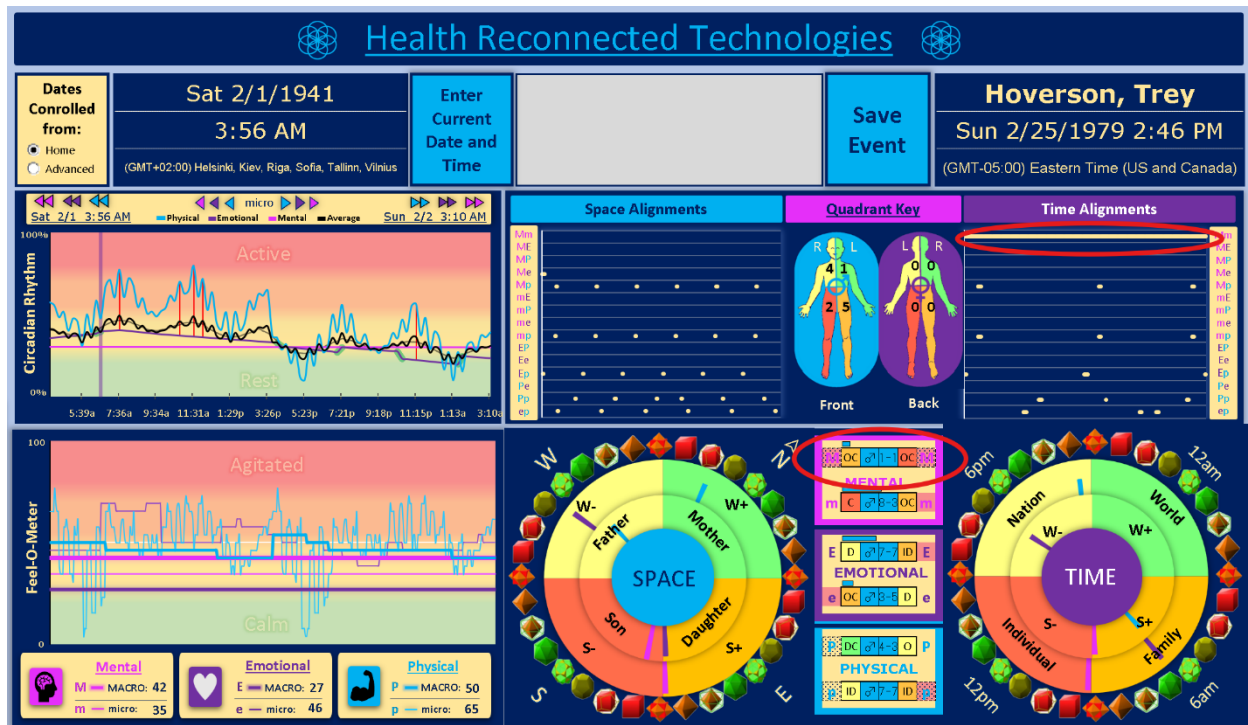


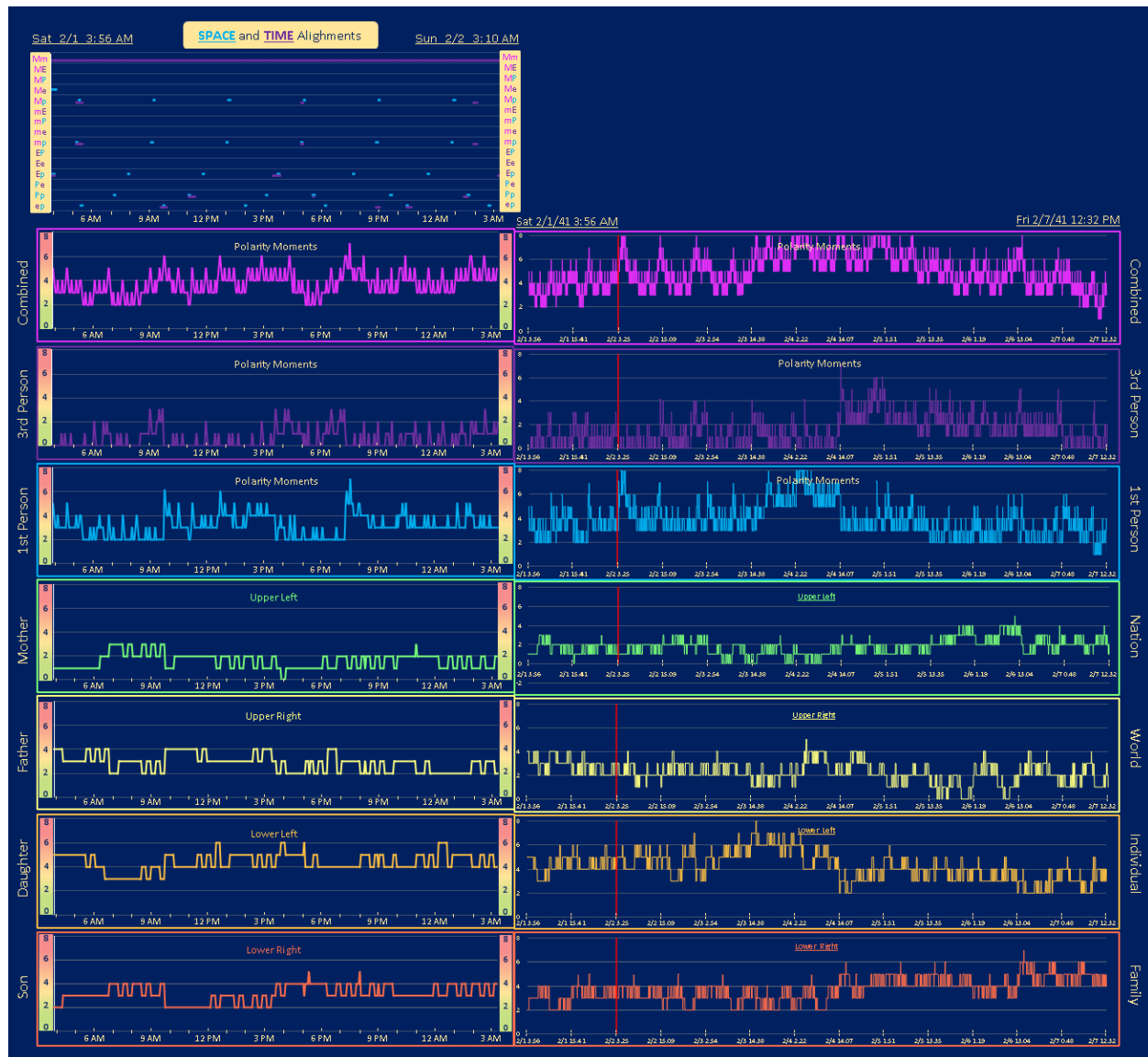
1941 Ossewabrandwag attacks on South African Union

The **Ossewabrandwag** was an [Afrikaner](#) nationalist organization^[1] with strong ties to [national socialism](#), founded in South Africa in [Bloemfontein](#) on 4 February 1939. The organization was strongly opposed to South African participation in [World War II](#), and vocally supportive of [Nazi Germany](#).

Members of the OB refused to enlist in the UDF and sometimes harassed servicemen in uniform. This erupted into open rioting in [Johannesburg](#) on 1 February 1941; 140 soldiers were seriously hurt.



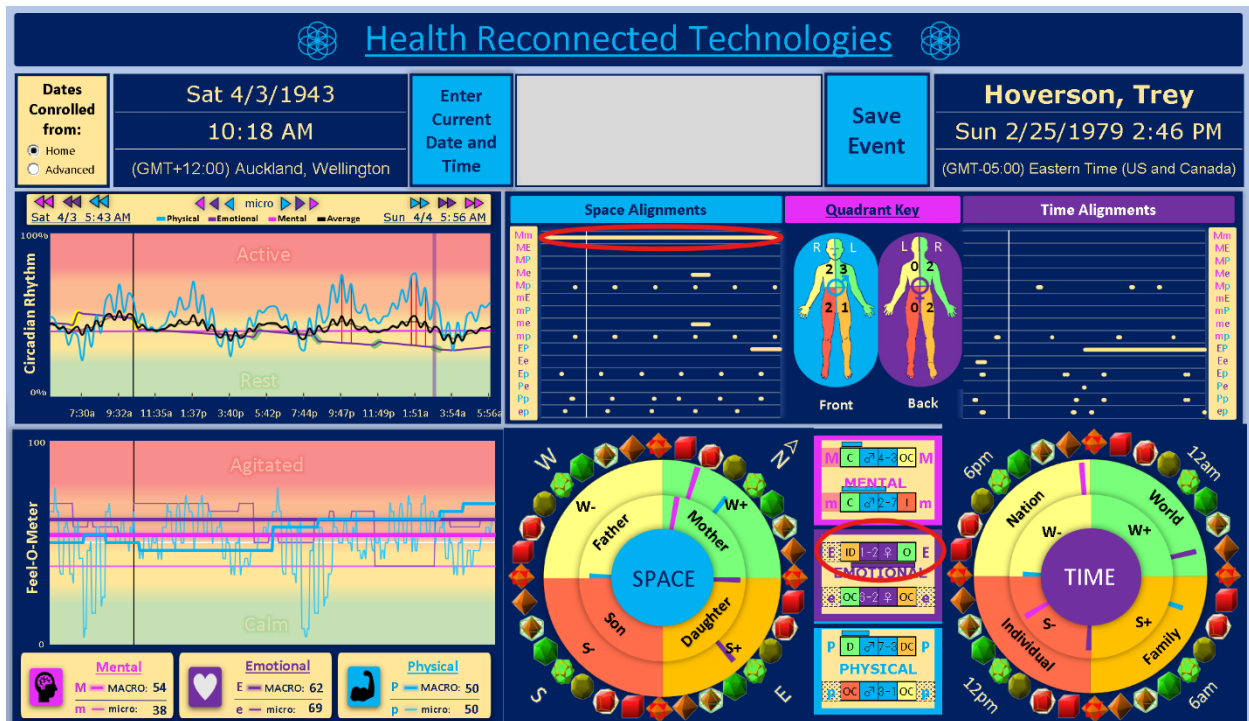
1941 Ossewabrandwag attacks on South African Union Electromagnetics



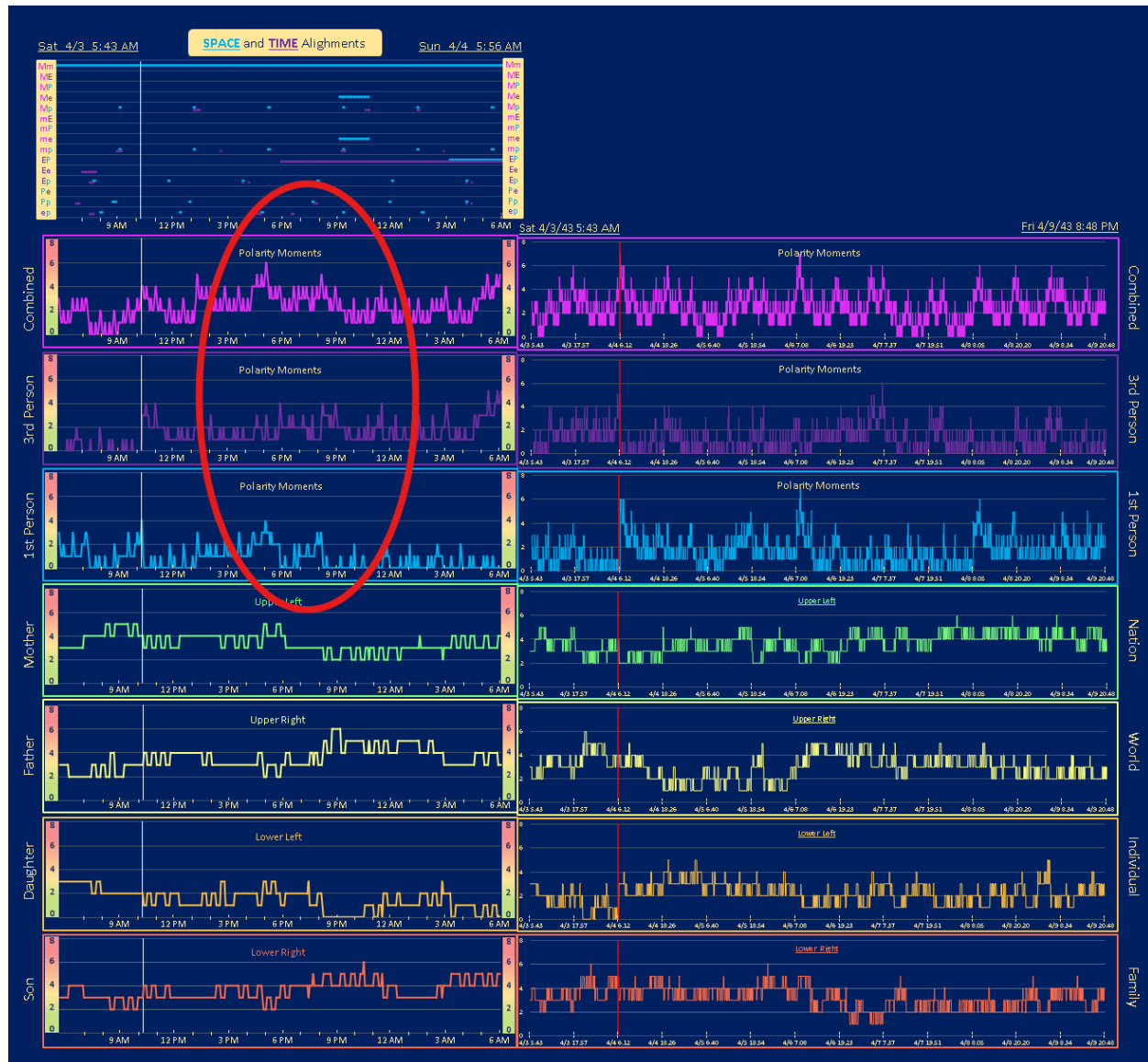
The 1943 Battle of Manners Street (New Zealand)

The **Battle of Manners Street** refers to a riot involving [American](#) servicemen and [New Zealand](#) servicemen and civilians outside the Allied Services Club in Manners Street, [Te Aro](#), [Wellington](#) in 1943.

Some [American](#) servicemen in the Services Club objected to [Māori](#) soldiers also using the Club, and on 3 April 1943 began stopping Māori soldiers from entering. Many New Zealand soldiers in the area, both [white](#) ([Pākehā](#)) and Māori, combined in opposition. The stand-off escalated when Americans took off their belts to attack those who wanted to let the Māori in.^[5] Fights broke out and at one point at least a thousand servicemen, as well as several hundreds of civilians, were involved in the subsequent fracas, which was broken up by civil and military [police](#). The major brawl lasted from 6 pm to 8 pm, with some brawls lasting for perhaps another two hours. Dozens of people were injured.



The 1943 Battle of Manners Street (New Zealand) Electromagnetics



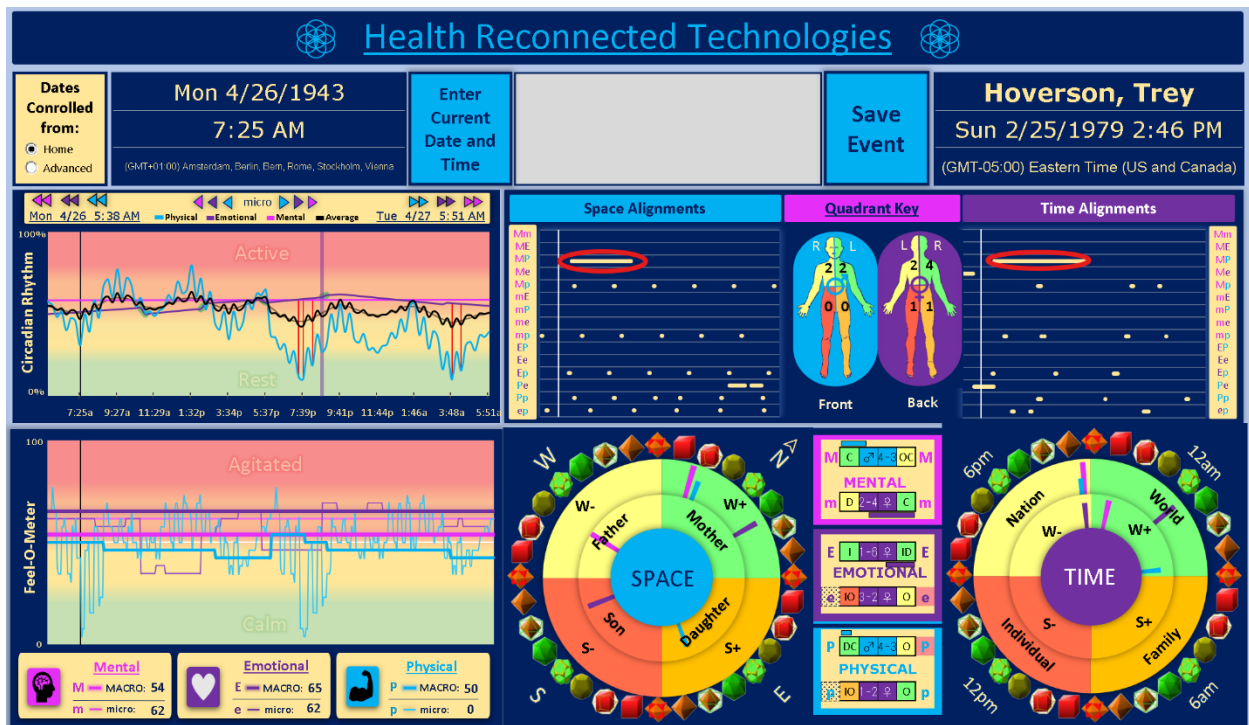
1943 Easter Riot (Sweden)

The **Easter Riots** ([Swedish](#): *Påskkravallerna*) is the name given to a period of unrest in [Uppsala](#), [Sweden](#), during the [Easter](#) of 1943.

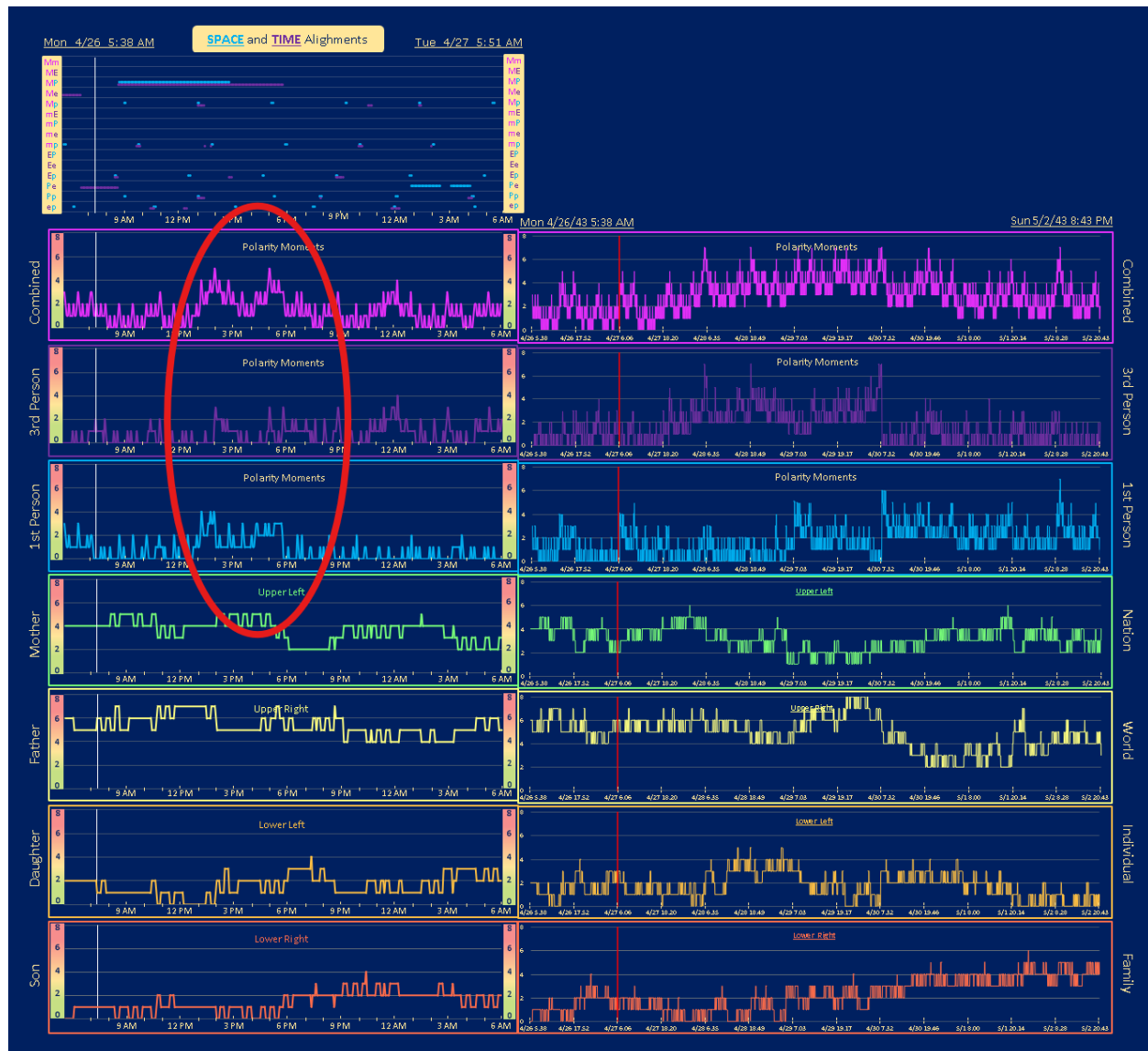
The [fascist](#) group [Swedish Socialist Union](#) (SSS, [Swedish](#): *Svensk Socialistisk Samling*, previously the National Socialist Workers' Party) held its national congress in Uppsala, amid the [Second World War](#) and only days after the [Warsaw Ghetto Uprising](#).

The unrest climaxed on 26 April, when the SSS ended the congress by holding a demonstration at the [Royal Mounds](#) of Old Uppsala.

Policemen had been called in from [Stockholm](#) to defend the demonstration, and after the situation became increasingly tense they resorted to violence, dispersing the peacefully protesting crowds and onlookers alike with heavy force.



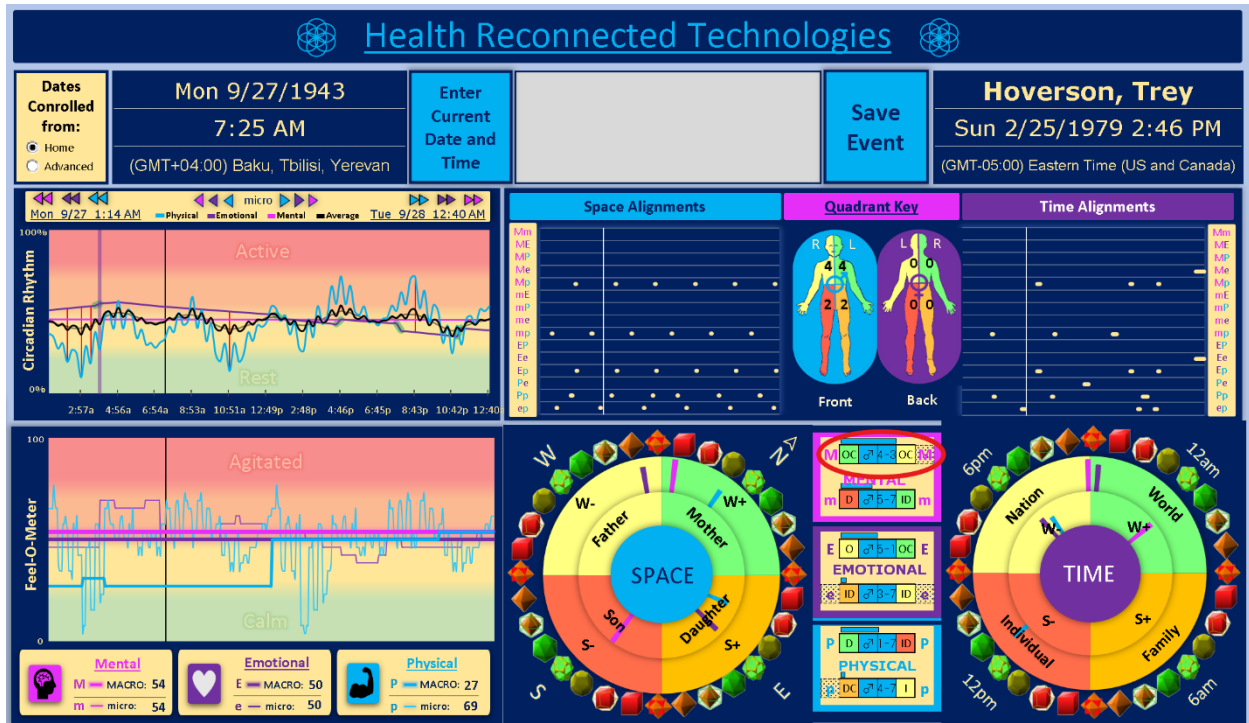
Electromagnetics



1943 Belle Vue Harel Massacre (Mauritius)

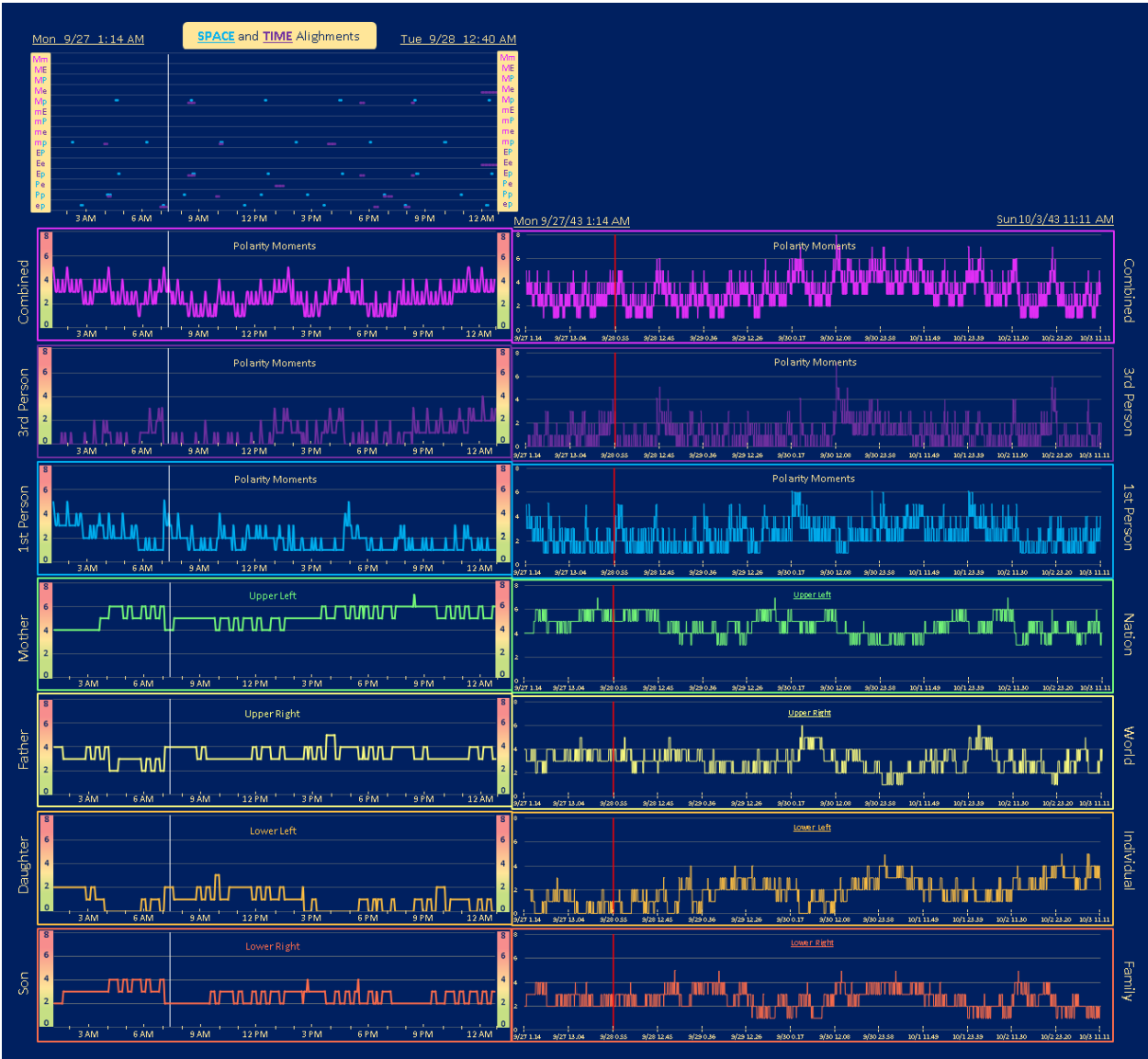
1943 Belle Vue Harel Massacre

Date	27 September 1943 ^[1]
Location	Belle Vue Harel Sugar Estate, Belle Vue Harel , Mauritius
Caused by	poor labour conditions
Methods	strikes, riot, clashes with police, rallies
Resulted in	4 dead 16 injured Expanded political and economic rights for labourers



1943 Belle Vue Harel Massacre (Mauritius)

Electromagnetics



1943 Zoot Suit Riot (Los Angeles)

Boys stripped and beaten by U.S. Navy sailors

Location [Los Angeles, California, United States](#)

Date June 3–8, 1943

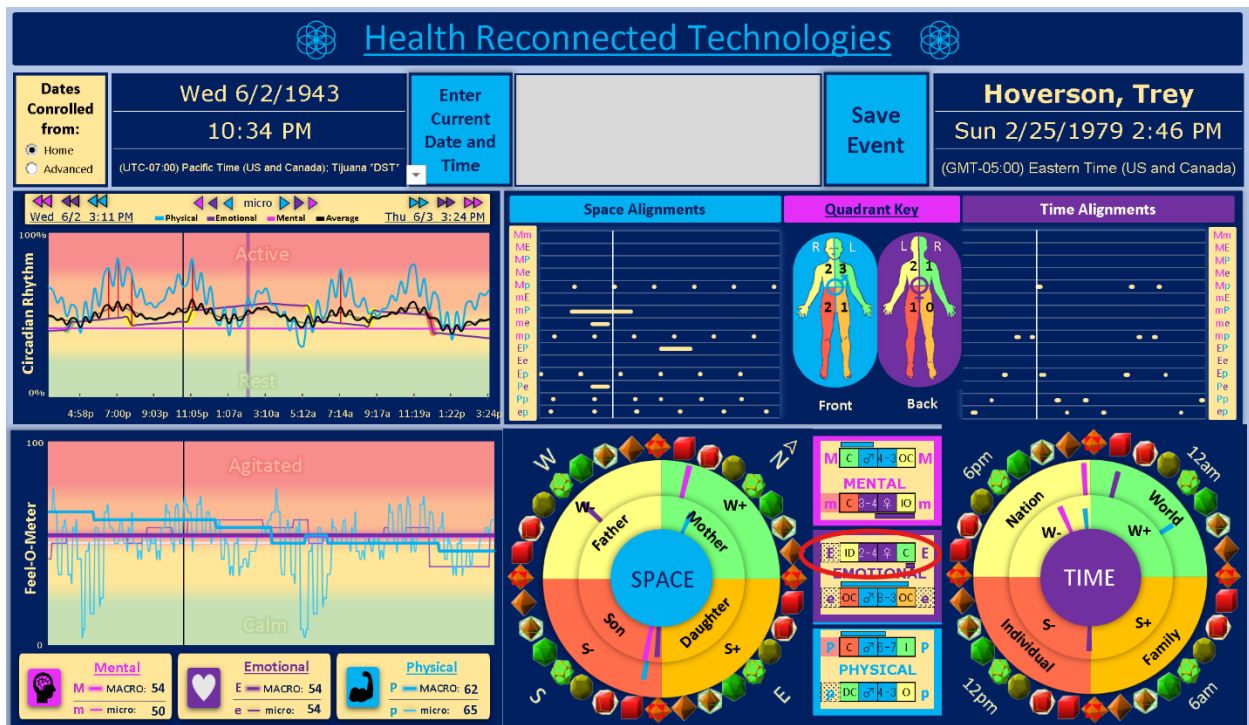
Target Mexican American youths and other zoot suit wearers

Injured	150+
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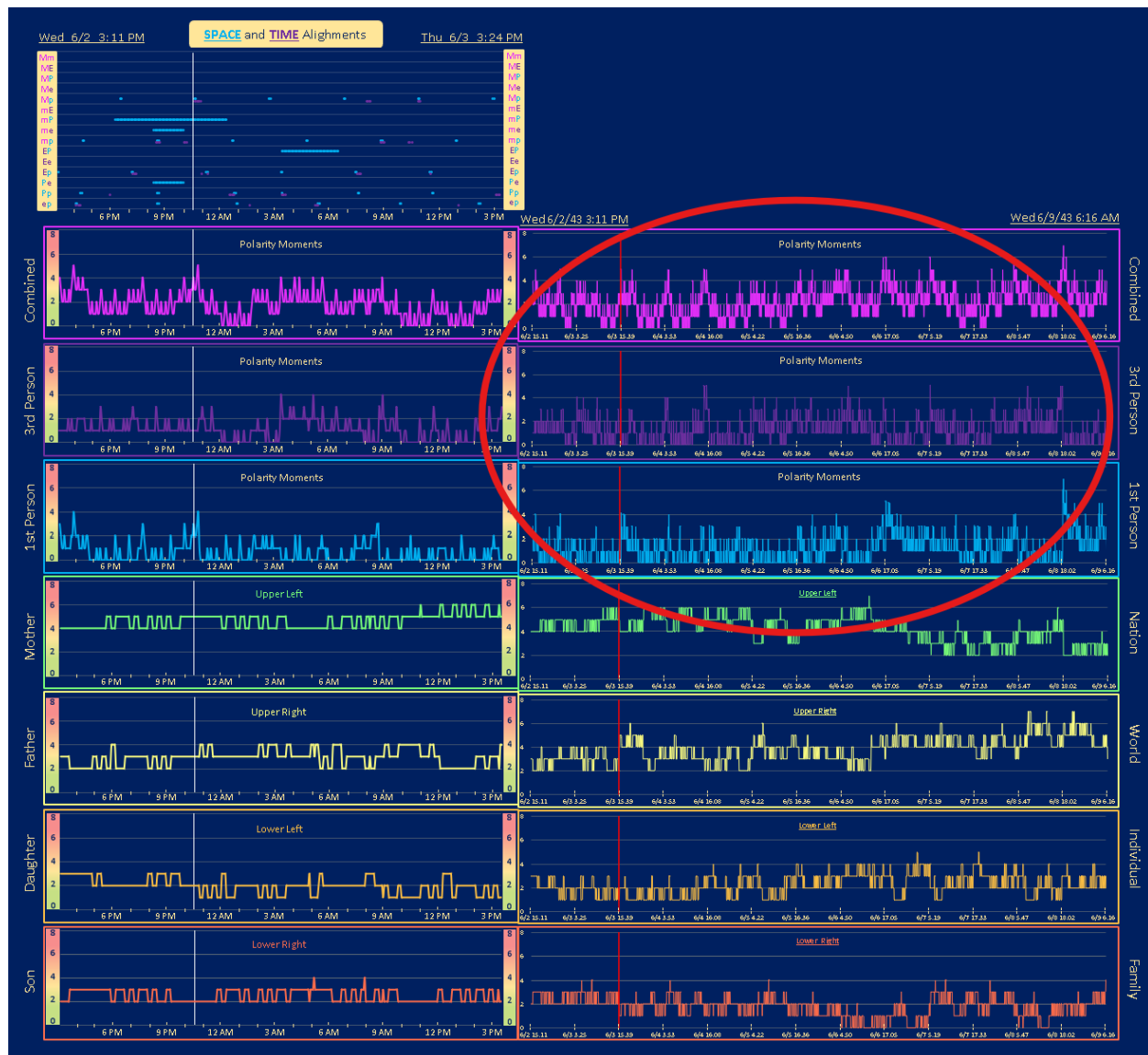
Victims 500+ arrested

Perpetrators American servicemen, police officers, and white civilians

Motive Racism, removal of [zoot suits](#) and "hoodlums"



Electromagnetics



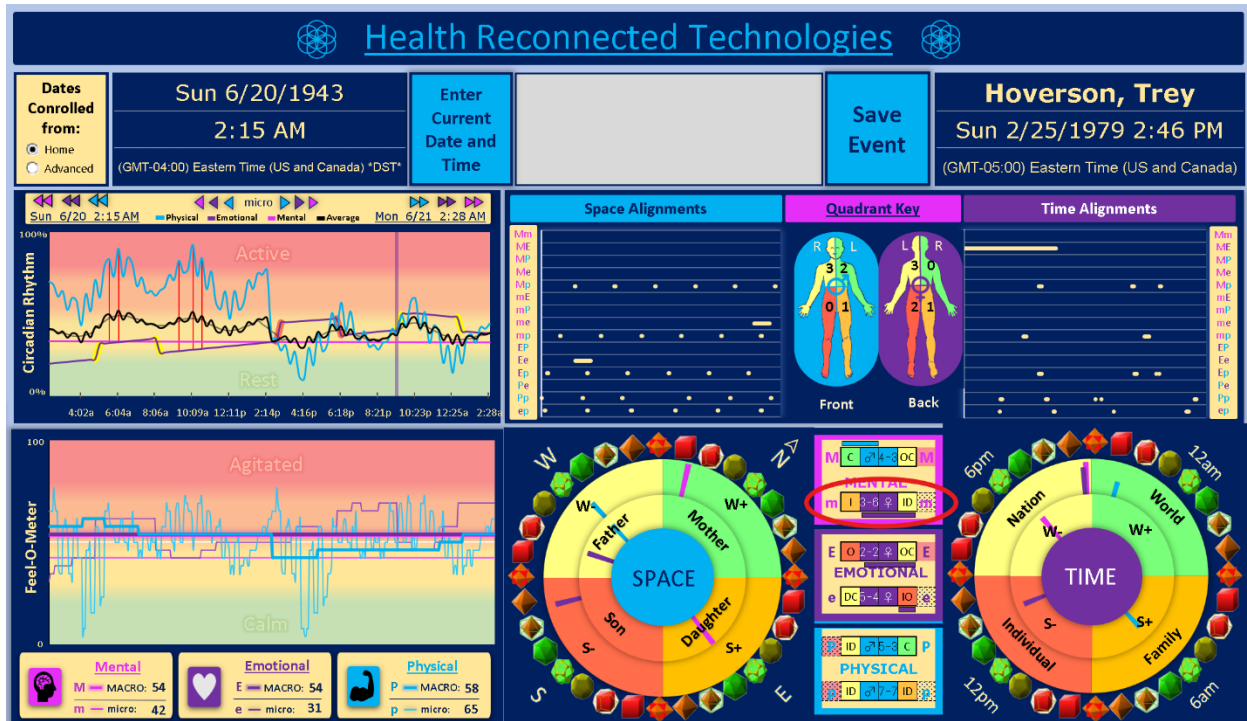
1943 Detroit Race Riot (Michigan)

The **1943 Detroit race riot** took place in [Detroit, Michigan](#), from the evening of June 20 through to the early morning of June 22. It occurred in a period of dramatic population increase and social tensions associated with the military buildup of U.S. participation in [World War II](#), as Detroit's automotive industry was converted to the [war effort](#).

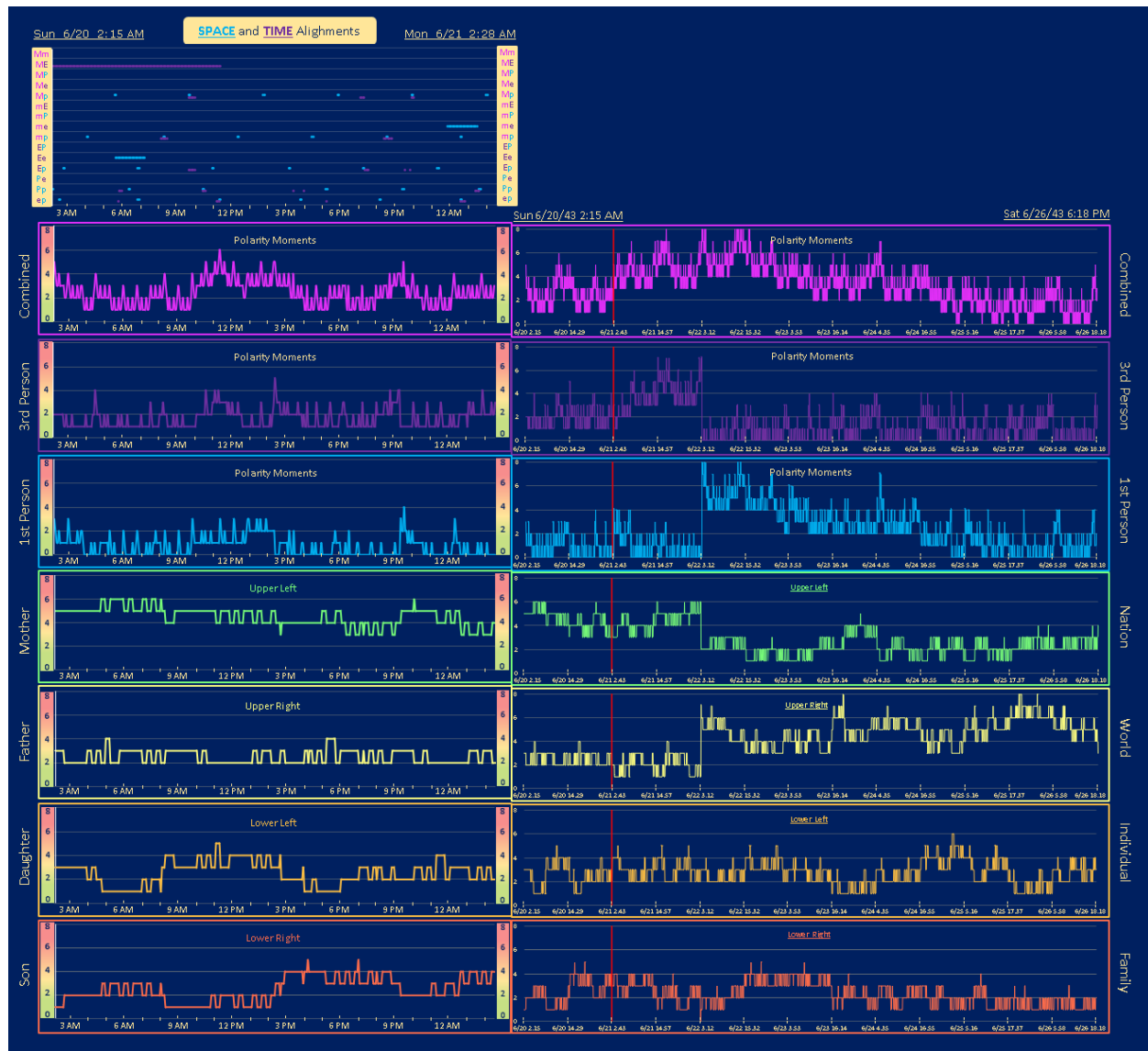
The riot escalated after a false rumor spread that a mob of whites had thrown a black mother and her baby into the [Detroit River](#).

Blacks [looted](#) and destroyed white property as retaliation. Whites overran [Woodward](#) to Veron where they proceeded to violently attack black community members and tip over 20 cars that belonged to black families.

This 3-day event resulted in 34 deaths, 433 injuries, and 1,800 arrests.

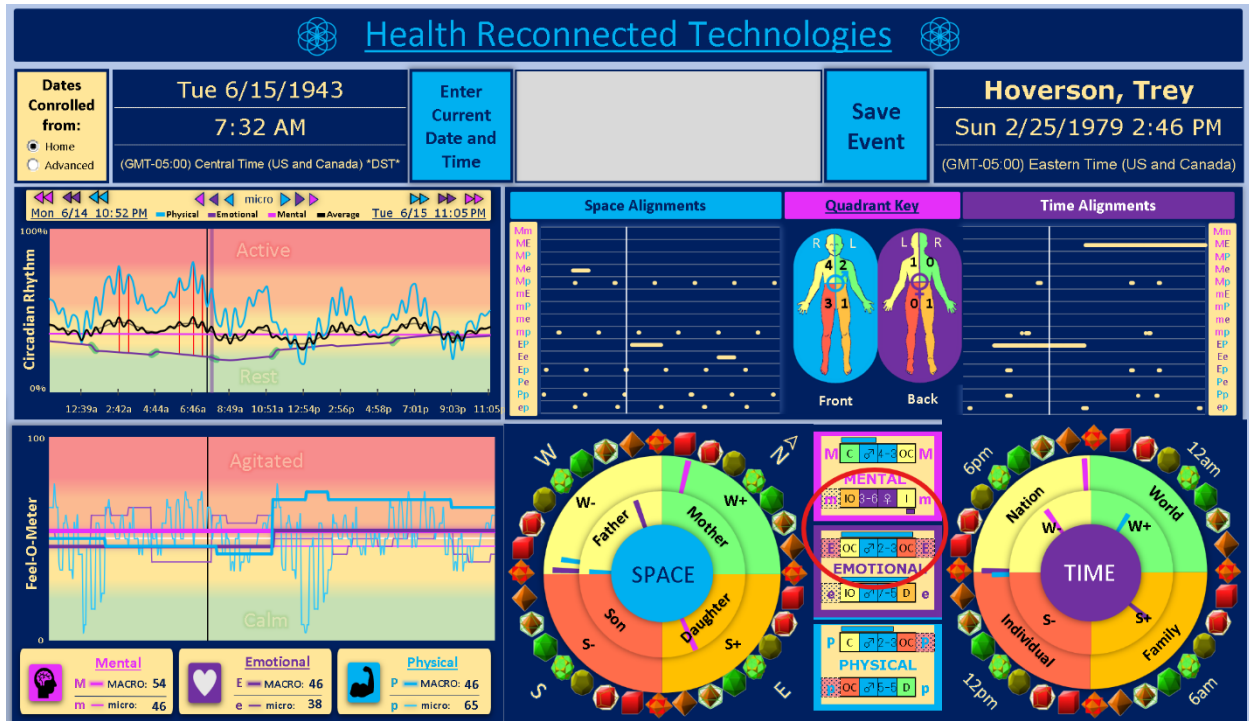


Electromagnetics



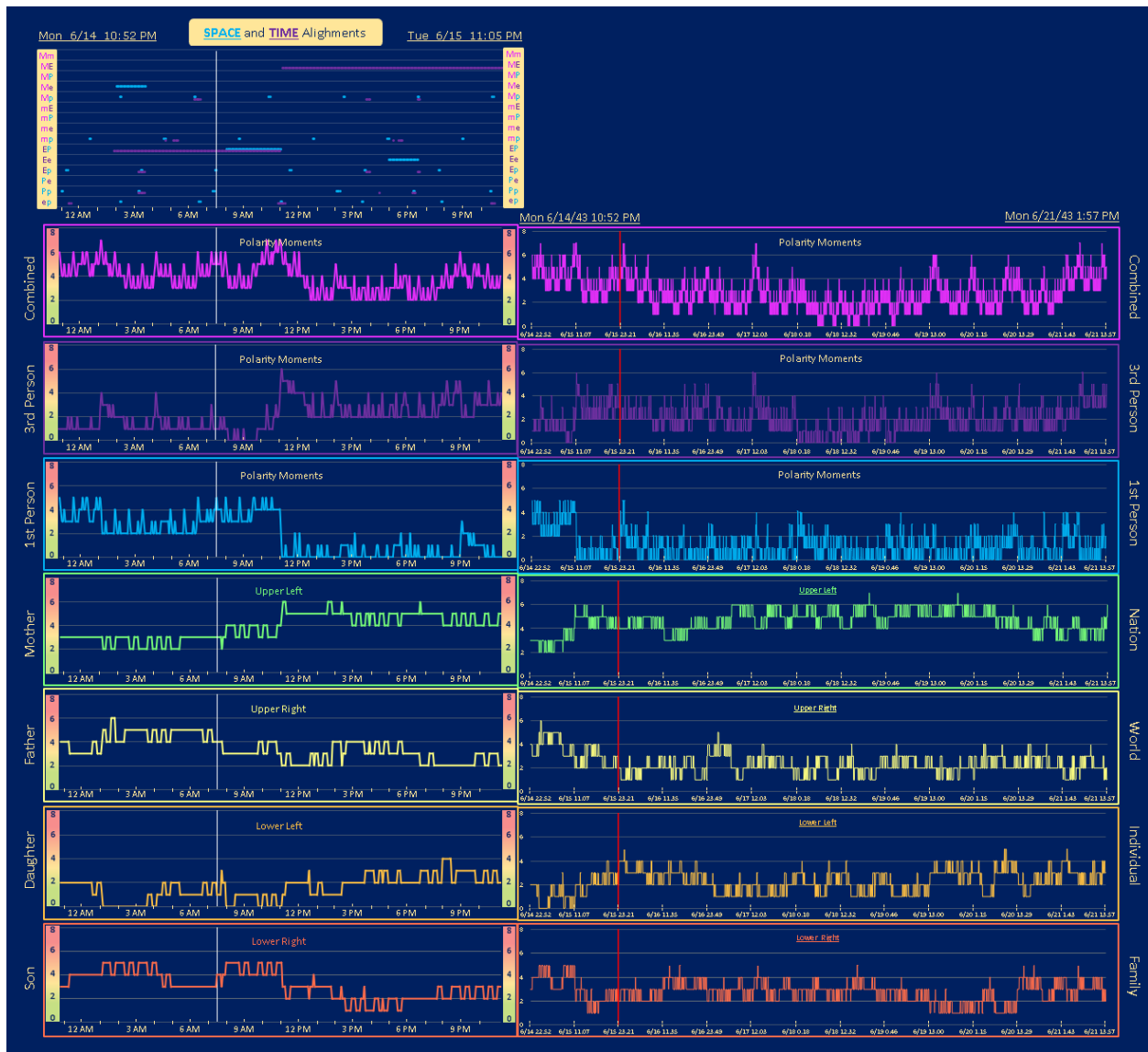
1943 Race Riot in Beaumont, TX

The **1943 race riot in Beaumont, Texas** was an anti-Black terrorist event that erupted on June 15, 1943 and ended two days later. It was related to wartime tensions in the overcrowded city, which had been flooded by workers from across the South. White workers from the Pennsylvania Shipyard in Beaumont attacked local black residents and destroyed their property following a rumor that a white woman had been raped by a black man. Two black men and one white man were killed in the widespread violence and more than 50 were injured. More than 200 were arrested and black residents were temporarily banned from going to work.



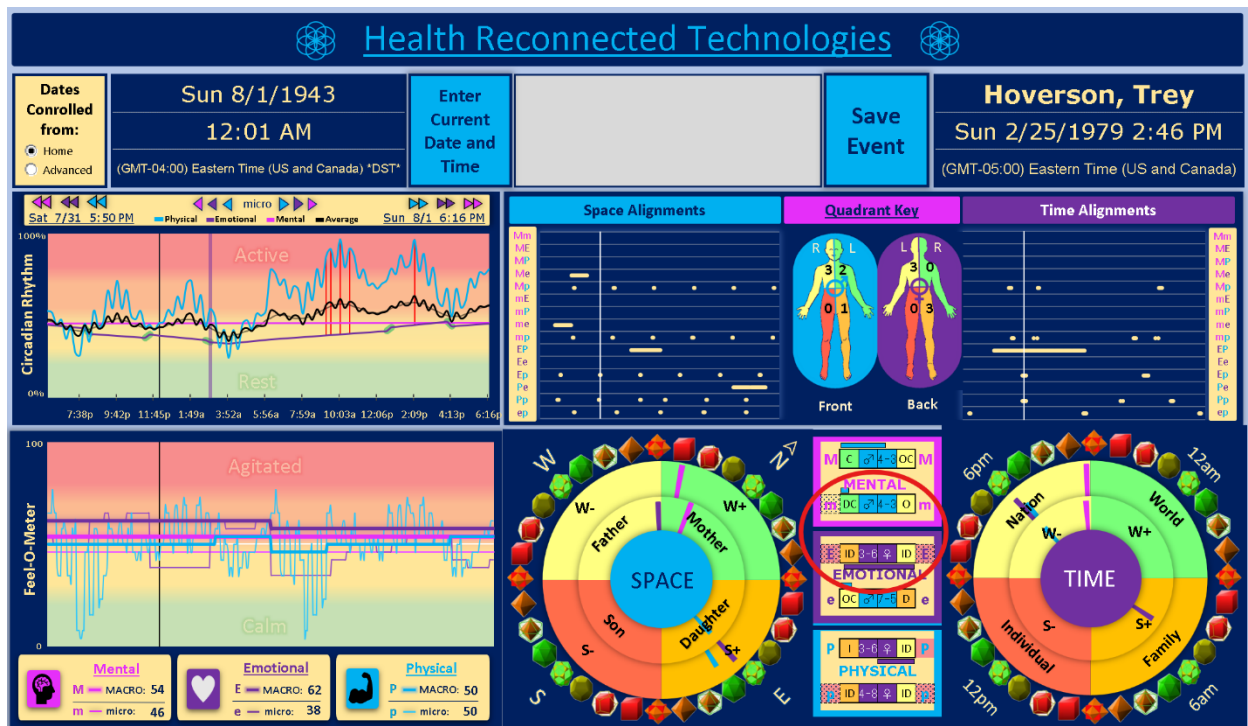
1943 Race Riot in Beaumont, TX

Electromagnetics



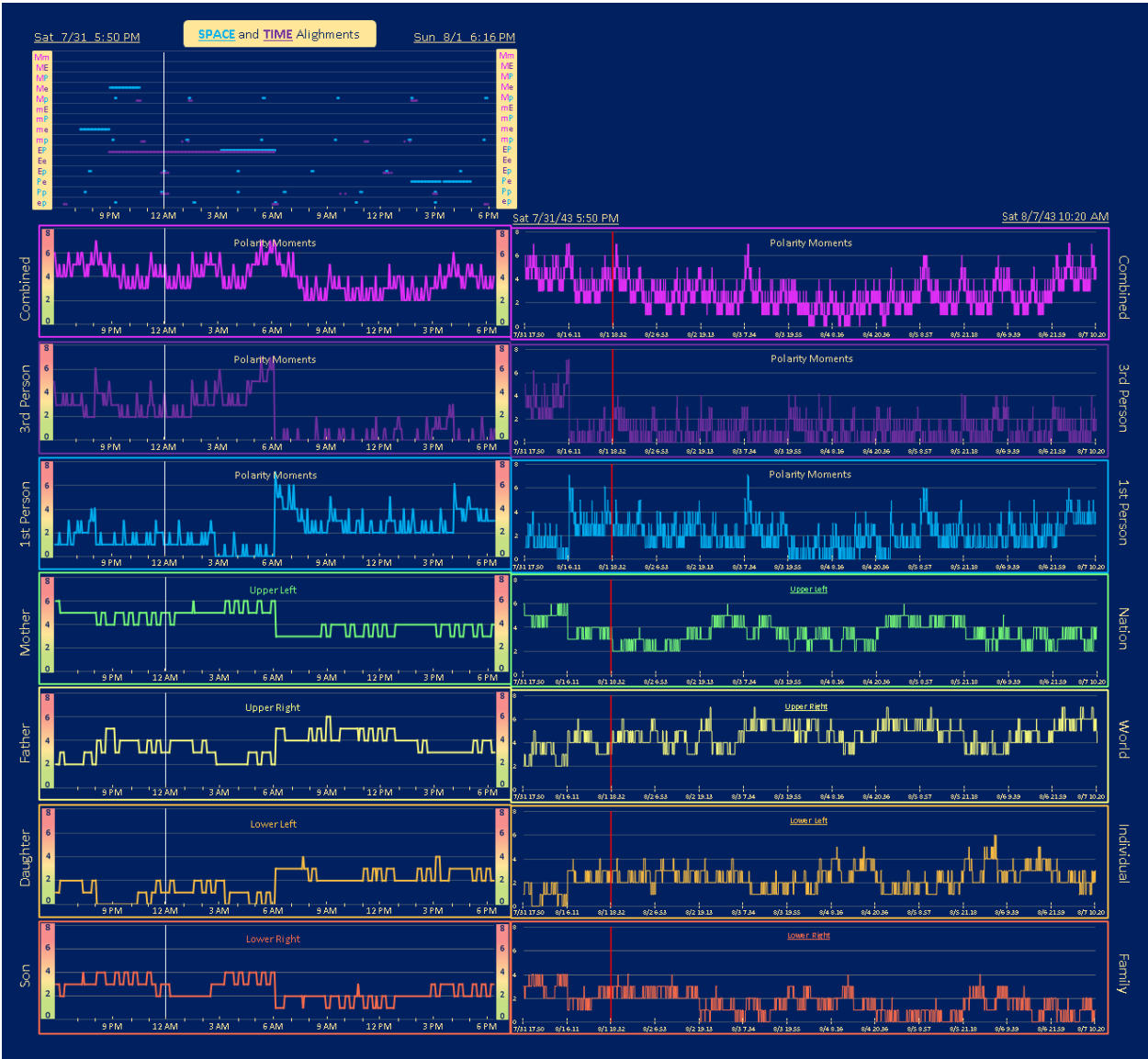
Harlem Riot of 1943

A race riot took place in [Harlem](#), [New York City](#), on August 1 and 2 of 1943, after a white police officer, James Collins, shot and wounded Robert Bandy, an [African American](#) soldier; and rumors circulated that the soldier had been killed. The riot was chiefly directed by Black residents against white-owned property in Harlem. It was one of five riots in the nation that year related to Black and white tensions during World War II. This 2-day event resulted in 6 deaths and 600 arrests.



Harlem Riot of 1943

Electromagnetics



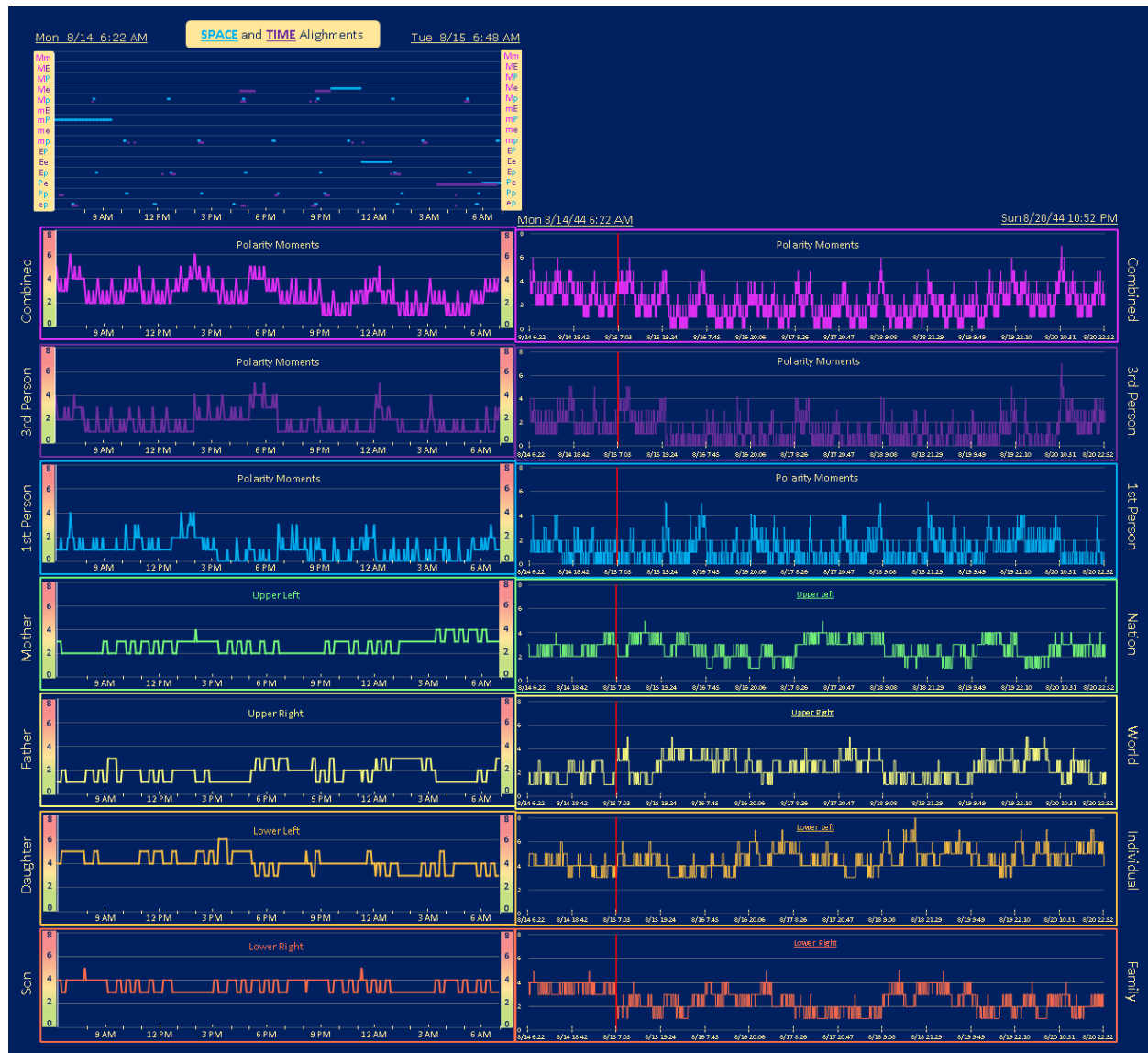
1944 Fort Lawton Riot (Washington)

The **Fort Lawton riot** refers to a series of events in August 1944 starting with a violent conflict between U.S. soldiers and Italian [prisoners of war](#) at [Fort Lawton](#) in [Seattle, Washington](#) during World War II.^[1] After the riot, prisoner Guglielmo Olivotto was found dead.^[nb 1] This led to the court-martial of 43 soldiers, all of them African Americans.

The night of August 14, 1944, an [African-American](#) port company at [Fort Lawton, Seattle](#) was under orders to ship out to the war zone the next morning. Just after 11 p.m, an [intoxicated](#) Black soldier and his three companions crossed paths with three [Italian](#) prisoners of war. In this event one Italian POW was Killed and 28 U.S. soldiers were convicted / imprisoned.



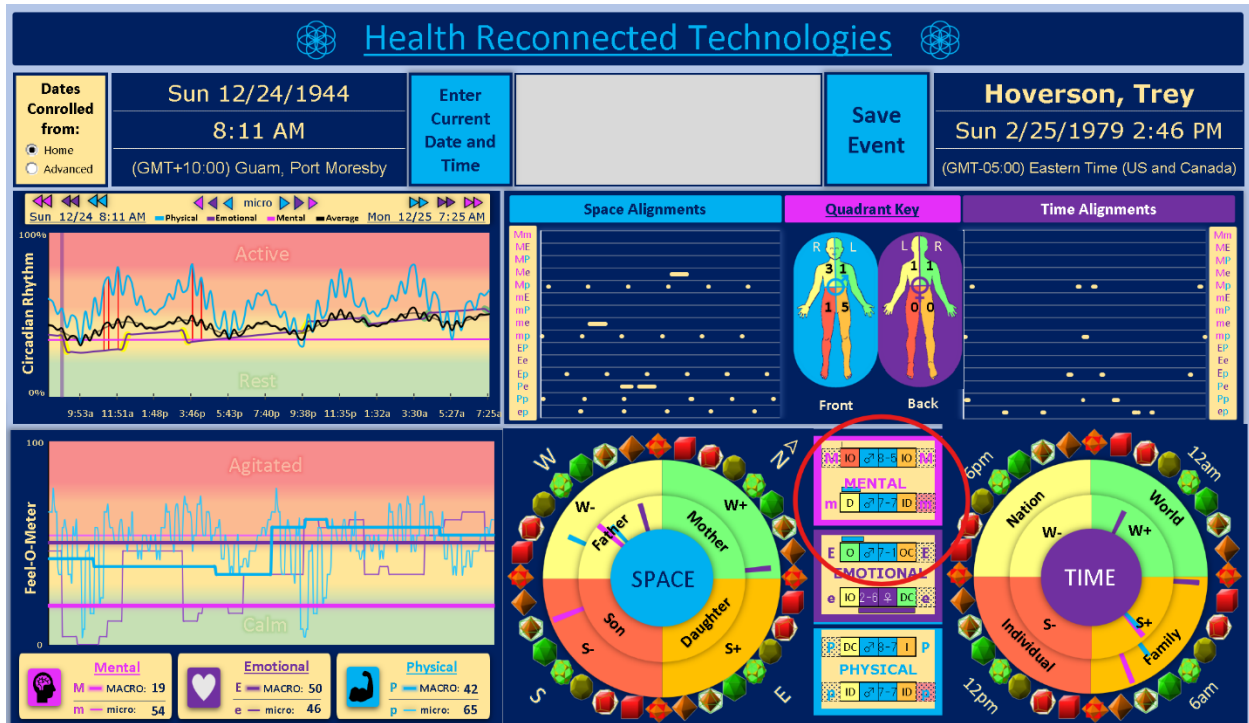
Electromagnetics



1944 Agana Race Riot (Guam)

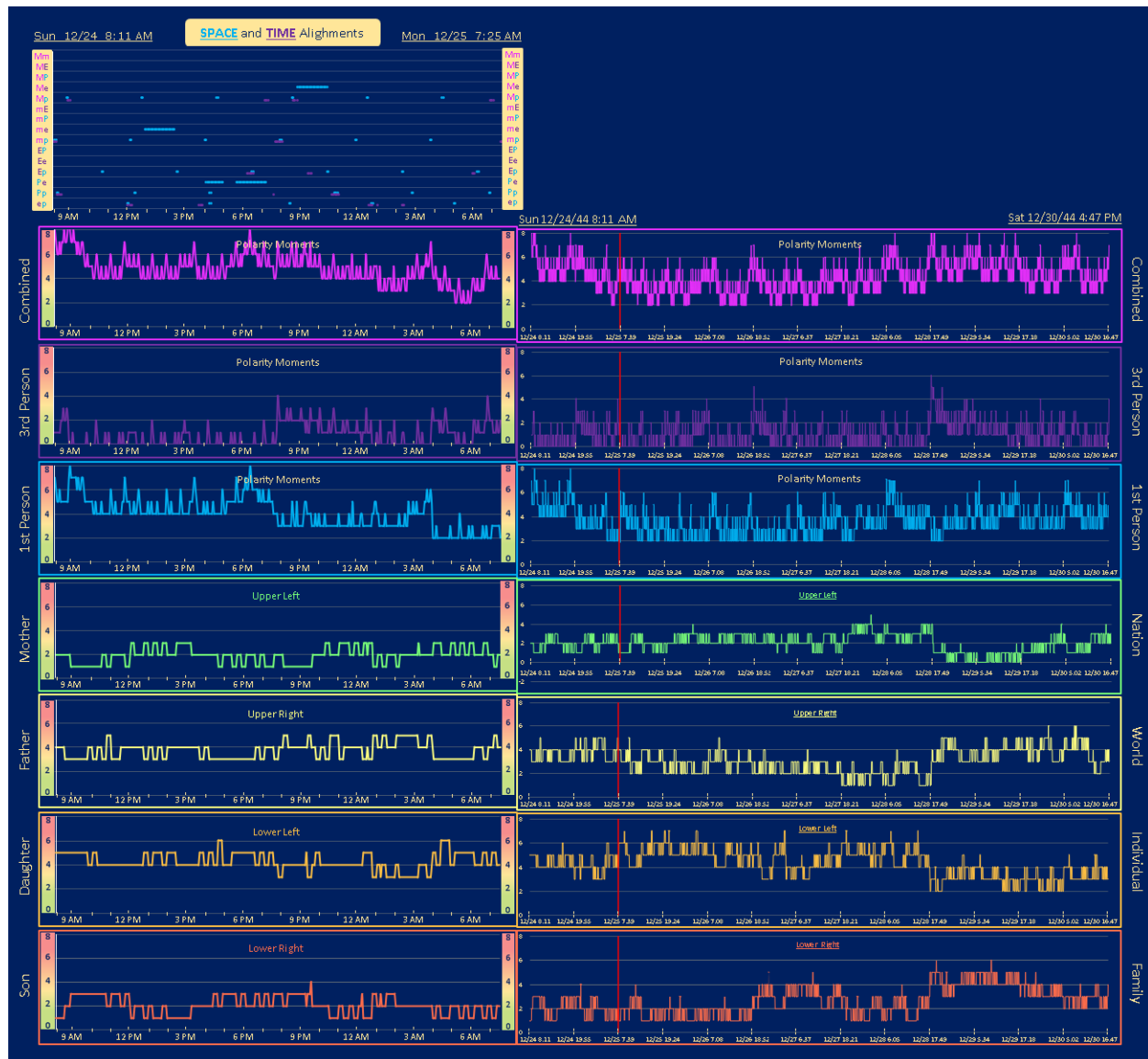
The **Agana Race Riot** (December 24–26, 1944) took place in [Agana, Guam](#), as the result of internal disputes between white and black [United States Marines](#). The riot was one of the most serious incidents between [African-American](#) and white military personnel in the [United States Armed Forces](#) during [World War II](#).

Forty-three Marines were court-martialed, convicted and received prison terms of several years.^[5] The NAACP later successfully campaigned with the [Department of the Navy](#) and ultimately the White House to have the black Marines' guilty verdicts overturned, and they were released from prison in 1946.



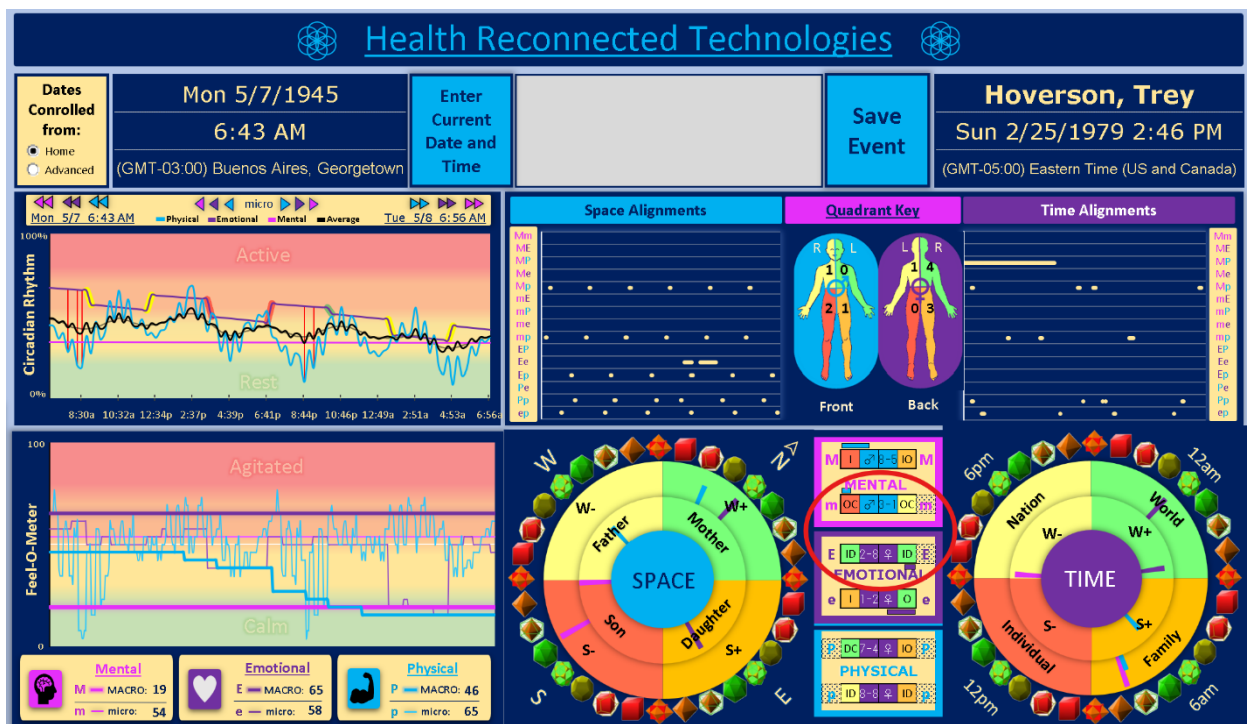
1944 Agana Race Riot (Guam)

Electromagnetics



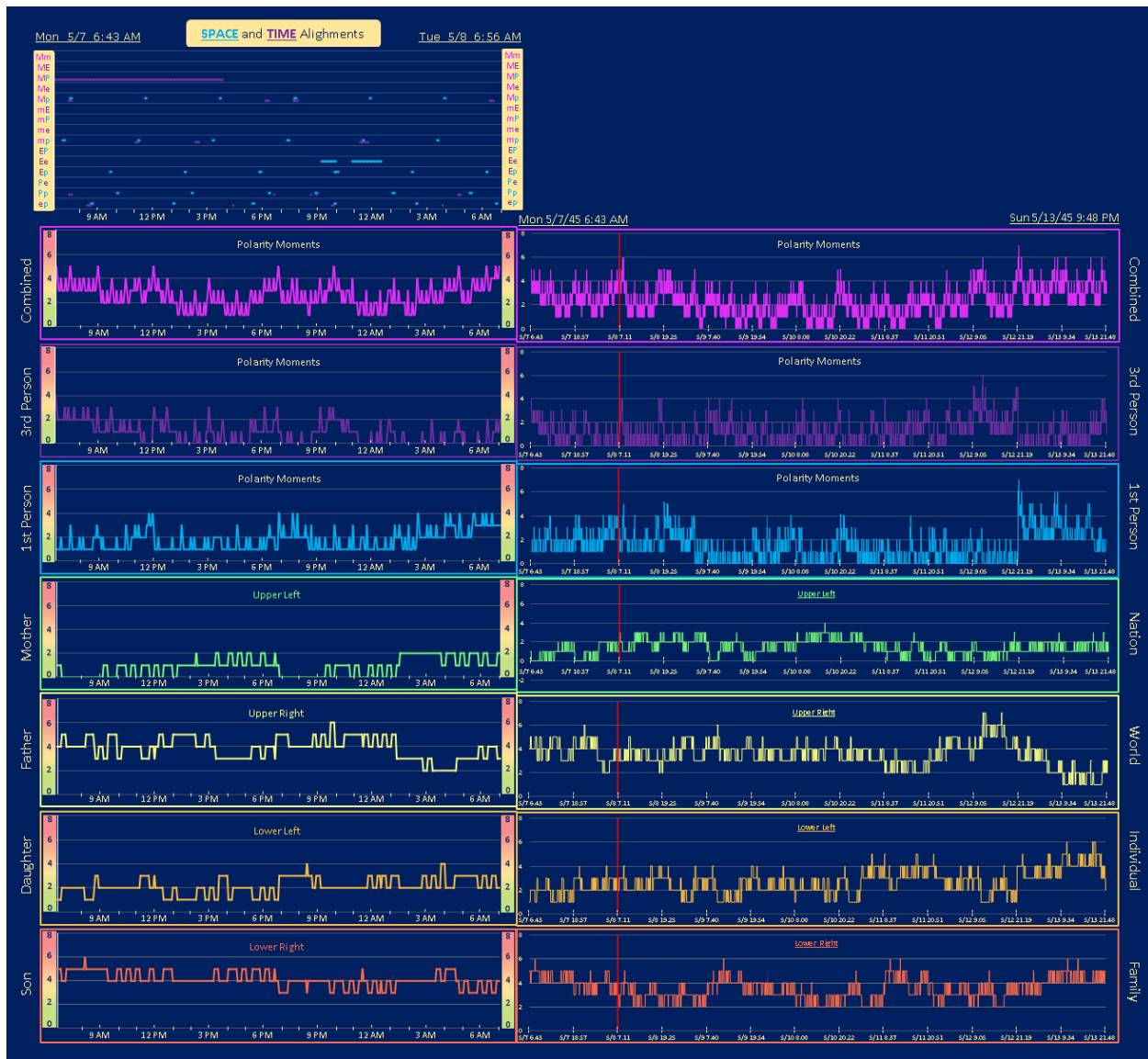
1945 Halifax VE-Day Riot (Nova Scotia)

The Halifax [VE-Day](#) riots, 7–8 May 1945, in [Halifax](#) and [Dartmouth](#), [Nova Scotia](#), began as a celebration of the [World War II](#) victory in Europe. This rapidly evolved into a rampage by several thousand servicemen, merchant seamen, and civilians, who looted the City of Halifax. Although a subsequent Royal Commission chaired by Justice [Roy Kellock](#) blamed lax naval authority and specifically Rear-Admiral [Leonard W. Murray](#), it is generally accepted that the underlying causes were a combination of bureaucratic confusion, insufficient policing, and antipathy between the military and civilians, fueled by the presence of 25,000 servicemen who had strained Halifax wartime resources to the limit.



1945 Halifax VE-Day Riot (Nova Scotia)

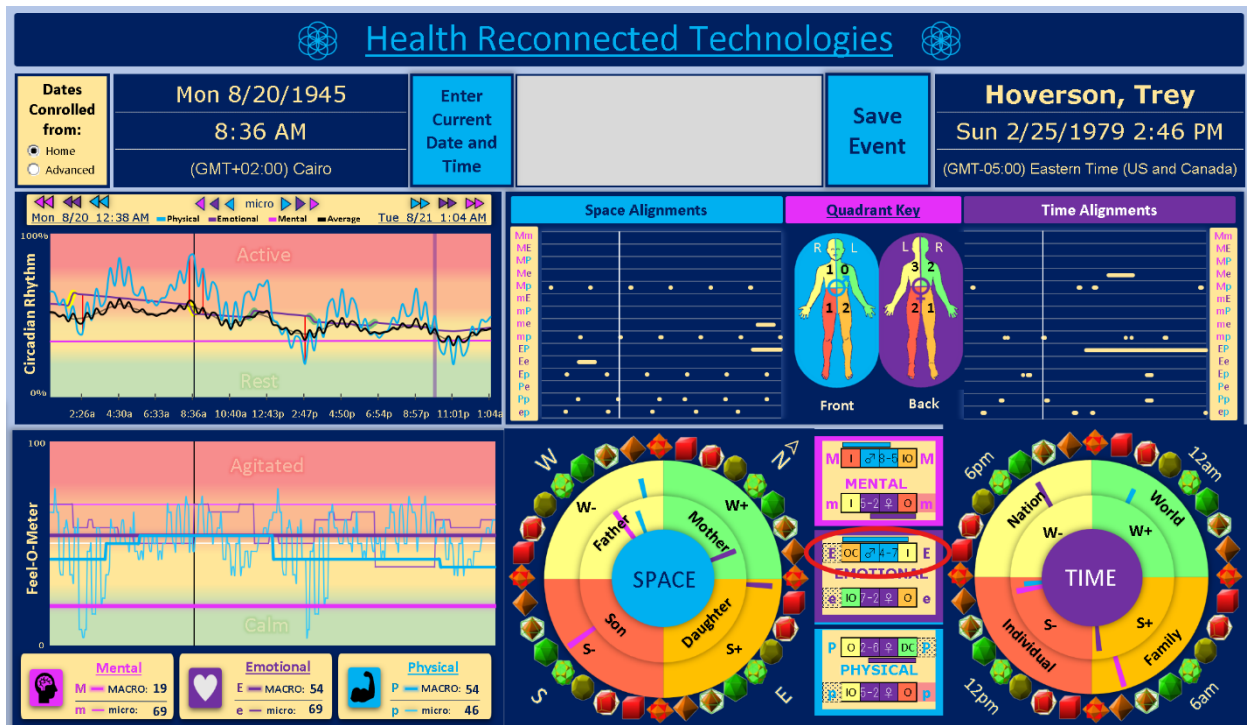
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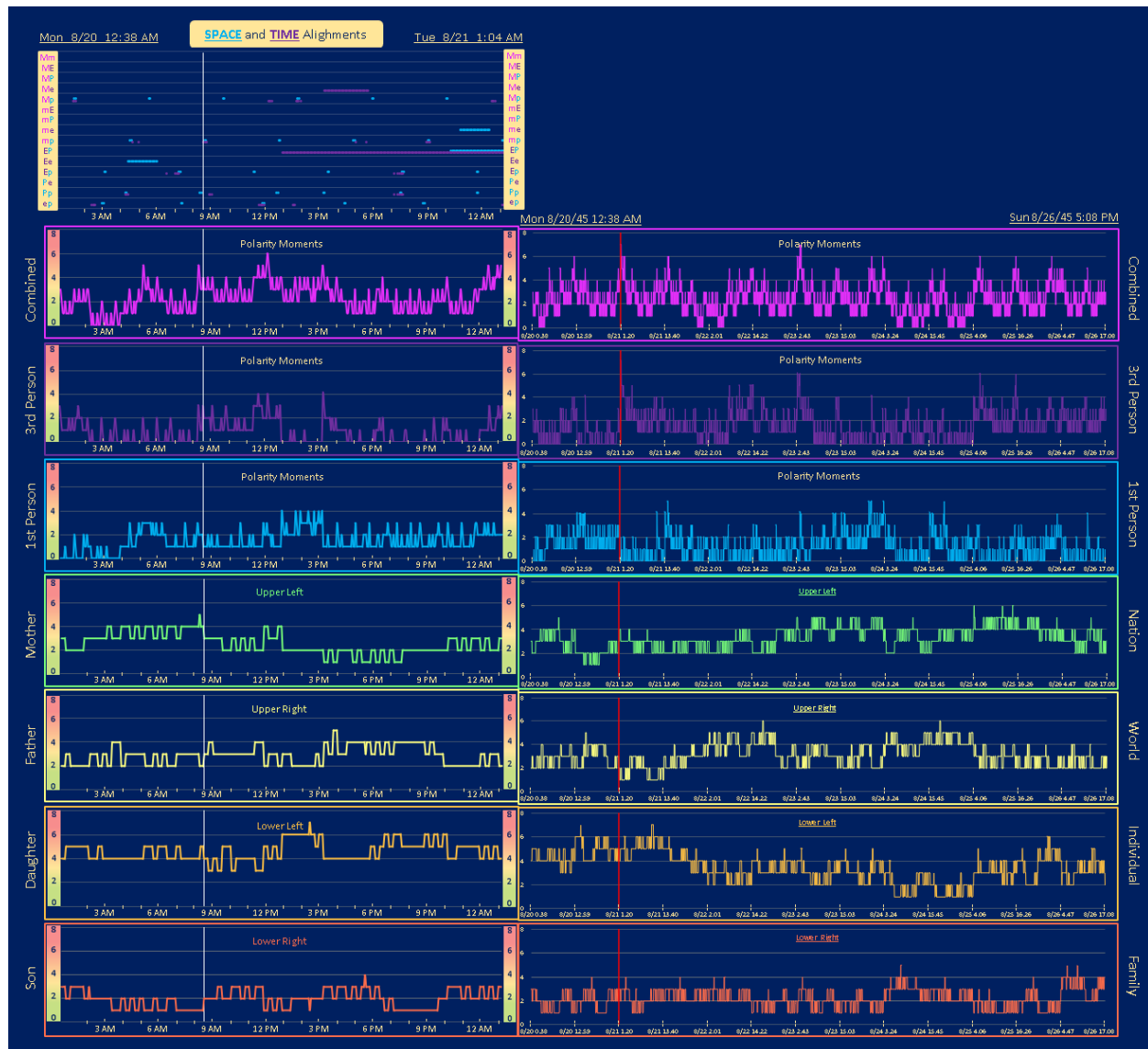
1945 Helwan Riot (Egypt)

The **Helwan riots** were protests by South African soldiers in [Helwan](#), Egypt over their housing conditions and treatment while being repatriated at the conclusion of the [Second World War](#).

A protest meeting was held on 20 August where a crowd of 1,500 men were addressed by various individuals. As the size of the crowd increased, the meeting became violent. The usually disciplined soldiers became a mob bent on trashing, looting and burning and their first objectives were the two Egyptian owned cinemas which were set alight. The mob then split up and further Egyptian premises, blocks of shops, motor cars, bungalows and book stalls were set alight. They also set fire to one of their own messes and broke down and looted the [NAAFI](#) store.



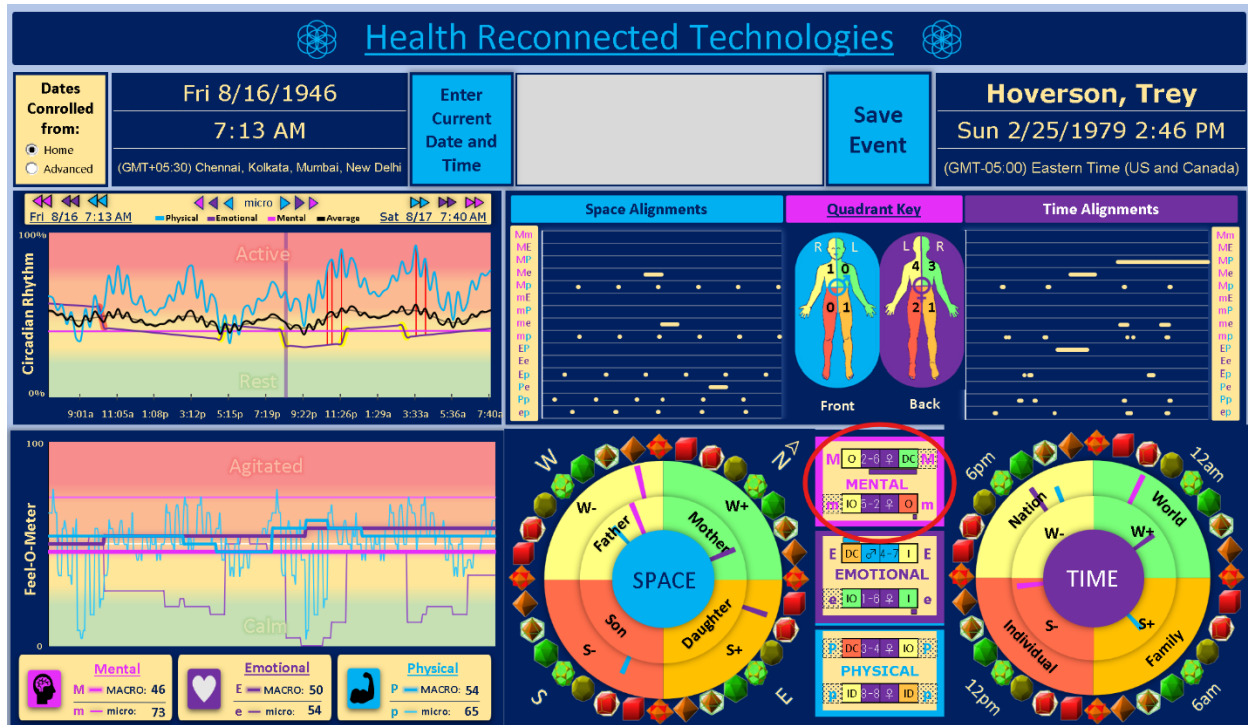
Electromagnetics



Direct Action Day 1946 Calcutta Killings

Direct Action Day (16 August 1946) was the day the [All-India Muslim League](#) decided to take a "[direct action](#)" using violence to intimidate non-muslims and their leadership for a [separate Muslim homeland](#) after the British exit from India. Also known as the **1946 Calcutta Killings**, it was a day of nationwide communal riots.

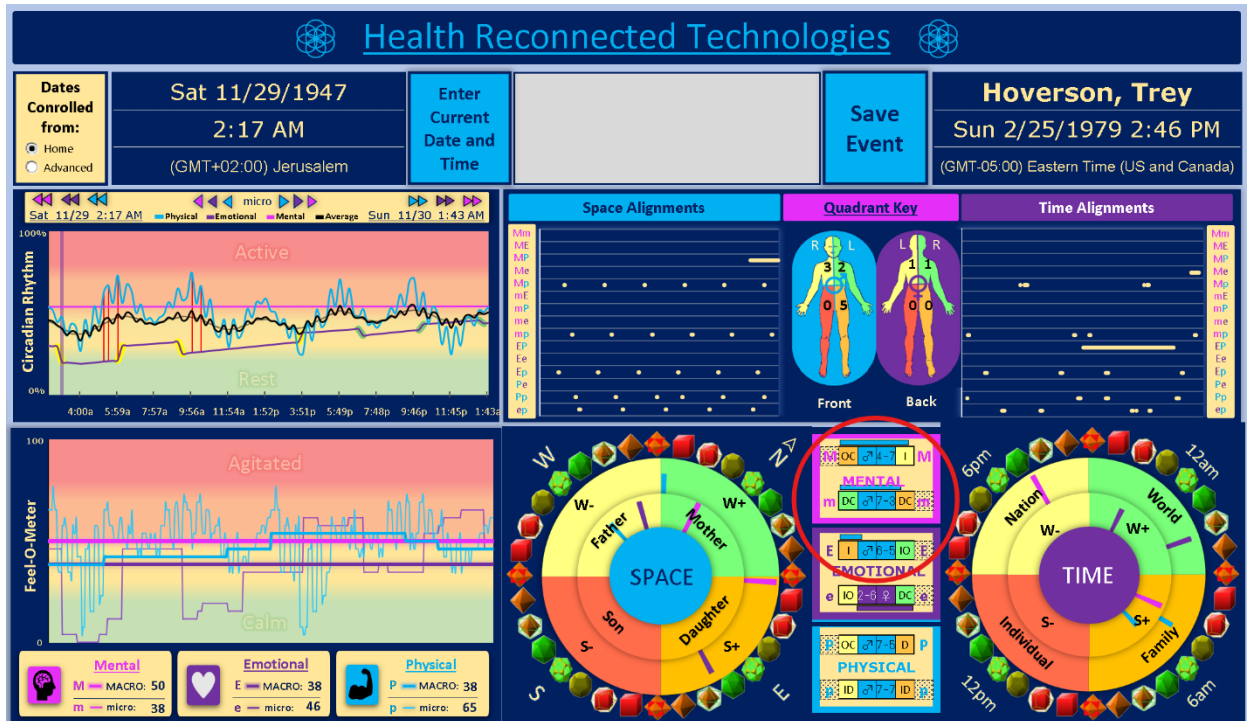
It led to large-scale violence between Muslims and [Hindus](#) in the city of [Calcutta](#) (now known as Kolkata) in the [Bengal province](#) of [British India](#).^[3] The day also marked the start of what is known as *The Week of the Long Knives*. This event led to an estimated 4,000+ deaths.



1947 Jerusalem Riot

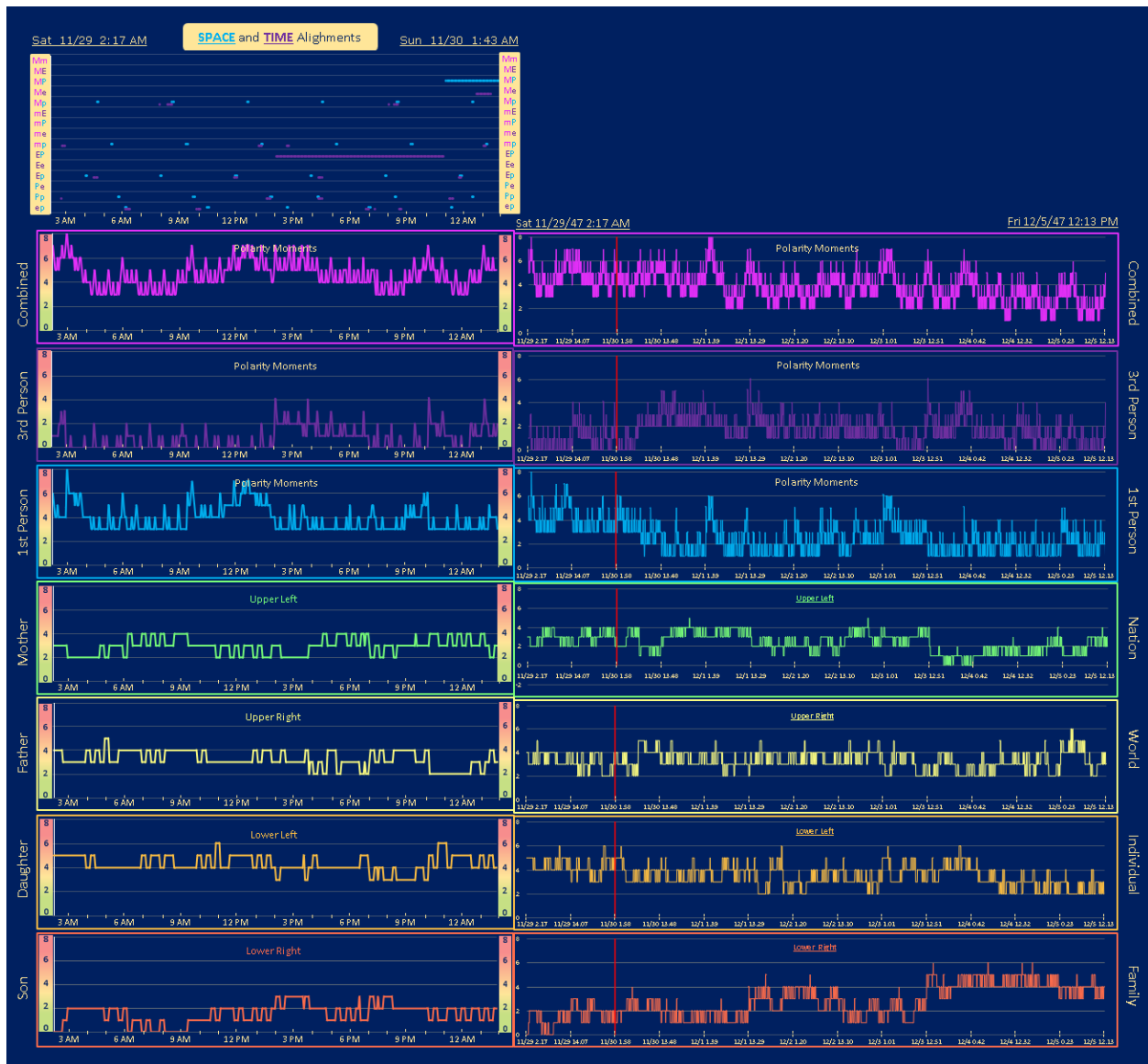
The **1947 Jerusalem Riots** occurred following the vote in the [UN General Assembly](#) in favour of the [1947 UN Partition Plan](#) on 29 November 1947. 8 Jews were reported killed.

The [Arab Higher Committee](#) declared a three-day strike and public protest to begin on 2 December 1947, in protest at the vote. Arabs marching to [Zion Square](#) on December 2 were stopped by the British, and the Arabs instead turned towards the commercial center of the City at [Mamilla](#) and [Jaffa Road](#), burning many buildings and shops. Violence continued for two more days, with a number of Jewish neighborhoods being attacked.



1947 Jerusalem Riot

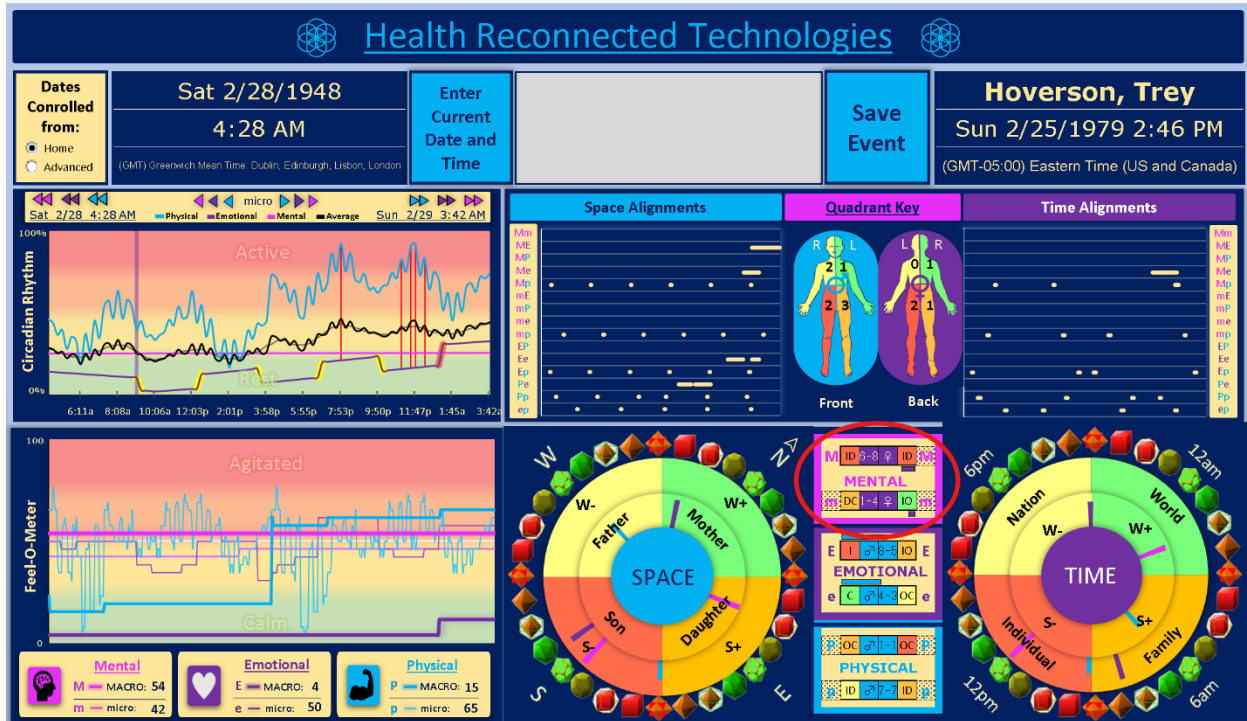
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1948 Accra Riot (Present Day Ghana)

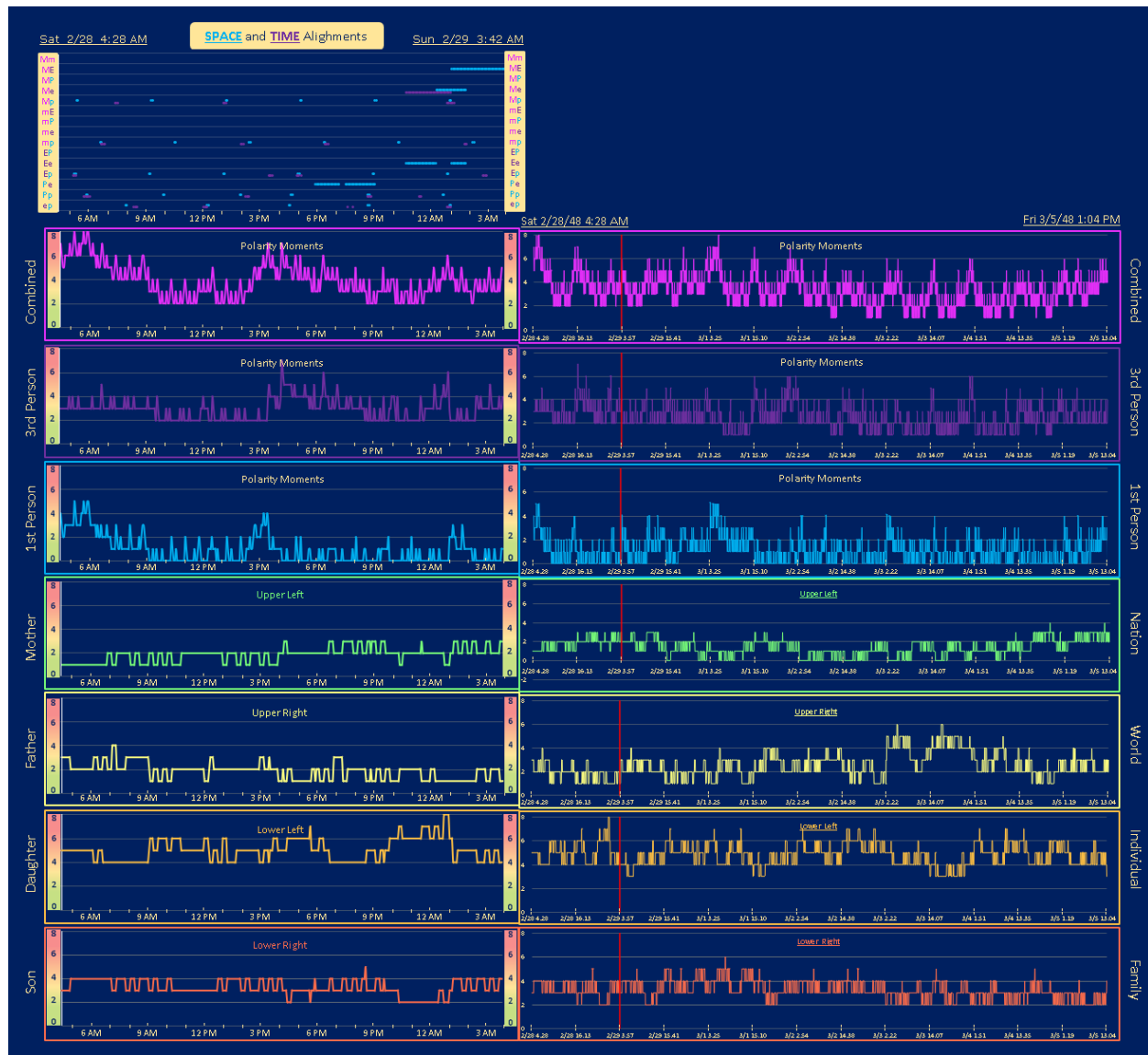
The **Accra riots** started on 28 February 1948 in [Accra](#), the capital of the then British colony of the [Gold Coast](#) (present-day [Ghana](#)). A protest march by unarmed ex-servicemen who were agitating for their benefits as veterans of [World War II](#), who had fought with the [Gold Coast Regiment](#) of the [Royal West African Frontier Force](#), was broken up by police, leaving three leaders of the group dead. They were [Sergeant Nii Adjetey](#), Corporal [Patrick Attipoe](#) and Private [Odartey Lamptey](#).^{[\[1\]\[2\]](#)} who has since been memorialized in Accra.

The 28 February incident is considered "the straw that broke the camel's back", marking the key point in the process of the Gold Coast becoming the first African [colony](#) to achieve [independence](#), becoming [Ghana](#) on 6 March 1957.



1948 Accra Riot (Present Day Ghana)

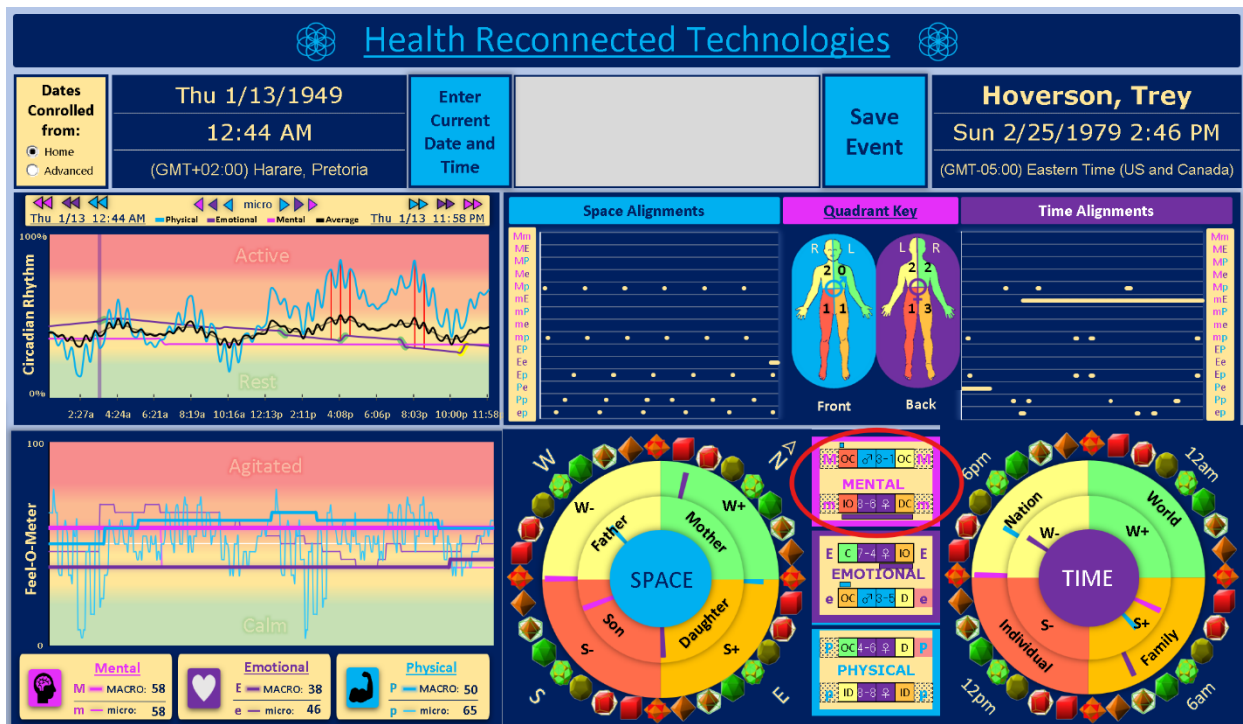
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1949 Durban Riot (South Africa)

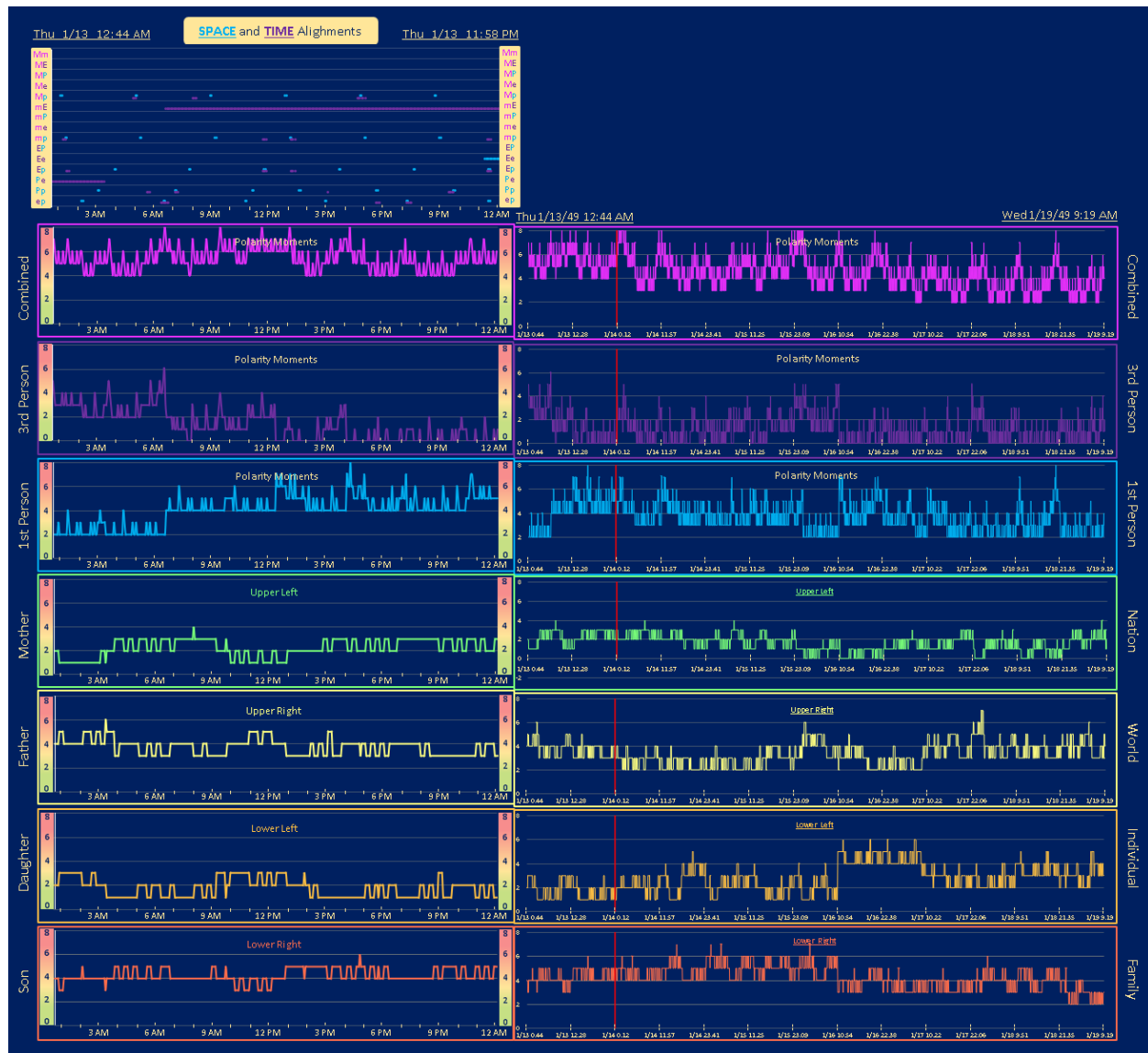
The **Durban riots** were an [anti-Indian](#) riot that took place between 13–15 January 1949, primarily by Black South Africans targeting South African Indians in [Durban](#), [South Africa](#).^[1] It was the [second deadliest massacre](#) during [apartheid](#).

On the evening of Thursday, 13 January 1949 ethnic Indians in the centre of the Indian business area of Durban were assaulted by black Africans. The riots began at Victoria street in the heartland of Indian commercial centre. The assailants began to attack individual Indians, stoning vehicles driven by Indians and looting Indian stores while chanting "Usuthu!". The violence was initially limited to destruction of property and looting which subdued after a few hours of rioting.



1949 Durban Riot (South Africa)

Electromagnetics

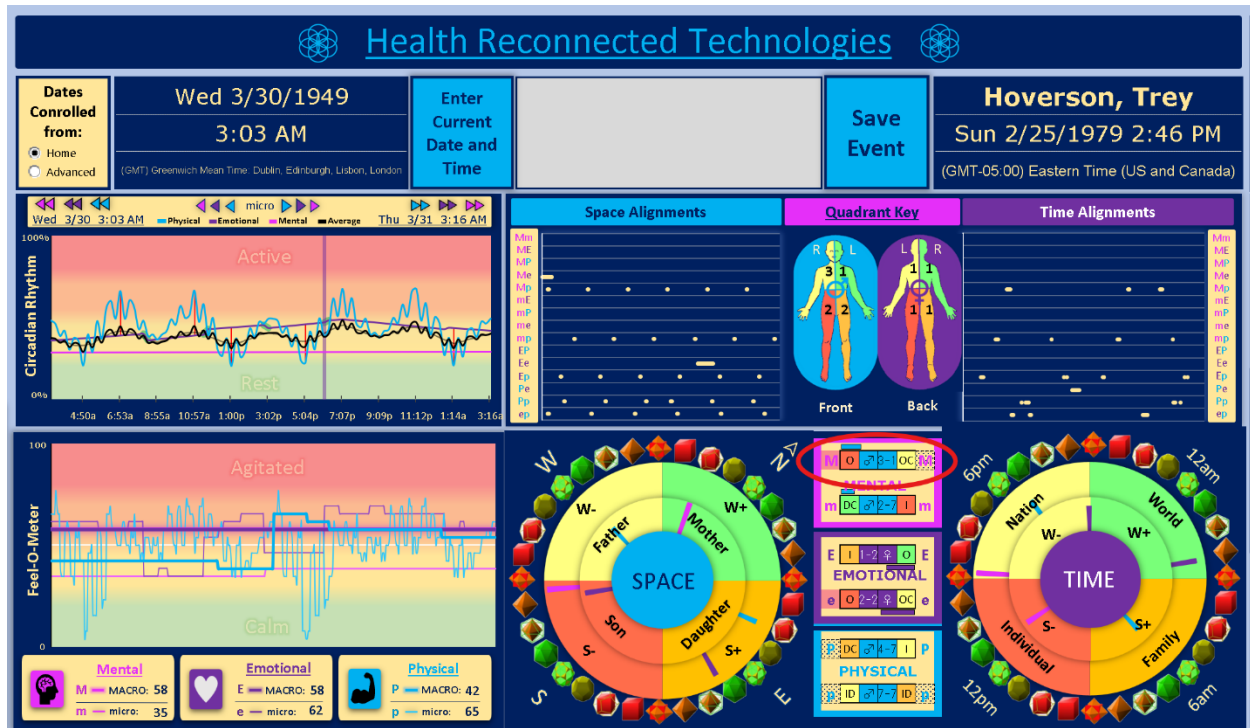


1949 Anti-NATO Riot (Iceland)

The **anti-NATO riot in Iceland** of 30 March 1949 was prompted by the decision of the [Alþingi](#), the Icelandic parliament, to join the newly formed [NATO](#), thereby involving Iceland directly in the [Cold War](#), opposing the [Soviet Union](#) and re-militarizing the country.

Several hundred protesters first convened behind a school in the centre of [Reykjavík](#) and then marched on [Austurvöllur](#), a small park in front of the parliament building, where a throng of people had already arrived positioning themselves between the parliament and the rioters, intending to defend it.

At first the demonstrators were calm, but when a leading member of the [Socialist Party](#) announced over a loudspeaker that the leader of his party was held hostage inside the Parliament building, things became violent.



1949 Anti-NATO Riot (Iceland)

Electromagnetics

