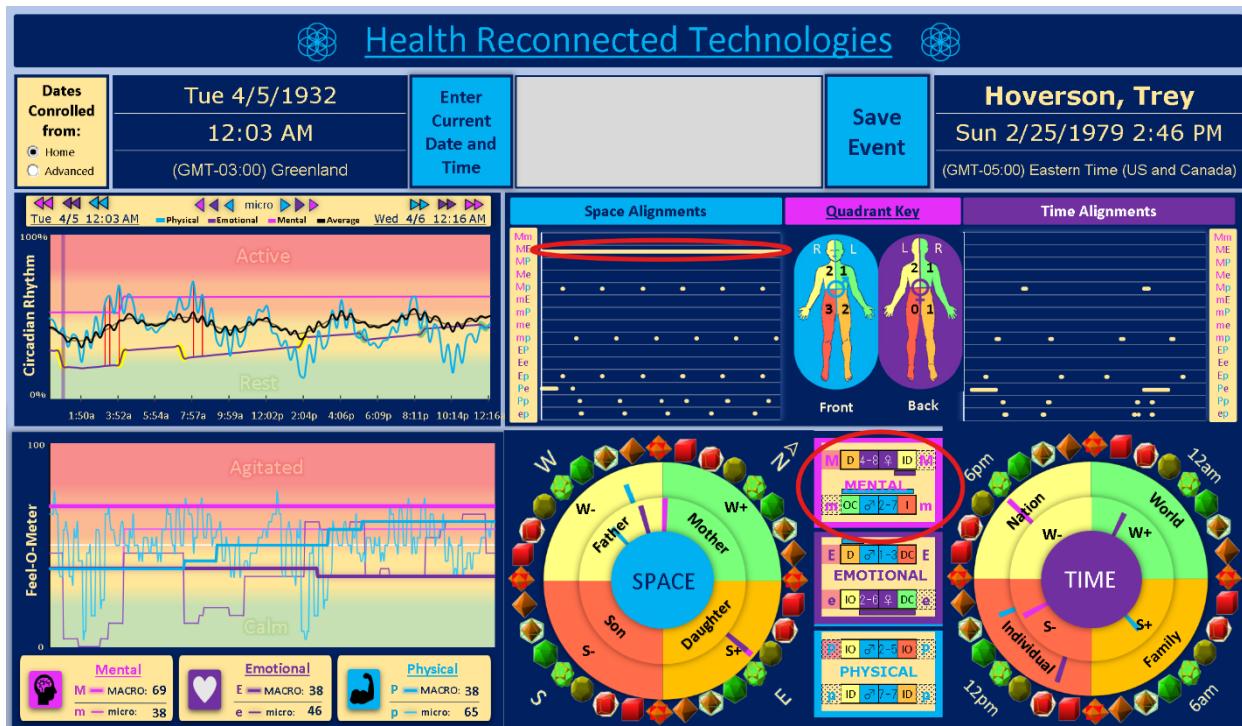


## 1932 Colonial Building Riot (Newfoundland)

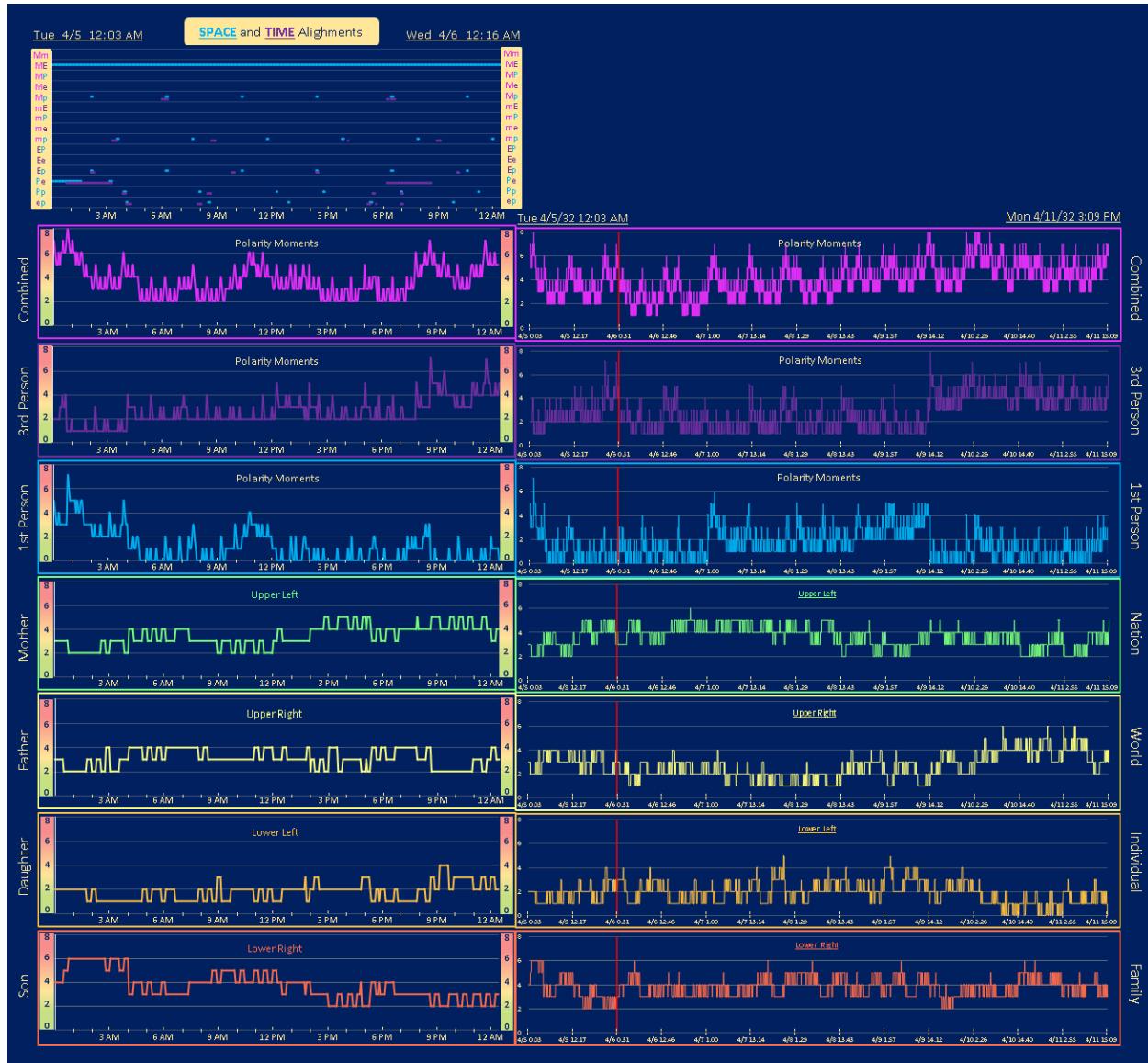
The **Colonial Building riot** was a riot that occurred in front of the [Colonial Building](#) in [St. John's, Newfoundland](#), on April 5, 1932. Prompted by the [Great Depression](#) and corruption in the [Squires](#) administration, a peaceful protest degenerated into riots and violence. The riots led to the fall of the Squires government and the defeat of Squires's [Liberal Party](#).

In the afternoon of April 5, a large crowd of protesters had gathered at the Majestic Theatre for a planned march to the [Colonial Building](#). Beginning with 2,000 people, the protest eventually gained an additional 1,500 as they marched toward the Colonial Building. Upon arrival at the building, protest leaders presented a petition demanding investigation of the corruption charges against Squires.



# 1932 Colonial Building Riot (Newfoundland)

## Electromagnetics

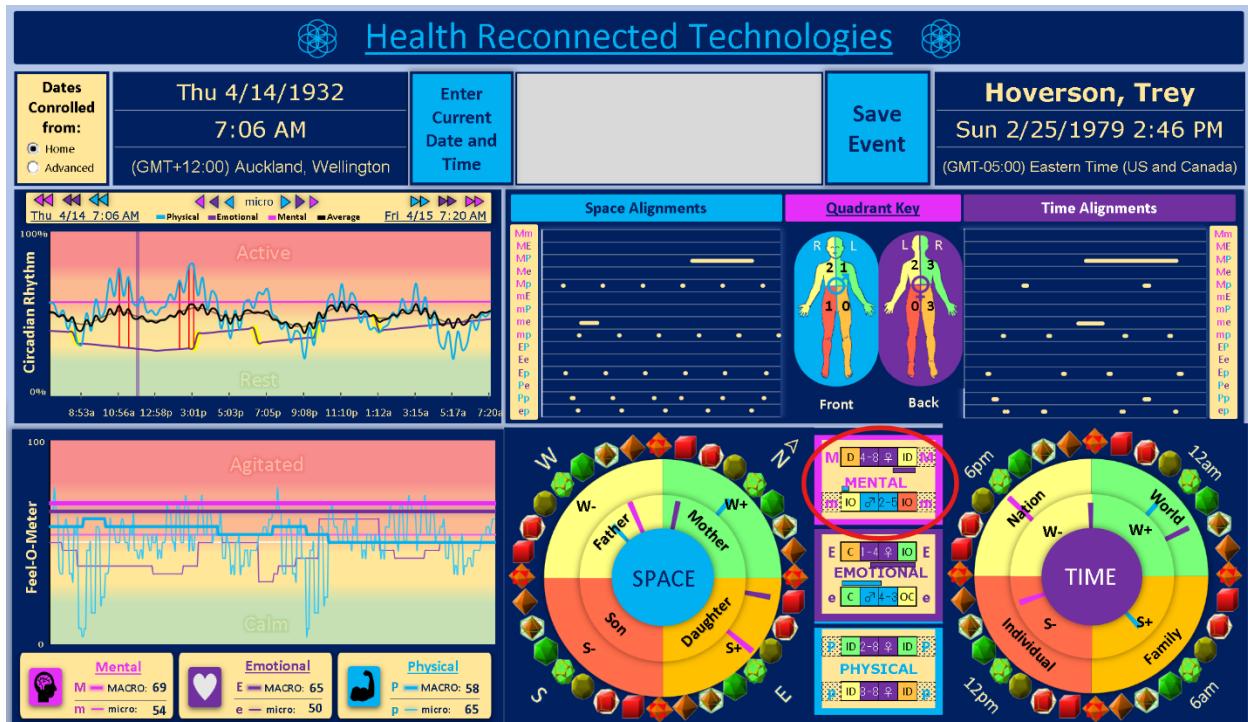


## 1932 Queen Street Riot (New Zealand)

The [Queen Street](#) Riot occurred in [Auckland](#), New Zealand when thousands of unemployed clashed with police while smashing and looting shops on the city's main commercial thoroughfare. The violence, the worst riot in New Zealand's history, injured 200 people. [\[30\]](#)[\[31\]](#)

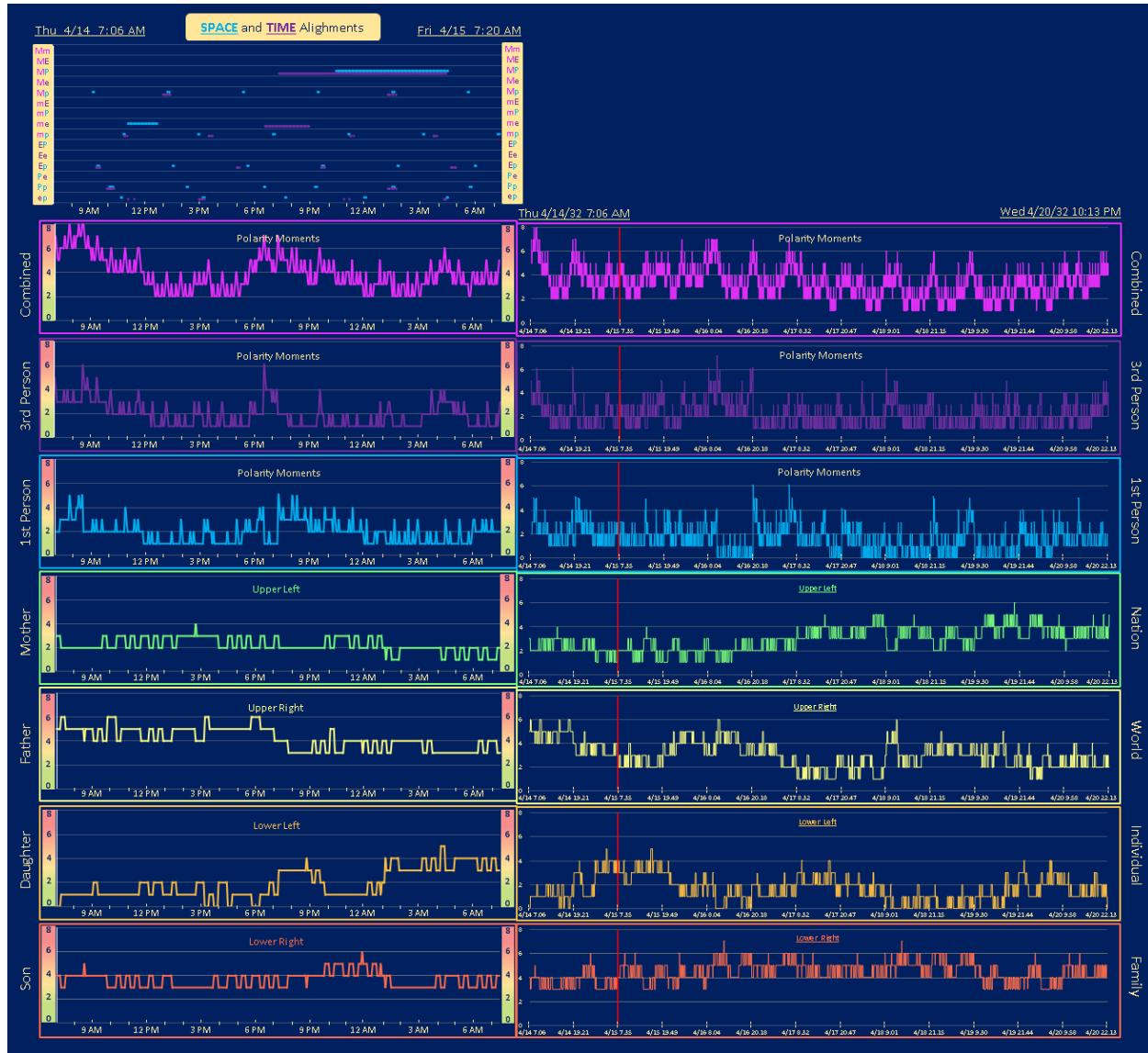
Eleven construction workers were killed when a gas explosion ripped through the new Ohio State Office Building being constructed in [Columbus](#).<sup>[32]</sup>

Adolf Hitler released a statement characterizing the government's crackdown on his stormtroopers as "a last blow of despair" and declaring April 24, the date of local elections, as "retaliation day".



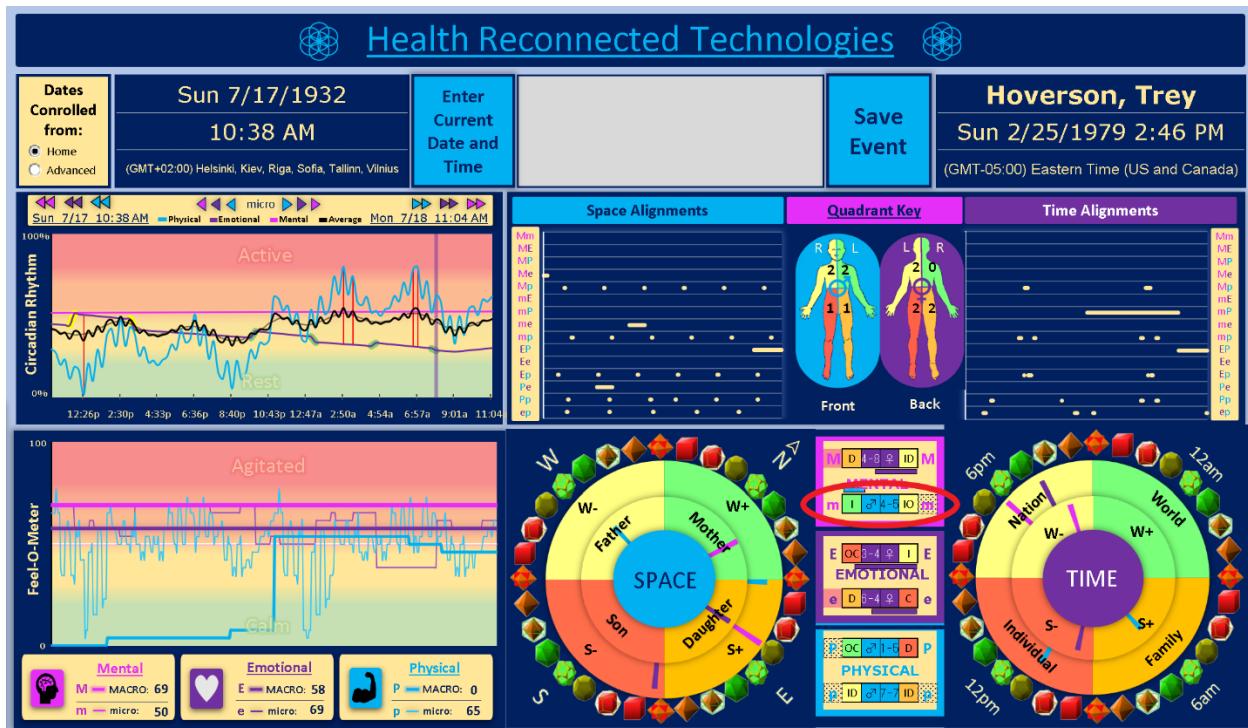
## 1932 Queen Street Riot (New Zealand)

# Electromagnetics



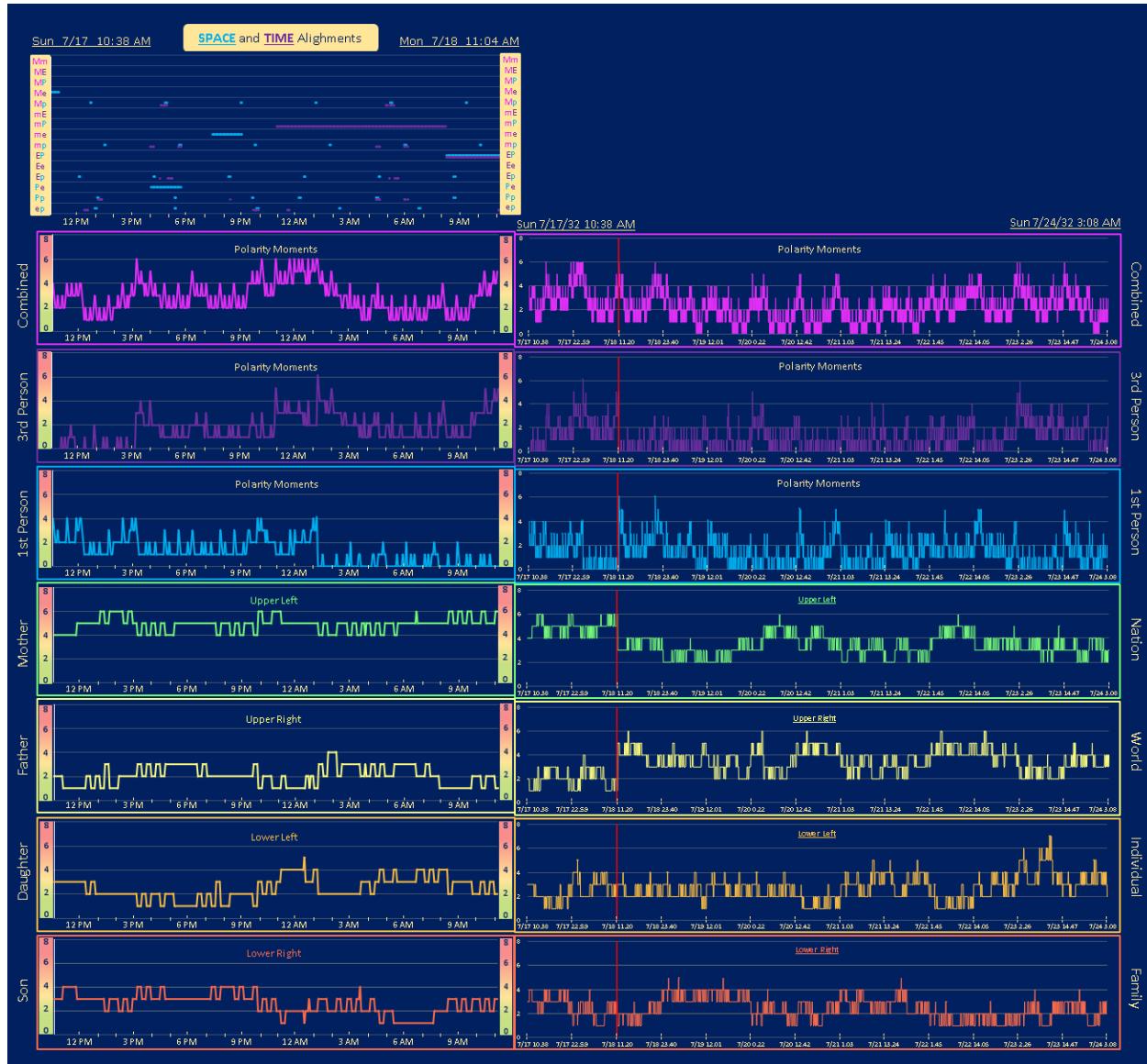
## 1932 Altona Bloody Sunday (Germany)

**Altona Bloody Sunday** ([German: Altonaer Blutsonntag](#)) is the name given to the events of 17 July 1932 when a recruitment march by the [Nazi SA](#) led to violent clashes between the police, the SA and supporters of the [Communist Party of Germany](#) (KPD) in [Altona](#), which at the time belonged to the Prussian province of [Schleswig-Holstein](#) but is now part of [Hamburg](#). Eighteen people were killed.



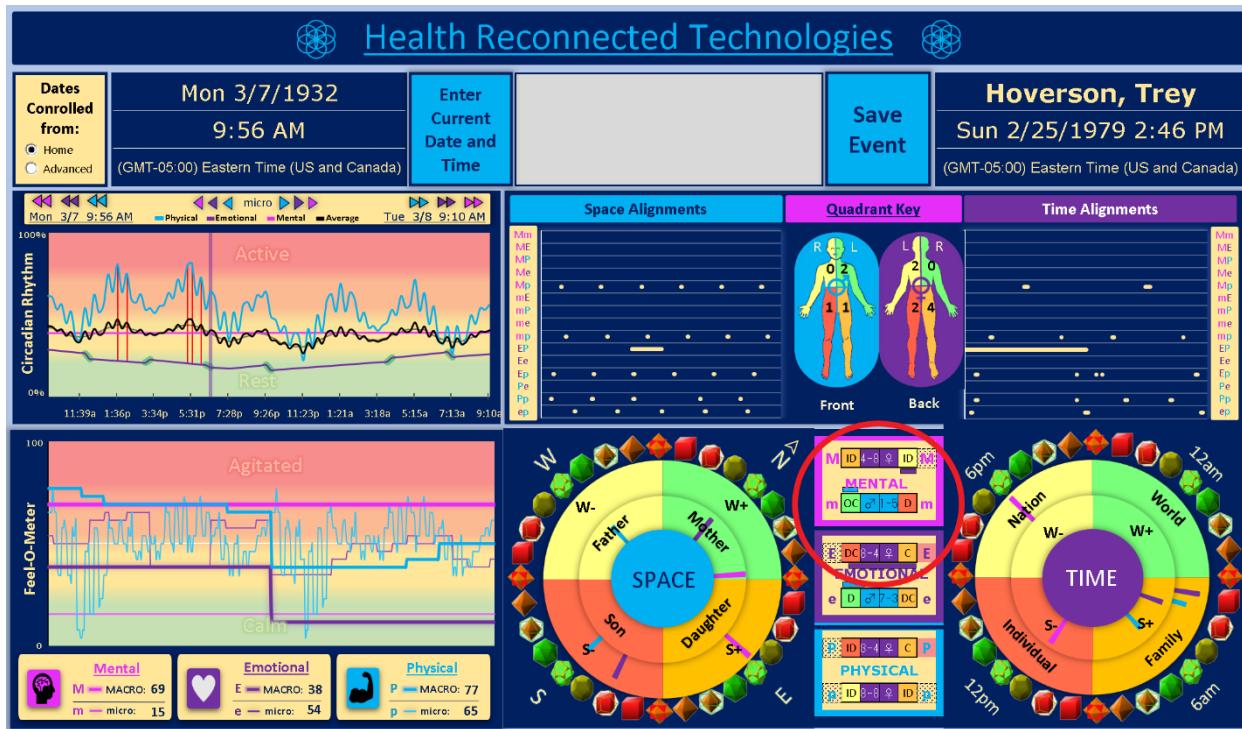
## 1932 Altona Bloody Sunday (Germany)

# Electromagnetics



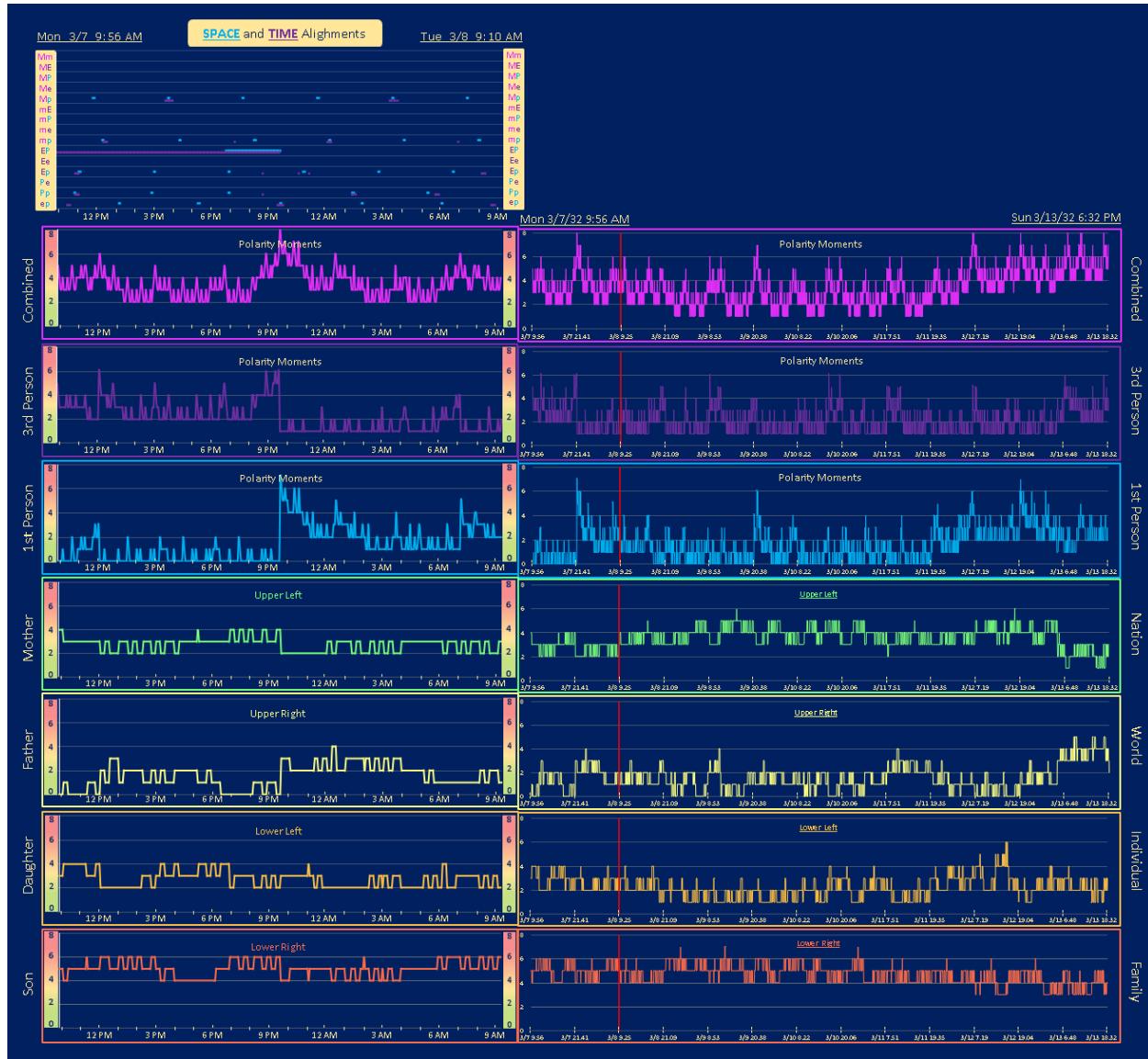
## 1932 Ford Hunger March (Michigan)

The **Ford Hunger March**, sometimes called the **Ford Massacre**, was a demonstration on March 7, 1932 in the United States by unemployed auto workers in Detroit, Michigan, which took place during the height of the Great Depression. The march started in Detroit and ended in Dearborn, Michigan, in a confrontation in which four workers were shot to death by the Dearborn Police Department and the security guards employed by the Ford Motor Company. More than 60 workers were injured, many by gunshot wounds. Five months later, a fifth worker died of his injuries.



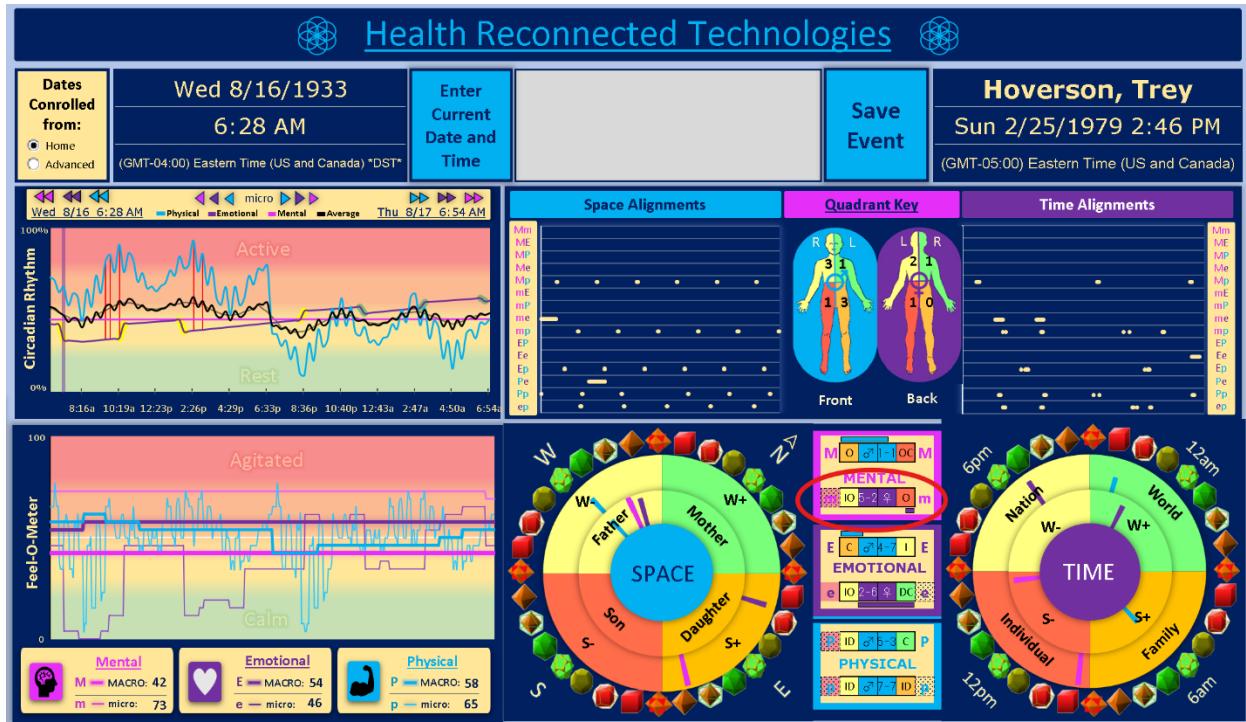
# 1932 Ford Hunger March (Michigan)

## Electromagnetics



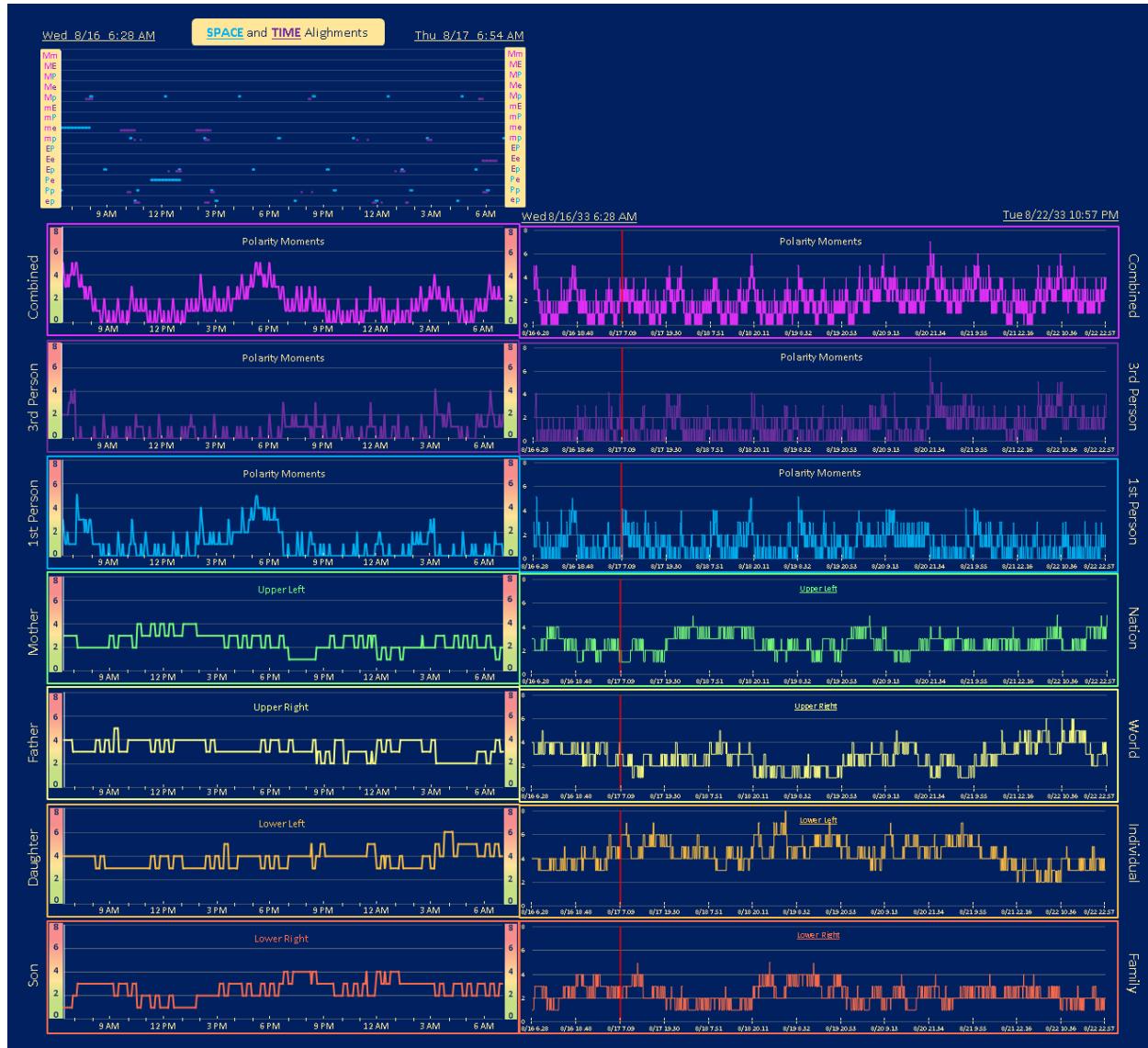
## 1933 Christie Pits Race Riot (Canada)

On August 16, 1933, Christie Pits was the scene of a six-hour riot, mostly between the Anglo-Canadian Pit Gang (also called the Swastika-Club) and a group of young men and boys, who were mostly Jewish with some Italians and Ukrainians, who were not a gang, but sometimes were incorrectly referred to as the Spadina Avenue Gang.



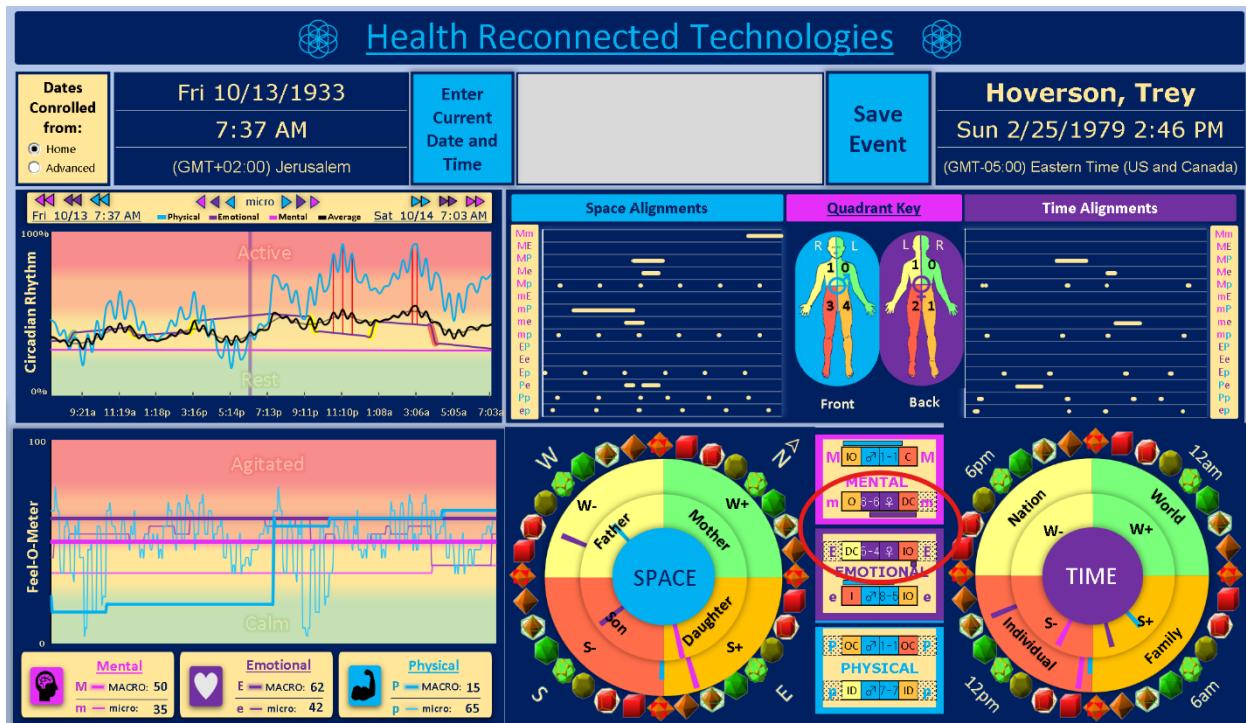
## 1933 Christie Pits Race Riot (Canada)

# Electromagnetics



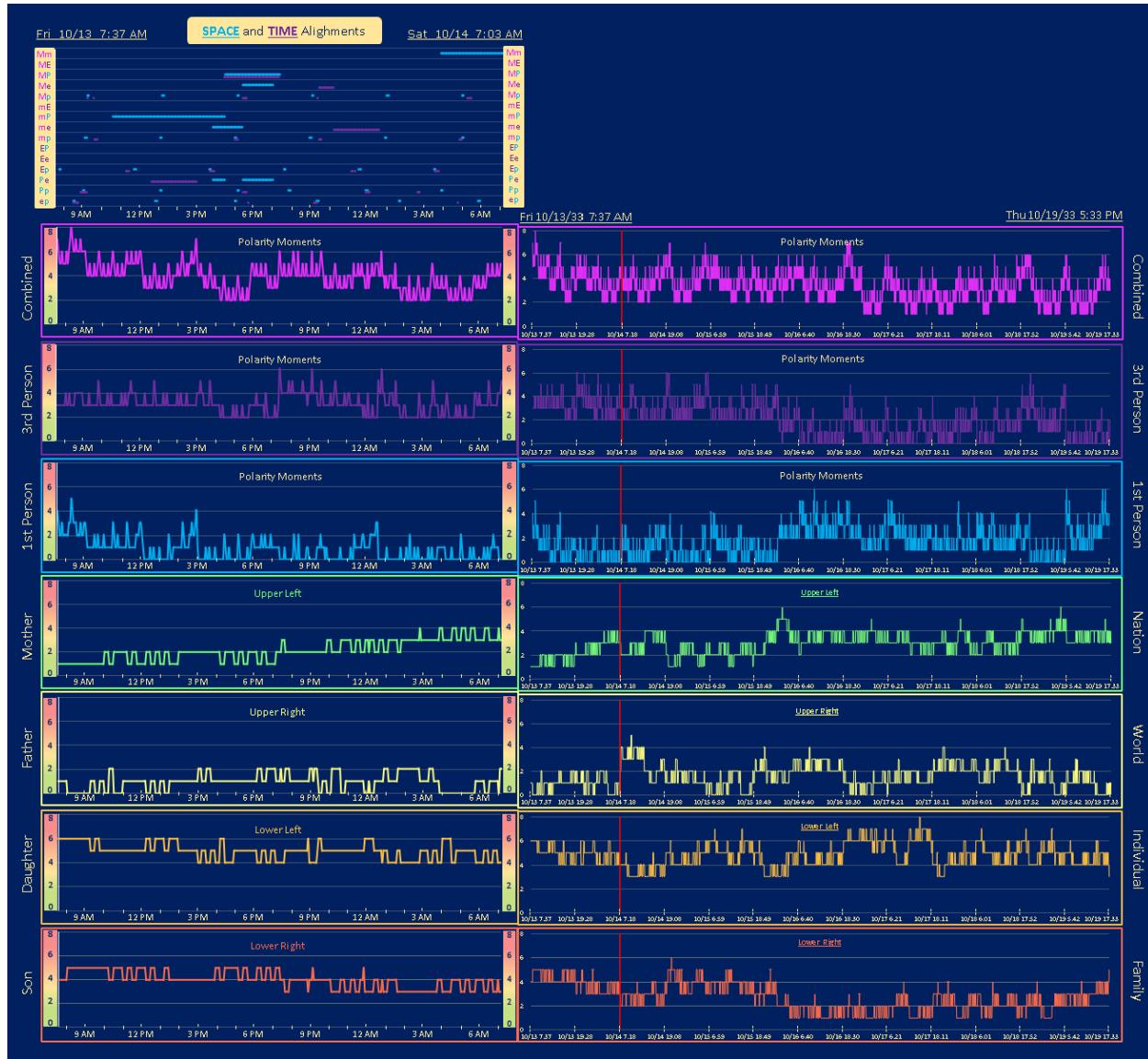
## 1933 Palestine Riots

The **1933 Palestine riots** ([Hebrew](#): מאורעות תרצ"ד, Me'oraot Tartsad) were a series of violent riots in [Mandatory Palestine](#), as part of the [intercommunal conflict in Mandatory Palestine](#). The riots erupted on 13 October 1933 when the police broke up a banned demonstration organized by the Arab Executive Committee.<sup>[1]</sup> The riots came as the culmination of Arab resentment at [Jewish migration](#) after it surged to new heights following the rise of [Nazi Germany](#), and at the [British Mandate](#) authorities for allegedly facilitating Jewish land purchases.<sup>[1]</sup> The second mass demonstration, at Jaffa in October, turned into a bloodbath when police fired on the thousands-strong crowd, killing 19 and injuring some 70. The "Jaffa massacre", as Palestinians called it, quickly triggered further unrest, including a week-long general strike and urban insurrections that resulted in police killing 7 more Arabs and wounding another 130 with gunfire.



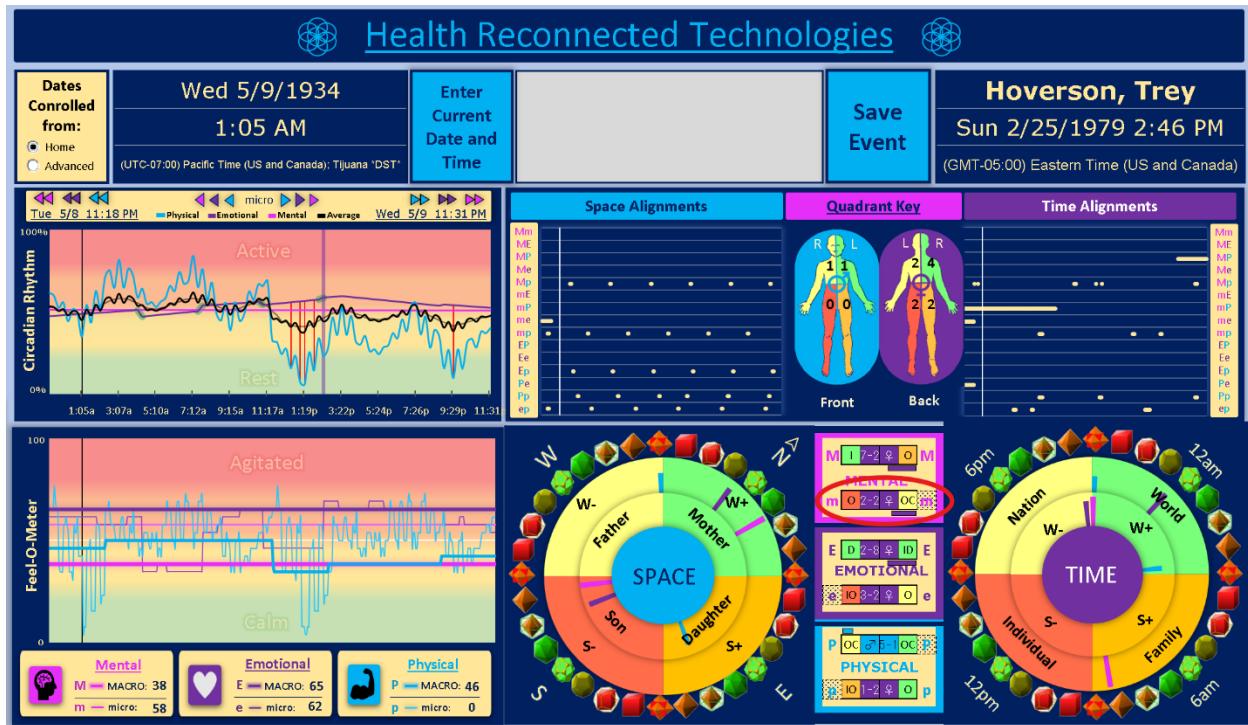
# 1933 Palestine Riots

## Electromagnetics



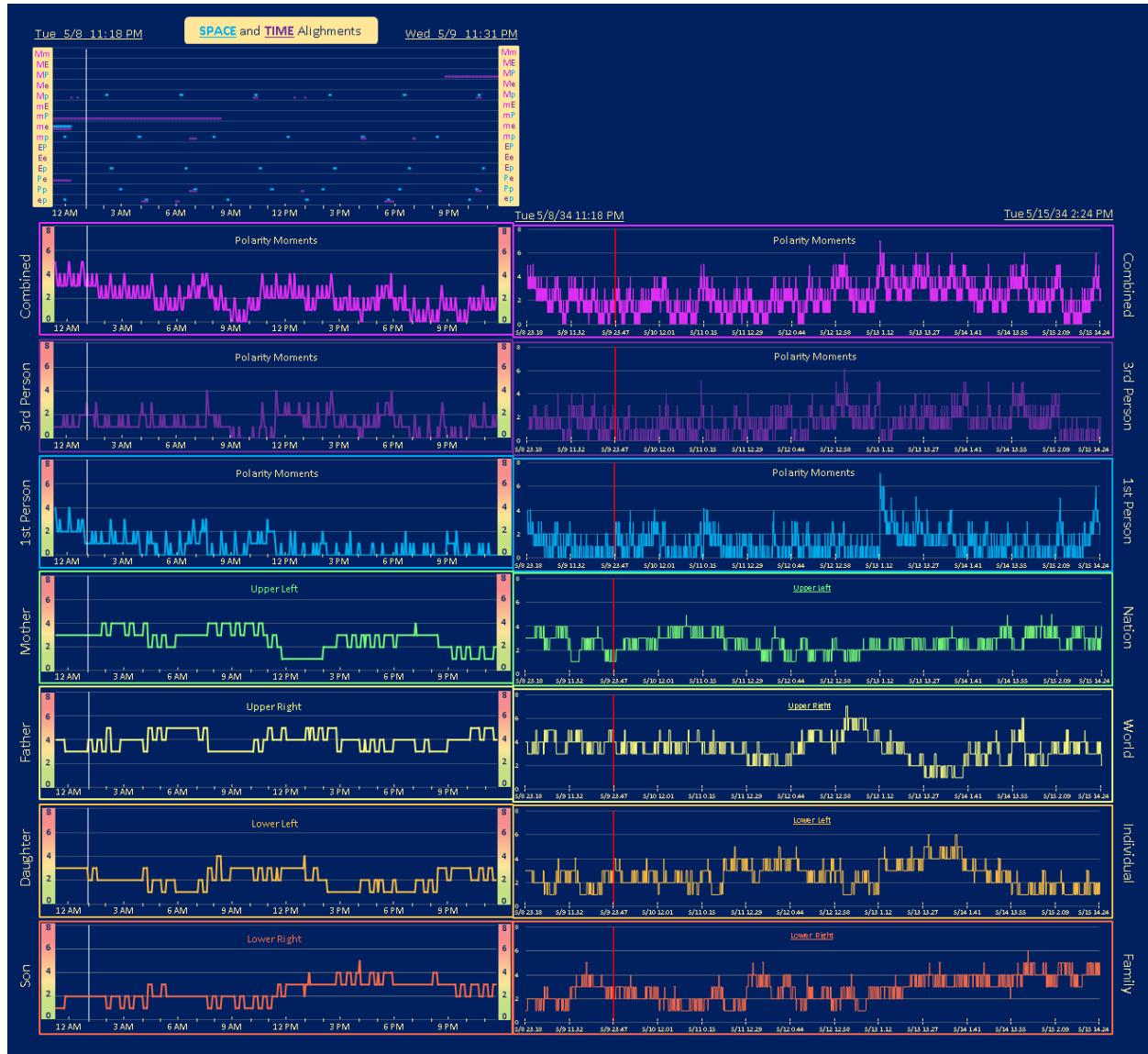
## 1934 West Coast Waterfront Strike

The **1934 West Coast waterfront strike** (also known as the **1934 West Coast longshoremen's strike**, as well as a number of variations on these names) lasted 83 days, and began on May 9, 1934, when longshoremen in every US West Coast port walked out. Organized by the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), the strike peaked with the death of two workers on "Bloody Thursday" and the subsequent **San Francisco General Strike**, which stopped all work in the major port city for four days and led ultimately to the settlement of the West Coast Longshoremen's Strike.



# 1934 West Coast Waterfront Strike

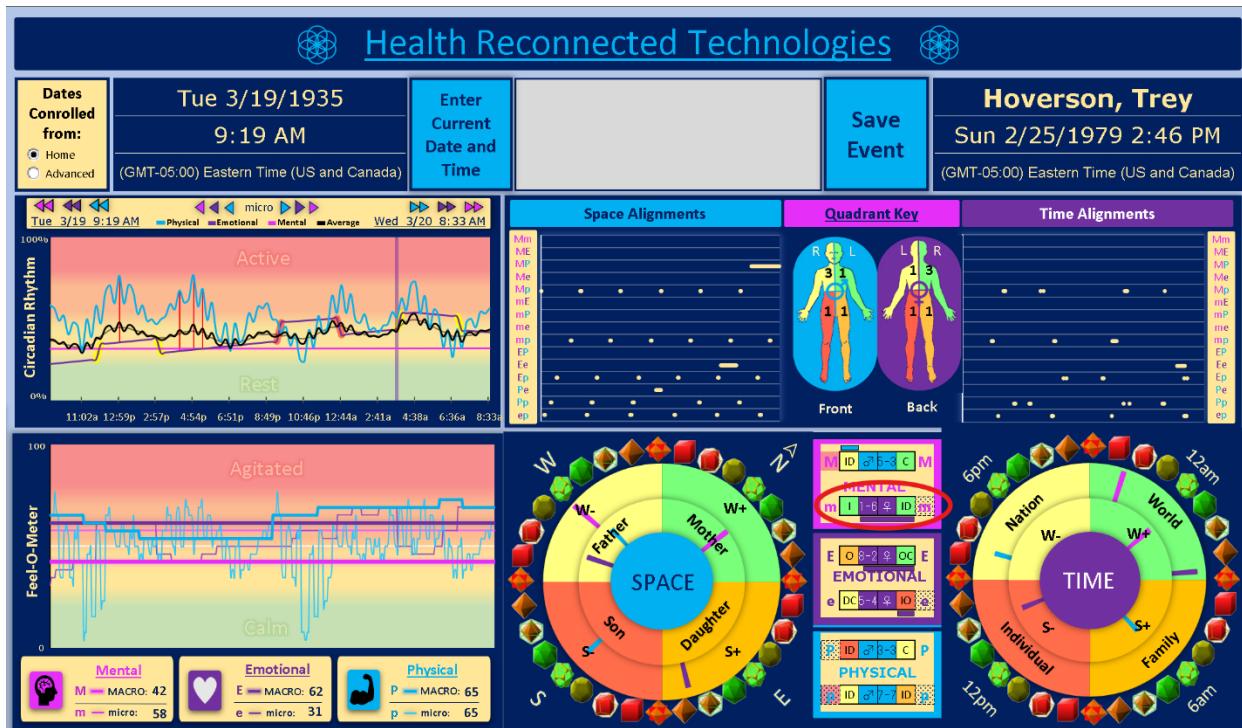
## Electromagnetics



## Harlem Race Riot of 1935

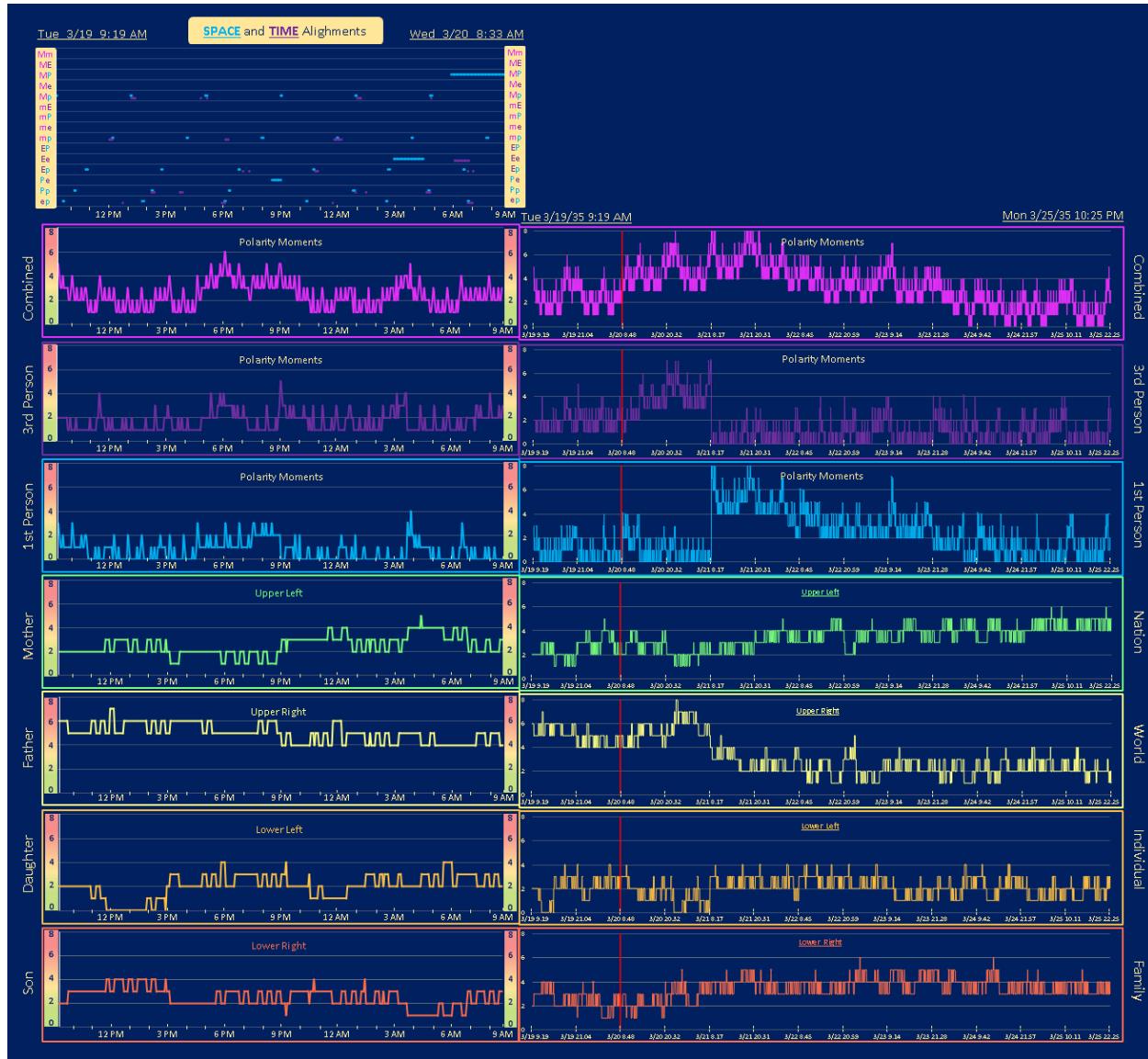
The **Harlem riot of 1935** took place on March 19, 1935, in [New York City, New York](#), in the United States. It has been described as the first "modern" race riot in [Harlem](#), because it was committed primarily against property rather than persons. Harlem is a northern neighborhood on Manhattan Island in New York City whose population at the time was predominantly African American.

The rioting was sparked by rumors that a black [Puerto Rican](#) teenage [shoplifter](#) was beaten by employees at an [S. H. Kress "five and dime" store](#). That evening a demonstration was held outside the store and, after someone threw a rock through the window, more general destruction of the store and other white-owned properties ensued. Three people died, hundreds were wounded, and an estimated \$2 million in damages was caused to properties throughout the district. African American-owned homes and businesses were spared the worst of the destruction.



# Harlem Race Riot of 1935

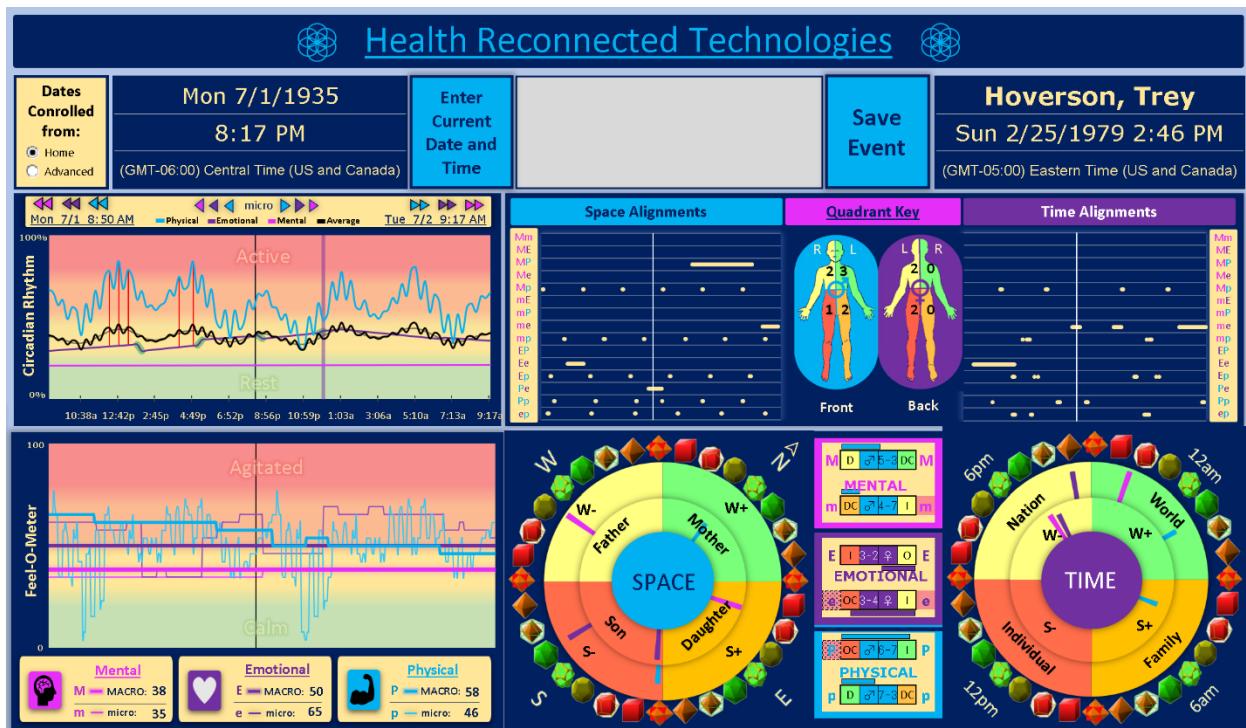
## Electromagnetics



## 1935 Regina Riot (Canada)

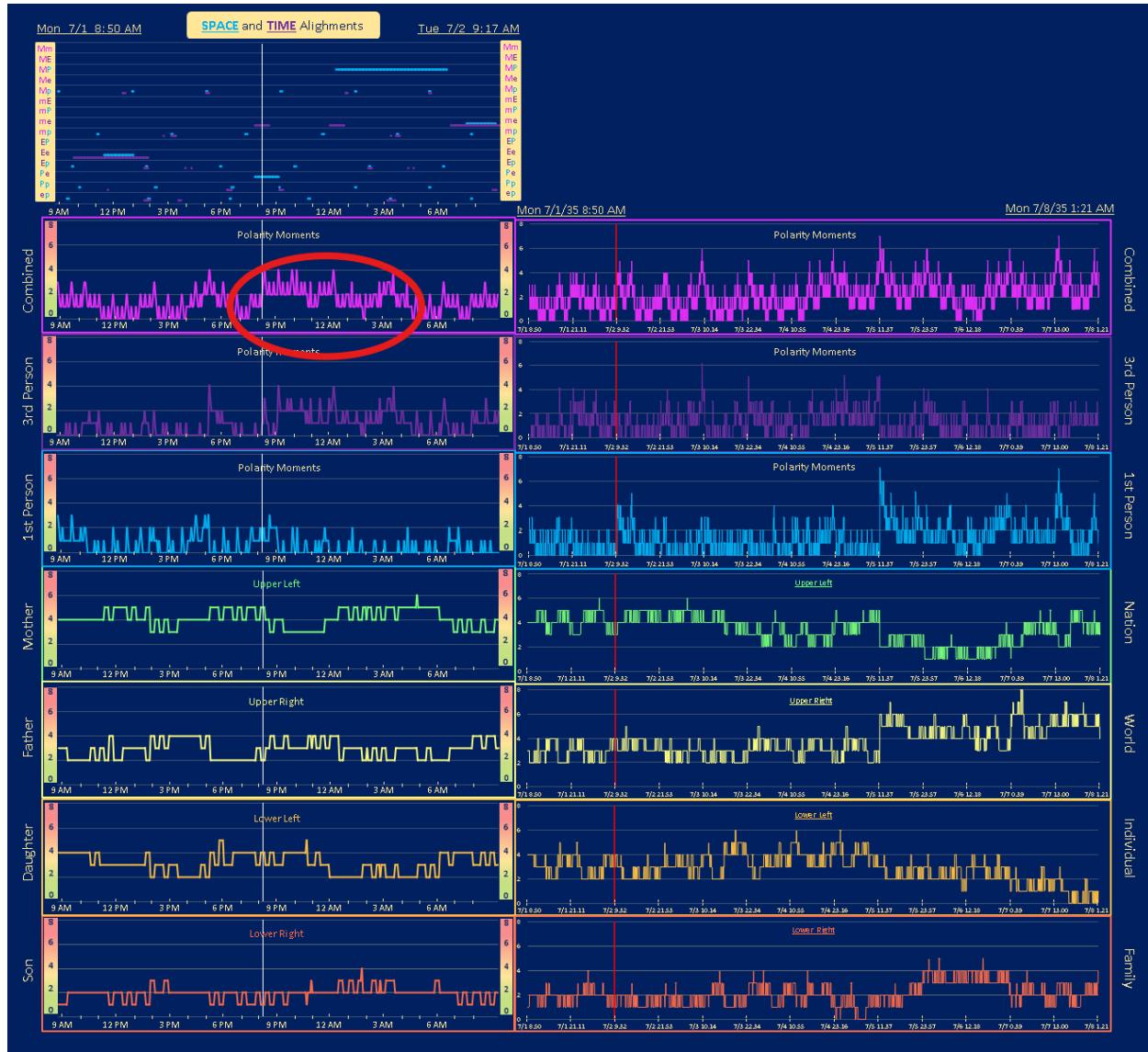
The eight delegates arrived back in Regina on June 26. Attempts of the Trekkers to travel east by car or truck or train were thwarted by RCMP. A public meeting was called for July 1, 1935, in Market Square in Germantown (now the site of the [Regina City Police](#) station) to update the public on the progress of the movement. It was attended by 1,500 to 2,000 people, of whom only 300 were Trekkers. Most Trekkers decided to stay at the exhibition grounds in Saskatchewan.

Three large moving trucks were parked on three sides of the square concealing RCMP riot squads. Regina police were in the garage of the police station which was in Market Square. At 8:17 p.m. a whistle was blown, and the police charged the crowd with batons from all four sides. The attack caught the people off guard before their anger took over, the battle continued in the surrounding streets for six hours.



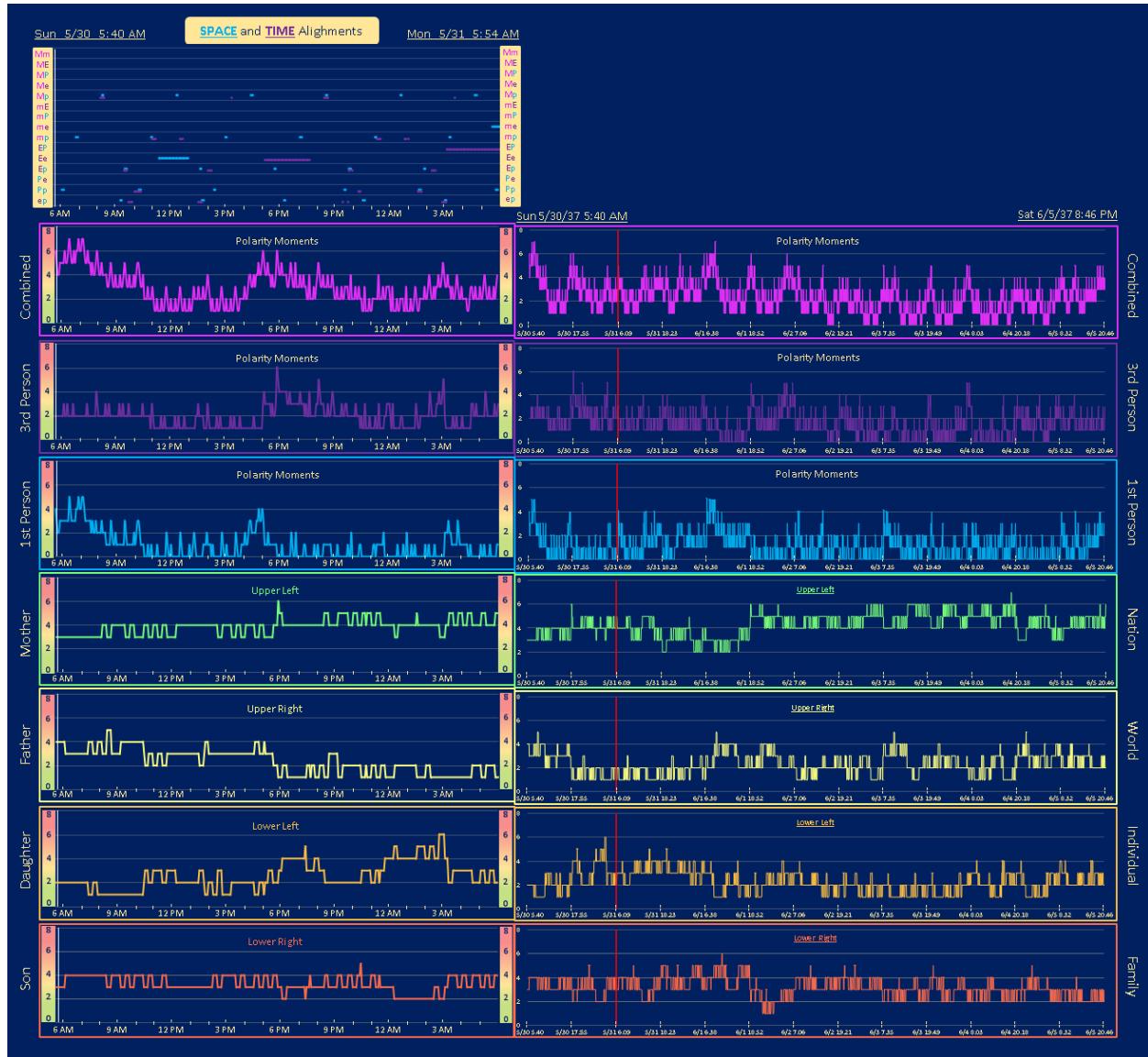
## 1935 Regina Riot (Canada)

# Electromagnetics



# 1937 Memorial Day Massacre

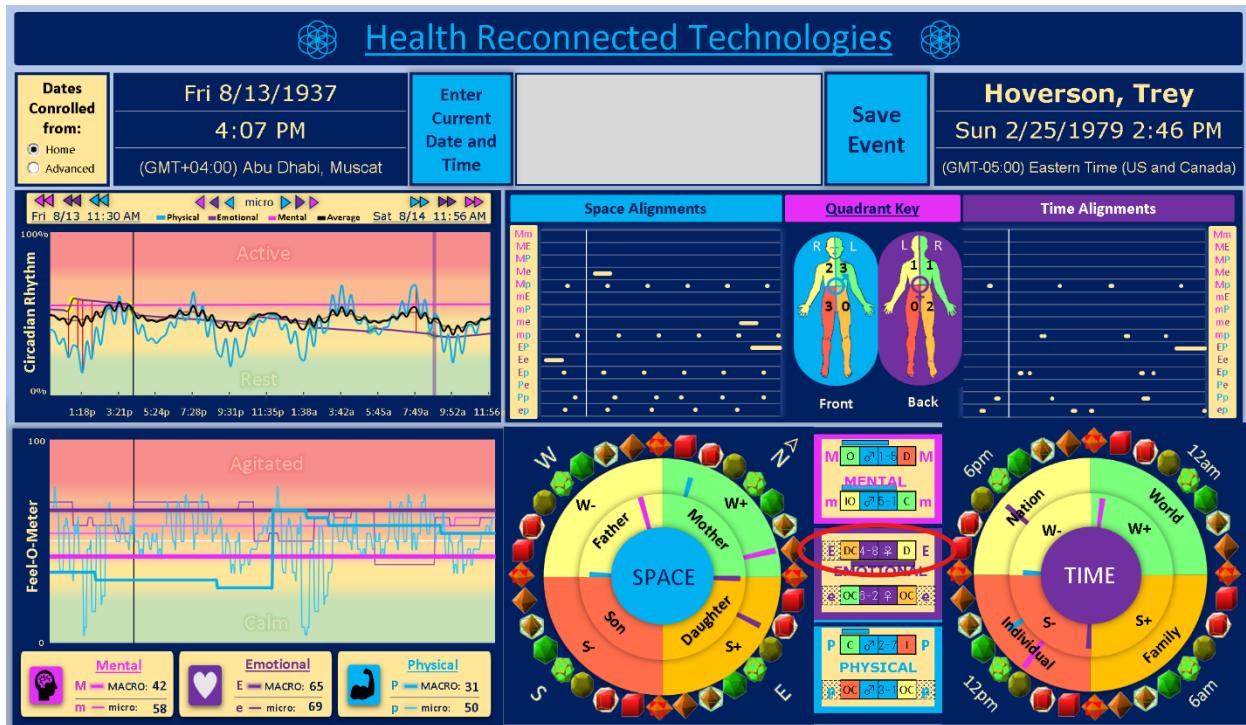
## Electromagnetics



## Mauritian Riot of 1937

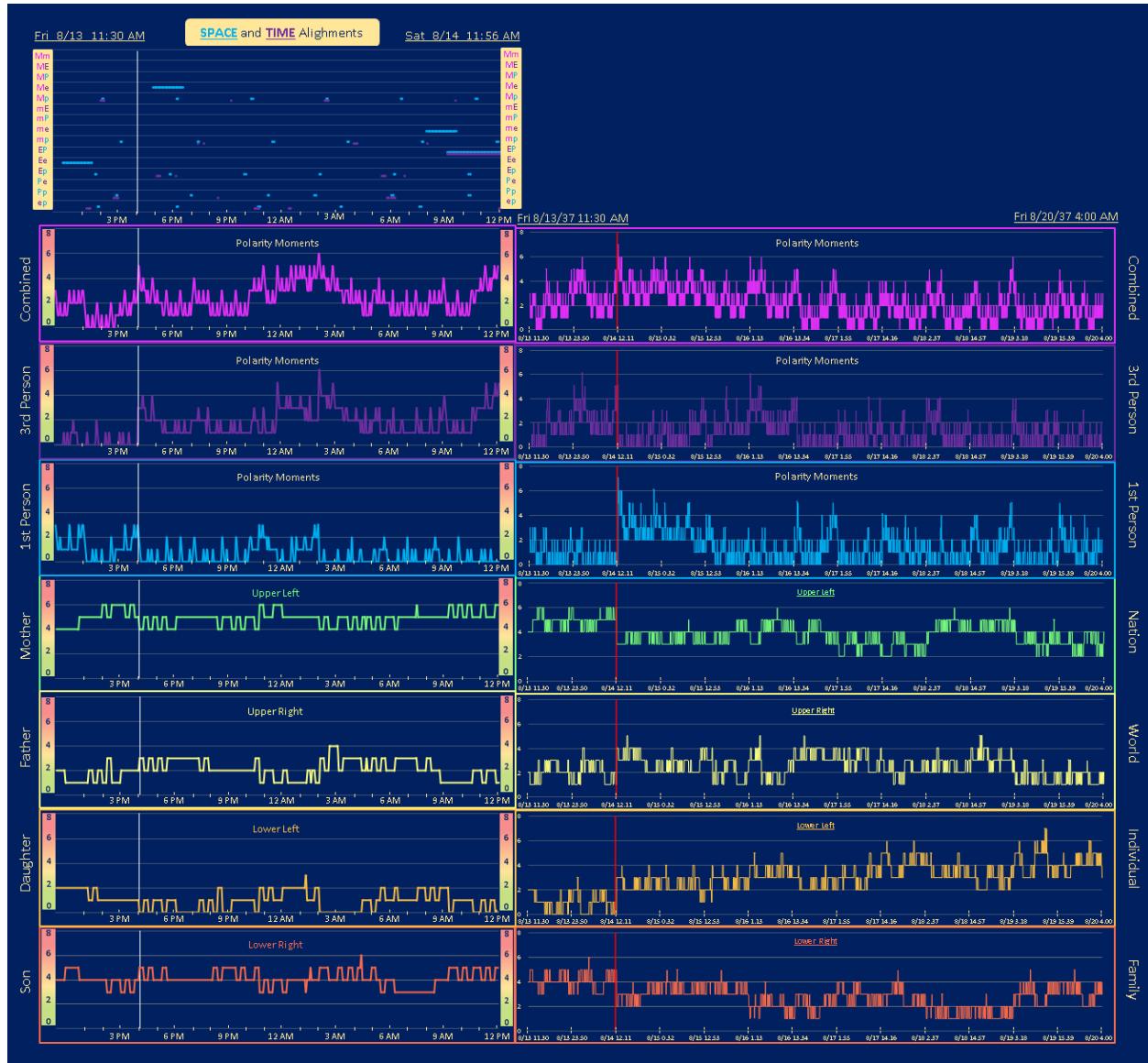
The **Uba riots of 1937** or simply the **Mauritian riots of 1937** refers to an outbreak of riots and civil disturbances that broke out amongst small scale sugar cane growers on the island of [Mauritius](#) in August 1937. The riots led to the death of 4 people with an additional 6 people being injured.<sup>[2]</sup>

Uba refers to a variety of [Saccharum sinense](#) sugarcane commonly cultivated by small hold owning cane growers and labourers at the time who initiated the riots due to an unexpected reduction in the price sugar mills were prepared to pay for the cane.



# Mauritian Riot of 1937

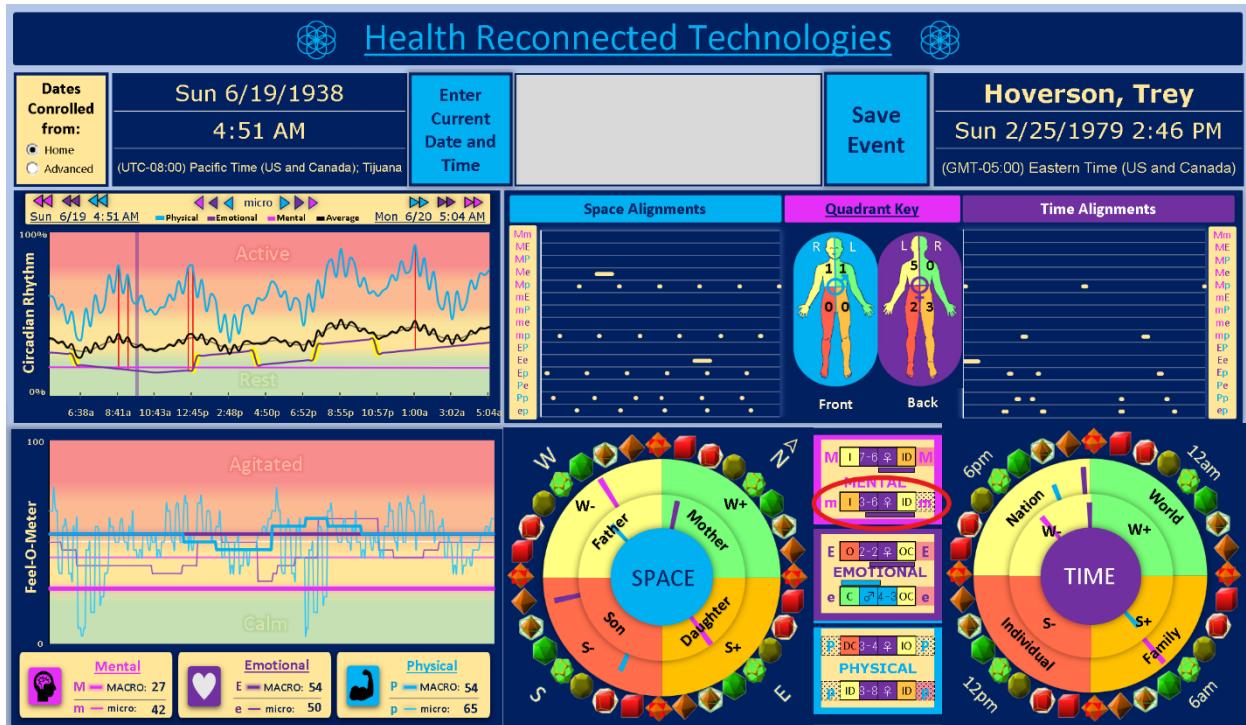
## Electromagnetics



## 1938 Bloody Sunday (Canada)

**Bloody Sunday** was the conclusion of a month-long "[sitdowners' strike](#)" by unemployed men at the main post office in [Vancouver, British Columbia](#).<sup>[1]</sup> It was [Depression](#)-era Vancouver's final violent clash between unemployed protesters and police that provoked widespread criticism of [police brutality](#).

At five o'clock on the morning of 19 June 1938, presumably timed to surprise the strikers and to minimize the number of onlookers, Foster enlisted the services of [Harold Winch](#) of the [Cooperative Commonwealth Federation](#), who had acted as a liaison between the unemployed and the police during the 1935 relief camp strike. This event resulted in 43 hospitalized and over 100 injured.



# 1938 Bloody Sunday (Canada)

## Electromagnetics

