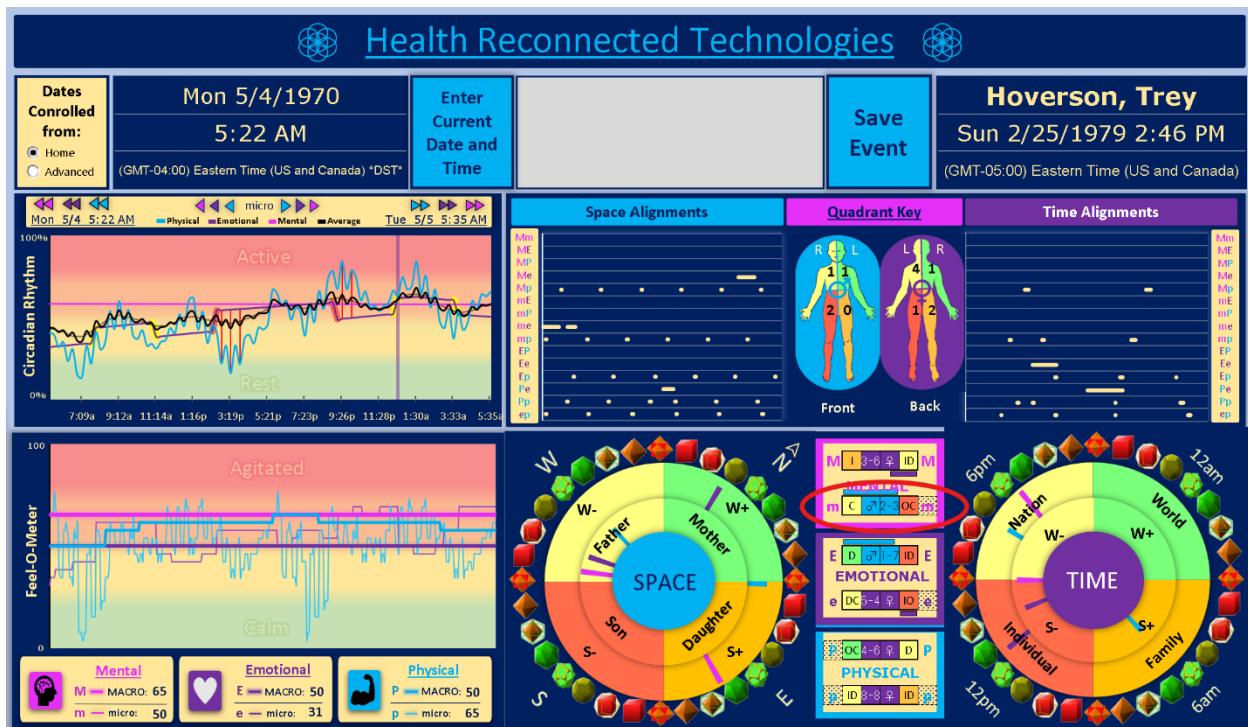


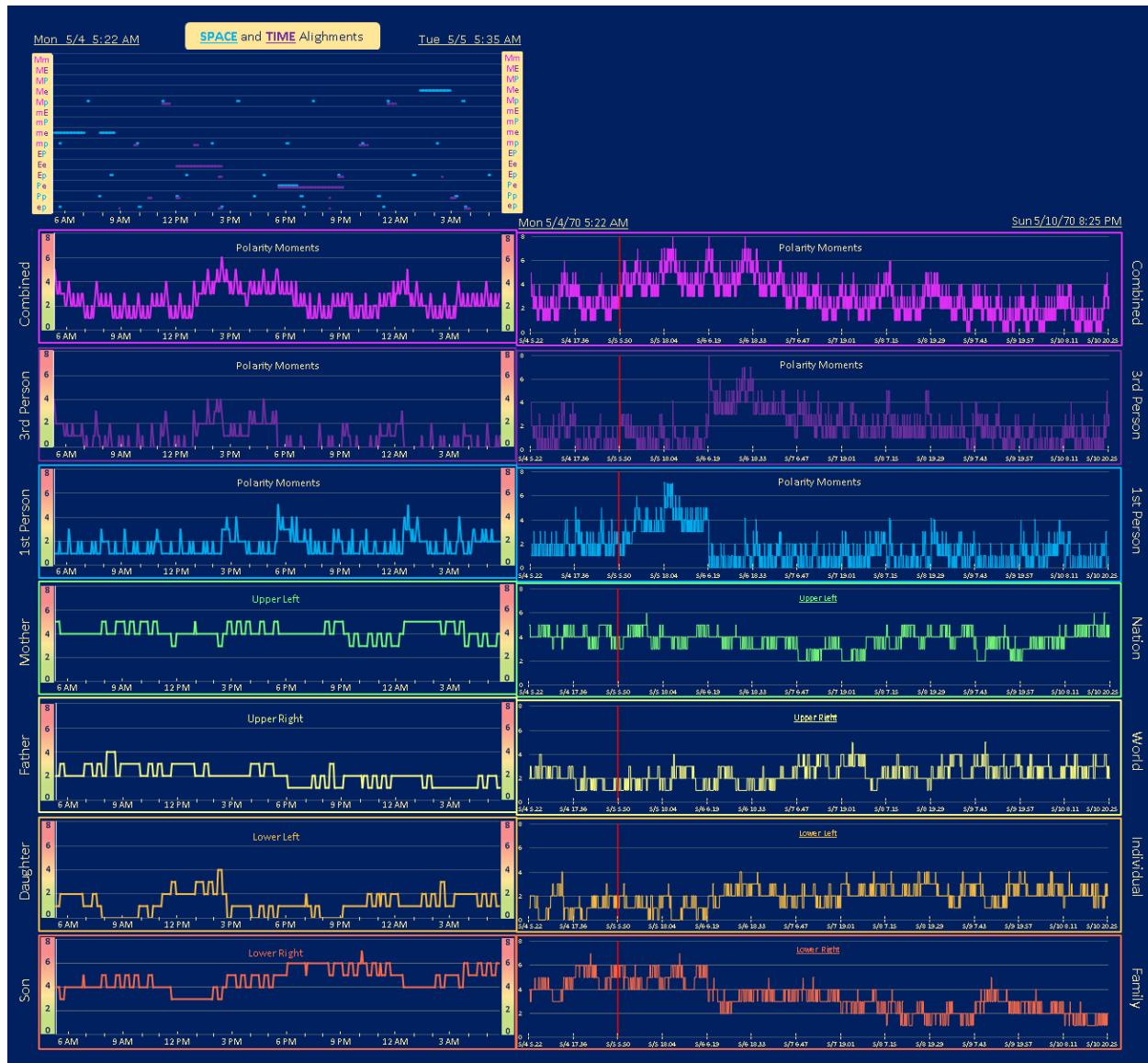
## 1970 Kent State Shootings (Ohio)

The **Kent State shootings** were the killing of four and wounding of nine unarmed college students by the [Ohio National Guard](#) on the [Kent State University](#) campus. The shootings took place on May 4, 1970, during a rally opposing the [expanding involvement of the Vietnam War into Cambodia](#) by United States military forces as well as protesting the [National Guard](#) presence on campus and the [draft](#). Twenty-eight National Guard soldiers fired about 67 rounds over 13 seconds, killing four students and wounding nine others, one of whom suffered permanent [paralysis](#).



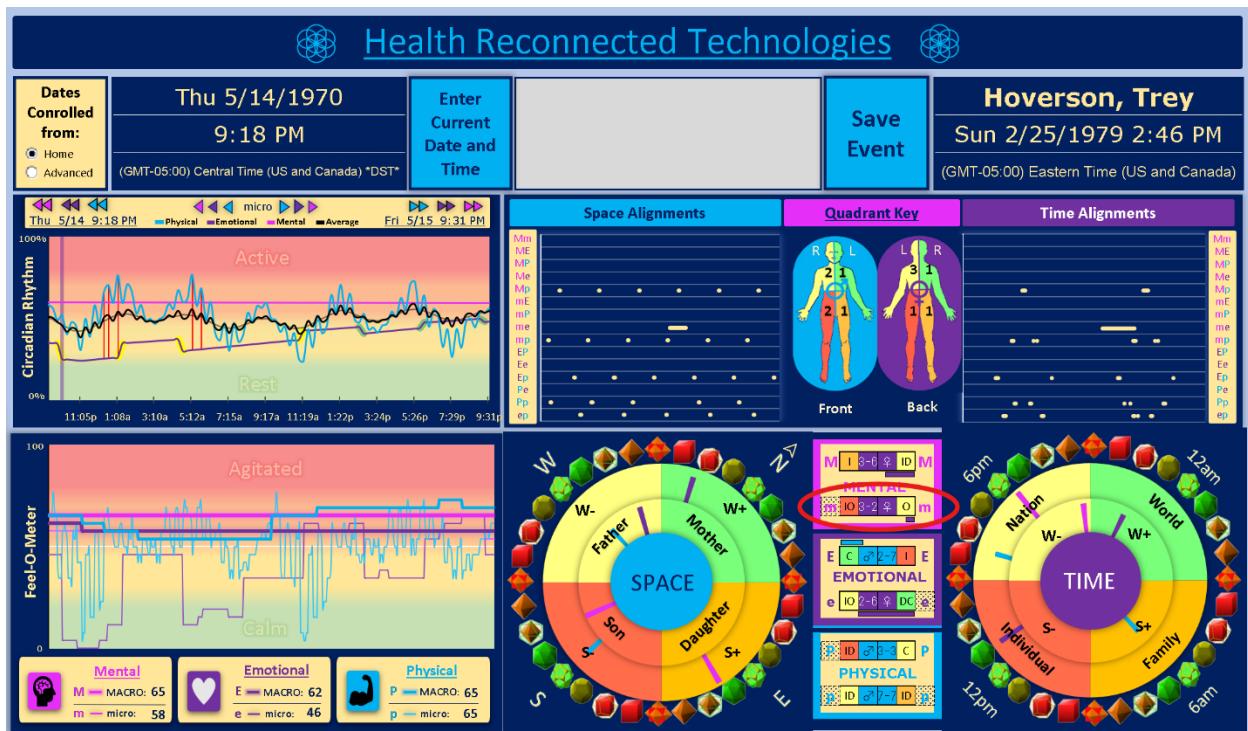
# 1970 Kent State Shootings (Ohio)

## Electromagnetics



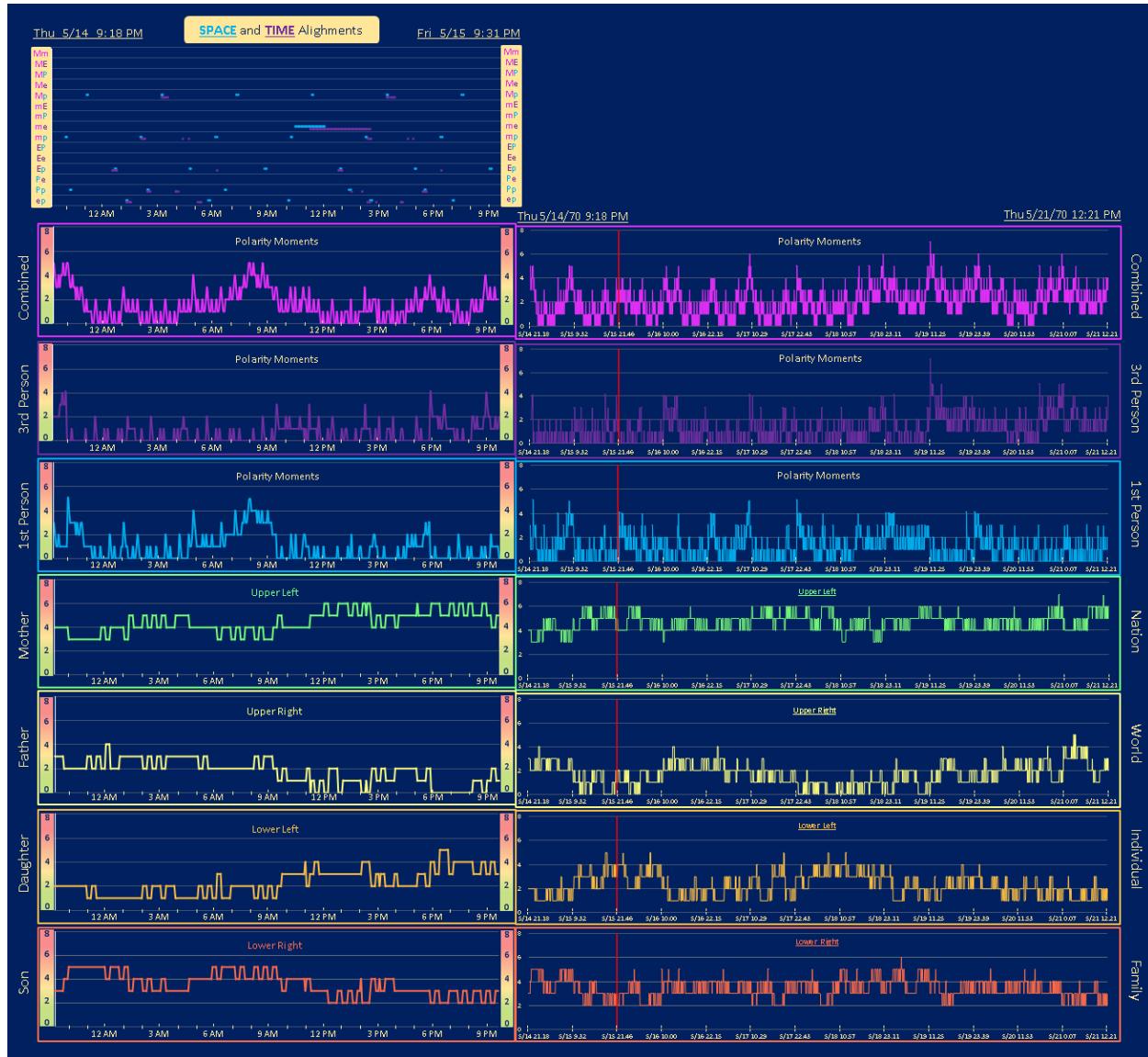
## 1970 Jackson State Killings (Mississippi)

The **Jackson State killings** occurred on Friday, May 15, 1970, at Jackson State College (now [Jackson State University](#)) in [Jackson, Mississippi](#). On May 14, 1970, [city](#) and state police confronted a group of students outside a campus dormitory. Shortly after midnight, the police opened fire, killing two students and injuring twelve.<sup>[1]</sup> The event happened 11 days after the [Kent State shootings](#), in which National Guardsmen killed four students at [Kent State University](#) in Ohio during a protest against the [Vietnam War](#). The Kent State event had first captured national attention.



# 1970 Jackson State Killings (Mississippi)

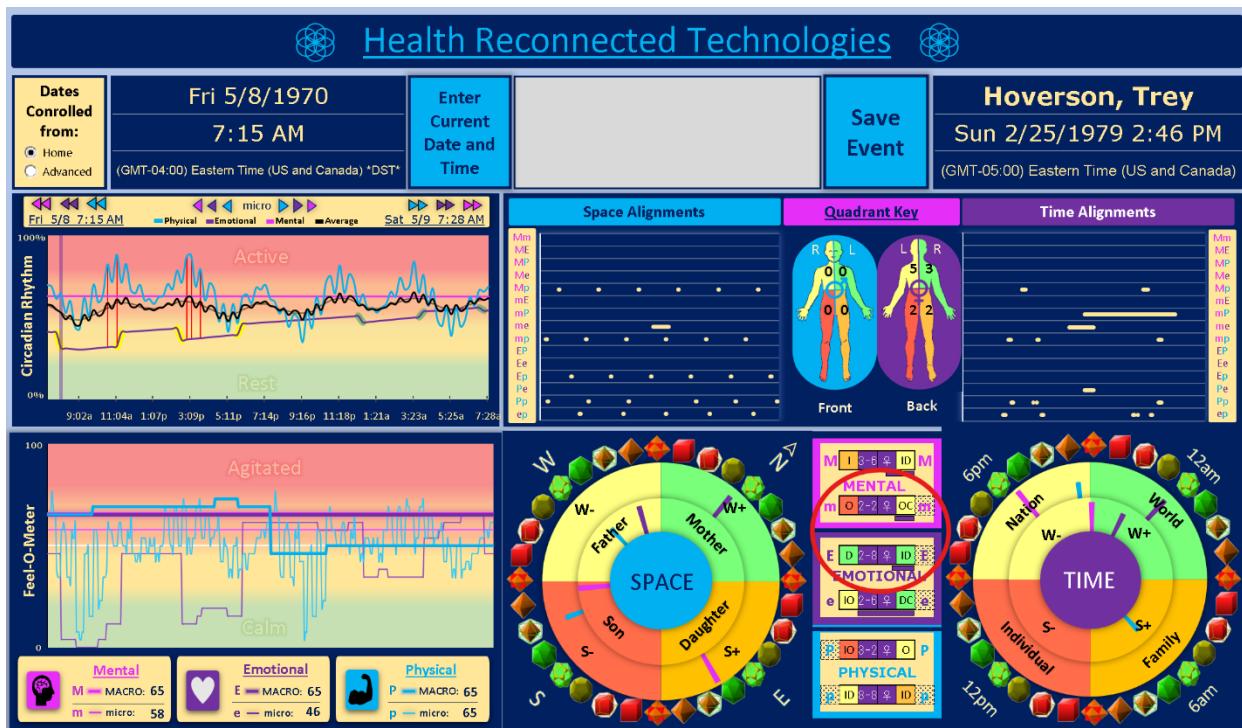
## Electromagnetics



## 1970 Hard Hat Riot, Wall Street (New York)

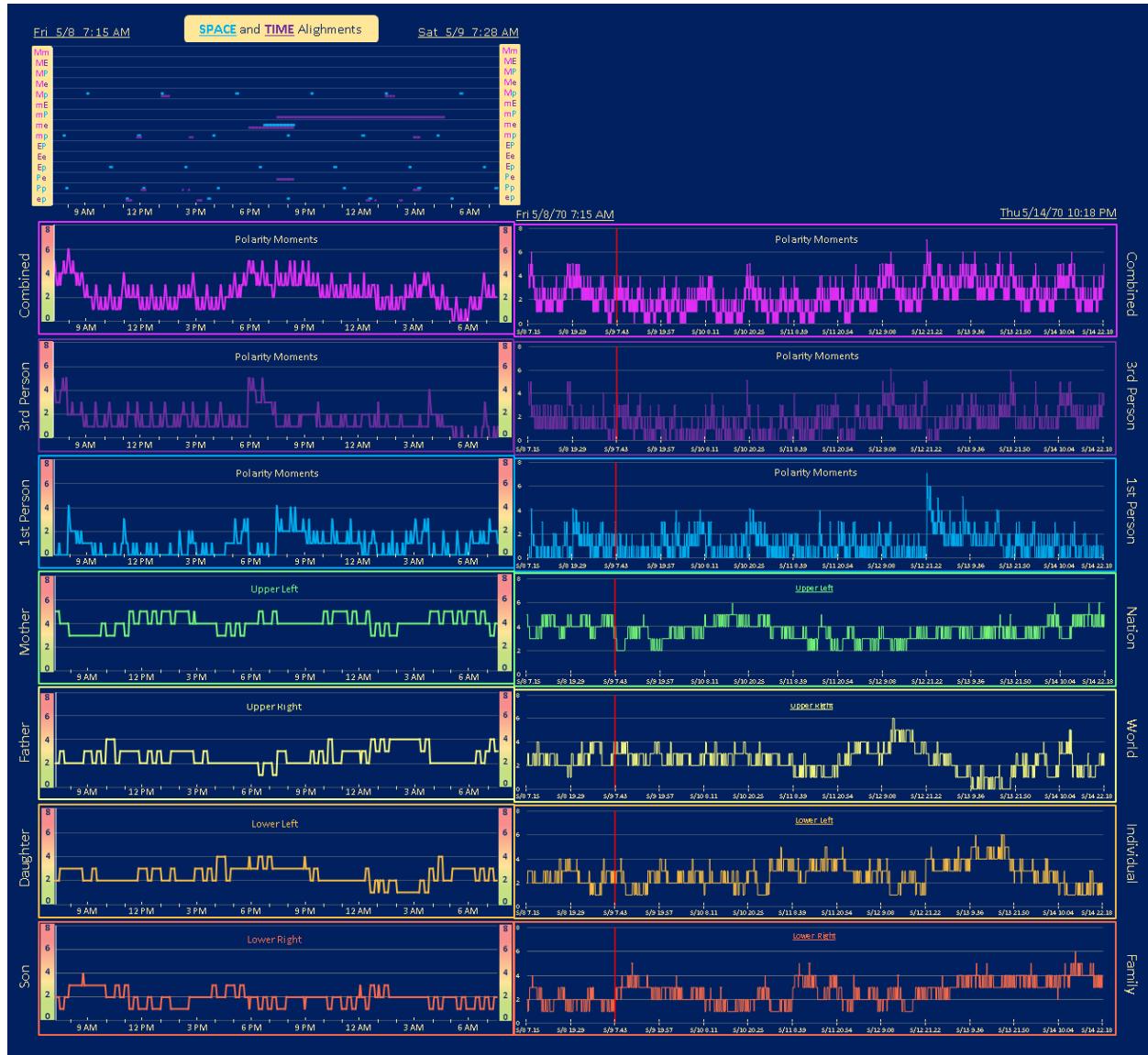
The **Hard Hat Riot** occurred in [New York City](#) on May 8, 1970, when around 400 [construction workers](#) and around 800 office workers attacked around 1,000 demonstrators affiliated with the [student strike of 1970](#). The students were protesting the May 4 [Kent State shootings](#) and the [Vietnam War](#).

The riot, first breaking out near the intersection of [Wall Street](#) and [Broad Street](#) in [Lower Manhattan](#), led to a mob scene with more than 20,000 people in the streets, eventually leading to a siege of [New York City Hall](#), an attack on the [conservative Pace University](#) and lasted more than three hours. Around 100 people, including seven policemen, were injured on what became known as **Bloody Friday**.



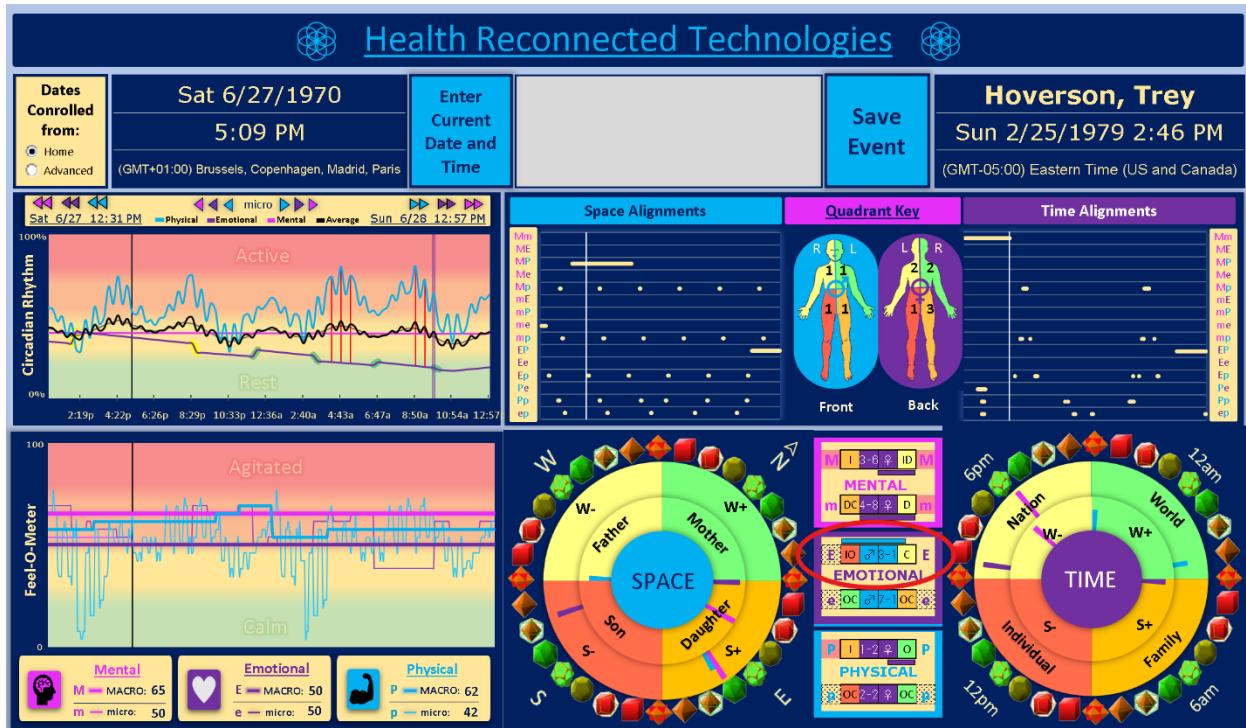
# 1970 Hard Hat Riot, Wall Street (New York)

## Electromagnetics



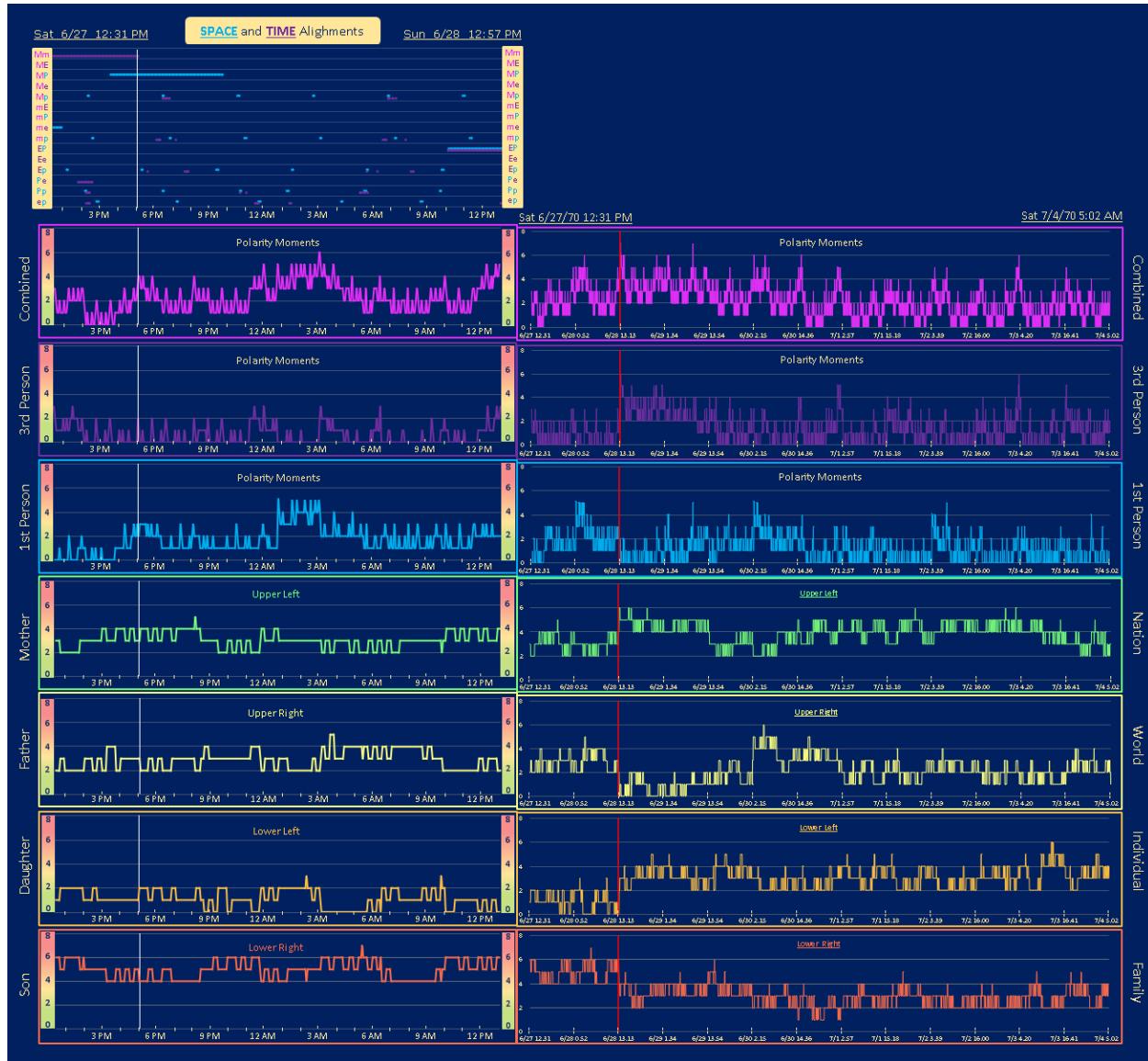
## 1970 Battle of St Mathew's (Northern Ireland)

The **Battle of St Matthew's** or **Battle of Short Strand**<sup>[1]</sup> was a gun battle that took place on the night of 27–28 June 1970 in Belfast, Northern Ireland. It was fought between the Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA), and Ulster loyalists in the area around St Matthew's Roman Catholic church. This lies at the edge of the Short Strand, a Catholic enclave in a mainly-Protestant part of the city. Violence had erupted there, and in other parts of Belfast, following marches by the Orange Order. The battle lasted about five hours and ended at dawn when loyalists withdrew. The British Army and police were deployed nearby but did not intervene. Three people were killed and at least 26 wounded in the fighting, while another three were killed in north Belfast.



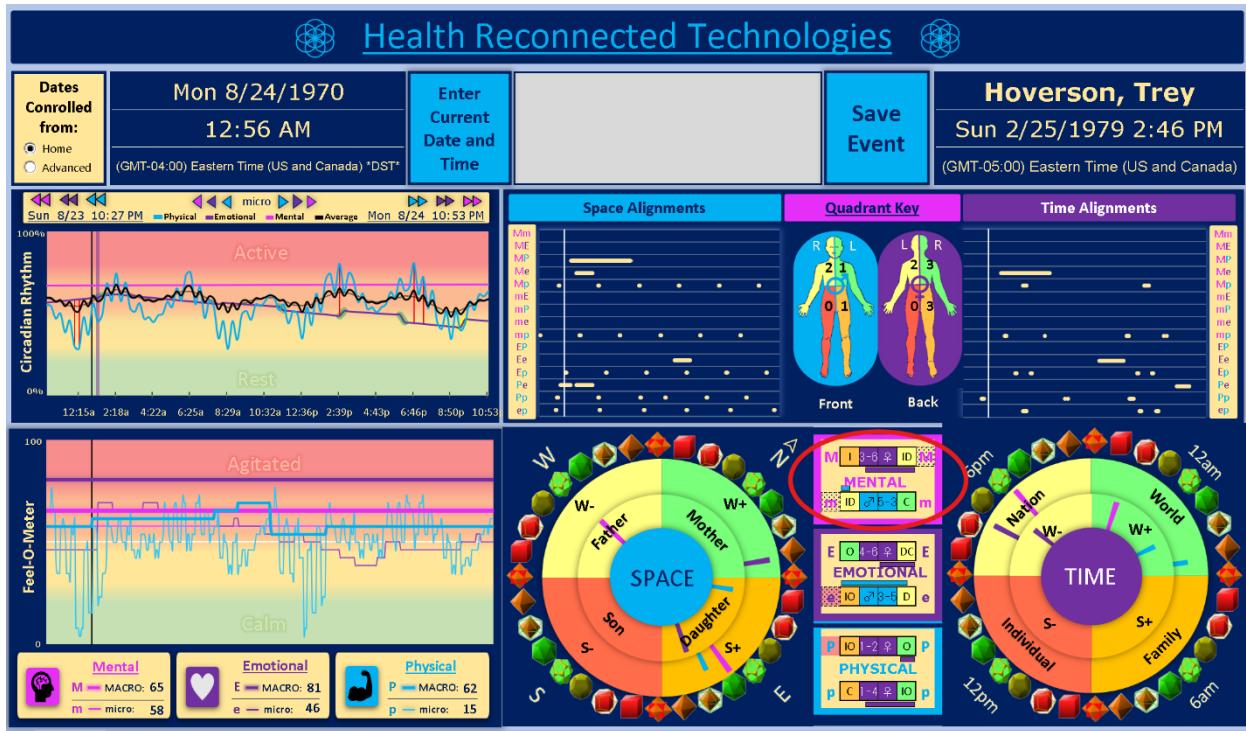
## 1970 Battle of St Mathew's (Northern Ireland)

# Electromagnetics



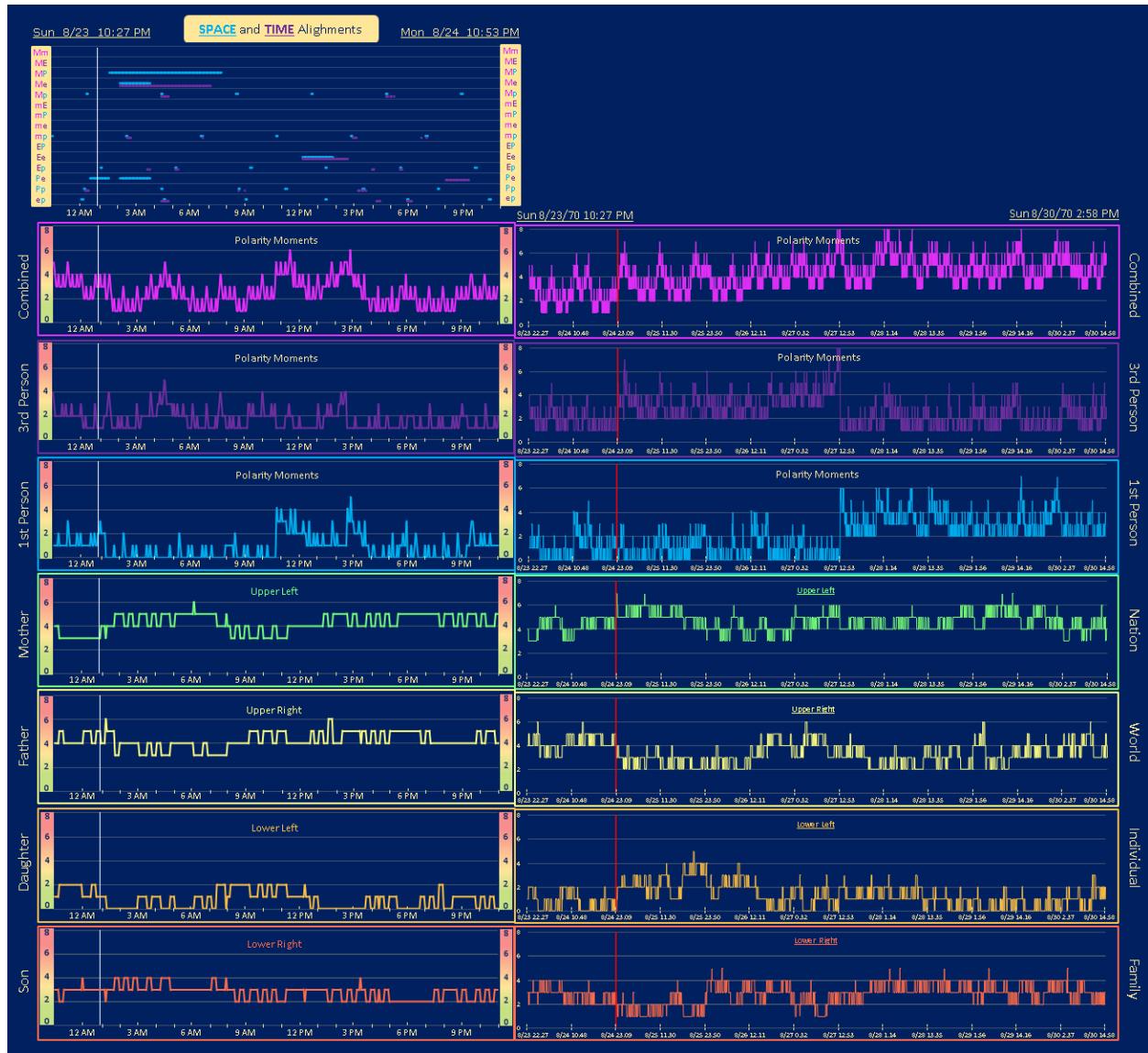
## 1970 Memorial Park Riot (Michigan)

The **1970 Memorial Park riot** was a civil disturbance by alienated white youths that began in Royal Oak, Michigan, on August 24, 1970, and spread to Birmingham, Michigan, both primarily white middle class suburbs of Detroit. The initial conflict resulted from the closure by police of Memorial Park in Royal Oak. Authorities said that the park was being used as a marketplace for the sale of illegal drugs. The riot lasted for three days, and led to the formation of several youth controlled social service organizations. Over the three day span it was estimated that up to 2000 youths had participated in the rioting, <sup>[2]</sup> and at least 564 were arrested.



# 1970 Memorial Park Riot (Michigan)

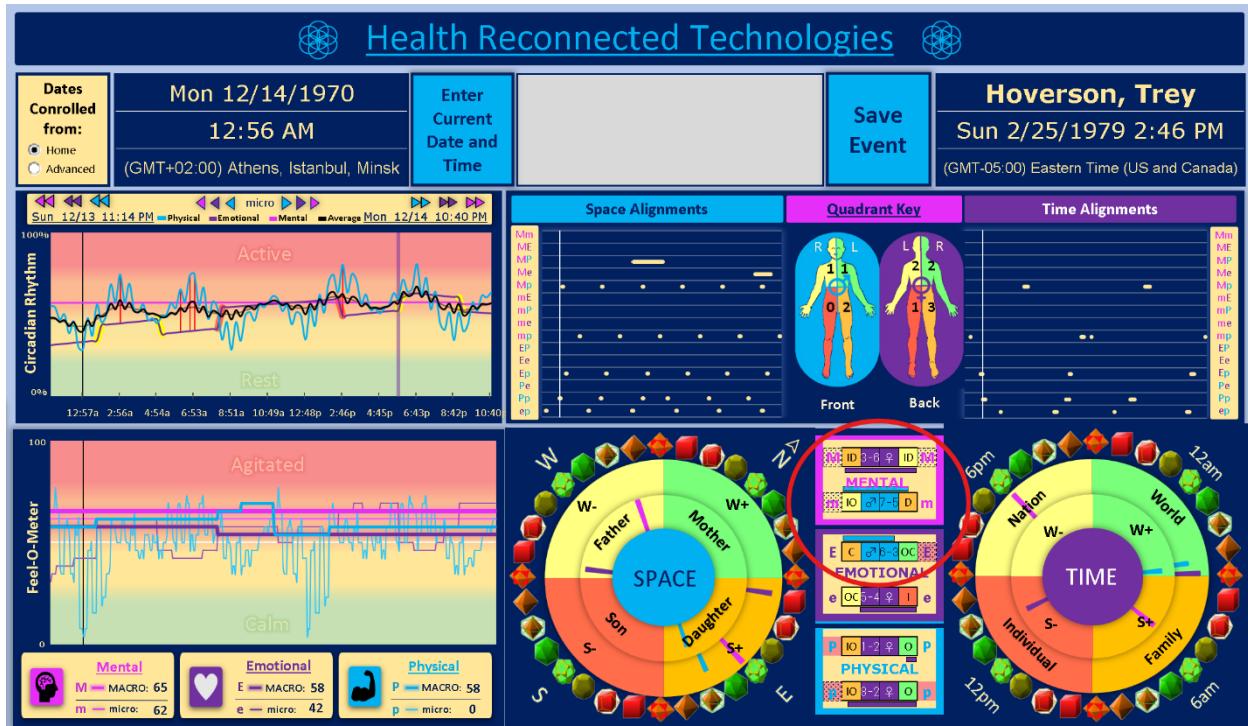
## Electromagnetics



## 1970 Polish Protests

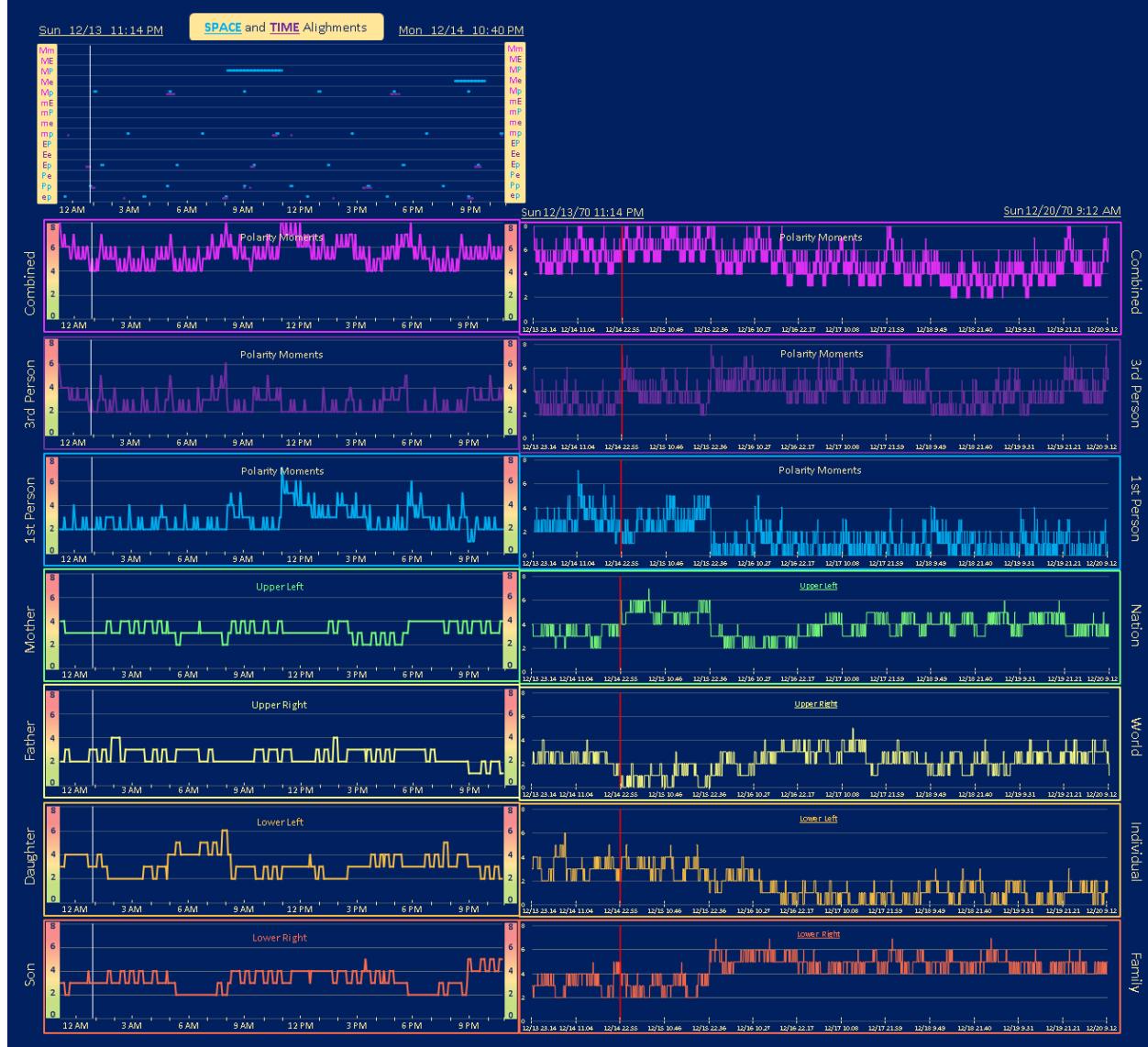
The **1970 Polish protests**, also known as the **December 1970 Events** ([Polish](#): *Wydarzenia Grudnia 1970*), occurred in northern Poland during 14–19 December 1970. The protests were sparked by a sudden increase in the prices of food and other everyday items. Strikes were put down by the [Polish People's Army](#) and the [Citizen's Militia](#), resulting in at least 44 people killed and more than 1,000 wounded.

Protests started on 14 December. When a party official tried to convince the strikers to return to work, addressing them using loudspeakers on a police car, the strikers took over the police car and used the loudspeakers to announce a general strike, and to call for a manifestation in front of the party building to be held the same day. Fighting against the police started in the afternoon, and widespread fighting and rioting, including arson, continued until late in the evening.



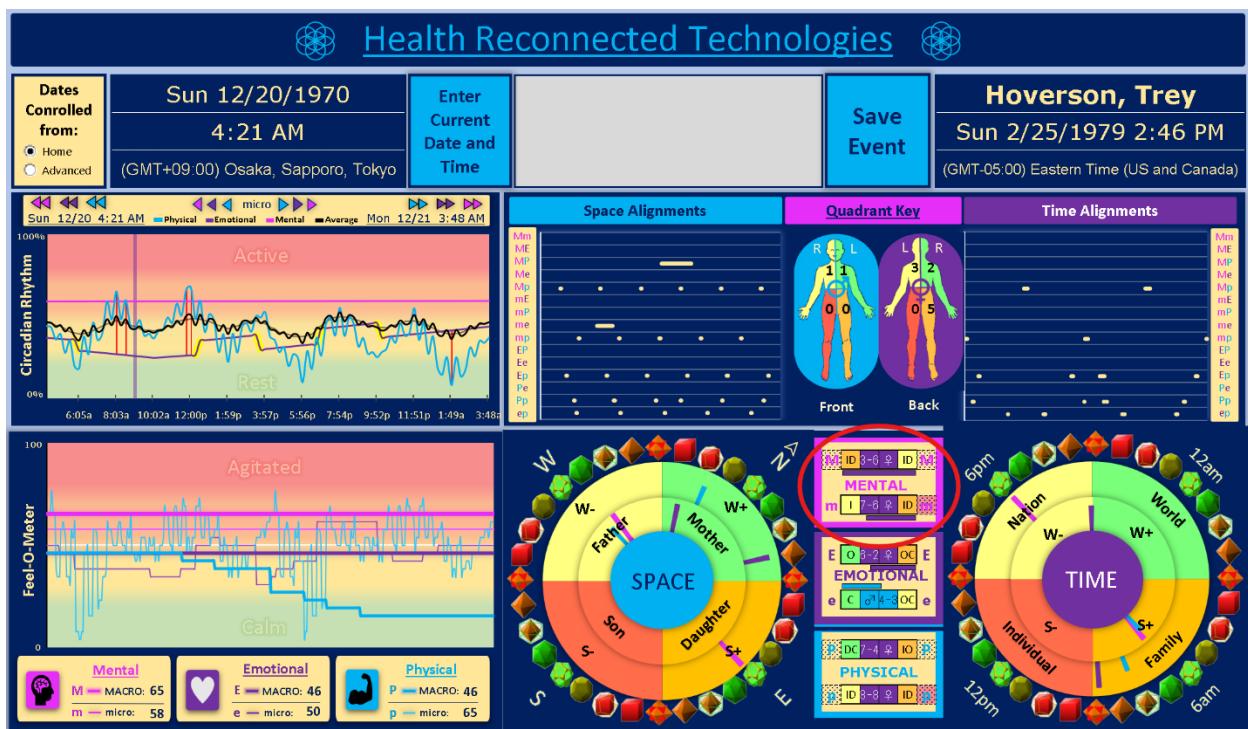
# 1970 Polish Protests

# Electromagnetics



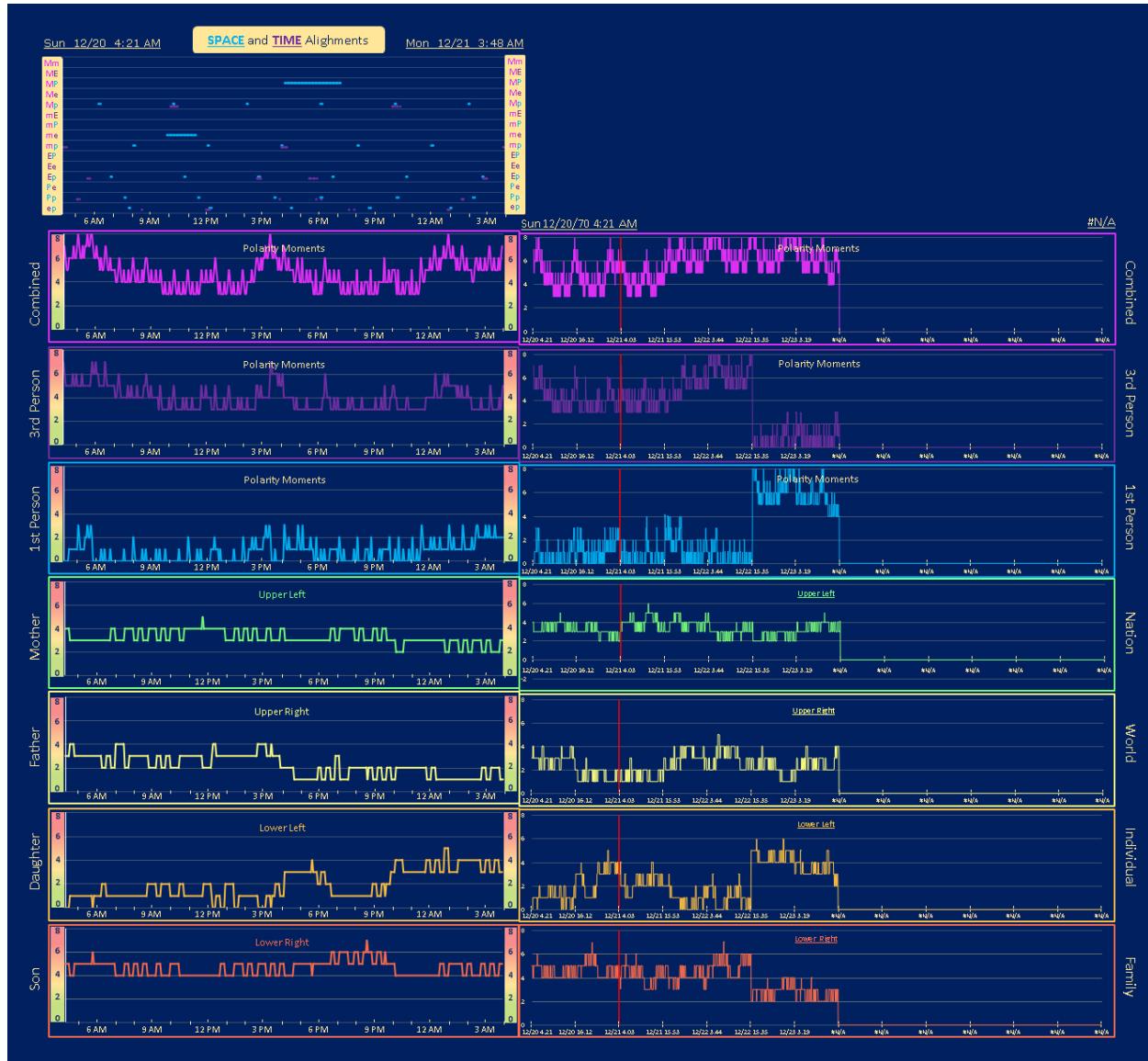
## 1970 Koza Riot (Japan)

The **Koza riot** (コザ暴動, Koza bōdō) was a violent and spontaneous protest against the [US military presence in Okinawa](#), which occurred on the night of December 20, 1970, into the morning of the following day. Roughly 5,000 Okinawans clashed with roughly 700 American [MPs](#) in an event which has been regarded as symbolic of Okinawan anger against 25 years of [US military administration](#).<sup>[1][2]</sup> In the riot, approximately 60 Americans and 27 Okinawans were injured, 80 cars were burned, and several buildings on [Kadena Air Base](#) were destroyed or heavily damaged.



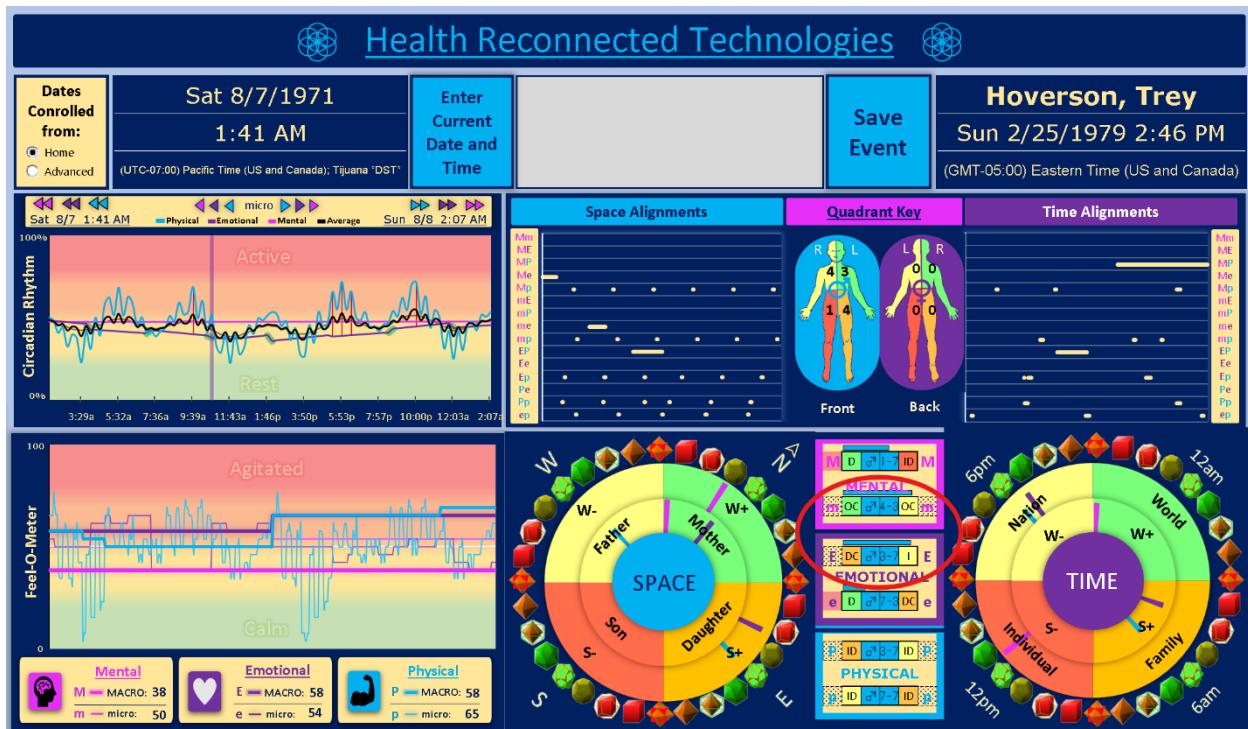
## 1970 Koza Riot (Japan)

# Electromagnetics



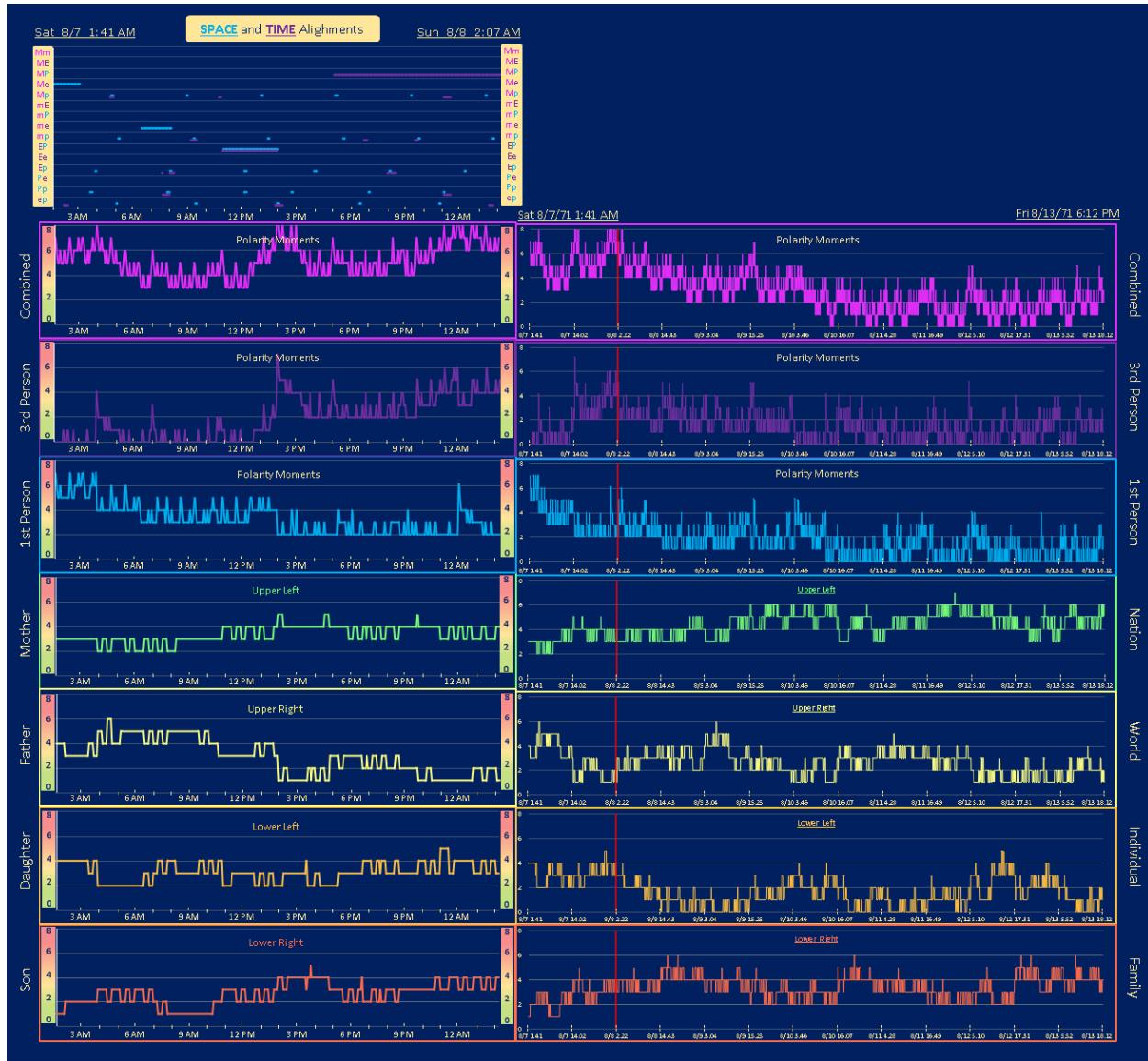
## 1971 Gastown Riot (Vancouver)

The **Gastown riot**, known also in the plural as **Gastown riots**, also known as "**The Battle of Maple Tree Square**", occurred in [Vancouver](#), British Columbia, Canada, on August 7, 1971. Following weeks of arrests by undercover drug squad members in Vancouver as part of a special police operation directed by City hall, police broke up a protest [smoke-in](#) in the [Gastown](#) neighbourhood. The smoke-in was organized by the [Youth International Party](#) (Vancouver Yippies)<sup>[1]</sup> against the use of undercover agents and in favour of the legalization of [marijuana](#). Of around two thousand protesters, 79 were arrested and 38 were charged.



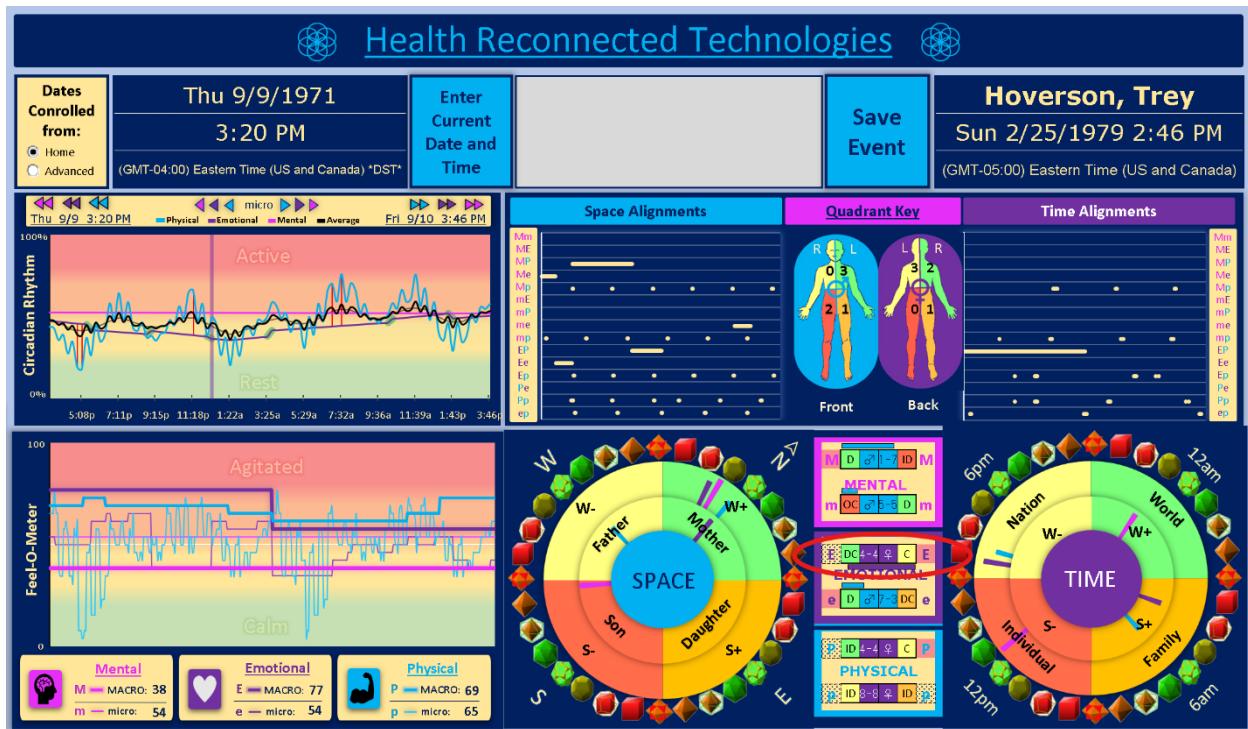
# 1971 Gastown Riot (Vancouver)

## Electromagnetics



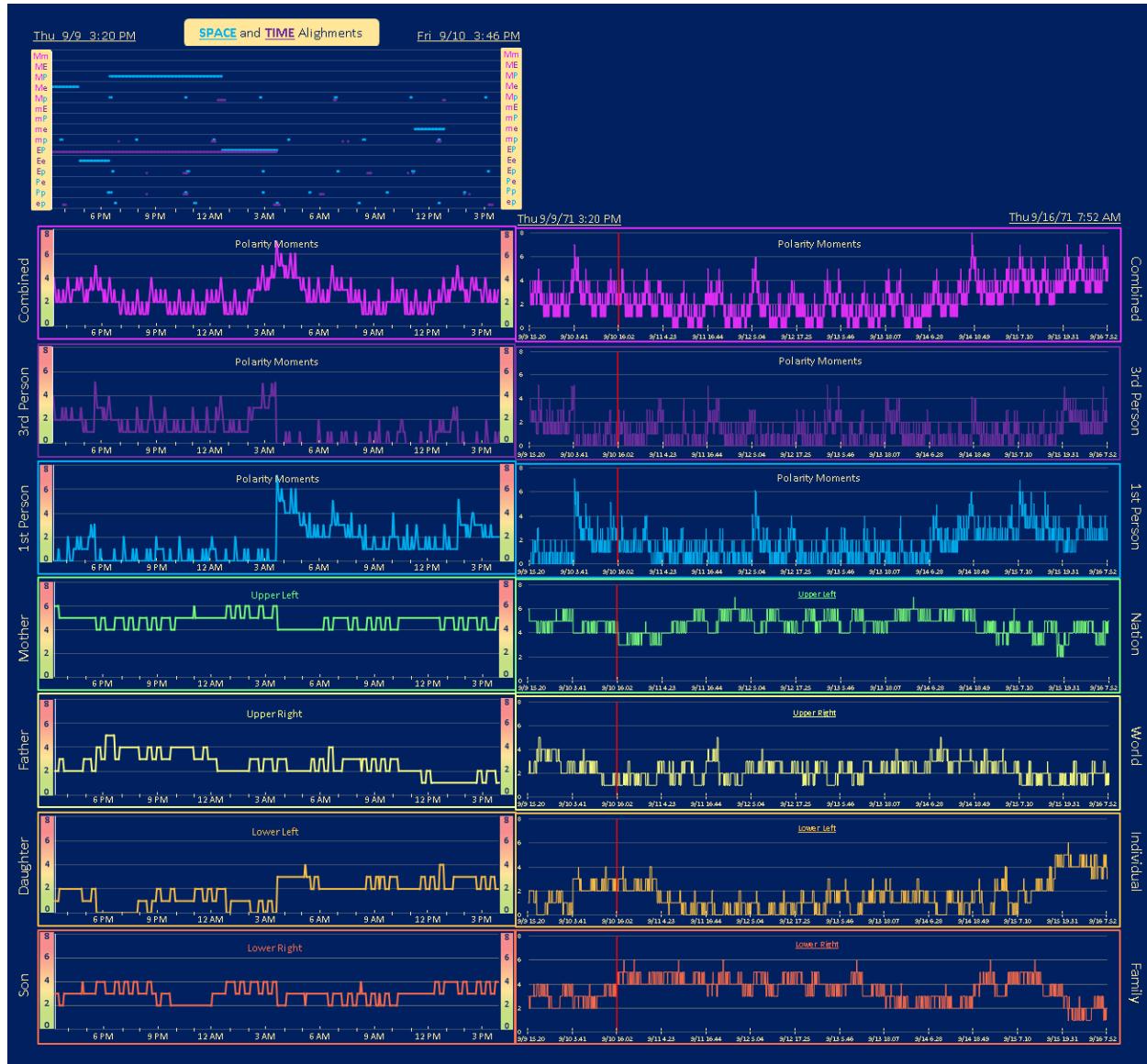
## 1971 Attica Prison Uprising (New Jersey)

The **Attica Prison Riot**, also known as the **Attica Prison Rebellion**, the **Attica Uprising**, or the **Attica Prison Massacre**, took place at the [state prison](#) in [Attica, New York](#); it started on September 9, 1971, and ended on September 13 with the highest number of fatalities in the history of United States [prison uprisings](#). Of the 43 men who died (33 inmates and 10 correctional officers and employees), all but one guard and three inmates were killed by law enforcement gunfire when the state retook control of the prison on the final day of the uprising.<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> The Attica Uprising has been described as a historic event in the [prisoners' rights](#) movement.



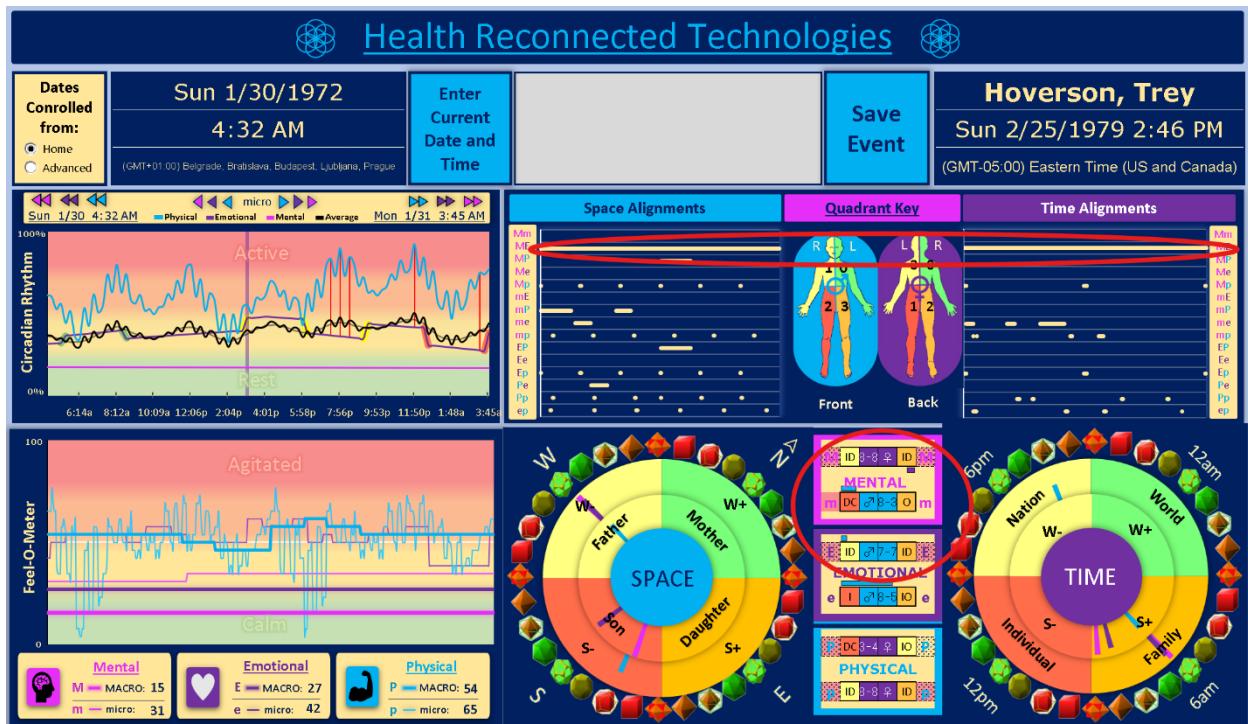
# 1971 Attica Prison Uprising (New Jersey)

## Electromagnetics



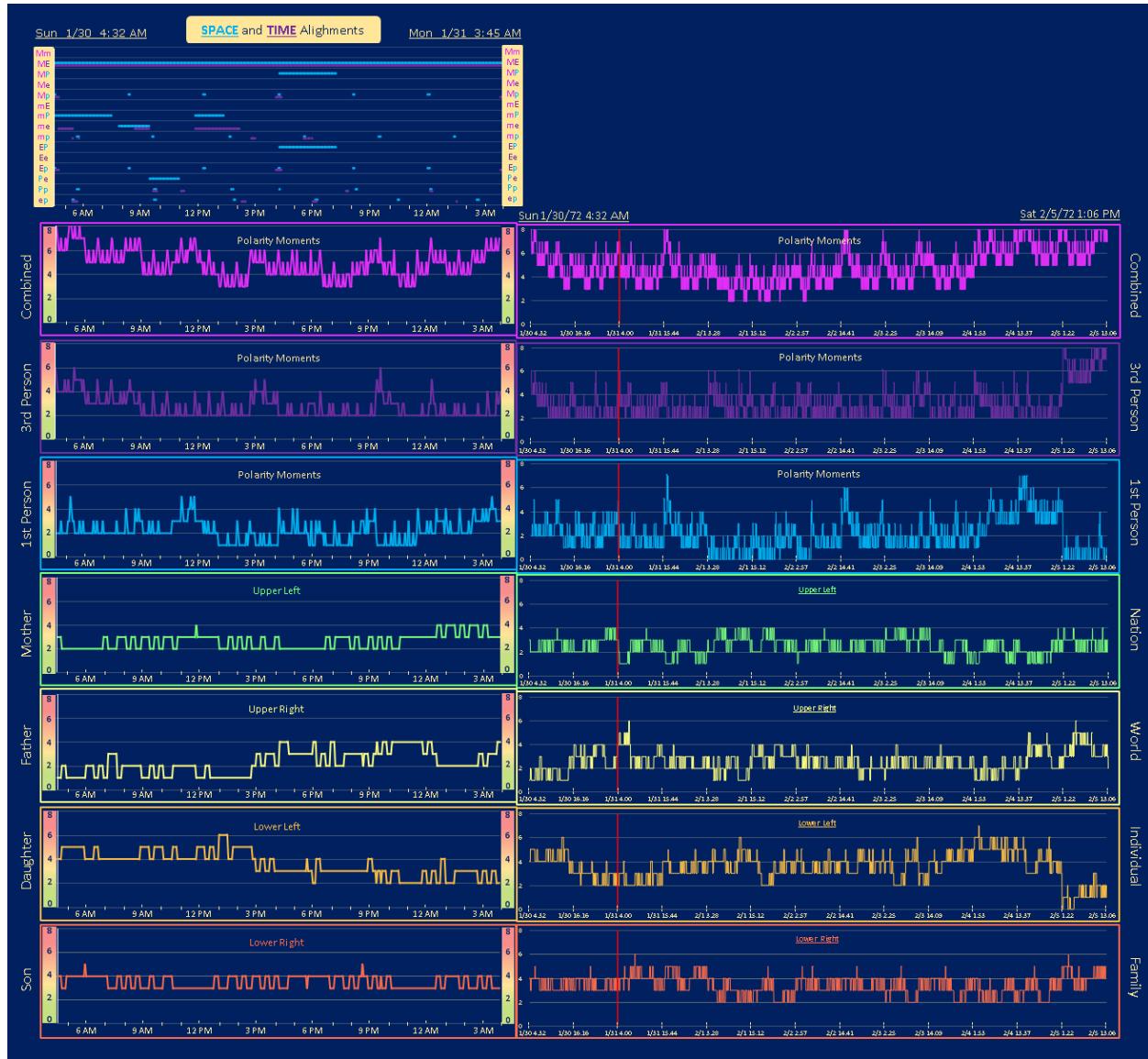
## 1972 Bloody Sunday (Northern Ireland)

**Bloody Sunday**, or the **Bogside Massacre**,<sup>[1]</sup> was a massacre on 30 January 1972 when British soldiers shot 26 unarmed civilians during a protest march in the [Bogside](#) area of [Derry](#),<sup>[n 1]</sup> [Northern Ireland](#). Thirteen men were killed outright and the death of another man four months later was attributed to gunshot injuries from the incident. Many of the victims were shot while fleeing from the soldiers, and some were shot while trying to help the wounded.<sup>[2]</sup> Other protesters were injured by [shrapnel](#), [rubber bullets](#), or [batons](#); two were run down by [British Army](#) vehicles; and some were beaten.<sup>[3][4]</sup> All of those shot were [Catholics](#).



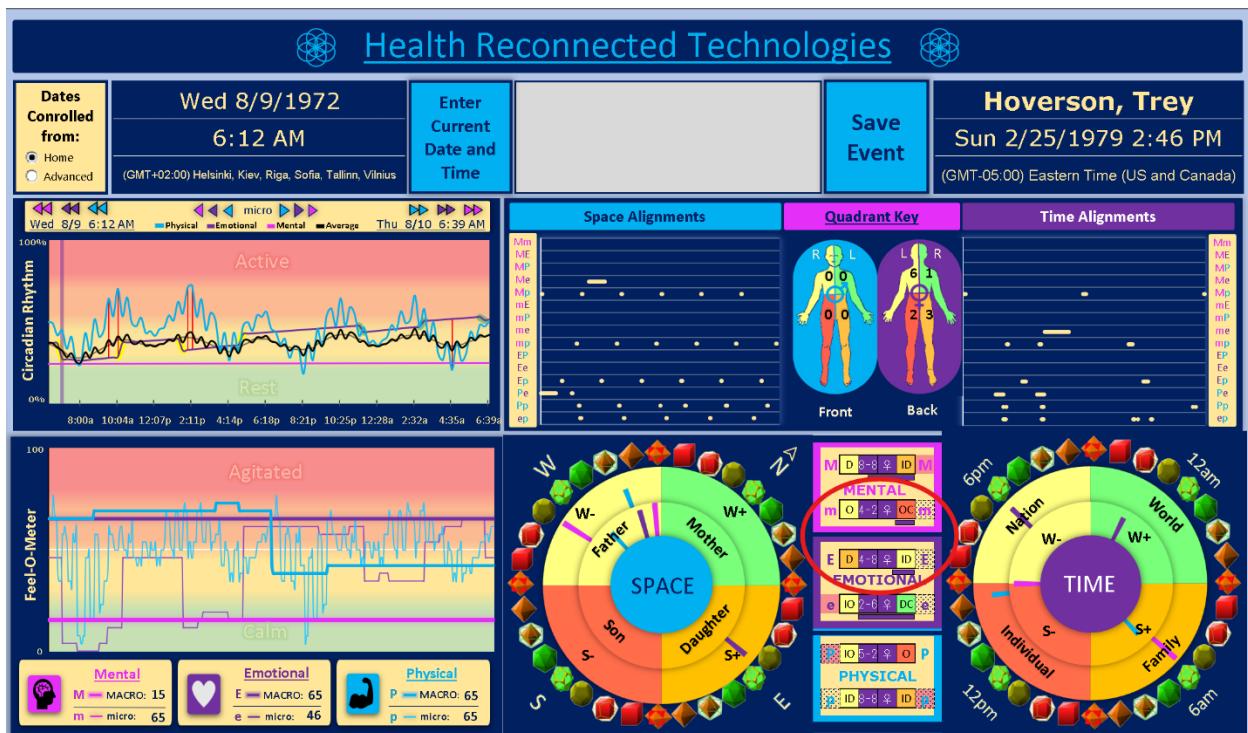
# 1972 Bloody Sunday (Northern Ireland)

## Electromagnetics



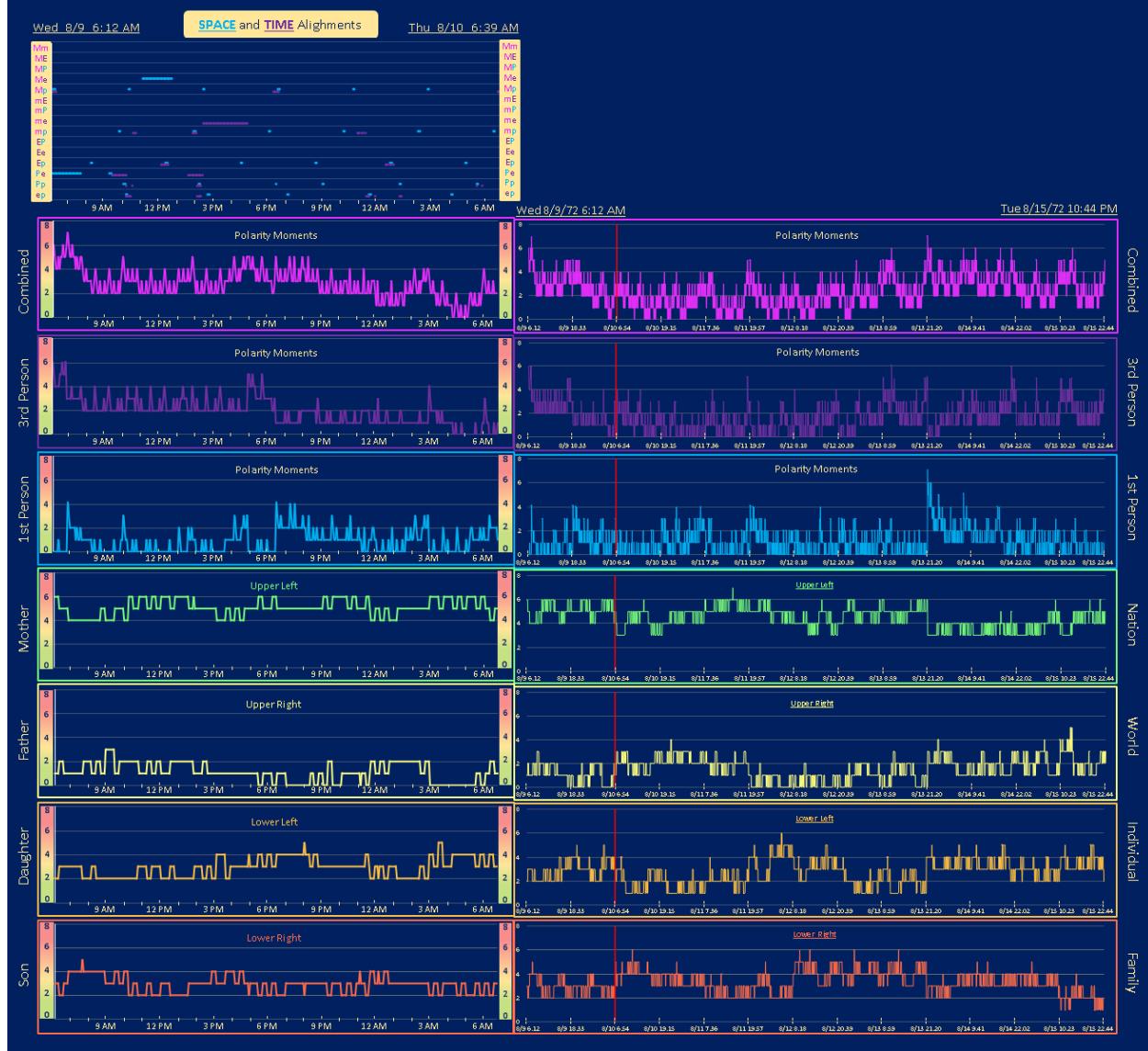
## 1972 Afrikaanderwijk Riot (Netherlands)

**Afrikaanderwijk riots** were the first [race riots](#) of their kind in the Netherlands. The riots broke out on 9 August 1972 and continued until 16 August in the [Afrikaanderwijk, Rotterdam](#). <sup>[1]</sup> While their precise cause is unknown, the clashes are considered to be an example of [xenophobic](#) violence by some and economic tensions by others.<sup>[2]</sup> The clashes are known for creating new laws towards the city's growing immigrant population and destroying the stereotype of Dutch tolerance.



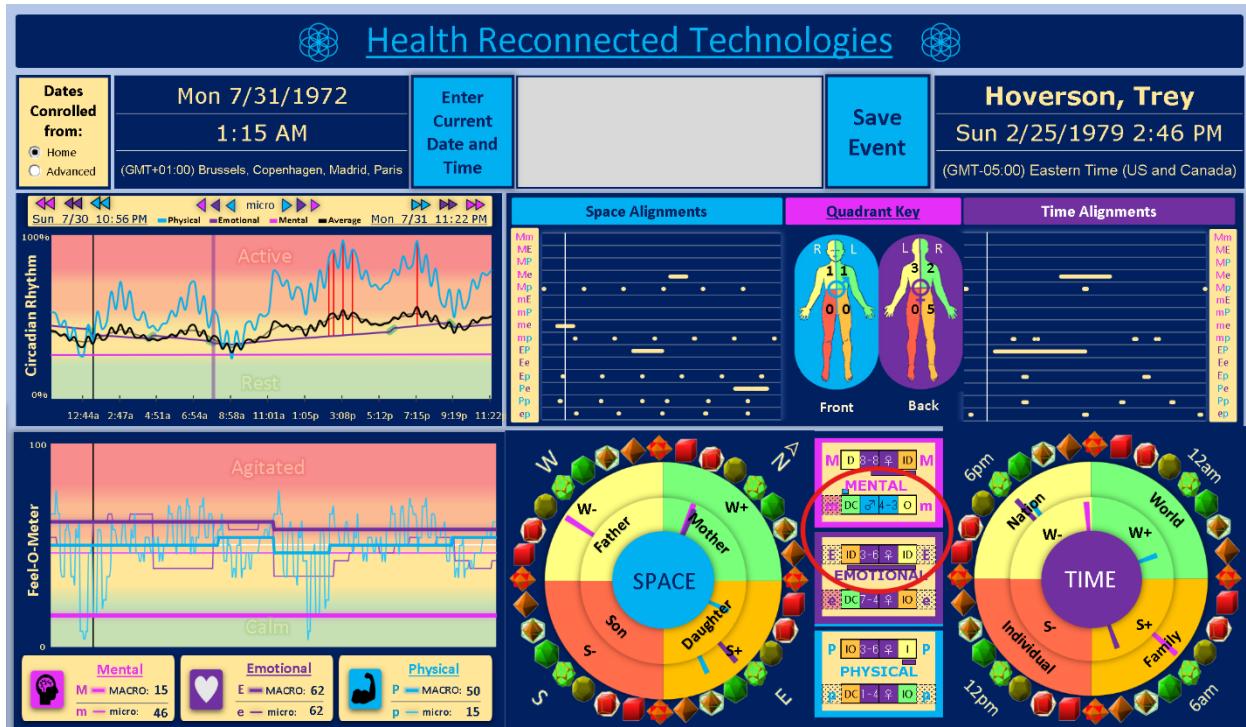
## 1972 Afrikaanderwijk Riot (Netherlands)

# Electromagnetics



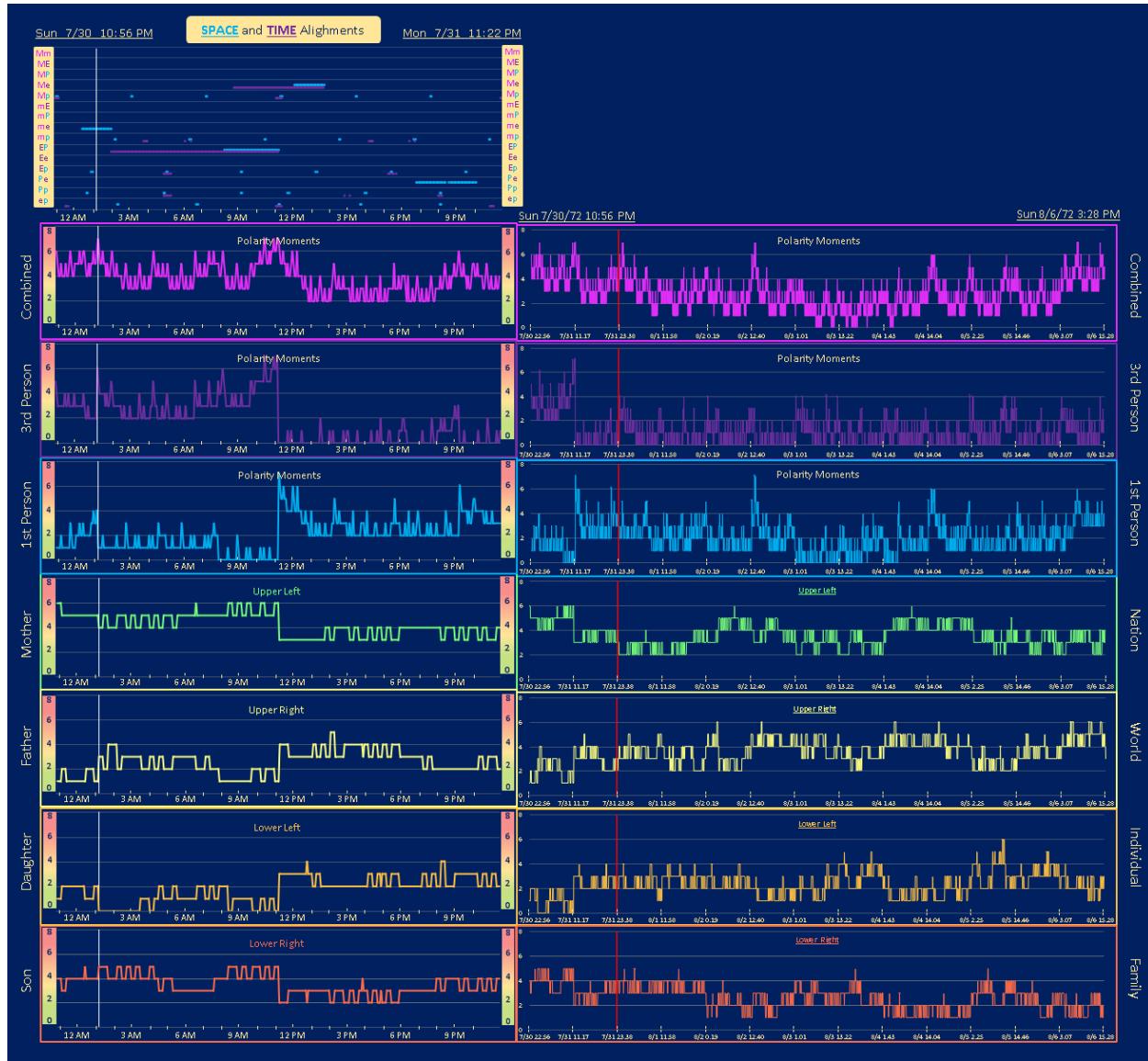
## 1972 Operation Motorman (Northern Ireland)

**Operation Motorman** was a large operation carried out by the [British Army \(HQ Northern Ireland\)](#) in Northern Ireland during [the Troubles](#). The operation took place in the early hours of 31 July 1972 with the aim of retaking the "[no-go areas](#)" (areas controlled by residents,<sup>[1]</sup> including [Irish republican paramilitaries](#)) that had been established in [Belfast](#) and other urban centres. In [Derry](#), **Operation Carcan** (or **Car Can**), initially proposed as a separate operation, was executed as part of Motorman.



## 1972 Operation Motorman (Northern Ireland)

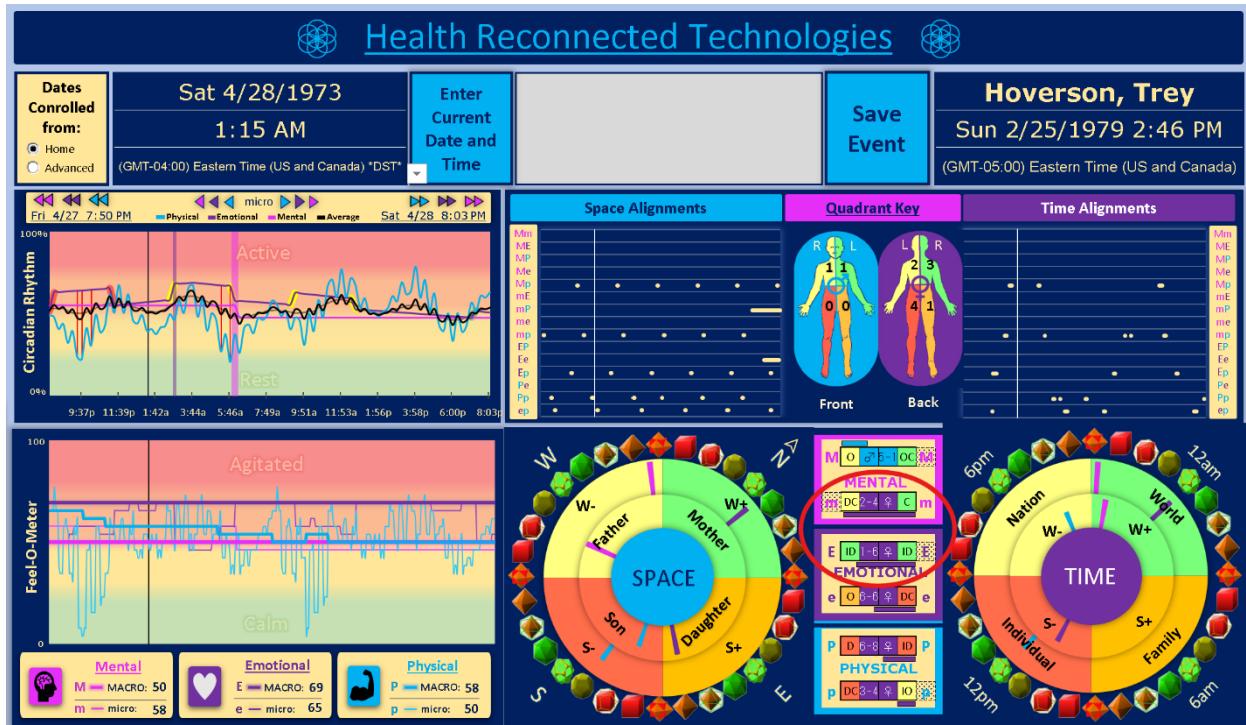
# Electromagnetics



## 1973 South Jamaica Riot (New York)

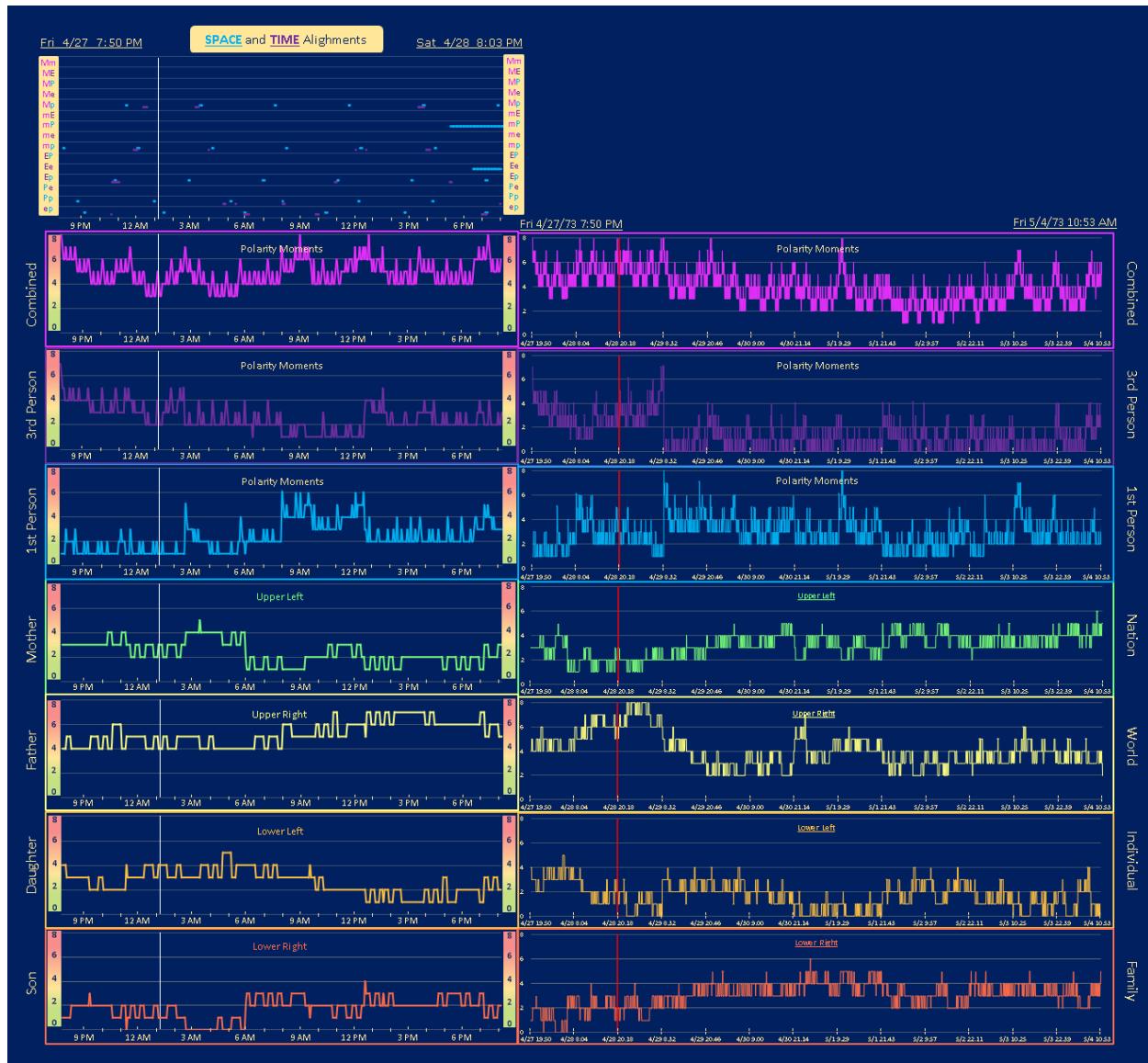
At 5 a.m. on April 28, 1973, 10-year-old Clifford Glover was shot when he decided to join his stepfather for some work on a weekend and his stepfather was stopped by two undercover officers, Thomas Shea, and his partner Walter Scott. The two officers believed the boy and his stepfather had just committed a robbery.<sup>[1][2]</sup> Glover and his stepfather were afraid of the two officers and ran from them, believing they themselves were about to be harmed.

Immediately following the shooting, there were several days of riots in the South Jamaica neighborhood. At least 24 people, including 14 policemen, were injured; in addition, 25 protesters were arrested.



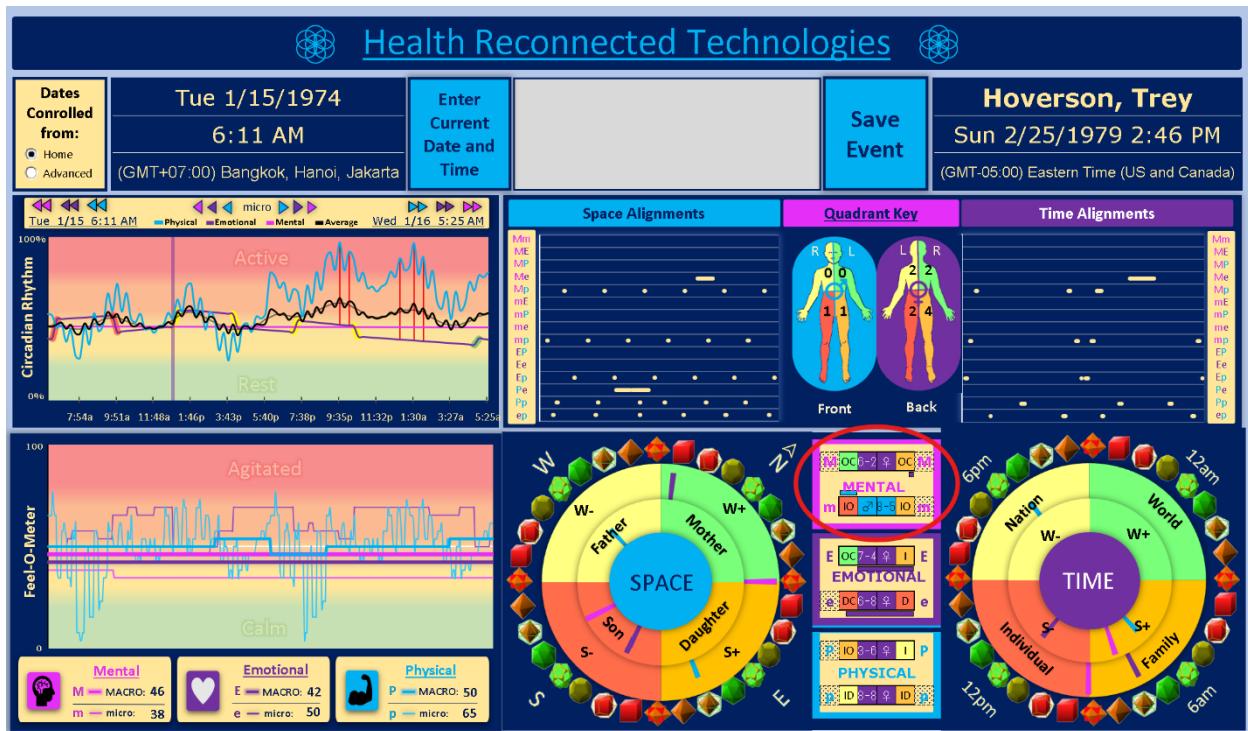
## 1973 South Jamaica Riot (New York)

# Electromagnetics



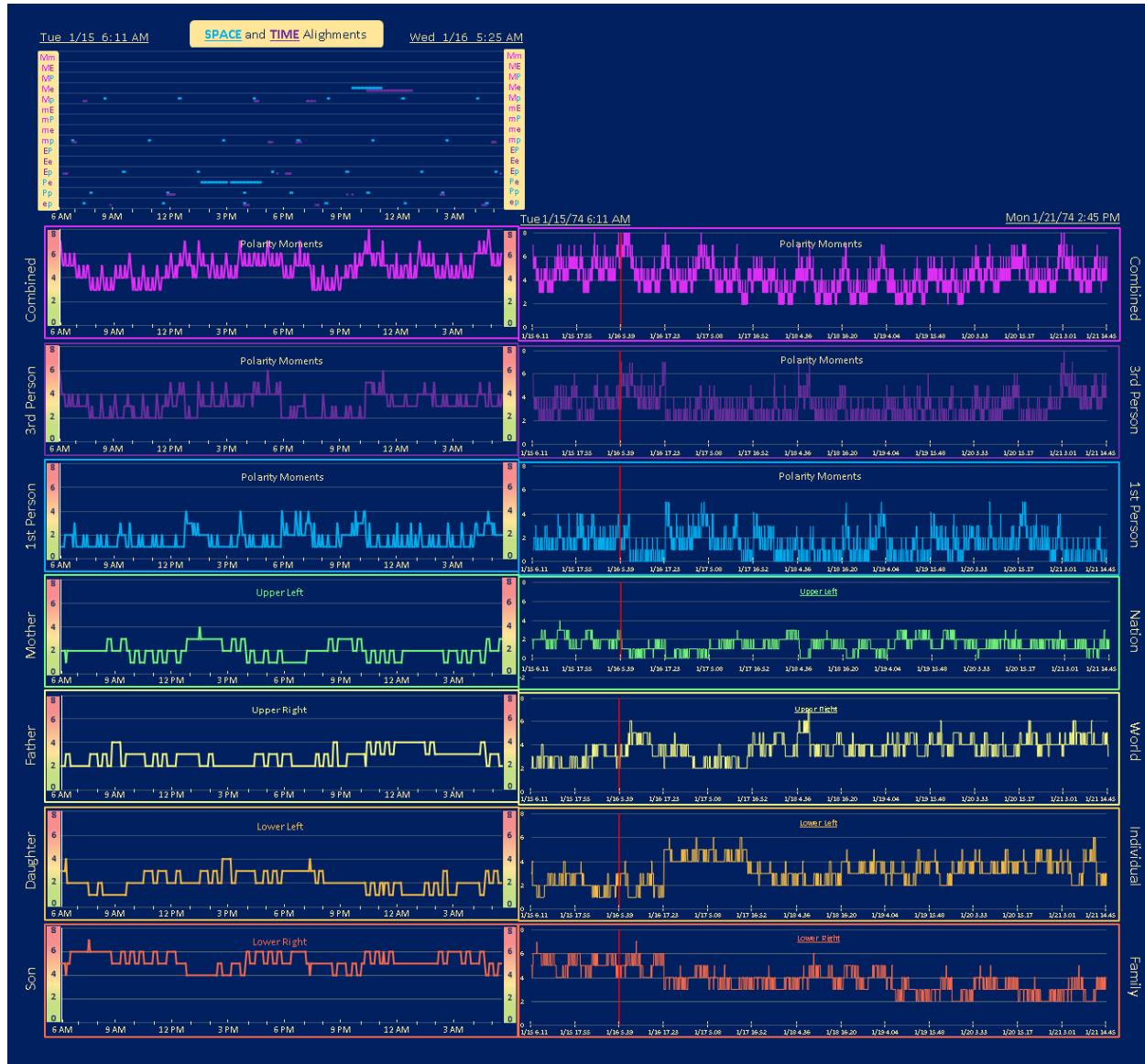
## 1974 Malari Incident (Indonesia)

The **Malari incident** ([ma'lari]; Indonesian: *Peristiwa Malari*, short for *Malapetaka Lima Belas Januari*, "Fifteenth of January Disaster") was a student demonstration and riot that happened on 15 and 16 January 1974.<sup>[1]</sup> In reaction to a state visit by the Japanese Prime Minister, [Kakuei Tanaka](#), students held a demonstration protesting corruption, high prices, and inequality in foreign investments. After provocation by suspected [agent provocateurs](#), the demonstrations became riots, which eventually turned into a [pogrom](#). By the end of the incident, eleven protesters had been killed and hundreds of cars and buildings destroyed.



# 1974 Malari Incident (Indonesia)

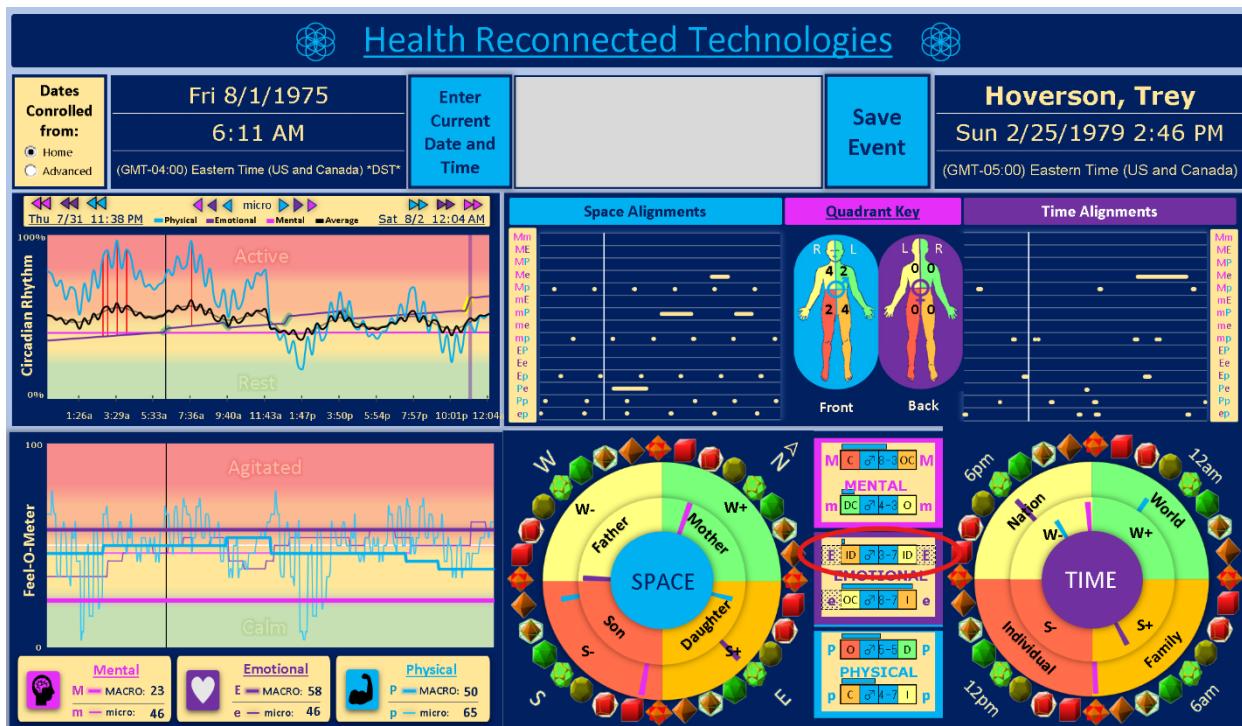
## Electromagnetics



## 1975 Livernois-Fenkell Riot (Detroit)

The **Livernois–Fenkell riot** was a [racially motivated riot](#) in the summer of 1975 on [Livernois Avenue](#) at Chalfonte Avenue, just south of Fenkell Avenue, in Detroit, Michigan.

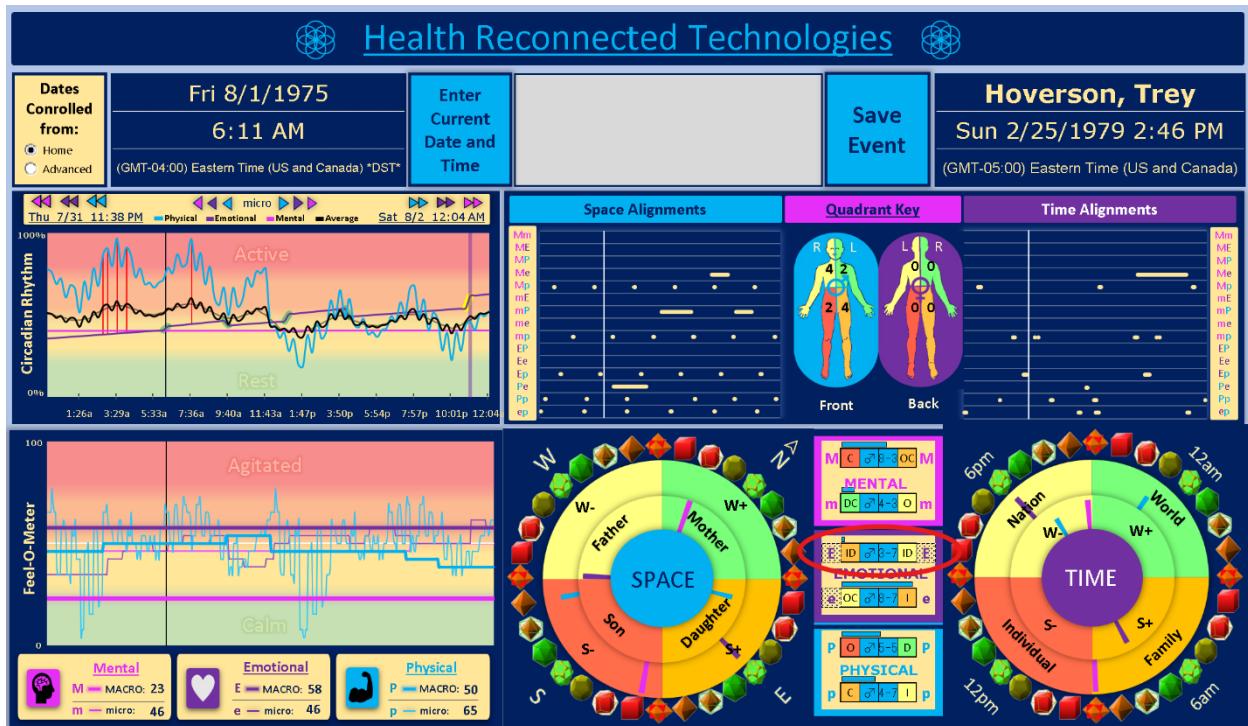
The trouble began when Andrew Chinarian, the 39-year-old owner of Bolton's Bar, observed three black youths tampering with his car in the parking lot. He fired a [pistol](#) or rifle, fatally wounding 18-year-old Obie Wynn.<sup>[2]</sup> According to some accounts, Wynn was fleeing; according to others, he was approaching Chinarian with what the latter thought was a weapon, it later emerged that Wynn was holding a screwdriver. He died from a gunshot wound to the back of the head.<sup>[3]</sup> Crowds gathered and random acts of vandalism, assault, [looting](#) and racial fighting along Livernois and Fenkell avenues ensued. Bottles and rocks were thrown at passing cars.



## 1975 Livernois-Fenkell Riot (Detroit)

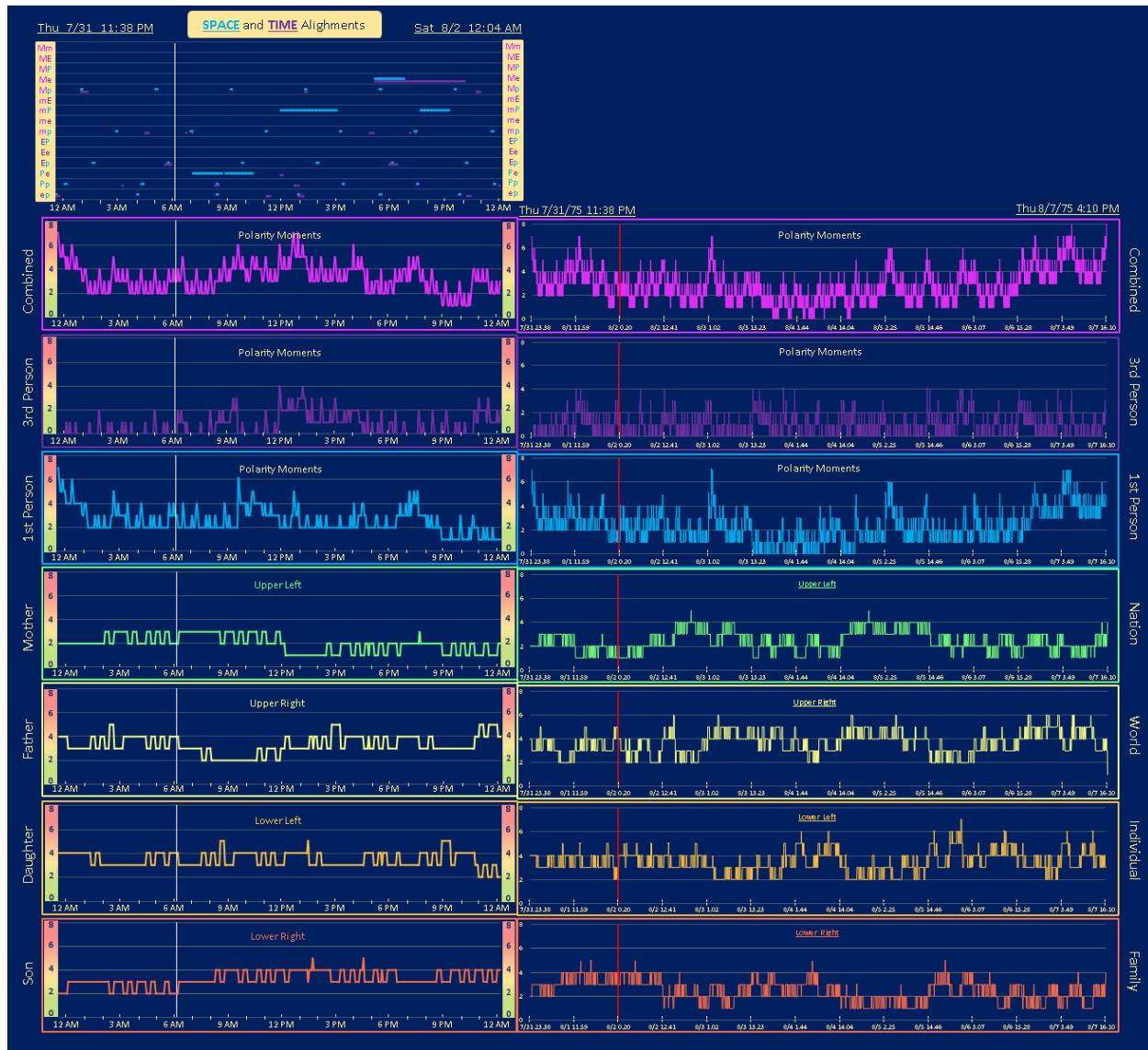
The **Livernois–Fenkell riot** was a [racially motivated riot](#) that happened on 1 August 1975 on [Livernois Avenue](#) at Chalfonte Avenue, just south of Fenkell Avenue, in Detroit, Michigan.

The trouble began when Andrew Chinarian, the 39-year-old owner of Bolton's Bar, observed three black youths tampering with his car in the parking lot. He fired a [pistol](#) or rifle, fatally wounding 18-year-old Obie Wynn.<sup>[2]</sup> According to some accounts, Wynn was fleeing; according to others, he was approaching Chinarian with what the latter thought was a weapon, it later emerged that Wynn was holding a screwdriver. He died from a gunshot wound to the back of the head.<sup>[3]</sup> Crowds gathered and random acts of vandalism, assault, [looting](#) and racial fighting along Livernois and Fenkell avenues ensued. Bottles and rocks were thrown at passing cars



## 1975 Livernois-Fenkell Riot (Detroit)

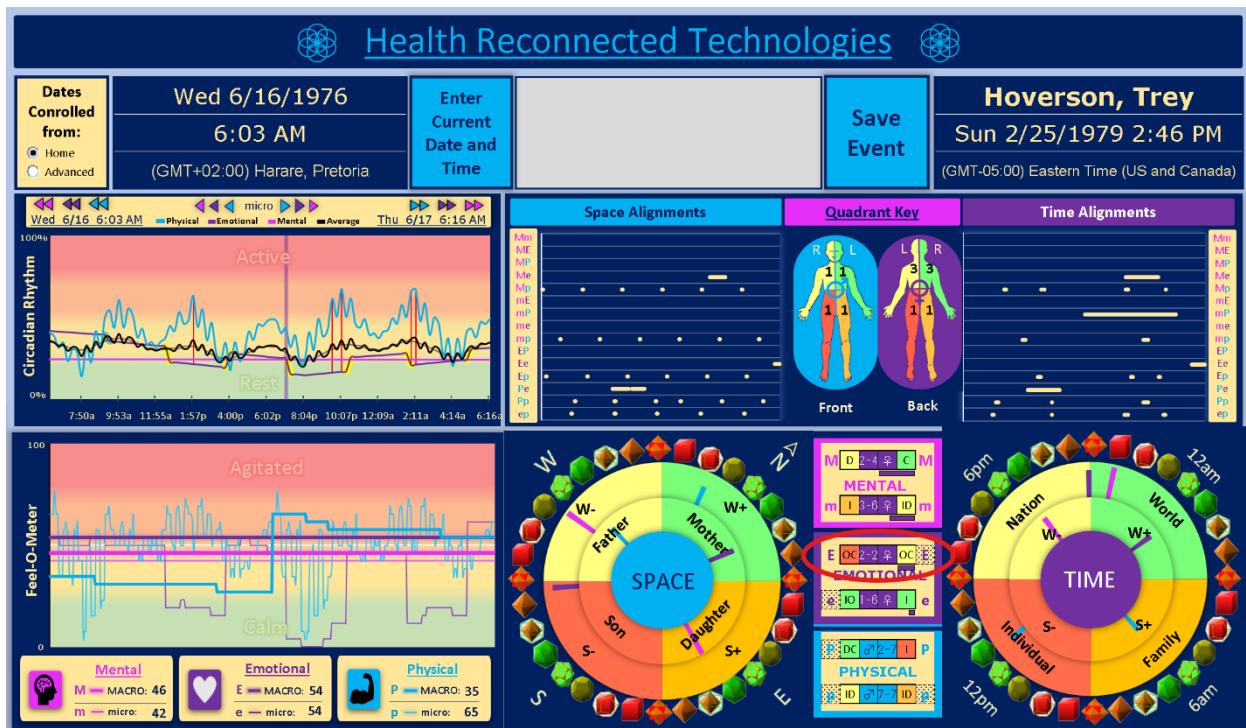
# Electromagnetics



## 1976 Soweto Riot (South Africa)

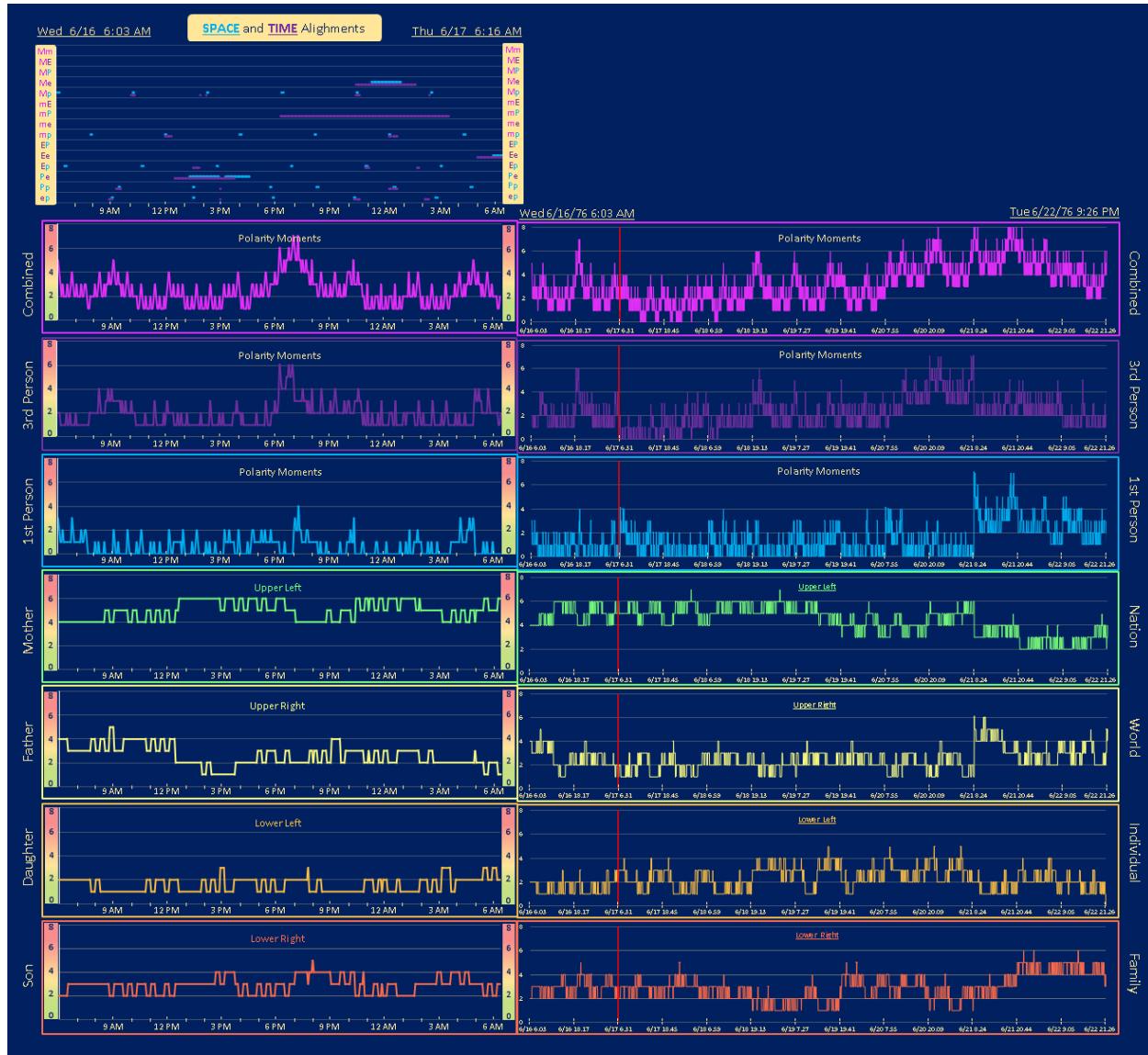
The **Soweto uprising**, also known as the **Soweto riots**, was a series of demonstrations and protests led by [black school children in South Africa](#) during [apartheid](#) that began on the morning of 16 June 1976.<sup>[1]</sup>

Students from various schools began to protest in the streets of the [Soweto township](#) in response to the introduction of [Afrikaans](#), considered by many blacks as the "language of the oppressor", as the medium of instruction in black schools.<sup>[2]</sup> It is estimated that 20,000 students took part in the protests. They were met with fierce police brutality, and many were shot and killed. The number of pupils killed in the uprising is usually estimated as 176, but some sources estimate as many as 700 fatalities.<sup>[3][4][5]</sup> The riots were a key moment in the fight against apartheid as it sparked renewed opposition against apartheid in South Africa both domestically and internationally.



## 1976 Soweto Riot (South Africa)

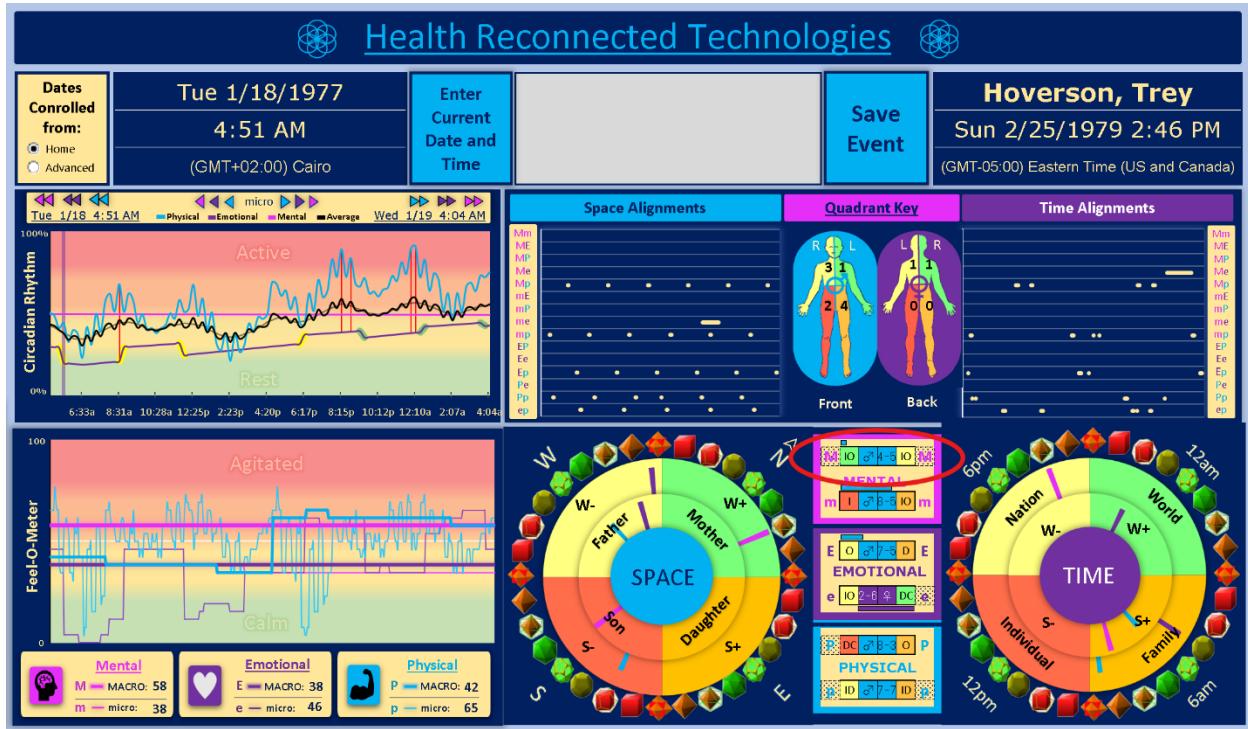
# Electromagnetics



## 1977 Egyptian Bread Riot (Egypt)

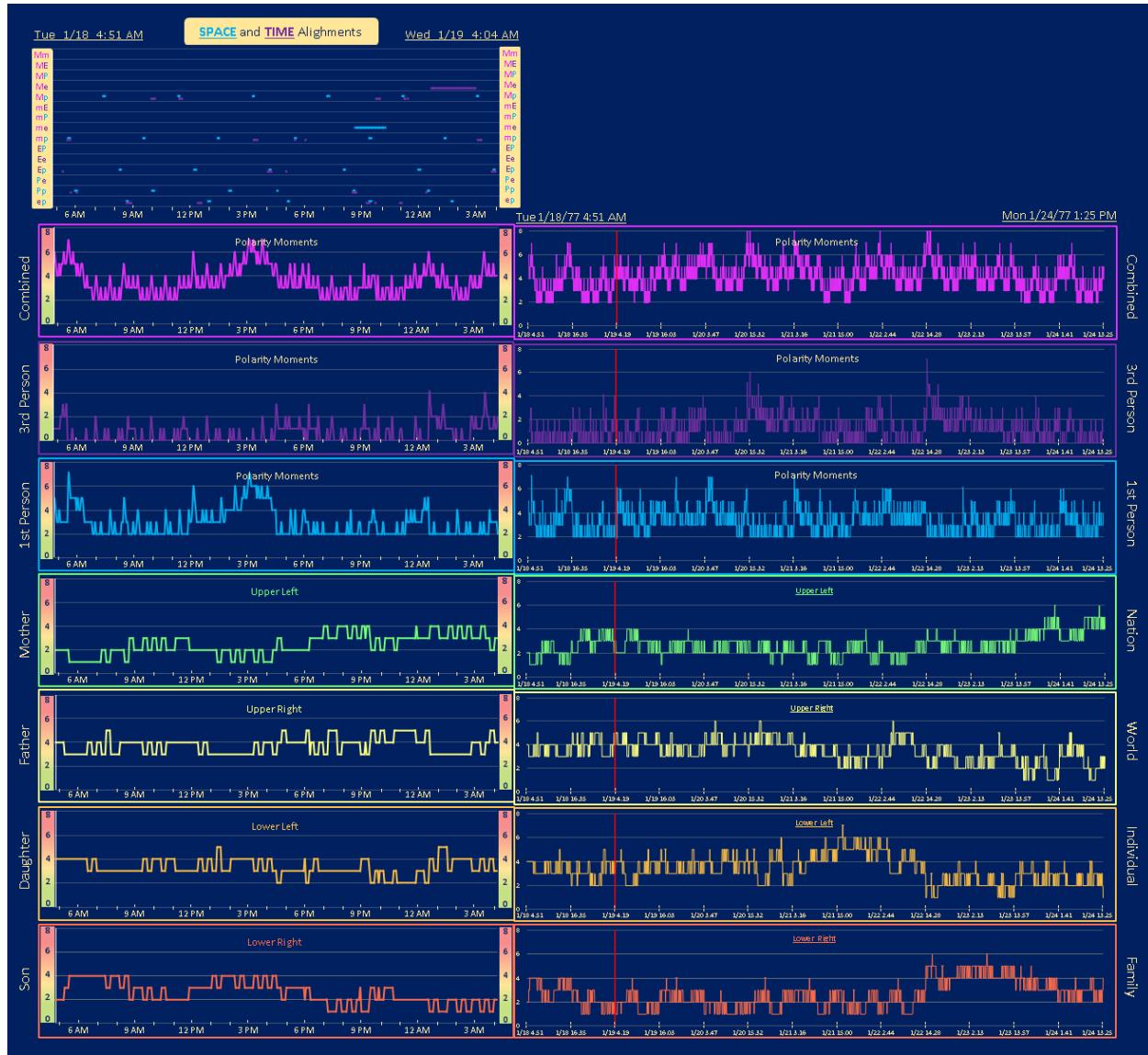
The **Egyptian "bread riots" of 1977** were a spontaneous uprising against the increase in commodities' prices on the 18th and 19th of January after the Egyptian government cut subsidies for basic foodstuff.[\[1\]](#)[\[2\]](#)[\[3\]](#)

The riots were carried out in the Egyptian bigger cities. When the army was deployed on the twentieth of January, order was reestablished.[\[1\]](#) Around 80 people were killed, over 550 injured and approximately 1200 were arrested during the protests.



# 1977 Egyptian Bread Riot (Egypt)

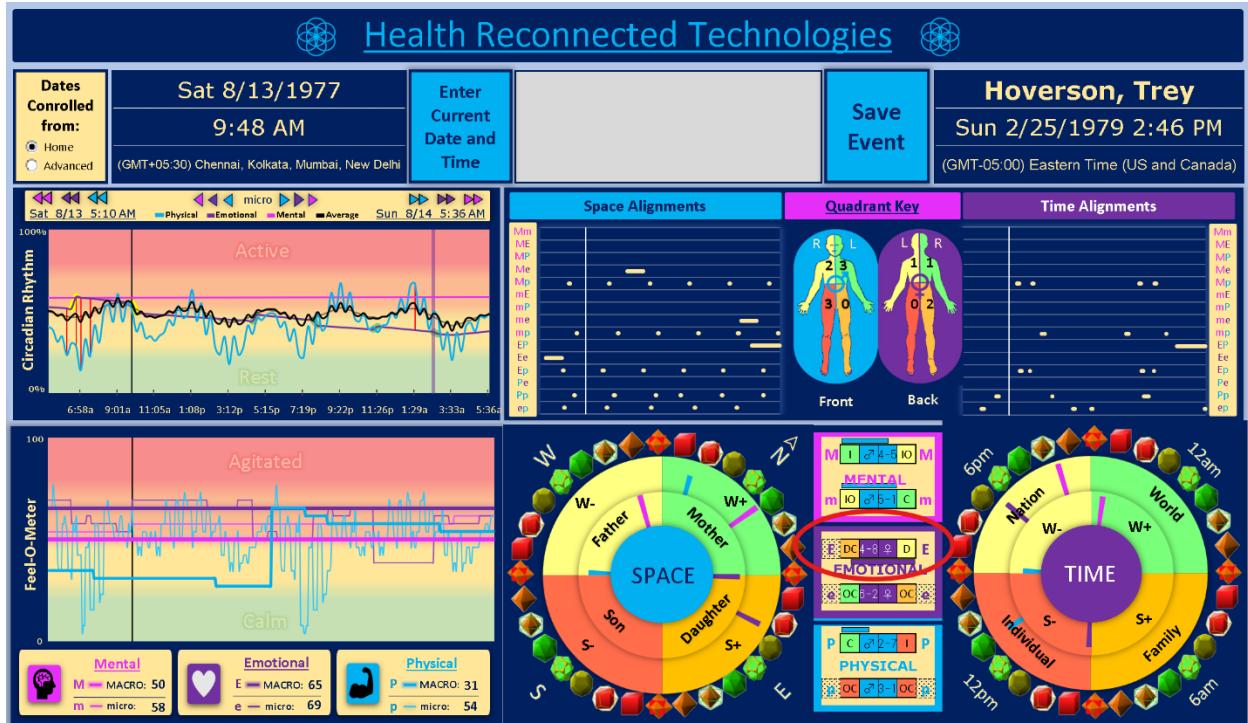
## Electromagnetics



## 1977 Sri Lankan Riot

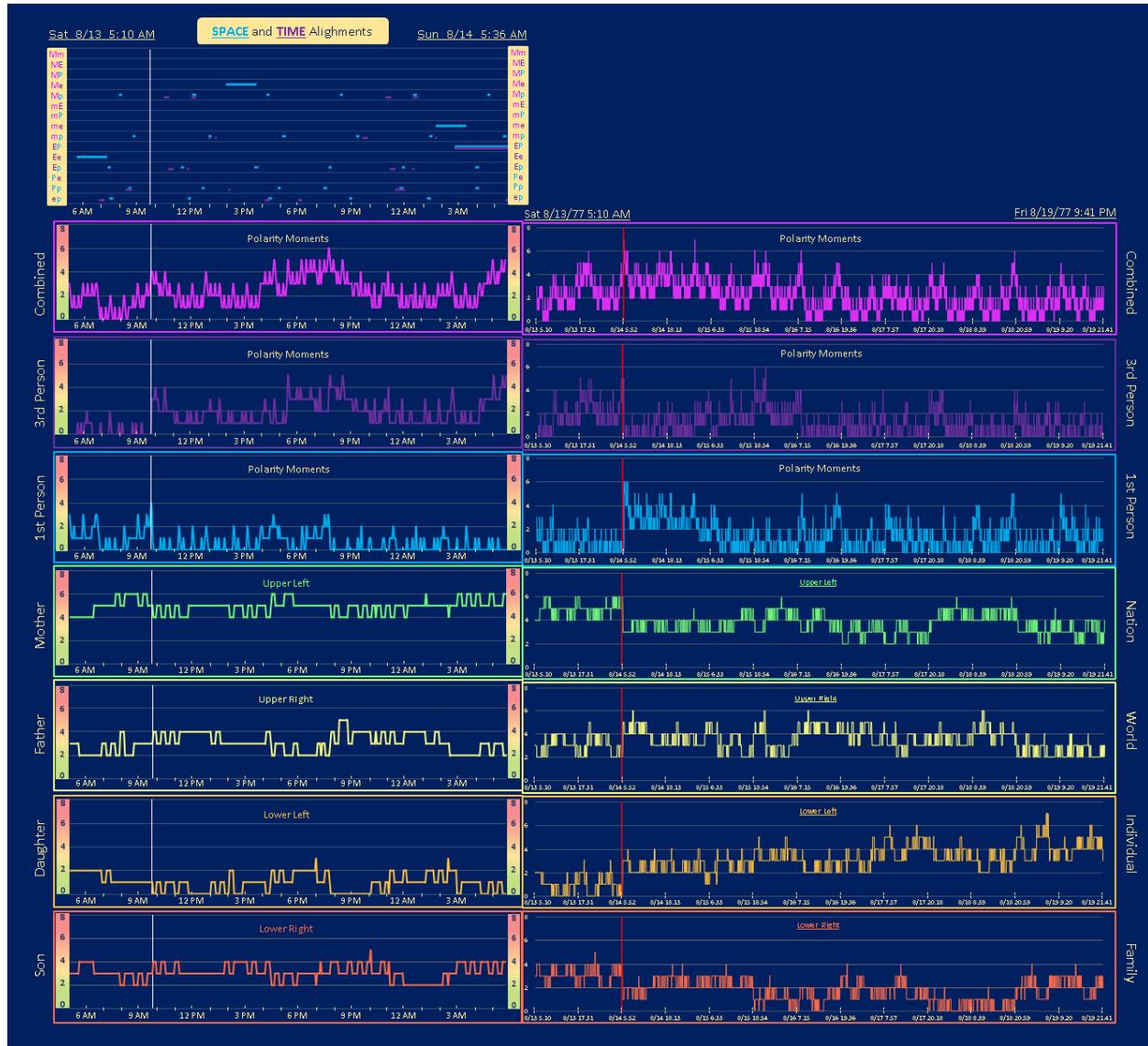
The **1977 anti-Tamil pogrom** in Sri Lanka<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> followed the 1977 general elections in Sri Lanka where the [Sri Lankan Tamil nationalistic Tamil United Liberation Front](#) won a plurality of minority [Sri Lankan Tamil](#) votes. In the elections, the party stood for [secession](#). An official government estimate put the death toll at 125,<sup>[4]</sup> whereas other sources estimate that around 300 Tamils were killed by Sinhalese mobs.<sup>[5][6][7]</sup> Human rights groups, such as the [UTHR-J](#), accused the newly elected [UNP](#)-led [government](#) of orchestrating the violence.

The Riot spanned from August 12<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> 1977.



## 1977 Sri Lankan Riot

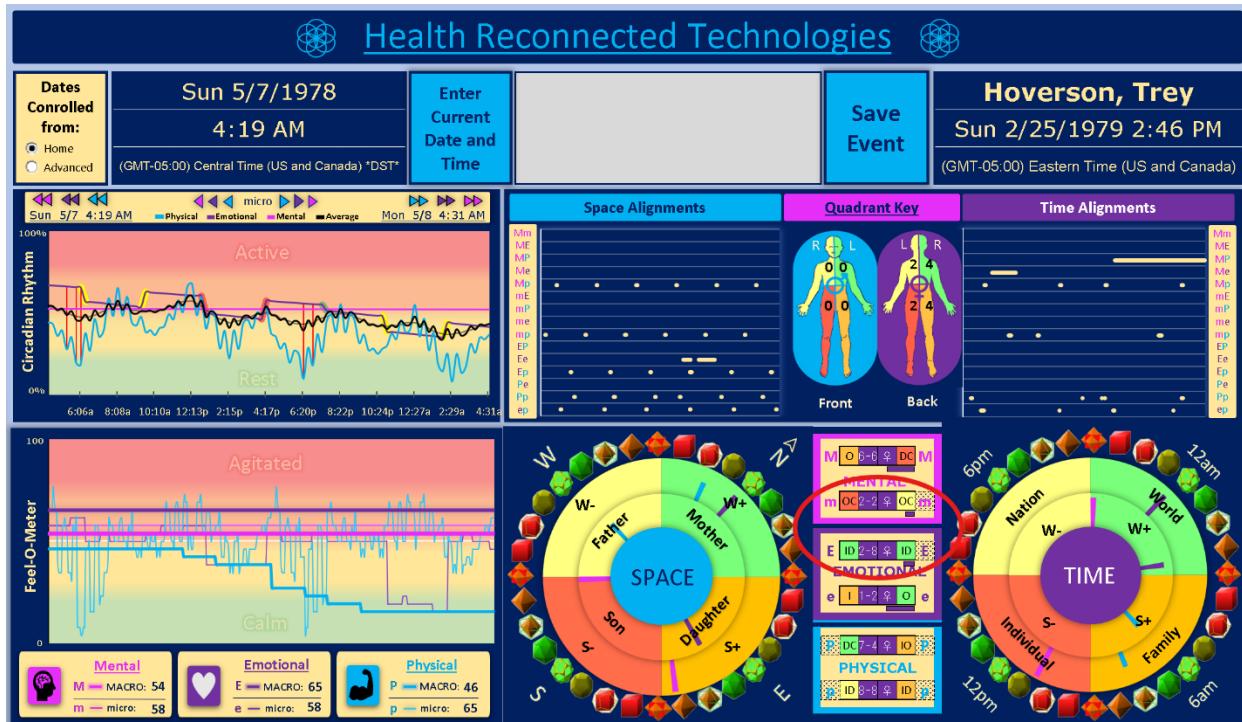
# Electromagnetics



## 1978 Moody Park Riot (Houston)

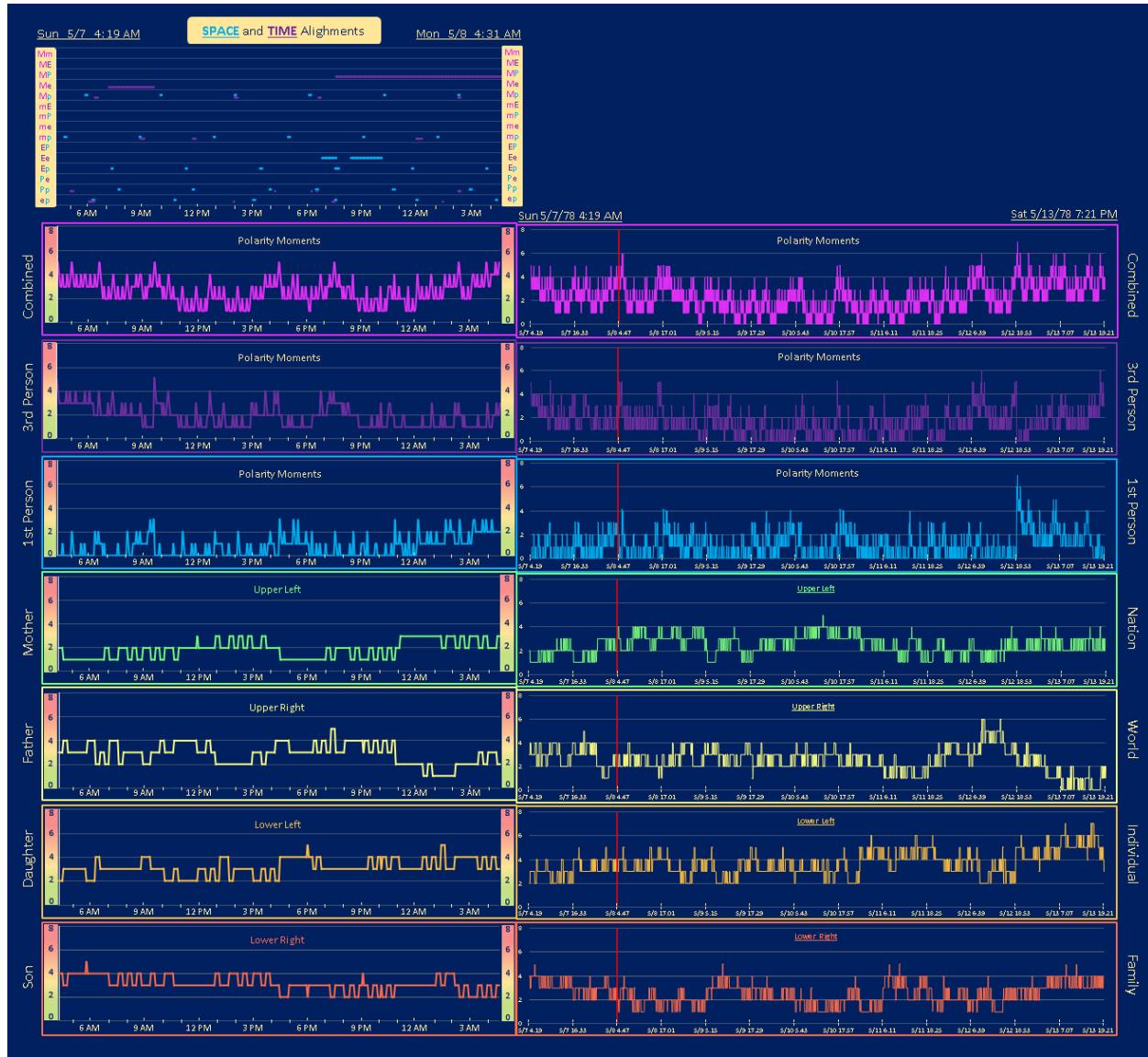
On the one year anniversary of Torres' murder, a riot was started at [Moody Park](#) located in Houston's [Near Northside](#) neighborhood.<sup>[19]</sup> The riot broke out on the evening of Sunday, May 7, 1978, at approximately 7:30 pm, once a [Cinco de Mayo](#) fiesta event ended at the park. Between five and six thousand people attended the celebration.

Police arrived at the park in response to a call for an incident of disorderly conduct. It remains unclear how the riot started. Some reports reflect that the officers were making a few arrests, and this is when people in the event began yelling, "No you are not taking them" and "You'll kill them the way you killed José Campos Torres".



## 1978 Moody Park Riot (Houston)

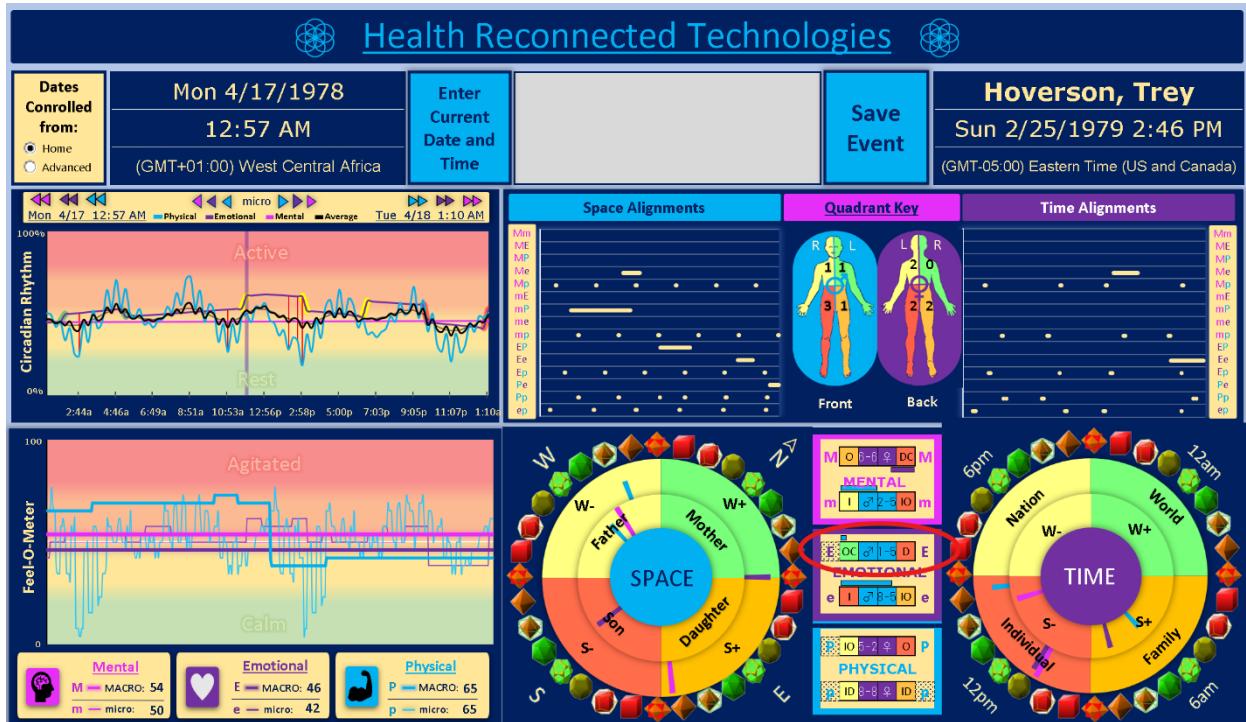
# Electromagnetics



## 1978 Ali Must Go Protests (Nigeria)

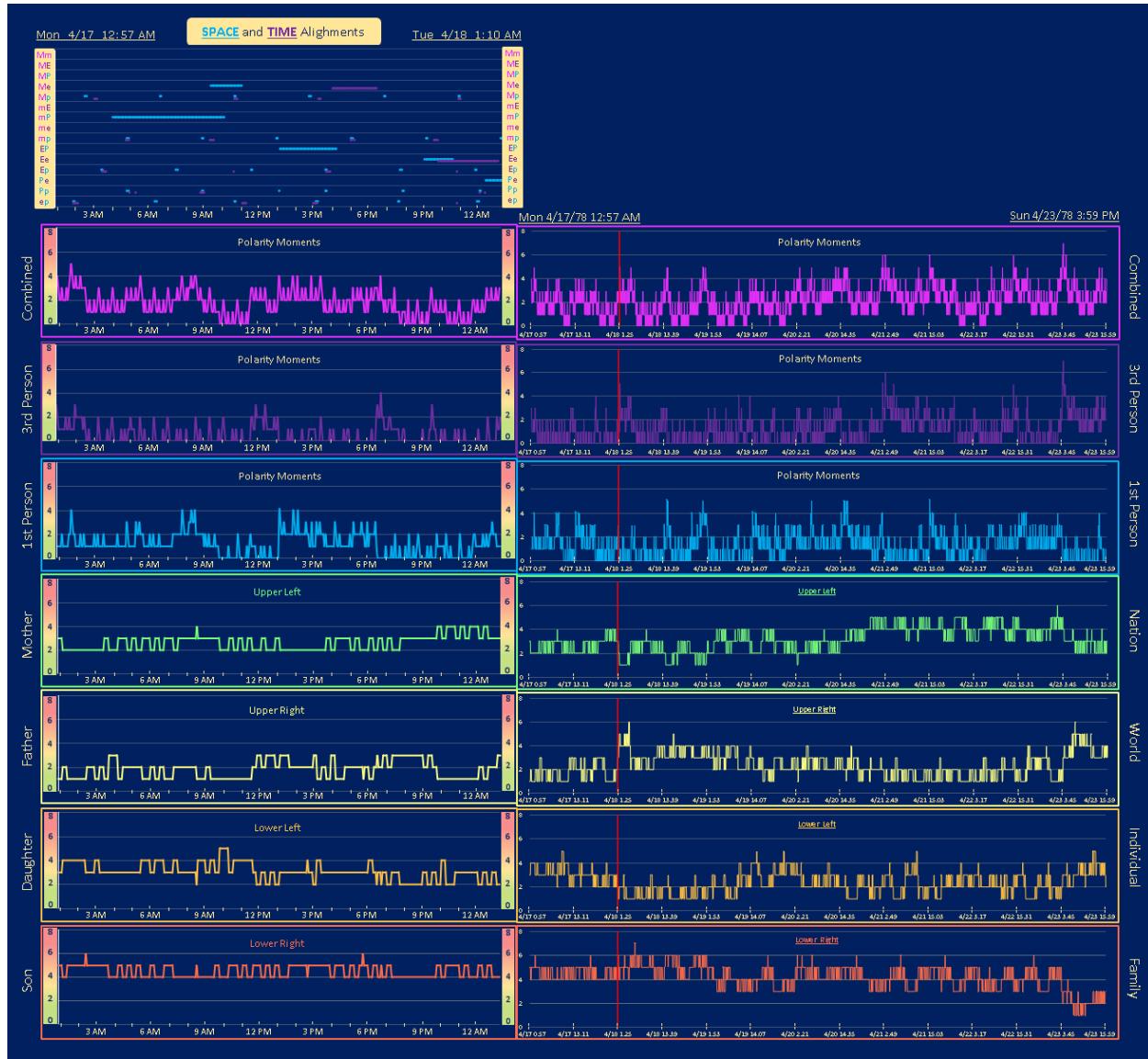
<b>Date</b>	17 April 1978
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Nigeria</a>
<b>Caused by</b>	Increase in fees
<b>Goals</b>	Reversal of fee increment Democratization Genuine independence Enhancement of the quality of life of the masses
<b>Methods</b>	Lecture boycotts Public demonstration

The **1978 Ali Must Go Protests** or the **1978 students' crisis** were student protests in [Nigeria](#) following an increase in fees.<sup>[1]</sup> It has been described as one of the most violent student agitations in Nigeria.



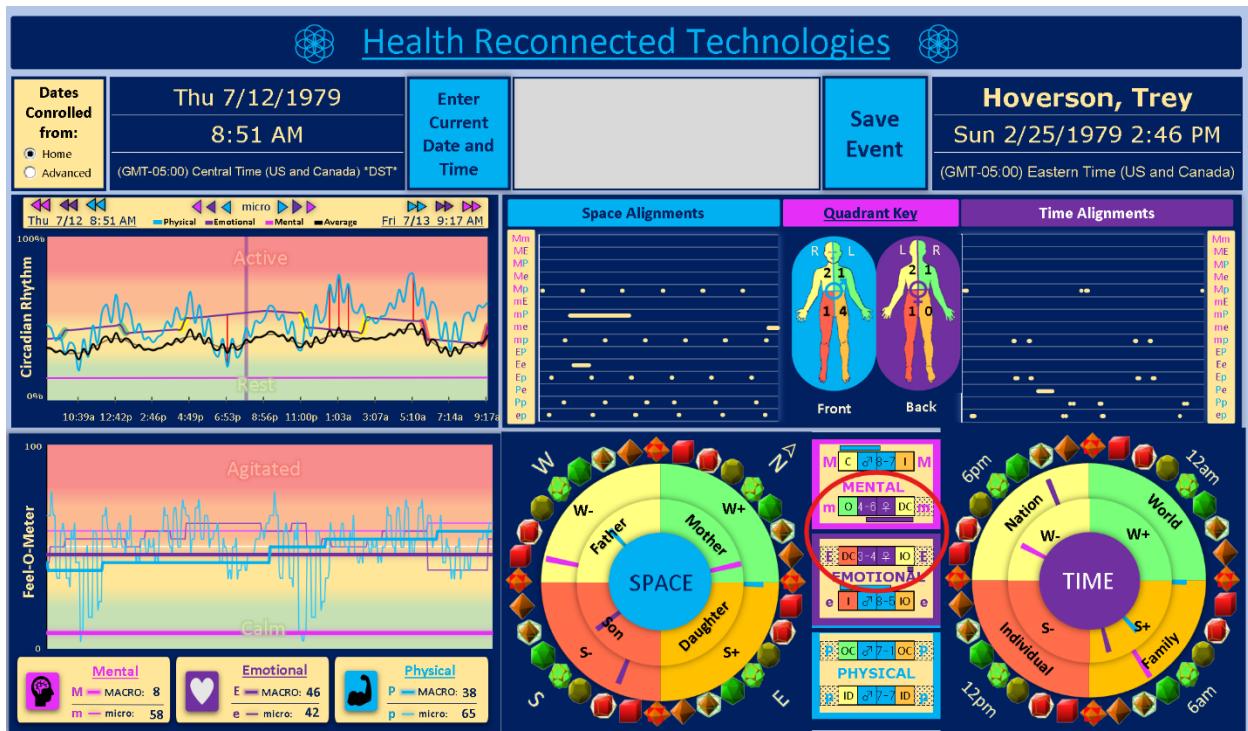
## 1978 Ali Must Go Protests (Nigeria)

# Electromagnetics



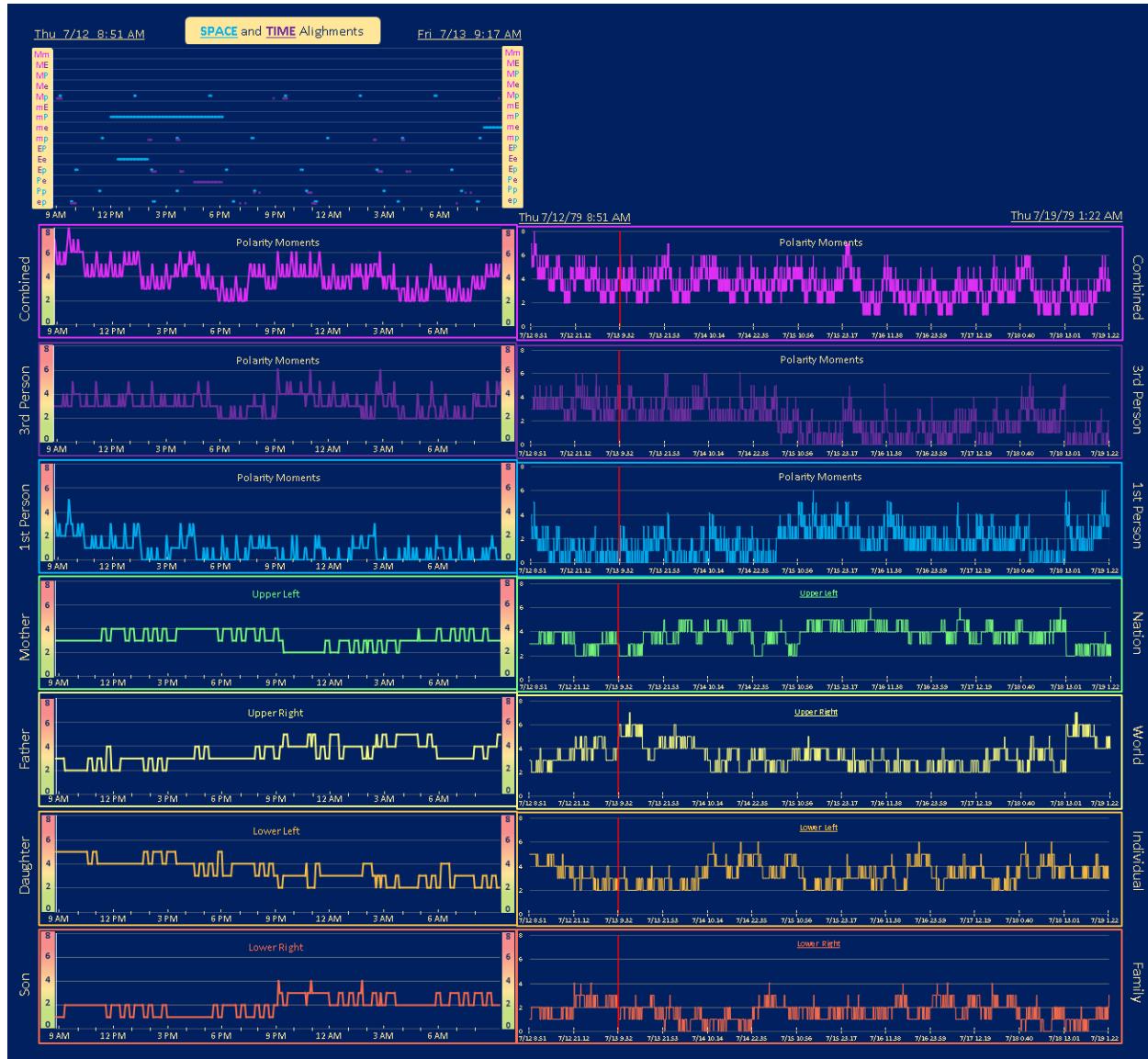
## 1979 Disco Demolition Night (Chicago)

Disco Demolition Night was a [Major League Baseball](#) (MLB) [promotion](#) on Thursday, July 12, 1979, at [Comiskey Park](#) in [Chicago, Illinois](#), that ended in a riot. At the climax of the event, a crate filled with [disco](#) records was blown up on the field between games of the [twin-night doubleheader](#) between the [Chicago White Sox](#) and the [Detroit Tigers](#). Many had come to see the explosion rather than the games and [rushed onto the field](#) after the detonation. The playing field was so damaged by the explosion and by the rioters that the White Sox were required to [forfeit](#) the second game to the Tigers.



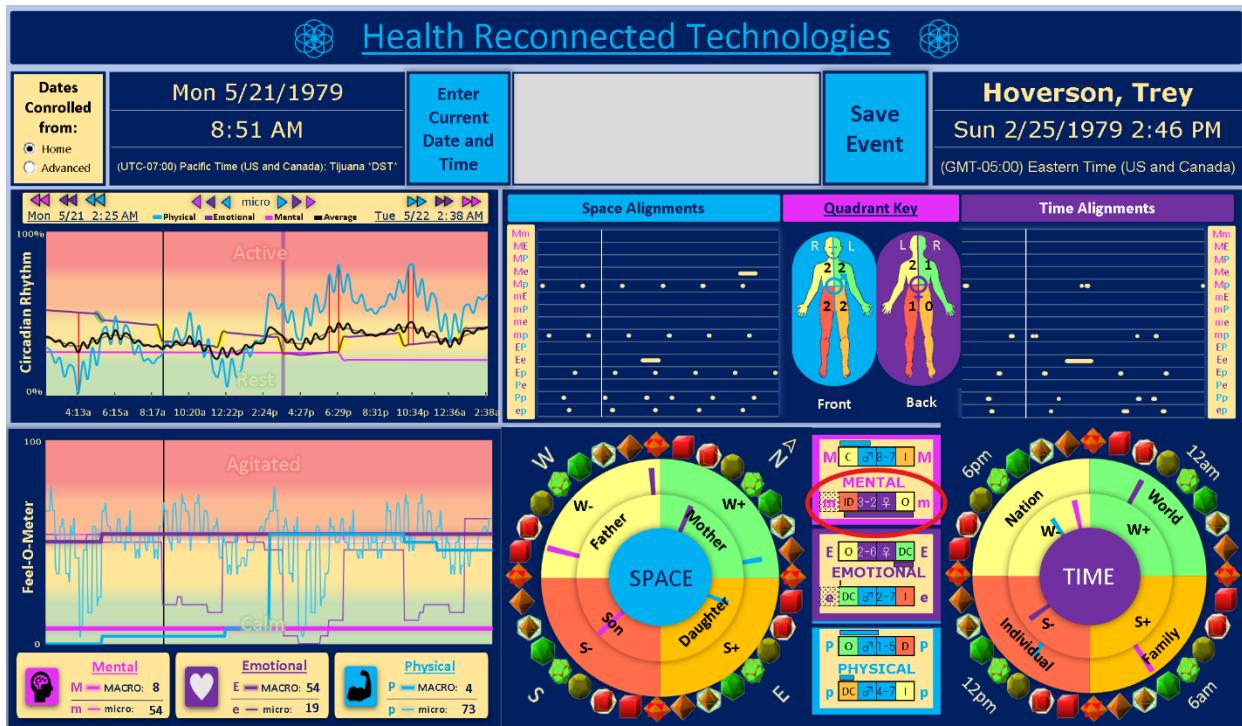
# 1979 Disco Demolition Night (Chicago)

## Electromagnetics



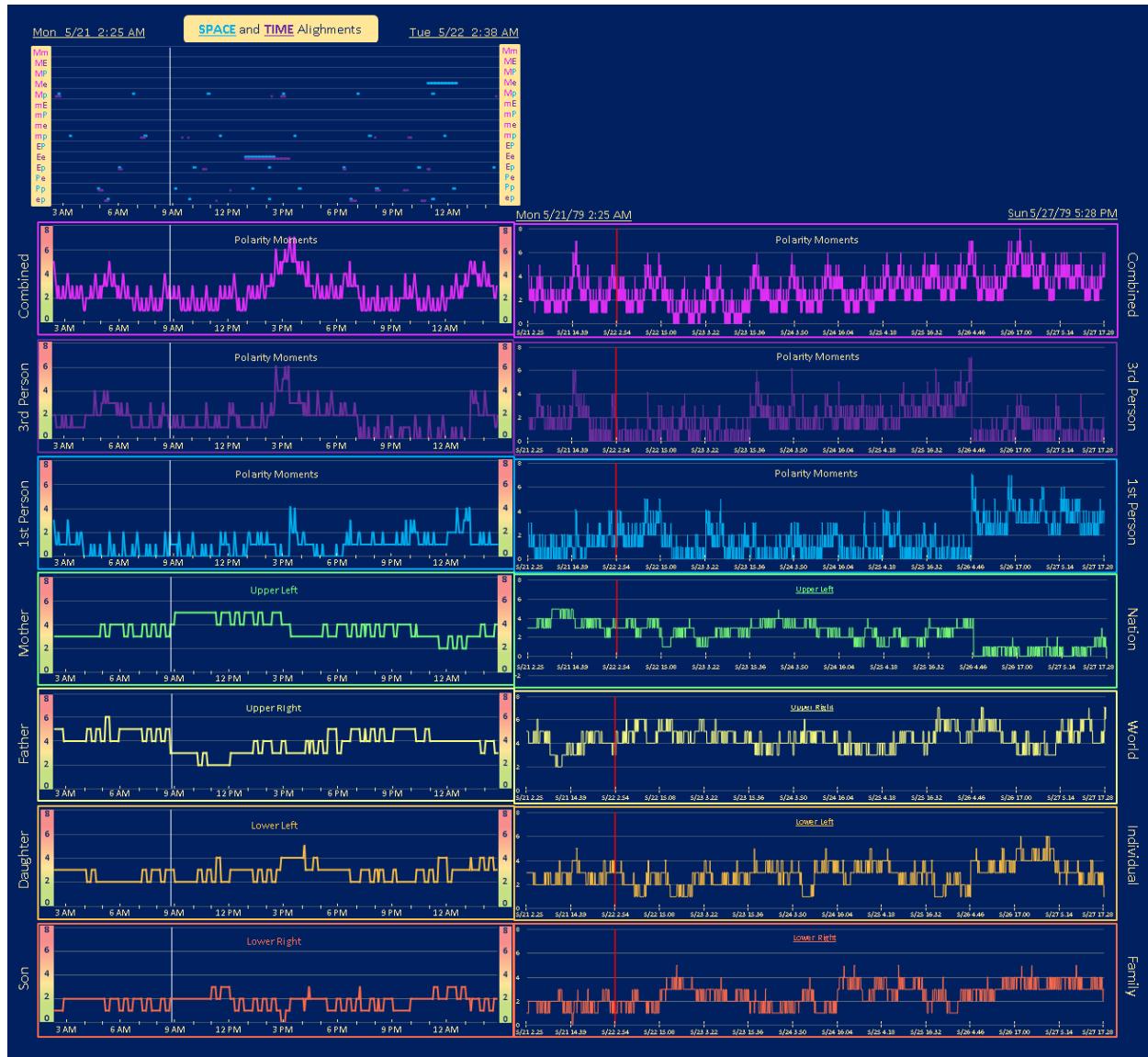
## 1979 White Night Riot (San Francisco)

The **White Night riots** were a series of violent events sparked by an announcement of a lenient sentencing of [Dan White](#) for the [assassinations](#) of [George Moscone](#), the [mayor of San Francisco](#), and of [Harvey Milk](#), a member of the city's [Board of Supervisors](#) who was one of the [first openly gay elected officials in the United States](#). The events took place on the night of May 21, 1979, in [San Francisco](#). Earlier that day White had been convicted of [voluntary manslaughter](#), the lightest possible conviction for his actions. The lesser conviction outraged the city's gay community, setting off the most violent reaction by gay Americans since the 1969 [Stonewall riots](#) in [New York City](#).



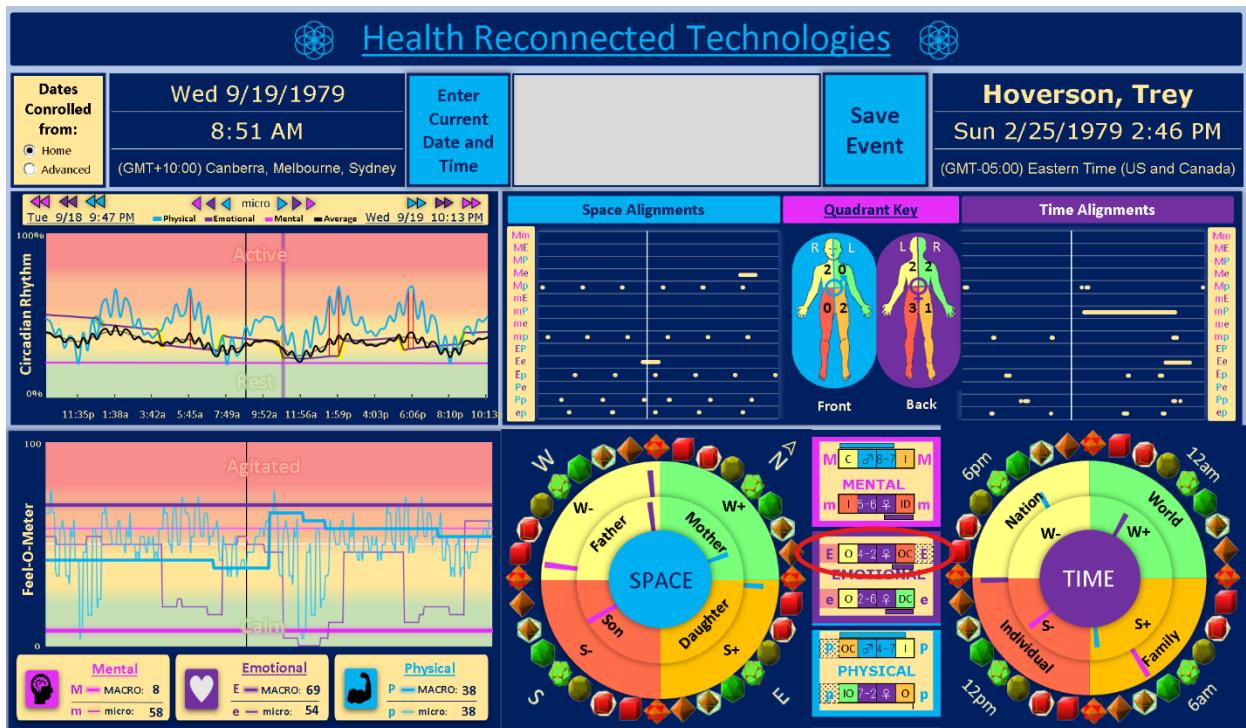
## 1979 White Night Riot (San Francisco)

## Electromagnetics



## 1979 Star Hotel Riot (Australia)

On the day of 19 September 1979, live music started from 12 midday. It is estimated that there were between 2000 and 5000 people present near the Star Hotel that night.<sup>[3][5]</sup> At 10 pm police cars, paddy wagons and the big prison van drove through the crowd on King street and stopped outside the bar.<sup>[6]</sup> People started throwing bottles and cans at the police and their vehicles. The police began arresting people and placed them in the paddy wagon and the prison van. After the riot 14 policemen and 8 civilians were injured. A total of 28 people were charged with 100 offences. Charges included riotous behavior, assaulting police, resisting arrest, malicious injury to property and offensive behavior.



# 1979 Star Hotel Riot (Australia)

## Electromagnetics

