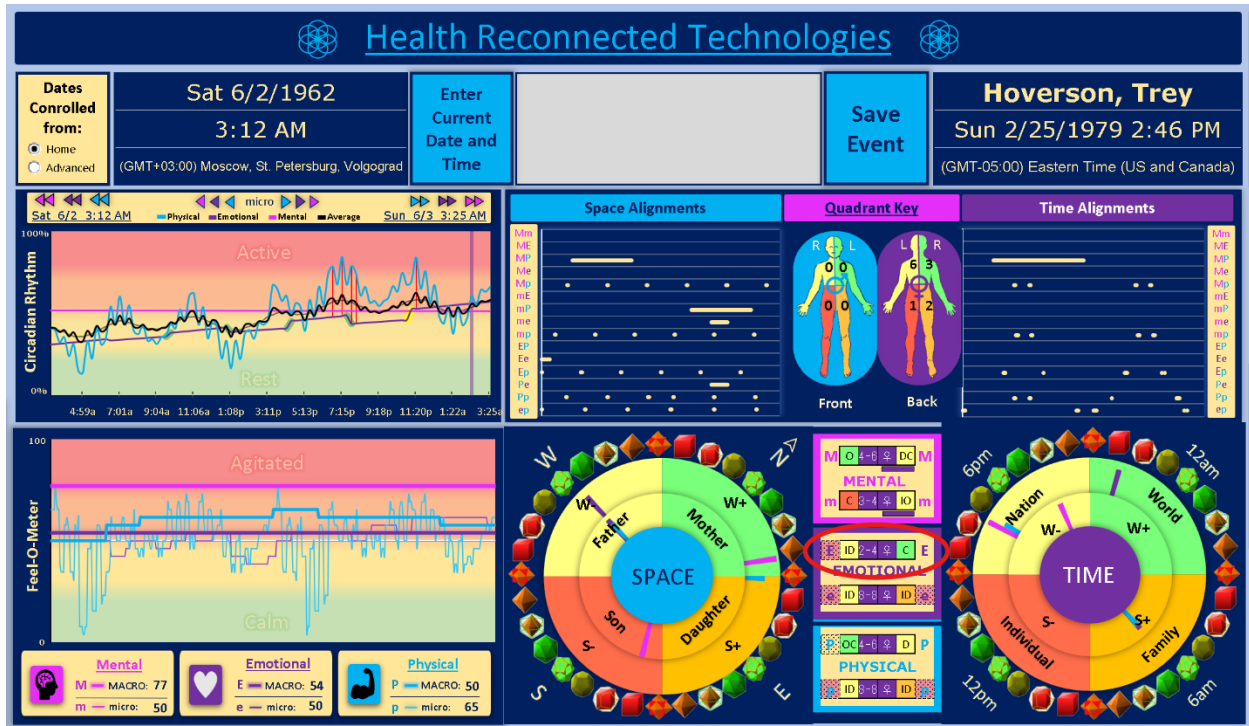
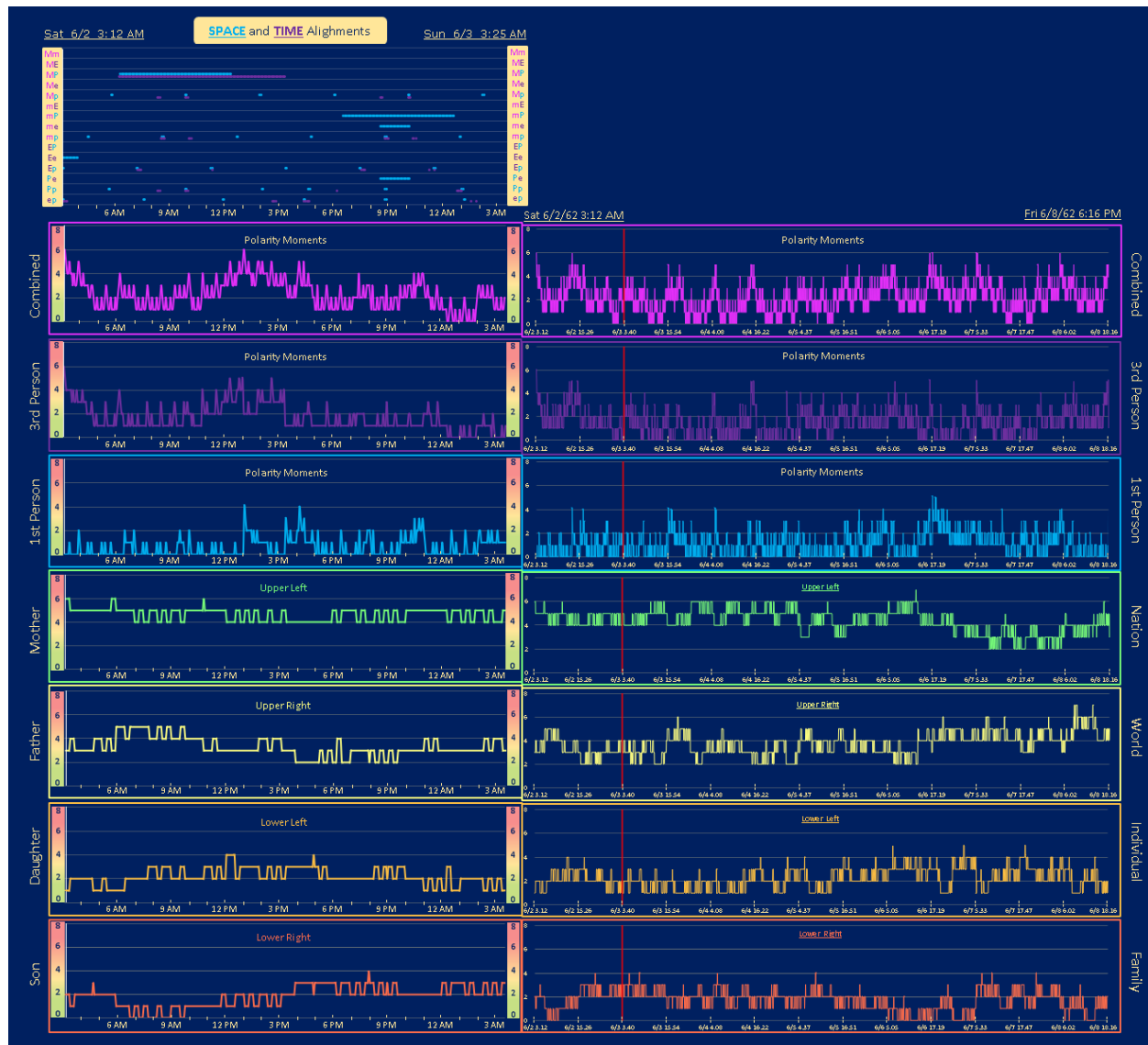


1962 Novocherkassk Massacre (Russia)

Location	Novocherkassk , Rostov Oblast , Russian SFSR , Soviet Union
Date	2 June 1962; 62 years ago
Attack type	Shooting
Weapons	Sniper rifles , machine guns , APCs , cars , tanks
Deaths	26 (officially)
Perpetrators	Soviet Army , KGB
Motive	Quelling protests

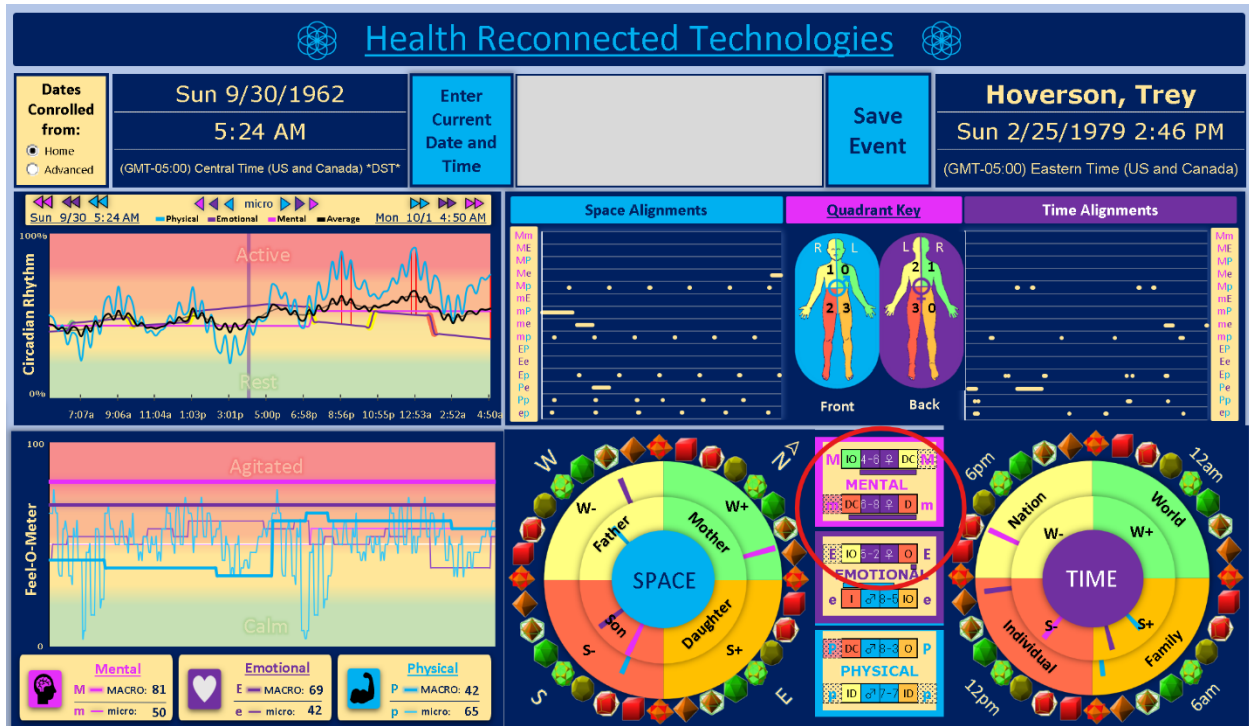


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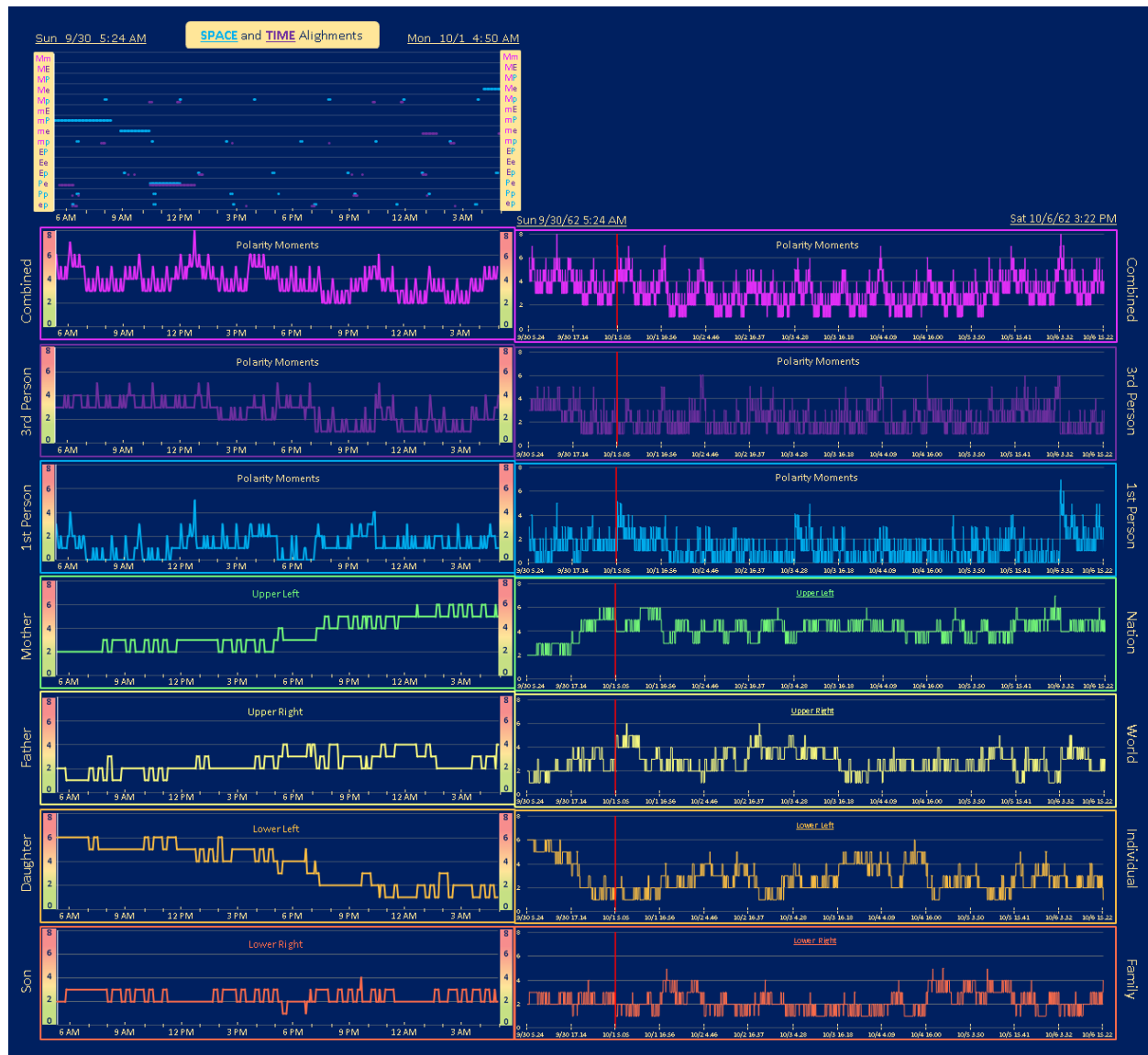


Ole Miss Riot 1962

Date	September 30, 1962 – October 1, 1962 (2 days)
Location	Lyceum-The Circle Historic District , University of Mississippi in Oxford , Mississippi
Caused by	• Brown v. Board of Education (1954) • U.S. Fifth Circuit ruling in <i>Meredith v. Fair</i> (1962) • Obstruction by University of Mississippi and Governor Ross Barnett
Resulted in	• Deaths of Ray Gunter and Paul Guihard • Integration of the University of Mississippi



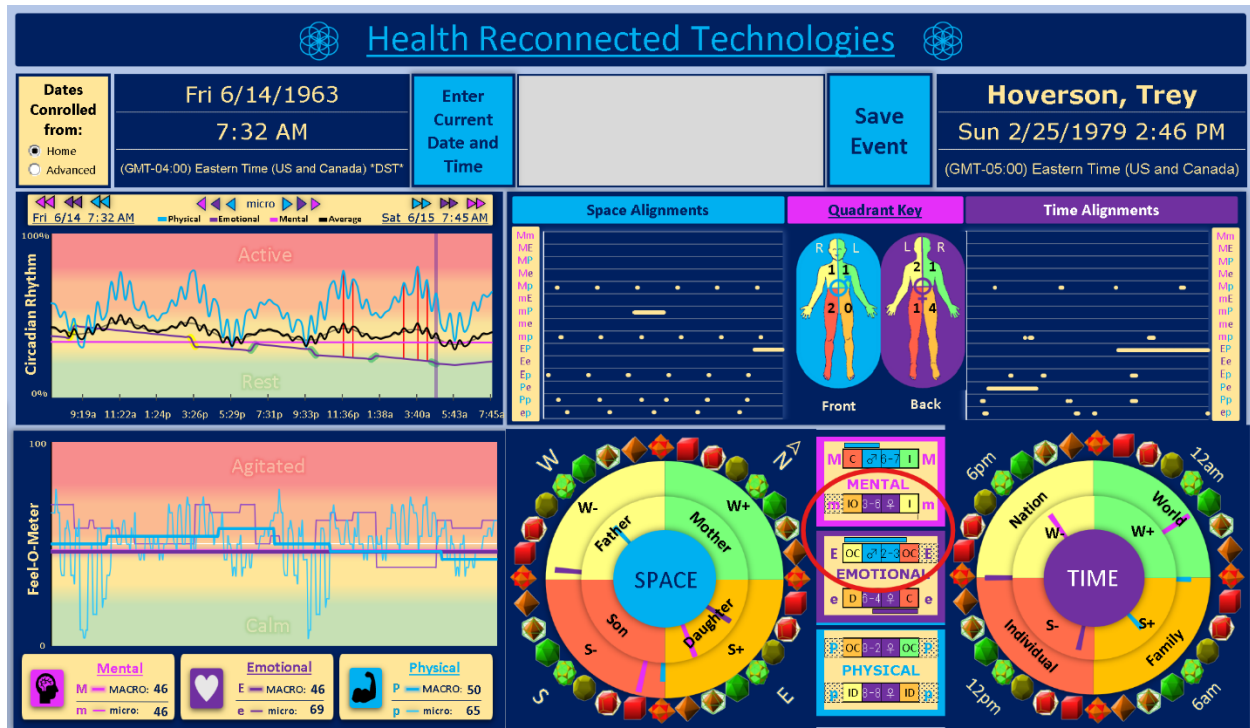
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Cambridge Riot 1963

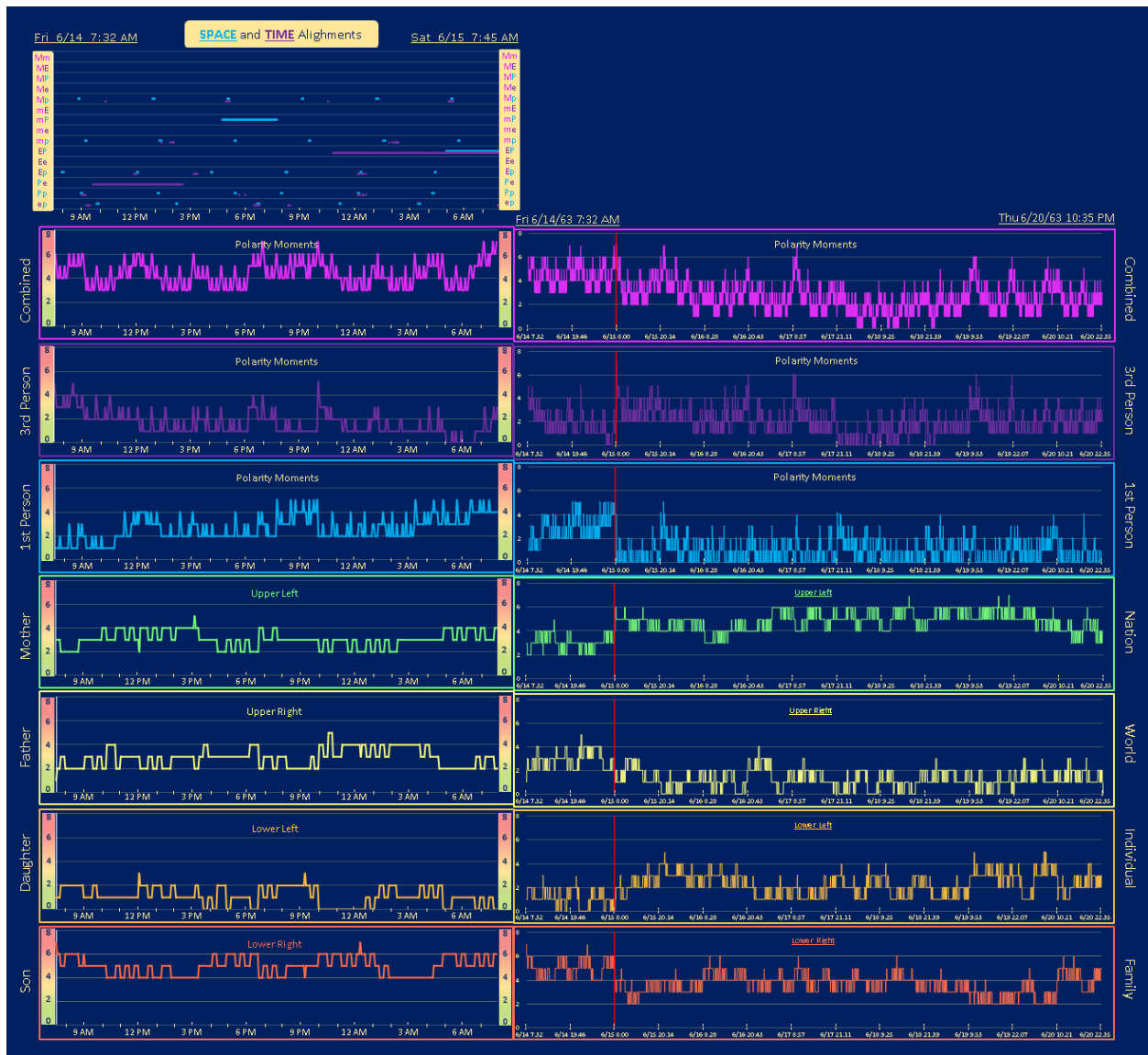
The **Cambridge riots of 1963** were race riots that occurred during the summer of 1963 in [Cambridge](#), a small city on the [Eastern Shore of Maryland](#).^[1] The riots emerged during the [Civil Rights Movement](#), locally led by [Gloria Richardson](#) and the local chapter of the [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee](#). They were opposed by [segregationists](#) including the police.

On June 14, several white-owned businesses in the Second Ward - a predominately African American section of town - were set on fire, and gunfire was exchanged between white and African-American citizens, resulting in casualties.



Cambridge Riot 1963

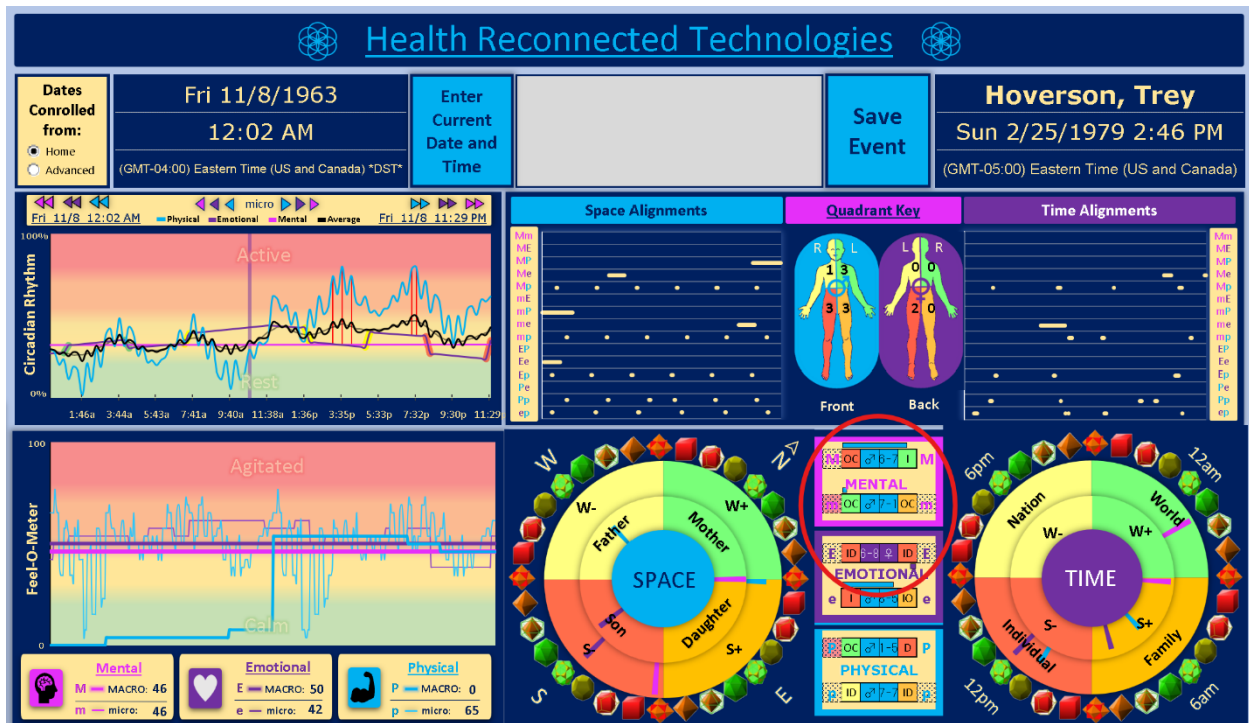
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1963 Roosevelt Raceway Riot (New York)

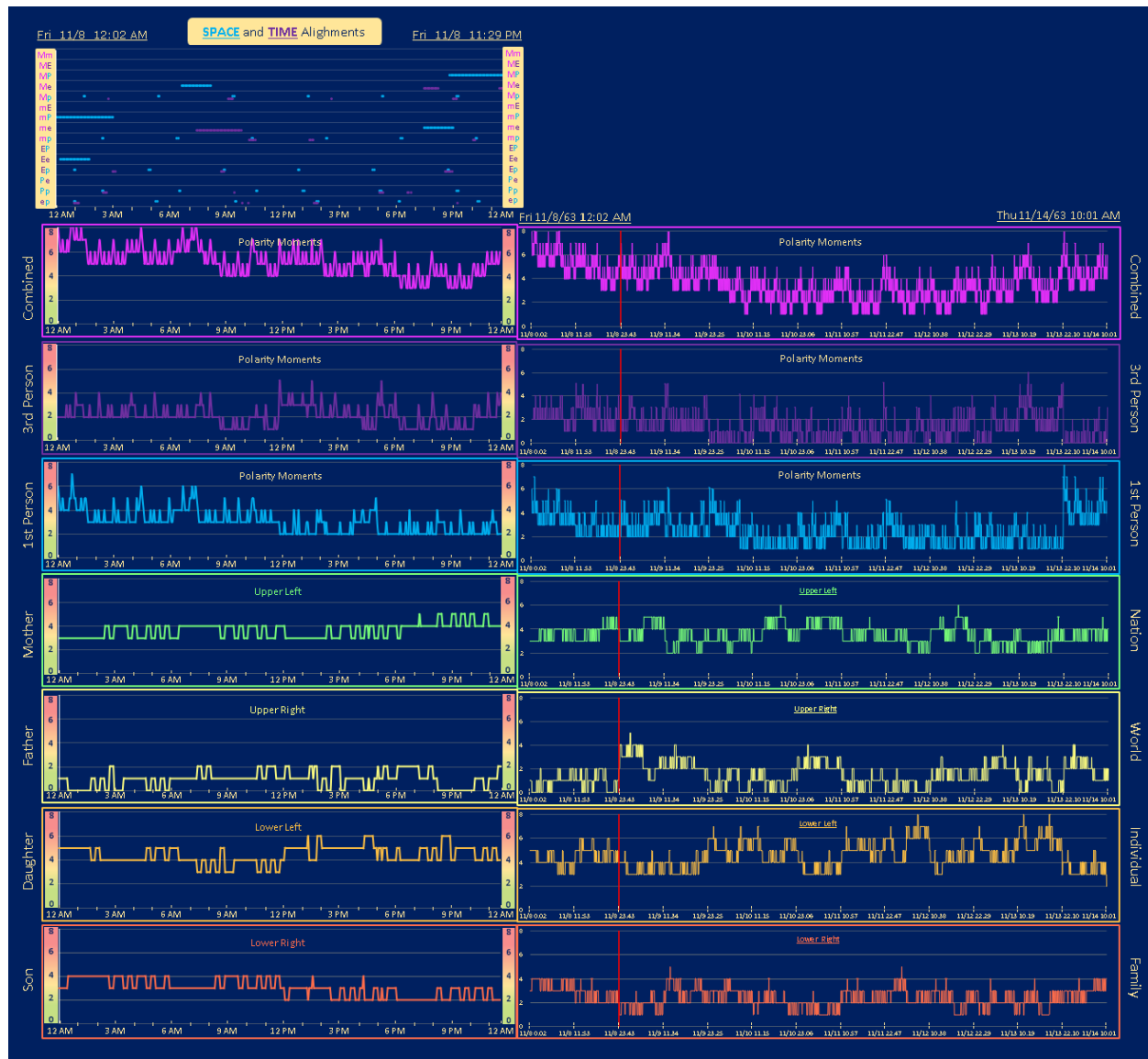
Roosevelt Raceway was a [race track](#) located just outside the village of [Westbury](#) on [Long Island](#), [New York](#). Initially created as a venue for the [1936 Vanderbilt Cup](#) auto race, it was converted to a ½-mile [harness racing](#) facility (the actual circumference was 100 feet shorter).

On November 8, 1963, only two horses finished following a mid-race crash. The race was declared official, which angered many of the 23,127 fans in attendance that night, setting off a riot. First throwing bottles and other debris, the fans then began jumping over the railing, smashing the tote board, and then attacking first the judges booth and then the police who attempted to interfere. After the fans began to set fires, arriving firemen set their hoses on the rioters to push them back. 15 people were treated for injuries.



1963 Roosevelt Raceway Riot (New York)

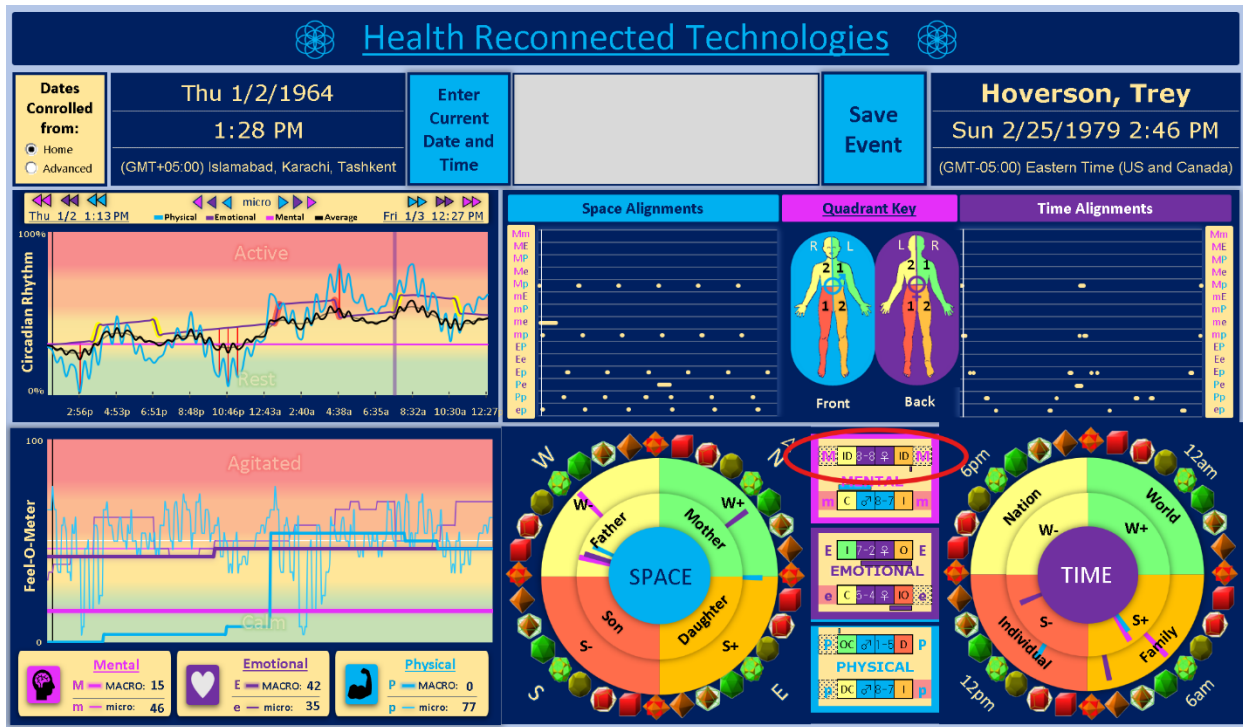
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1964 East Pakistan Riots

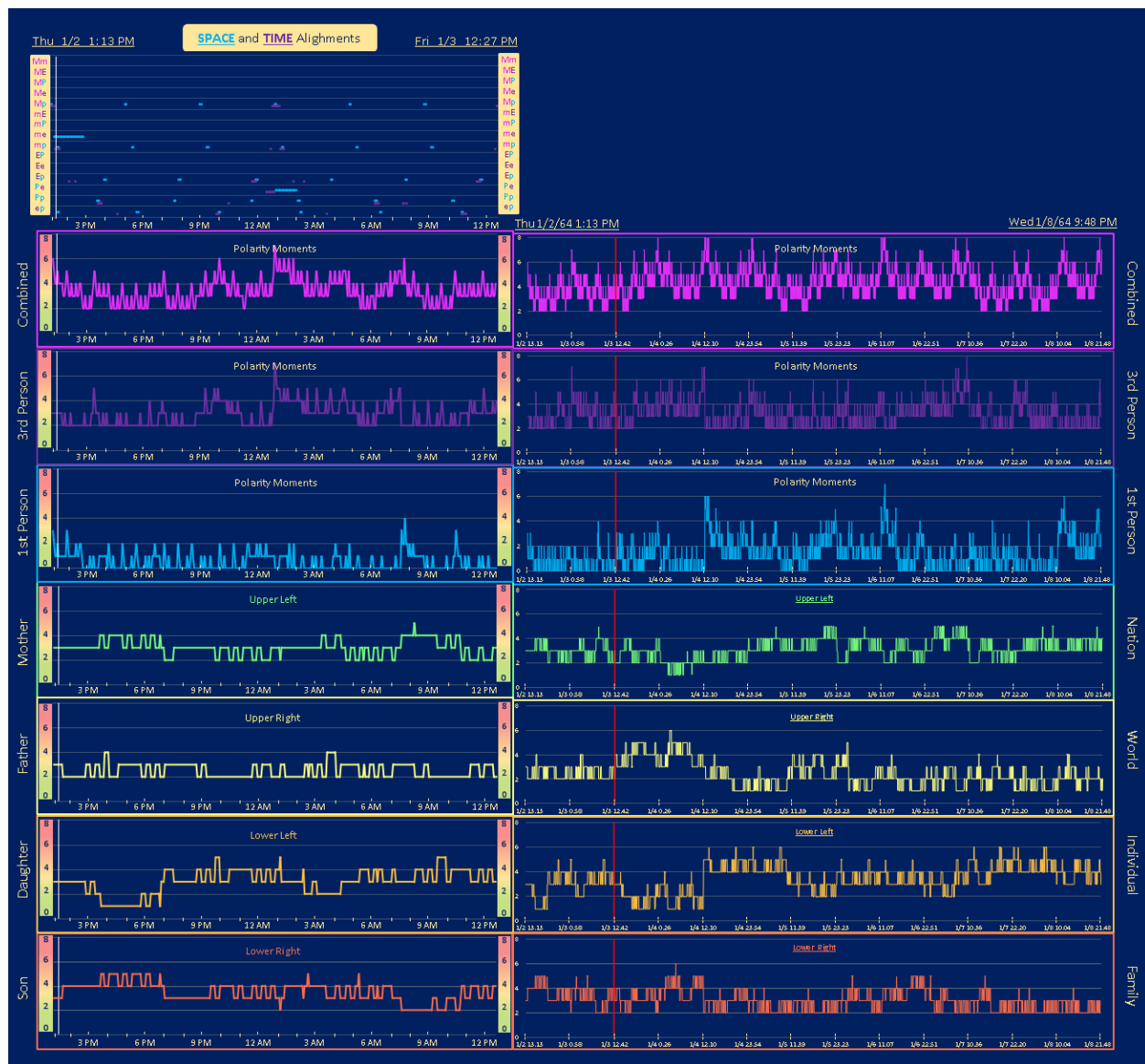
The **1964 East Pakistan riots** refer to the massacre and [ethnic cleansing](#) of [Bengali Hindus](#) from [East Pakistan](#) in the wake of an alleged theft of what was believed to be the [Prophet's](#) hair from the [Hazratbal shrine](#) in [Jammu and Kashmir](#) in India.

On 2 January 1964, the Hindus were not allowed to wear shoes, use umbrellas or ride a rickshaw as a mark of mourning for the loss of relic.^{[[citation needed](#)]} In the afternoon, processions in [Khulna](#) mourning the loss of relic, went around the town shouting "Kill the Hindus".^[8] At around 4 pm, attacks on Hindus started.^[9] After 4 hours of mayhem, curfew was imposed in Khulna at 8 pm. The entire conflict resulted in 1000+ deaths.



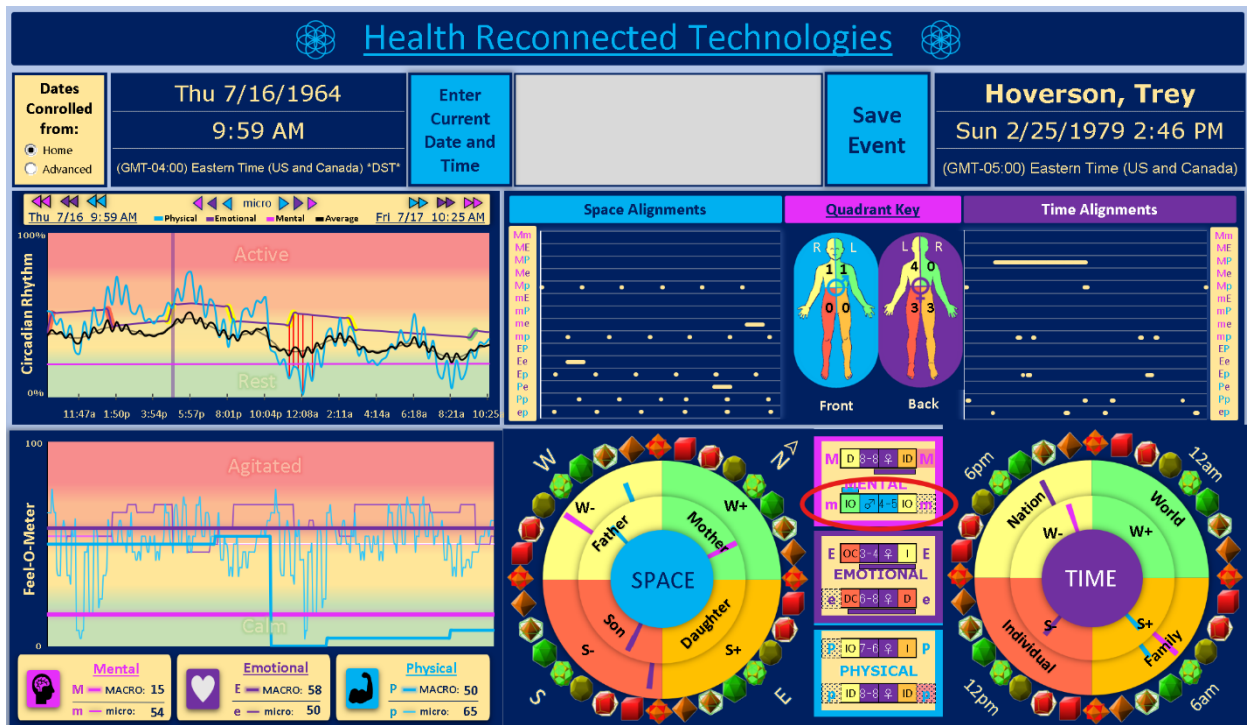
1964 East Pakistan Riots

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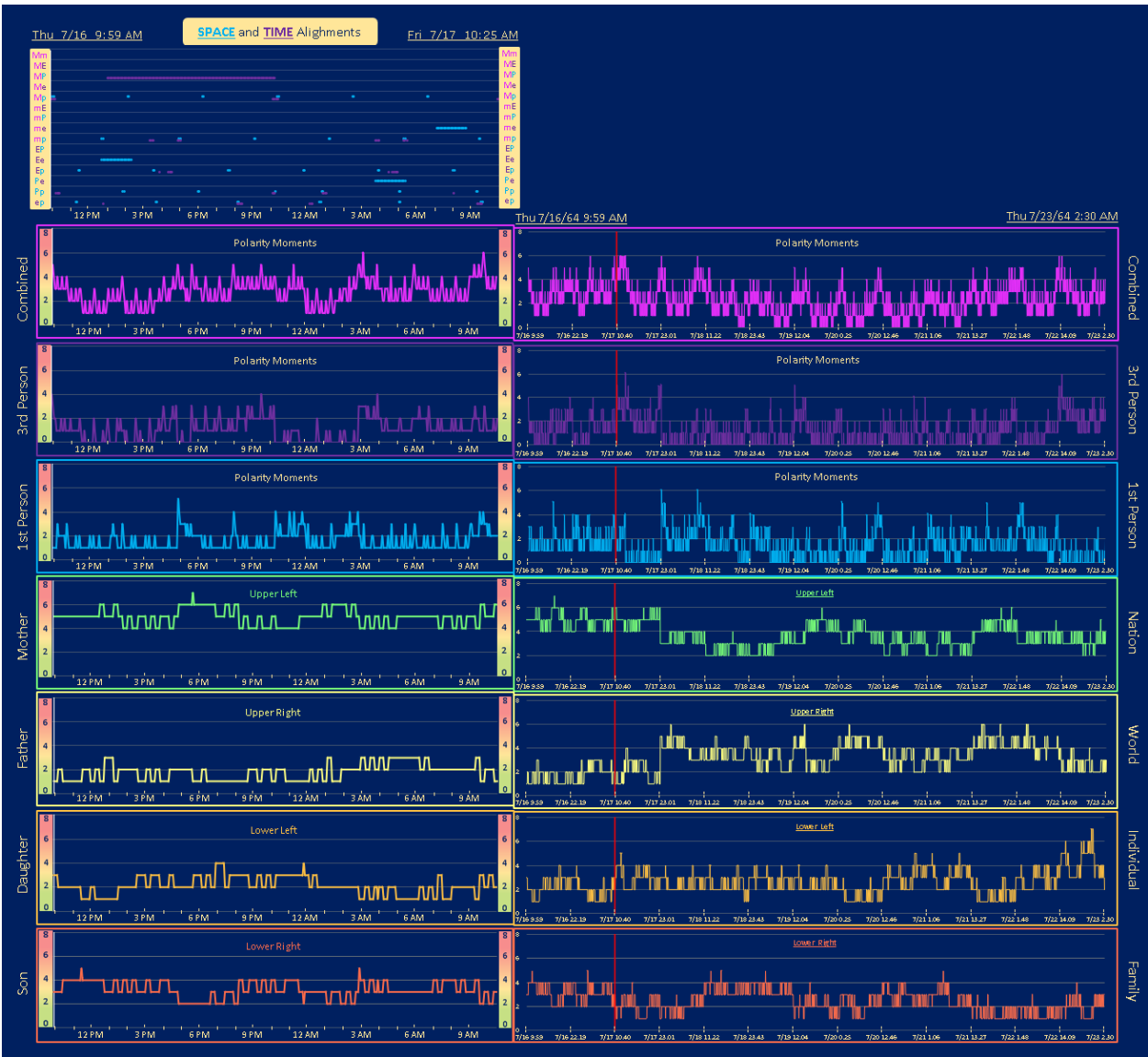
Harlem Race Riot 1964

The **Harlem riot of 1964** occurred between July 16 and 22, 1964. It began after James Powell, a 15-year-old African American, was shot and killed by police Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan in front of Powell's friends and about a dozen other witnesses. Hundreds of students from Powell's school protested the killing. The shooting set off six consecutive nights of rioting that affected the [New York City](#) neighborhoods of [Harlem](#) and [Bedford-Stuyvesant](#). By some accounts, 4,000 people participated in the riots. People attacked the [New York City Police Department](#) (NYPD), destroyed property, and looted stores. Several rioters were severely beaten by NYPD officers. The riots and unrest left one dead, 118 injured, and 465 arrested.



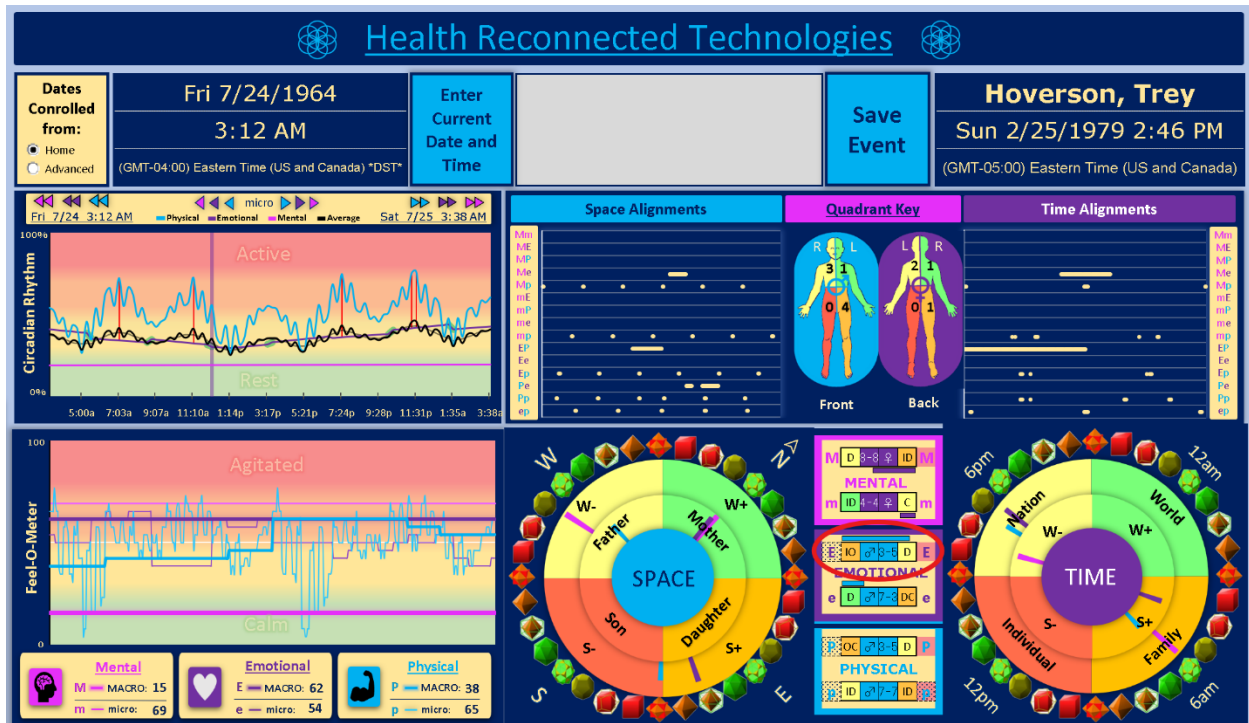
Harlem Race Riot 1964

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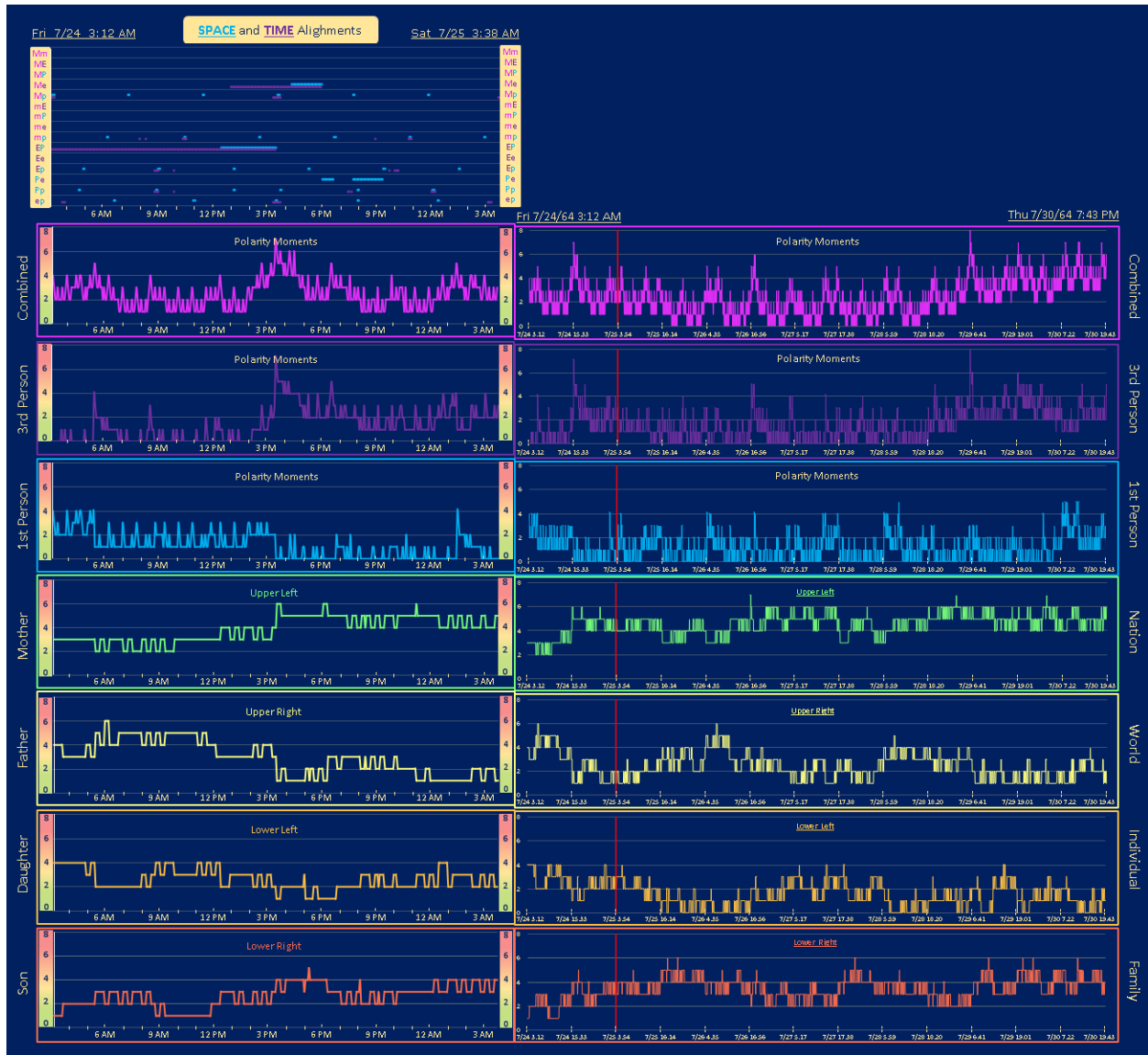


1964 Rochester Race Riot (New York)

The **1964 Rochester race riot** was a [riot](#) that occurred in 1964 in [Rochester, New York, United States](#). The riot occurred in the context of a rapidly-growing African American population in Rochester which had experienced discrimination in employment, housing, and policing in the preceding years. Violence began when the [Rochester Police Department](#) attempted to make an arrest at a block party on July 24, 1964. The riot lasted until July 26 and resulted in five deaths, four of which occurred in a [helicopter](#) crash in the city, as well as over 300 injuries and 900 arrests.

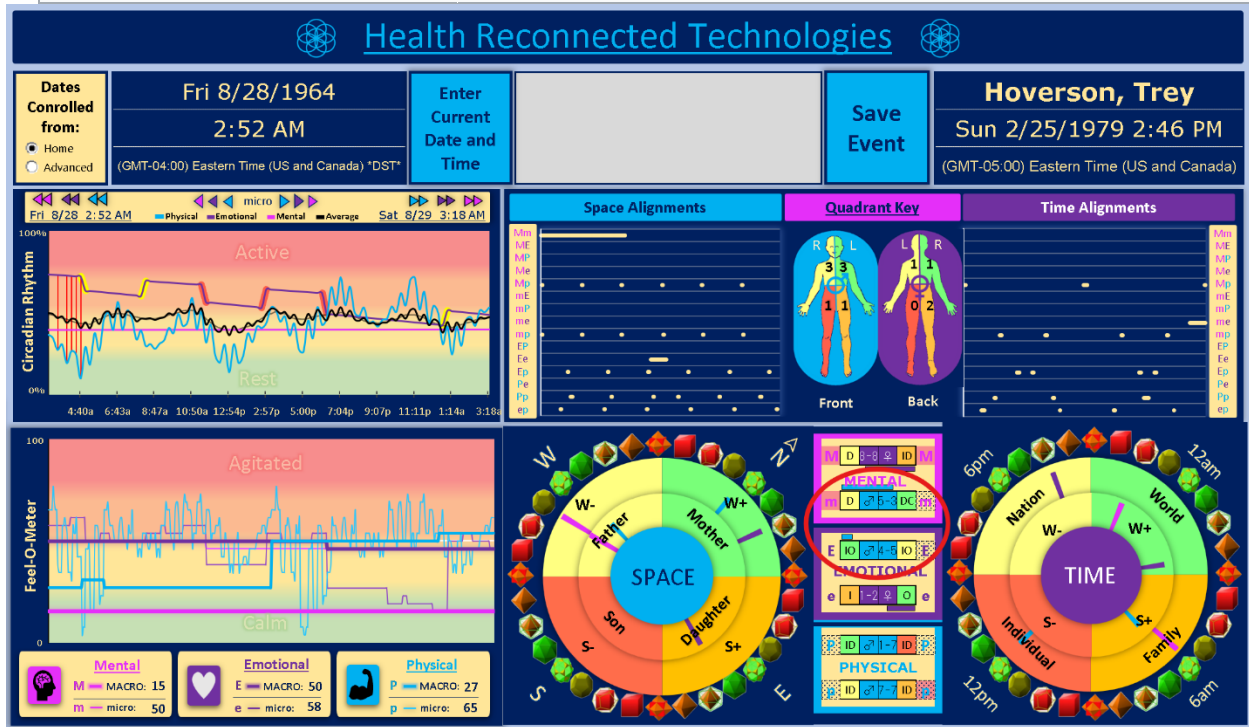


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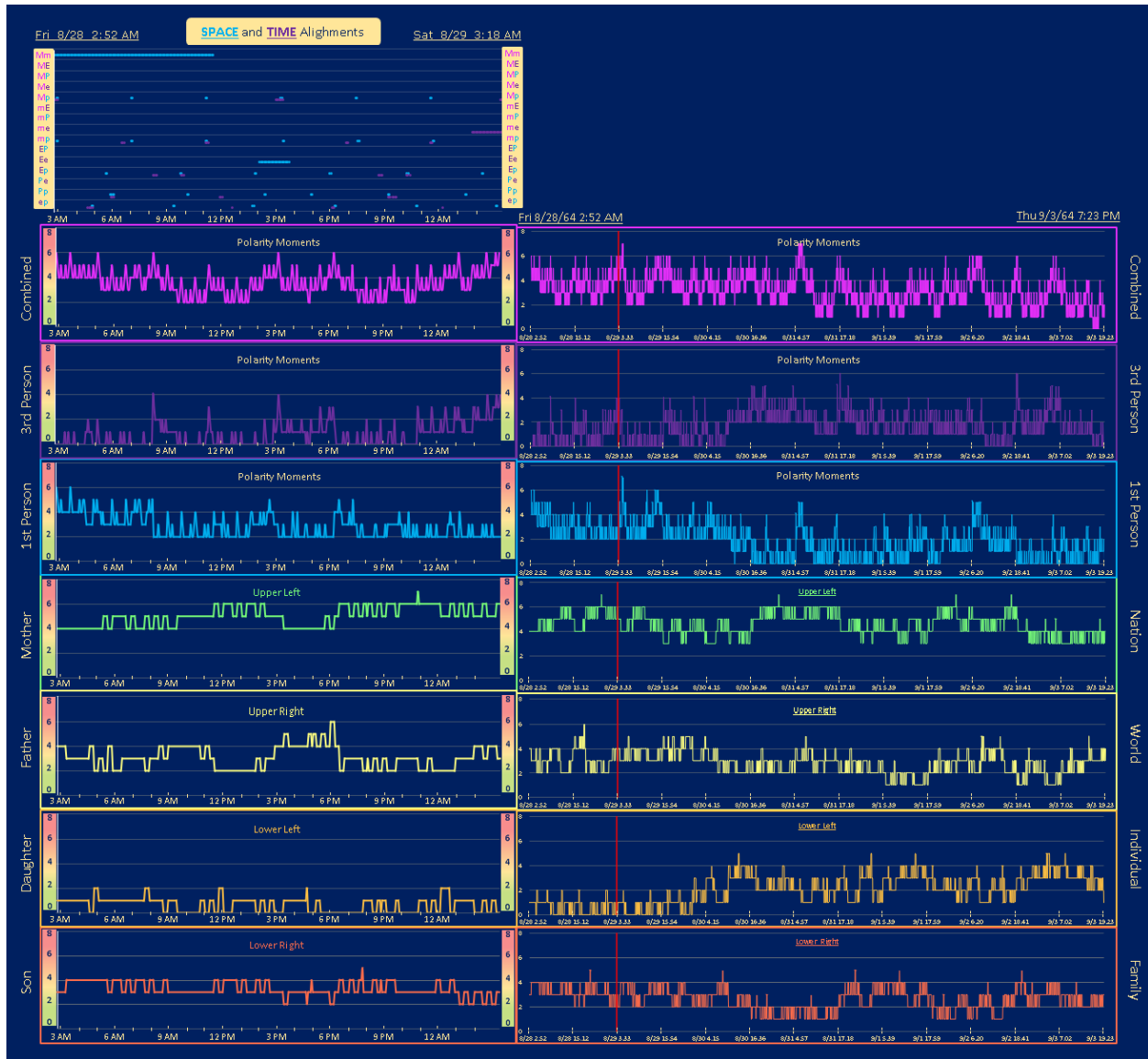


1964 Philadelphia Race Riot

Date	August 28 - 30, 1964
Location	North Philadelphia
Caused by	Allegations of police brutality
Methods	rioting , looting , arson
Parties	
Black residents of North Philadelphia	Philadelphia Police Department
Casualties	
Injuries	341
Arrested	774

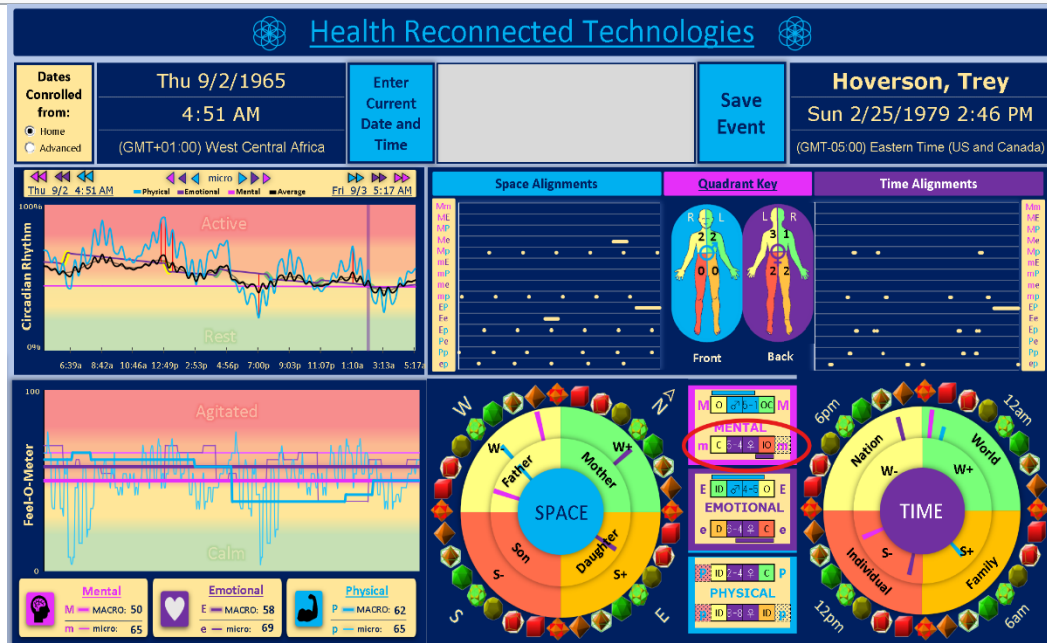


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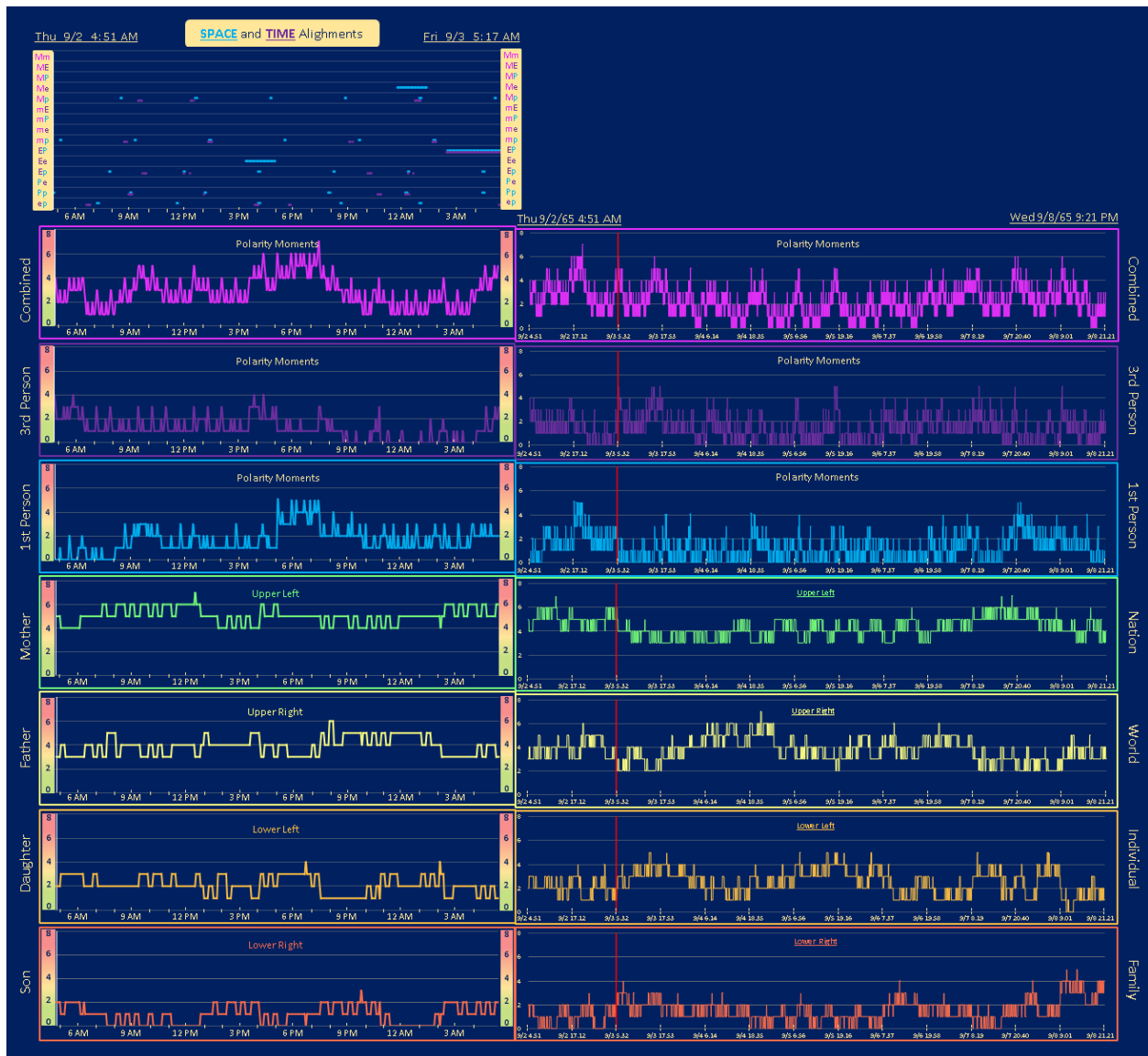
1965 Mangalme Riot

Date	September 2, 1965 - October 1965
Location	Guera Prefecture , Chad
Caused by	Increase in income tax Corruption
Goals	Lower income tax on income
Methods	Rioting
Resulted in	Riots crushed Civil war in Chad begins
Parties	
Mubi rioters	Chadian government
Casualties and losses	
500 killed	10 government officials killed



1965 Mangalme Riot

Electromagnetics



1965 Watts Riot (Los Angeles)

Date August 11–16, 1965

Location [Watts, Los Angeles](#)

Goals To end mistreatment by the police and to end discrimination in housing, employment, and schooling systems

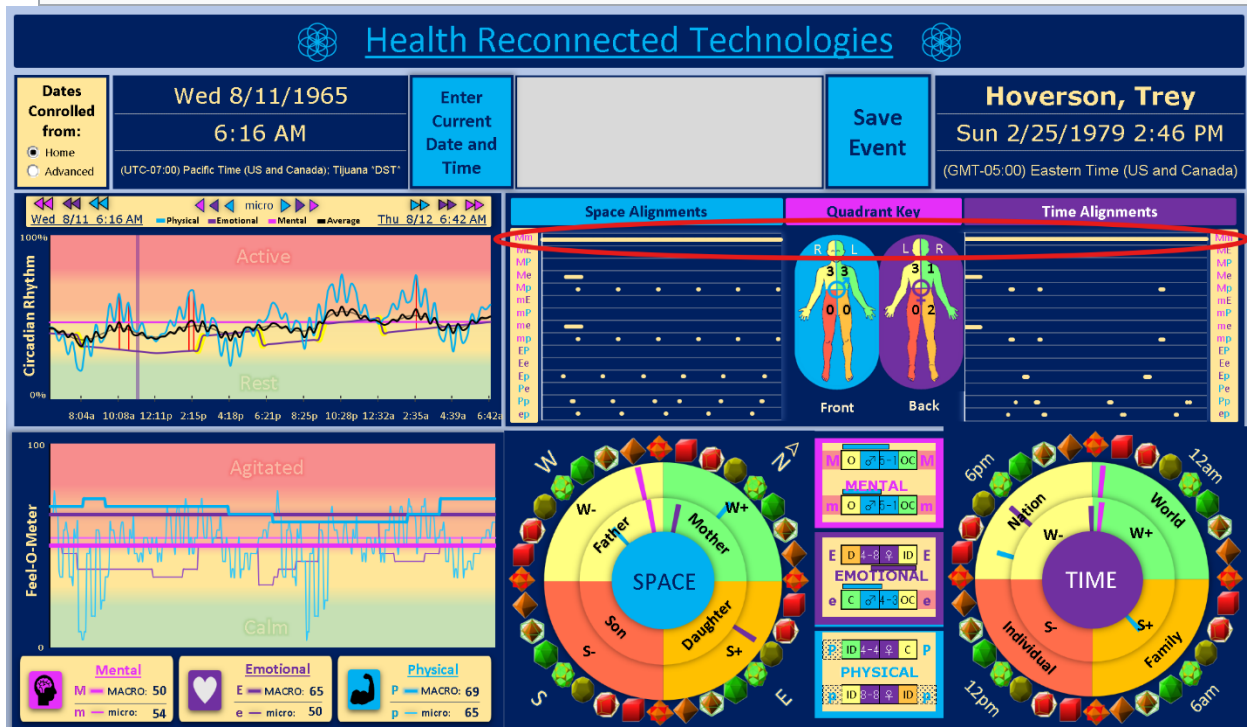
Methods Widespread rioting, looting, assault, arson, protests, firefights, and property damage

Casualties

Death(s) 34

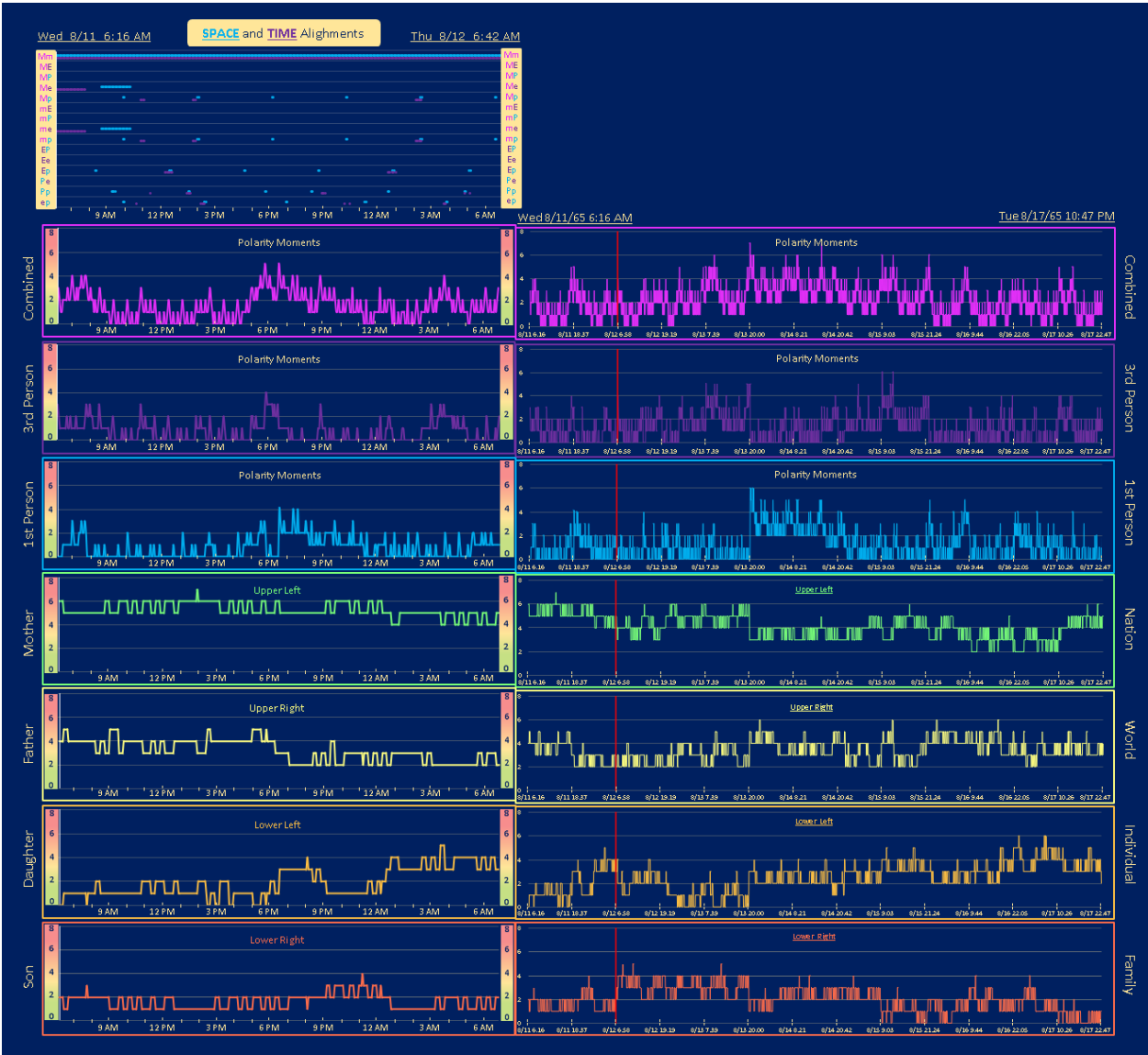
Injuries 1,032

Arrested 3,438



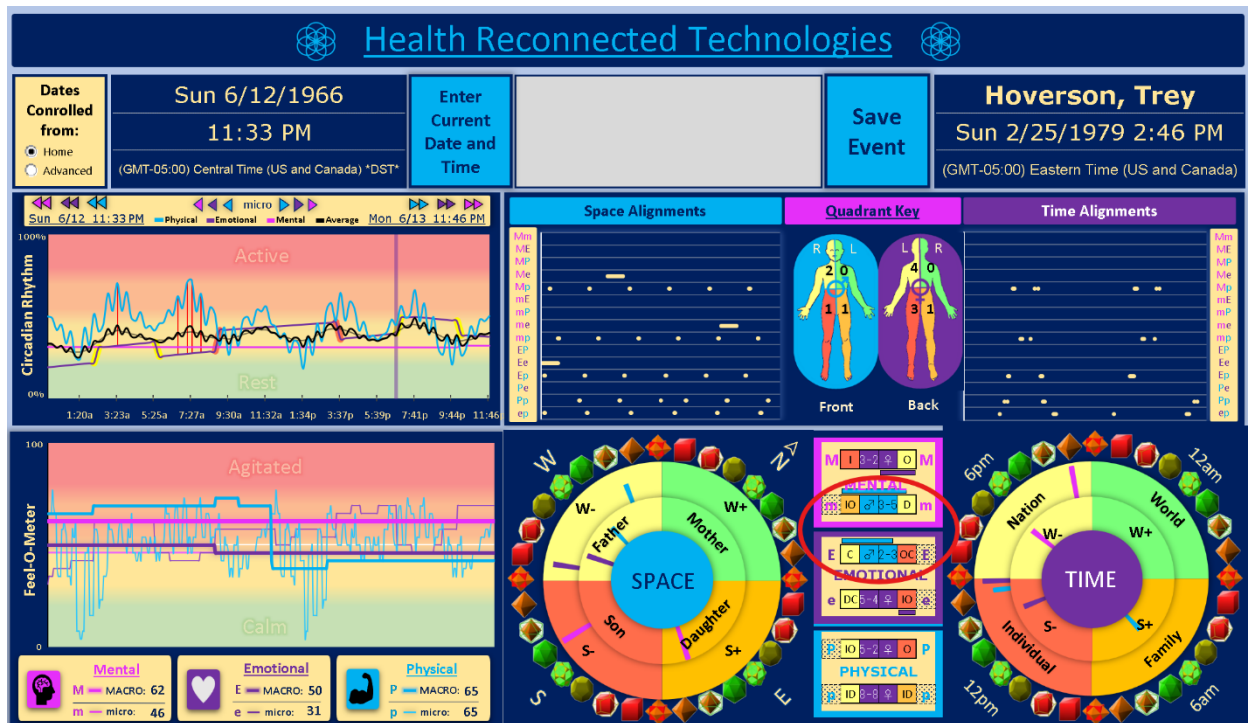
1965 Watts Riot (Los Angeles)

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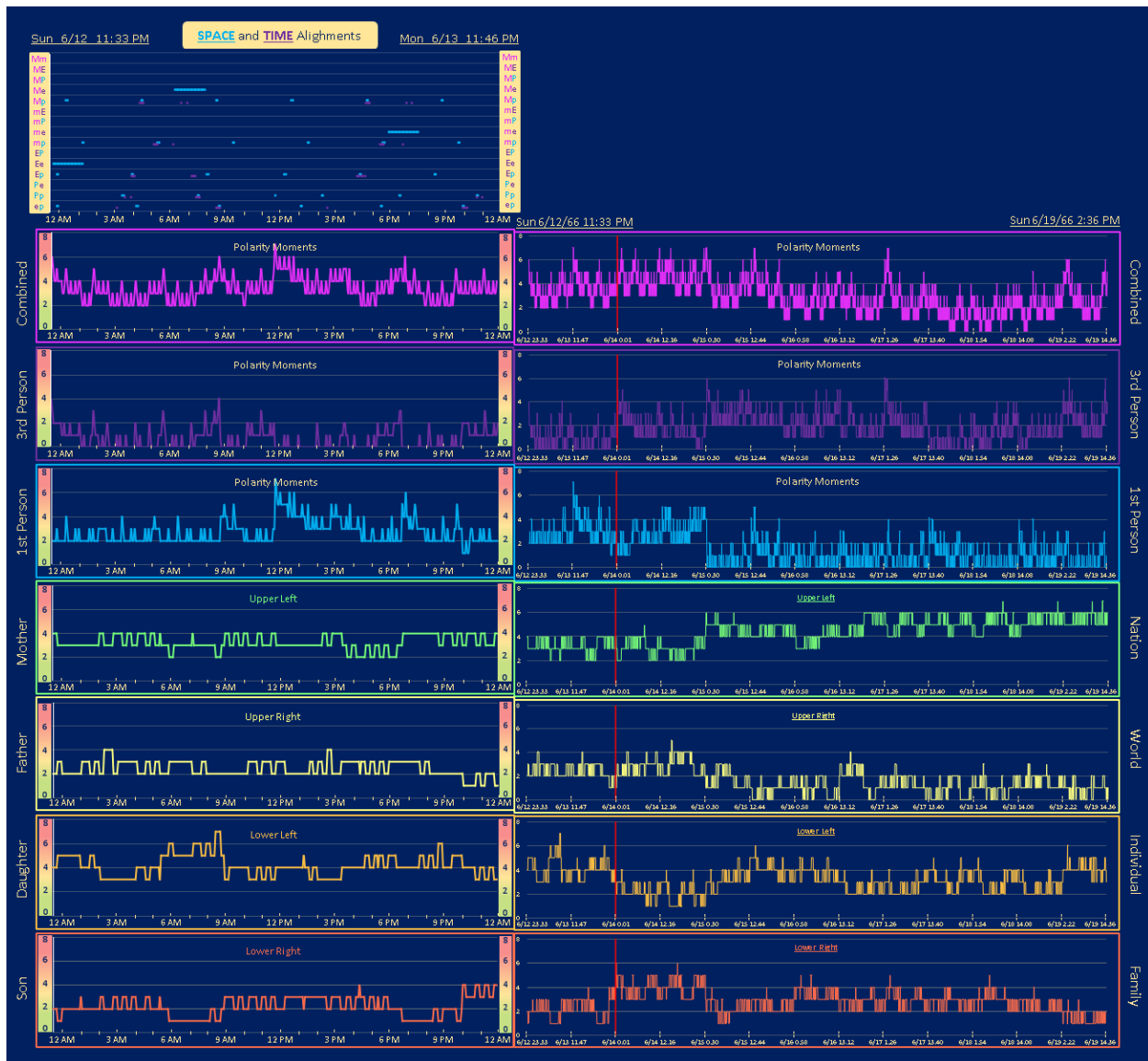


1966 Division Street Riot (Chicago)

The **Division Street riots** were episodes of [rioting](#) and [civil unrest](#), which started on June 12 and continued through June 14, 1966. A white police officer,^[13] Thomas Munyon, shot Cruz in the leg. A large crowd gathered, and bystanders became involved. Some gathered to try to help Cruz, others to demonstrate against police violence.^[13] More police were called, with canine units. A police officer let a police dog bite a Puerto Rican man on the leg. The crowd of over 4,000 Puerto Ricans attacked the police with rocks, bottles, and cans, and smashed windows on police cars. The crowd overturned some police cars, and set fire to others. More police and canine units were called in, but the rioting continued for three days.

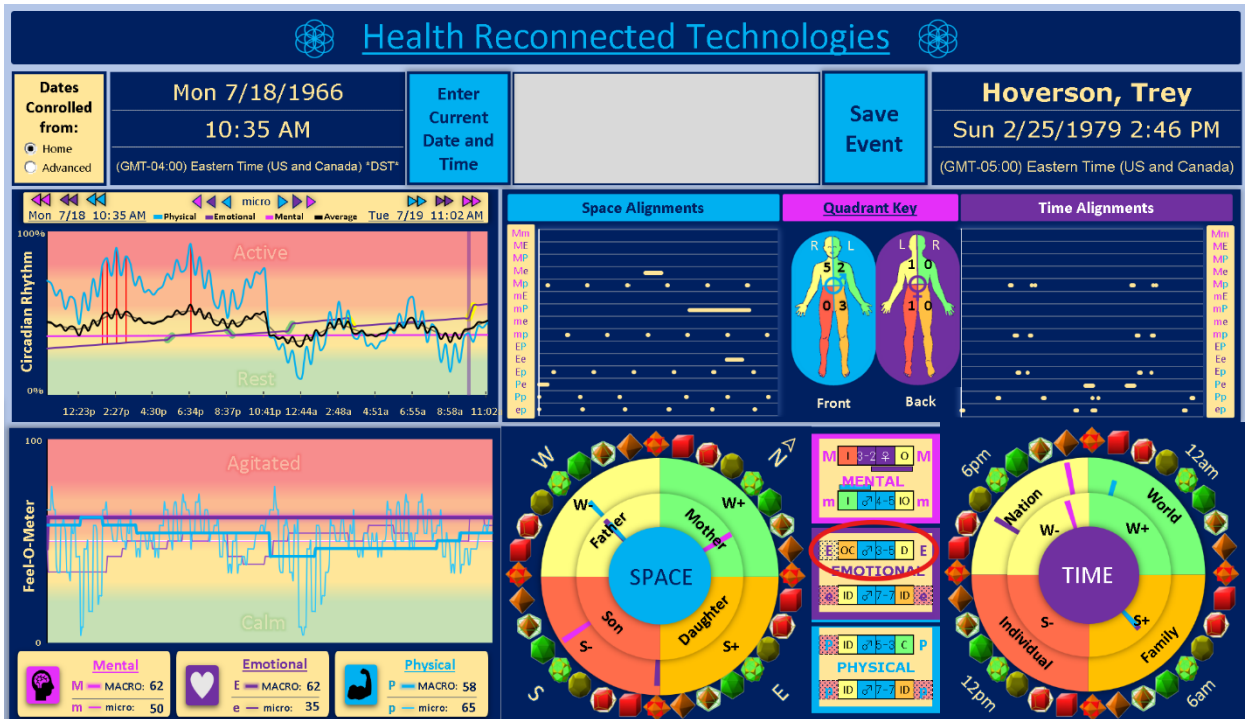


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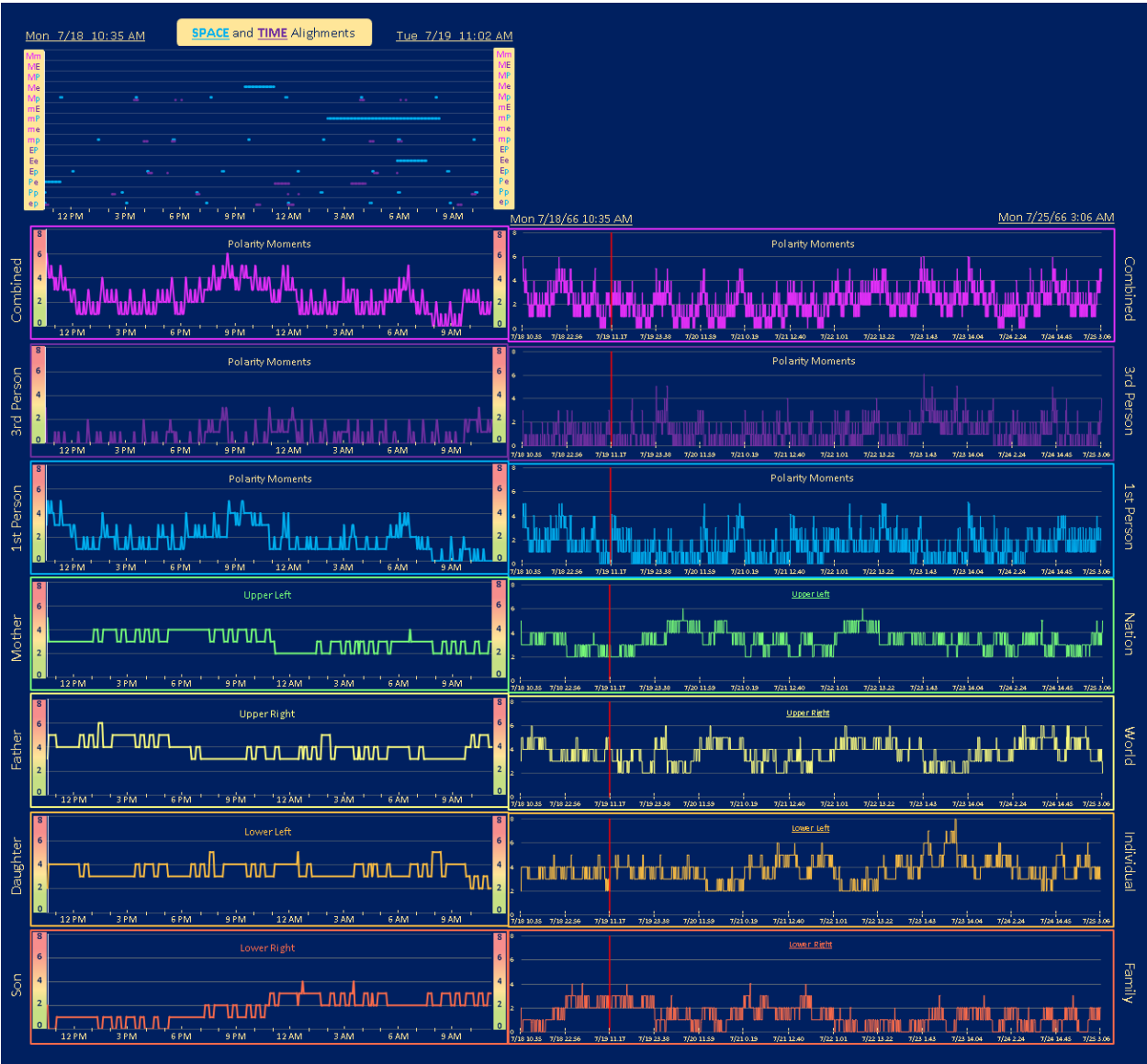
1966 Hough Riots (Cleveland)

The **Hough riots** were [riots](#) in the predominantly [African-American](#) community of [Hough](#) (pronounced "Huff") in [Cleveland](#), [Ohio](#), United States which took place from July 18 to 23, 1966. During the riots, four African Americans were killed and 50 people were injured. There were 275 arrests and numerous incidents of [arson](#) and [fire bombings](#). City officials at first blamed [black nationalist](#) and [communist](#) organizations for the riots, but historians generally dismiss these claims today, arguing that the cause of the Hough Riots were primarily poverty and racism.



1966 Hough Riots (Cleveland)

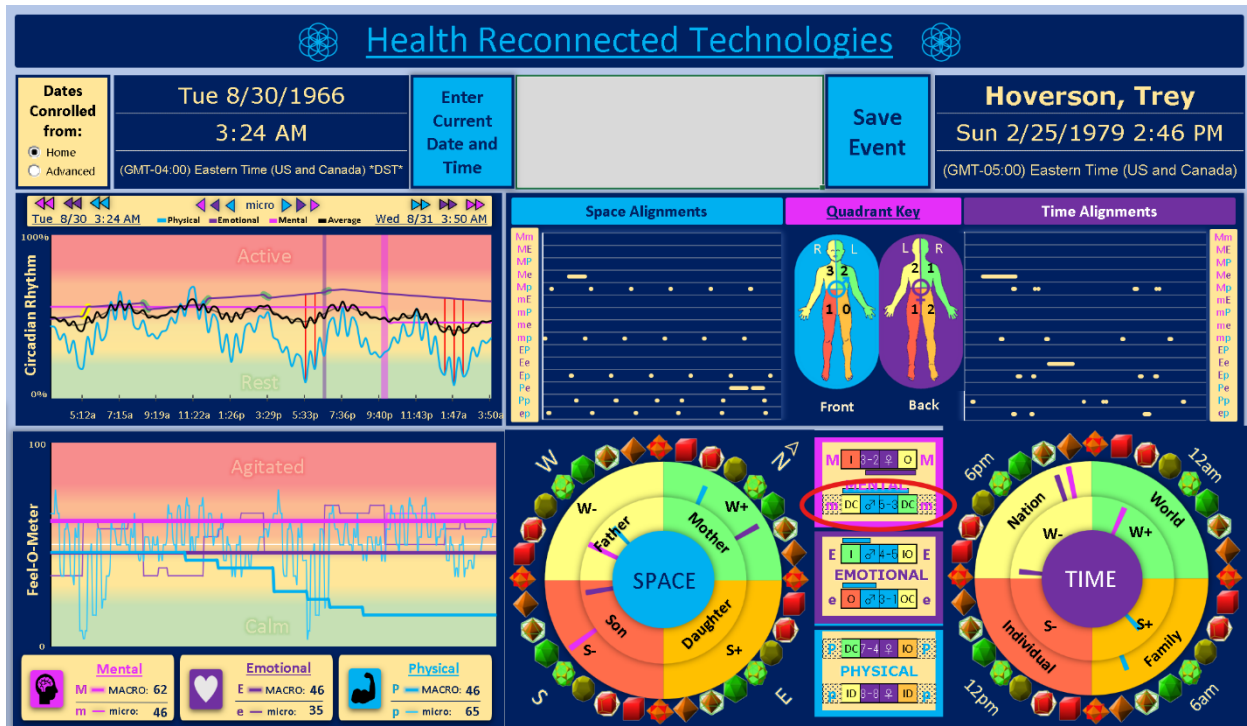
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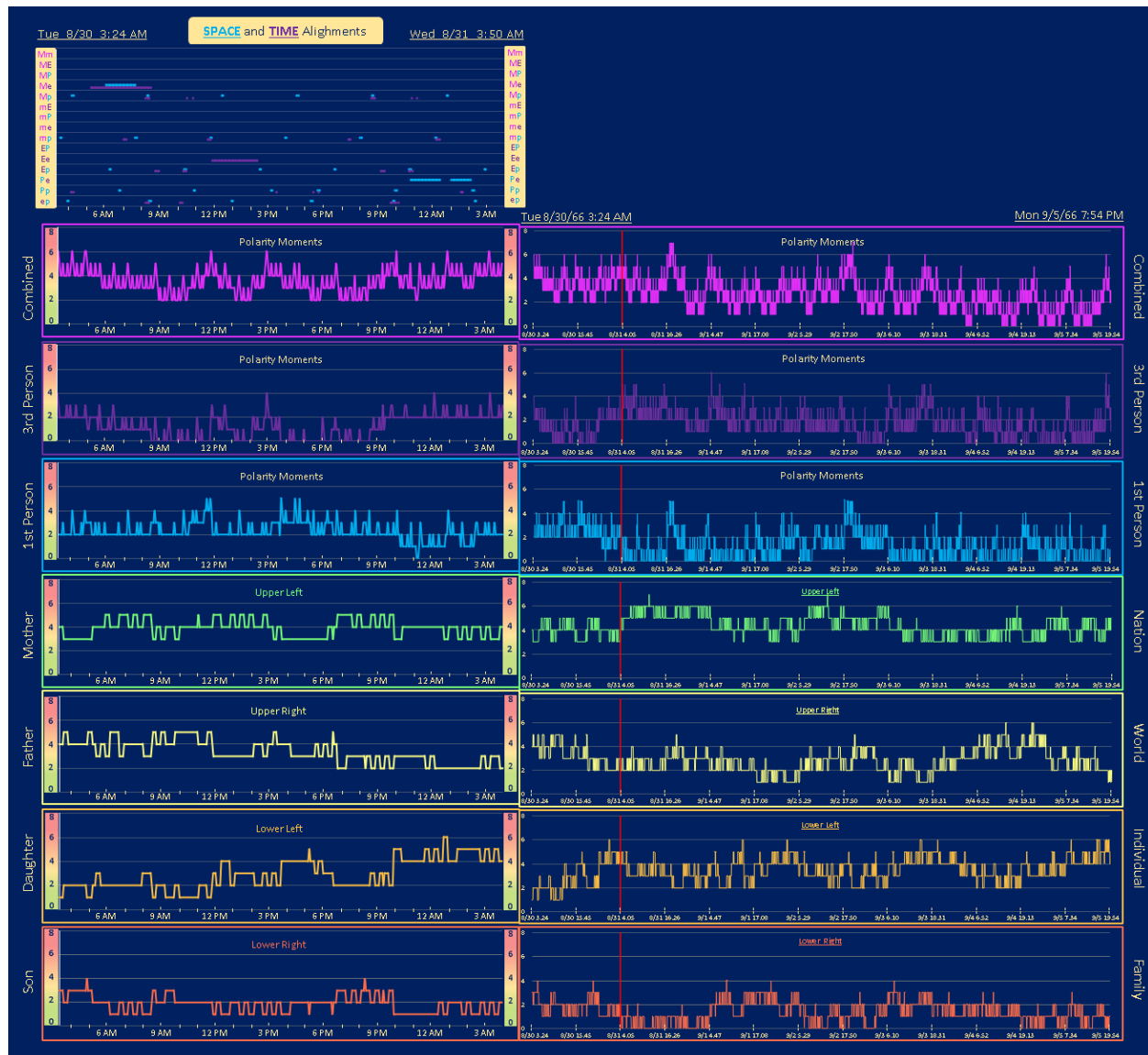
1966 Benton Harbor Riot (Michigan)

Benton Harbor is a city in [Berrien County](#) in the [U.S. state](#) of [Michigan](#). It is 46 miles southwest of [Kalamazoo](#) and 71 miles southwest of [Grand Rapids](#). Benton Harbor and the [city of St. Joseph](#) are separated by the [St. Joseph River](#) and are known locally as the "[Twin Cities](#)".^[6] [Fair plain](#) and [Benton Heights](#) are [unincorporated areas](#) adjacent to Benton Harbor.

On August 30, 1966, a riot began after a meeting discussing recreational facilities and police relations with respect to black residents.^[14] During the riot, a black 18-year-old named Cecil Hunt was killed in a [drive-by shooting](#); suspects were arrested but the assault charge was later dismissed.^{[14][15]} Governor [George W. Romney](#) dispatched troops from the [Michigan National Guard](#), who stood down on September 5 when the riot dissipated.



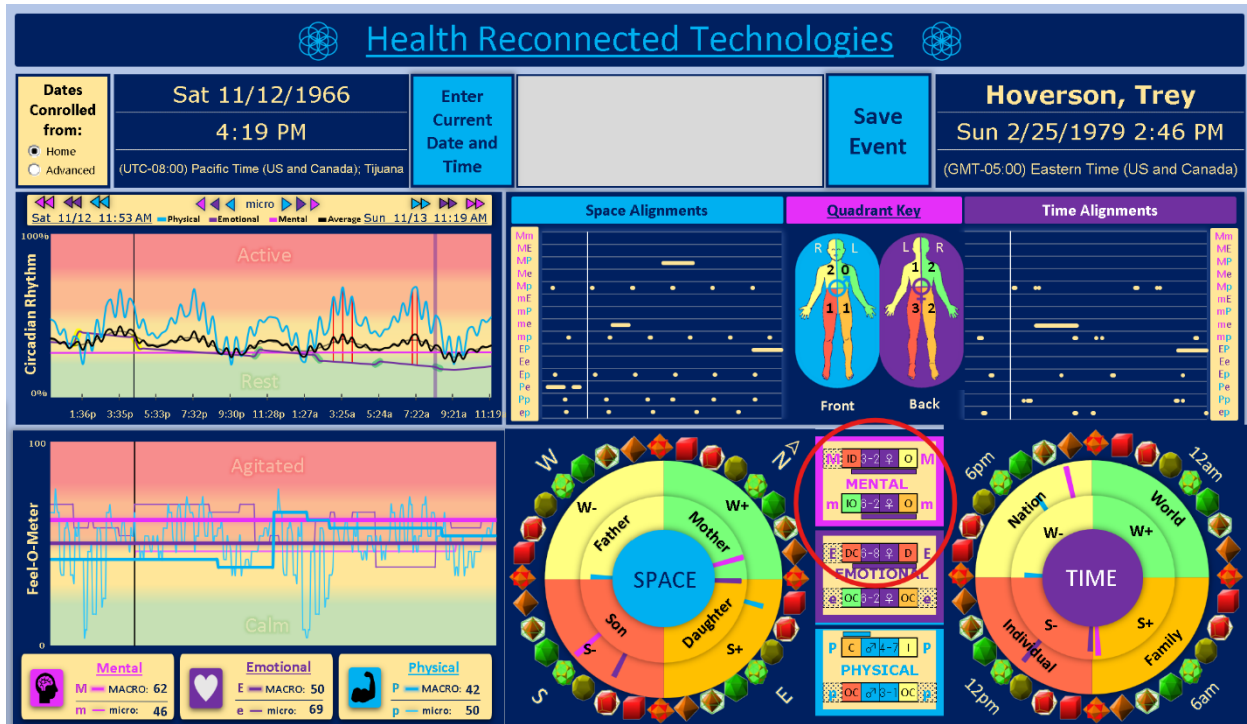
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1966 Sunset Strip Curfew Riot (Los Angeles)

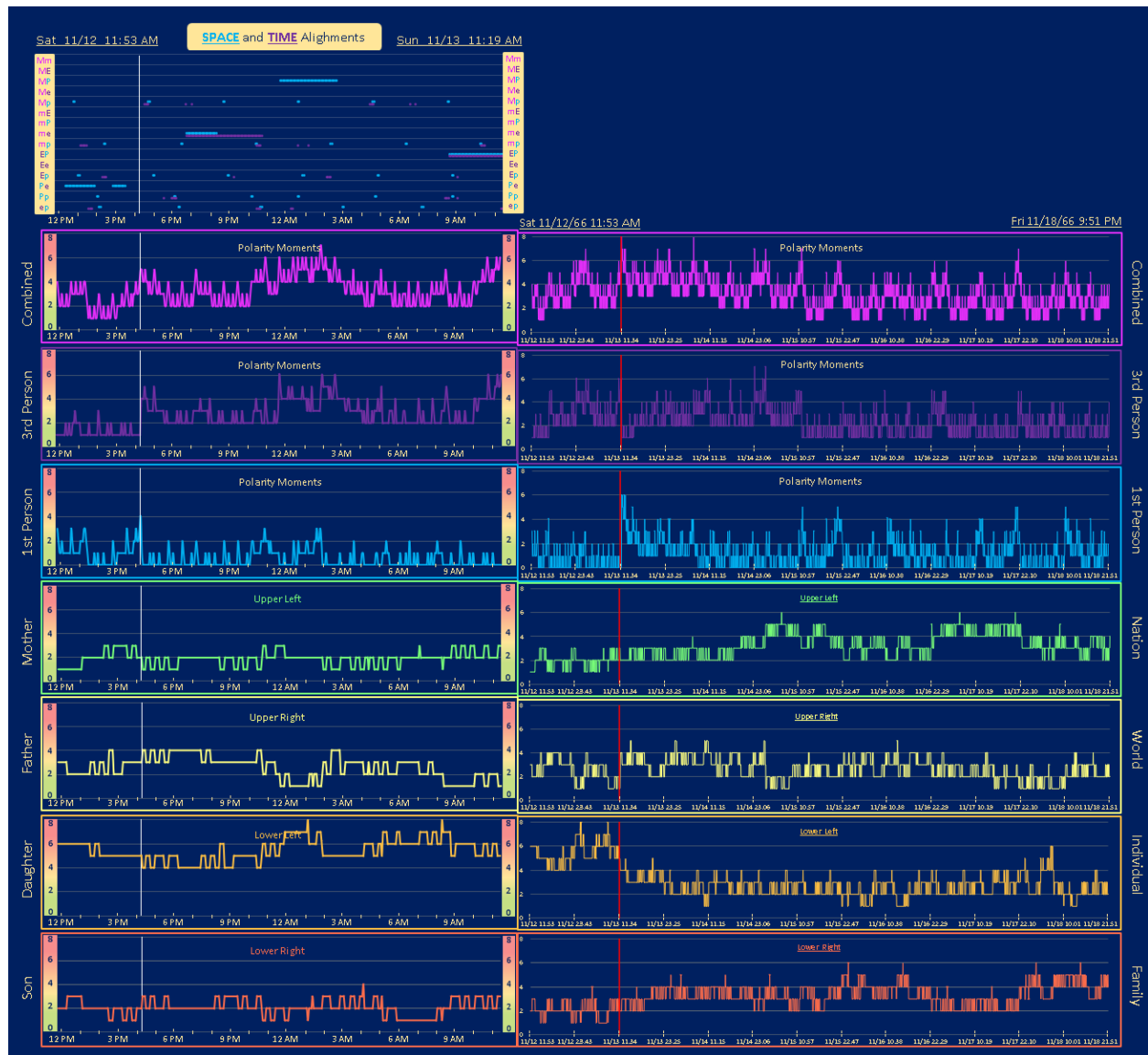
The **Sunset Strip curfew riots**, also known as the "[hippie](#) riots", were a series of early [counterculture](#)-era clashes that took place between police and young people on the [Sunset Strip](#) in [West Hollywood](#), [California](#), [United States](#) in 1966.

On November 12, 1966, fliers were distributed along the Strip inviting people to demonstrate later that day.^[2] Hours before the protest one of L.A.'s rock 'n' roll radio stations announced there would be a rally at [Pandora's Box](#), a club facing forced closure and demolition at the corner of Sunset Boulevard and Crescent Heights, and cautioned people to tread carefully.^[6] That evening, as many as 1,000 youthful demonstrators, including such celebrities as [Jack Nicholson](#) and [Peter Fonda](#), erupted in protest against the perceived repressive enforcement of these recently invoked curfew laws. The unrest continued the next night and off and on throughout November and December.



1966 Sunset Strip Curfew Riot (Los Angeles)

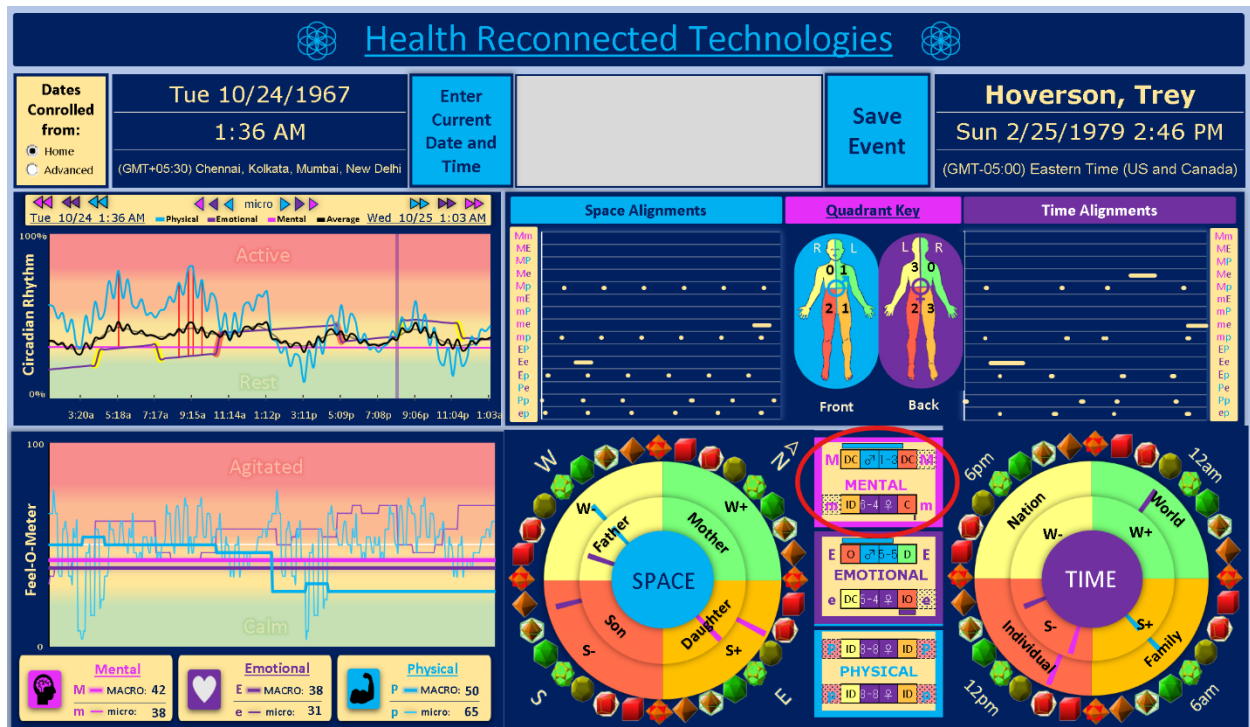
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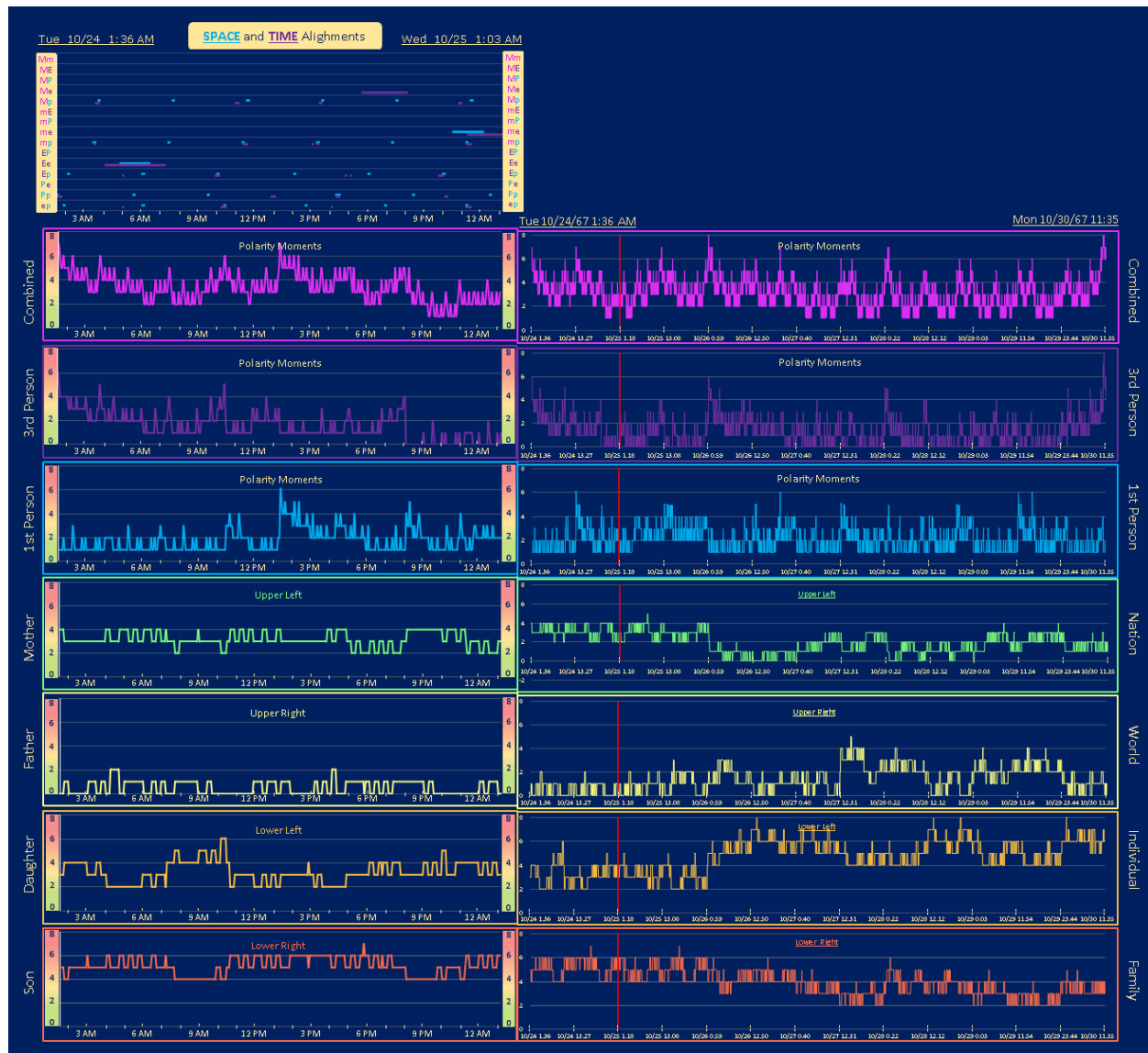
1967 Bhagalpur Riot (India)

The cause of the riot was radicalisation of Hindus masses for Ram Janmabhumi movement by the VHP. It was the same year that the VHP was able to lay the foundation stone for Ram Temple on a land next to Babri Mosque. The atmosphere was filled with communal hatred and distrust because of the movement.

On October 24, the Ramlila processions going to Ayodhya were planned to proceed through the Gaushala area. One of the processions went through a Muslim majority area where they started hurling communal provocative slogans as well as crude bombs injuring some of the participants. This is considered as the trigger point of both the rumors and the violence that followed.

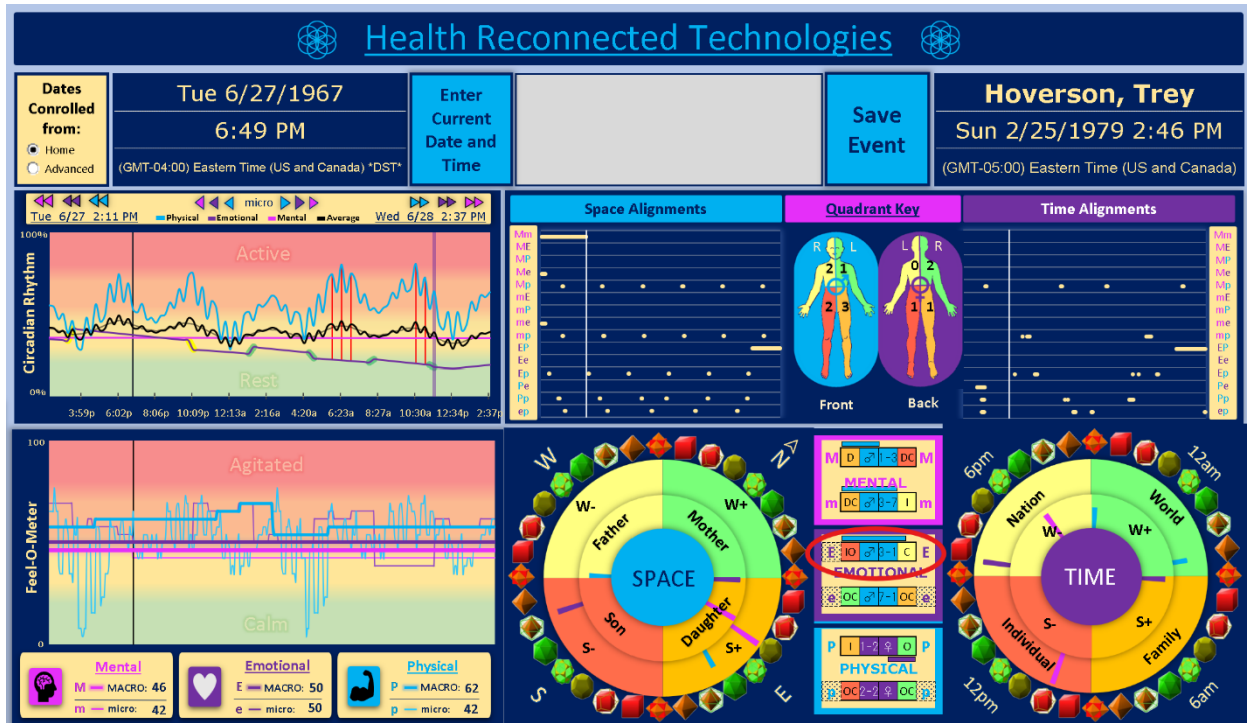


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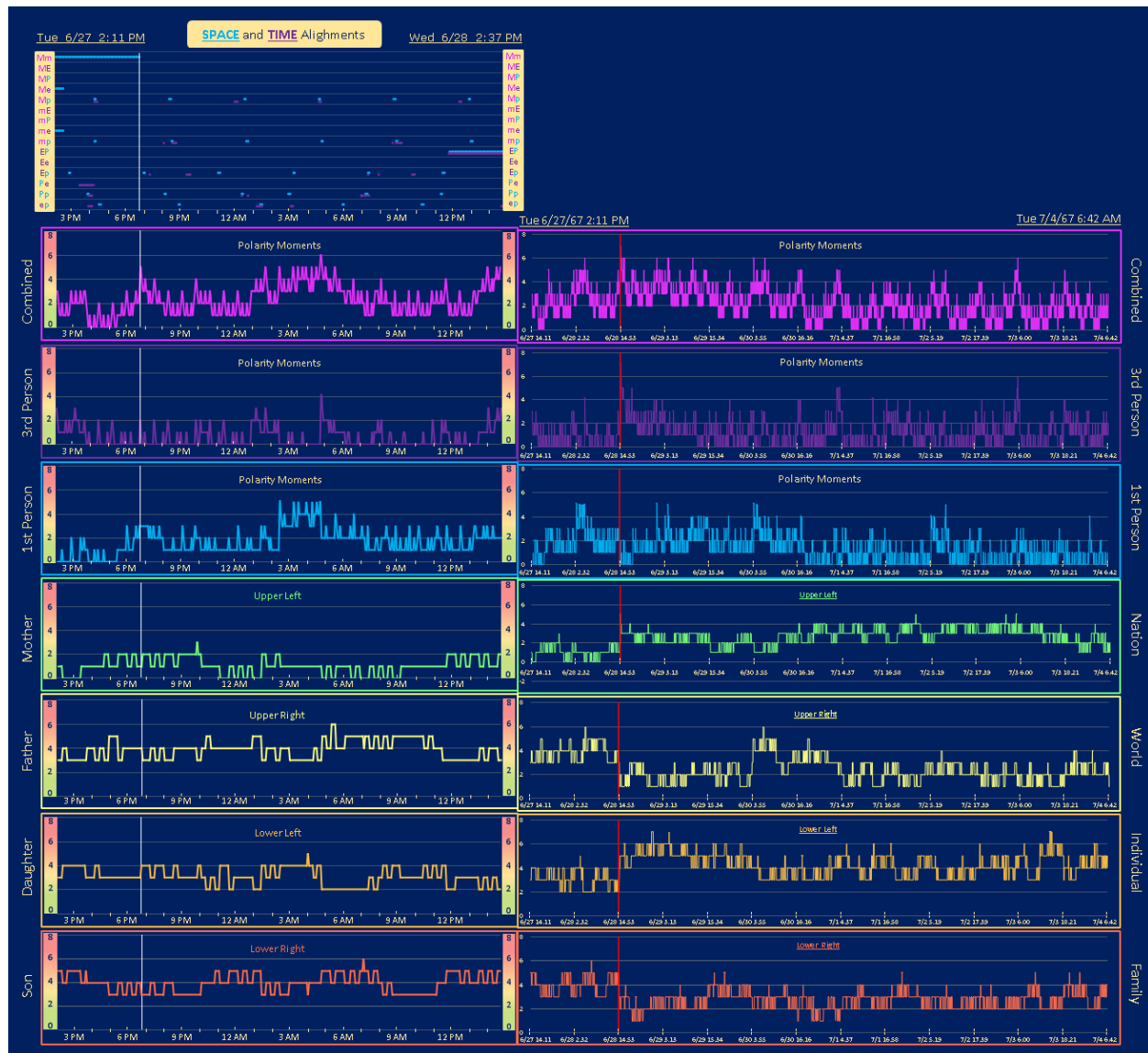
Buffalo Riot of 1967 (New York)

The **1967 Buffalo riot** was one of 159 [race riots](#) that swept cities in the United States during the "[Long Hot Summer of 1967](#)". This riot occurred on the East Side of [Buffalo, New York](#) from June 26 to July 1, 1967. On the afternoon of June 27, 1967, small groups of [African American](#) teenagers cruised the neighborhood of William Street and Jefferson Avenue breaking car and store windows. By night, nearly 200 riot-protected police were summoned and a violent encounter ensued.



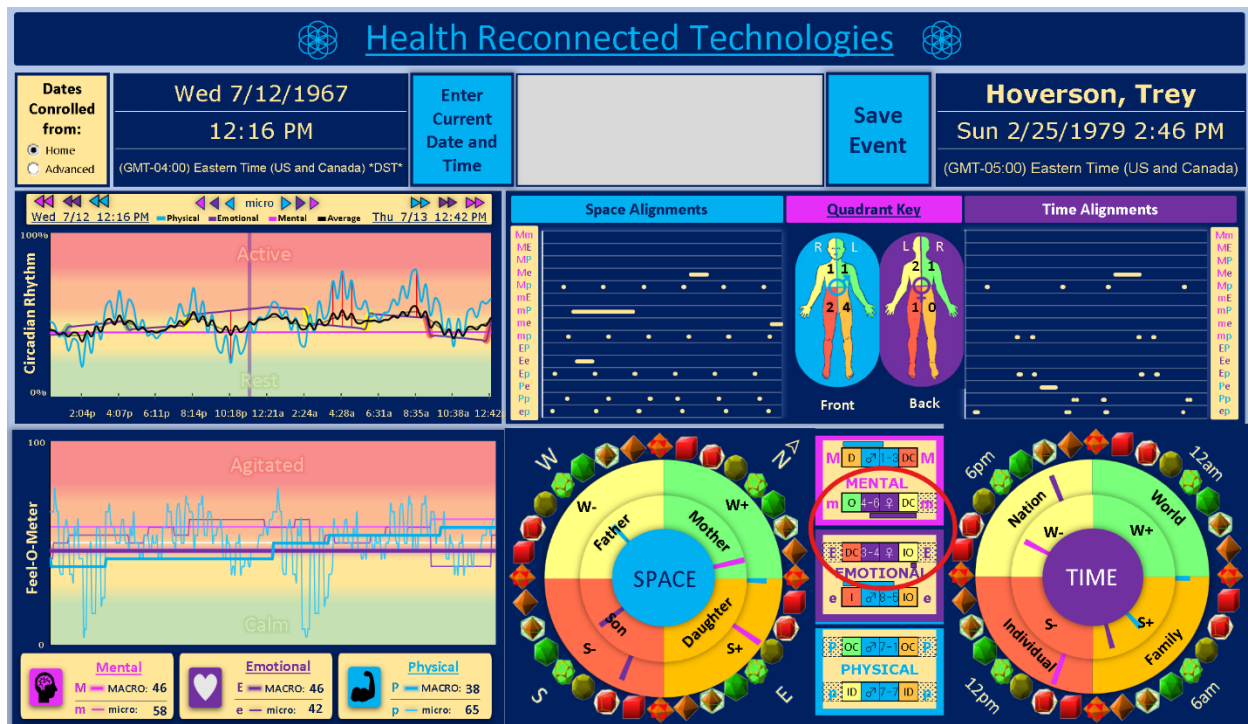
Buffalo Riot of 1967 (New York)

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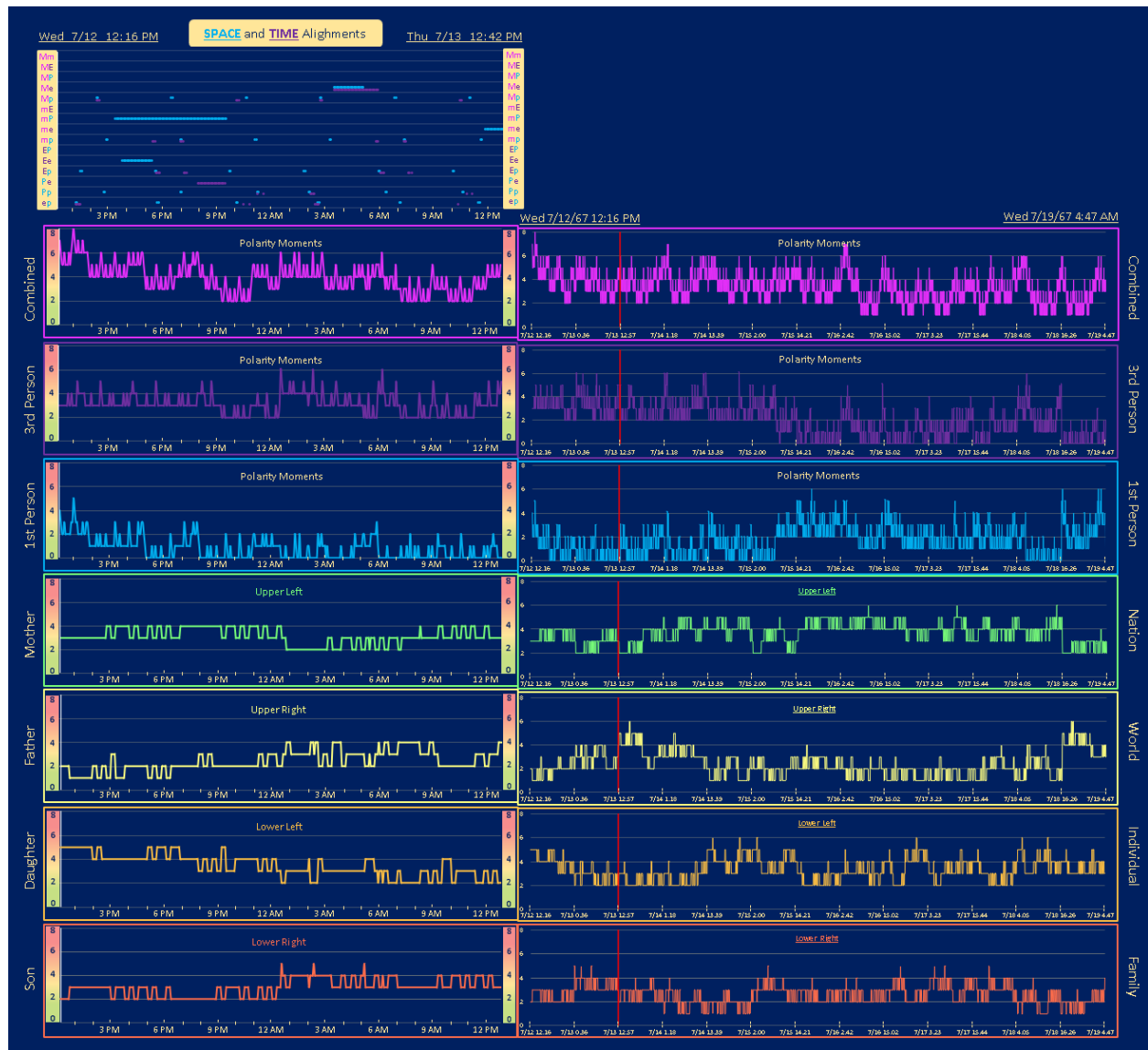
1967 Newark Riot (New Jersey)

The **1967 Newark riots** were an episode of violent, armed conflict in the streets of [Newark, New Jersey](#). Taking place over a four-day period (between July 12 and July 17, 1967), the Newark riots resulted in at least 26 deaths and hundreds more serious injuries. Serious property damage, including shattered storefronts and fires caused by arson, left many of the city's buildings damaged or destroyed. At the height of the conflict, the [National Guard](#) was called upon to occupy the city with tanks and other military equipment, leading to iconic media depictions that were considered particularly shocking when shared in the national press.



1967 Newark Riot (New Jersey)

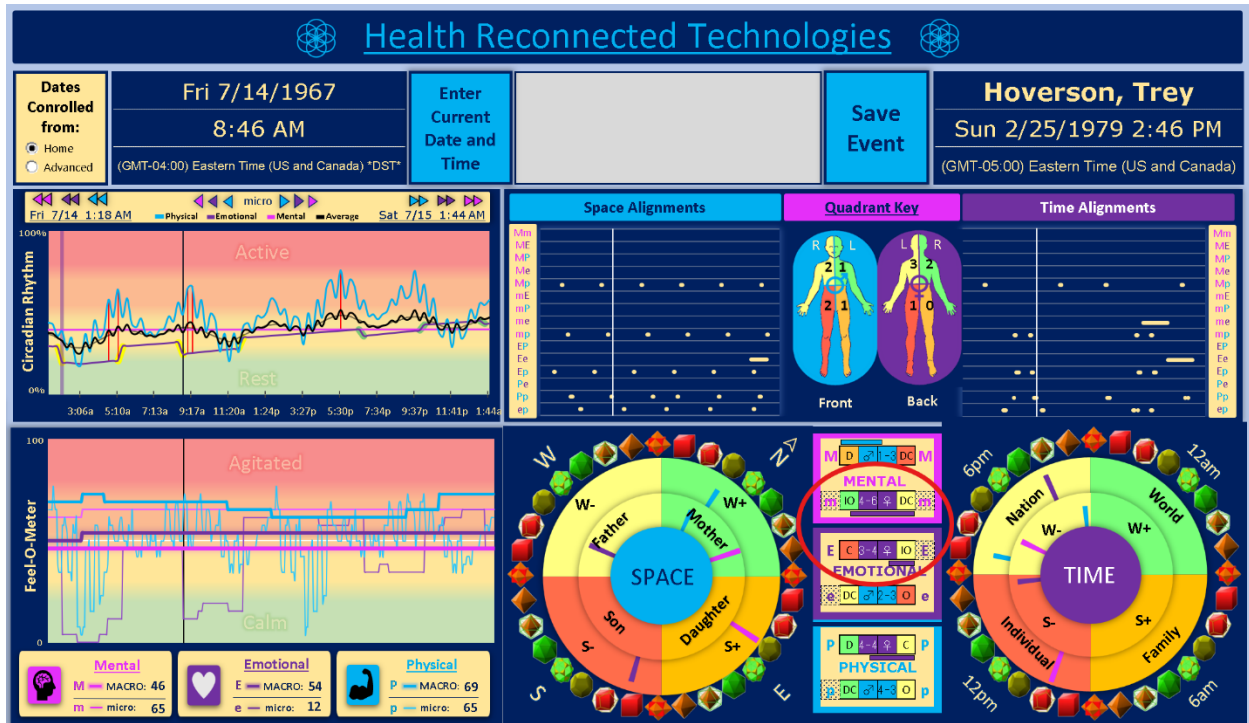
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1967 Plainfield Riot (New Jersey)

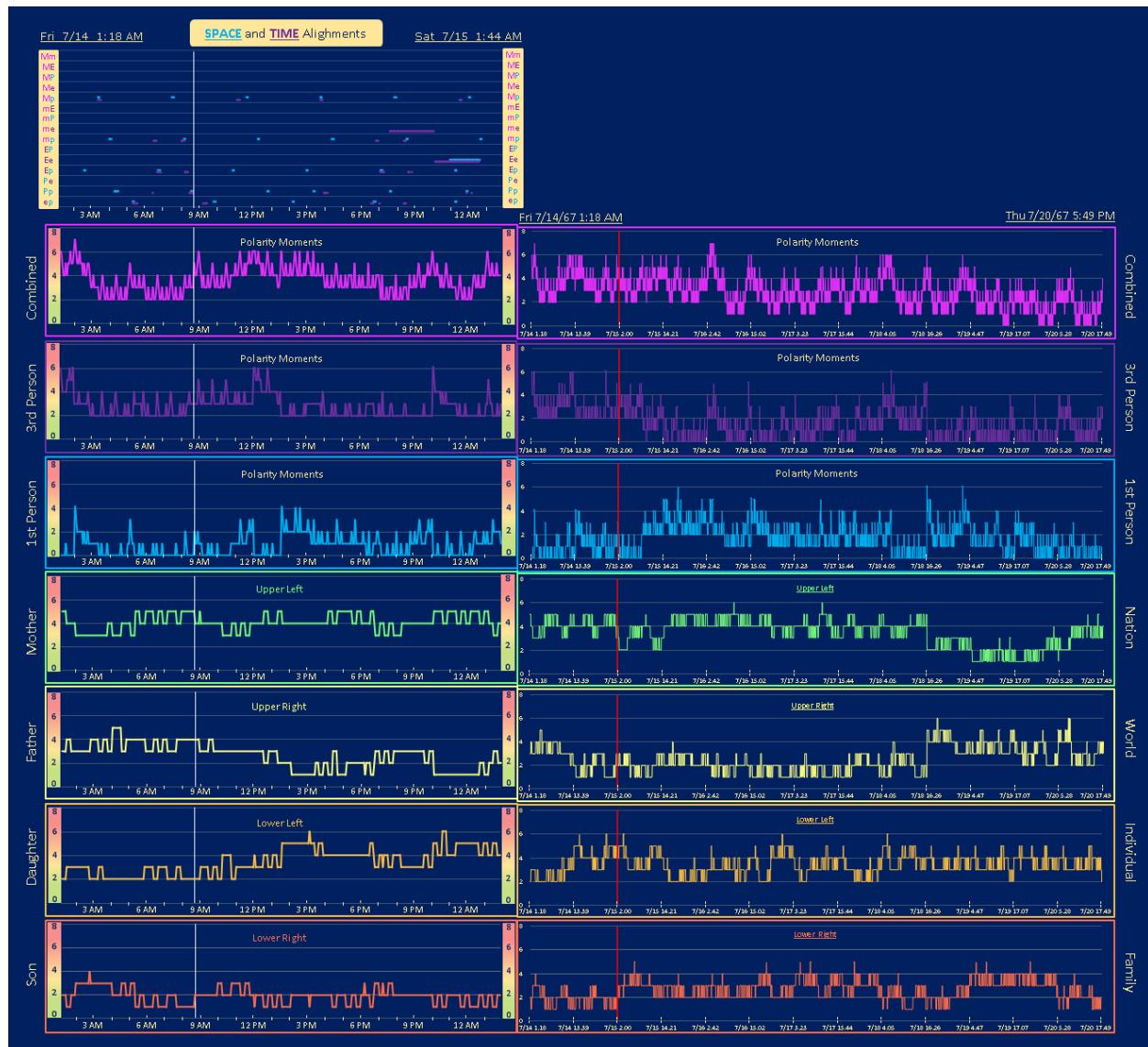
The **Plainfield riots** was one of 159 [race riots](#) that swept cities in the United States during the "[Long Hot Summer of 1967](#)". This riot was a series of racially charged violent disturbances that occurred in [Plainfield, New Jersey](#), which mirrored the [1967 Newark riots](#) in nearby [Newark](#).

The riot started on July 14 and continued till the 16th. Many long time residents of Plainfield claimed that "[outside agitators](#)" who did not live in Plainfield came into the city to provoke violence and to "rile up" the community. Some were white men, and some were black men and the hatred they fanned was infectious. Rioting and looting increased and [Molotov cocktails](#) were thrown at fire trucks responding to calls. Police from surrounding jurisdictions were called in and the crowds finally dispersed when heavy rain started to fall early Sunday morning.



1967 Plainfield Riot (New Jersey)

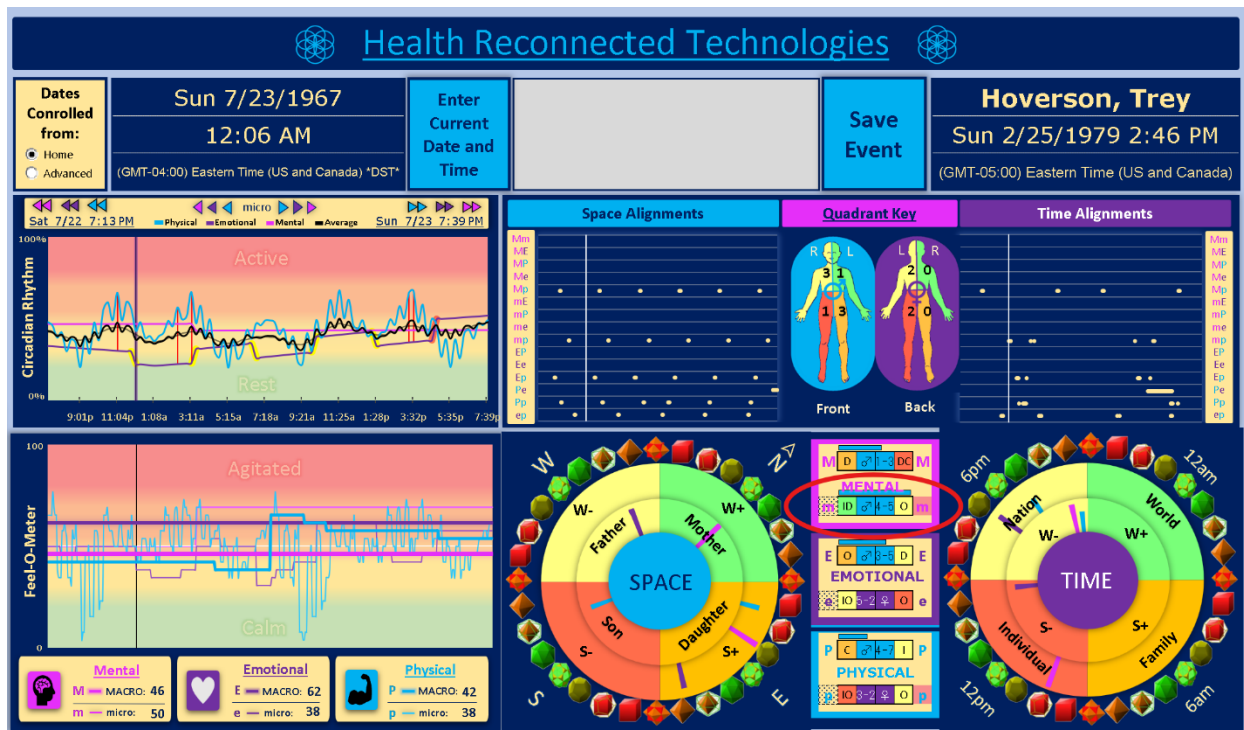
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1967 12th Street Riot (Detroit)

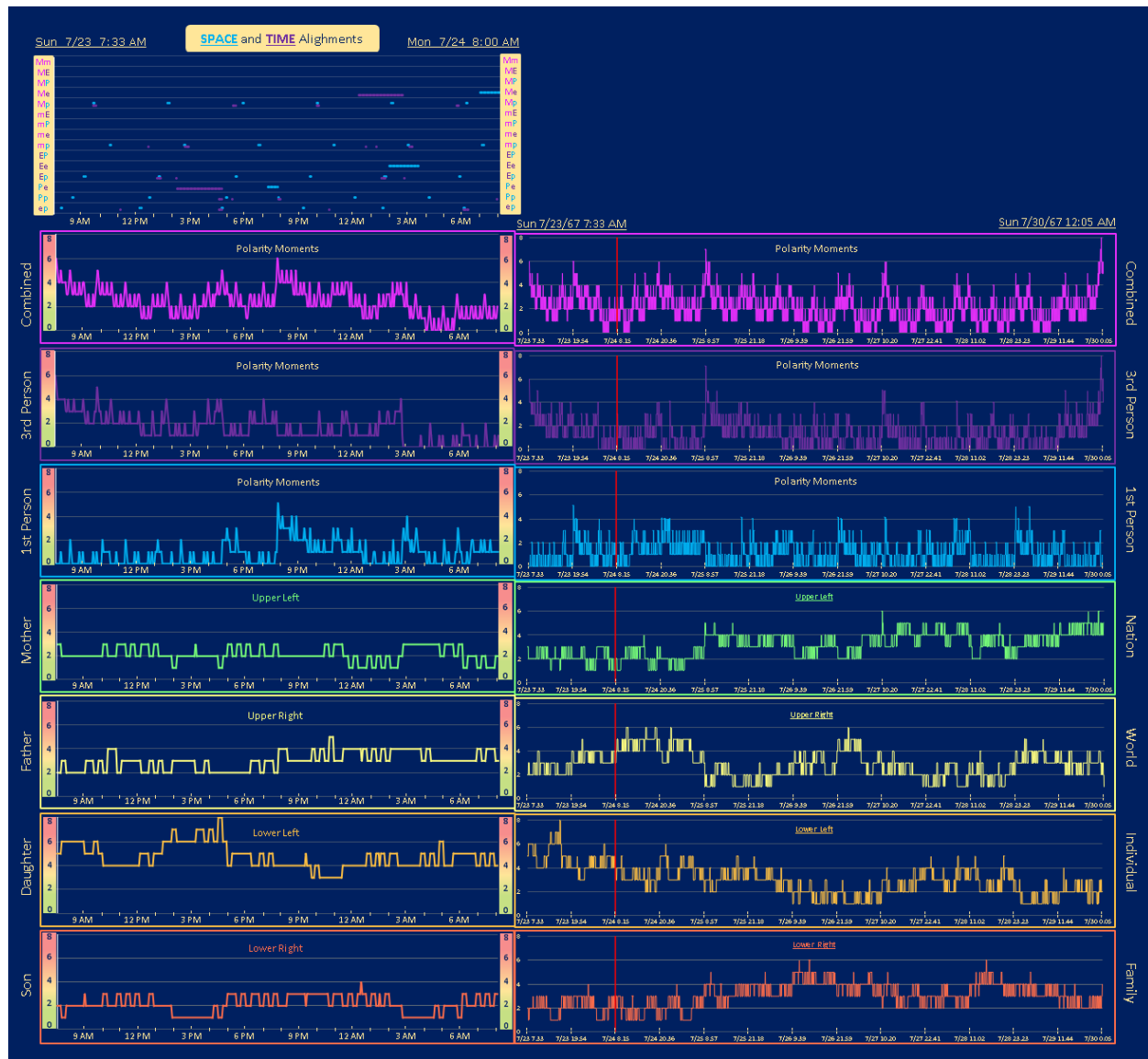
The **1967 Detroit riot**, also known as the **12th Street Riot**, and the Detroit Uprising, was the bloodiest of the urban riots in the United States during the "[long, hot summer of 1967](#)".^[3] Composed mainly of confrontations between black residents and the [Detroit Police Department](#), it began in the early morning hours of Sunday July 23, 1967, in [Detroit, Michigan](#).

The crimes reported to police included [looting](#), [arson](#), and [sniping](#), and took place in many different areas of Detroit: on the west side of [Woodward Avenue](#), extending from the 12th Street neighborhood to Grand River Avenue and as far south as [Michigan Avenue](#) and Trumbull, near [Tiger Stadium](#). East of Woodward, the area around East [Grand Boulevard](#), which goes east/west then north–south to [Belle Isle](#), was involved. However, the entire city was affected between Sunday, July 23, and Thursday, July 27.



1967 12th Street Riot (Detroit)

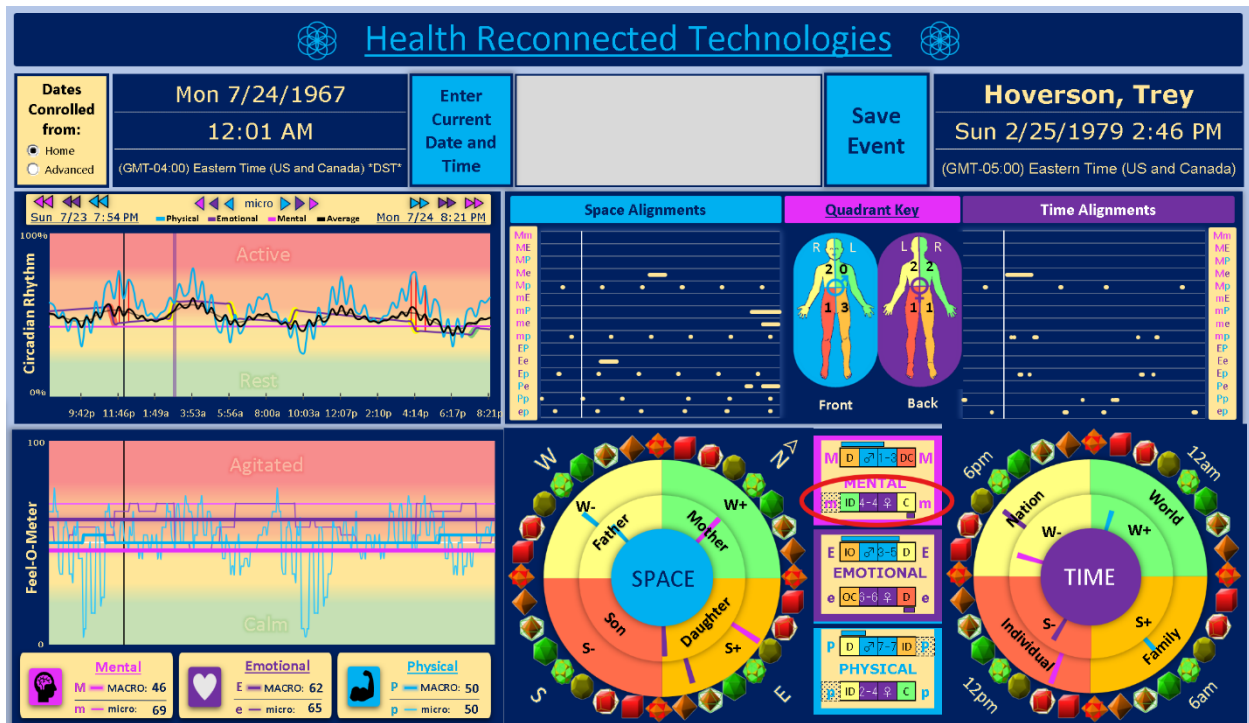
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1967 Cambridge Riot (Maryland)

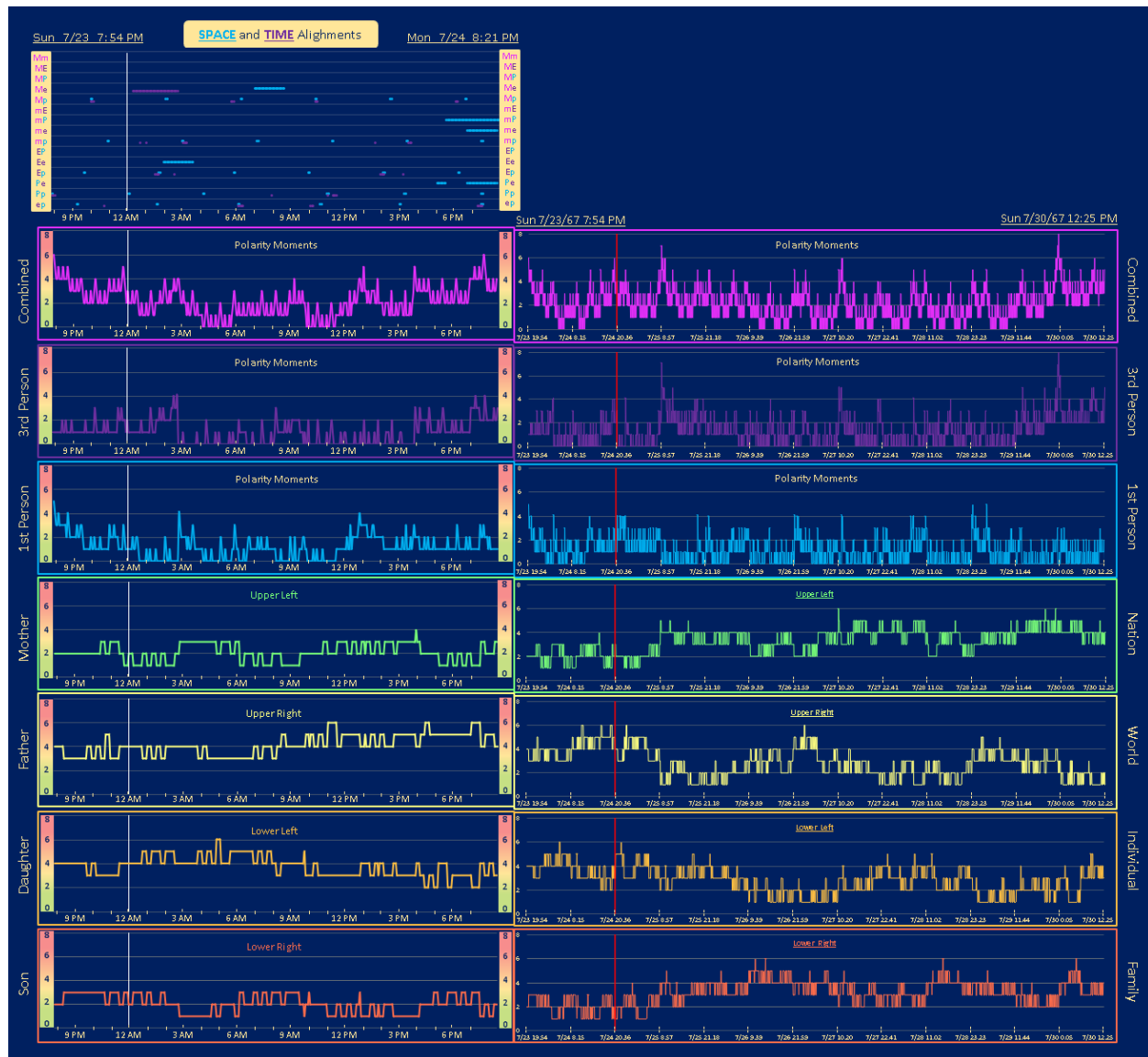
The **Cambridge riot of 1967** was one of 159 [race riots](#) that swept cities in the United States during the "[Long Hot Summer of 1967](#)". This riot occurred on July 24, 1967 in [Cambridge, Maryland](#), a county seat on the [Eastern Shore](#). For years racial tension had been high in Cambridge, where black people had been limited to second-class status.

The Cambridge riot of 1967 was an expression of frustration and anger by black people living in Cambridge, who had been oppressed by state racial laws and custom. This had been a rural area of plantations dependent on the labor of enslaved African Americans. In the mid-20th century, many black people worked in low-level jobs in the growing poultry industry in the rural area, but still suffered low wages and unemployment.



1967 Cambridge Riot (Maryland)

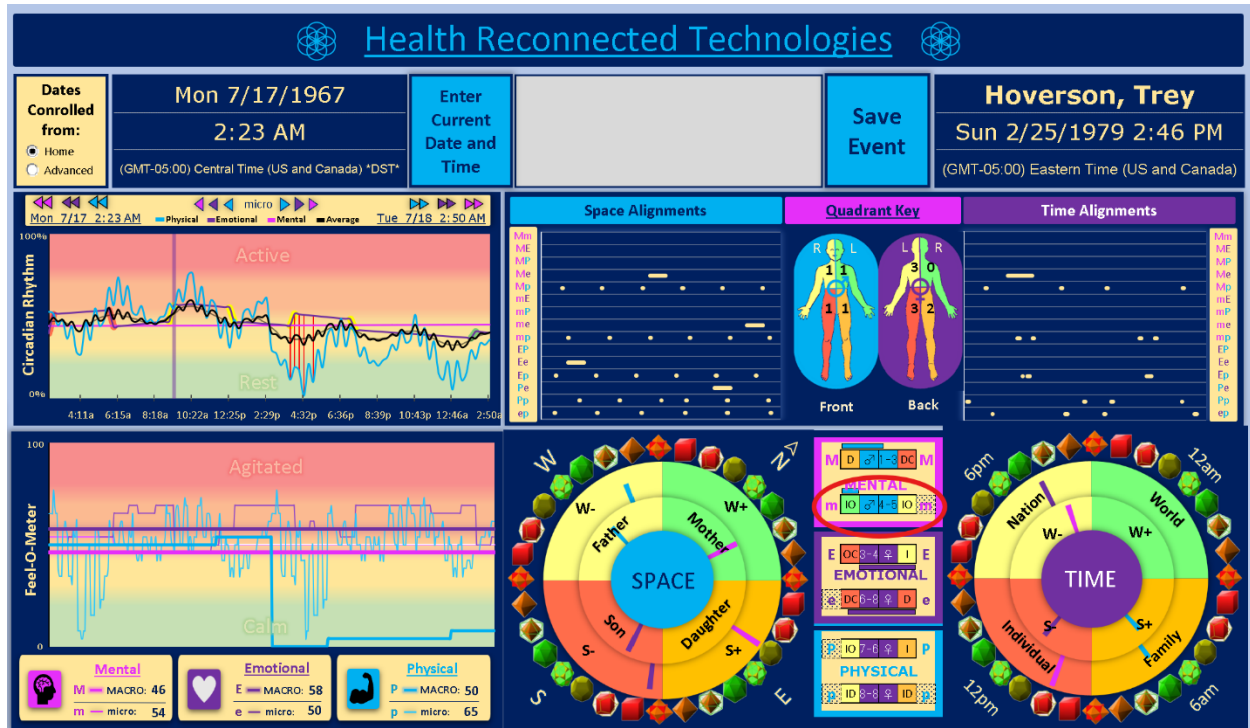
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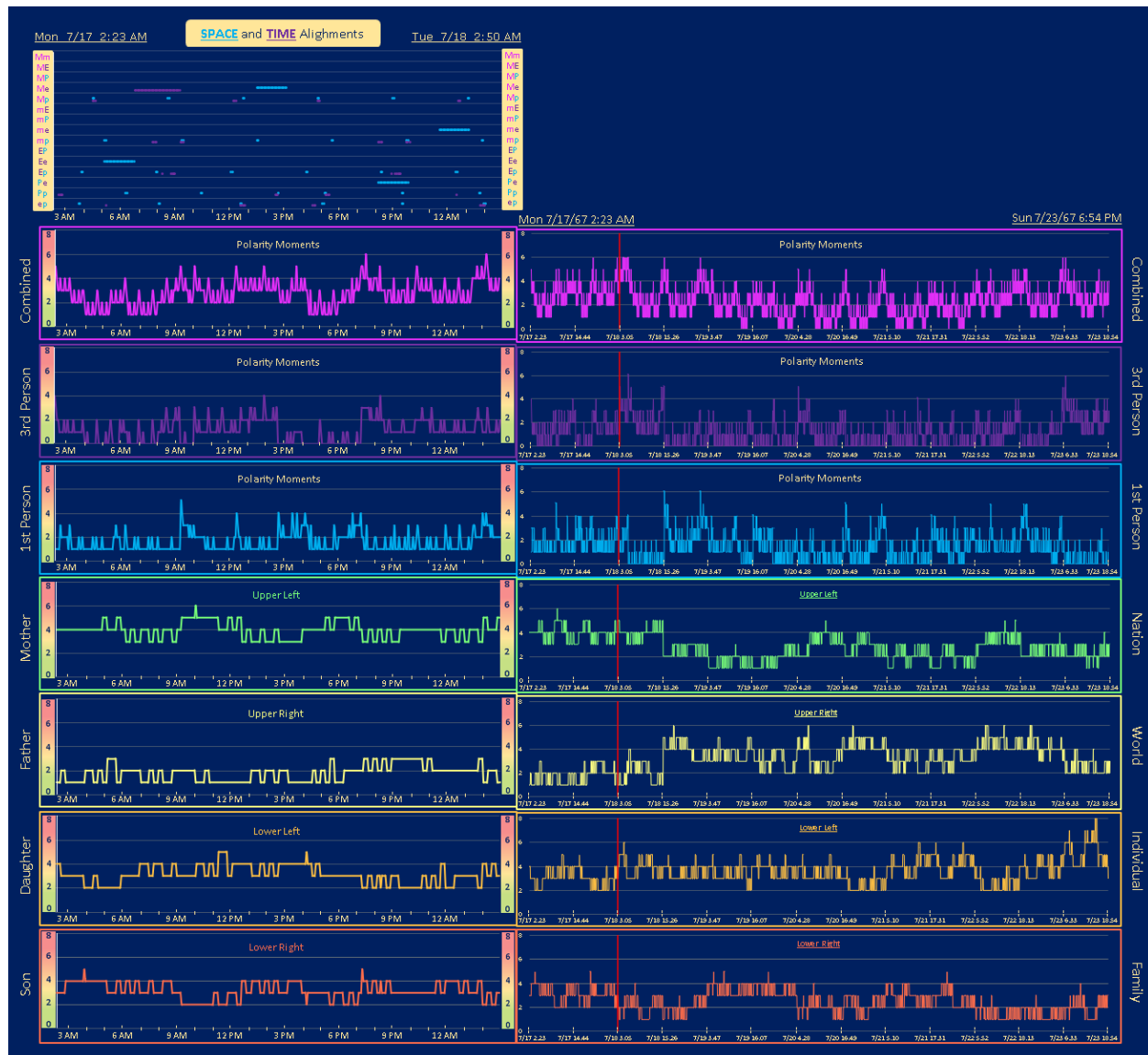
1967 Cairo Riot (Illinois)

The Cairo riot of 1967 was one of 159 [race riots](#) that swept cities in the United States during the "[Long Hot Summer of 1967](#)". This riot began on July 17, 1967, and persisted through three days of riots and [protests](#).

Tensions had been building in Cairo for years prior to the incident. Black residents (roughly half the population of Cairo) were locked out of all jobs except menial labor. Similarly, Black residents were restricted from purchasing or renting homes, and could only live in the two blocks by one block area of the Pyramid Courts housing project. Black residents were ignored by the all-white city council and could not get onto the ballot themselves, depriving them of any legitimate means of addressing grievances.



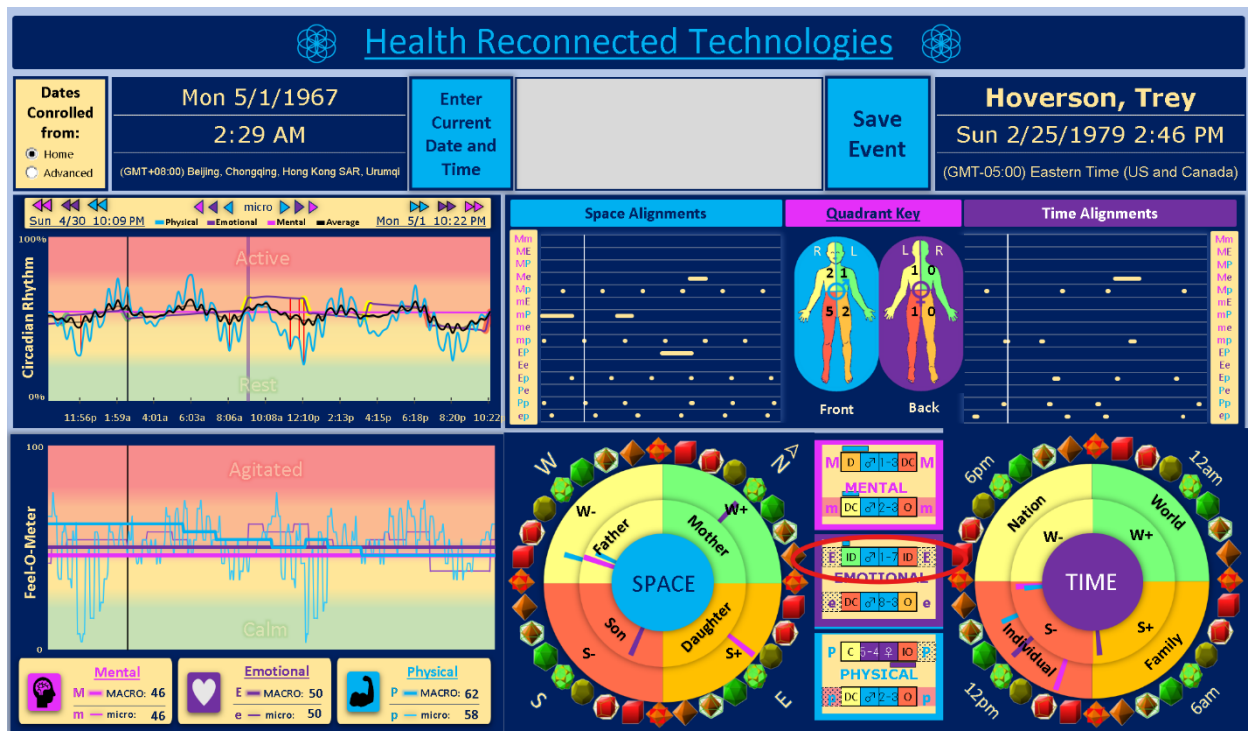
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1967 Hong Kong Riot

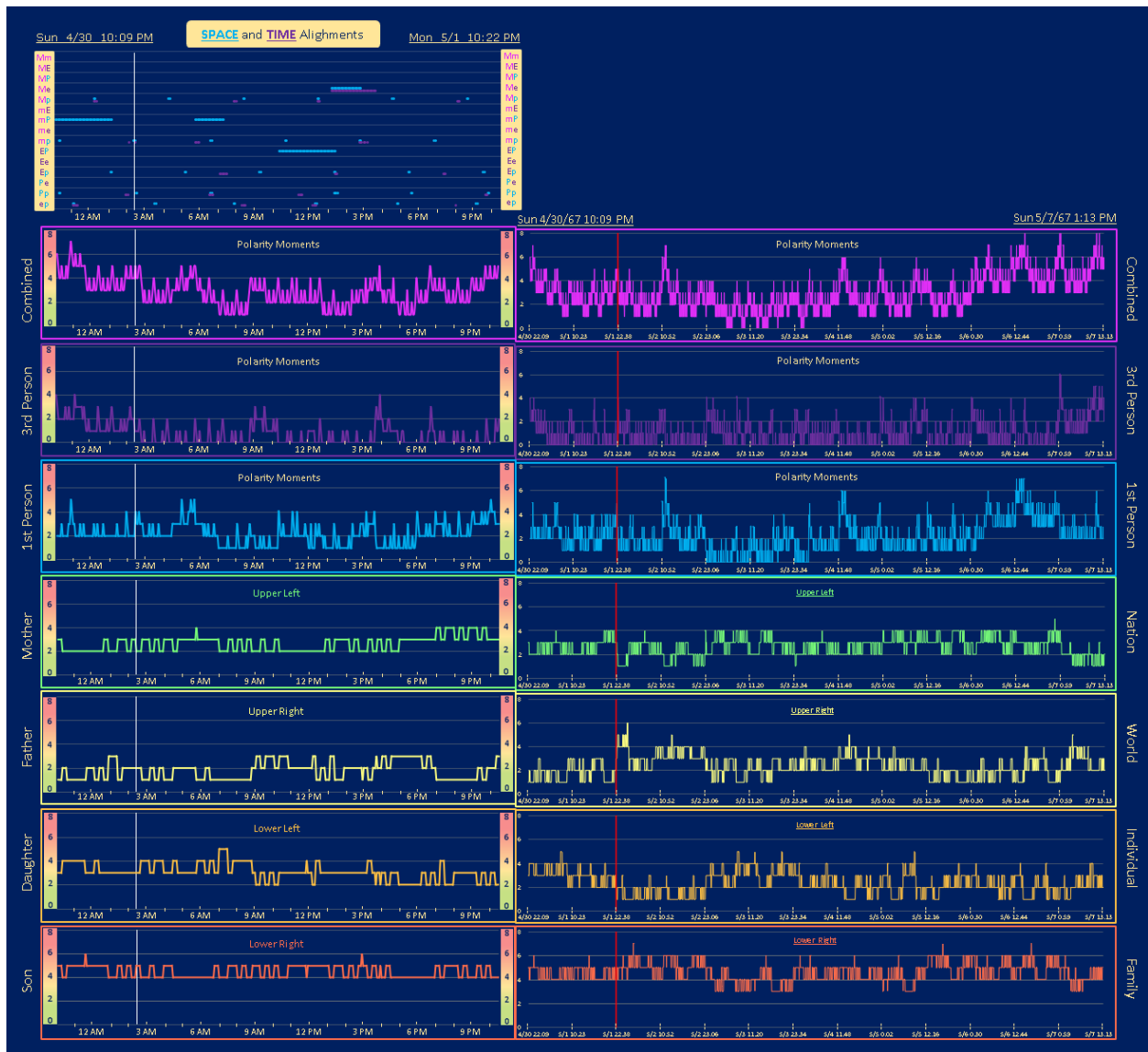
The **1967 Hong Kong riots** were large-scale anti-government riots that occurred in [Hong Kong](#) during [British colonial rule](#). Beginning as a minor labor dispute, the demonstrations eventually escalated into protests against the colonial government.

On 1 May ([International Workers' Day](#)), three labor strikes began in Hong Kong,^[4] including one at the Hong Kong Artificial Flower Works, a factory producing artificial flowers in [San Po Kong](#).^[5] Of the 679 workers in the factory, only 174 were unionized and willing to strike.^[6] [Picketing](#) workers clashed with management, and [riot police](#) were called in on 6 May. In violent clashes between the police and the picketing workers, 21 workers were arrested.



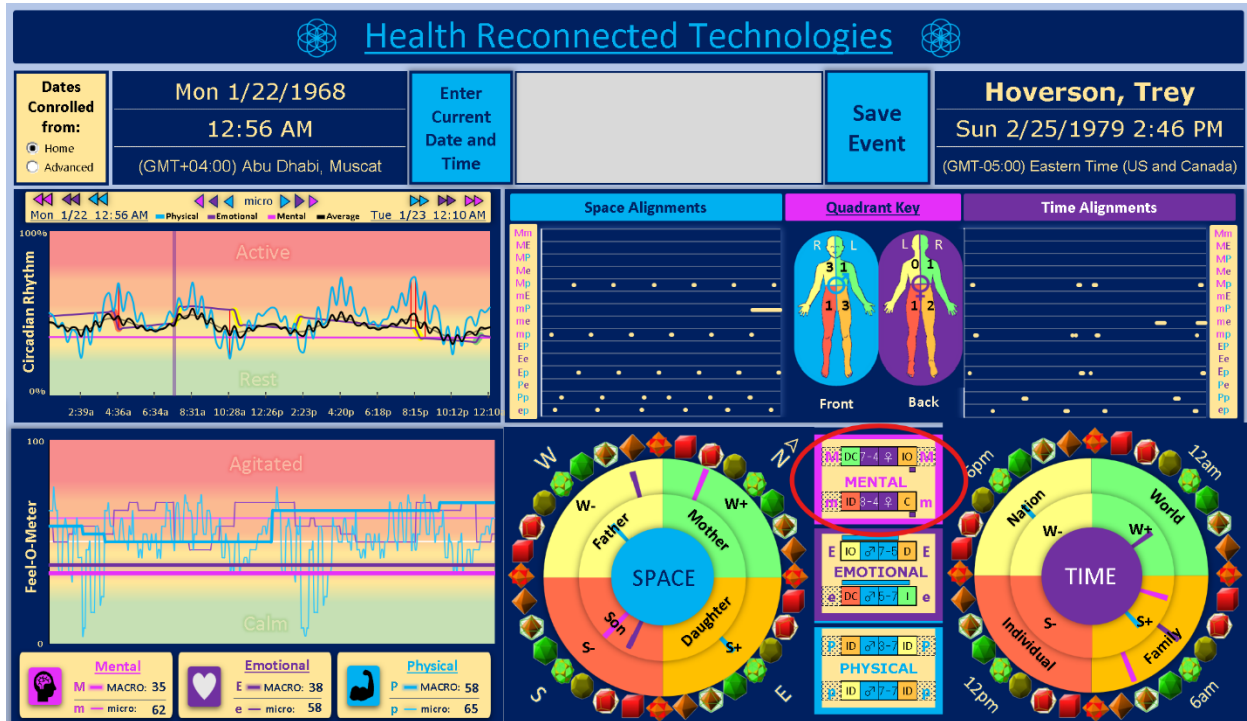
1967 Hong Kong Riot

Electromagnetics



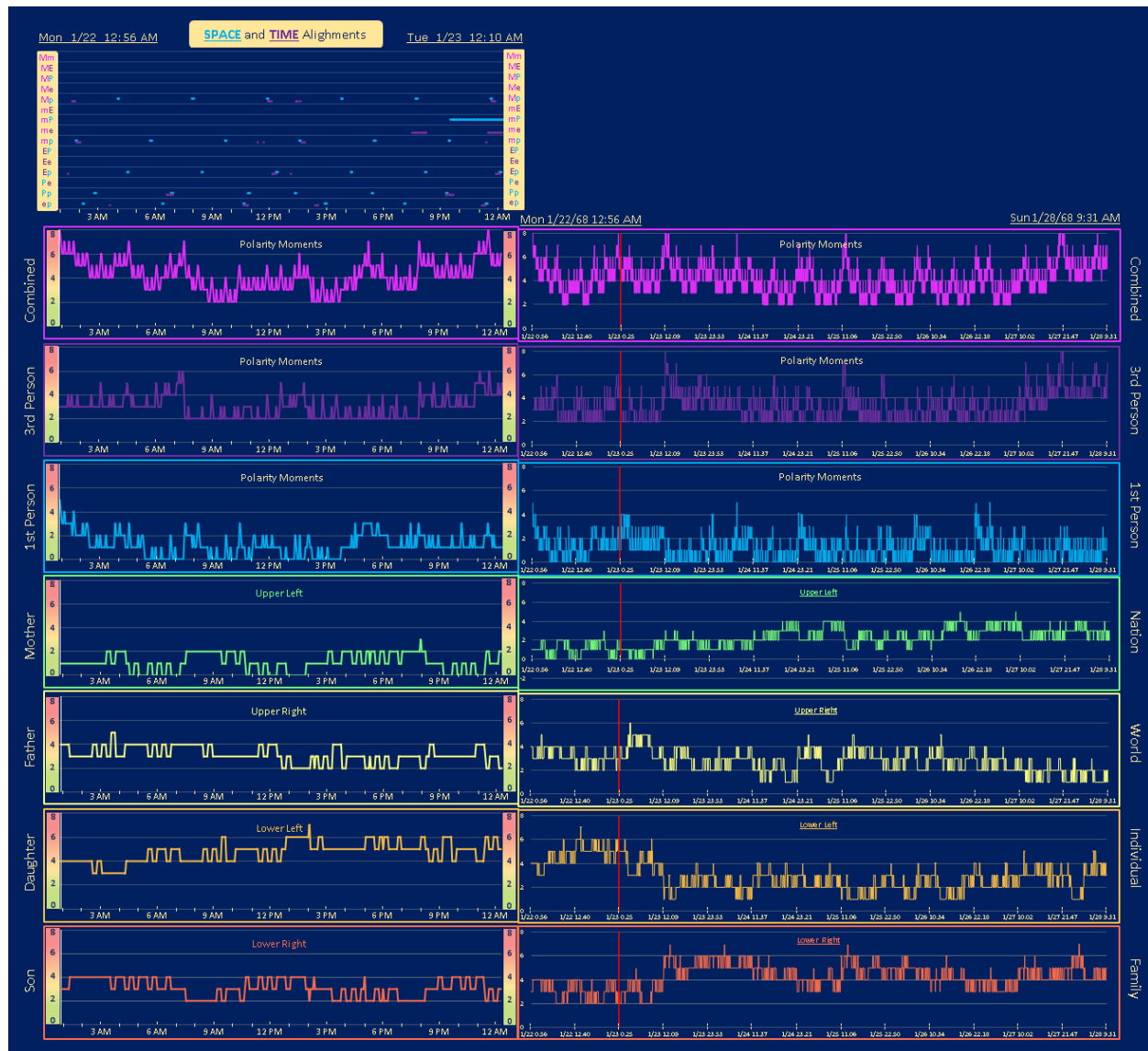
1968 Mauritian Religious and Race Riot

Date	22 January 1968
Location	Bell Village ('Venus' Cinema where there were early disturbances), Plaine Verte, Roche Bois, St. Croix & Cité Martial/ , [Western suburbs of Port Louis, Mauritius].
	 20°09'37"S 57°30'54"E
Caused by	Gangs supported by politicians, namely Gaëtan Duval & Alex Rima of the PMSD , attacked, provoked and killed Creoles and Indo-Mauritian Muslims.
Methods	Race riots, looting, protests, street fights.
Resulted in	Unconfirmed number of dead Hundreds injured Thousands driven from their homes.



1968 Mauritian Religious and Race Riot

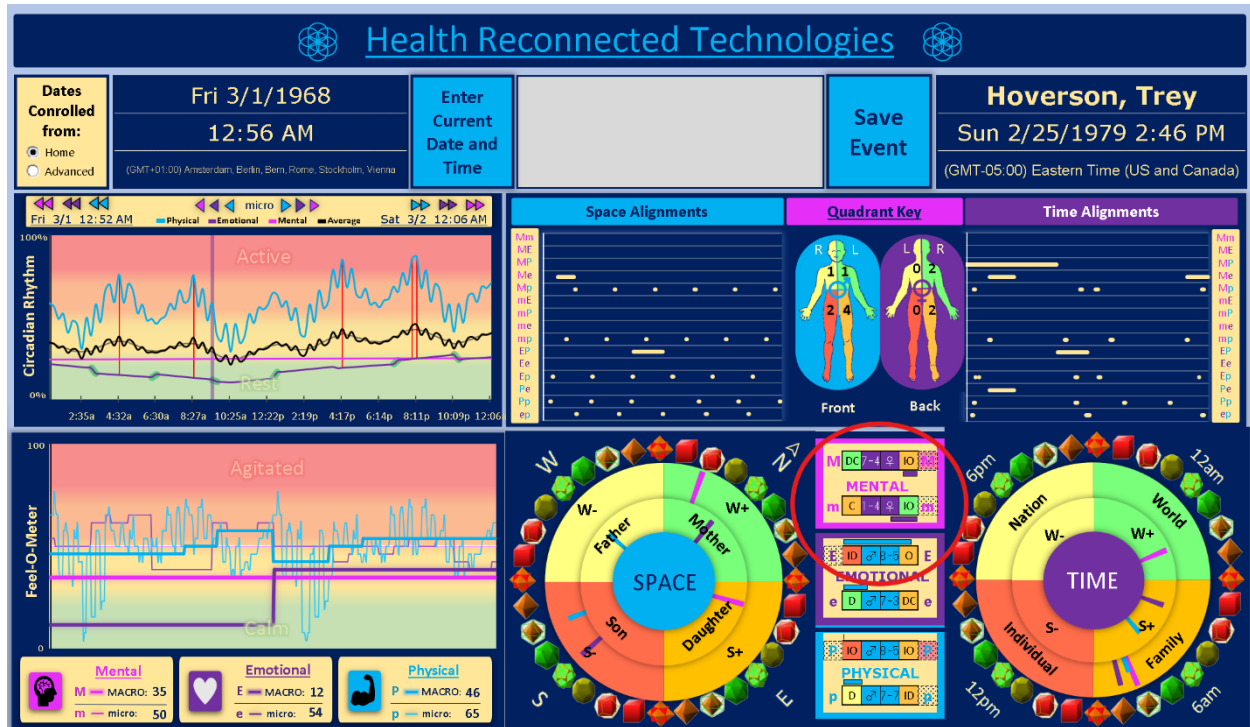
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1968 Battle of Valle Giulia (Rome)

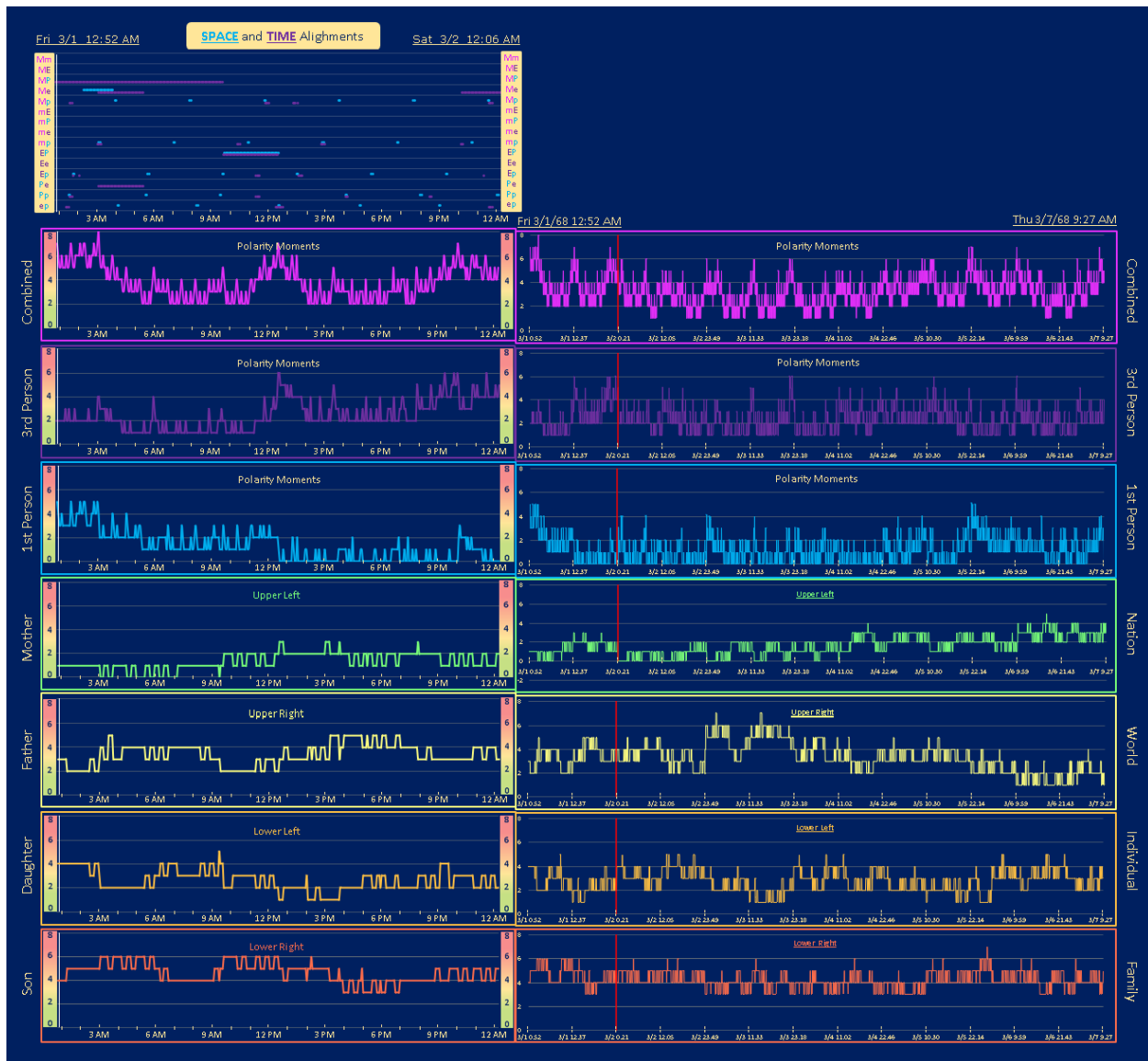
The **Battle of Valle Giulia** (*battaglia di Valle Giulia*) is the conventional name for a clash between Italian militants (left-wing as well as right-wing) and the Italian police in [Valle Giulia](#), [Rome](#), on 1 March 1968. It is still frequently remembered as one of the first violent clashes in Italy's student unrest during the [protests of 1968](#) or "Sessantotto".

On Friday 1 March, about 4,000 people gathered in the [Piazza di Spagna](#), who began marching through the [Sapienza University of Rome](#) campus; some had the intention of occupying the school. In the brawl, 148 injuries were recorded to police, 478 injuries to students, 4 were detained, and 228 were arrested. Eight police cars were destroyed, and five guns were stolen from officers.



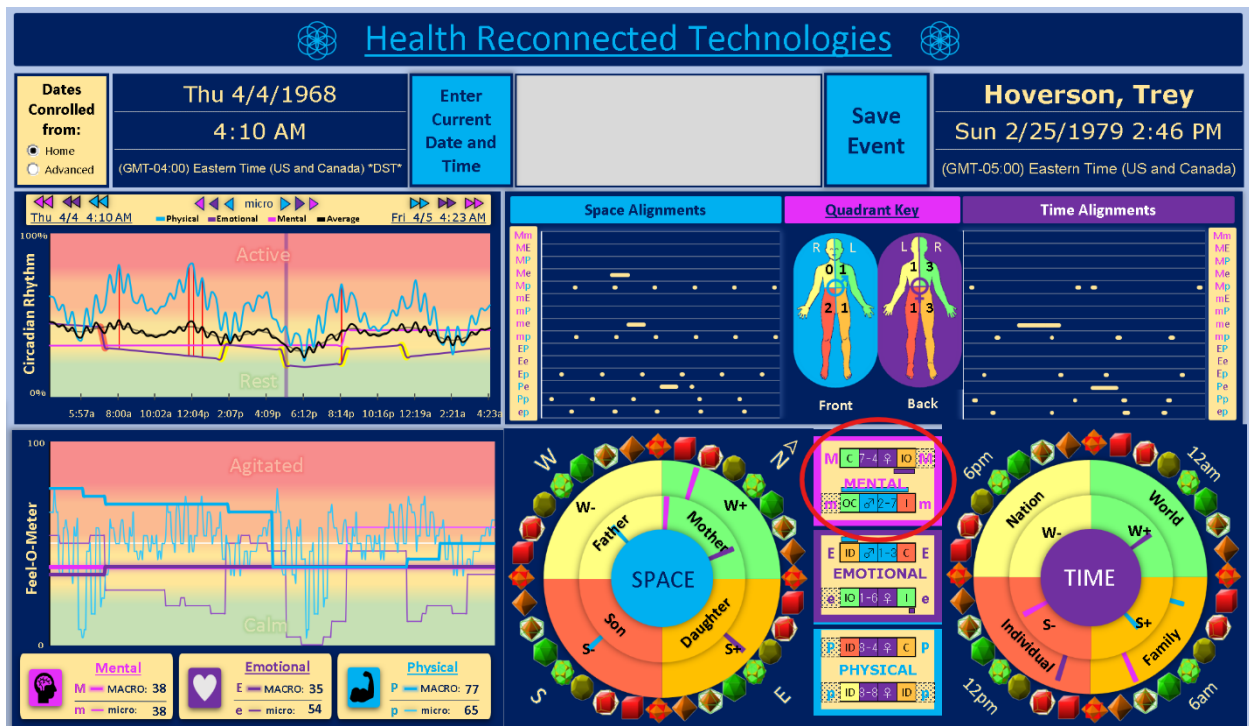
1968 Battle of Valle Giulia (Rome)

Electromagnetics



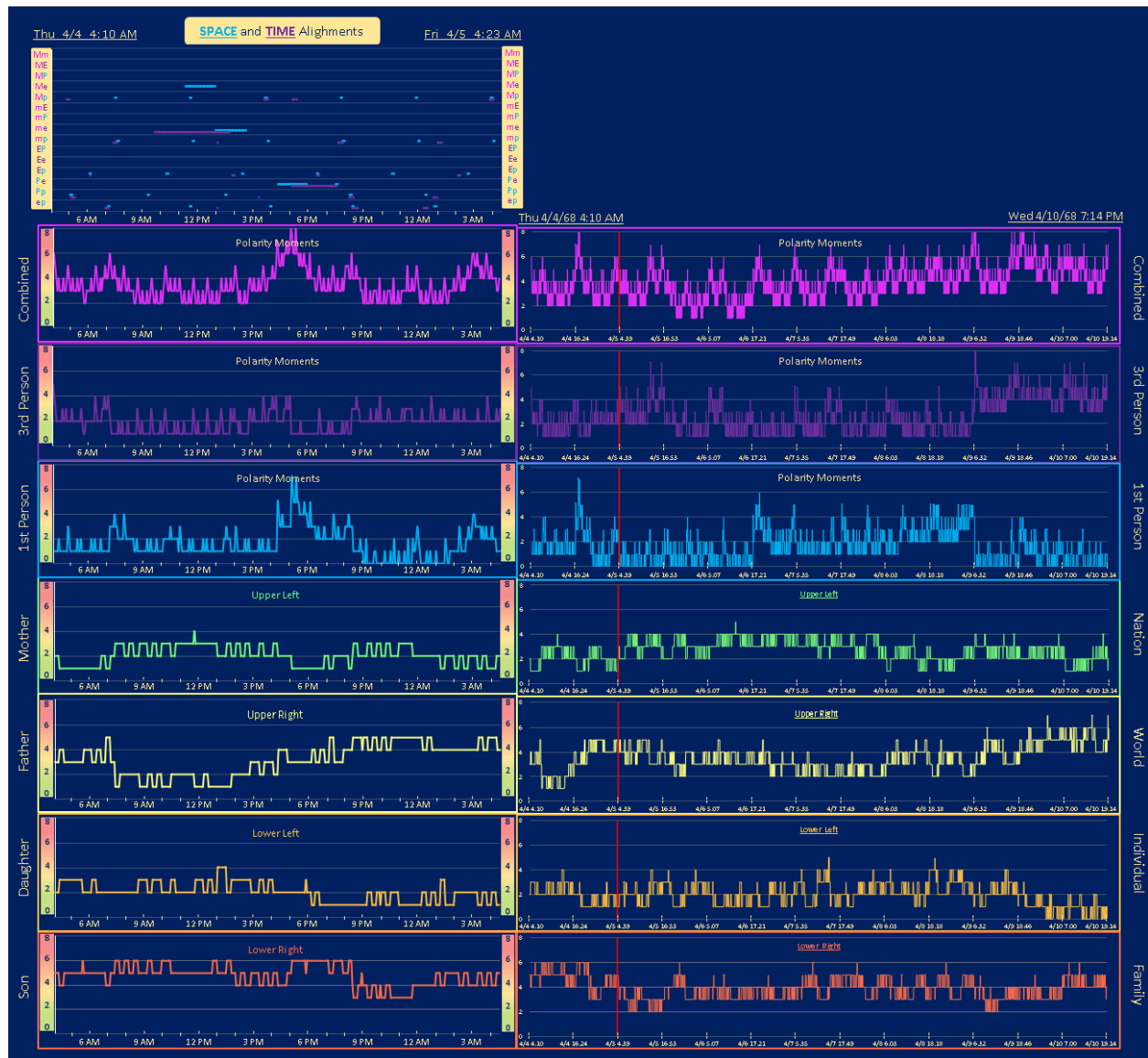
1968 Washington D.C. Riot

Following the [assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.](#), a leading [African-American civil rights](#) activist, on April 4, 1968, [Washington, D.C.](#), experienced a four-day period of violent civil unrest and [rioting](#). Part of [the broader riots](#) that affected at least 110 U.S. cities, those in Washington, D.C.—along with those [in Chicago](#) and [in Baltimore](#)—were among those with the greatest numbers of participants. President [Lyndon B. Johnson](#) called in the [National Guard](#) to the city on April 5, 1968, to assist the police department in quelling the unrest. Ultimately, 13 people were killed, with approximately 1,000 people injured and over 6,100 arrested.



1968 Washington D.C. Riot

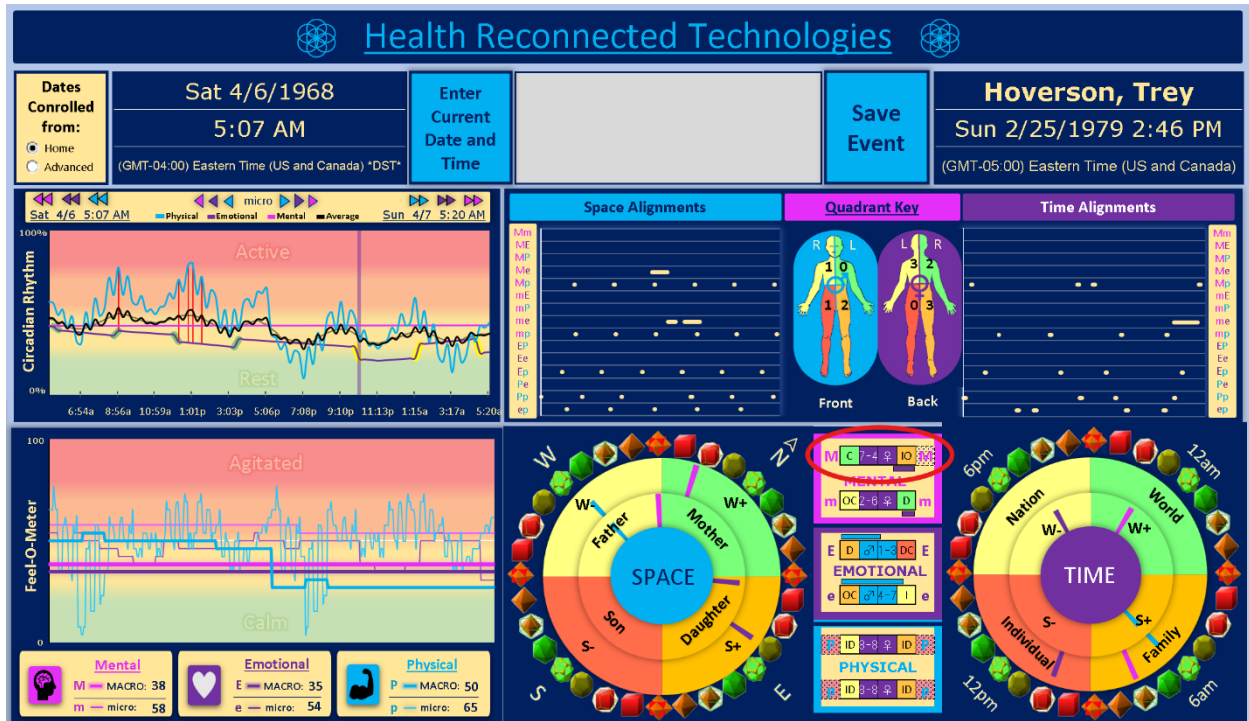
Electromagnetics



1968 Baltimore Riot

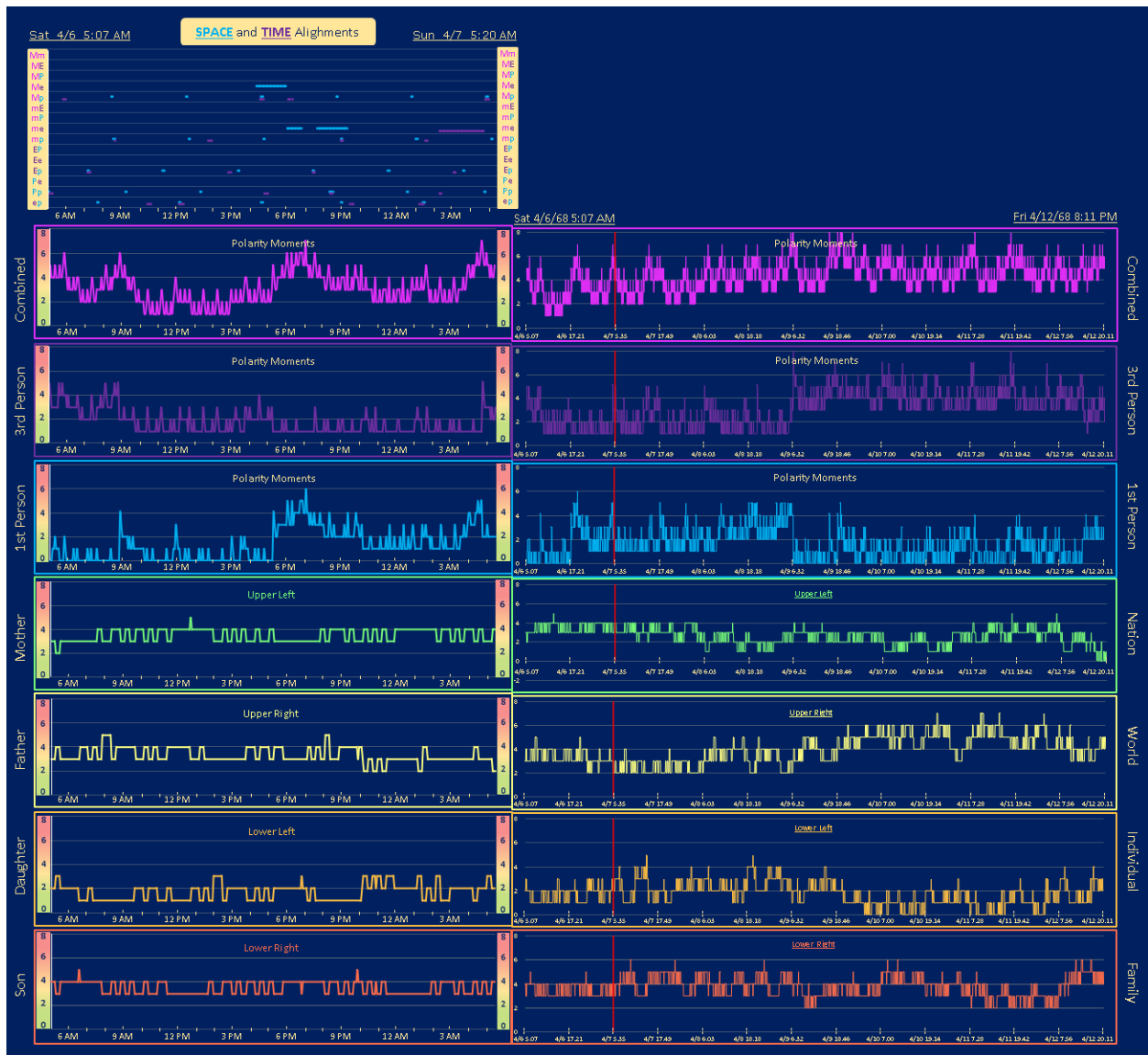
The **Baltimore riot of 1968** was a period of civil unrest that lasted from April 6 to April 14, 1968, in [Baltimore](#). The uprising included crowds filling the streets, burning and looting local businesses, and confronting the police and national guard.

The immediate cause of the riot was the April 4 [assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.](#) in [Memphis, Tennessee](#), which triggered unrest in [over 100 cities](#) across the United States. These events are sometimes described as the Holy Week Uprising.



1968 Baltimore Riot

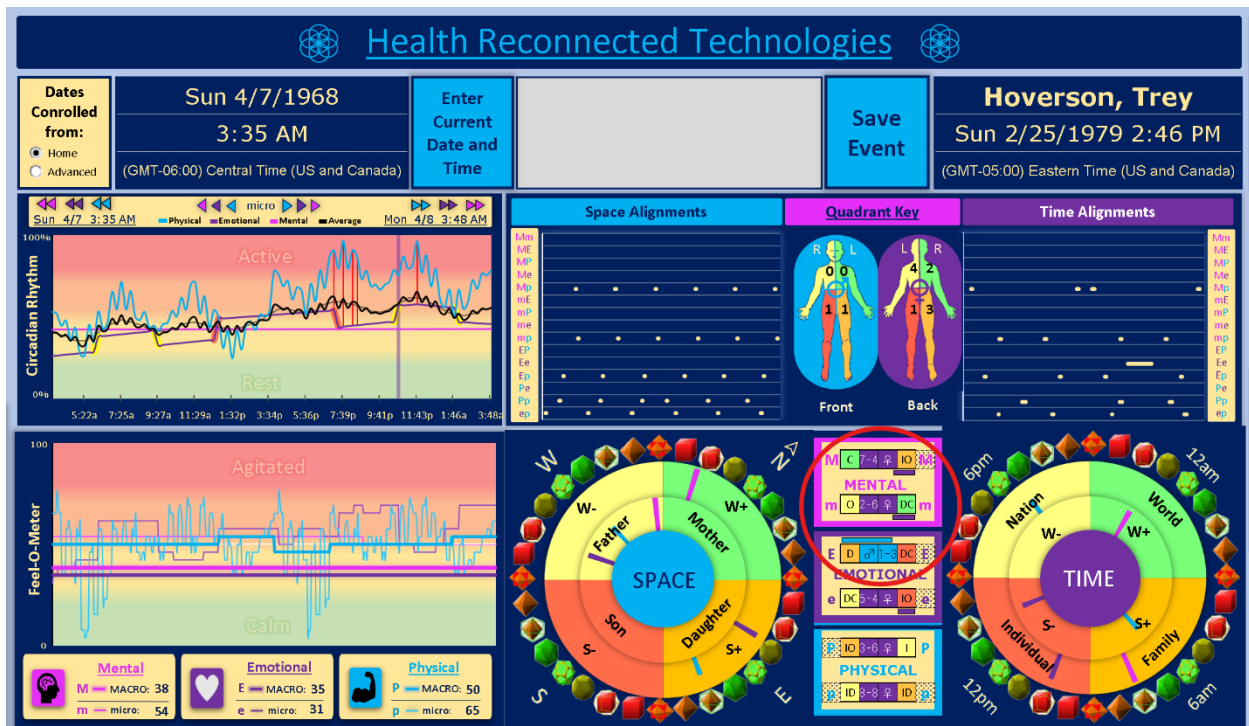
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1968 Chicago Riot

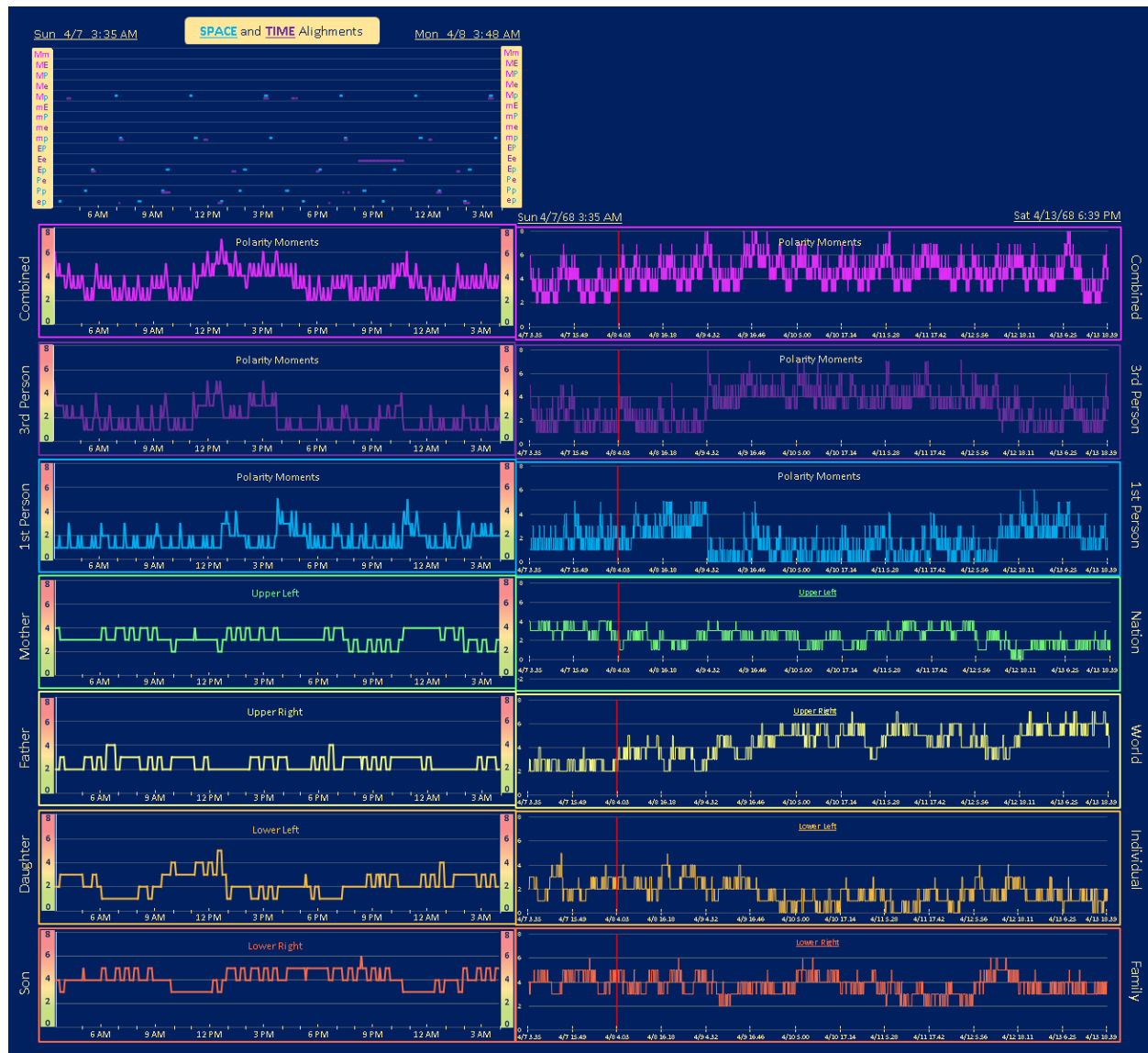
The **1968 Chicago riots**, in the [United States](#), were sparked in part by the [assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.](#) Rioting and looting followed, with people flooding out onto the streets of major cities, primarily in black urban areas.^[1] Over 100 major U.S. cities experienced [disturbances](#), resulting in roughly \$50 million in damage.

Rioters and police in [Chicago](#) – ironically a place of which King himself said "I've been in many demonstrations all across the South, but I can say that I have never seen, even in Mississippi and Alabama, mobs as hostile and as hate-filled as I'm seeing in Chicago" – were particularly aggressive, and the damage was severe.^[2] Of the 39 people who died in the nationwide disturbances, 34 were black.



1968 Chicago Riot

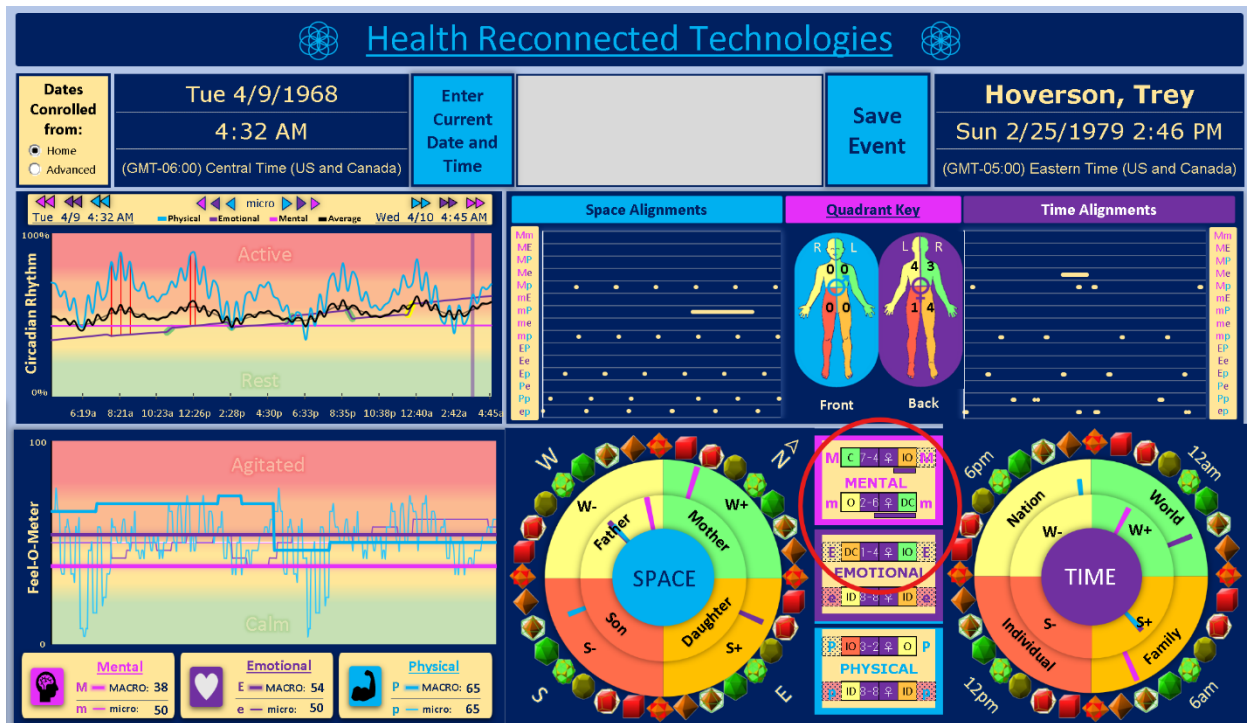
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1968 Kansas City Riot

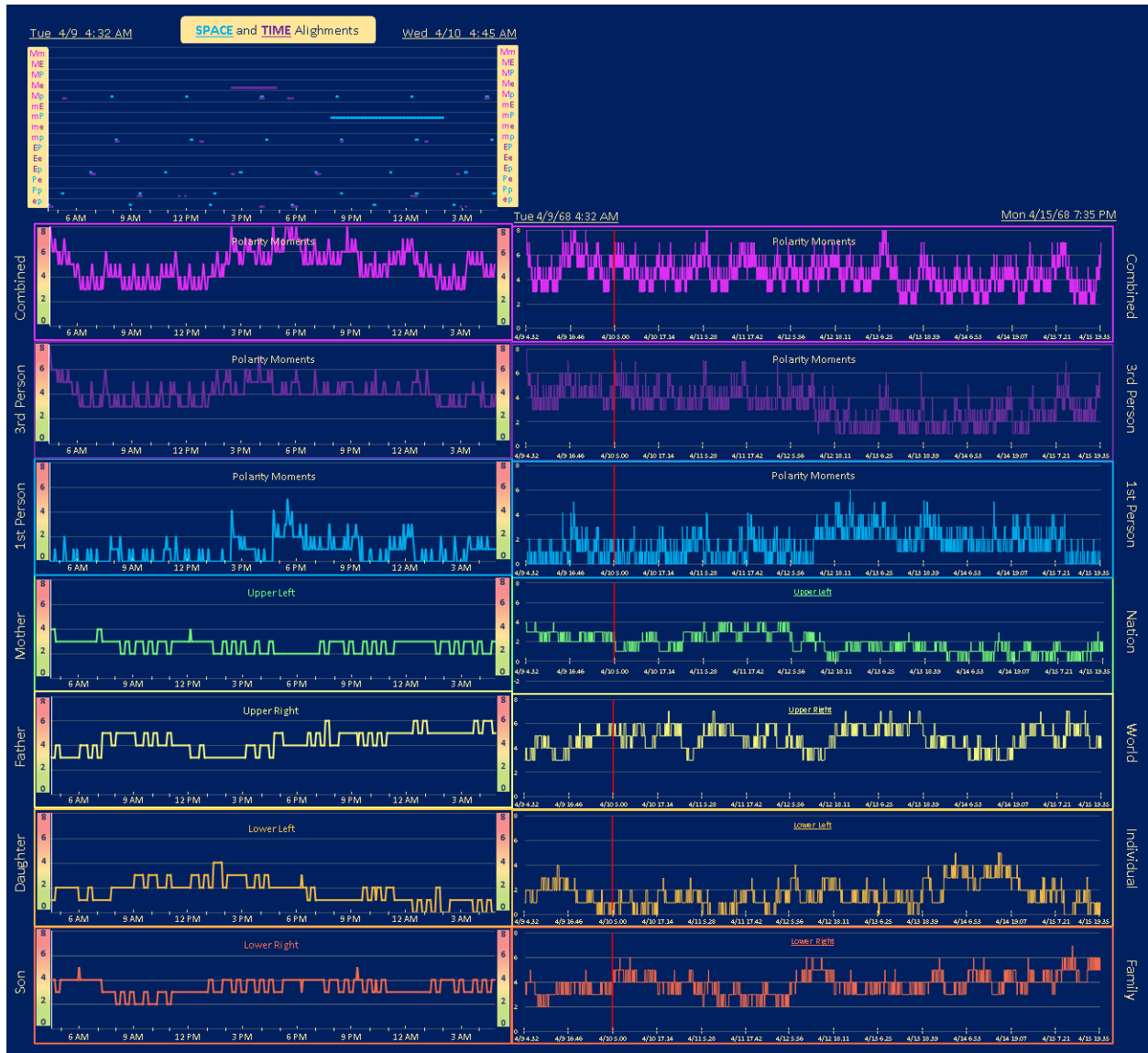
The **1968 Kansas City riot** occurred in [Kansas City, Missouri](#), in April 1968. Kansas City became one of 37 cities in the [United States](#) to be the subject of [rioting](#) after the [assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.](#) The rioting in Kansas City did not erupt on April 4, like [other cities](#) of the United States affected directly by the assassination, but rather on April 9 & 10 after local events within the city.

Protests began in earnest on Tuesday, April 9, as a staged walkout of students from several KCPS schools, boycotting the KCPS's decision remain open. The protest, rapidly turning from a student march to a civil rights organization, met with Mayor Davis at Parade Park. There, the decision was made to continue the march, led in part by Mayor Davis, to [Kansas City City Hall](#), where they were met with police and [Missouri State Highway Patrol](#) presence.



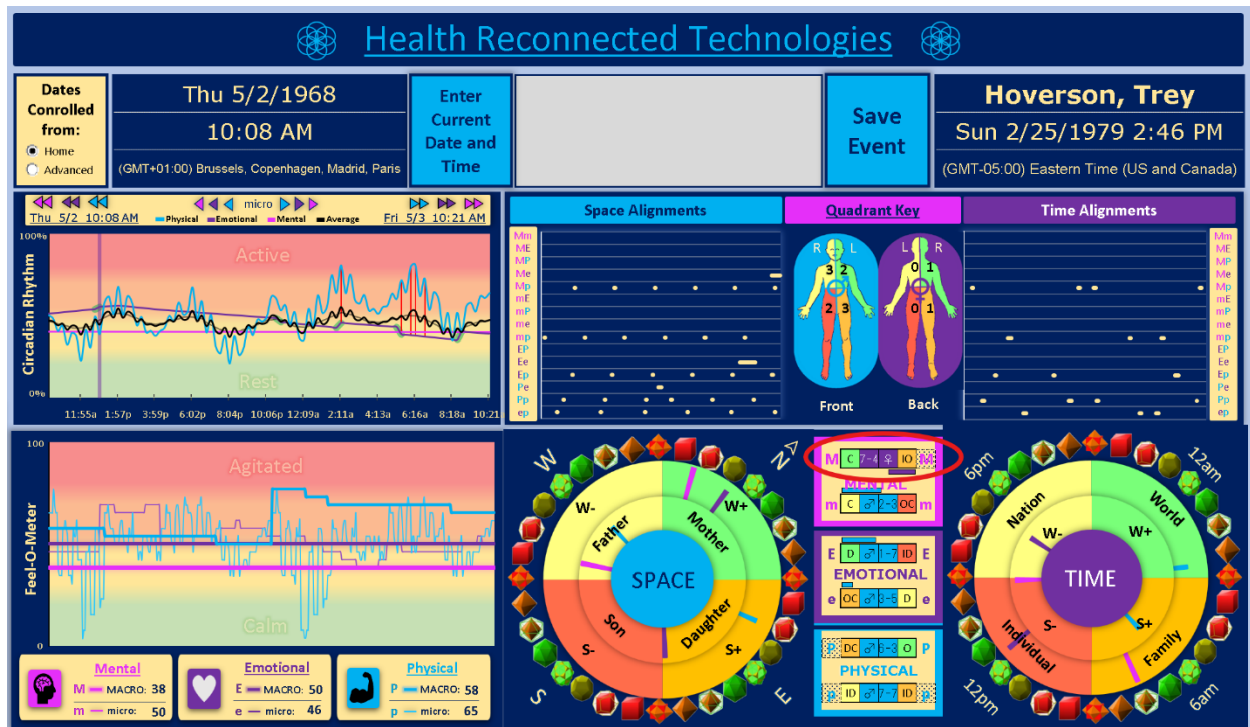
1968 Kansas City Riot

Electromagnetics



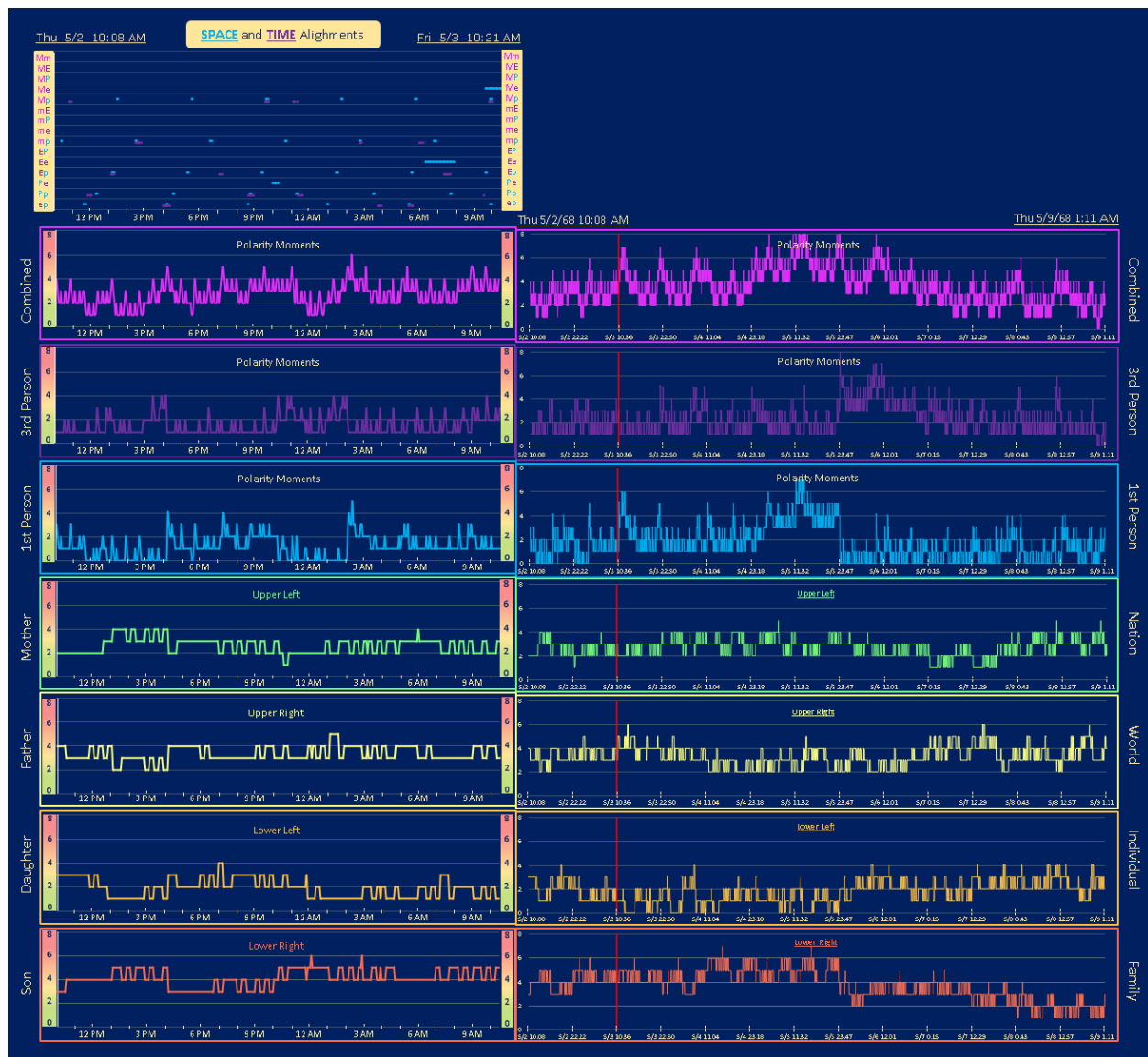
May 1968 Popular Uprising (France)

Beginning in May 1968, a period of [civil unrest](#) occurred throughout France, lasting seven weeks and punctuated by demonstrations, [general strikes](#), and the [occupation](#) of [universities](#) and [factories](#). At the height of events, which have since become known as **May 68**, the [economy of France](#) came to a halt.^[2] The protests reached a point that made political leaders fear [civil war](#) or [revolution](#); the national government briefly ceased to function after President [Charles de Gaulle](#) secretly fled France to [West Germany](#) on the 29th. The protests are sometimes linked to [similar movements](#) around the same time worldwide^[3] that inspired a generation of [protest art](#) in the form of songs, imaginative graffiti, posters, and slogans.



May 1968 Popular Uprising (France)

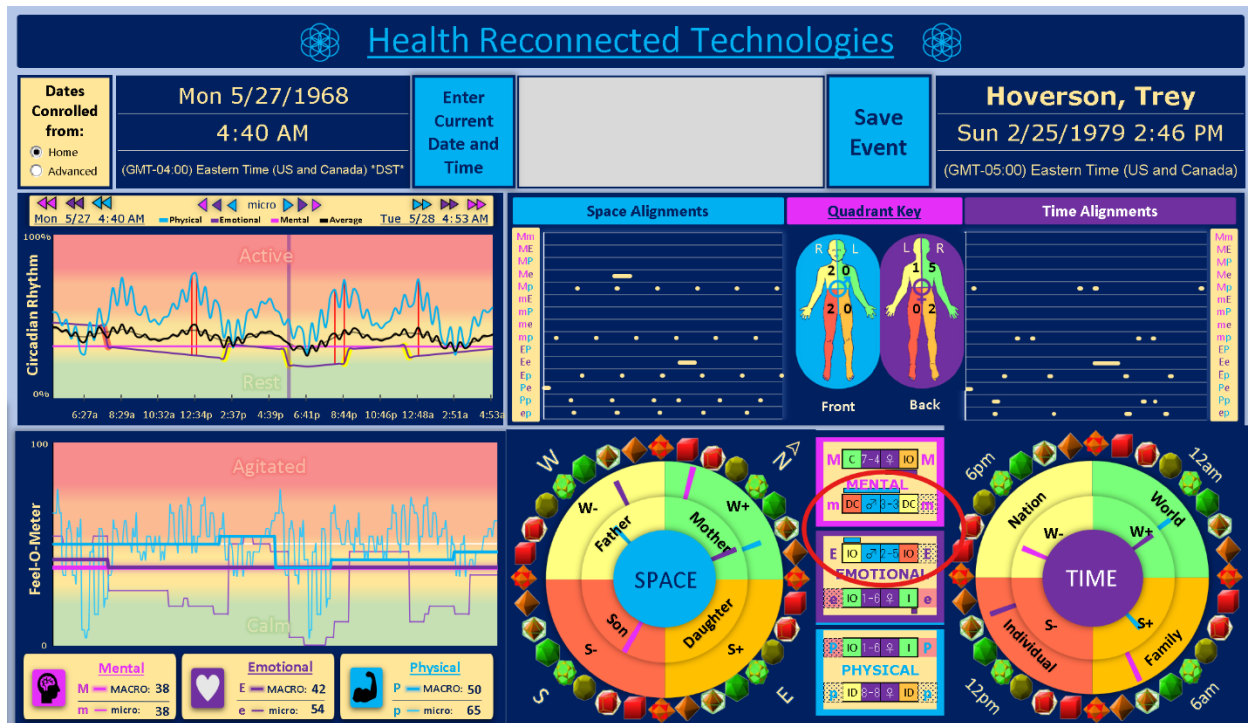
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1968 Louisville Riot (Kentucky)

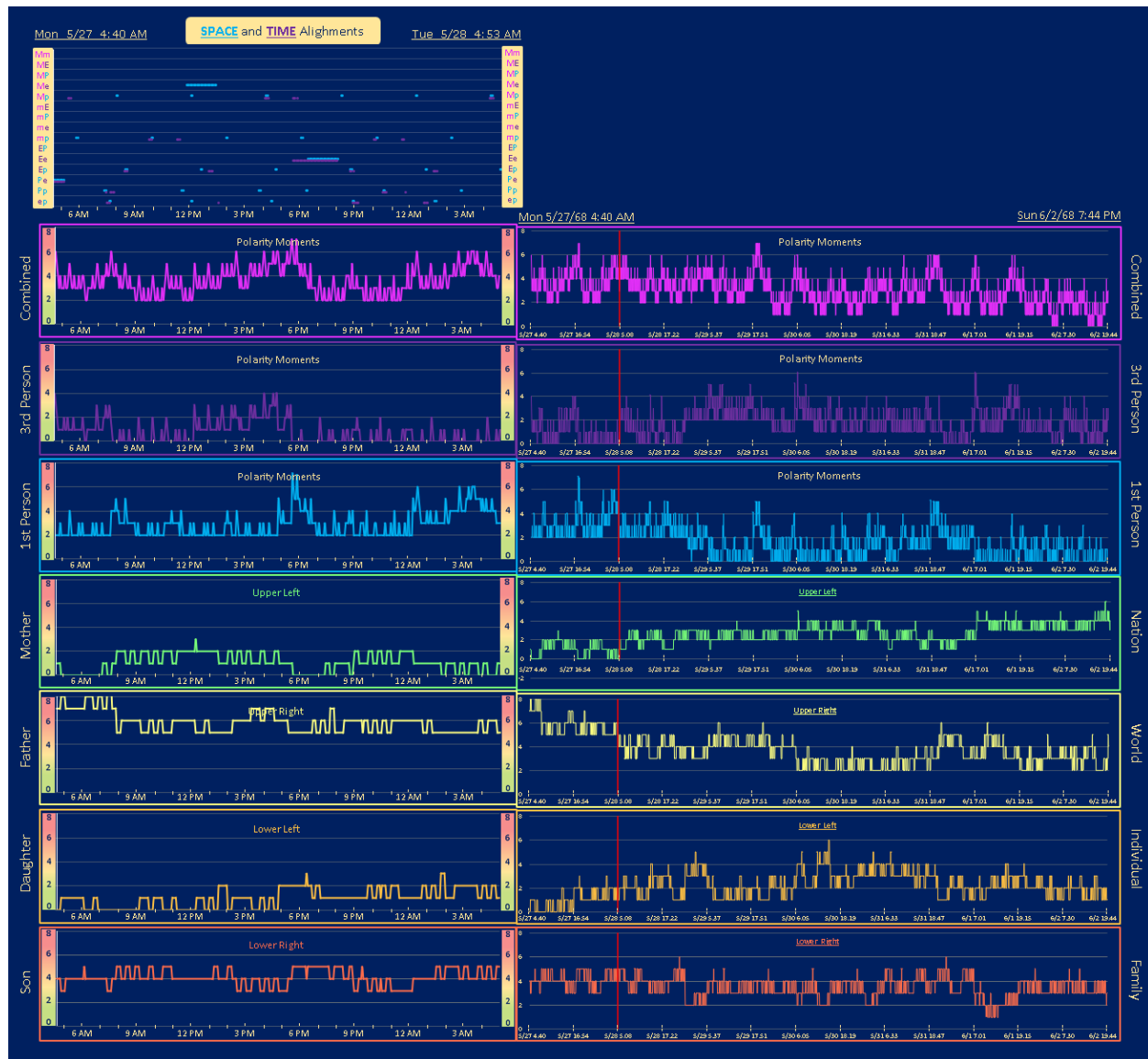
[Louisville, Kentucky](#) experienced three days of rioting in May 1968. As in many other cities around the country, there were unrest and riots partially in response to the [assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.](#)

On May 27, a group of 400 people, mostly blacks, gathered at 28th and Greenwood Streets, in the [Parkland](#) neighborhood. The intersection, and Parkland in general, had recently become an important location for Louisville's black community, as the local [NAACP](#) branch had moved its office there. By midnight, rioters had looted stores as far east as Fourth Street, overturned cars and started fires.



1968 Louisville Riot (Kentucky)

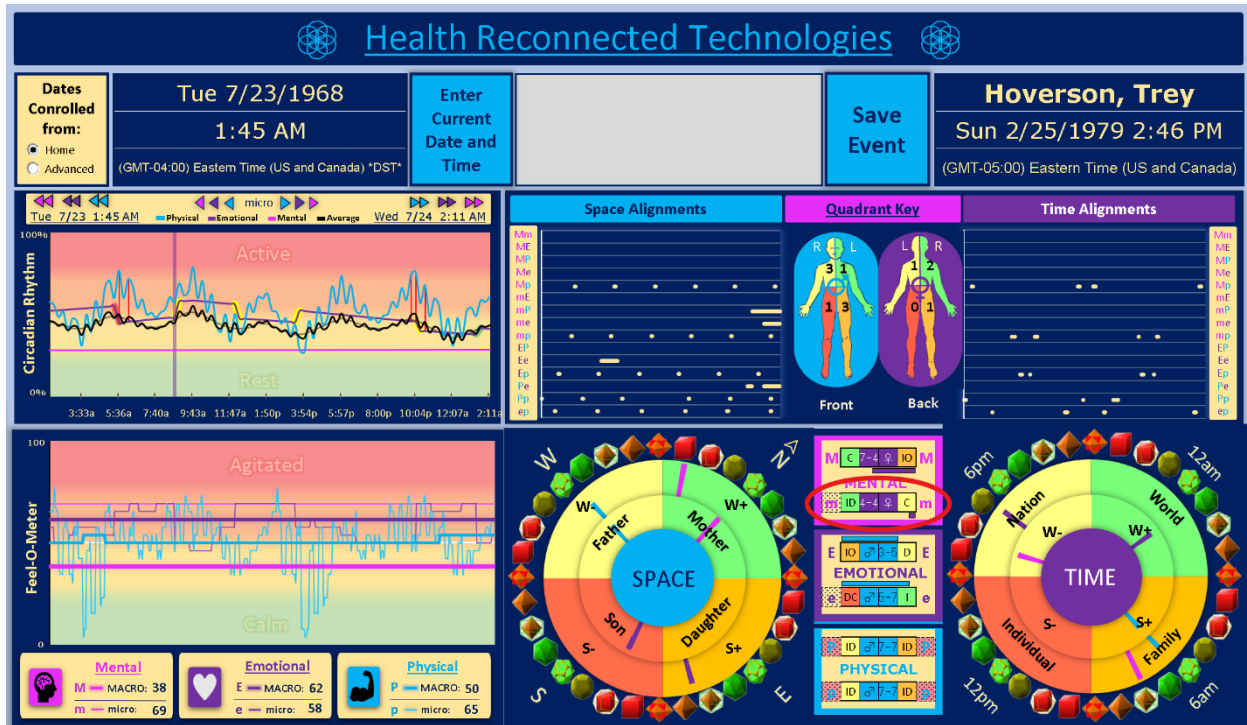
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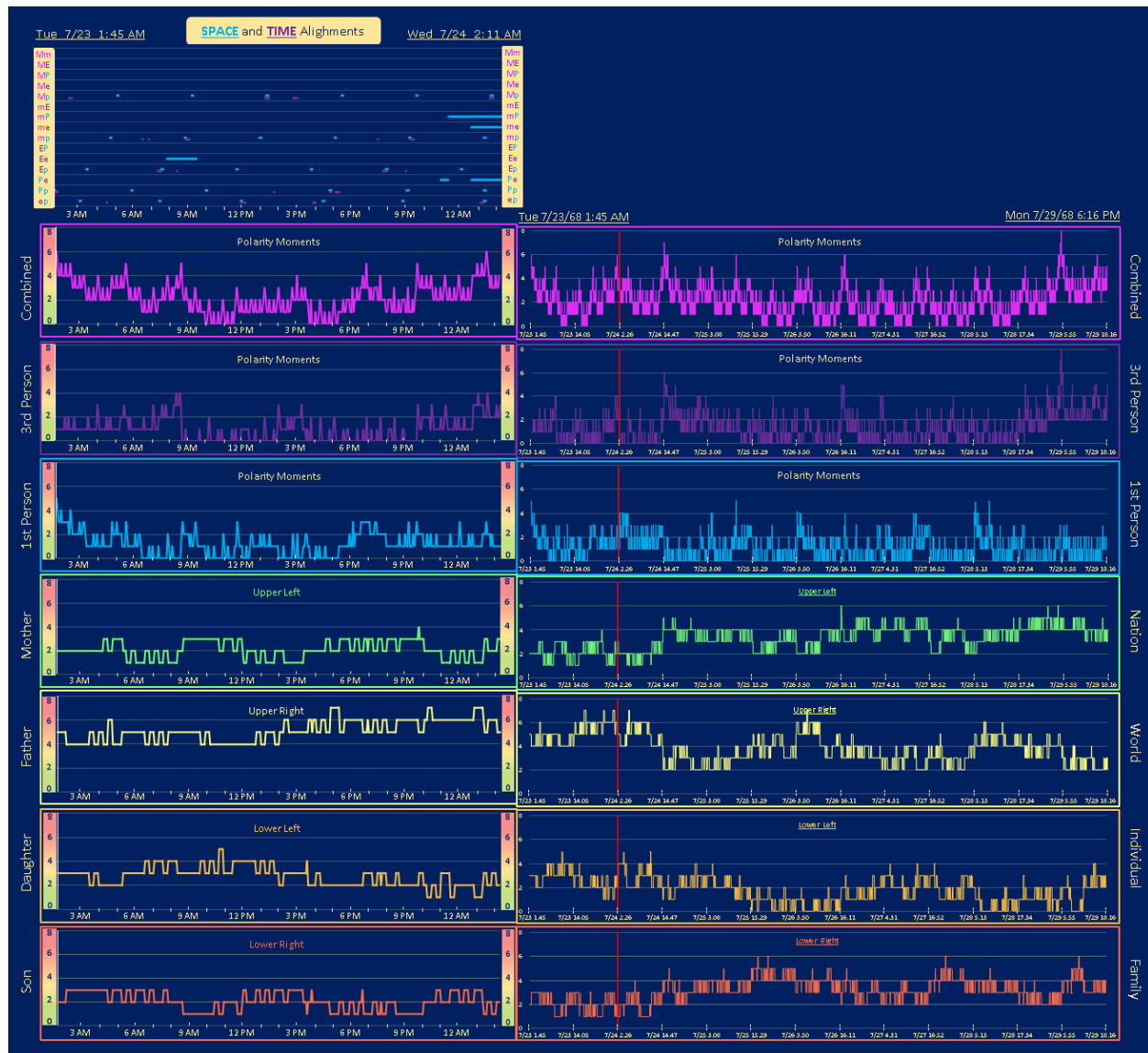
1968 Glenville Shootout and Riot (Cleveland)

The **Glenville shootout** was a gun battle that occurred on the night of July 23–24, 1968, in the [Glenville](#) section of [Cleveland, Ohio](#), in the United States. Gunfire was exchanged for roughly four hours between the [Cleveland Police Department](#) and the [Black Nationalists](#) of New Libya, a [Black Power](#) group. The battle led to the death of three policemen, three suspects, and a bystander. At least 15 others (police, gunmen, and bystanders) were wounded.

The gun battle sparked the **Glenville Riots**, which began on the evening of July 23 as the gun battle was winding down and continued through the evening of July 26–27.



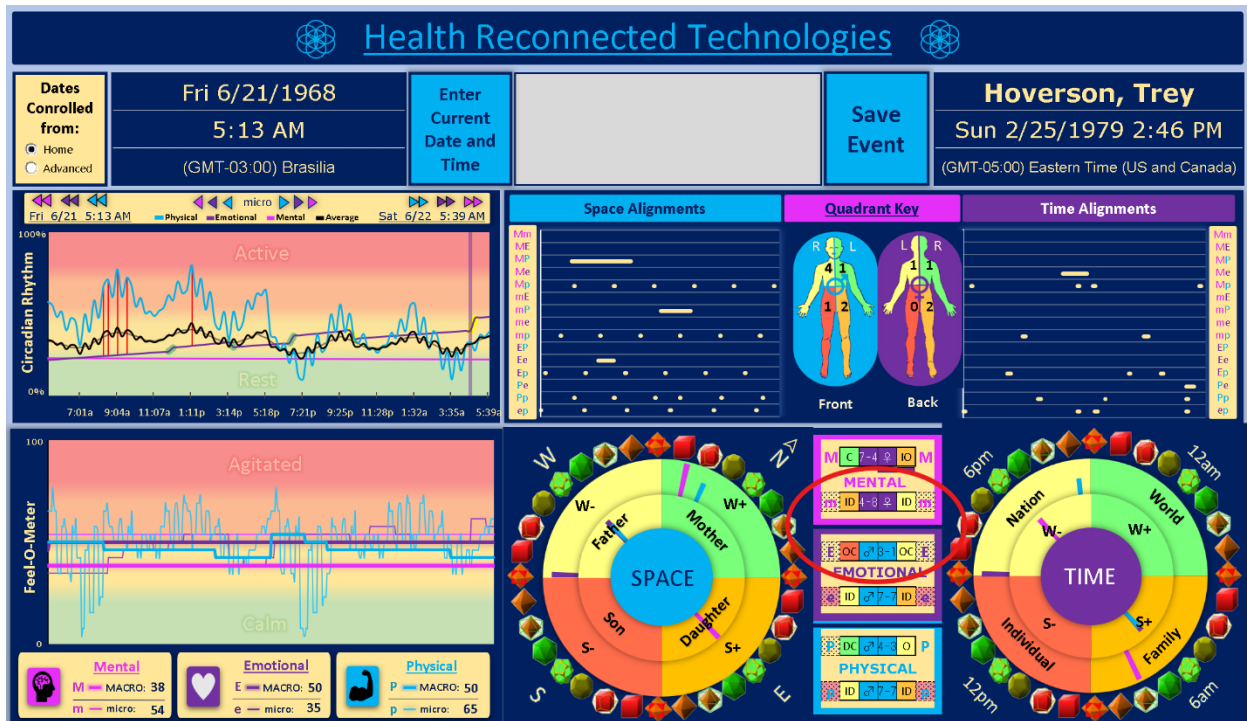
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1968 Bloody Friday (Rio de Janeiro)

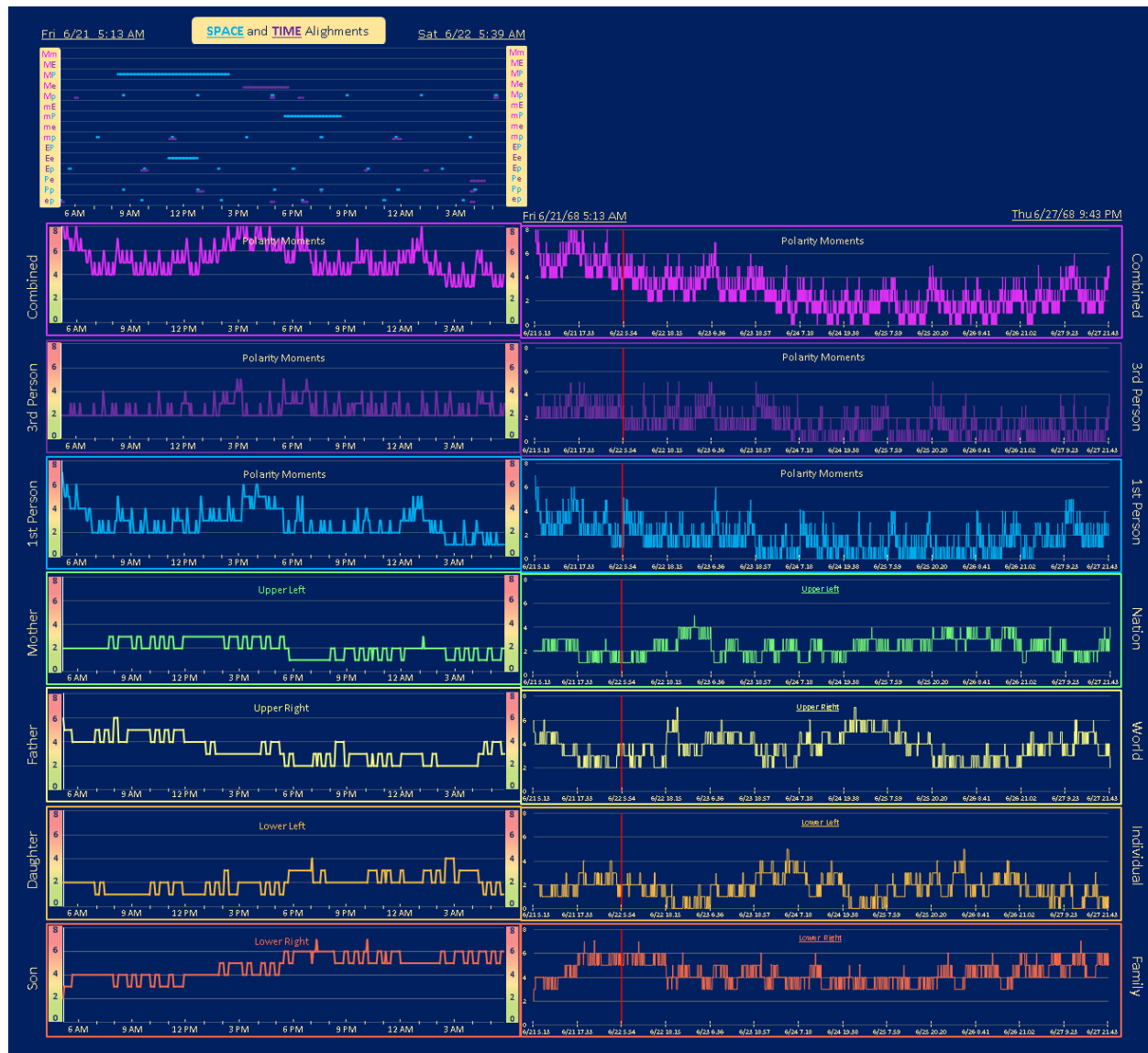
Bloody Friday was the name given to the repression of a protest held on [June 21, 1968](#) in Rio [de Janeiro](#) , during the [Brazilian military dictatorship](#) .

A student demonstration in front of the [Jornal do Brasil](#) ("JB") building led to a conflict that ended with three dead (according to the official version) or 28 dead (according to the Center for Documentation of Contemporary History of the [Getulio Vargas Foundation](#)), dozens of injured and more than a thousand arrests. To this day, the real number of deaths resulting from the clashes is unknown.



1968 Bloody Friday (Rio de Janeiro)

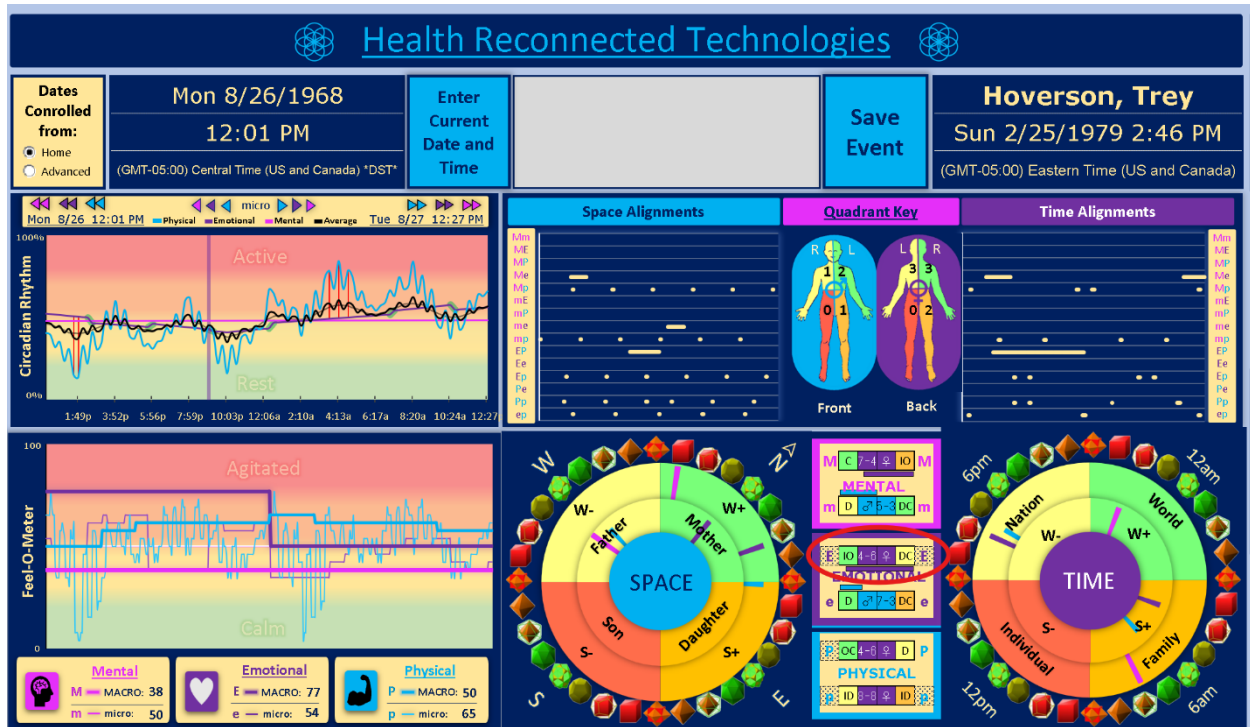
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1968 Democratic National Convention Riot (Chicago)

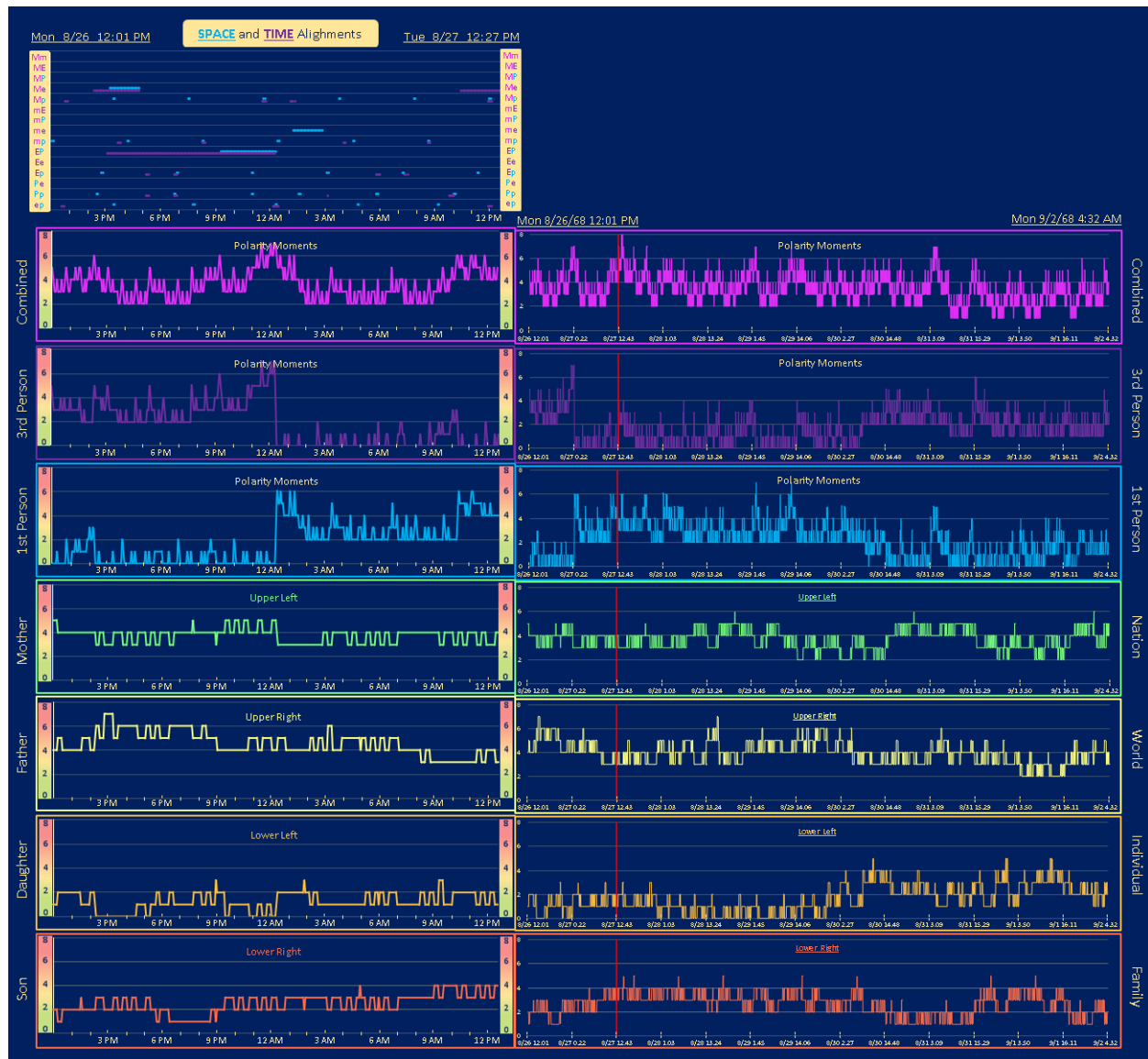
The **1968 Democratic National Convention** was held August 26–29 at the [International Amphitheatre](#) in Chicago, Illinois, United States. Earlier that year incumbent President [Lyndon B. Johnson](#) had announced he would not seek reelection, thus making the purpose of the convention to select a new presidential nominee for the [Democratic Party](#).^[1]

The most contentious issues of the convention were the continuing American military involvement in the [Vietnam War](#) and voting reform, particularly expanding the right to vote for draft-age soldiers (age 18) who were unable to vote as the voting age was 21. The convention also marked a turning point where previously inert groups such as youth and minorities became more involved in politics and voting.



1968 Democratic National Convention Riot (Chicago)

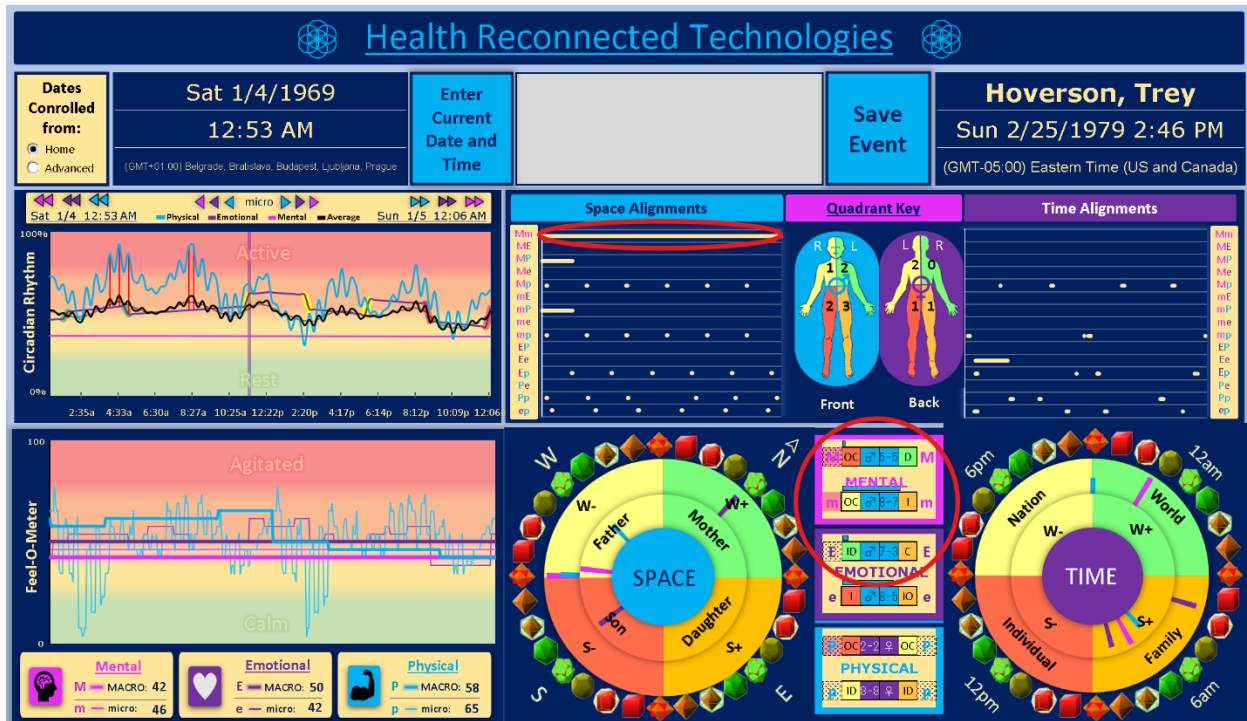
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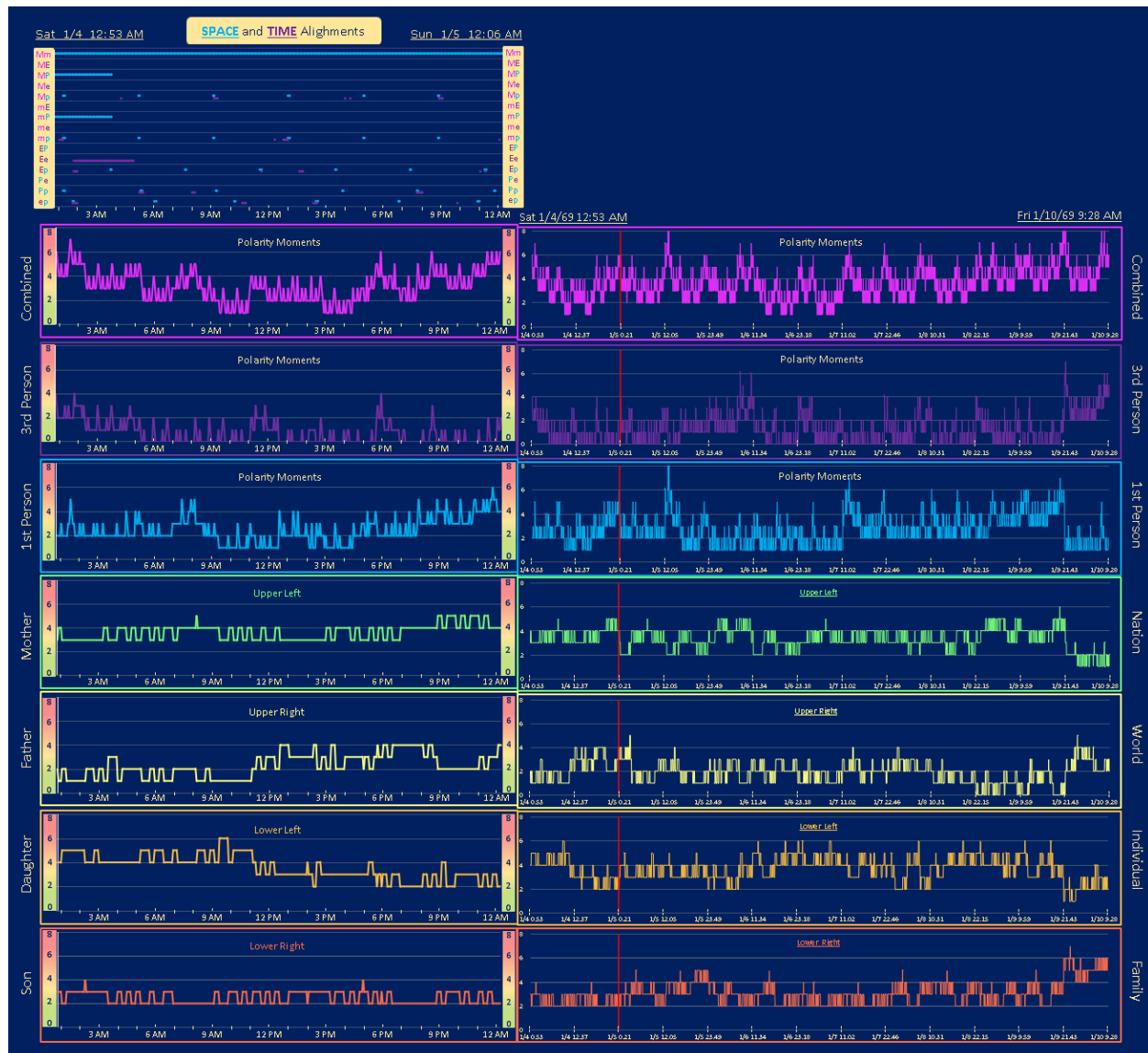
1968 Burntollet Bridge Incident (Northern Ireland)

Burntollet Bridge was the setting for an attack on 4 January 1969 during the first stages of the [Troubles](#) of [Northern Ireland](#).^{[1][2]} A [People's Democracy](#) march from [Belfast](#) to [Derry](#) was attacked by Ulster loyalists whilst passing through Burntollet.

At Burntollet an [Ulster loyalist](#) crowd numbering in the region of 300, including 100 off-duty members of the [Ulster Special Constabulary](#) (USC), attacked the civil rights marchers from adjacent high ground.^{[5][6][7][8][9][10]} Stones transported in bulk from William Leslie's quarry at Legahurry were used in the assault,^[11] as well as iron bars and sticks spiked with nails.



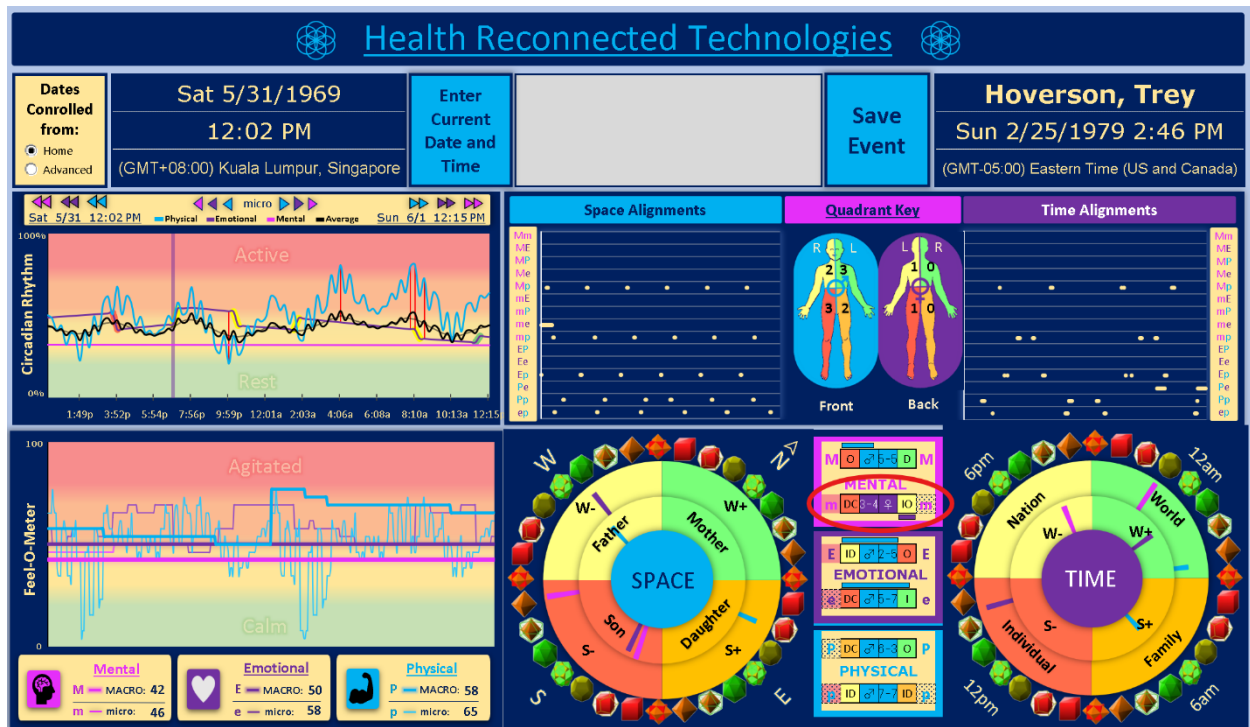
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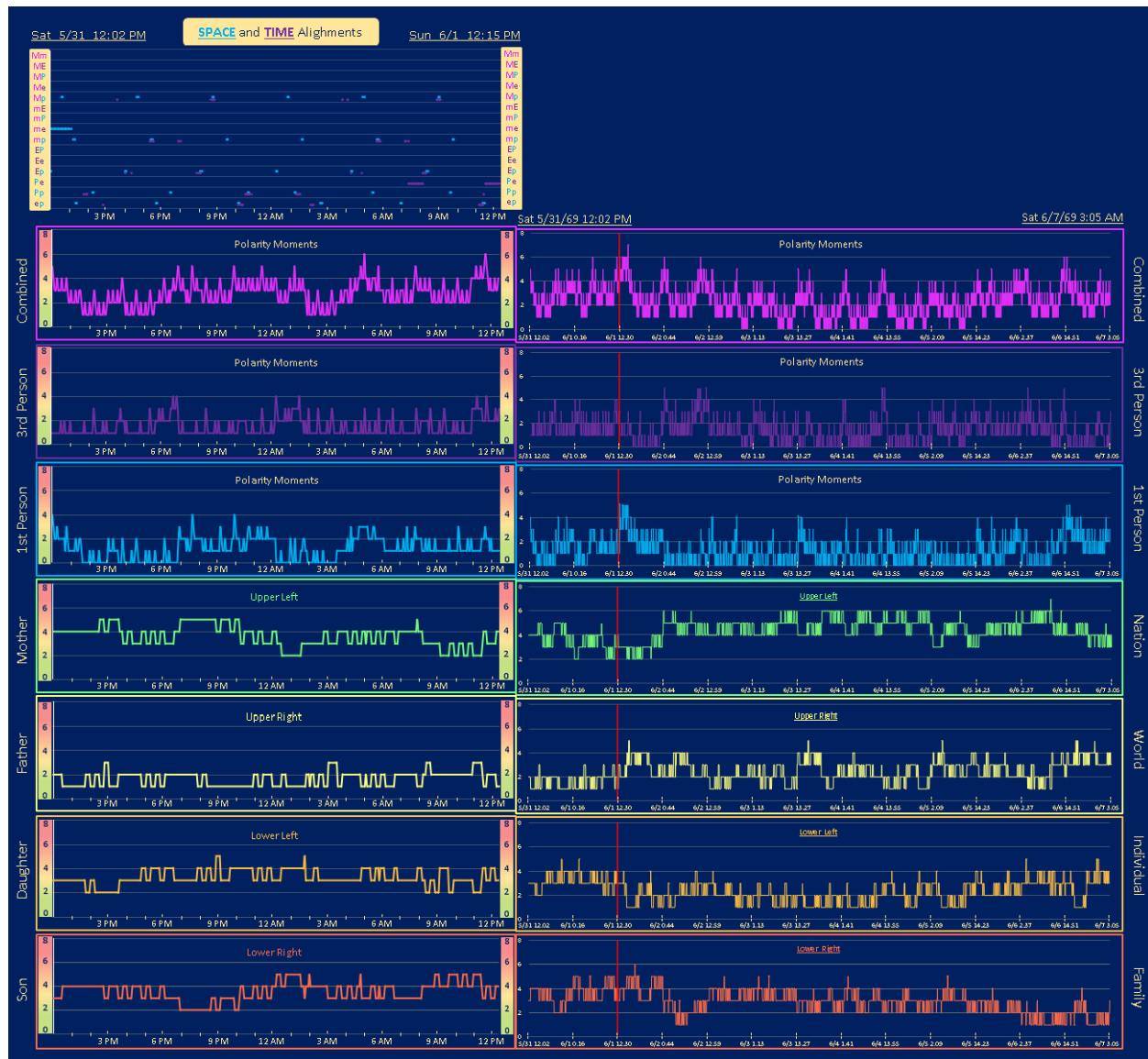
1968 Race Riot (Singapore)

The **1969 race riots of Singapore** were one of the two riots encountered in post-independence Singapore. The seven days of communal riots from 31 May to 6 June 1969.

It was triggered by the results of the [1969 Malaysian general election](#), which were marked by Sino-Malay riots unprecedented in Malaysian history – 196 people were killed and over 350 injured between 13 May and 31 July. The real figures could be much higher than officially revealed. The [Malaysian government](#) declared a [state of emergency](#) and suspended [Parliament](#) until 1971.



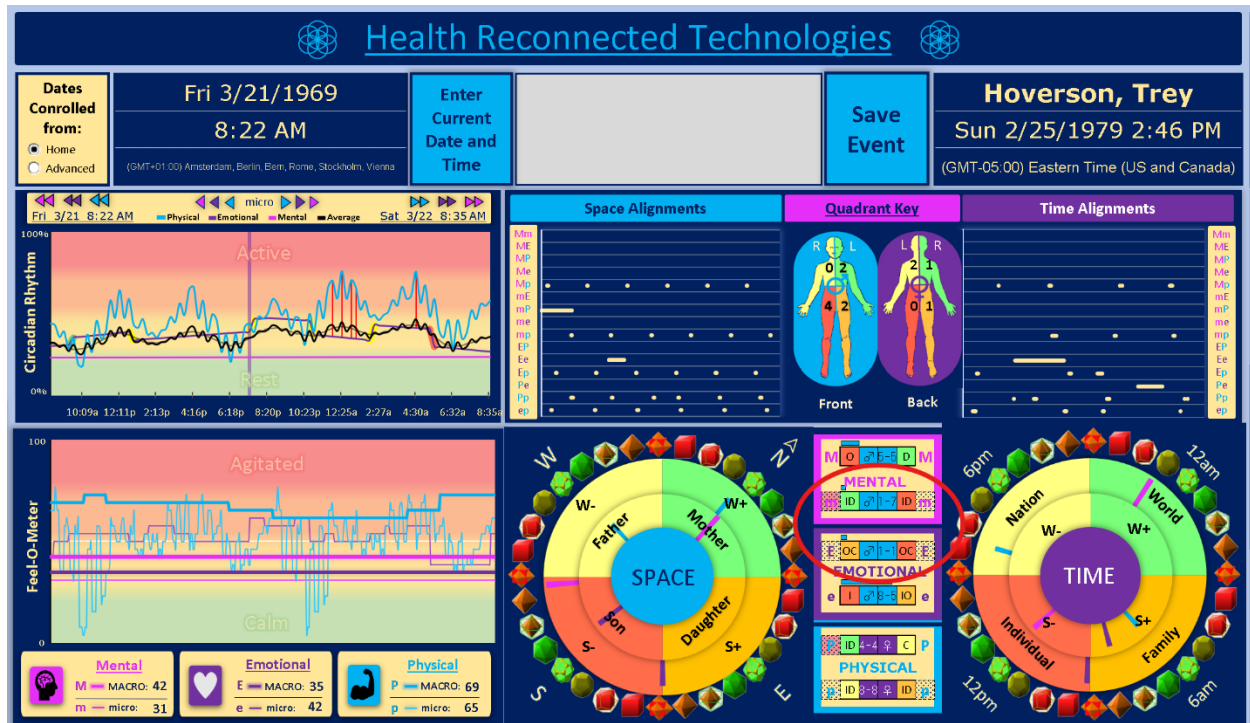
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1968 Czechoslovak Hockey Riot

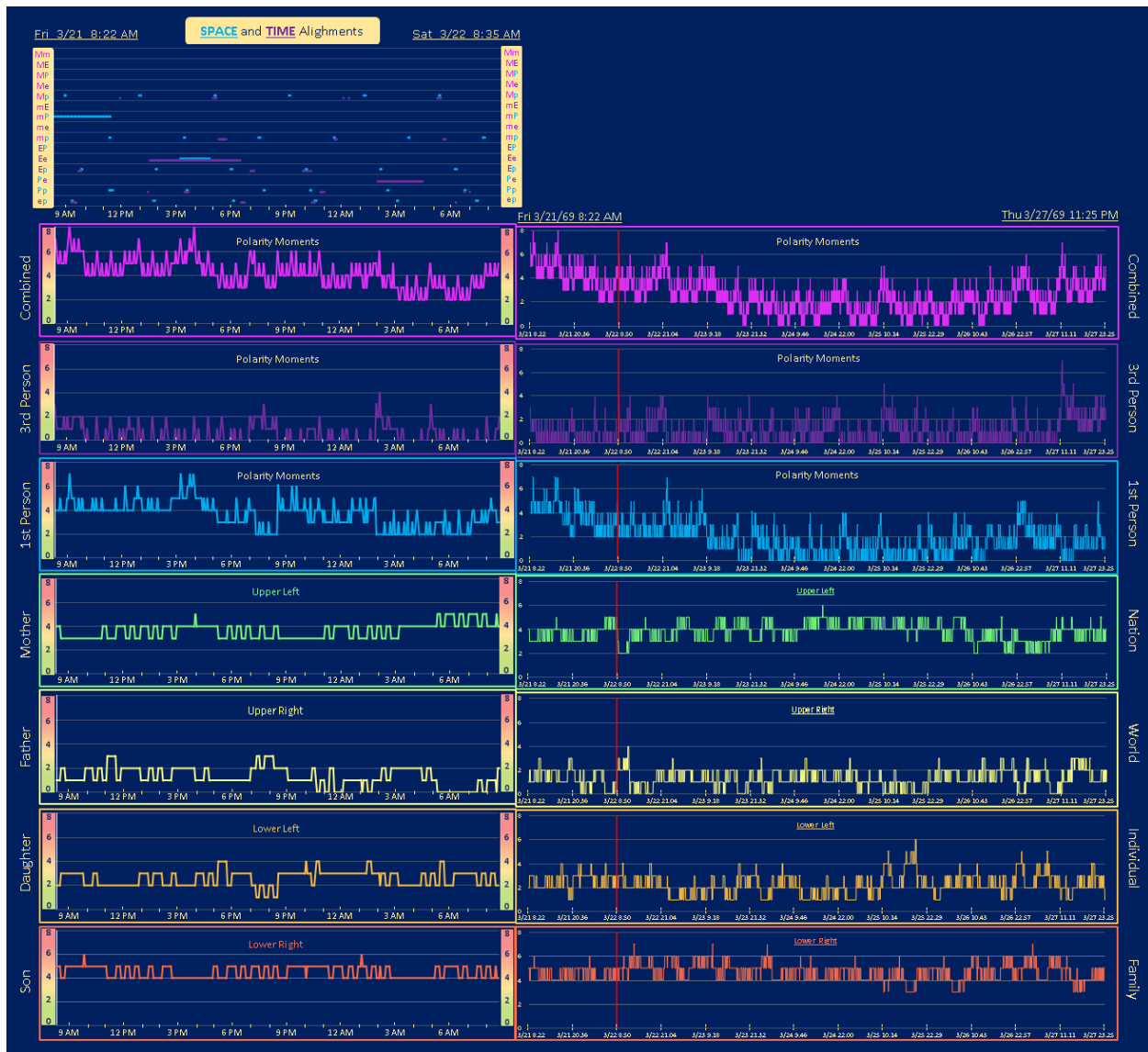
The **Czechoslovak Hockey Riots** were a short lived series of protests, mildly violent on occasion (several people were injured), that took place in response to the [1969 World Ice Hockey Championships](#).

On March 21 and 28, 1969, the [Czechoslovakia national ice hockey team](#) beat the [Soviet team](#) in the [1969 World Ice Hockey Championships](#) in [Stockholm](#). Throughout [Czechoslovakia](#), possibly 500,000 fans crowded the streets of their cities to celebrate the wins.^[1] In some places, particularly [Prague](#), the celebrations turned to protests against the [Soviet military](#) who continued to occupy the country after the [Warsaw Pact](#) invasion the previous August.



1968 Czechoslovak Hockey Riot

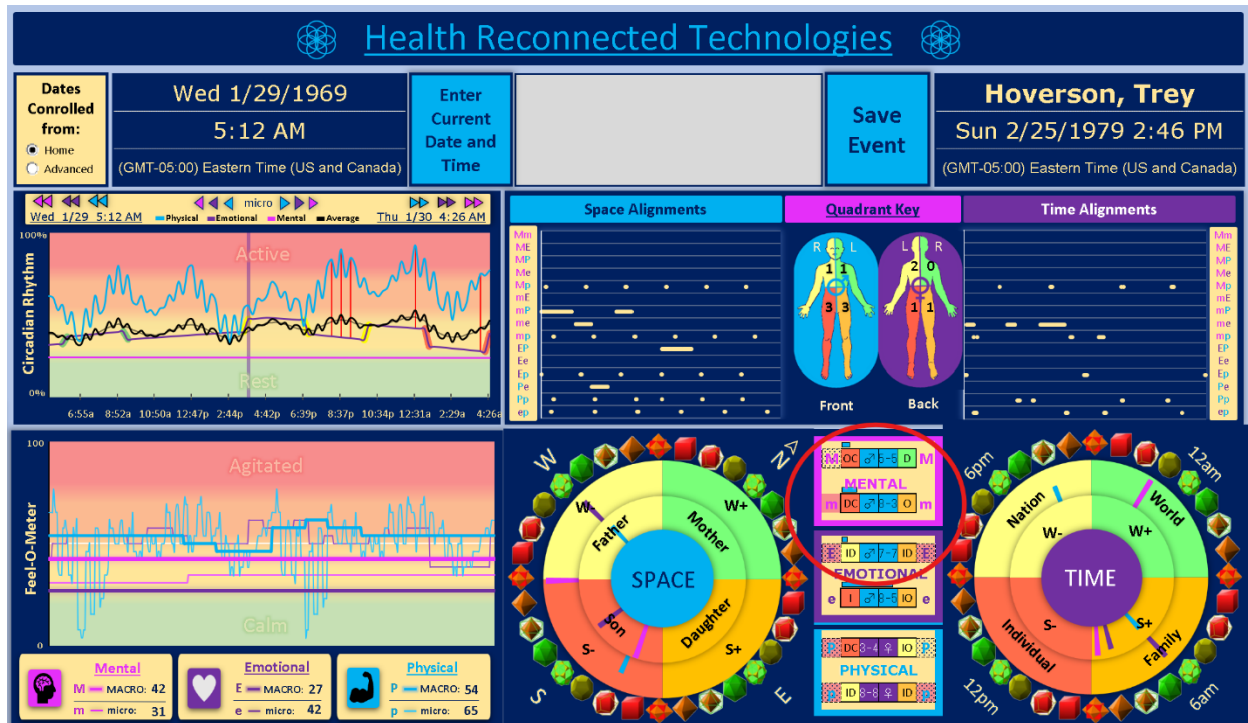
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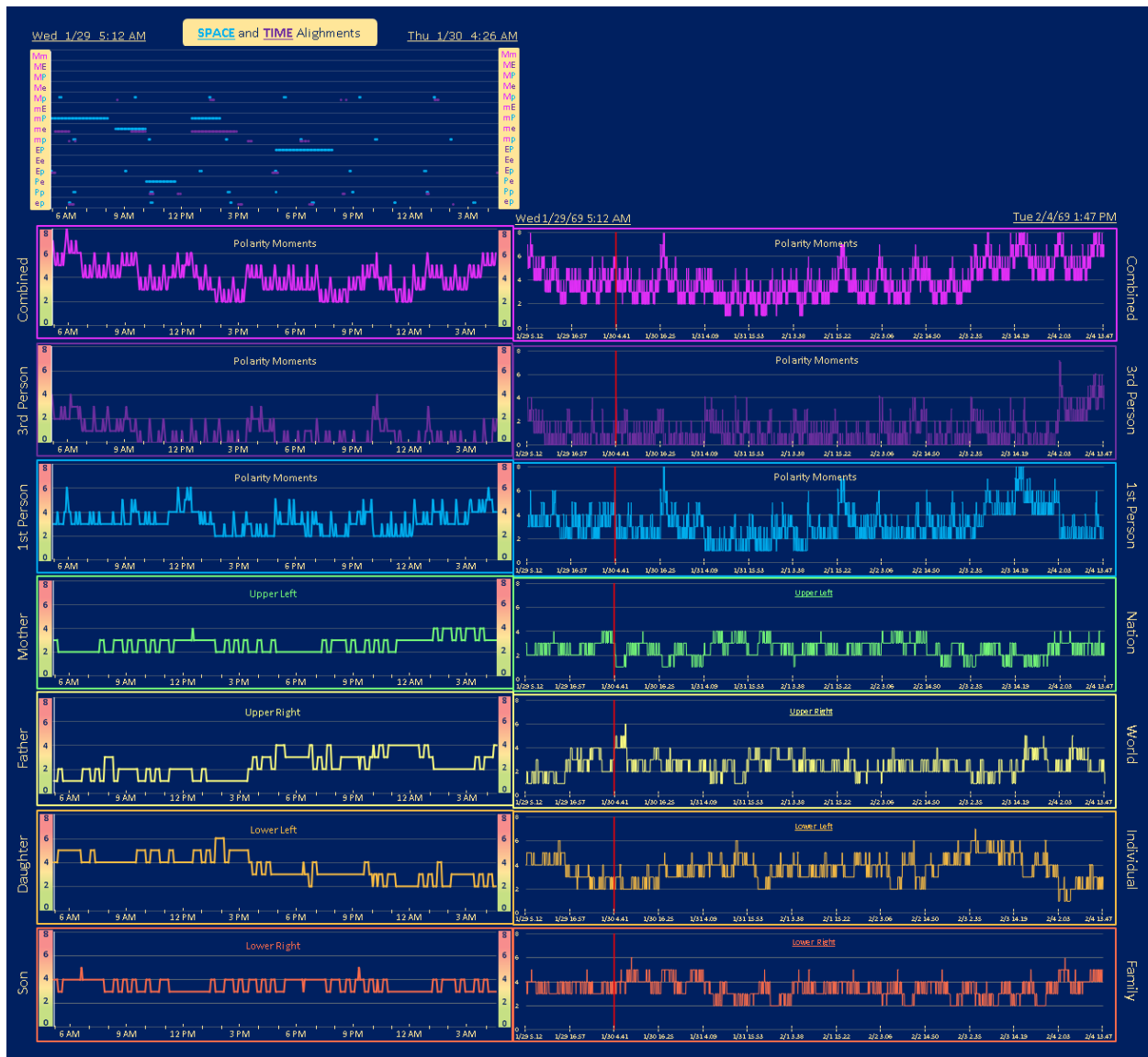
1969 Sir George Williams Computer Riot (Canada)

The **Sir George Williams affair** (also referred to as "The Sir George Williams Computer Centre Incident")^[1] was a 1969 event at [Sir George Williams University](#) in [Montreal, Quebec](#), Canada, now a part of [Concordia University](#). It was the largest student [occupation](#) in [Canadian history](#), and resulted in \$2 million of property damage.

Beginning on January 29, 1969, over 400 students occupied the university's [computer lab](#). Fed up with what they considered to be [intransigence](#) on the part of the administration, black and White students left a meeting and occupied the university computer lab on the ninth floor of the [Henry F. Hall Building](#). At the height of the occupation you had anywhere from three to five hundred bodies involved in this Demonstration.

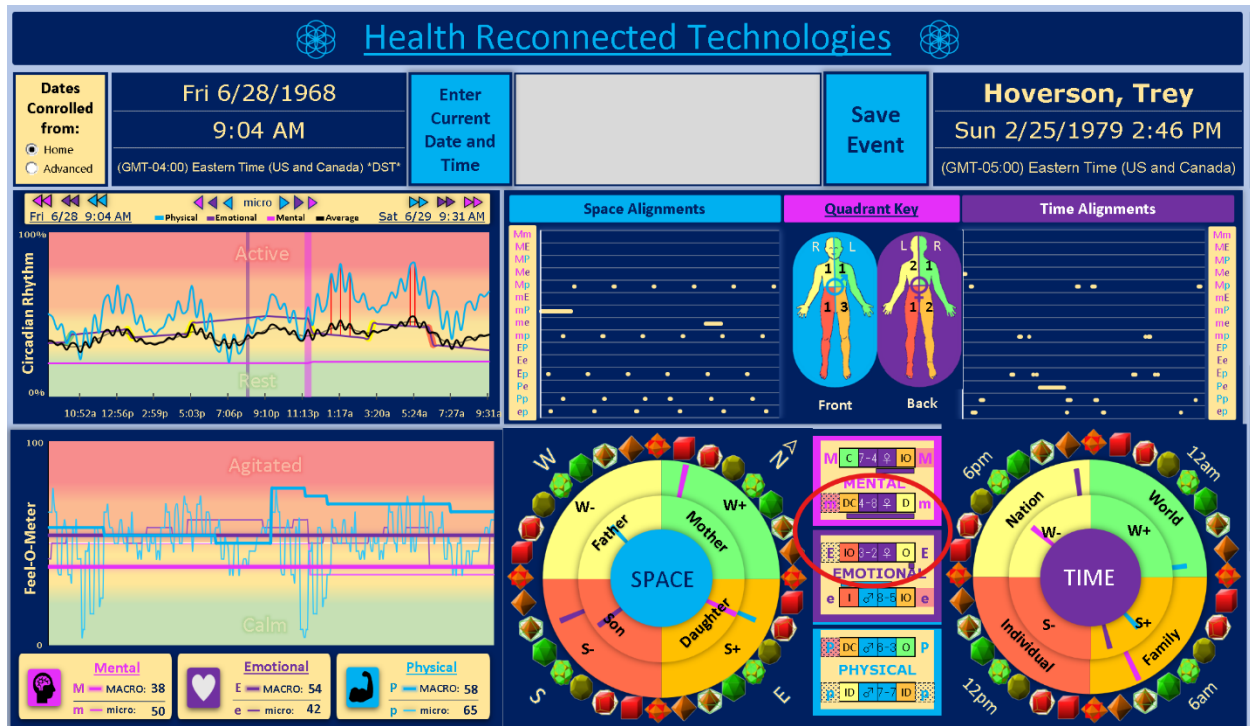


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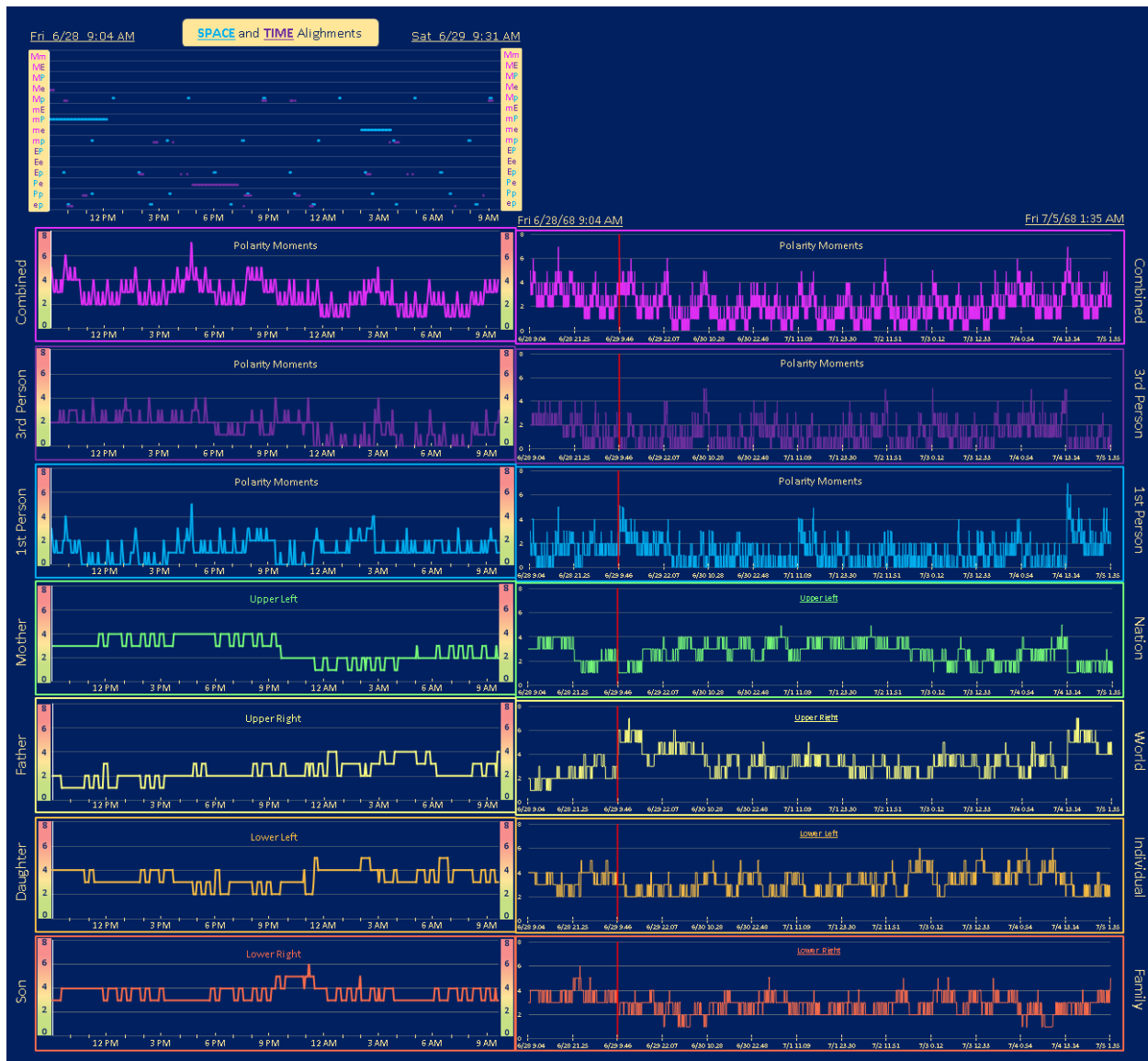


1969 Stonewall Riot (New York)

The **Stonewall riots**, also known as the **Stonewall uprising**, **Stonewall rebellion**, or simply **Stonewall**, were a series of spontaneous, violent demonstrations against a [police raid](#) that took place in the early morning hours of June 28, 1969, at the [Stonewall Inn](#), in the [Greenwich Village](#) neighborhood of [New York City](#). Although the demonstrations were [not the first time American homosexuals fought back](#) against government-sponsored persecution of [sexual minorities](#), the Stonewall riots marked a new beginning for the [gay rights movement](#) in the United States and around the world.



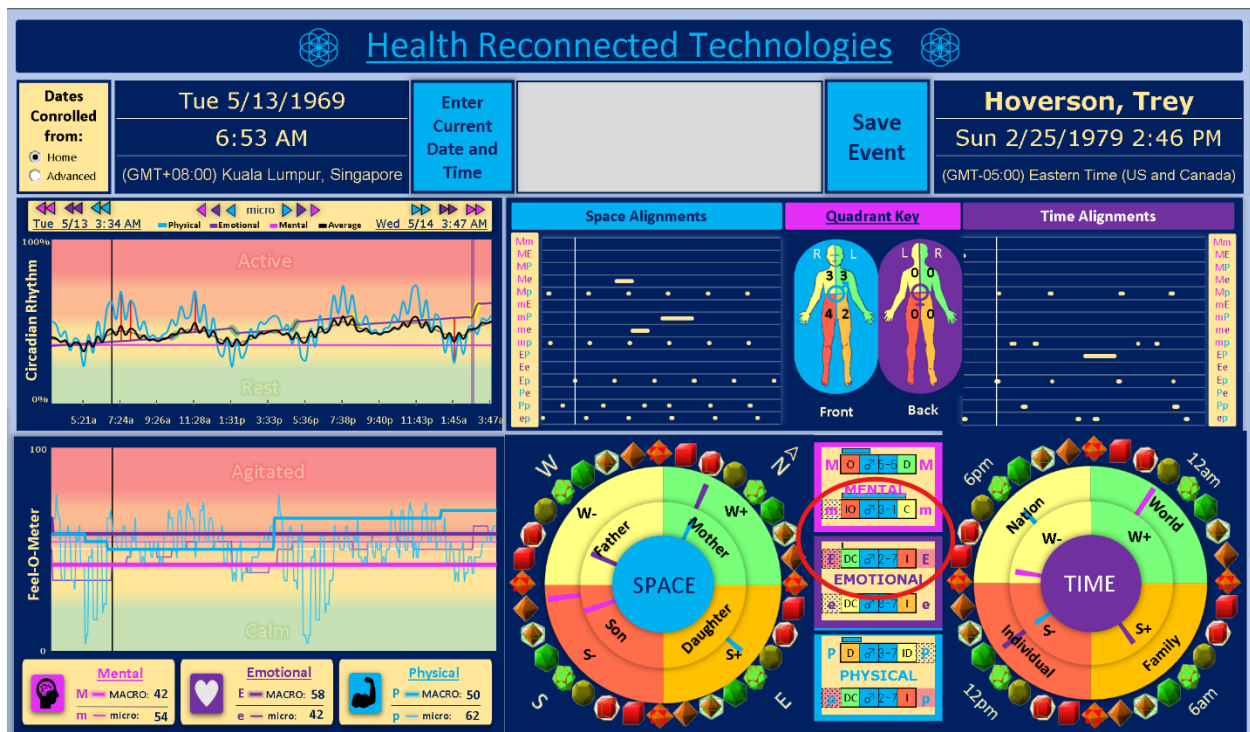
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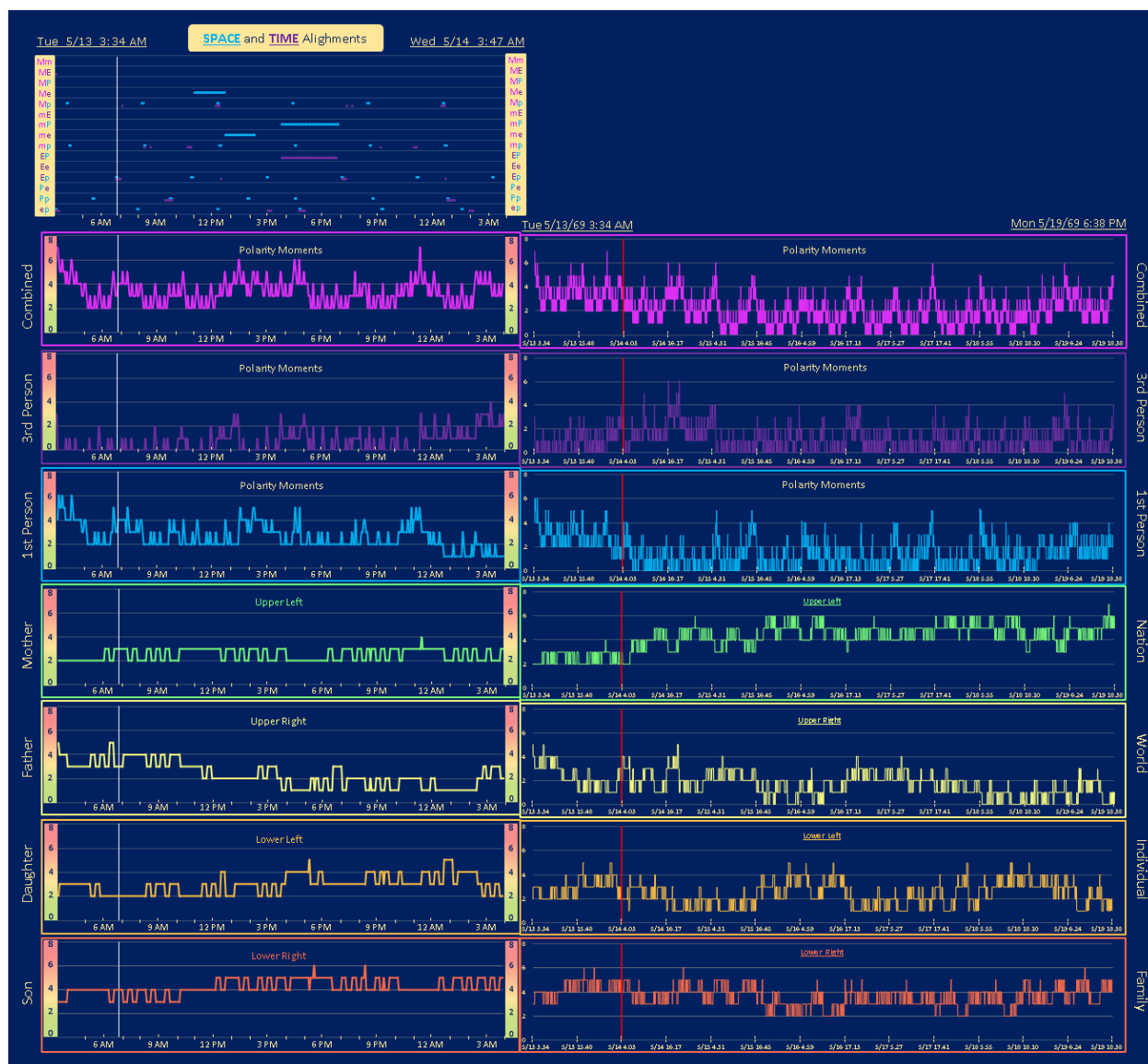
1969 May 13th Race Riot (Malaysia)

The **13 May incident** was an episode of [Sino-Malay sectarian violence](#) that took place in [Kuala Lumpur](#), the capital of [Malaysia](#), on 13 May 1969. The riot occurred in the aftermath of the [1969 Malaysian general election](#) when opposition parties such as the [Democratic Action Party](#) and [Gerakan](#) made gains at the expense of the ruling coalition, the [Alliance Party](#).

Official reports by the government placed the number of deaths due to the riots at 196, although international diplomatic sources and observers at the time suggested a toll of close to 600 while others suggested much higher figures, with most of the victims being ethnic Chinese.^{[1][2]} The [racial riots](#) led to a declaration of a [state of national emergency](#) by the [Yang di-Pertuan Agong](#) (King), resulting in the suspension of [Parliament](#).



Electromagnetics



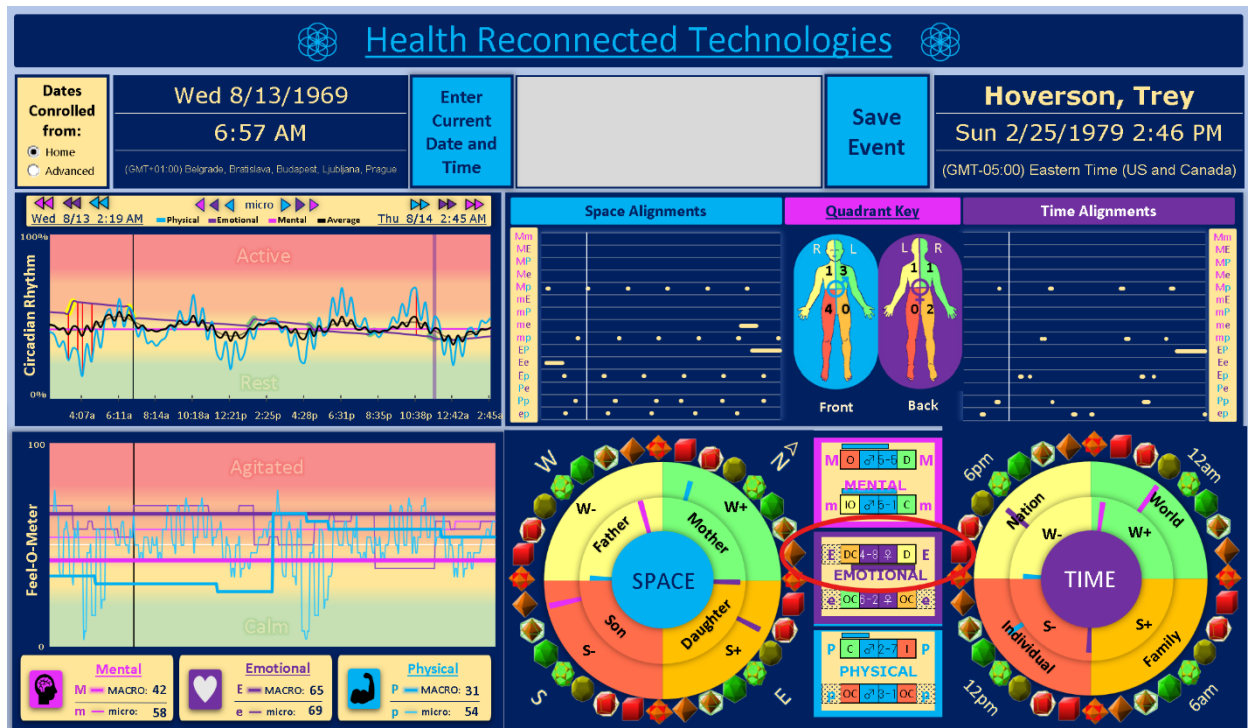
1969thern Ireland Riot

During 12–16 August 1969, there was an outbreak of political and [sectarian](#) violence throughout [Northern Ireland](#), which is often seen as the beginning of the thirty-year conflict known as [the Troubles](#).

The rioting petered out by Sunday, 17 August. By the end of the riots: Eight people had been killed

750+ people had been injured^[61] – 133 (72 Catholics and 61 Protestants) of those injured suffered gunshot wounds^[61]

150+ Catholic homes^[62] and 275+ businesses had been destroyed – 83% of all buildings destroyed were owned by Catholics^[61]



1969 Northern Ireland Riot

Electromagnetics

