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APPENDIX A

COMMUNIST AND COMMUNIST-SPONSORED MEETINGS
SCHEDULED FOR 1955 - EARLY 1956

(This list is not definitive. Changes may occur after publication. The information contained in the list may be passed to approved liaison services. The compilation is based on information as of 25 July 1955.)

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COMMUNIST AND COMMUNIST-SPONSORED MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR 1955 - EARLY 1956

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
6 March	Constituent Congress of Juventud Communista in the Federal District	CPM	Mexico City	Implemented resolution passed at CPM Congress in September 195 to transform the JC into an official national organization with the dual function of a preparatory school to select likely individuals for indoctrination and as recruiting agency through affiliations with as many social and athletic clubs as possible.
6 March	Annual Conference of the Swedish Peace Committee	WPC	Stockholm	
8 March	International Women's Day	WIDF	Universal	Proclamations, meetings, etc., reflected all of the current Soviet-Communist propaganda.
9-11 March	Administrative Committee Meeting of the Trade Union International of Transport, Port, and Fishery Workers	WFTU	Vienna	

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
10 March	International Fighting Day against the Paris-London Agreements	WFTU	Universal	WFTU Secretariat issued an appeal to all European workers to observe this date against the revival of German militarism.
11-14 March	World Peace Council (WPC) Bureau Meeting	WPC	Vienna	An unpublicized meeting held unprecedently soon after the "enlarged" bureau January meeting which launched the campaign for a billion signatures against atomic weapons. This meeting reportedly decided that West European peace groups should switch their tactics from agitation against German rearmament to agitation against atomic bombs with the suggestion that failure of the new campaign might mean WPC withdrawal of support from national councils. It was also decided to openly acknowledge WPC activities instead of working through ostensibly non-Communist groups.





DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
13 March	Congress for the Unity and Independence of Austria	Dobrets- berger	Vienna	Proposed that government should send representatives to Moscow as suggested by Molotov; supported WPC signature campaign; protested alleged American "occupation" of the Tyrol and the NATO "threat" to Austria.
17-23 March	Executive Bureau Meeting of the International Union of Building Trades	WFTU	Berlin	Special errorts made to attract unaffiliated "observers" who were promised the right of floor debate. Agenda included formulation of a program to protect labor, economic, and social rights of workers "based on class unity."
18-20 March	National Assembly for Peace and Security	Mexican Peace Committee	Mexico City	Principal task of this meeting was to organize Mexican participation in the Helsinki World Peace Assembly in June.
19-20 March	Congress of the German Youth Ring	GYR - 228 -	Berlin	Convened to "unite all elements against the revival of militaris in West Germany and strengthen the unity of all German youth."

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
19-21 March	Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of San-Marino	CP	San Marino	
21-31 March	National Conference of the Chinese Communist Party	CPC	Peking	Chiefly notable for the first disciplinary action in the Party since 1938. Kao Kang and Jao Shu-Shih, both once high in favor of Mao, were expelled as "agents of imperialism and the bourgeoisie." 25X1C8b
22-26 March	Authors' World Peace Appeal	English Peace Committee	Oxford	
25-27 March	Java Peace Conference	Peace Committee	Semarang	Discussed WPC themes, the forth- coming New Delhi Peace Conference to Ease World Tensions, and the Helsinki Assembly.
25-26 March	General Conference of the Friends of Peace	Pro-Paz Committee	Bogota	Discussed peace, commercial and cultural interchange, World Youth Festival in Warsaw, especially the possibility of selling coffee.

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
26 March	Annual General Meeting of the Science for Peace Organization	Peace Committee	London	
27 March	International Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Workers	WFTU	Budapest	Agenda included the implementation of Warsaw WFTU session decisions, the united struggle of agricultural workers for a labor code, the enforcement of the international legal convention on labor, and the control committee report.
27 March	Conference of the Federation of the Union of Democratic Youth of Algeria	VJDA	Algiers	
28 March	Meeting of Hebron Peace Partisan Leaders	Peace Committee	Jordan	"Time has arrived to select those trustworthy of membership in the Party"it was also urged that more peace supporters be recruite in order to strengthen the JCP.
30 March	Congress of Viennese Women	WIDF	Vienna	"For the happiness of our childre and the security of Austria."



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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
March	Peace Conference	Peace Committee	Travancore- Cochin, India	Scientists, doctors, students, workers, writers, and peasants spoke. 50,000 claimed to have marched in procession.
31 March - 1 April	Arab Public (or People's) Congress	WPC	Damascus	No publicity until after Congress ended. Denounced Turkish-Iraq Pact, selected delegates for New Delhi Peace meeting, called for Near and Middle East peoples linked by cultural, historical, economic, and educational ties to resist Western "threat." Khalid Bakdash met leaders in a hotel but did not attend the Congress.
l April	International Day of Liberation	FIR	Universal	During April and May, "liberation days celebrating the entry of the Red Army into satellite countries were held throughout the Bloc. One of the most elaborate of thes celebrations took place 21 April when Khrushchev headed a Soviet delegation to Warsaw.

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
2 April	Assemblee Nationale des Forces Pacifiques	Peace Committee	Drancy, France	There was reason to believe that the Molotov statement in February to the effect that atomic war would result in the end of only capitalism and not of humanity (a Malenkov had warned), had caused malaise in the French Peace Movement and with Joliot-Curie, WPC President. However, Joliot-Curie's speech at the Drancy meeting closely paralleled the current Soviet line. Resolutions passed were designed to impede the accomplishment of the Paris Agreements, to further the signature campaign against atomic weapons, and to support the Helsinki Peace Assembly
3 April	Third Annual Polish Peace Conference	Peace Committee	Warsaw	
4 April	Ceylon Peace Meeting	Peace Committee	Colombo	

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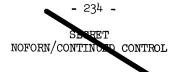
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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
5-6 April	National Assembly of the Partido Popular Headed by Lombardo Toledano	PP	Mexico City	Agenda included an analysis of the national and international situations by Lombardo, âiscus- sion of the PP platform in con- nection with the electoral campaign.
5-13 April	International Conference of Architectural Students	IUS	Paris	
8-11 April	Seventeenth Congress of the Netherlands CP	CPN	Amsterdam	Agenda stated that the Party would support any government that would direct its policy towards prohibition of atomic weapons, prevention of German rearmament and the Paris Agreements, and support a collective European security system base on national independence. Decreased membership and <u>De Waarheidsubscriptions</u> also discussed.
8-11 April	Fourth Congress of the Finnish Democratic Youth League	SDNL	Helsinki	

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
6-10 April	Asiatic Conference to Ease World Tension	WPC	New Delhi	Designed to influence the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung beginning 18 April, this conference ran the gamut of Asiatic affairs from the five principles of coexistence named by the Indian and Chinese Prime Ministers to problems relating to disarmament, colonialism, military blocs, China's right to a seat in the UN, Korean unification, international trade, and "normalization" of relations between Asiatic countries. A resolution was approved on the establishment of an Asian Solidarity Committee which will carry out liaison among the national committees to assist in implementing the conference's decisions.
ll-13 April	Festival of Friendship between Arab and Jewish Youth	WFDY	Tel Aviv	Attended by artists, priests, labor ers, students, all types of persons packed the stadium. No attempt to disguise its Communist origin.



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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
13-16 April	Constituent Congress of the International Association of Trade Unions of Public Employees and Related Occupations	WFTU	Vienna	This new group is an expansion of the Postal, Telegraph, Telephone, and Radio Workers TUI, which was one of the weakest WFT internationals.
L5 April - 15 May	"Month of the Press"	WFTU	Universal	It was stated that the press is of primary importance as an instrument for education and organization of the working masses that May Day constituted an excellent occasion to mobilize all the strength of the movement—this month should be standardized for all TU organizations which had not yet established a traditional date.
l7 April	Third Congress of the Czechoslovakian Defenders of Peace	Peace Committee	Prague	
17-24 April	"Peace Week"	Peace Committee	Beirut Syria	During which peace committees will go from door to door gathering signatures for the anti-atomic bomb campaign.

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
18 April	Meeting of the Partisans of Peace	Peace Committee	Oslo	In preparation of the Helsinki Peace Assembly.
18-24 April	Afro-Asian Conference	Non-CP	Bandung Indonesia	Chou-En-Lai was not permitted to dominate this conference as had been feared. General discussion of colonialism, economic cooperation, social, cultural, and economic problems, and the promotion of good will among the countries concerned.
21-24 April	Second National Conference of the Indo-Chinese Friend- ship Association	Same	Calcutta	
22 April	Anniversary of the Birth of Lenin	CPs	Universal	
22 April	Congress of the Communist Party of Slovakia	CPs	Bratislava	Premier Siroky failed to be re- elected to the Politburo.
22 April	Congress for Peace and Security	E. German Freedom Council	Dresden	Also a precursor to the Helsinki Peace Assembly.

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
22-24 April	Conference of European Workers	WFTU	Leipzig	Ostensibly called by the CGT, FO, and Christian TU's, a published WFT letter caused the WFTU considerable embarrassment by exposing WFTU spon sorship. Usual line.
29 April	Seventh National Congress of the Union des Jeunes Filles de France.	UJFF	Paris	Addressed by Billoux, "responsible" for youth activities in the PCF"youth can accomplish anything."
30 April	Congress of Ecuador CP	CPE	Guayaquil	
April	Sixth American Congress of Educators	FISE	Montevideo	Postponed until Julybut meeting opposition. A WFTU representative was to be sent to assist in the preparations.
Mid-April	Fourth Congress of Austrian Free Youth	CPA	Vienna	
April	First Latin American Congress for Public Liberties and Defense of the Democratic Regime	CUTCh	Santiago Chile	Postponed until 26-29 June. Planned primarily for LA labor, the congress has the following



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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
l May	May Day	WFTU	Universal	objectives: to struggle for the liberation of all labor and political prisoners or exiles; for personal liberty in labor, politics, and religion; for freedom of the press, radio; to defend the democratic form of government in LA countries. WFTU appeal urged an intensification of struggle against "agents of capitalism and imperialism who are feverishly preparing an aggressive atomic war." Called for "united, invincible front of the forces of labor and progress against atomic war, the remili-
3-5 May	National Assembly of the Brazilian Forces of Peace	Peace Committee	Rio de Janeiro	tarization of West Germany, and the provocations of American imperialism in Europe and Asia." Other Latin American countries were represented. Speeches were

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
				the Paris Agreements, the "aggressive" NATO, and American "interference" in the domestic affairs of China.
-7 May	Third Congress of Yugoslav Trade Union Federation	YTUF	Sarajevo	
-15 May	World Student Chess Championships	IUS	Lyons, France	
-9 May	National Assembly of the Partisans of Peace	Peace Committee	San Jose Costa Rica	
-9 May	Japanese Peace Conference	Peace Committee	Tokyo	
Мау	Rumanian Peace Congress	Peace Committee	Bucharest	
) May	Fifth All-Union Conference of Peace Partisans	Peace Committee	Moscow	
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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
10-15 May	Executive Bureau, WFTU, Meeting	WFTU	Moscow	Unpublicized "enlarged" bureau meeting discussed efforts of the trade unions to achieve peace, to prevent outbreak of atomic war, and to insure workers' rights. Preparations were also made for an international conference of women workers in July 1956. Admission of new members to the WFTU discussed and the 1955 budget endorsed.
lst half May	Seventeenth Congress of the Australian CP	CPA	Sydney	Resolutions passed on negotia- tions for peace, higher living standards, against sending troops to Malaya and other Asian coun- tries, and restoration of normal relations with USSR. Sharkey and Dixon re-elected.
10-18 May	East-West Trade Conference	CPIT	Peking	The Committee for the Promotion of International Trade (CPIT) intimated that this conference would be bigger than the Moscow

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
11 May	"Conference of European Countries for Insuring Peace and Security for Europe" Beginning of Warsaw Conference of USSR and East European Satellites	USSR	Warsaw	Economic Conference of 1950. This was later changed to a June date for a trade conference for the Sino-Soviet bloc only and has now been postponed indefinitely, although three minor conferences for Chinese only on banking and overseas remittances seem still to be contemplated. This development followed Peking purges which may have been a factor although it is more probable that coveted attendance of prominent businessmen failed. Announced as a conference to discuss a treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and a unified command "in view of the ratification of the Paris Agreements," this conference was chiefly devoted to organizing a counter to the WEU (West European Union). The Chinese People's Republic had an "observer" at the meeting.

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
16 May	Conference on the Effects of Nuclear Bombing	WCD	Tokyo	Sponsored by the Communist World Congress of Doctors, this meeting "inspected" Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Reportedly 13 Western doctors and representatives from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Red China attended.
18-19 May	Asian and African Trade Unionist "friendly, informal gathering"	All-China Trade Union Federation	Peking	Allegedly held because of the joint proposal of Japanese, Indian, and Indonesian workers who came to Peking for May Day, the meeting was called an unprecedented occasion for strength ening the growing unity of the working classes of these countries. A similar attempt to win unaffiliated unions was made last May in Peking.
20-22 May	Third Czechoslovakian Trade Union Congress	TU Council	Prague	
21-22 May	Ceylon CP Congress - Colombo Peace Conference	Peace Committee	Šilkeborge Jutland	

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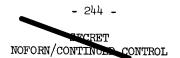


DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
22-29 May	World Assembly of the Forces for Peace	WPC	Helsinki	Postponed until 22-29 June.
25 May .	Sixth National Conference of the Democratic Front of Korean Residents in Japan	MINSEN	Tokyo	The MINSEN reportedly broke relations with the Japanese CP and announced that the time had come to work out a new policy for Korean independence since Syngman Rhee, not Japan, is their immediate target.
25 May	Fifth Parliament of the Free German Youth (FDJ)		Erfurt	Ulbricht spoke to 2500 Germans and delegations from 14 countrie
27 May	Visit of Soviet delegation headed by Khrushchev and Bulganin to Yugoslavia			Culmination of Yugoslav policy towards the USSR came with this unprecedented apology and transfer of the blame for the break to Beriamade at this time as part of the Soviet campaign to weaken the West when a Big Four meeting is about to take place. Repercussions expected in the Balkan Pact countries, satellites, and in the Trieste CP.

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
26-28 May	Annual Conference of the British Association of Scientific Workers	WFSW	London	Dissatisfaction with WFSW affiliation voiced.
May or June	International Seminar of Music Students	IUS	Prague	
12-17 June	Thirtieth Congress of Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT)	CCT	Paris	
12-18 June	Thirtieth Congress of the Confederation du Travail (CGT) French labor unions	CGT	Paris	
15 June	Second Congress of the Union of Working Youth (DISZ)	DISZ	Budapest	Much dissatisfaction has been expressed regarding this organization because "the principle of collective leadership does not assert itself adequately."
15 June	Latin American Student Congress	FEUU	Montevideo	Originally scheduled for May, the sponsor of this meeting is Communist-infiltrated but not Communist controlled.



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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
16-19 June	Fourteenth Congress of Italian Communist Youth Federation	FGCI	Milan	
16-18 June	General Assembly of the Comision Argentina pro Fomento del Inter- cambio (Argentine Commission for Promotion of International Trade)	CAFI	Buenos Aires	Date changed from 2-4 June. Among the delegations was one from Communist China. Robert Chambeiron, head of Committee for Promotion of International Trade (CPIT), attended.
19 June	State-wide meeting of "Every- body's Committee to Outlaw War"	Committee	San Francisco	A delegation will be selected to present peace petitions at the UN session taking place there 20-26 June.
22 - 29 June	World Assembly of the Forces for Peace	WPC	Helsinki	Biennial world peace congress under fancy name. It is indicated that a change of policy towards open acknowledgment of WPC activities instead of working through cover organizations will take place and a new Council will be elected. The main propaganda will be against atomic weapons and results of the billion signatures campaign announced.
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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
22 - 28 June	International Seminar of Agricultural Students	IUS	Moscow	A new tactic of the IUS which seems to be building new per- manent front groups among specific professions. Held last year in Sofia "to view first hand collectivism."
25 - 26 June	Congress of the People of South Africa			
26-29 June	Conferencia Latinoamericana Por la Libertad		Santiago	Discussed under its original April date. This was postponed "indefinitely," by Communists when they became convinced they could not control the meeting.
June	Latin American Social Security Conference	CTAL	Mexico City	Much propaganda but no confirmation.
June	Campaign for Korean Unification	WPC		International Committees of in tellectuals, clergy, youth, women, and politicians to be formed to go to Korea and in- vestigate prerequisites for unification.

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
2-3 July	Emergency Conference of Youth against the Hydrogen Bomb	Festival Committee	Coventry England	
5-13 July	Plenary Meeting of CPSU Central Committee	CPSU	Moscow	
6 July	International Youth Conference	WPC	Hiroshima	Unconfirmed believed to have been confused with 6th of Augus 10th anniversary of the atom bot there. Communists plan a demonstration meeting.
7-10 July	World Congress of Mothers	WIDF	Lausanne Switzerland	Preparations are claimed for 65 countries to participate. Location of this meeting has been changed from Vienna, Copenhagen and Paris as visas were refused for Communists. The agenda included reports on women's activities throughout the world WIDF activities on behalf of infants, women's rights, defense of colonial countries independenced China's right to off-shore islands, peace campaigns, and disarmament.

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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
10-22 July	Medical Seminar	IUS	Berlin	To be held at Humboldt University. This is the second meeting of what seems to be a new front; the first took place in Oslo last summer and secured the cooperation of the Medical Students' Council of Oslo.
14-18 July	Summer Camp	IUS	Sommerswalde Germany	
15 July	Celebration 33rd Anniversary of CPJ	CPJ	Japan	To announce Japanese CP new "peace look" and policy of legal activity.
16-24 July	Seminar for Students of Pedagogy	IUS	Esbjerg Denmark	
25 July	International Peace Caravan of Teachers	FISE	Europe	
July	Administrative Committee Meeting of WFTU International of Teachers	FISE	Paris	

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y yair	Sixth American Teachers Congress	FISE	Montevideo	Letters from FISE Vienna head- quarters claim this congress is
				sponsored by the teachers unlons in Uruguay and Chile but apparently difficulty has been encountered in convening it.
ŗ,	Congress of the Confederacion Nacional de Estudiantes Universitarios	CNEU	Santiago Chile	Postponed from last September, this Congress is Communist in- filtrated and intends to elect new officers and a new council.
ly	Sixteenth Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay	CPU	Montevideo	Postponed until 23 September 1955. A source claimed that a secret meeting of LA CP secre-
				taries would be held after this meeting to prepare for a general meeting of representatives of Latin American CPs scheduled for the end of 1955.
ıly	Second Session of the First National People's Congress		Peking	This Congress will adopt China's First 5-Year Plan, approve the 1955 budget, and enact the Conscription Law.
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DATE	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
31 July - 15 August	Fifth World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friendship	WFDY and IUS	Warsaw	Major biennial Communist youth event, in connection with it there have been organized "seminars" in literature, cinematography, music, and art besides the 2nd World Youth Friendly Sports Competitions (claimed to be preparation for the Olympics in Australia).
6 August	Day of Protest Against Atomic Weapons	WPC	World-wide	
6 August	International Meeting in Protest of the Use of Atom and Hydrogen Bombs	Japanese CP	Hiroshima	Decision to call this meeting was made at a National Congress for the Outlawing of Atom and Hydrogen Bombs 16 January in Tokyo.
13-20 August	Trade Union Spartakiada	SU Trade Unions	Moscow	
26-31 August	Tenth Annual Conference of the IUS	IUS	Sofia Bulgaria	Will report on student problems and activities, cooperation with faculties, travel, press, finance and welfare.
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	MEETING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
August	World Congress of Lawyers	IADL	Warsaw	
${ t sptember}$	International Summer Holiday Camp-	IUS	Timish Rumania	
September	Second International Conference of Industrial Workers	WETU	Sofia	Food, tobacco, beverages, hotel, and restaurant unions belong to a this TUI. Discussions planned and monopolies, reduction of militars spending, commerce between all shations, disruption of military edomination of others, etc.
eptember	Congress of the Communist Party of Uruguay	CPU	Montevideo	
	Congress of the Partido Vanguardia Popular	CP	Costa Rica	
	Second World Congress of Physicians	WCD	Vienna	Announced by the permanent secretariat of the World Congre
				fects of Existing Living Conditions on Health, a Communist gravith Vienna headquarters.
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DATE	MEE/TING	SPONSOR	PLACE	REMARKS
eptember 2	Meeting of East European Traders	CPIT	Vienna	
September 5	International Seminar of Students of Economics	IUS	London	Wh
September or October	International Study Tour of Students of German Literature, History, and Language	IUS	Leipzig	
Cotober	International Teachers Charter Day	FISE	World-wide	
1-23 October	Eighteenth Congress of Danish CP	CPD	Copenhagen	
Σ tober	National Congress CPUSA	CPUSA	New York	To formulate CP program in con- nection with the 1956 elections.
2-13 November	Conference of the Finnish Women's Democratic League (SNDL)	SNDL	Helsinki	
2-13 November	National Peace Conference	Peace Committee	Aalborg Denmark	

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rember	International Conference of Journalists	roı	not stated	
vember	Meeting of Latin American Construction Workers	SUC	Santiago Chile	
cember	International Seminar on Problems of Colonial Countries	IUS	Munich Germany	
cember	Fourth Congress of Communist Party of India	CPI	probably New Delhi	
cember	International Conference of Student Editors	Ins	Vienna	
cember	International Asian Students Conference		Indonesia?	Communist-dominated"assisted" by WFDY and IUS.
926	Afro-Asian Women's Conference	·		
)56 (March) Lso July entioned	Trade Union Conference of Women Workers	WFTU	not stated	For application of the principle of "equal work, equal pay," for better living conditions, greate union membership and leadership, women's rights, and peace.
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	REMARKS	Urged by IUS for all national	students organizations now af- filated with COSEC and unaffil- iated to deal with such problems	as economic problems affecting ostudents, responsibility towards students of colonial countries, o	students exchange, etc.			This will be the first Congress	since the death of Stalin.	Agenda will include a summary	report by Khrushchev; a Party	Control Commission by Moskatov;	report on the 6th Five-Year Plan	by Bulganin (1956-60); elections	to control organsthis will	probably fill vacancies on the	CC to bring it up to the author-	lized 125 persons. The meeting
	PLACE	not stated				Montevideo												
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	MEETING	Conference of Cooperation				International Journalist Conference also announced for May 1956 in Switzerland	Through the Commence of the states	twentern congress of CPSU			-		-		-			-
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	REMARKS	will also be called on to give further impetus to the current drive to overcome agricultural problems and to modernize industry. Special instructions for regional congresses provided for party members in the armed forces to be among representatives elected to attend the 20th Congress.	
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APPENDIX B

WORKERS' CORRESPONDENCE

Resolution of the Conference of the Worker Correspondents of the Berlin "Rote Fahne"

The following resolution was adopted by the first Conference of worker correspondents of the Berlin "Rote Fahne" on the 28th December 1924, which was attended by 62 comrades from the workshops and factories. Ed.

- 1. The task of the Communist Press is, according to Lenin, to be not only the collective propagandist and agitator, but also the collective organisor of the movement for the emancipation of the proletariat.
- 2. The communist newspaper can only prove itself equal to this task, if, on the one hand, it is most closely united with the revolutionary party of the proletariat and is subordinated to it, and on the other hand, is in the closest contact with the masses.
- 3. The Worker Correspondent, who lives and works with the working class, whose voice rings forth from the heart of the masses of the working people, is the best link between the Paper and the mass of the workers.
- 4. The activity of the Worker Correspondents consists mainly in reporting as to the conditions in work places, on the life of the working people and on the bourgeois State; but of course no limit should be placed on the literary activities of the worker. On the contrary, the proletarian journalist and proletarian author can only arise from the soil of the Communist Press.
- 5. The activity of the Worker Correspondents is Party work. The proletarian reporter does not write to satisfy his dilettantism or for his own amusement, but as a class-conscious fighter who places himself and his pen at the service of the fight for the emancipation of the proletariat. This is particularly important at the time when our party Press is illegal.
- 6. It is the duty of the Worker correspondents of the "Rote Fahne", to support and strengthen the Party struggle. The more the Party advances towards becoming a true Bolshevist party, the more will the movement of the Worker correspondents within the C.P. of Germany grow.
- 7. The recent election campaign has shown that the part played by the Worker correspondents must on no account be under rated. In the

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coming fights and campaigns for an amnesty, in the elections of workers' representatives, for the unity of the trade union movement etc., the Worker correspondents must become important auxiliaries of our Party.

- 8. It is the duty of the Party organisation in common with the editorial staff to develop the present organisation of the district and workshop reporters in such a way that no important event can happen in the life of the workers, in the workshops, in the trade unions or elsewhere in public life, without the Worker Correspondents of the "Rote Fahne" reporting upon it. The Worker Correspondents should work towards the end that every working man and every working woman acts as a Worker Correspondent. Only in this way can the "Rote Fahne" be developed into a real workers' paper.
- 9. One of the most important tasks of the Worker Correspondents is not only to collaborate in the "Rote Fahne" but also in the nuclei and workshop papers. The Worker Correspondent who uses his pen as one of his weapons against capitalism, contributes not only to the columns of the "Rote Fahne" but also to all organs which are in the service of the proletariat.
- 10. It is absolutely necessary to interest women and juveniles in the work of reporting to the "Rote Fahne". Not only women employed in factories and offices but also the wives of the workers may, by their reports, depict many problems of the workers' life and put them in the right light.
- 11. Connection with Worker Correspondents of other countries is necessary in view of the international character of our fight. This connection can and must be made through the "Rote Fahne".
- 12. The establishing of connections with the Worker Correspondents of Soviet Russia is of extreme importance, because Soviet Russia is the country in which the working class of the whole world is interested, and as to which, therefore, the working class should principally be informed. Further, Russia has the oldest Workers' correspondence movement of all communist parties. In the same way as the C.P. of Russia was our instructor in revolution, so we learn from the Bolshevist Press of Lenin's Party to prepare the revolution and carry it to a victorious end.

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APPENDIX C

CHRONOLOGY OF CHINESE STUDENT ACTIONS, APRIL-MAY 1955

Hundreds of Chinese middle school students arrive in trucks at Alexandra Road to support Hock Lee Bus Company strikers with gifts of money and food and propaganda speeches and signs; organize ring around strikers and sit and listen to grievances voiced by workers' leaders; pledge "solidarity"; sing "Unity Is Strength"; agree to help workers maintain picket lines.

Twenty truck loads of same kind of students giving same kind of agitprop and material assistance to Alexandra Brickwork strikers.

- 30 April3 May
 Students continue daily visits to Hock Lee Bus strikers,
 apparently increasing their numbers with each visit, bringing
 food and money, propaganda handbills, helping maintain picket
 lines, erecting barricades against passage of buses.
- 4 May
 Students support rejection by Hock Lee Bus Employees Union of strike settlement terms proposed to employer by the Singapore Bus Workers Union, the rival workers' union.
- On anniversary of the 1954 students riots and strikes, ap-12 May proximately 3,000 Chinese middle school students participate in mob rioting. First reports state 2 persons killed and 12 injured; buses overturned and set on fire; roadblocks and barricades set up by strikers with students playing a leading role. Students attack police and carry on "round-the-clock" pitched battles, particularly in the Alexandra Road area and Tiong Bahru. These clashes localized, but Singapore police say strikes and riots may spread. The Singapore Factory and Shopworkers Union calls out 7,000 members. Strikes expected in next few days at the naval base, the airport, in the cable and wireless industry, and in the film industry. The Chief Minister of Singapore, Mr. David Marshall, broadcasts strong speech and says that "the pattern of action follows the Communist technique.....It has become a question of trying to destroy the Government." Police Chief says "The pattern of action shows clearly that the attacks are upon the police

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as the executive arm of law and order." The hourly succession of events was as follows:

office Fifty strikers block the gate to the Hock Lee Bus depot in Alexandra Road, stopping buses from leaving. They are joined by about 500 pickets, mostly students, including girls who join in singing and shouting defiant slogans. Assistant Police Commissioner G.J.A. Haines and Police Superintendent F.G. Minns arrive and tell crowd to disperse which they refuse to do. Pickets remove stones from front of depot. Soaked towels are distributed for protection against tear gas.

Picket leaders tell police officials they "would die rather than be moved."

- Buses due to go into service are driven toward gate but turn back when the pickets start throwing stones at them.
- Mr. Haines calls for police reserves, a platoon of Gurkhas with a trailer pump, and a magistrate to come to the depot.
- The magistrate, J.M. Devereux-Colburn, arrives and, standing in the rain, tells pickets not to be foolish and that if they break the law force will be used against them. He orders them to disperse and, when they do not do so, orders the police to disperse them. Police connect hoses to fire hydrants and turn huge jets of water on the pickets who huddle together on the ground. The pickets withstand this for about two minutes and then break up. Police reserves move in and bodily carry away the remaining kicking, shouting pickets.
- Police open the gates, and 18 buses move out in quick succession. Some of the pickets, again mostly students, rush the gate and attempt to close it. Police push them aside, and five more buses go through. The last two buses are stoned by a new group of pickets who have been hiding. Windows and windscreens are broken. Police draw their batons; pickets run in all directions and regroup outside the depot. Mr. Minns and three Gurkha officers suffer minor cuts and bruises. Two persons are badly injured and taken to hospital. Cordon of police thrown along street outside depot; police break up camp where pickets had lived for 16 days, destroy Communist-type propaganda posters, and take down loudspeaker and microphone.

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0840	Strike leader, Fong Swee Suan, urges men to remain where they are if they are brave enough. Strikers and students raised the hands in clenched fist salute and shout approval.
0845	A police officer speaks through a Chinese interpreter and warns against continued violence. The pickets jeer. A picket leader announces that the men will stay where they are and go on a hunger strike.
0915	Police clear away onlookers, numbering several hundred, and broadcast an appeal to drivers of parked cars to move on. The pickets still squat by side of road.
1200	Two unidentified old women approach police sentries and ask to be allowed through cordon. Police tell them they must take long way around. Student pickets surge forward demanding that police let the women through. On warnings from police, the crowd retreated but soon surged back shouting at police.
1330	Hock Lee buses in several parts of city are stoned. Windshields are smashed.
1400	General situation in Alexandra Road has deteriorated. All 31 buses placed in operation today have been attacked and their windows and windshields broken.
	Police put on emergency orders to stay on duty all night.
1410	Twenty truck loads of students with 20 to 25 students per truck stopped by police reserve unit at Tanglin-Alexandra circus. Students were trying to reinforce pickets whose number has already grown to more than 1,000, lined up on both sides of road for about 500 yards.
1430	Students in parked trucks become restive and throw stones at police. Police charge and pull students off trucks and baton those who will not budge. Students and other pickets attack a police radio car.
1500	Tear gas used for first time by police. Riot squad moves in with gas masks. Students hurl stones and wound some of police. Police continue to advance and drive mob back as much as half a mile.

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1530	The mob regroups and again advances on police. Police renewed tear gas. More truckloads of students converge on scene from several directions. Police say they cannot stop all these trucks and cannot effectively use fire hoses, because area is too wide.
1710	The mob of about 1,000 students and strikers again advances on Alexandra Circus and jeers and abuses police. A shower of stones, "some as big as bricks," are thrown at the police who again fire tear gas rockets and cause the crowd to back up once more.
1830	Five to six hundred students return and throw more stones. Police are stoned from the crowd of "onlookers" on the flanks as well as by those in front.
1930	"About 700 students" renew attack on police. Several police are injured. Police use tear gas and charge, driving many students into ditches alongside road. Police chief says a separate and larger crowd is moving along Alexandra Road toward bus depot.
2030	Two riot vans are stoned. Two police jeeps are also stoned. Two cars attempting to get through the crowd at Alexandra Circus are stoned and then burned by the mob. Occupants attacked, and, when police moved forward to rescue them, police chief gave order to use firearms if necessary.
2100	Student-led mob retreats. Policeman is beaten to death as he comes through crowd, to report for duty. Police call in reinforcements all along the four roads leading to Alexandra Circus. Police inspector and a Special Branch detective are set upon by mob; inspector escapes; his car is burned; detective, a Malay, badly burned.
2130	Police move from Alexandra Circus back to original positions in front of bus depot and the cold storage plant across the way. Police commissioner arrives in a police van with a badly injured Special Branch officer. Reports received that mob is looking for detectives to beat them up. Order to shoot if necessary still stands.
2215	Rioters are reported to be scattered in various areas around Tiong Sahru, Redhill, and other parts of Queenstown, apparently as the result of planned deployment rather than spontaneous mob action. Students continue to play the leading role in

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each area. In the Tiong Bahru section, the rioters are reported by police to be strongly entrenched behind houses and barricades. Police chief estimates total number of rioters as between 1,500 and 2,000, broken up into groups of about 200. Two more police cars are stoned and burned. Police lorry has bullet holes believed to come from a revolver taken away by mob from a detective.

- Police report rioters using "some kind of ammonia gas in cigarette tins." Police in radio car open fire from Sten gun in the air as warning when their car is attacked.
- Report that a separate student-led mob action is taking place at the Pepsi-Cola plant in Havelock Road and that mob has tried to seize tear gas from a police vehicle. Another report states a "European" was pulled out of a taxi at Henderson Road and was beaten and left unconscious. (This was the first report on what later turned out to be the mortal beating of Gene Symonds, the U.P. correspondent.)

Further reports on student activities during the day indicate that they appeared well-organized and well concentrated at the points of greatest disturbance during the day. Many of them obtained food from shopkeepers without payment. In addition to the concentrations in and around the Hock Lee Bus Company, students joined strikers, at the Green Bus Company. A large crowd of students appeared at the Nanyang Manufacturing Company. Here the students carried red flags and stopped all vehicles trying to get through. Other students were writing slogans on banners, and still others were reading mimeographed sheets passed out by older students (possibly university students).

- A day of "acute tension" following yesterday's widespread violence, but incidents today were relatively minor. There was "an almost complete absence of group activity by Chinese middle school students in marked contrast to their part in the fury of the previous night." The few noteworthy incidents of the day were:
 - a. A more or less "aimless" march of the Hock Lee Bus strikers around the depot, watched and accompanied by police. Students did not participate but, in far fewer numbers than before, on bicycle and on foot stood on the sidelines and watched.
 - b. A small column of students gathered in Penang Lane, the site a year ago of the start of the march by students on the

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Governor's residence in protest against National Service. Here stones were thrown damaging the British Electro-Plating Company's windows and a car.

- c. Another student column appeared "mysteriously" in another section of the area and joined strikers in a demonstration in front of the Singapore Traction Company Employees' Union premises. This crowd sang songs and shouted slogans and then marched off together with the other column converging on the the scenes of yesterday's riots at Alexandra Road (time, 1330). The two columns met at St. Andrew's Cathedral grounds where they rested for about half an hour.
- d. The two columns were headed off by police and were warned that, if they went beyond that point, they would be dispersed. The crowd had now increased to about 3,000 persons and began to form up on the nearby Hong Lim Green, a cricket field.
- e. The crowd moved off the green and, led by students, headed back to the Singapore Traction Company's union headquarters. Here a delegation of student leaders conferred with strike-leaders. The Police commissioner accompanied by the military commander of the Singapore Base District, Major General D.D.C. Tulloh, arrived at the scene and departed. The crowd stayed where it was, but there were no acts of violence. The crowd gradually thinned out, but some pickets remained all night.

Governmental Action

Chief Minister, Mr. David Marshall, calls emergency meeting on 16 May of the Singapore Legislative Council to approve re-introduction of the curfew regulations which were recently revoked by the new government.

The Minister of Education has closed the three Chinese middle schools for a week, their re-opening to be determined by "future events."

The Minister of Labor, Mr. Lim Yew Hock, says that the Hock Lee Bus strike "is no longer a trade dispute but an organized attempt to disrupt the newly elected Government."

Twenty-four persons are arrested, jailed, and charged with complicity in the riots.

Troops are standing by in the event new violence breaks out.

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14 May

Police appear to have situation "in hand," but student groups continue to hold road points in various parts of city and to give agitational and propaganda as well as material assistance to strikers.

The Hock Lee Bus strike is ended by an agreement between company and strikers signed in presence of Mr. David Marshall, who has been the mediator in the dispute between the company and the two unions. This agreement is seen as bringing to an end not only the bus strike, but also the sympathy strikes called in about 50 industrial plants involving more than 150,000 men. Disinterested observers regard the Hock Lee settlement as almost complete capitulation to the uncompromising demands of the strikers.

Funeral of a 16-year old student, Chong Lon Chong, killed in the riots of 12 May is attended by some 300 students and strikers, under police surveillance. Speeches made by worker and student leaders laud Chong as "a working class martyr" and propose that worker's union raise a monument to him. Police prohibit procession. No disturbances, and attendants at funeral disperse and leave.

15 May

Students threaten to strike if Chinese middle schools are not reopened; demand "unconditional release" of all students arrested in the rioting and "police indemnity" to all injured students; also condemn the closure as "a measure of the authorities to deprive students of their basic right to study."

General conditions in Singapore have "returned to normal."

16 May

The People's Action Party (PAP) is denounced by the Chief Secretary of the Legislative Assembly, W.A.C. Goode, as the instigators and leaders of the riots. This view is shared by Mr. David Marshall. The official public statement confirms previous reports from confidential sources. (See previous section of this study for quotations from Goode's statement.)

Chinese middle school students defy Government order closing the schools, enter two of the schools and hold own classes with "teachers" appointed by them. About 500 students--half the enrollment--seize the classrooms in the Chung Cheng school. Similar action with about the same proportion of students reported at the Bukit Timah school. Student pickets around these schools prevent photographers from taking pictures and force surrender of negatives, despite presence of police guards.

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The classroom seizure tactics are identical with those of last year when the schools were closed because of demonstrations against National Registration. Students ring own school bells for classes and otherwise maintain strict order and discipline. Students cheer when their leader denounces Government order and says classes will be held in same way tomorrow and urges all present to ask the other students to join them. Students listen to two more hours of speechmaking.

Student delegation of five calls on principal of the school to ask that they be taken to Minister of Education to demand immediate repeal of the closure order. Minister of Education refuses to see them on grounds has to attend meeting of Legislative Assembly.

Only violence today the mobbing of a photographer. Detective who was present drew his revolver, but there was no shooting.

Reports from reliable sources that the killing of two anti-Communist students yesterday was the work of Communist "execution teams." One of these students was killed within sight of the American Consulate General.

Mr. Goode says that school principals and management committee members are scared of students, that, "if they thwarted the Malayan Communist Party influence in their schools, they would be assassinated."

17 May

Two thousand students of the Chung Cheng high school in Goodman Road barricade themselves, starting last night, within the school and begin a "sit-down" strike. Fourteen hundred of these are from the school itself; 600 from the Chinese high school. Students establish own guards and pickets around school. Food and clothing are brought to students by parents (as in 1954). Parents who tried to urge students to go home were told it was "none of their business." Classes are conducted by students as they were yesterday.

At the other two schools, the students are again holding classes but have not as yet barricaded themselves for a stayin strike.

Students listen to political orientation speeches and address each other as "comrade." Well-disciplined drill formations are led by student leaders wearing gummetal badges of rank, and drills are held in school grounds.

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Russell Spurr, chief correspondent for the London Daily Express in Asia, who has visited the schools, writes that he finds these "spontaneous" classes "just as spontaneous as May Day in Moscow" and compares these student actions with those in China before the Communists took over the government. Reports that student committees have taken over the school administrative offices and that though no regular teachers are present, the "classes" are being conducted with complete order.

Stay-in strike spreads to girls' high schools.

- 17 May
- Government withdraws its order for closure of the schools but issues a 14-day notice to the three schools' management committees to show cause why the school should not be struck off the register or declared unlawful in the light of the students' actions. It also orders the expulsion of all trouble-making students whose names will be furnished by the Government shortly.
- 18 May

Government announces the creation of an all-party committee of the Legislative Assembly to investigate situation in Chinese schools "with a view toward making improvement of Chinese culture which the committee considers to be desirable in the interest of orderly progress towards self-government and ultimate independence in Singapore."

Security officers in Johore report that the Chinese middle school students in that city are getting "restless" and that Singapore unrest may spread there. Some Johore students sent money to Singapore students last week. Two Chinese inspectors of the Johore schools were reported yesterday to have received anonymous letters warning them not to support Malayan Government's conditions for registration of extra classes in aided schools. The inspectors were warned that, if they ignored the letters, they would be "rewarded with one bullet and it will take only one."

19 May

Students continue stay-in strikes in all three Chinese middle schools. Refuse to move until Government cancels expulsion list; not satisfied with mere withdrawal of closure order. Student committee calls on "trade unions, associations, and political parties to give full support to the students."

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20 May

The all-party investigation committee recommends to the Government that the expulsion of students "be not proceeded with at this juncture" and that the 14-day warning order to the schools be withdrawn. The committee in justification of this recommendation said "that the matters referred to it are of so grave and important a nature that their investigations cannot proceed satisfactorily except in an atmosphere of calm and good will."

21 May

The Government accepts the recommendations of the committee and drops both the expulsion and probationary orders. The Straits Times describes this as a "shock." Official observers feel that it is a complete capitulation by the Government to the "subversive part of the community."

Four thousand cheering students give up stay-in strikes, "break camp," and hold a huge "victory" parade. Before this parade students meet in the auditorium of the Chinese high school and passed four resolutions. These resolutions were: (a) to ask the Government to give up its "unreasonable and unequal" educational policy; (b) to ask the Government to abolish the Registration of Schools Ordnance of 1950; (c) to ask the inquiry committee to investigate the reasons behind the Government's order to close the schools; and (d) to submit a memorandum on behalf of the students to the all-party committee.

22 May

Student celebrations continue through from yesterday. "Break up camp" mass meetings at all three high schools are held to celebrate victory, pass resolutions, and listen to laudatory speeches from workers union and "parents" leaders. Parents resolve to form own organization for future defense of rights of middle school students. In final statement students said Government's acceptance of all-party committee's recommendations was an "indication of the strength of Chinese student unity" and that "in the future we shall not tolerate such high-handed action by the Government against the students."

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