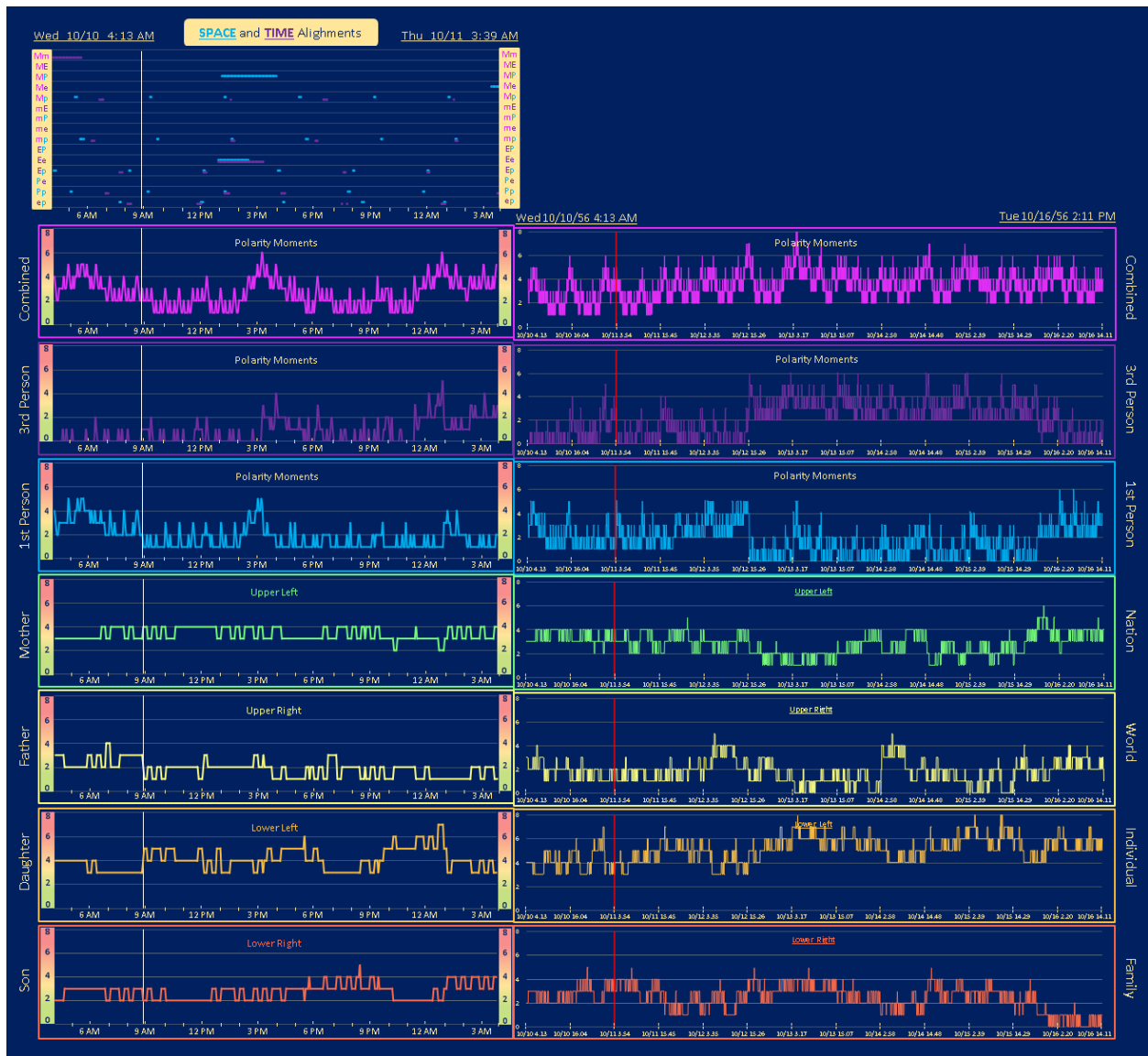
Most violence took place in the town of [Tsuen Wan](#), five miles from central Kowloon. A mob stormed and ransacked a clinic and welfare centre, killing four civilians.^[3]

The protests spread to other parts of [Kowloon](#) including along [Nathan Road](#). By 11 October, some of the mob began targeting foreigners.



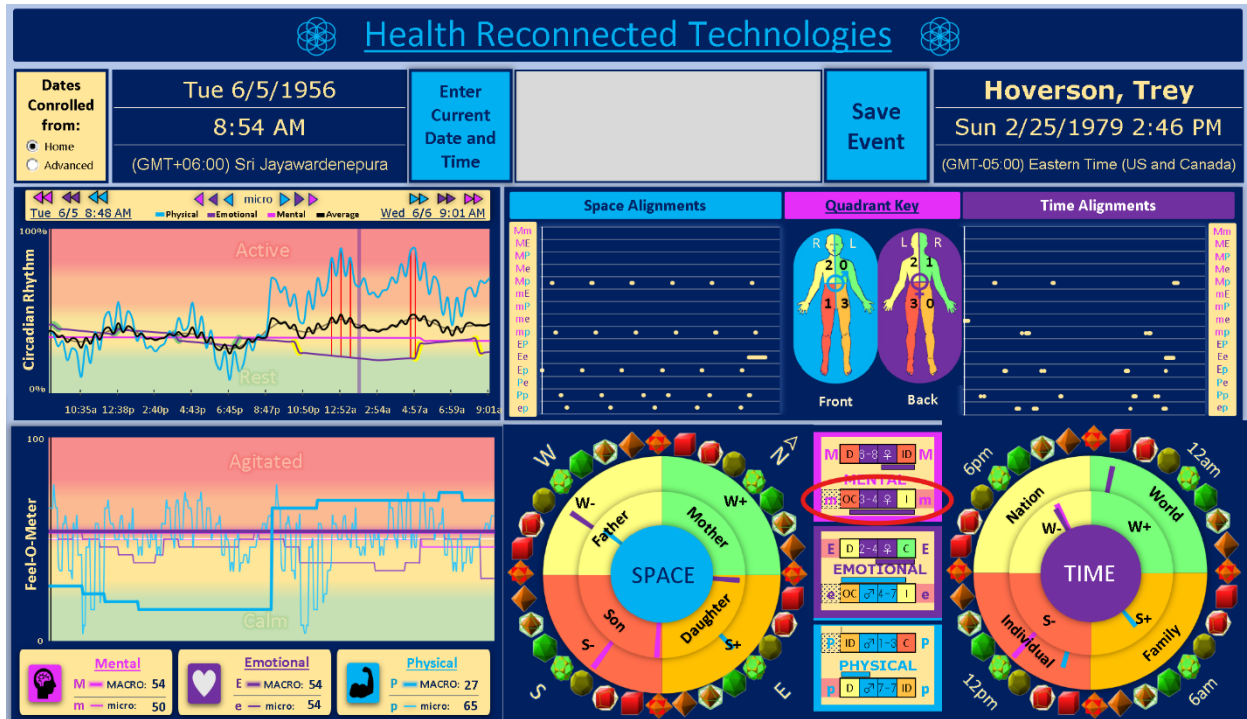
1956 Hong Kong Riot

Electromagnetics

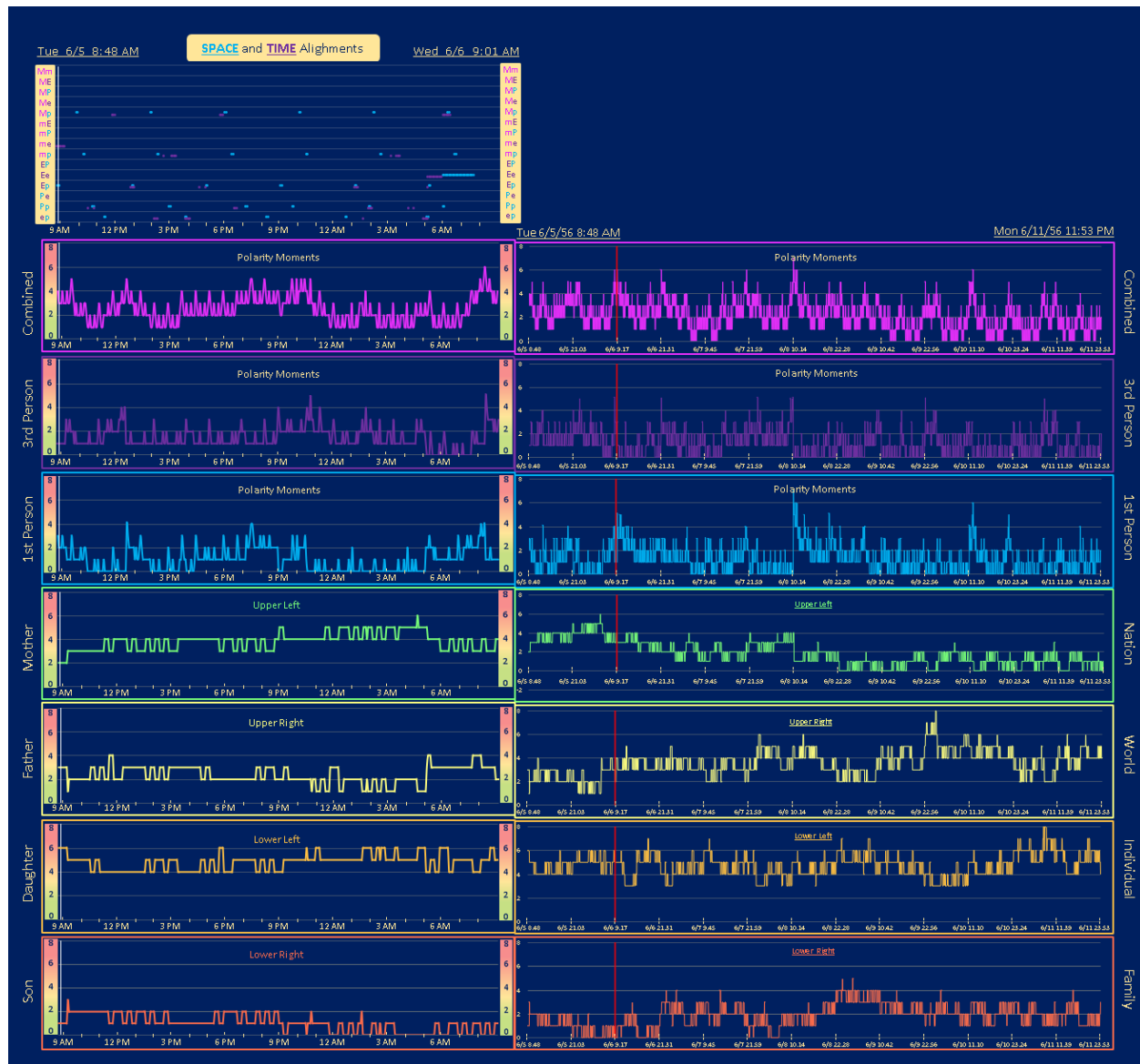


1956 Gal Oya Riot (Present Day Sri Lanka)

Location	Dominion of Ceylon Present Day Sri Lanka
Date	June 5–16, 1956 (+6 GMT)
Target	Majority Tamil civilians in Colombo and Gal Oya, also Sinhalese civilians in Batticaloa and Gal Oya
Attack type	Decapitation, burning, stabbing, arson, assault, looting
Weapons	Knives, sticks, fire
Deaths	20-200 ^{[1][2][3][4]}
Injured	100+
Perpetrators	Vast majority Sinhalese mobs, ^[5] also Tamil mobs



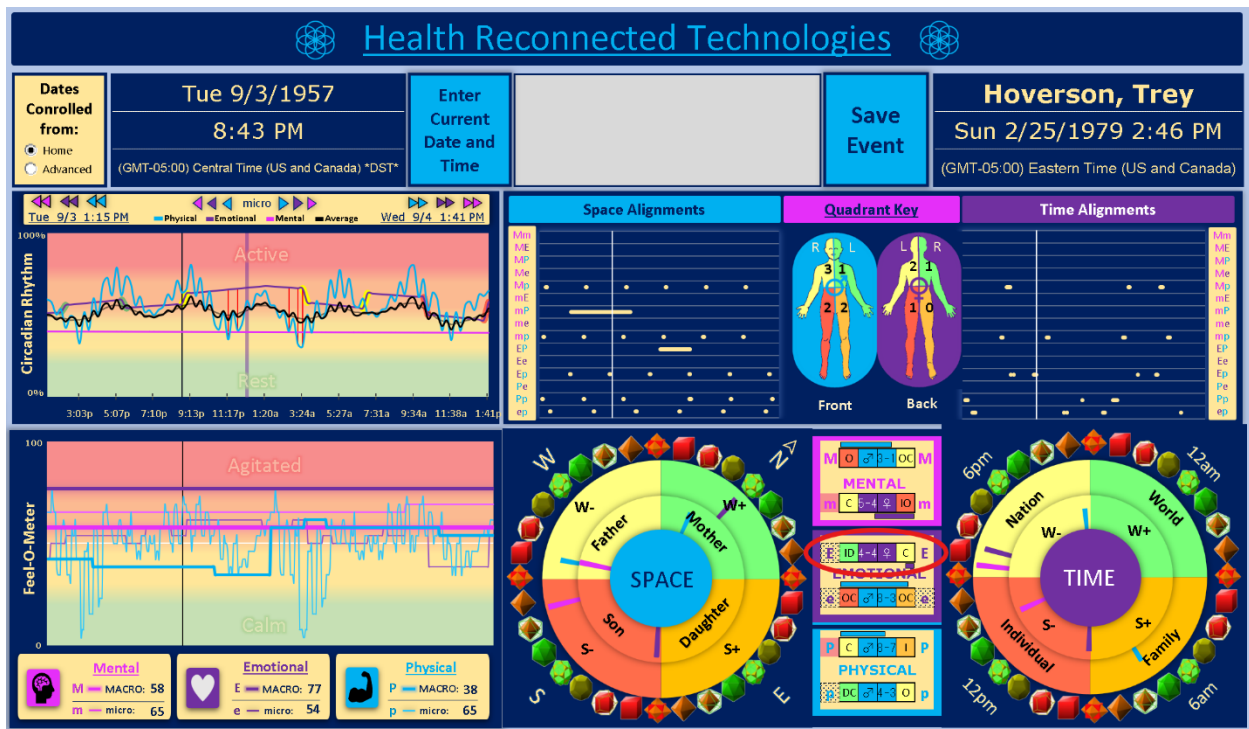
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1957 Little Rock Integration Crisis (Arkansas)

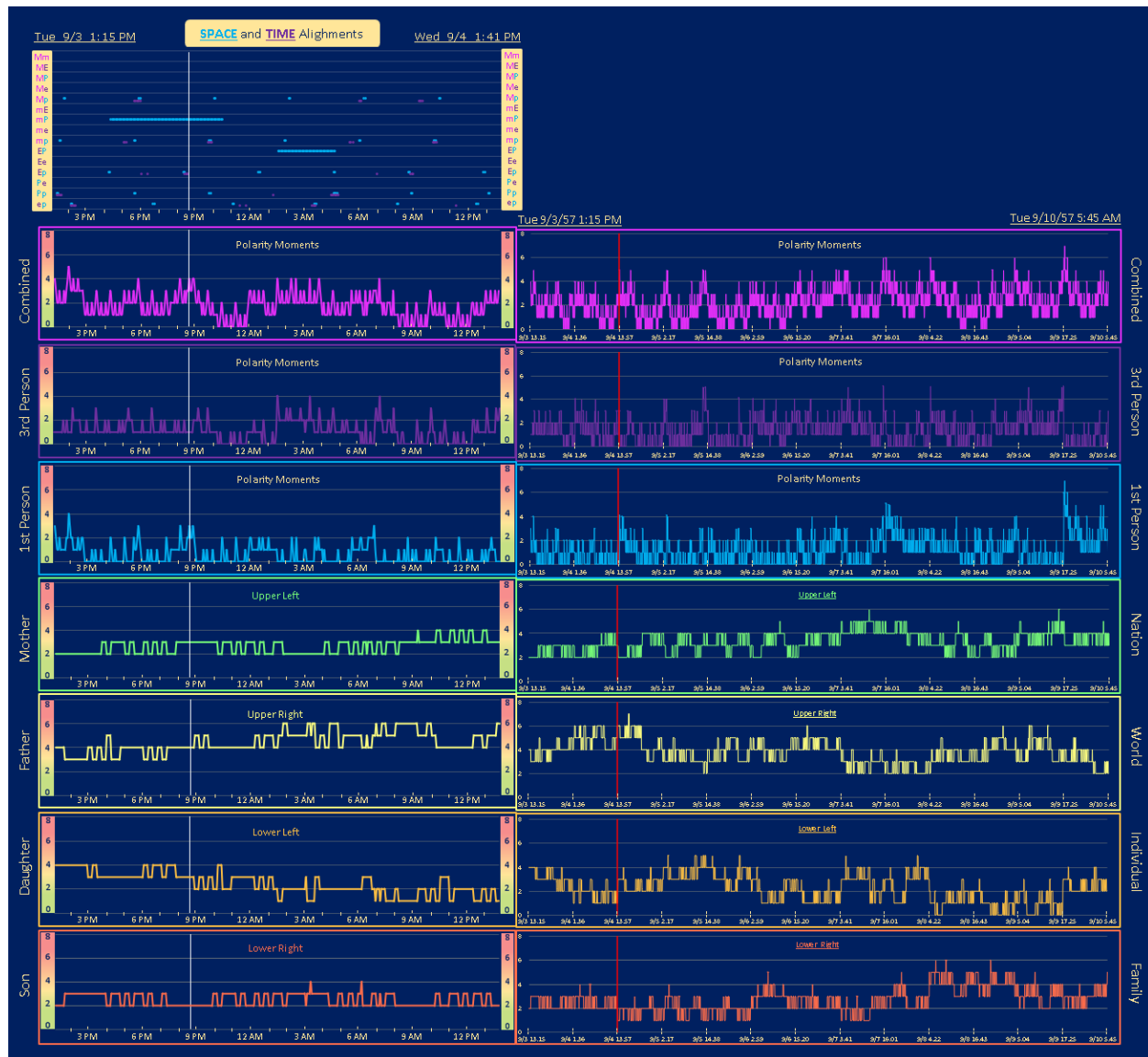
The **Little Rock Nine** were a group of nine African American students enrolled in [Little Rock Central High School](#) in 1957. Their enrollment was followed by the **Little Rock Crisis**, in which the students were initially prevented from entering the [racially segregated](#) school by [Orval Faubus](#), the [Governor of Arkansas](#). They then attended after the intervention of President [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#).

When integration began on September 4, 1957, the [Arkansas National Guard](#) was called in to "preserve the peace". Originally at orders of the governor, they were meant to prevent the black students from entering due to claims that there was "imminent danger of tumult, riot and breach of peace" at the integration.



1957 Little Rock Integration Crisis (Arkansas)

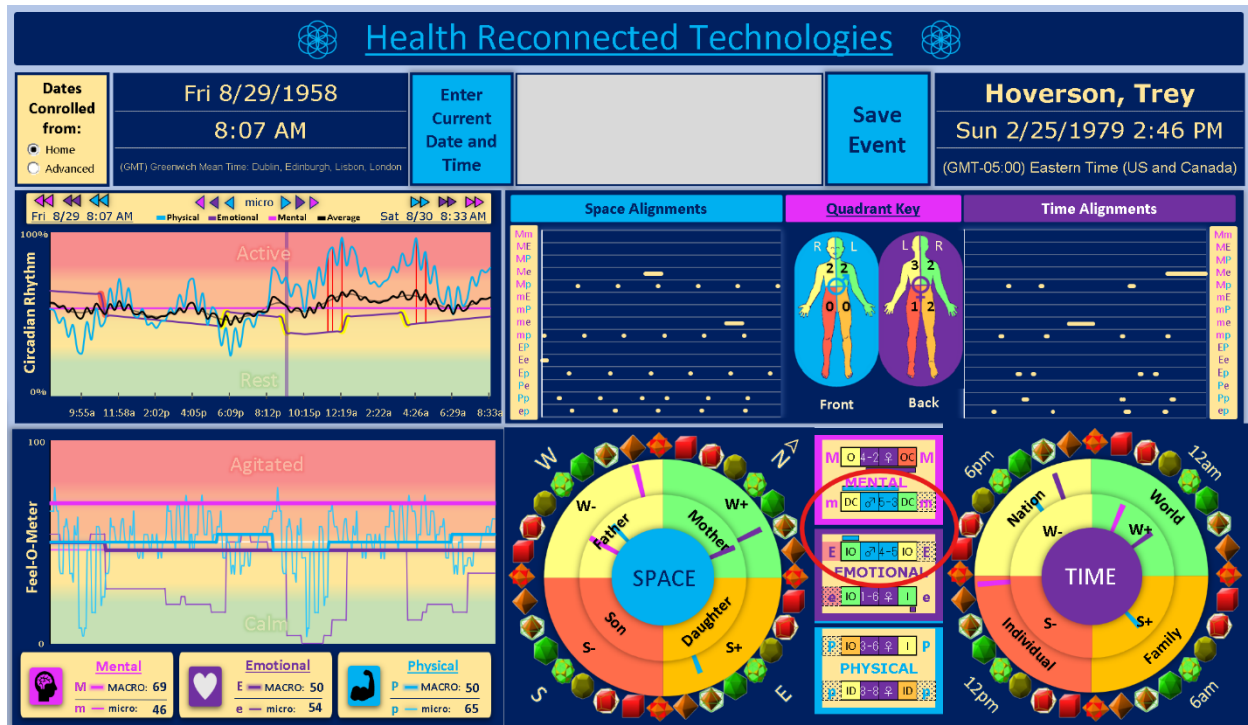
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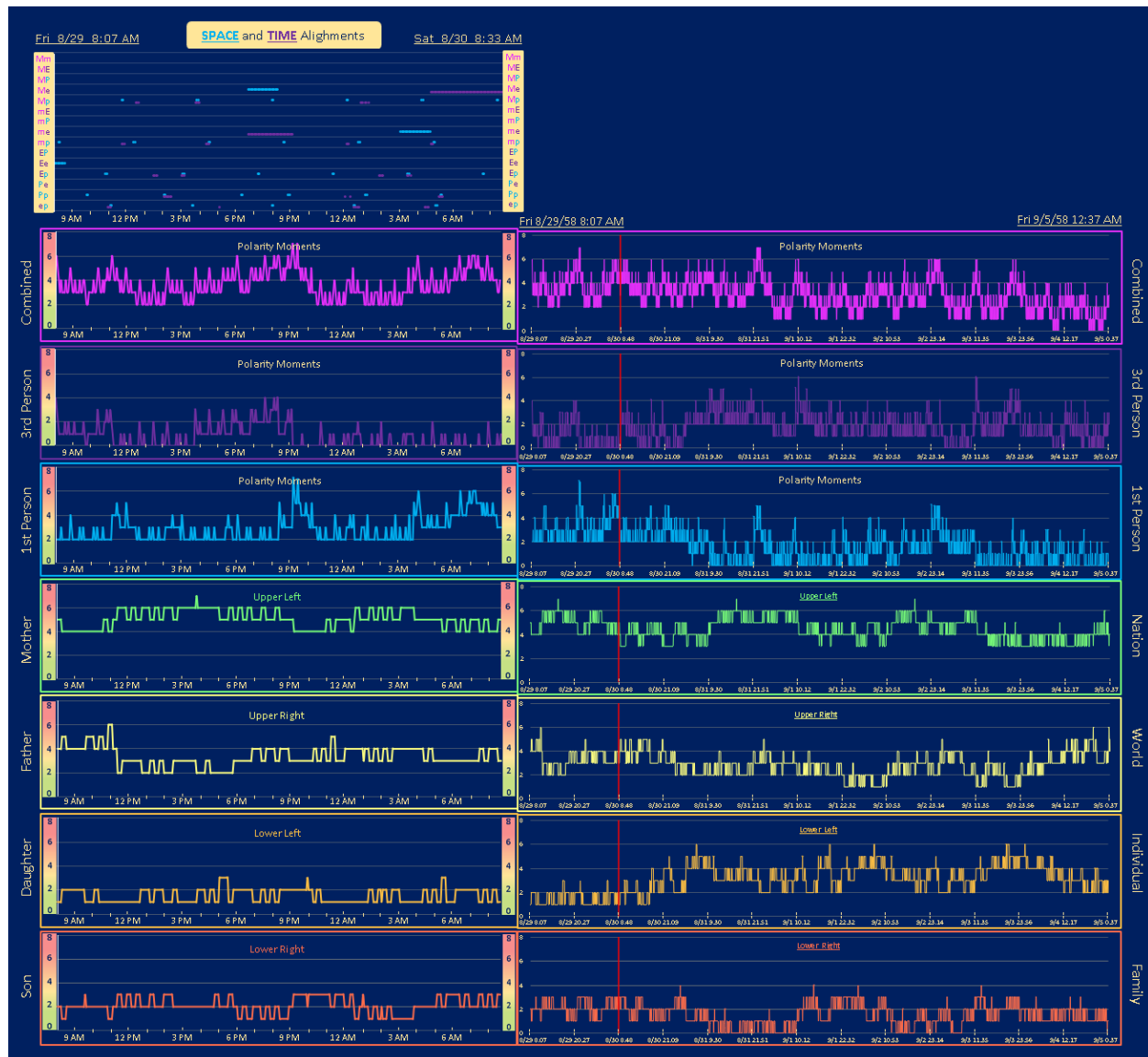
1958 Notting Hill Race Riot (London)

The **Notting Hill race riots** were a series of [racially motivated riots](#) that took place in [Notting Hill](#), a district of [London](#), the capital city of the [United Kingdom](#) between 29 August and 5 September 1958.

The riot is often believed to have been triggered by an assault against [Majbritt Morrison](#), a white [Swedish](#) woman,^[4] on 29 August 1958.^[5] Morrison had been arguing with her [Jamaican](#) husband Raymond Morrison at the [Latimer Road Underground station](#). A group of various white people attempted to intervene in the argument, and a small fight broke out between the intervening people and some of Raymond Morrison's friends.

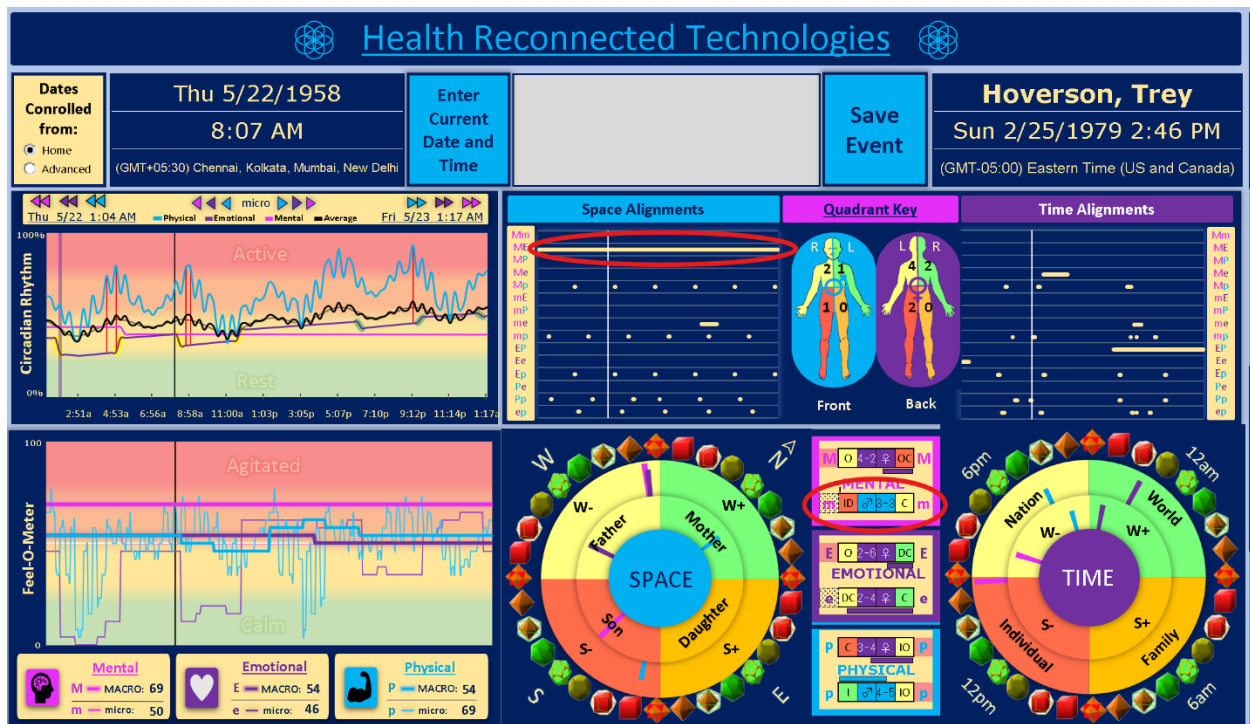


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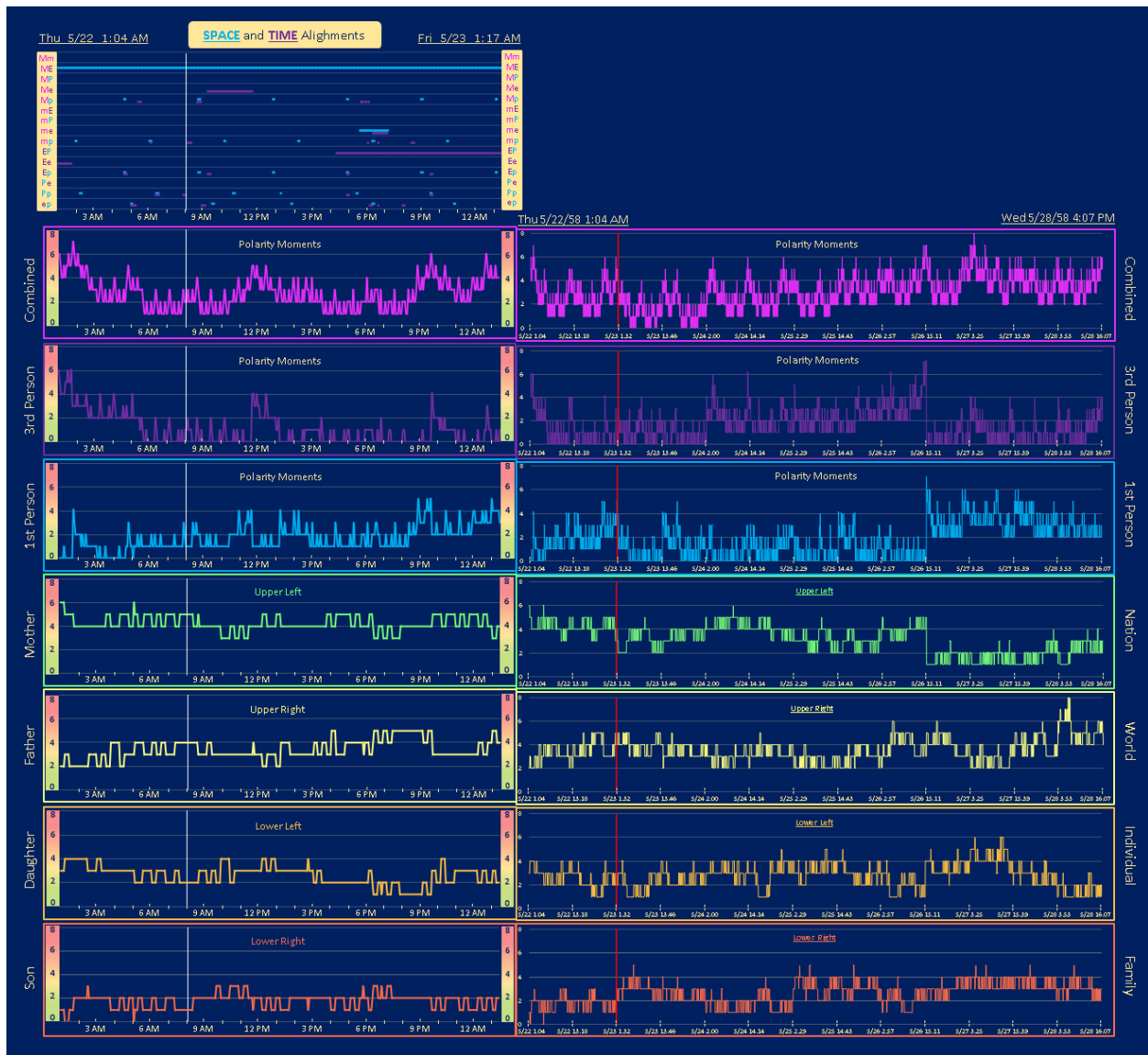
Sri Lankan Riot of 1958

The **1958 anti-Tamil pogrom and riots in Ceylon**, also known as the **58 riots**, refer to the first island-wide ethnic riots and [pogrom](#)^{[3][4][5]} to target the minority [Tamils](#) in the [Dominion of Ceylon](#) after it became an independent [dominion](#) from Britain in 1948. The riots lasted from 22 May until 29 May 1958 although sporadic disturbances happened even after the declaration of emergency on 27 May 1958. The estimates of the murders^[6] range, based on recovered bodies, from 158 to 1,500.^{[1][3]} Although most of the victims were Tamils, [Sinhalese](#) and their property were also affected by retaliatory attacks by Tamil mobs throughout the [Batticaloa](#) and [Jaffna](#) districts.



Sri Lankan Riot of 1958

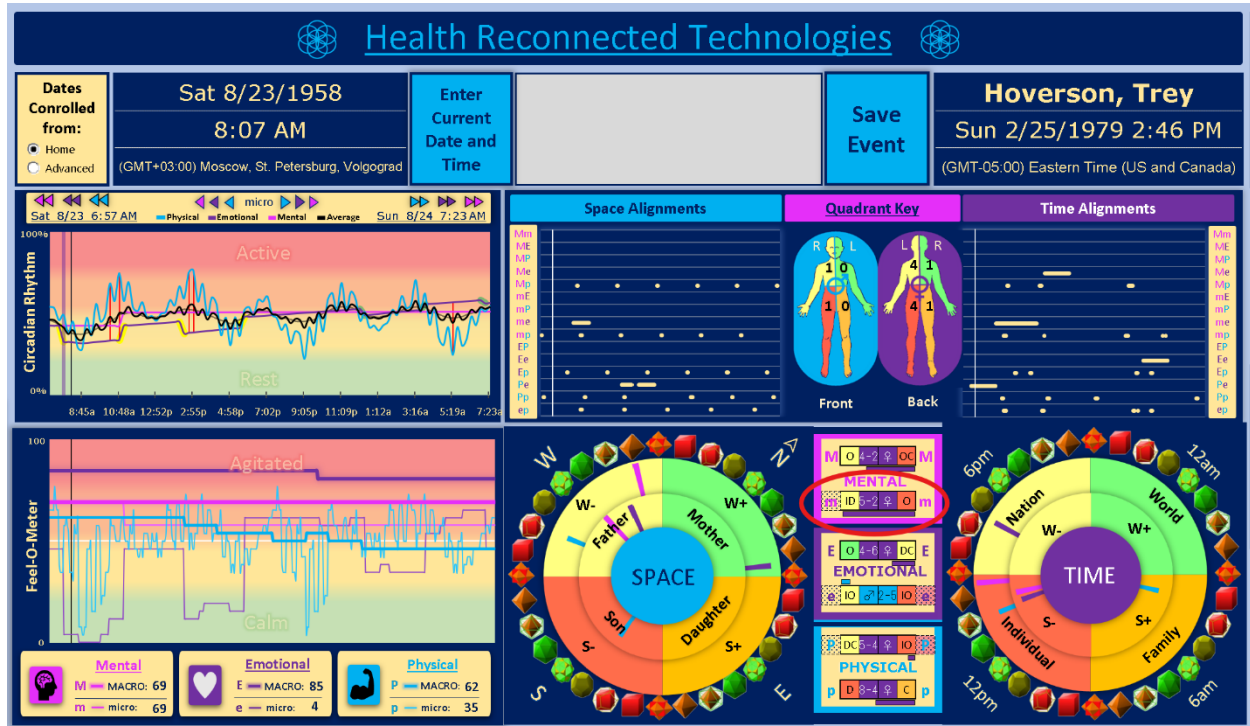
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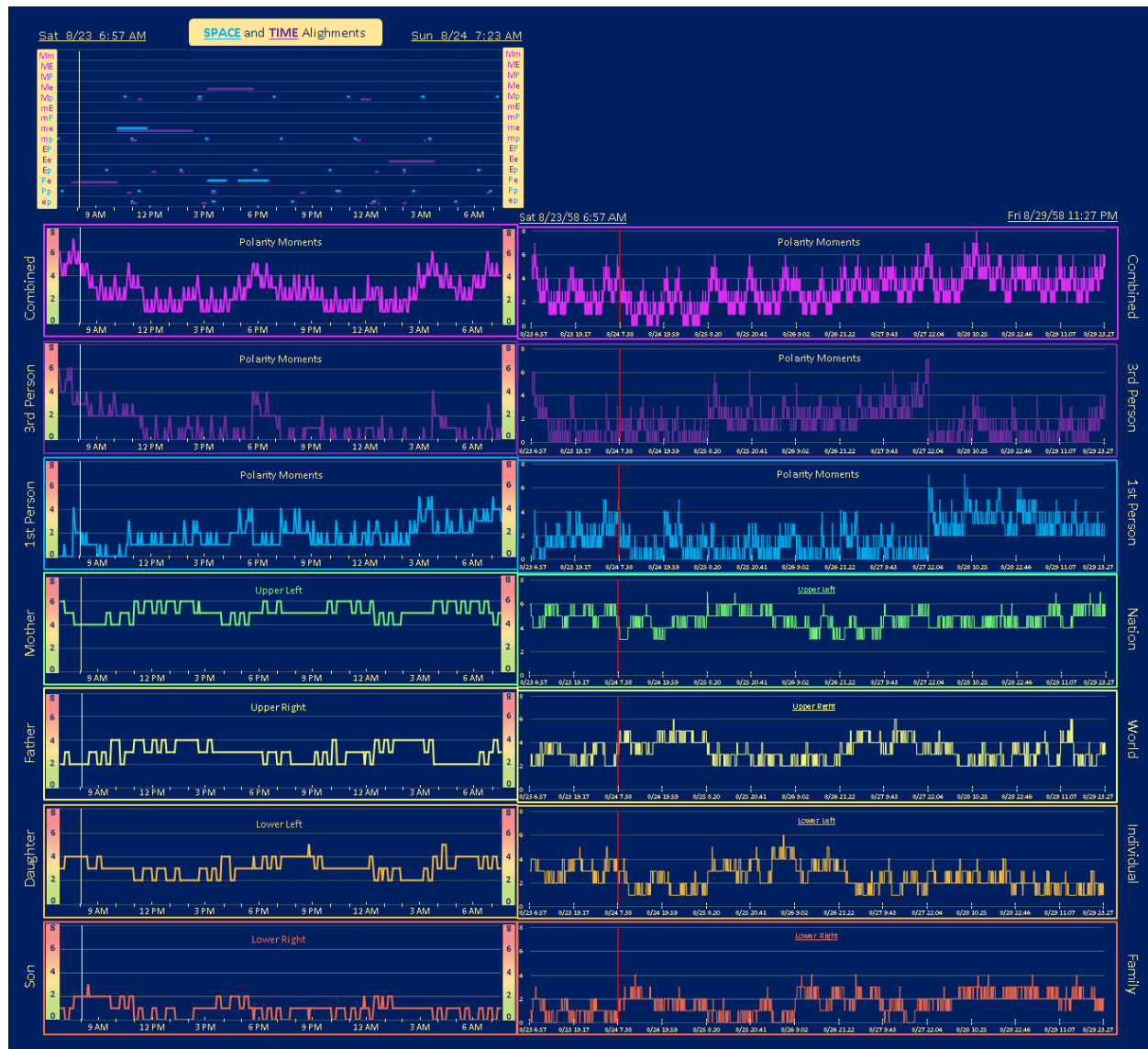
Grozny Riot of 1958 (Soviet Union)

The **Grozny riots of 1958** occurred between 23 and 27 August that year in [Grozny](#) ([Soviet Union](#)). Although beginning as a small-scale event, it turned a major event in the history of the city, of Chechnya and of Russo-Chechen relations, starting a series of [ethnic riots](#), to continue until 1965.

The riots were provoked by the killing of one [Russian](#) by an [Ingush](#). The Russian, a sailor, had asked an Ingush woman to dance and tried to seduce her, but an Ingush man who was engaged to her intervened and the ensuing confrontation escalated into a brawl in which the Russian ended up dead.



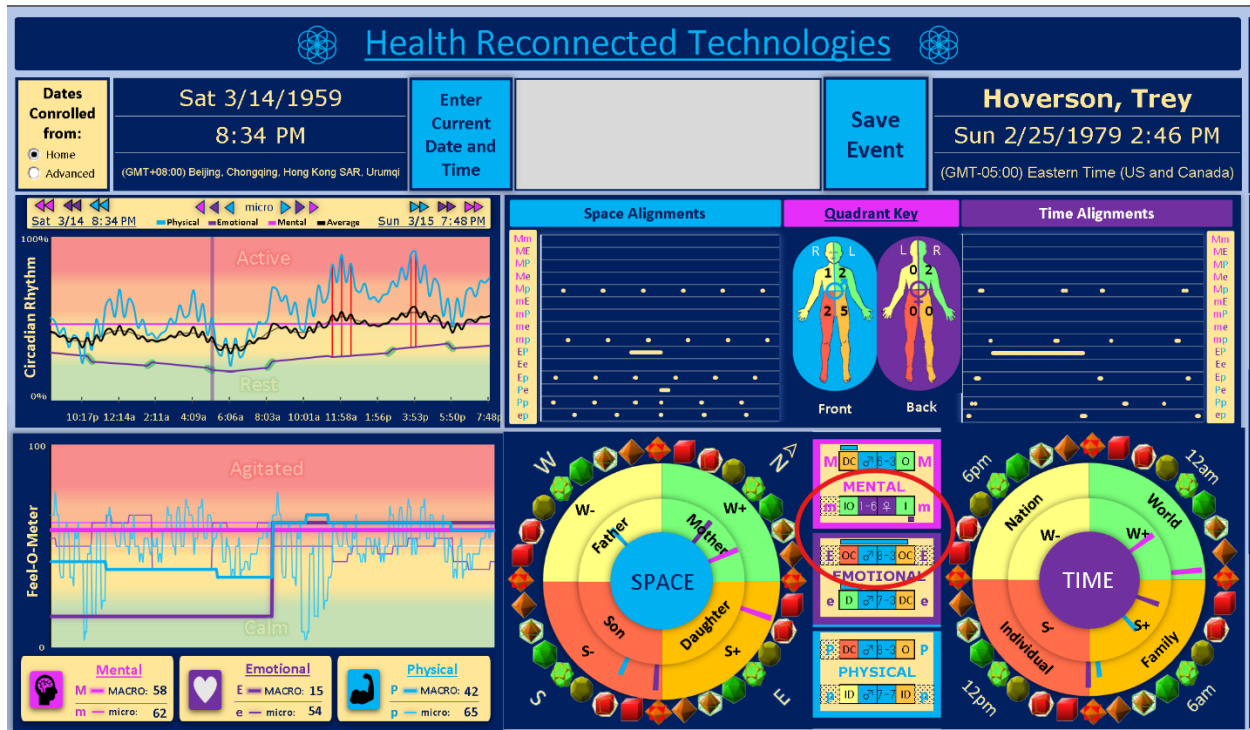
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1959 Tibetan Riot against Chinese Government

The **1959 Tibetan uprising** (also known by [other names](#)) began on 10 March 1959, when a revolt erupted in [Lhasa](#), the capital of [Tibet](#), which had been under the effective control of the [People's Republic of China](#) (PRC) since the [Seventeen Point Agreement](#) was reached in 1951.^[2]

The last stages of the uprising included heavy fighting, with high civilian and military losses. The 14th Dalai Lama escaped from Lhasa, while the city was fully retaken by Chinese security forces on 23 March 1959. Thousands of Tibetans were killed during the 1959 uprising, but the exact number of deaths is disputed.



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