American interests during the civil war in Japan over the abolition of the Shogunate and the restoration of the Mikado.

1868 – Uruguay – February 7 and 8, 19 to 26 – To protect foreign residents and the customhouse during an insurrection at Montevideo.

1868 – Colombia – April 7 – at Aspinwall – To protect passengers and treasure in transit during the absence of local police or troops on the occasion of the death of the President of Colombia.

1870 – Mexico, June 17 and 18 – To destroy the pirate ship Forward, which had been run aground about 40 miles up the Rio Tecapan.

1870 – Hawaiian Islands – September 21 – To place the American flag at half mast upon the death of Queen Kalama, when the American consul at Honolulu did not assume responsibility for so doing.

1871 – Korea – June 10 to [illegible] – To punish natives for depredations on Americans, particularly for murdering the crew of the General Sherman and burning the schooner, and for the firing on other American small vessels taking soundings up the Salee River.

1873 – Colombia (Bay of Panama) – May 7 to 22, September [illegible] October 9 – To protect American interests during hostilities over possession of the government of the State of Panama.

1873 – Mexico – United States troops crossed the Mexican border repeatedly in pursuit of cattle and other thieves. There were some reciprocal pursuits by Mexican troops into our border territory. The cases were only technically invasions, if that, although Mexico protested constantly. Notable cases were at Remolina in May 1873 and at Las Cuevas in 1875. Washington orders often supported these excursions. Agreements between Mexico and the United States, the first in 1882, finally legitimized such raids. They continued intermittently, with minor disputes, until 1896.

1874 – Hawaiian Islands – February 12 to 20 – To preserve order and protect American lives and interests during the inauguration of a new king.

1876 – Mexico – May 18 – To police the town of Matamoros temporarily while it was without other government.

1882 – Egypt – July 14 to 18 – To protect American interests during warfare between British and Egyptians and looting of the city of Alexandria by Arabs.

1885 – Panama (Colon) – January 18 and 19 – To guard the valuables in transit over the Panama Railroad; and the safes and vaults of the company during revolutionary activity. In March, April, and May in the cities of Colon and Panama, to reestablish freedom of transit during revolutionary activity.

1888 – Korea – June – To protect American residents in Seoul during unsettled political conditions, when an outbreak of the populace was expected.

1888-89 – Samoa – November 14, 1888, to March 20, 1889 – To protect American citizens and the consulate during a native civil war.

1888 – Haiti – December 20 – To persuade the Haitian Government to give up an American steamer which had been seized on the charge of breach of blockade.

1889 – Hawaiian Islands – July 30 and 31 – To protect American interests at Honolulu during a revolution.

1890 – Argentina – A naval party landed to protect our consulate and legation in Buenos Aires.

1891 – Haiti – To protect American lives and property on Navassa Island when Negro laborers got out of control.

1891 – Bering Sea – July 2 to October 5 – To stop seal poaching.

1891 – Chile – August 28 to 30 – To protect the American consulate and the women and children who had taken refuge in it during a revolution in Valparaiso.

1893 – Hawaii – January 16 to April 1 – Ostensibly to protect American lives and property; actually to promote a provisional government under Sanford B. Dole. This action was disavowed by the United States.

1894 – Brazil – January – To protect American commerce and shipping at Rio de Janeiro during a Brazilian civil war. No landing was attempted but there was a display of naval force.

1894 – Nicaragua – July 6 to August 7 – To protect American interests at Bluefields following a revolution.

1894-96 – Korea – July 24, 1894 to April 3, 1896. – To protect American lives and interests at Seoul during and following the Sino-Japanese War. A guard of marines was kept at the American legation most of the time until April 1896.

1894-95 – China – Marines were stationed at Tientsin and penetrated to Peking for protection purposes during the Sino-Japanese War.

1894-95 – China – Naval vessel beached and used as a fort at Newchwang for protection of American nationals.

1895 – Colombia – March 8 to 9 – To protect American interests during an attack on the town of Bocas del Toro by a native chieftain.

1896 – Nicaragua – May 2 to 4 – To protect American interests in Corinto during political unrest.

1898 – Nicaragua – February 7 and 8 – To protect American lives and property at San Juan del Sur.

1898 – Spain – The Spanish-American War. Fully declared.

1899-1909 – China – November 5, 1898, to March 1, 1909 – To guard the American legation at Peking and the consulate at Tientsin during the period between the Sino-Japanese War and the Boxer uprising.

1899 – Nicaragua – To protect American interests at San Juan del Sur, February 22 to March 5, and at Bluefields a few weeks later in connection with the restoration of order.

1899 – March 12 to May 15 – To protect American interests in a bloody succession to the throne.

1899-1902 – Philippine Islands – To protect American interests [illegible] with Spain, and to [illegible] by defeating the [illegible] their war for independence.

1900 – China – May 24 to September 28 – To protect foreign lives during the Boxer rising, particularly at Peking. For many years after the experience a permanent legation guard was maintained in Peking, and was strengthened at times as trouble threatened. It was still there in 1934.

1901 – Colombia (State of Panama) – November 20 to December 4 – To protect American property on the Isthmus and to keep transit lines open during serious revolutionary disturbances.

1902 – Colombia – April 16 to 23 – To protect American lives and property at Bocas del Toro during a civil war.

1902 – Colombia (State of Panama) – September 17 to November 18 – To place armed guards on all trains crossing the Isthmus and to keep the railroad line open.

1903 – Honduras – March 23 to 30 or 31 – To protect the American consulate and the steamship wharf at Puerto Cortez during a period of revolutionary activity.

1903 – Dominican Republic – March 30 to April 21 – To protect American interests in the city of Santo Domingo during a revolutionary outbreak.

1903 – Syria – September 7 to 12 – To protect the American consulate in Beirut when a local Moslem uprising was feared.

1903-04 – Panama – To protect American interests and lives during and following the revolution for independence from Colombia over construction of the Isthmian Canal. With brief intermissions, United States Marines were stationed on the Isthmus from November 4, 1903, to January 21, 1914, to guard American interests.

1904 – Dominican Republic – January 2 to February 11 – To protect American interests in Puerto Plata and Sosua and Santo Domingo City during revolutionary fighting.

1904-05 – Korea – Marine guard sent to Seoul for protection during Russo-Japanese War.

1906-09 – Cuba – September 1906 to January 23, 1909 – Intervention to restore order, protect foreigners, and establish a stable government after serious revolutionary activity.

1907 – Honduras – March 18 to June 8 – To protect American interests during a war between Honduras and Nicaragua; troops were stationed for a few days or weeks in Trujuilo, Ceiba, Puerto Cortez, San Pedro, Laguna, and Choloma.

1910 – Nicaragua – February 22 – During a civil war, to get information of conditions at Corinto; May 19, to September 4, to protect American interests at Bluefields.

1911 – Honduras – January 26 and some weeks thereafter – To protect American lives and interests during a civil war in Honduras.

1911 – China – Approaching stages of the nationalist revolution. An escort and 10 men in October tried to enter Wuchang to rescue missionaries but retired on being warned away.

A small landing force guarded American private property and consulate at Hankow in October.

A marine guard was established in November over the cable station at Shanghai.

Landing forces were sent for protection in Nanking, Hankow, Pakhoi and elsewhere.

1912 – Honduras – Small force landed to prevent seizure by the Government of an American-owned railroad at Puerto Cortez. Forces withdrawn after the United States disclaimed the action.

1912 – Panama – Troops on request of both political parties supervised elections outside the Canal Zone.

1912 – Cuba – June 5 to August 5 – To protect American interests during the revolution in the provinces of Oriente, and Havana.

1912 – China – August 24 to 26, at Kentucky Island, and August 28 to [illegible] in Camp Nicholson – To protect Americans and American interests during revolutionary activity.

1912 – Turkey – November 18 to December 3 – To guard the American legation at Constantinople during the Balkan War.

1912-25 – Nicaragua – August [illegible] to November 1912 – To protect American interests during attempted revolution. Still serving [illegible] promote [illegible] stability [illegible] 5, 1925.

1912-4[illegible] – China – Disorders which began [illegible] Kiukiang rebellion in 1912, which were redirected by the invasion of China by Japan and finally ended by war between Japan and the United States in 1941, led to demonstrations and landing parties for protection in China continuously and at many points from 1912 on to 1941. The guard at Peking and along the route to the sea was maintained until 1941. In 1927, the United States had 5,670 troops ashore in China and 44 naval vessels in its waters. In 1933 we had 3,027 armed men ashore. All this protective action was in general terms based on treaties with China ranging from 1858 to 1901.

1913 – Mexico – September 5 to 7 – A few marines landed at Claris Estero to aid in evacuating American citizens and others from the Yaqui Valley, made dangerous for foreigners by civil strife.

1914 – Haiti – January 29 to February 9, February 20 to 21, October 19 – To protect American nationals in a time of dangerous unrest.

1914 – Dominican Republic – June and July – During a revolutionary movement, United States naval forces by gunfire stopped the bombardment of Puerto Plata, and by threat of force maintained Santo Domingo City as a neutral zone.

1914-17 – Mexico – The undeclared Mexican-American hostilities following the Dolphin affair and Villa's raids included capture of Vera Cruz and later Pershing's expedition into northern Mexico.

1915-34 – Haiti – July 28, 1915 to August 15, 1934 – To maintain order during a period of chronic and threatened insurrection.

1916-24 – Dominican Republic – May 1916 to September 1924 – To maintain order during a period of chornic and threatened insurrection.

1917-18 – World War I. Fully declared.

1917-33 – Cuba – To protect American interests during an insurrection and subsequent unsettled conditions. Most of the United States armed forces left Cuba by August 1919, but two companies remained at Camague, until February 1922.

1918-19 – Mexico – After withdrawal of the Pershing expeditions, our troops entered Mexico in pursuit of bandits at least three times in 1919 and six in 1919. In August 1918 American and Mexican troops fought at Nogales.

1918-20 – Panama – For police duty according to treaty stipulations, at Chiriqui, during election disturbances and subsequent unrest.

1918-20 – Soviet Russia – Marines were landed at and near Vladivostok in June and July to protect the American consulate and other points in the fighting between the Bolshevik troops and the Czech Army which had traversed Siberia from the western front. A joint proclamation of emergency government and neutrality was issued by the American, Japanese, British, French, and Chinese commanders in July and our troops remained until late August.

In August the project expanded and 7,000 men were landed at Vladivostok and remained until January 1920 as part of an allied occupational force.

In September 1918, 5,000 American troops joined the allied intervention force at Archangel, suffered 244 casualties and remained until June 1919.

A handful of marines took part in a British landing on the Murman coast (near (Norway) but only incidentally.

All these operations were the effects of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and were partly support[illegible] Czarist or Kerensky elements. When war was declared, Bolshevik [illegible] participated at times with [illegible] Russian claims [illegible]

1919-2[illegible] Honduras – [illegible] 8 to [illegible] landed [illegible] ashore to [illegible] a neutral zone [illegible] Spanish attempt [illegible] tion.

1920-22 – [illegible] (Siberia) February 20 to [illegible]ember 19, 1922 – A [illegible] guard [illegible] protect the United [illegible] station and property on [illegible] Bay of Vladivostok.

1920 – [illegible] – March 14 – A landing force was sent ashore for a few hours to protect lives during a disturbance in Kiukiang.

1920 – Guatemala – April 9 to 27 – To protect the American Legation and other American interests, such as the cable station, during a period of fighting between Unionists and the Government of Guatemala.

1921 – Panama-Costa Rica – American naval squadrons demonstrated in April on both sides of the Isthmus to prevent war between the two countries over a boundary dispute.

1922 – Turkey – September and October – A landing force was sent ahore with consent of both Greek and Turkish authorities to protect American lives and property when the Turkish Nationalists entered Smyrna.

1924 – Honduras – February 28 to March 31, September 10 to 15 – To protect American lives and interests during election hostilities.

1924 – China – September – Marines were landed to protect Americans and other foreigners in Shanghai during Chinese factional hostilities.

1925 – China – January 15 to August 29 – Fighting of Chinese factions accompanied by riots and demonstrations in Shanghai necessitated landing American forces to protect lives and property in the International Settlement.

1925 – Honduras – April 19 to 21 – To protect foreigners at La Celba during a political upheaval.

1925 – Panama – October 12 to 23 – Strikes and rent riots led to the landing of about 600 American troops to keep order and protect American interests.

1926-33 – Nicaragua – May 7 to June 5, 1926; August 27, 1926, to January 3, 1933 – The coup d'etat of General Chamorro aroused revolutionary activities leading to the landing of American marines to protect the interests of the United States. United States forces came and went, but seem not to have left the country entirely until January 3, 1933. Their work included activity against the outlaw leader Sandino in 1928.

1926 – China – August and September – The Nationalist attack on Hankow necessitated the landing of American naval forces to protect American citizens. A small guard was maintained at the consulate general even after September 16, when the rest of the forces were withdrawn. Likewise, when Nationalist forces captured Kiukiang, naval forces were landed for the protection of foreigners November 4 to 6.

1927 – China – February – Fighting at Shanghai caused American naval forces and marines to be increased there. In March a naval guard was stationed at the American consulate at Naking after Nationalist forces captured the city. American and British destroyers later used shell fire to protect Americans and other foreigners. "Following this incident additional forces of marines and naval vessels were ordered to China and stationed in the vicinity of Shanghai and Tientein."

1933 – Cuba – During a revolution against President Gerardo Machado naval forces demonstrated but no landing was made.

1940 – Newfoundland, Bermuda, St. Lucia, Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, Trinidad, and British Guiana – Troops were sent to guard air and naval bases obtained by negotiation with Great Britain. These were sometimes called Bases-lease bases.

1941 – Greenland – Taken under protection of the United States in April.

1941 – Netherlands (Dutch Guiana) – In November the President ordered American troops to occupy Dutch Guiana but by agreement with the Netherlands government in exile. Brazil cooperated to protect aluminium ore supply from the bauxite mines in Surinam.

1941 – Iceland – Taken under the protection of the United States, with consent of its Government, for strategic reasons.

1941 – Germany – Sometime in the spring the President ordered the Navy to patrol ship lanes to Europe. By July our warships were convoying and by September were attacking German submarines. There was no authorization of Congress or declaration of war. In November the Neutrality Act was partly repealed to protect military aid to Britain, Russia, etc.

1941-45 – Germany, Italy, Japan, etc. – World War II. Fully declared.

1942 – Labrador. – Army-Navy air bases established.

since 1945

1950 – Korean action
1957 – Lebanon
1962 – Cuba
1964 – Vietnam
1970 Cambodia

Wednesday evening, May 6, WTIC Channel 3 in Hartford aired an editorial condemning the actions of the University of Hartford.

On Thursday, May, 7, Acting Chancellor Hector Prud'homme and Henry Roberts, Chairman of the Board of Regents called the President of WTIC, Leonard Patricelli and demanded equal time.

At the Hartford Seminary Foundation, a vote on the Moratorium was passed to last through Monday. The vote to continue a Moratorium will be on Monday. The number of the Central Information Desk is 232-4455.

In regards to the March on Washington, George Washington University will be open as a Housing Center. Four buses will be leaving Friday (no time announced yet). The buses will return Saturday night. Call either 255-1011 Ext. 307 or 259-4141 for information. WWUH, WHCN is available for any broadcast of information. Or call The Other Voice for clarification.

The Hartford Seminary Foundation students and faculty will hold a Memorial Service in Bushnell Park at 3 p.m. on May 10.