

Appendix I

A Chronological List of Cases Involving the Landing of United States Forces to Protect the Lives and Property of Nationals Abroad Prior to World War II*

This Appendix contains a chronological list of pre-World War II cases in which the United States landed troops in foreign countries to protect the lives and property of its nationals.¹ Inclusion of a case does not necessarily imply that the exercise of forcible self-help was motivated solely, or even primarily, out of concern for US nationals.² In many instances there is room for disagreement as to what motive predominated, but in all cases included herein the US forces involved afforded some measure of protection to US nationals or their property.

The cases are listed according to the date of the first use of US forces. A case is included only where there was an actual physical landing to protect nationals who were the subject of, or were threatened by, immediate or potential danger. Thus, for example, cases involving the landing of troops to punish past transgressions, or for the ostensible purpose of protecting nationals at some remote time in the future, have been omitted. While an effort to isolate individual fact situations has been made, there are a good number of situations involving multiple landings closely related in time or context which, for the sake of convenience, have been treated herein as single episodes.

The list of cases is based primarily upon the sources cited following this paragraph. Additional sources are noted occasionally under individual cases. In those relatively few instances where the authorities are in conflict

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about the character or details of a particular landing, the majority view generally has been followed. In each case, moreover, an attempt has been made to provide information as precise as possible about the nature of the threat to US nationals, the size of the force landed, the duration of its stay, the number of troops, nationals and other persons killed or wounded, and the extent of property loss or damage.

Sources

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Case No. 1, 1831–1832 — Falkland Islands

In July and August 1831, Louis Vernet seized three American ships at port in the Falkland Islands, while acting as the civilian and military governor of the islands under the authority of the Government of Buenos Aires. Late in November, Captain Duncan, sailing on the U. S. sloop *Lexington*, arrived at Buenos Aires and notified its American consul of his intention to proceed to the Falkland Islands to protect American citizens and commerce. Argentina protested claiming that the United States had no right to use the Falklands or its surrounding territorial waters.

Despite the protest, Duncan set sail for the Falklands, upon learning that Vernet had plundered the schooner *Harriet*, arriving off Berkley Sound on 28 December 1831. The American force remained inactive until 1 January 1832. On that day the *Lexington* proceeded to the port of St. Louis, where a small landing force of 17 men went ashore to release the American vessels and their crews, and arrest their captors. A reinforcement party landed from two small boats a short time later. The two parties took seven prisoners and dispersed the other inhabitants.

Since nearly all the American citizens in the islands wished to leave, Captain Duncan agreed to give them passage to Montevideo. He sent a guard of 12 Marines ashore to protect the Americans and their property while they were making preparations to depart. This force returned aboard ship on 2 January 1832. A smaller force landed daily until 5 January. On 21 January, a party of Americans consisting of 20 men, 8 women, and 10 children boarded the *Lexington*, which sailed the same day.

Upon reaching Montevideo on 7 February 1832, Duncan surrendered the prisoners on the condition that the Buenos Aires Government assume responsibility for their acts.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 76; *Offutt* 20-22; 1 *Moore* 298-99.

Case No. 2, 1833 — Argentina

In October 1833, insurrection broke out in Argentina. Violence was especially severe in the area around Buenos Aires. Although the United States had no diplomatic officers or consular agents in Buenos Aires, there were some American citizens residing in the city. Daniel Gowland, an American businessman, informed the commander of an American naval vessel stationed in the harbor of the situation's gravity and requested that the Navy provide protection for both US citizens and any foreign nationals not then represented by naval forces.

Five days later, on 21 October, an American flagship commanded by Commodore M. T. Woolsey arrived at Buenos Aires. Since the United States had no political agent on shore, Woolsey immediately sent Commander Isaac McKeever to reside in the city so as to keep him informed of developments. Until 31 October there were only occasional outbursts, but on that date a widespread disturbance began. Woolsey landed a force of 43 officers, Marines, and seamen, putting them under McKeever's command. They remained ashore until 15 November 1833, when peace was restored to the city.

Source: *Ellsworth* 9-10.

Case No. 3, 1835–1836 — Peru

The revolution which began in Peru in February 1835 led to American intervention by the end of the year. General Salaverry, anxious to gain control of the government, induced disturbances to distract attention from his secret organization of a revolutionary army. He deposed President Obregoso and proclaimed himself Head of State on 25 February 1835. Obregoso proved to be more entrenched than Salaverry expected. He was able to reorganize those forces which remained loyal to him and then opposed Salaverry. The ensuing conflict created deplorable conditions throughout Peru, especially in the capital city, Lima, and the chief port, Callao.

On 6 December 1835, several American citizens in Lima petitioned the US chargé d'affaires for a landing party to protect them and their property. The chargé d'affaires did not take any action until 10 December, when he requested that a force from the frigate *Brandywine* be landed at Callao and sent to guard the US consulate at Lima; four men landed on the same date. Shortly after their arrival, both factions temporarily withdrew from the city, leaving it without military or civil government for several days. Under these circumstances, the chargé d'affaires requested that more Marines be sent to protect foreign residents. On 17 December, the rest of the Marine guard from the *Brandywine* came ashore. Several days later the British and French also made landings. These forces prevented a general plunder of the city, especially in the foreign quarter — where no houses were disturbed. The American force returned aboard ship on 24 January 1836.

On 31 August 1836, the *Brandywine* returned to Callao to land one man who then proceeded to Lima to guard the American consulate. He remained ashore until 2 December 1836.

Source: *Ellsworth* 137-38.

Case No. 4, 1841 — Peru

In 1841, Lieutenant A. Bigelow, commander of the US schooner *Shark*, intervened between two warring factions in upper Peru to save the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners.

Source: *Knox* 159.

Case No. 5, 1852 — Argentina

Early in 1852, revolution again swept the Republic of Argentina. The US chargé d'affaires at Buenos Aires, John S. Pendleton, believed that an American naval presence was needed urgently. In response to Pendleton's communications, Commodore Isaac McKeever marshaled a force of Marines and proceeded from Montevideo to Buenos Aires. On 2 February, McKeever, the British admiral, the senior naval officers of France, Sardinia, and Sweden, and all the accredited diplomats in Buenos Aires met. At the meeting, they decided to apply to the local authorities for permission to land such forces as the circumstances might require. Permission was not granted.

On the next day, when it became known that the rebels had won a victory over the forces of General Rosas and were marching toward Buenos Aires, panic spread throughout the city. Permission to land forces was urged again and this time granted. British, French and American forces were stationed as guards for various foreign residents and diplomats. Pillagers plundered the city. Disorder was widespread. During the transitional period American Marines and sailors patrolled the streets, killing four pillagers. This ended the looting. By 12 February, with the new provisional government in control and order restored, the Americans withdrew to their ships.

Source: *Ellsworth* 10-13.

Case No. 6, 1852–1853 — Argentina

A small disorder arose in Buenos Aires on 11 September 1852. This insurrection was not nearly as violent as the one earlier in the year.³ Nevertheless, American interests were endangered so on 17 September a Marine guard landed to protect the US consulate. This force remained until about April 1853.

Source: *Ellsworth* 13.

Case No. 7, 1853 — Nicaragua

In 1852, a dispute arose between the local government of San Juan del Norte (Greytown) and the Accessory Transit Company, an American-owned company chartered in Nicaragua, over the title to a piece of property at Puntas Arenas. On 8 February 1853, the city council ordered the company off the land. Before either side had taken any further action, the America sloop *Cyane* arrived in San Juan on 10 March. An armed force of 24 Marines was sent ashore to protect American citizens and their interests. After several days the controversy apparently was settled and the landing party was recalled on 13 March. Shortly thereafter the *Cyane* sailed north.

Sources: *Clark* 58-59; *Ellsworth* 120; *Offutt* 32.

Case No. 8, 1854 — China (Shanghai)

Commodore Perry visited Shanghai, after his first visit to Japan in 1853. By 7 September 1853, the Taiping rebellion had become full blown; the city was captured by the insurgents and skirmishing near Shanghai was constant. In response to these events, Perry left behind the US sloop-of-war *Plymouth* before sailing to Japan in 1854.

The Imperial Chinese forces were encamped around the city, and their fleet was anchored in the river. They committed petty hostilities toward foreigners, with the army tearing down structures at construction sites and stealing building materials, and the navy firing without warning and searching all boats on the river. The general in command of the Imperial troops advised foreigners that he was no longer able to protect foreign interests and that they must protect themselves.

On 8 March 1854, a privately owned American pilot boat was fired upon. The Imperial forces seized the vessel, hauled down the American flag and maltreated the crew. In response, Commodore Kelly of the *Plymouth* threatened to kill the commanding officer of the Imperial vessel. This threat resulted in the release of six prisoners and the return of the American boat.

The attacks on foreigners continued, however, and by 3 April more affirmative action was necessary. A small body of British Marines moved on the Imperialists but was driven back. The British immediately landed another 150 seamen and Marines, and the Americans landed about 60 the following day. These men were joined by about 30 volunteers from American merchant vessels, as well as volunteers from the foreign quarter of the city. On the same evening, the United States sent ashore an additional force of 11 men to guard the American mission grounds. This combined force succeeded in driving the Imperial troops into their encampments.

On 4 April, the British and Americans sent a note to the Imperialists advising them that if by 4 P.M. they did not evacuate their encampments in the vicinity of the Race Course, the scene of the most recent hostilities, the joint forces would be obliged to destroy them. The Chinese ignored the warning and the attack began at the appointed hour. The combined forces were victorious over the Imperialists, who left a number of men dead and wounded in their retreat. The American casualties included two killed and four wounded. The British lost one man with three others wounded. The bulk of the American force withdrew; however, two guard forces, 35 men at the American consulate and 11 at the American mission, remained ashore until 15 June. The last of the joint forces patrolling the Race Course area reembarked two days later.

Sources: *Clark* 57-58; *Ellsworth* 21-22; *Knox* 185; *Offutt* 28-31.

Case No. 9, 1854 — Nicaragua

Shortly after the departure of the *USS Cyane* from Nicaragua in March 1853,⁴ the dispute between the city of San Juan del Norte and the American residents flared once again. The local authorities set afire some of the Accessory Transit Company buildings on the Puntas Arenas property and stole some of the firm's goods. In May 1854, in trying to seize the US minister to Central America, Solon Borland, a mob cut his face. The American consul demanded reparation for these wrongs, but to no avail.

The *Cyane* returned to San Juan on 9 July to force reparations. Still unable to obtain any satisfactory response, Commander Hollins, of the *Cyane*, sent a landing party of 18 seamen and Marines ashore on 12 July to seize the arms and ammunition of the town and to post a proclamation declaring that the town would be bombarded the following day if the demands were not met. The *Cyane* opened fire at 9 A.M. on 13 July. There were three different bombardments during the day. At 4 P.M., the landing party from 12 July went ashore to complete the destruction by fire. The force then withdrew. Although most of the town was destroyed, no lives were lost because the inhabitants had fled.

Subsequently Nicaragua asserted claims for the damage incurred during the bombardment of Greytown. The following is a portion of Secretary of State Marcy's response to the Nicaraguan minister, dated 2 August 1854:

If Nicaragua chooses to maintain the position you assume in your note to me, that her citizens who incorporated themselves with the community at San Juan are still in friendly relations with her and entitled to her protection, then

she approves by an implication which she is not at liberty to deny [the acts] of that political establishment planted on her own soil and becomes responsible for the mischiefs it has done to American citizens. It would be a strange inconsistency for Nicaragua to regard the organization at San Juan as a hostile establishment on her territory and at the same time claim the right to clothe with her nationality its members.

The United States also refused to pay the claims of French citizens growing out of the bombardment.⁵

On 4 December 1854, President Pierce communicated the facts of the incident to the Congress in his annual message. The President, the Congress, and the Secretary of the Navy approved Commander Hollins' conduct. In fact, he was commended for the prompt and efficient execution of his duties.

Sources: *Clark* 59; *Ellsworth* 121-22; *Knox* 183-84; 2 *Moore* 414-18.

Case No. 10, 1854 — China (Ning-Po)

The United States made another landing in China at Ning-Po in 1854. On 20 July, two armed boats landed to deliver letters to the American consul and a missionary. Believing some disturbance was about to occur at Ning-Po, the Americans landed an additional 12 Marines the following day. These forces remained ashore for two days, acting as a guard. When it became apparent that no disorder was going to take place, they returned to the ship on 23 July.

Source: *Offutt* 31.

Case No. 11, 1855 — China

The United States, dissatisfied with the failure of the Chinese authorities to provide adequate protection for American citizens in that country, maintained naval vessels in the area so that assistance might be rendered when necessary. On 8 March 1855, one such vessel put in to Shanghai, where local conditions were reported to be chaotic. No landing was made until 19 May, when 41 men went ashore to protect the lives and property of American citizens. They reembarked two days later.

Source: *Ellsworth* 23.

Case No. 12, 1855 — Uruguay

An uprising in 1855 brought severe fighting to Montevideo, Uruguay, and on 25 November 1855, Commander W. F. Lynch of the sloop-of-war *Germantown* landed a force of seamen and Marines to protect the lives and property of

American residents. Britain, France, and Spain, who had warships present in the harbor, also sent detachments to protect their nationals. Notable was the fact that Captain Lynch, an American and the senior naval officer of all the foreign forces, assumed the command of a joint column which occupied the customhouse without resistance. As the fighting intensified, more Americans were called ashore on 27 November, bringing the total to about 100. The reinforcements withdrew the same day.

By 29 November, the Uruguayan Government had succeeded in putting down the revolution and the original American landing force reembarked the following day. During reembarkation the American commander noticed that the Uruguayan Government forces were preparing to kill the insurgents, even though the latter had capitulated and had been disarmed. The Marines commanded by Lieutenant Nicholson interposed themselves between the Government troops and the insurgents, thereby preventing the slaughter.

Subsequently, Lynch received a note from the Uruguayan Government thanking him for his action in protecting the customhouse and the lives and property of the foreign residents.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 160-61; *Offutt* 36-37.

Case No. 13, 1856 — Colombia (Panama)

On 19 September 1856, a disturbance occurred in the Panamanian legislative assembly which seemed certain to lead to armed conflict between the two political factions. Commodore Mervine, commander of the Pacific Squadron, requested that the American consul inform Governor Fabriga that he wished to land some men to protect American citizens during the impending conflict. The Governor granted the request and Mervine sent ashore 160 men and a field gun to occupy the railroad station.⁶ The American presence had such a dampening effect that the battle never occurred. The American forces reembarked on 22 September.

Source: *Offutt* 37-38.

Case No. 14, 1856 — China

In the autumn of 1856, fighting between the British and the authorities of Canton seemed inevitable. Fearing injury to Americans and their property, the American consul requested that Commander A. H. Foote of the sloop *Portsmouth* send a force to look after these interests. Foote sent 83 men from the *Portsmouth* who landed at Canton about 23 October. When this first force proved inadequate, an additional force of about 67 men was landed

from the sloop-of-war *Levant* around 27 October. On 28 November, a supplementary force of 29 Marines was landed from the steam sloop *USS San Jacinto*. This detachment remained ashore only two days. About this time the decision was made to withdraw the forces because several Americans had participated in a British assault on the Chinese without orders, and the United States wished to maintain its neutrality.

While Foote was arranging the American withdrawal, his boat was fired on five times as he passed Chinese installations on the river. On the following day, 16 November, the sloop *Portsmouth* was brought up from Whampoa to the nearest fort and the Americans immediately opened fire in retaliation. The fighting escalated, and on 20 November, Foote landed 287 men who took one fort by assault. When about 3,000 Chinese soldiers attempted to re-take the fort, the American forces repulsed them. On the following day, two more forts were captured, and on 22 November, the last fort surrendered. The landing party returned to their ships that afternoon, but landed again the following day to occupy the forts and complete their destruction. This work continued until 6 December 1856, when the entire force withdrew. Chinese casualties amounted to about 250, while the Americans had 29 men killed or wounded.

Sources: *Clark* 60-61; *Ellsworth* 24-27; *Knox* 186-87; *Offutt* 38-39.

Case No. 15, 1858 — Uruguay

When a revolution broke out in Uruguay in January 1858, the Government of Uruguay requested that foreign troops be landed to protect the lives and property of foreign residents. Detachments from the frigate *USS St. Lawrence* and sloop-of-war *Falmouth* landed on 2 January 1858, and joined British naval forces in holding the two consulates and the customhouse in Montevideo. The American forces showed strict neutrality toward both political factions and confined themselves to protecting foreigners. On 27 January, about ten days after the revolutionary movement fell apart, the Marines withdrew without incident. On the day of the American withdrawal, an increased British force landed.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 161; *Offutt* 39-40; *Rogers* 103.

Case No. 16, 1859 — China

In the summer of 1859, it was reported among the Chinese at Shanghai that some coolies had been kidnapped and taken aboard a French merchant vessel. These reports led to a general disturbance directed against foreigners. At that time the side-wheel steamer *USS Mississippi* had arrived off Woosung and the

American consul and several American merchants requested assistance in protecting their lives and property. On 31 July, the captain of the *Mississippi* sent ashore an armed party of 60 Marines to offer protection and restore order. Having accomplished their objective, the Americans reembarked on 2 August 1859.

Sources: *Clark* 62; *Ellsworth* 27-28; *Knox* 189; *Offutt* 41.

Case No. 17, 1860 — Angola (Portuguese West Africa)

When it appeared that the natives would attack the Portuguese settlement at Kisembo, Angola (Portuguese West Africa), the American residents requested assistance from the sloop-of-war *USS Marion* which was lying in the harbor. On 1 March 1860, several officers and about 40 seamen and Marines went ashore to guard the American factories during the night. The force was withdrawn the following day.

On 3 March, another force of 50 men was landed to protect American interests during a battle between the natives and the Portuguese. The natives made several attempts to burn the American factories, but the force from the *Marion* prevented them from achieving their objective. The next day, the natives having been defeated, the Americans withdrew. It should be noted that the Americans remained neutral throughout the conflict, their only function being that of a guard force.

Sources: *Clark* 62; *Ellsworth* 7; *Offutt* 41-42.

Case No. 18, 1860 — Colombia (Panama)

On 27 September 1860, an insurrection began in the outskirts of Panama City. After consulting with the American consul, and at the request of the military *intendente* and the agent of the Panama Railroad, Commander William D. Porter of the sloop-of-war *USS St. Mary's* landed a Marine guard to protect railroad traffic and American interests. The necessity of the force was demonstrated by the fact that six white inhabitants already had been killed and three wounded by stray bullets. The force landed and occupied the railroad station without opposition. The Governor of Panama turned over the city to the joint occupation of American and British forces the following day. On 29 September 1860, an additional force of 50 seamen landed to reinforce the Marine guard. These forces were not withdrawn until 7 October, when the insurrection had come to an end.

Sources: *Clark* 62-63; *Ellsworth* 46; *Knox* 189; *Offutt* 42.

Case No. 19, 1864 — Japan

In the summer of 1864, Robert H. Pruyn, United States minister to Japan, went to Yedo (Tokyo) to negotiate a settlement of American claims for several acts of hostility committed by Japan against the United States. A force of 65 seamen and Marines from the sloop *USS Jamestown* was landed on 14 July 1864, to act as a guard for Pruyn during the three weeks of negotiations, the Japanese being unable to guarantee his safety. According to Pruyn, however, he requested the guard not only to insure his safety but also to facilitate his work.

Source: *Offutt* 44-45.

Case No. 20, 1865 — Colombia (Panama)

Although the revolution which erupted in Panama on 9 March 1865, was unanticipated by American officials, it so happened that the *USS St. Mary's* was anchored in the harbor ready to render assistance to protect American lives and property. The American consuls who requested that a force be sent ashore first sought permission from Vice President Calancha, the acting Head of State. Since it was his government that was about to be overthrown, he readily granted permission. A detachment of Marines was sent to occupy the American consulate overnight. When foreign residents were not the object of any violence, the Marines returned to their ship the following morning.

Source: *Offutt* 48.

Case No. 21, 1868 — Japan (Hiogo)

Subsequent to the opening of the ports of Osaka and Hiogo on 1 January 1868, Japanese hostility toward foreigners became so noticeable that certain vessels of the Asiatic Squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Bell were stationed in the area so that they could offer assistance if American interests were threatened.

On 27 January, war broke out between two Japanese factions, one favoring greater commercial relations and the other wishing to restrict commerce with other nations. The leader of the former faction, the Tycoon, was defeated, and on 31 January he sought shelter for the night on board the steam sloop-of-war *USS Iroquois*.⁷ On the following day, the foreign ministers were compelled to leave Osaka and they went aboard the *Iroquois* to Hiogo.

Hiogo also was experiencing trouble at this time. On 4 February, Japanese soldiers attacked a group of foreign residents and wounded a crew member of the screw sloop-of-war *USS Oneida*. In order to protect the foreign settlement,

the treaty powers present at the time made a joint landing. The American force withdrew on 8 February 1868.

Sources: *Clark* 64-65; *Ellsworth* 103-04; *Offutt* 50-51.

Case No. 22, 1868 — Uruguay

Two landings were made at Montevideo, Uruguay, in February 1868. At that time two-thirds of the city's 70,000 inhabitants were foreigners. In conjunction with the actions of commanders of other foreign squadrons,⁸ and at the request of Governor Flores, Rear Admiral Davis landed a force of 50 Marines and seamen on 7 February, to protect foreign residents as well as the customhouse during a political disturbance. The force withdrew the following day, but another force of 50 officers and men had to be landed on 19 February to protect foreign residents from the rioting which occurred after the assassination of Flores. This force did not reembark until 26 February 1868, when the President of the Republic requested their withdrawal.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 161-63; *Offutt* 52.

Case No. 23, 1868 — Japan (Nagasaki)

At the request of the American consul in Nagasaki, a small force from the sloop-of-war *USS Shenandoah* landed on 8 February 1868 to protect the consulate during demonstrations against foreigners in that city.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 104; *Offutt* 51.

Case No. 24, 1868 — Japan (Yokohama) (April)

Antiforeign feeling was so strong in Yokohama that the foreign diplomatic officers in the city, representing France, Great Britain, Italy, Prussia, and the United States sought protection for the foreign settlement from their respective naval vessels then present in the harbor. The commanders of these vessels held a conference and decided upon a joint landing, which took place on 4 April 1868. The American contribution was a party of 25 Marines from the side-wheel gunboat *USS Monocacy* and the *USS Iroquois*. Two weeks later another detail of Marines reinforced them. The entire Marine guard withdrew on 12 May 1868.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 104; *Offutt* 51.

Case No. 25, 1868 — Colombia (Panama)

On 7 April 1868, while local police and Colombian troops were absent from Aspinwall (Colon), a crowd gathered in the streets of that city making rioting seem probable. An agent of a steamship company requested that the commanding officer of the screw gunboat USS Penobscot land a force to protect passengers and goods in transit. In compliance with this request, a force of two officers and 12 seamen went ashore. They were withdrawn as soon as the need for protection had passed.

Source: *Offutt 52*.

Case No. 26, 1868 — Japan (Yokohama) (July)

Attacks on foreigners in Yokohama continued. At a meeting on 8 July 1868, the foreign ministers of France, Great Britain, Italy, The Netherlands, Prussia, and the United States decided that in view of the city's disturbed state of affairs it would be necessary to establish four posts of foreign guards. These guards were to assist foreigners who might be attacked or who might request assistance, and observe the state of affairs in the foreign settlement. Under no circumstances, however, were the guards to interfere with the activities of the Japanese, except to defend foreigners. France, Great Britain, The Netherlands, and the United States each had the responsibility to maintain one post. The number of men furnished by each country was: France 11; Great Britain 16; The Netherlands 16; and the United States 21. All these measures were taken with the approval of Higashi Kuze Chiujio, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. The American force arrived in Yokohama about 13 July 1868 and remained until the danger ceased.

Sources: Letter from R.B. Van Valkenburgh to Hon. William H. Seward (July 22, 1868), reprinted in *Message and Documents* 780-1; *Offutt 52*.

Case No. 27, 1868 — Japan (Niigata)

The Marine guard of the screw steamer USS Piscataqua went ashore at Niigata on about 25 September 1868 to protect the lives of some American citizens during local riots. They remained for several days.

Sources: Letter from R. B. Van. Valkenburgh to Hon. William H. Seward (September 25, 1868), reprinted in *Message and Documents* 823-5; *Offutt 52*.

Case No. 28, 1873 — Colombia (Panama) (May)

In 1873, at the request of the American consul and several American and other foreign residents, American forces landed in Panama to protect American citizens and their property during revolutionary disturbances. On 7 May 1873, as opposing political factions fought over control of the government, a force of 100 men with two field guns went ashore to occupy the Panama Railroad station. This force's orders restricted its activity to the protection of the railroad and its property. When the consul requested that an additional force of 150 Marines be sent into the city to protect foreign residents, Admiral Steedman refused because he lacked consent from the local authorities. The next day, having obtained the consent of both contending factions, Steedman sent a force of 100 men into the city to protect the foreigners. This force withdrew on 11 May when open hostilities ceased. The detachment at the railroad station remained until 22 May 1873.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 46-47; *Offutt* 60-61.

Case No. 29, 1873 — Colombia (Panama) (September)

By 24 September 1873, it seemed certain that the same factions which had clashed in May would renew hostilities.⁹ The Panamanian Governor notified the US consul that his government was no longer able to protect the Panama Railroad as guaranteed by the 1846 Treaty.¹⁰ Under these circumstances, Admiral Almy landed 130 men to occupy the railroad station, reinforcing this party with another 60 men during the night. These troops reassured the foreign residents and secured safe transit of the isthmus for the passengers, freight, and specie carried by four steamship lines, two of which were not American-owned. American forces boarded trains as necessary to ensure this vital connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Hostilities ended on 6 October, and two days later all American forces withdrew, save for a detail of 30 men which remained to guard the railroad station for several more days.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 47-48; *Offutt* 61-62.

Case No. 30, 1874 — Hawaii

A dispute over accession to the throne of the Sandwich Islands led to rioting on 12 February 1874. In compliance with the request of the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Commander Belknap of the screw sloop USS *Tuscarora* landed a force of 150 officers and men. The force's mission was to protect not only the interests of American citizens, but also to help restore order. The American presence did dispel the disorderly crowds, and the inauguration of King David

proceeded without further incident. A portion of the U. S. forces withdrew on 16 February, and the remaining 33 men left on 20 February 1874. Subsequently, the Hawaiian Government extended a resolution of thanks for the American effort. This act was unsurprising as many consider King David to have owed his throne to the American intervention—Dowager Queen Emma having had such strong support that she may well have ascended otherwise.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 92; *Offutt* 62-64.

Case No. 31, 1876 — Mexico

General Gonzalez, leader of revolutionary forces, informed the U. S. consul at Matamoros, Mexico, that he intended to abandon that city because federal forces were approaching. There being no other civil authority, the consul requested that a small force from the screw sloop-of-war *USS Lackawanna* be landed to police Matamoros and protect foreign interests until Mexican authority could be restored. The force landed on 18 May 1876, and remained until after the arrival of the federal forces.

Sources: *Clark* 67-68; *Offutt* 64.

Case No. 32, Egypt — 1882

During the summer of 1882, trouble developed between the British and the Egyptians, and on 11 July 1882, the British bombarded Alexandria. As great fires raged in the city, mobs began looting and destroying what remained of it, while the Arabs sought to kill every Christian they could find. Scores of people were slaughtered. In an attempt to restore order, the British landed 1,100 men on 13 July.

Either that day or the following day the United States landed 70 Marines, 50 seamen and 6 officers to protect American interests. A portion of this force guarded the US consulate while the remainder, as well as a small detachment of Germans which had been landed to protect the German hospital, aided the British forces. One of the major tasks was to extinguish the many fires and capture the numerous incendiaries who roamed the streets.

Most of the Americans were recalled on 15 July, the remainder being withdrawn on 18 July, save for one detail of Marines that remained ashore until 24 July. Two of the three American vessels departed from Alexandria on 20 July, when the British reported that they had the city completely under control. The third vessel did not depart until 29 August.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 75; *Offutt* 65-66.

Case No. 33, 1885 — Colombia (Panama) (January)

Early in 1885 a revolution in Panama threatened transit on the Panama Railroad. In January 1885, the President of Colombia announced that his provincial government was no longer capable of protecting the railroad property. At the request of the general superintendent and the US consul at Colon, Commander Clark of the screw gunboat *USS Alliance* landed 13 Marines to guard the railroad station on 18 January. They withdrew the following morning.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 48; *Offutt* 66-67.

Case No. 34, 1885 — Colombia (Panama) (March)

A more serious revolution than the one of January 1885 took place in Panama in March of that year. On 16 March 1885, insurgents led by Aizpuru captured Panama City, whereupon Colombian troops stationed at Colon marched to drive out the revolutionaries. In their absence from Colon, however, another revolutionary force under the leadership of Prestan took over that city. It was not until 1 April that the Colombian forces returned to Colon and defeated Prestan. By this time Aizpuru had reoccupied Panama City and succeeded in cutting off rail traffic; he controlled most of the city and the isthmus along the railroad line.

A force of seamen and Marines arrived in Colon, acting under the orders of Admiral Jouett, the commander of the US Atlantic Squadron. The first American landing force of 17 Marines went ashore 16 March 1885 to protect American interests after the Colombian forces had departed for Panama City, leaving the foreign residents of Colon without adequate protection. Later the same day an additional 13 men landed. Then again on 17 and 19 March 1885, more men went ashore.

On 30 March, a group of insurgents at Colon seized the American steamer *Colon* of the Pacific Mail Line. A small force from the wooden steamer *USS Galena* recaptured the ship and returned her to her owners on the same day. The following day, 31 March, a force of 140 seamen and Marines from the *Galena* landed to guard American property and fight the fires that were spreading over much of Colon. Unfortunately, most of the town could not be saved. At about the same time, a landing party went ashore at Panama City.

On 10 April 1885, Admiral Jouett sent a force to open the railroad line and occupy the cities of Colon and Matachin. The expeditionary force, included 750 seamen and Marines who had been sent from New York, landed at Colon in two sections on 11 and 15 April. As soon as the first section of the expeditionary force arrived it went to Panama City, and by the following day had

restored the trains to service. The second section relieved the forces at Colon, while two more companies of Marines under Commander McCalla moved from Colon to Panama City.

When McCalla arrived in Panama City it was occupied by Aizpuru. Fearing that a battle between his forces and the national troops would destroy Panama City, McCalla, on 24 April, ordered up the garrison from Colon and the reserve battalion of Marines from the squadron to occupy most of the city. After arresting Aizpuru, he compelled him to sign an agreement that fighting should not take place in Panama City. No fighting ensued, but this is likely the result of a conference between the nationalist leaders, Aizpuru and Admiral Jouett, on 29 April, where Aizpuru and his forces capitulated. As the national authority of Colombia was reestablished, the American forces began to withdraw, the last Marines leaving the Isthmus on 25 May.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 48-51; *Offutt* 67-70.

Case No. 35, 1888 — Korea

Unsettled political conditions in Korea kept American naval vessels in Korean territorial waters throughout 1888. One landing was made in June at the request of the US Minister to Korea who feared a disturbance in Seoul. A detachment of 25 seamen and Marines from the third *USS Essex*, a wooden screw steamer, landed at Chemulpo on 19 June and marched to the capital to protect American residents. On 30 June, when the city was again quiet, the American force withdrew.

Sources: *Clark* 68; *Ellsworth* 59; *Offutt* 71.

Case No. 36, 1888–1889 — Samoa

In September 1888, there was a revolt in Samoa against the Government of Tamasese. Mataafa, leader of the opposition, proclaimed himself King and civil war ensued. The subsequent fighting endangered the lives and property of all foreign residents, the former especially in jeopardy considering the cannibalistic customs of some of the natives.

By November the situation had become so serious that the US consul requested that the commander of the gunboat *USS Nipsic*, which was then in the harbor at Apia, land a suitable force of Marines for the protection of American citizens and the US consulate. A landing party of 11 Marines went ashore on 14 November 1888, remaining until 20 March 1889. The Germans also made landings during the disturbance.

Sources: *Clark* 68-69; *Ellsworth* 146.

Case No. 37, 1889 — Hawaii

There was a revolution in progress in the Hawaiian Islands in 1889. By summer the situation had so declined that the American Minister feared for the safety of foreign residents and legations. Therefore, the second *USS Adams*, a wooden screw gunboat, landed a guard of Marines on 30 July 1889, to protect American interests. They were stationed at the American legation and returned aboard ship the following day.

Source: *Ellsworth 92-93*.

Case No. 38, 1890 — Argentina

There was a revolution in the area around Buenos Aires in July 1890. A small detachment of Marines landed to protect the American consulate and the U. S. Minister's residence. They remained ashore until 30 July 1890.

Source: *Ellsworth 13*.

Case No. 39, 1891 — Haiti (Navassa Island)

For several years the Navassa Phosphate Company, an American firm engaged in gathering guano from Navassa Island, suffered from labor troubles with its native workers. In the spring of 1891, those troubles expanded to threaten American lives. When the commander of the first *USS Kearsarge*, a screw sloop-of-war, reached the island, he determined that the situation demanded prompt action. He landed a detachment of Marines on 2 June to protect American lives and property. On 20 June, after most of the laborers had returned to work, the Marines returned to their ship.

Sources: *Clark 69-70; Ellsworth 119; Offutt 71*.

Case No. 40, 1891 — Chile

In 1891, civil war broke out in Chile between the supporters of President Balmaceda and the Congressional party. After the Congressionalists captured the city of Valparaiso, they endangered the lives and property of foreign residents: even foreign legations and consulates were being treated with contempt. The American Minister, Patrick Egan, applied to Admiral George Brown for a suitable guard for the American consulate. On 28 August, Brown sent ashore 30 seamen and 18 Marines from the cruiser *USS San Francisco* and 36 seamen and 18 Marines from the fourth *USS Baltimore (C-3)* to protect the consulate and its refugees. These forces withdrew two days later.

Eventually the Congressionalists were victorious. They were also very resentful of the American intervention because US neutrality during the conflict had worked to the advantage of Balmaceda. They were especially irritated that the American Minister had given asylum to Balmaceda's supporters. Many incidents followed, including one in which two Americans were killed and 18 wounded. Finally, after lengthy negotiations, the governments of Chile and the US reached a peaceful settlement of their differences.

Sources: *Annual Report 1891*, at 158-59; *Bemis* 757-58; *Ellsworth* 16-20; *Knox* 326-27; *Offutt* 72.

Case No. 41, 1893 — Hawaii

When Queen Liliuokalani informed her cabinet that she planned to promulgate a new autocratic constitution by royal edict, some of her ministers informed the prominent American residents of the islands. These Americans requested the support of the US Minister, John H. Stevens, and the protection of the US Navy. Stevens arranged to have a detachment from the fifth USS *Boston*, a protected cruiser, land at Honolulu on 16 January 1893, for the ostensible purpose of protecting American lives and property. Curious to their stated purpose, the Americans were not stationed near American property, but rather were located where they might most easily intimidate the Queen.

The American presence served its function and on 17 January, Liliuokalani's opponents deposed her and established a provisional government under the presidency of Sanford B. Dole. The provisional government requested that the United States assume the role of a protectorate over the islands. Mr. Stevens complied with the request and raised the American flag on 1 February. The *Boston* landed another detachment of Marines that same day, increasing the number of American forces in Honolulu to about 150 men. Subsequently, there was a change of administrations in Washington, with President Cleveland disavowing the actions of Mr. Stevens. On 1 April 1893, the American flag was hauled down and the landing force withdrew.

Sources: *Baily* 429-33; *Ellsworth* 93; *Offutt* 72-73.

Case No. 42, 1894 — Brazil

On 6 September 1893, a large section of the Brazilian navy revolted against the Brazilian Government. Initially, the insurgents were quite successful and maintained close control over the harbor at Rio de Janeiro. During this period Admiral da Gama succeeded Admiral Mello as commander of the insurgent naval forces at Rio de Janeiro. Once in power, on 1 December 1893, da Gama vainly attempted to blockade the port. Since he was unsuccessful in

maintaining a blockade, da Gama then sought to prevent vessels from going to the docks.

The United States had assembled a powerful squadron at Rio de Janeiro under the command of Rear Admiral Benham, and on 29 January 1894, one of these cruisers, the third *USS Detroit* (C-10), stood in toward the docks alongside several American steamers. The insurgents had forbade American vessels from going to the city piers. Benham advised the commanders of the American steamers that, since the insurgents lacked the status of belligerents, they were *ultra vires* in interfering with commerce. He announced that he would protect those American vessels which wished to go alongside the wharves. With this promise, a vessel moved toward the pier. When one of the insurgent gunboats suddenly fired at this American merchant vessel, Benham fired a shot which struck under the insurgent's bow. This shot was followed by another exchange, after which Benham advised the insurgents that he would sink their vessel if they fired again. There was no more firing and the American merchantmen unloaded without loss of life or property. Subsequently, the revolt failed.

Sources: *Knox* 327; 6 *Moore* 438-39; *Offutt* 74-75.

Case No. 43, 1894 — Nicaragua

The unsettled political conditions surrounding José Santos Zelaya's overthrow of President Roberto Sacasa in 1893 presented a further occasion for American intervention in Nicaragua. Once the lives and property of all foreigners residing in the country were in jeopardy, two American cruisers, the fourth *USS Columbia* (C-12) and the *USS Marblehead* (C-11), were stationed in Nicaraguan waters to lend aid in case of an emergency.

Early on the morning of 6 July 1894, the US consul at Bluefields requested that a force be landed for the protection of American interests. A detachment of Marines from the *Marblehead* landed the same day, and on 31 July, an additional landing party from the *Marblehead*, the Marine guard and a company of seamen from the *Columbia*, reinforced the original landing party. Both parties withdrew on 7 August.

Source: *Ellsworth* 122.

Case No. 44, 1894–1896 — Korea

Much of the fighting during the Sino-Japanese War took place on the Korean peninsula. The *USS Baltimore* (C-3) was instructed to proceed to Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, in order to watch developments and give assurance to American missionaries living in the area. On 23 July 1894, the US Minister at

Seoul sent telegrams requesting an armed guard to protect the legation. A force of 55 men landed and arrived in Seoul in two sections on 25 and 26 July. They reported that the situation in the capital was critical. The Marine force of 22 men remained until 26 September, when it was relieved by another detachment of 18 Marines. The latter force withdrew on 29 October, and four days later on 2 November 1894, the Marine guard of the second USS *Charleston* (C-2) landed.

Although the war between China and Japan ended in 1895, the legation guard remained. The force from the *Charleston* served until 25 March 1895, when a force from the USS *Detroit* (C-10) relieved them. After the force from the *Detroit* departed on 19 June, there was no guard until 11 October 1895, when the Marine guard from the gunboat USS *Yorktown* (PG-1) landed. On 29 November, a force of Marines from the first USS *Machias* (PG-5), a schooner-rigged gunboat, landed and the next day the *Yorktown* force withdrew. The *Machias* force remained ashore until 3 April 1896, when the United States ceased to maintain a legation guard at Seoul.

Sources: *Background* 53; *Ellsworth* 59-60; *Offutt* 75-76.

Case No. 45, 1894–1895 — China (Newchwang)

In October 1894, the third USS *Petrel* (PG-2), a fourth-rate gunboat, was dispatched to Newchwang (also known as Yingtze and Yenkow), China, in order to protect the city's foreign residents. Special problems arose because the city is located on the Liao River, which is closed to navigation from November until April by ice floes. Since it was necessary to remain there all winter, they beached the vessel and constructed a fortress around it large enough to include all the foreign residents.

It was reported that, although the American force never confronted hostile Chinese or the Japanese forces, its presence prevented the outbreak of rioting on several occasions, and strengthened the local governor's authority. The governor, the foreign consuls, and residents agreed that "Fort Petrel" had given them a significant advantage in their efforts to protect life and property.

The *Petrel* arrived at Newchwang on 12 November 1894, just as the winter freeze was setting in, and it departed with the spring thaw on 24 April 1895.

Source: *Offutt* 77-79.

Case No. 46, 1894–1895 — China (Tientsin)

A force of 51 Marines left the USS *Baltimore* (C-3) at Chefoo on 4 December 1894, and proceeded in the direction of Tientsin. They were to guard the US

legation if rioting should erupt in Tientsin during the Sino-Japanese War. This precaution was taken in view of the rioting which had occurred in Peking on the approach of the Japanese army. The force reached the US gunboat *Monocacy* on 6 December, and remained alongside a Tientsin dock until the war ended. Germany, Great Britain, Russia, France, Italy and Spain also sent similar forces. The American force withdrew on 16 May 1895, six days after peace was declared.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 30-32; *Offutt* 76-77.

Case No. 47, 1895 — Colombia (Panama)

In March 1895, the US consul at Panama reported that a Mexican known as Garcia had landed in Colombia, at the border of Costa Rica, with the intention of capturing the town of Bocas del Toro. The second *USS Atlanta*, a protected cruiser, was dispatched from Colon, arriving on 7 March. Having conferred with Colombian authorities, Captain Cromwell of the *Atlanta* determined that the national forces had the situation under control and he stood offshore the following day.

Upon his return to the town late on the afternoon of 8 March 1895, Cromwell learned that Garcia's attack of the town during the day had met with defeat at the hands of the nationalists. Beaten but not dissuaded, Garcia threaten to return and ignite the town that night, leading the American consular agent at Bocas del Toro to request that a force be sent ashore for the protection of the consular agency and American property. Cromwell sought permission from the local governor who failed to respond. Still, Cromwell sent 70 men ashore that night to occupy the consulate and an American warehouse. (The governor, who was at the consulate when the landing force arrived, expressed his approval the following day.) The night passed without incident, and on 9 March, with assurance from local authorities that they could handle the problem, the force withdrew at noon that day.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 51-52; *Offutt* 79-81.

Case No. 48, 1896 — Nicaragua

When Zelaya's first term as President of Nicaragua expired in 1896, he forced his reelection, causing a new wave of political unrest. At Corinto, the locus of the disorder, the Nicaraguan commandant, after informing the American consul that his forces were inadequate to protect foreigners and their property, requested that the British and Americans land forces for the protection of their

nationals. Both countries followed this advice. The American landing party of 34 Marines and sailors went ashore on 2 May, and there remained until 4 May.

Source: *Ellsworth* 122-23.

Case No. 49, 1898 — Nicaragua

The fighting between Zelaya and his political opponents continued, and in February 1898 there was another landing of American forces for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens. A party of 33 seamen and Marines went ashore at San Juan del Sur on 7 February. They remained until the following day when the commander of the Nicaraguan Government forces gave assurances that his forces were capable of protecting the foreign community.

Source: *Ellsworth* 123.

Case No. 50, 1898 — Spain (Spanish-American War)

The Spanish-American War (21 April–10 December 1898) has been cited as a prime example of American intervention for humanitarian reasons. Clearly, the American people were aroused by reports of Spanish acts of inhumanity in Cuba. Most poignant were tales of the concentration camps. The camps were a response to the Spanish military authorities' conclusion in 1896 that it would be impossible to suppress the on-going revolution as long as the rebels received the aid of civilians throughout the country. Therefore, they ordered the populace placed in camps surrounded with barbed wire fences. Unfortunately, proper hygienic precautions were not observed and many thousands died. The American press reported numerous incidents of cruel and inhumane treatment. The "yellow" press in particular maintained that Spain was waging "uncivilized" war.

In his war message to the Congress on 11 April 1898, President McKinley summarized the reasons for US intervention as follows:

First. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth, and which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations; when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined; where our trading vessels are liable to seizure and are seized at our very door by war ships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of filibustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising — all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace, and compel us to keep on a semiwar footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

Despite Spain's frantic, last-minute efforts to avoid it, the US Congress voted to declare war on 19 April. On 25 April, McKinley signed the resolution declaring war to have existed since 21 April 1898.

Sources: *Bailey* ch. 31; Message from the President to the Congress, [1898] *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 750, 757-58 (1901); 6 *Moore* 211-36.

Case No. 51, 1898–1899 — China

At the end of the Sino-Japanese War, a movement against the “aggressive spirit of Western civilization” swept through China. Antiforeign feeling swelled so strongly that the diplomatic community in Peking became concerned for the safety of foreigners in the country. The US Minister to China requested that a force be landed to guard the legation in Peking and the consulate in Tientsin. On 4 November 1898, a force of 18 Marines landed and proceeded to Peking. Another landing party of 30 Marines went to Tientsin on 12 November. By the middle of the following March, conditions had improved significantly, and all Marines withdrew on 15 March 1899.

Source: *Ellsworth* 32-33.

Case No. 52, 1899 — Nicaragua

On 4 February 1899, a new revolution led by General Juan P. Reyes flared in Nicaragua. President Zelaya requested that an American naval ship be sent to San Juan del Norte on 9 February. By this time the British consul had cabled his government requesting that a vessel be sent to San Juan and Bluefields.

When the second USS *Marietta* (PG-15), a schooner-rigged gunboat, arrived at San Juan del Norte on 12 February 1899, the revolutionaries were already in possession of the town. The situation grew tense when Reyes attempted to compel foreign merchants to pay custom charges and port dues to his agent. Consular agents of the United States, Great Britain, Norway and Sweden refused to sanction such payments. At the request of the foreign merchants, a force of about 17 Marines and sailors from the *Marietta* and a small force from a British vessel landed at San Juan del Norte. The revolution collapsed within a few days and the force from the *Marietta* reembarked on 5 March 1899.

By the end of March, however, there was again trouble over the payment of duties at San Juan and Bluefields. The Zelaya government was attempting to collect duties under threat of “action,” this time from foreign merchants who had already paid duties to the insurgents under protest. Martial law was imposed. The cruiser USS *Detroit* was sent to Bluefields and soon thereafter a peaceful settlement was reached.

Sources: *Clark* 72; *Ellsworth* 123-24; [1899] *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 554, 560 (1901); *Offutt* 82-83.

Case No. 53, 1899 — Samoa

A disturbance in the Samoan Islands over succession to the throne was the basis for American intervention for the protection of the US consulate and other American interests in the islands. The struggle was between the son of the former king, Malietoa Tanu, favored by the British and Americans, and Mataafa, the candidate preferred by the Germans.

When the fourth USS *Philadelphia* (C-4) reached Apia, Samoa, on 6 March 1899, the situation ashore was menacing. Indeed the British already had landed a force to protect their consulate. Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commander of the Pacific Squadron, landed a force of 25 men from the cruiser *Philadelphia* on 13 March to protect the US consulate in view of the Mataafaistas' warlike preparations. A force of Marines landed to relieve the seamen the following day. The group of seamen, increased to 65 men, took over defensive positions outside Apia, with smaller parties being stationed inside the town. The Mataafa forces attacked on 15 March, and both the *Philadelphia* and the British

cruiser *HMS Royalist* bombarded the hills behind the town. During the conflict, the American vessel boarded numerous refugees. Amidst scattered firing on 23 March, Malietoa was installed as King. British and American reinforcements landed on 24 March, bringing the total of the combined forces to 250 men.

On 1 April, a joint party of 60 Americans and 62 Britons, accompanied by four interpreters, two Mormon missionaries, and about 150 friendly natives, reconnoitered the island to plan a breaking up of one of Mataafa's camps near Vailele. In the engagement that followed, four seamen were killed, two of them American and two British. The wounded included two British and five American seamen. Subsequently, the British and American forces carried out reprisals against the hostile natives. Hostilities ceased on 13 May 1899, and two days later the Americans reembarked.

Sources: *Clark* 72; *Ellsworth* 146-49; *Knox* 369-71; *Offutt* 83-85.

Case No. 54, 1900 — China (Boxer Rebellion)

The Boxer uprising of 1900 was by no means a sudden, unanticipated attack. Chinese resentment against foreign encroachment was longstanding, and there had been an increasing number of attacks on foreigners nearing the century's end. During the winter of 1898–1899, the legations of the European nations and the United States were compelled to call upon their respective governments for guards. These forces were largely withdrawn by the spring of 1899.

The Boxers were, in fact, only one of several patriotic groups especially resentful of foreign exploitation. The common goal of such groups was to wipe out “the barbarians” and their Christian converts. Eventually, they attracted the support of the Dowager Empress and the Imperial Army. Initially they confined their acts of pillage and murder to missionaries and other foreign residents located in outlying provinces, but by 1 June 1900, they were bold enough to attack the foreign legations in Peking.

The situation in Peking was critical. The United States force of 56 Marines sent ashore in May,¹¹ was inadequate. Much larger forces were needed. Between 24 June and 24 July 1900, 231 foreigners were killed. For a month all communication between Peking and the outside world was severed. The Western Powers and Japan agreed that the situation demanded a large interventionary force. While more than 15,000 American troops were ordered to China, only some 5,000 or 6,000 had arrived prior to Peking's capture in August 1900. Other nations also had increased their ranks gradually, so that by 8

August, a column of more than 19,000¹² soldiers began the advance from Tientsin¹³ to Peking.

The relief expedition engaged the Chinese in a fierce battle near Peking on 13 August. On the following day the Allies entered the city and ended the siege. Negotiations between the Chinese and foreign representatives lasted for more than a year, and on 7 September 1901, the final protocol was signed. The withdrawal of foreign troops began ten days later.

Sources: *Bailey* 481-82; *Bemis* 486-87; *Ellsworth* 33-39; *Offutt* 85-89; *Spaulding* 390-92.

Case No. 55, 1900–1941 — China (Peking)

In response to the US Legation's request for assistance at Peking after the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion,¹⁴ a force of 56 Marines from the *USS Oregon*, Battleship No. 3, and *USS Newark* (C-1), a protected cruiser, landed, arriving at Peking on 29 May 1900. After the rebellion ended, the United States decided to maintain a permanent guard of soldiers at the American legation. American officials justified this action under Articles VII and IX of the Boxer Protocol of 1901,¹⁵ which had been negotiated after the Boxer Rebellion. The size of the guard was increased during times of trouble, as during the Chinese revolution which lasted from 11 October 1911 until 5 July 1912.

On 25 November 1941, President Roosevelt announced that the United States would withdraw all American troops from China, including the legation guard. However, the outbreak of war with Japan on 7 December 1941, somewhat delayed the implementation of this order.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 38-39; [1941] 5 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 583, 589 (1956); *Offutt* 86, 89.

Case No. 56, 1901 — Colombia (Panama)

Revolution swept Panama once again in 1901. By November the state of affairs was so precarious that the Governor advised Lieutenant Commander McCrea of the gunboat *USS Machias* (PG-S) that his forces could no longer assure the safety of Americans and their property or the free transit of the Isthmus. Thereupon, McCrea landed a force at Colon to occupy the property of the Panama Railroad on 20 November. Two days later another force of 248 men landed from the second *USS Iowa* (BB-4) at Panama City. These forces worked with British and French forces which also were present. Troops escorted all trains, and contending factions entered into agreements to assure the safety of passengers and property on the trains. On 29 November, about 300 American seamen and Marines and a detachment from the French cruiser *Le Suchet*

occupied Colon. American forces began to reembark on 2 December, and by 4 December all of them had withdrawn.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 52-53; *Offutt* 89-92.

Case No. 57, 1902 — Colombia (Panama) (April)

During the Panamanian revolution of April 1902, the United States served as a neutral intermediary. The United States's services were varied. On 16 April, one section of a company of seamen from the *USS Machias* (PG-5) landed at Bocas del Toro to protect American residents and their property. On the night of 17 April, the insurgent Liberals and the Colombian Nationalists met on board the *Machias*, at which time all agreed that the Nationalist forces would surrender the city to Commander McCrea, who in turn would surrender it to the Liberals. Once this agreement was carried out on the 18th, the Americans withdrew to their ship, leaving a small guard of Marines to protect American property until the Liberals could guarantee its safety. With the arrival of more Nationalist troops on 20 April, the situation reversed itself and McCrea transferred the city back to the Colombian Nationalist authorities, maintaining the peace until they were established. All US forces withdrew on 22 April 1902.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 54-55; *Offutt* 92-93.

Case No. 58, 1902 — Colombia (Panama) (September)

Due to the continued activity of the revolutionary forces in Panama during late 1902 disturbances continued. By September the United States was compelled to intervene once again to restore and maintain free transit of the Isthmus. On 17 September, a detachment of seamen from the second *USS Cincinnati* (C-7) went ashore at Colon, while another force landed at Panama City. Together they were able to guard all the trains crossing the Isthmus. Reinforcements from the first *USS Panther* (AD-6), an auxiliary cruiser, and the *USS Wisconsin* (BB-9) landed on 23 and 30 September, respectively. All troops were present to protect the lives and property of Americans, and assist in maintaining rail traffic. By 12 November, the Nationalist forces having begun to make heavy gains over the rebels, the Colombian Government was able to assure the safety of American interests. On that date the Americans began to withdraw, and on 18 November 1902, the last Marine battalion embarked. A peace treaty between the opposing political parties was signed on board the battleship *Wisconsin* three days later.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 55-56; *Offutt* 94-96.

Case No. 59, 1903 — Honduras

The political unrest which beset Honduras in 1903 was the result of an effort by President Bonilla's political opponents, both within his own country and in Nicaragua, to oust his government, or at least discredit it, prior to the presidential election.

During this period of unrest, the United States stationed a squadron of five naval vessels in Honduran waters to protect American interests. At the request of the American consul at Puerto Cortés, a guard of 13 Marines landed on 23 March 1903 to guard the U. S. consulate in that city. The guard withdrew on 30 or 31 March. Another detachment of 30 Marines landed at Puerto Cortés to guard the steamship wharf on 24 March. They embarked on 26 March.

Source: *Ellsworth* 94-95.

Case No. 60, 1903 — Dominican Republic

A revolutionary outbreak occurred in the Dominican Republic during March and April 1903. The cruiser *USS Atlanta* was dispatched to Santo Domingo City to protect US interests during the insurrection. The vessel arrived on 30 March, and two days later a party of 29 Marines went ashore. The detachment was quartered in the house of the American consul general. Its presence was intended to prevent unnecessary bloodshed. The revolution soon ended and the Marines returned to the ship on 21 April 1903.

Sources: *Clark* 73; *Ellsworth* 66; *Offutt* 96.

Case No. 61, 1903 — Syria

Both the Moslem and Christian communities experienced difficulties in Syria in September 1903. Two American vessels, the second *USS Brooklyn* (CA-3), a heavy cruiser, and the cruiser *USS San Francisco*, were in the harbor of Beirut at the time. Admiral Cotton of the *Brooklyn*, believing an uprising likely, prepared to land a force to protect the US consulate. The need for the force that Cotton contemplated did not arise, but at the request of the American consul a guard of Marines and a few sailors did land on 7 September 1903, remaining ashore five days.

Source: *Ellsworth* 155.

Case No. 62, 1903-1914 — Panama

It is unclear whether the United States landed troops in Panama during the revolution of 1903 more to protect the lives and property of its citizens, or to

encourage the on-going revolution. However, there is no doubt that the United States welcomed the change of governments, having had its treaty proposal for the construction of a Panamanian canal rejected by the Colombian Senate in August 1903.

By the autumn of 1903, the United States anticipated a revolution. The Navy Department instructed its ships to keep in readiness. The revolution which began on 3 November was successful. On that day, the rebels captured the 500 Colombian troops who landed at Colon and sent them by special train to Panama. The Colombians, so outraged at this use of the American-controlled railway to aid the revolutionaries, notified the US consul on 4 November that, if the two generals who were in charge of those troops were not released by 2 P.M., the Colombians would bombard Colon and kill every American citizen in the town. Just prior to the appointed hour, 42 men were landed with instructions to occupy a stone building owned by the railroad. Many Americans sought refuge there, while others boarded two steamers made available for their protection. Although it seemed certain that the Colombian troops would attack, their commander, Colonel Torres, changed his mind and offered to withdraw his troops if the American landing party were reembarked. The Americans consented and returned to their ship.

On the following morning, 5 November, when it was discovered that the Colombians had not withdrawn as far as had been promised, the US force again went ashore. The American commander protested the breach of the agreement, asserting the United States's neutrality and stressing that its only interests were protecting American citizens and maintaining rail traffic across the Isthmus. With effort, officials of the new Panamanian Government convinced Torres to withdraw his troops. During his preparations, a second force of Marines landed. The first landing party returned to their ship and the newly-arrived force reembarked the next day, 6 November.

Marines were stationed on the Isthmus almost continuously from 4 November 1903 to 21 January 1914 in order to protect American interests, especially the construction of the Panama Canal.

Sources: *Background* 54; *Ellsworth* 134-36; *Knox* 374-76; *Offutt* 96-99.

Case No. 63, 1904 — Dominican Republic

When revolution erupted in the Dominican Republic in 1904, Commander Dillingham of the *USS Detroit* (C-10) arrived with orders to negotiate a peaceful settlement, and to protect Americans and their property. Although

there is scant proof, it seems that Dillingham also was told to support the incumbent regime as much as possible.

Upon his arrival at Puerto Plata on 2 January, Dillingham discovered that a British vessel was already present. Small detachments from both ships went ashore to prevent any fighting in the city. After an engagement just outside the city ended in defeat for the rebels, they quickly retreated from Puerto Plata.

On 11 February, the American Clyde Line steamer *New York*, was unloading cargo at Santo Domingo when the insurgents fired upon her. Two American naval vessels were present. While one of them opened fire on the rebels, detachments from both ships gave chase. They secured a written pledge from the rebels that they would not further molest the *New York*, after which the Americans returned to their ships.

It was largely through the presence of the American naval vessels and the offers of diplomatic offices by the naval commanders that the contending factions reached settlement. The peace conference terminating the revolt was held on board the *Detroit* in June.

Sources: *Clark* 73-74; *Ellsworth* 66-69; *Knox* 376; *Offutt* 99-100; *Annual Report 1904*, at 540.

Case No. 64, 1904–1905 — Korea

On 5 January 1904, a force of 102 Marines landed in Korea and proceeded to Seoul, where they established a guard for the American legation during the Russo-Japanese War. The force returned aboard ship 11 November 1905, some two months after the peace treaty had been signed.

Source: *Ellsworth* 60.

Case No. 65, 1904 — Morocco

In 1904 the United States intervened upon learning that a bandit, Raisuli, had kidnapped Ion Perdicaris, an alleged American citizen and his stepson, a British subject, from their villa three miles from Tangier on the evening of 18 May. Christians residing in the area feared that this event presaged a wave of hostilities against them.

When the American naval squadron, under Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, arrived in Tangier, the Admiral and the American consul general met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Morocco. Since the situation remained tense, three or four Marines landed on 30 May to protect the consulate. On 22 June, Secretary of State Hay, at the direction of President Roosevelt, sent a telegram to the consul advising that the US Government “wants

Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead.” Subsequently it was discovered that Roosevelt knew that Perdicaris was not an American citizen.

Raisuli released the hostages upon payment of a ransom. The Marines withdrew to their ship on 26 June 1904.

Sources: *Bemis* 576; *Ellsworth* 8; [1904] *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 503 (1905).

Case No. 66, 1904 — Panama

In 1904 an insurrectionary movement in Panama posed a threat to Americans and their property. On 17 November, the force of Marines that was sent to Ancon, Panama, occupied several houses, thereby inserting themselves in a strategic position should there be serious rioting. Their protection did not become necessary because the revolt collapsed, and the Marines withdrew without incident on 24 November.

Source: *Offutt* 101-02.

Case No. 67, 1905 — Dominican Republic

In 1905, while the patrol yacht *USS Scorpion* (PY-3) was anchored in the river off Santo Domingo, her commander, Lieutenant Commander Hilary P. Jones, went ashore alone and unarmed, to quiet the unruly crowd which had threatened the life of the Dominican President and the American Minister. The crowd acted in response to a false rumor that an armed force of American seamen was about to seize the city.

Source: *Knox* 376-77.

Case No. 68, 1906–1909 — Cuba

Immediately following Thomas Estrade Palma’s election as President of the Republic of Cuba in August 1906, his political opponents revolted against his government. In this moment of turmoil Palma requested that the United States send warships to Havana and Cienfuegos in order to protect the lives and property of foreign residents.¹⁶ President Roosevelt sent Secretary of War Taft to Cuba. By 29 September, he had established a provisional government under the authority of the American President.

On 13 September, the American chargé d’affaires at Havana ordered American forces to land at Havana and Cienfuegos as rioting seemed imminent and he feared that American interests and property might be endangered. The 120 seamen and Marines who landed at Havana withdrew the next day at the order of President Roosevelt. The situation at Cienfuegos being more serious, the

force landed and there remained, being reinforced on 24 September. Their mission was to guard American sugar plantations. These men returned to their ships when a larger force arrived on 30 September.

The Marines remained active throughout the early stage of the crisis. The Marine forces serving in Cuba in 1906 numbered 2,892 men. On 1 November 1906, all the Marines, save for one regiment, withdrew and army troops assumed their functions.

The US Army then played the main role in this intervention in Cuba. A force of 5,394 men, designated as the Army of Cuba Pacification, was sent to Cuba in October 1906. These men patrolled the island and worked with the local authorities. The presence of this force effectively restored the peace. The force remained until 23 January 1909.

Sources: *Background* 54; *Ellsworth* 62; 2 *Hackworth* 327; *Knox* 377; *Offutt* 102-03; *Spaulding* 401-02.

Case No. 69, 1907 — Honduras

American naval vessels were sent to the eastern coast of Central America for the protection of American interests when Honduras and Nicaragua went to war in 1907. The *USS Marietta* (PG-15) arrived at Trujillo, Honduras, on 18 March, and discovered that the town, occupied by Nicaraguan troops, was likely to be attacked by the Hondurans at any moment. A force of 10 men from the gunboat *Marietta* went ashore to protect American interests, including the consulate. The commanding officer of the *Marietta* instructed the ensign in command of the guard "to extend protection to the citizens of other neutral powers if asked to do so by their consular representatives." The Nicaraguan general, Estrada, was advised of the detail's assignment and assured of its neutrality.

Another force from the *Marietta* landed at Ceiba on the same day. On 26 March, a somewhat larger detachment landed at Puerto Cortés and proceeded to San Pedro on 5 April, where the men served as a guard for American interests. On 10 April, reinforcements from the *USS Paducah* (No. 18), were sent to Trujillo and Ceiba and a small party landed at Puerto Cortés. Finally, on 18 April, a body of Marines went to Laguna.

All of these forces withdrew by 21 May, except for the Marines at Laguna, who remained until 23 May. On that date they removed to Cholma, where they were stationed for the protection of foreign property until 8 June 1907.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 95-96; 2 *Hackworth* 328; *Offutt* 103-04.

Case No. 70, 1910 — Nicaragua

The armed revolt led by General Juan J. Estrada against José Madriz, President of Nicaragua, which began about the time of Madriz's inauguration on 21 December 1909, alarmed the American residents of Bluefields, and provided the basis for American intervention in Nicaragua.

The Estrada forces controlled Bluefields, where numerous foreigners resided. The gunboats *USS Paducah* (No. 18) and *USS Dubuque* (No. 17) were at anchor off Bluefields during this period of unrest. When the Nicaraguan gunboat *Maximo Jeraz* arrived at the city on 16 May 1910, the commander of the *Paducah*, W. W. Gilmer, issued a proclamation advising both factions that no fighting would be tolerated within Bluefield's city limits. (His objective was to safeguard the lives and property of foreign residents and other noncombatants.) In pursuit of calm, he further advised both factions that no more than 100 armed men would be allowed in Bluefields; the number sufficient to police and preserve order. Finally, he warned that the United States would not allow bombardment of the city, since such destruction would not serve any military end.

On 18 May, Gilmer landed a force of 100 men to enforce his decree. He instructed them to use "every effort to maintain peace and order, resorting to force only in the case of absolute necessity." This landing party being considered inadequate, Gilmer sent the *Dubuque* to Colon, Panama, on 27 May, to embark another 206 Marines. The vessel returned to Bluefields on 30 May, and Gilmer landed the newly arrived Marines the following day. All of the forces reembarked on 5 June 1910.

There was one more landing during the 1910 crisis. On 9 August 1910, a force of 29 men landed at Bluefields and remained on shore until 4 September 1910.

Although Gilmer was instructed to maintain US neutrality and is considered to have followed orders, the Madriz faction protested bitterly to the United States about the American involvement. In Madriz's opinion Gilmer's actions at Bluefields clearly helped the Estrada forces to maintain control over the city.

Sources: *Clark* 75-77; *Ellsworth* 124-25; 2 *Hackworth* 328; *Offutt* 104-07.

Case No. 71, 1911 — Honduras

The United States, Great Britain and Germany made landings in Honduras following its revolutionary disturbances that began on 22 July 1910. The uprising was so severe that on 3 November, the President of Honduras, Miguel Dávila, requested American assistance for the protection of foreigners at Amapala. In accord with this request, the unarmored protected cruiser *USS*

Tacoma (CL-20) and the gunboat *USS Marietta* (PG15) were dispatched to Honduras.

On 26 January 1911, the *Tacoma* arrived at Puerto Cortés and landed a force of 60 men. By this time, the threat to foreigners had been manifested by the death of one American noncombatant during the capture of Ceiba the night before. The commander of the *Tacoma*, learning that the insurgents were marching toward Puerto Cortés, and anxious to prevent any fighting within the city, issued an order prohibiting hostilities within the city limits. He warned both factions that he would forcibly enforce the prohibition. To the commander of the Government troops which occupied Puerto Cortés, he advised that if a superior revolutionary force should appear, the commander was expected to surrender the town or wage battle outside. On 28 January, the *Marietta* and the British second-class protected cruiser, *HMS Brilliant*, arrived to enforce these policies.

The United States was successful in preventing much loss of life and property through the establishment of neutral zones, and the peaceful transfer of towns between factions. On 31 January, the Government forces evacuated Puerto Cortés, leaving it under the control of the combined (British and American) forces, who then allowed General Christmas, leader of the revolutionary forces, to occupy the town on 1 February. A joint force of 72 American and British seamen went by train to San Pedro, where they executed a similar transfer of San Pedro to the insurgents. Once guards were aboard on all trains in the disturbed area, peace was soon restored. It is not clear exactly how long American forces remained ashore, but it appears that most of them withdrew 1 February 1911, the day that the *Marietta* sailed from Puerto Cortés.

On 28 January 1911, President Dávila requested American intervention in order to terminate the war. The United States, offering mediation, sent a special commissioner, Thomas C. Dawson, to arrange the terms of a peaceful settlement. Conferences were held on board the *Tacoma*, the final agreement being reached on 4 March.

Sources: *Annual Report 1911*, at 99; *Clark* 77-78; *Offutt* 107-09.

Author's Note

*Incidents Related to the Chinese Revolution of 1911
and the Establishment of the Chinese Republic:*
Case Nos. 72-84; 87-88; 90-91; 96-97; 100; 106;
108-111; 113-116; 118-120; 122; 124-126;
128-130; 132; 134-136; 138-145

The Chinese revolution of 1911 against the Manchu Dynasty resulted from widespread mistrust among the Chinese people of the Central Government and a fear that China was about to be divided among foreign powers. More specifically, the people were concerned about the Government's strong stand with regard to the construction and control of the main railroad lines in the provinces, the conclusion of foreign loans, and the refusal of Government officials to convene an extra session of the National Assembly to discuss the budget and loans. In short, the Government appeared insensitive to popular demands.

Open revolt broke out in September 1911, and by year's end the revolutionary military leaders had established a new government in southern China and the Yangtze provinces. The revolutionary government convened a new national assembly whose members unanimously elected Dr. Sun Yat-sen Provisional President of the Republic of China on 29 December 1911. At the end of the year Yüan Shinkai, commander of the Manchu forces, agreed to an armistice and entered into negotiations with the republican leaders. The emperor abdicated on 12 February 1912. Subsequently, Sun Yat-sen resigned the presidency and Yüan was elected in his place. The Nanking Parliament promulgated a provisional constitution in March 1912, and in April the government was transferred to Peking.

Revolutionary disturbances threatening foreign nationals and their property began in 1911 and continued throughout most of the decade. Outbreaks of violence intensified in 1920, and reached a climax in 1927.

Sources: *Dep't of State* 7-8; [1912] *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 46-48 (1919).

Case No. 72, 1911 — China (Wuchang)

On 11 October 1911, the day before the revolutionaries seized Wuchang, a landing party of 11 armed men, accompanied by the American consul general, attempted to go ashore to evacuate some American missionaries. Opposing soldiers on the shore, however, initially prevented them from landing. When they did land on 11 October, a Chinese rebel officer informed them that

neither ingress nor egress would be permitted, but that all foreigners would be protected. The force then returned aboard ship.

Source: *Clark* 83.

Case No. 73, 1911–1912 — China (Peking)

The disorder of the Chinese revolution of 1911 caused the US to reinforce the guard at its legation in Peking with several companies of Marines from 11 October 1911 until 5 July 1912. On 15 October 1911, the force numbered 127 men, 10 days later the total was 220. The American Minister at Peking requested a further increase, and on 2 December 1911 another 100 men were landed, bringing the total to 320.

Early in 1912 the US became concerned that Peking's railway link with the sea might be severed. Therefore, the commanding general of the Philippine Division was ordered to dispatch more than 500 men from the Philippines and make them available according to the wishes of the American Minister at Peking. Many of these troops had arrived at Wuhu and Nanking by 21 January. On 3 March, the American Minister requested that they be sent to Peking, shortly thereafter they arrived. By 6 March, the American Minister had telegraphed for additional troops.

On 8 March, a company of Marines was dispatched from Taku to Peking to relieve the army troops in that city.¹⁷ About 11 March, after the disturbances in Taku had quieted, the remaining company of Marines stationed in that city were ordered to Peking to relieve another detachment of troops.¹⁸ This action brought the total number of Marines in Peking to about 500.

Around 27 April, the American force in Peking was reduced by about two companies, but this condition did not last long. By 22 May 1912, the American Minister at Peking had requested that the former force of 500 men be reestablished, since general uneasiness prevailed in the city. The next day two companies of expeditionary troops were dispatched from Manila to Peking.

Sources: *Clark* 84-86; *Offutt* 89.

Case No. 74, 1911 — China (Hankow)

On 13 October 1911, the US chargé d'affaires at Peking reported that the native population of Hankow had been engulfed by the revolution, the most serious outbreak until that time. On the same day a force of 10 men went ashore at Hankow to guard the works of the Standard Oil Company. One among this number stood guard at the US consulate.

Sources: *Clark* 83; [1912] *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 49 (1919).

Case No. 75, 1911 — China (Foochow)

A landing party went ashore at Foochow on 7 November 1911, to protect the US consulate and the property of American citizens.

Source: *Clark 83*.

Case No. 76, 1911 — China (Nanking)

On 7 November 1911, a force of 11 unarmed men went ashore at Nanking and proceeded to the US consulate; another 30 men remained at the waterfront. The entire force withdrew shortly after landing.

On 16 November 1911, an unarmed guard was stationed at the American consulate in Nanking. The guard, whose presence was necessitated by unsettled conditions, remained until the American citizens had been evacuated from the city.

Source: *Clark 83*.

Case No. 77, 1911 — China (Woosung)

Guards were sent to Woosung to protect the American Cable Company's cable hut around 7 November 1911.

Source: *Clark 83*.

Case No. 78, 1911 — China (Chinkiang)

Two American landings occurred at Chinkiang on 9 November 1911. First, the *USS Decatur* (DD-5) landed one section of infantry, and, second, the *USS New Orleans*, a protected cruiser, landed a force for the protection of the US consulate and American citizens and their property.

Source: *Clark 83*.

Case No. 79, 1911 — China (Wuhu)

Both the gunboat *USS Helena* and the supply ship *USS Supply* were at Wuhu about 17 November 1911. The *Supply* landed a force as a precautionary measure because, even though there was no disorder, it was reported that there were many robbers in the area. Protection was extended to all foreigners. The force withdrew on 22 November 1911.

Source: *Clark 84*.

Case No. 80, 1911–1912 — China (Taku)

At the request of the American Minister, at Peking, the fourth *USS Saratoga* (CA-2) left Shanghai on 29 November 1911 for Taku, where one company of Marines landed for the protection of the Methodist Mission.

On 4 March 1912, the American Minister telegraphed the Commander of the Asiatic Fleet:

The situation in north China is very grave, practically no government. Mutinous troops have been rioting in Peking, Tientsin and elsewhere. Local authorities [in] Tientsin¹⁹ have requested foreign powers to police [the] city. Can you send a vessel to Taku?

Two days later the Asiatic Commander reported to the Secretary of the Navy that two companies of Marines on board the second *USS Cincinnati* (C-7) and *U.S.S. Abarenda* (AC-13) had been dispatched to Taku. The company on board the collier *Abarenda* remained in Taku until 8 March, when they were sent to Peking. By 11 March, the Taku disturbances had quieted freeing the remaining company of Marines for dispatch to Peking.²⁰

Source: *Clark* 84-85.

Case No. 81, 1911 — China (Yochow)

One officer and 12 armed men landed in the vicinity of Yochow on 4 December 1911, to escort a group of missionaries to that city.

Source: *Clark* 84.

Case No. 82, 1912 — China (Kiukiang)

A landing force from the *USS Elcano* (PG-38) went ashore at Kiukiang on 7 March 1912, to protect concessions.

Source: *Clark* 85.

Case No. 83, 1912 — China (Swatow)

The second *USS Monterey* (BM-6), a monitor, landed a force at Swatow on 16 March 1912, to save a woman and some children who were endangered by fighting between government and revolutionary forces. The government forces allowed the Americans to extract them safely.

On 3 April 1912, another force of nine men landed at Swatow to guard the “Butterfield & Swire’s residence,” and the German consulate.

Source: *Clark* 86.

Case No. 84, 1912 — China (Nanking)

The USS *Pompey* (AF-5), a torpedo boat tender, landed a force of men at Nanking on 12 April 1912, to protect American interests. They were withdrawn after a short time, even in advance of the order from the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet to do so. Their speedy withdrawal suggests that the perceived threat to American interests probably never materialized.

Source: *Clark* 86.

Case No. 85, 1912 — Cuba

In May 1912 there was a revolt of blacks in Cuba, organized by the “Independientes de Color.” The uprising quickly became more serious than the Cuban Government wished to admit. When Cuban officials seemed unable to control the situation, the United States asserted its right to intervene for the maintenance of order, pursuant to Article III of the 1903 Treaty.²¹ The American Government expressed concern for the safety of the lives and property of the large number of US citizens residing in Cuba.

The disturbances centered in the far eastern part of the island near the US Naval Station at Guantánamo Bay, to which the United States had sent about 2,000 additional men by the end of May. While many of them remained on the base, there were several landings during the crisis. Cuban President José Miguel Gómez requested that there be no landings, even for the protection of American citizens, because he felt that such action by the United States would tend to discredit his government at home and abroad. Nevertheless, four companies of Marines were sent into the province of Oriente on 5 June, despite the fact that there had not yet been any injury to Americans or their property. Faced with the *fait accompli*, Gómez left the American forces to protect foreign property interests and then withdrew his own troops so that they could be used against the rebels. At the request of the British chargé d'affaires in Washington, the US Department of State requested that “such American protection as might be available to American lives and property should likewise be extended to British subjects.”

There also were two landings at Nipe Bay, Cuba. On 10 June 1912, a force of 28 Marines landed there and then traveled by rail to the site of the Spanish-American Iron Works at Woodfred, Cuba, to protect American property. Two days later, a similar detachment landed to relieve the first force, which then reembarked. This second detachment remained until 14 July. One other detachment went ashore on 19 June 1912, at El Cuero, Cuba, where it

remained until 1 July. Apparently all the American forces on Cuban territory withdrew near the middle of July 1912.

The Cuban Government began to assert its reign in the area by the end of June. The gradual withdrawal of the American reinforcements from the United States base at Guantánamo Bay was under way by the middle of July, the last of them reembarking 5 August 1912.

Sources: *Bailey* 499-500; *Clark* 98-101; *Ellsworth* 62-63; 2 *Hackworth* 328-29; *Offutt* 109-11.

Case No. 86, 1912–1925 — Nicaragua

The revolt of 1912, one of the most serious in the history of Nicaragua, was led by the Minister of War, General Luis Mena, who had obtained control over most of the country's military supplies before the uprising. Therefore, the rebellion, which actually began 29 July 1912, when Mena attempted to seize the capital city, Managua, was especially hard fought.

As the revolt progressed, widespread fear among foreigners for the safety of their lives and property grew. The British consul general asked the US Minister to Nicaragua for US assistance in protecting his nationals. Requests for protection also came from two American corporations, one of which already had suffered property losses at the hands of the insurgents. When these facts were presented to the Nicaraguan Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied to the US Minister that his government was fully occupied with the revolution and would be unable to afford protection to foreigners. He requested that the United States land forces to protect the lives and property of its citizens, and, indeed, to extend protection to all the inhabitants of the country.

On 3 August 1912, the first American force of 102 men landed at Corinto and traveled to Managua to guard the American legation and protect American interests. As the situation worsened, there were many more landings.²² By the time the last ship arrived on 14 September, 2,350 seamen and Marines were ashore in Nicaragua. In the words of the acting Secretary of State, Huntington Wilson, the United States intended "to take the necessary measures for an adequate legation guard at Managua, to keep open communications, and to protect American life and property," as well as "to contribute its influence in all appropriate ways to the restoration of lawful and orderly government in order that Nicaragua may resume its program of reforms unhampered by the vicious elements who would restore the methods of Zelaya." Admiral Sutherland reported that his forces had extended their protection not only to Americans and other foreigners, but also to "all reputable Nicaraguans."

Apparently, the American presence did help curtail what might have been a more lengthy struggle. Most of the fighting ended early in November, and the American force had been largely withdrawn by the time that the new president was elected on 14 November. Two battalions were withdrawn on 21 November and the last battalion on 13 January 1913. However, on 9 January 1913, a legation guard of 105 men was detailed for duty at Managua. This guard was maintained at the legation until 3 August 1925.²³

Sources: *Clark* 119-22; *Ellsworth* 125-27; 2 *Hackworth* 331; *Offutt* 111-17.

Case No. 87, 1912 — China (Kentucky Island)

During the four years that he ruled, Yüan was able to delay the further disintegration of China. He faced formidable opposition, however. On several occasions the United States found it necessary to land forces to protect American lives and property.²⁴ When Yüan died on 6 June 1916, he was succeeded by Li Yüan-hung, who was deposed during World War I.

On 24 August 1912, Admiral Nicholson ordered one company of Marines from the submarine tender *USS Rainbow* (AS-7) to go ashore on Kentucky Island to protect American lives and property. They withdrew two days later.

Source: *Ellsworth* 40-41.

Case No. 88, 1912 — China (Camp Nicholson)

On 26 August 1912, Admiral Nicholson deemed it necessary to land a force of Marines at Camp Nicholson for the protection of American lives and property during a disturbance. The landing party remained ashore until 30 August.

Source: *Ellsworth* 41.

Case No. 89, 1912 — Turkey

Rioting broke out in the Turkish capital in the autumn of 1912 as the victorious Balkan troops began to push the Turks back to Constantinople. These events endangered the lives and property of all Christians. The Diplomatic Corps decided to land about 2,500 men and 26 guns to protect foreign residents and their interests. Among troops who landed on 18 November 1912, were detachments from British, French, German, Russian and Italian warships. There was also a small detail from the *USS Scorpion* (PY-3), which landed to guard the US legation. According to a communication of the Navy Department to the Secretary of State, the men from the *Scorpion* reembarked on 3 December 1912.

Sources: [1912] *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 1352, 1353 (1919); *Offutt* 109 n. 112.

Case No. 90, 1913 — China (Shanghai)

Civil war in China continued. When the southern forces attacked the arsenal at Shanghai on 28 July 1913, the naval forces of several countries, including the United States, landed troops for the protection of foreign citizens and their property. Vice Admiral Nawa of the Imperial Japanese Navy was the senior officer present. By 12 August, most of the members of the landing parties had returned to their ships without ever having engaged either southern or northern forces.

Source: *Clark 87.*

Case No. 91, 1913 — China (Chapei)

Fighting between the Chinese and the Indians at Chapei endangered the lives and property of foreign residents. After the Chinese drove out the Indian police, who were protecting the Indian settlement, the foreign consuls on 29 July 1913, warned both sides that they would have to cease firing into and over the settlements. On the next day, the consuls called forth a force of Marines to preserve order in the city. On the same day, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed his appreciation to the Minister in Pehng, advising him that the American presence in Chapei had rendered protection to all the people in that locality. The American force withdrew 17 August 1913.

Source: *Clark 86.*

Case No. 92, 1913 — Mexico

In 1913 Mexico underwent another period of political unrest, accompanied by considerable fighting among various factions. The United States had warned American citizens to leave the country, but unfortunately not all of them followed this advice. The situation became so severe by September that a rescue operation was deemed necessary to assist the stragglers who now wished to depart.

On 5 September 1913, the *USS Buffalo*, an auxiliary cruiser, landed four Marines and an American consular agent at Ciaris Estero. These men proceeded to the Richardson Construction Company's headquarters in the Yaqui Valley to escort to the coast those Americans and foreigners who wished to leave. Twelve Americans and 83 others availed themselves of the opportunity. The landing party and the refugees returned to the ship two days later.

Source: *Ellsworth 115-16.*

Case No. 93, 1914 — Haiti (January)

The United States landed forces in Haiti to protect Americans and their property during a period of political unrest that led to the abdication of President Oreste on 27 January 1914, as General Zamor came to power. In three separate landings on 27-29 January, a total of 120 seamen and Marines went ashore at Port-au-Prince to guard the U.S. consulate and protect foreign interests. At the same time the French and Germans landed 15 and 35 men, respectively. The French force was reinforced on 6 February. All of these international forces reembarked on 9 February, the day after General Zamor, the successful revolutionary leader, was elected President of Haiti.

A landing party of Marines from the composite gunboat *USS Wheeling* (PG-14) subsequently went ashore at Port-de-Paix, Haiti, on 16 February, to protect American and foreign interests. They remained ashore for six days.

Théodore, one of the minor rebel leaders who had been defeated, evacuated Cap-Haïtien on 20 February, leaving no force to maintain order in the town. At the request of the foreign consuls, who feared looting and widespread disorder, the commander of the *Wheeling* landed an armed force of 65 men for the protection of all foreigners and their property on the same day. On 21 February, the landing party returned aboard ship, save for a small guard of Marines who remained several days longer at the American consulate. Théodore and Zamor continued to fight, the former succeeding to the presidency in October 1914.

Sources: *Clark* 111-12; *Ellsworth* 88; *Offutt* 117-18; *Rotberg* ch. IV.

Case No. 94, 1914 — Haiti (October)

The Zamor government, which came to power in Haiti in February 1914, found itself faced with revolution in October. The revolution began in the northern part of the country and quickly spread to the other regions. On 19 October 1914, the US Minister at Port-au-Prince reported that the commander of the cruiser *USS Tacoma* (CL-20) had landed an armed force of 117 men at Cap-Haïtien for the protection of foreigners and their property. Moreover, Zamor and his followers had been given refuge at the US consulate in that city. Reinforcements were sent to the city on 24 October, but they were withdrawn the same day. A portion of the original force at Cap-Haïtien, 24 men, returned aboard ship on 28 October, the others remaining ashore until 7 November.

By 29 October, the US Minister reported heavy fighting and looting and requested that naval vessels be sent for the protection of foreign interests. Accordingly, the third *USS Hancock* (AP-3), with an armed force of 800 Marines, was dispatched to the city, arriving there 30 October. The Department of State

instructed the American Minister to land such Marines from this vessel as were necessary to protect life and property. He was informed that the *USS Kansas* (BB-21) had been dispatched to Port-au-Prince, and instructed that upon the arrival of that vessel he should make similar dispositions for the protection of life and property in Gonaïves and Saint-Marc. Apparently, no landings were necessary.

The French Minister at Port-au-Prince gave refuge to some of the cabinet members of the fallen government. Fearing a mob attack, he requested that the American Minister make arrangements to assist in the defense of the French legation should it become necessary. Thus, the American Minister called up a detail of signalmen from the transport *Hancock* and stationed them at the French legation on 2 November. Order finally was restored by 6 November.

Sources: *Clark* 112; *Ellsworth* 88-89; [1914] *Foreign Rel. U.S.* 354-57, 386 (1922); *Offutt* 118.

Case No. 95, 1915–1934 — Haiti

President Théodore was ousted by Vilburn Guillaume Sam in March 1915, the latter holding office only four months before a new revolution occurred. The forces of the revolution proved too strong for Sam and he sought refuge in the French legation. This action did not deter his opponents, who forcibly entered the legation on 28 July, seized Sam and dragged him into the street where they decapitated him.

On 9 July 1915, prior to Sam's death, the United States had sent ashore a landing party from the cruiser *USS Washington* (CA-11) at Cap-Haïtien to quell a disturbance in that city. While the *Washington* was en route to Port-au-Prince on 27 July, the commander of the vessel received word from the American Minister of the serious state of affairs in the capital. The *Washington* arrived at Port-au-Prince on 28 July, after Sam's execution. Two battalions of Marines, about 140 men, landed immediately to protect foreigners and their property. Admiral Caperton of the *Washington* found his force insufficient and called for reinforcements. Another 100 Marines landed at Port-au-Prince on 29 July to preserve order and protect legations. On the next day a party of Haitians attacked the American forces and killed two men. Thereupon, a force of 500 Marines was dispatched to Haiti, landing at Port-au-Prince in early August. With the addition of two more forces landed on 15 and 31 August, the total number ashore amounted to nearly 2,000 Marines. The American forces took no offensive action against the Haitians unless provoked. However, there were numerous confrontations with the Cacos, or hill bandits, who tried to cut off supplies and communications.

On 12 August 1914, Haiti elected Dartiguenave its new president. United States forces remained in the country to assist in its stabilization. The program proved effective and a large portion of the American occupation forces were withdrawn in May 1916. American casualties in Haiti, from the time of the first landing in 1915 until October 1920, were 13 killed and 28 wounded. A force of about 500 Marines remained in Haiti until 15 August 1934, when President Franklin Roosevelt ordered their withdrawal.

Sources: *Clark* 112-13; *Ellsworth* 89-91; *2 Hackworth* 329-30; *Knox* 380; *Offutt* 124-27; *Rotberg* ch. IV

Case No. 96, 1916 — China (Nanking)

A landing party of seamen from the *USS Quiros* (PG-40), a schooner-rigged composite gunboat, went ashore at Nanking on 29 March 1916 to quell a riot on the premises of the International Export Company. The seamen returned to their ship when the riot was under control.

Source: *Clark* 88.

Case No. 97, 1916 — China (Swatow)

A few Marines were stationed at the US consulate at Swatow during the night of 30 March 1916, to safeguard the chief of police, the Taoyin's family, and the assistant salt commissioner of Chacchowfu, all of whom had sought refuge there. A few Marines also were sent to the German consulate, the agreed meeting place of foreign residents in case of trouble. Although several Chinese were killed, the disorders were not as great as had been feared, there being only minor looting. The American force withdrew the following day.

Source: *Clark* 87-88.

Case No. 98, 1916 — Dominican Republic

In 1916 General Desiderio Arias, Dominican Secretary of War, launched a rebellion against the government of President Juan Isidro Jiménez, which thrust the Dominican Republic into a state of anarchy. Since an important objective of both factions was to gain control over Santo Domingo, much of the fighting took place in the capital city. The U.S. legation, being in the direct line of fire, was struck by shells several times. Thereupon, the American Minister requested that a naval force be sent for the protection of American citizens.

A force consisting of two companies of Marines (about 280 men) landed at Santo Domingo on 5 May 1916. By this time, the rebels had succeeded in impeaching Jiménez and were in control of the capital. There was widespread fighting, however, as the President's forces tried to regain the city. Some members of the first landing parties guarded the US legation, while others guarded the Haitian legation — where many foreigners had taken refuge. On 6 May, the American minister reported that the President's forces had been unable to take the city, and that the situation had become so chaotic that the American forces were preparing to occupy the capital and disarm the rebels. The United States soon landed another seven companies of Marines and the city was occupied without serious difficulty on 15 May 1916, the rebels having withdrawn to the interior to establish a new headquarters at Santiago.

Having quieted the capital, the Americans made plans for the pacification of the interior. Several landing parties of Marines were transferred from Puerto Plata and Santo Domingo to Monte Cristi. Another regiment of Marines from the United States landed at Monte Cristi on 21 June. Five days later, an expedition started toward Santiago. Fortunately, a peaceful settlement was negotiated before the Marines reached the city, enabling the American force to enter Santiago without opposition on 6 July. The peak strength of American occupation forces was three regiments, or approximately 3,000 men.

American occupation forces remained in the Dominican Republic until 17 September 1924. During this time 140 Marines were killed or died from disease, accident and other causes. Another 55 men were wounded in action.

Sources: *Clark* 109-10; *Ellsworth* 69-71; 2 *Hackworth* 331; *Knox* 380.

Case No. 99, 1917–1922 — Cuba

In February 1917, there were disorders in Cuba arising from a dispute over the results of the presidential election of 1 November 1916. The Liberals maintained that their candidate had won, but the Conservatives, who were in power, contested the election and refused to surrender the offices. Rioting began on 11 February 1917, resulting in widespread looting and destruction of property, most American-owned. There was evidence of organized revolution in Camagüey and Santa Clara provinces.

From 12 February onward there were numerous landings in Cuba by American forces.²⁵ Most of the fighting had subsided by 20 May, the date of the inauguration. While the majority of the American forces had withdrawn by 24 May, on 4 June there were about 600 Marines and sailors in Cuba. The number was high because three additional regiments had landed after 24 May. On 28

August, the remaining forces withdrew with the exception of 220 men at Camagüey and 120 men at the US Naval Station at Guantánamo Bay. The force at Camagüey withdrew on 15 February 1922.

Sources: *Clark* 101-07; *Ellsworth* 63-64; *2 Hackworth* 330; *Offutt* 133-37.

Case No. 100, 1917 — China (Chungking)

A landing party from an American gunboat went ashore at Chungking on 3 December 1917, to guard the US consulate during a period of political unrest. The guard remained for two days and two nights. British and Japanese guards also landed at the same time to guard their respective consulates during the crisis.

Source: *2 Hackworth* 332.

Case No. 101, 1918 — Soviet Union

The Russian revolution of 1917 eventually brought turmoil to all parts of the Russian Empire. The effects of the overthrow of the Czarist Government by the Bolsheviks spread to the far eastern part of the country including Vladivostok, where the almost constant fighting between the Czech and Bolshevik forces exposed the foreign residents of Vladivostok to considerable danger.²⁶

On 29 June 1918, the Czechs occupied the city and assumed complete control, arresting members of the Red Guard, Austrians and Germans. On the same day, the United States established a guard of 32 Marines at the American consulate. Britain and China also landed forces. Conditions in the city remained unstable, and on 6 July representatives of Japan, Great Britain, China, France and the Czechoslovak Army issued a proclamation stating that, while the authority of the Czechs still would be recognized, the Allied Forces assembled intended to take measures to defend the city against all dangers, both internal and external. The American consulate guard remained until 10 August 1918.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 141-42; *2 G. Kennan, Soviet-American Relations, 1917–1920*, at ch. VI (1958).

Case No. 102, 1918–1920 — Soviet Union

In August 1918, the United States landed about 7,000 men at Vladivostok to assist in the city's occupation. Their mission was to enforce the proclamation of 6 July 1918,²⁷ and maintain order in Vladivostok. This force remained until January 1920.

Source: *Background* 55.

Case No. 103, 1919 — Soviet Union

A landing party of 32 Marines from the *USS New Orleans*, a protected cruiser, went ashore at Tyntuke Bay, near Vladivostok, on 30 July 1919, to protect American interests during new disturbances. This force returned aboard ship 1 August 1919.

Source: *Ellsworth* 142.

Case No. 104, 1919 — Honduras

During August and September 1919, there was much political unrest in Honduras and revolution loomed. On 8 September, a landing force from the *USS Cleveland* (C-19) went ashore at Puerto Cortés to protect the lives and property of Americans and other foreign residents. They cooperated with the forces of Honduras in maintaining order in a neutral zone, designated by the Military Commander of Puerto Cortés, which the armed forces of both factions were forbidden to enter. The revolutionary forces captured the towns of Puerto Cortés, La Curva and La Laguna on 11 September. There was no further fighting or disorder and the Americans began to return to their ship. The remainder of the force withdrew on 12 September 1919. Both factions agreed to a truce, and free elections were held in October. General Lopez Gutierrez, the revolutionary leader, was elected President with more than 75 percent of the votes.

Sources: *Clark* 114; [1919] 2 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 377-95 (1934).

Case No. 105, 1920–1922 — Soviet Union

The United States landed a force of 18 Marines on 16 February 1920, to guard the American radio station on Russian Island in the Bay of Vladivostok. A guard similar to this one was maintained until 19 November 1922.

Source: *Ellsworth* 143.

Case No. 106, 1920 — China (Kiukiang)

On 14 March 1920, the commanding officers of the gunboats *USS Elcano* (PG-38) and *Samar* (PG-41), having consulted with the British consul, landed a force to quell a local riot at Kiukiang and protect lives. The force remained ashore about two hours.

Sources: *Clark* 88; 2 *Hackworth* 332.

Case No. 107, 1920 — Guatemala

Civil war between the Government and Unionist forces caused the United States to intervene in Guatemala in 1920. Fearing a bombardment of Guatemala City and concerned about the threat both to the foreign legations and US property, the US Minister, on 9 April 1920, requested that the commander of the gunboat *USS Tacoma* (PG-32) (ex-CL-20) send a guard for the legation. On the same day the *Tacoma* landed a force of 40 men supplemented by an additional force of 50 men from the sixth *USS Niagara* (SP-136), an armed patrol yacht. The forces arrived at Guatemala City on 10 April. Both warring factions approved of the American presence. On 13 April, the *Tacoma* landed another force of 13 men at the request of the American consular agent to guard the cable station. This guard reembarked the next day. On 20 and 21 April, the United States withdrew 29 sailors, the others remaining ashore until 27 April 1920. Two naval vessels were stationed in Guatemalan waters for several days thereafter.

Sources: *Clark* 111; *2 Hackworth* 331.

Case No. 108, 1920 — China (Lakeside)

The *USS Quiros* (PG-40) landed a force to guard the property of the American Mission at Lakeside, apparently church-owned property, on 25 June 1920. One American missionary was killed and property valued at about \$1,500 was looted and destroyed. The force returned aboard ship two days later.

Source: *Clark* 89.

Case No. 109, 1920 — China (Wuchow)

The Kwantung forces attack of Wuchow in June 1920 endangered the lives of foreign residents. To protect them a force of six men landed on 26 June 1920. The men escorted the wife and child of Dr. Levell and three nurses, all of whom were associated with the Wuchow People's Mission Hospital, to a place of safety. Most of, if not all, of these five people were American citizens.

Source: *Clark* 89.

Case No. 110, 1920 — China (Yochow)

On 30 June 1920, the patrol commander of the first line destroyer *USS Upshur* (DD-144) reported his landing of a force to guard the American Mission Compound at Yochow. The mission was church-owned property.

Source: *Clark* 89.

Case No. 111, 1920 — China (Tungchow)

At the request of the American Mission at Tungchow, a force of 12 Marines landed on 20 August 1920 to guard the mission for a few days.

Sources: *Clark* 89; 2 *Hackworth* 332.

Case No. 112, 1922 — Nicaragua

In early 1922 political conditions in Nicaragua became unsettled, and the US legation at Managua required an increase in the Marine guard to counter anticipated disturbances. On 25 January 1922, a landing party of 31 Marines went ashore. A second party of 53 men reinforced the first group on 29 January. An additional force of 47 Marines landed on 8 February and proceeded to Managua. Apparently the situation improved because all but 40 of the 131 men returned aboard ship on 11 February.

A revolt actually broke out in May 1922. The legation guard played an important role in preventing loss of life as the rebels had contemplated destruction of Managua. The United States offered its good offices, enabling the rival parties to reach a peaceful settlement without bloodshed.

Source: *Ellsworth* 128.

Case No. 113, 1922 — China (Peking)

A new phase of the civil war in northern China began on 28 April 1922, when fighting commenced near Machang between the Chang Tso-lin and Chihli forces. The fighting ended in June with the restoration of Li Yüan-hung to the presidency.²⁸

At the commencement of the fighting, there were about 800 Americans living in and around Peking outside the legation quarter. Anticipating danger to American citizens and their property, a force of 156 seamen and Marines from the second *USS Albany* (CL-23) landed at Chinwangtao on 27 April 1922. When they arrived in Peking the following day, they were added to the legation guard, bringing its strength to more than 500 men. The force remained until 25 May 1922.

Sources: *Clark* 89; *Ellsworth* 41; [1922] 1 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 681, 694-96 (1938).

Case No. 114, 1922 — China (Shanghai)

On 5 May 1922, a battalion of Marines commanded by Captain Roy C. Swink landed from the *USS Huron* (CA-9) at Taku and proceeded to Shanghai to protect American interests. They remained there until 11 May 1922.

Source: *Ellsworth* 41.

Case No. 115, 1922 — China (Tientsin)

The American Minister at Peking received reports on 4 May 1922, that the Chihli forces had won victories at Kuan and Machang and were within 20 miles of Tientsin. Fearing possible violence in the city, Admiral Straus of the USS *Huron* landed about 150 Marines armed with machine guns at Tientsin the following day. The force withdrew on 15 May 1922.

Source: [1922] 1 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 698-99, 705 (1938).

Case No. 116, 1922 — China (Tungchow)

Fearing possible violence from retreating Fengtien forces, the American Minister at Peking sent a detachment of Marines to Tungchow on 5 May 1922. Their mission was to protect American citizens and their property.

Sources: *Clark* 89; 2 *Hackworth* 332.

Case No. 117, 1922 — Smyrna (Izmir, Turkey)

During the war between Turkey and Greece in 1922, the United States found it necessary to intervene for the protection of American lives and property, including the consulate, at Smyrna. As the Turkish forces advanced and the Greeks withdrew, much of the city was burned and the US consulate was destroyed. A total of four naval vessels were dispatched to Smyrna and made landings. In three landings from three different vessels on 7, 8 and 9 September 1922, about 55 men went ashore. Both the Greek and Turkish authorities consented to the landings. The men withdrew in three groups on 13, 14 and 16 September. A fourth vessel landed a guard for the American consulate on 16 September. These men reembarked on 2 October, their ship departing Smyrna on 21 October 1922.

Sources: *Background* 56; *Clark* 129-30; 2 *Hackworth* 333.

Case No. 118, 1922 — China (Foochow)

The American consul at Foochow requested a landing force on 4 October 1922, when a threat of military invasion by the southern forces arose. A landing party of 48 men from the light minelayer USS *Rizal* (DM-14) went ashore the next morning. Later the same day, they were joined by about an equal number of British and Japanese troops. The force withdrew within a few days.

On 11 October 1922, a force of 30 men and 2 officers from the *Rizal* again landed at Foochow after the city was captured by the southern forces. Admiral Anderson held a conference with fleet officers and local American

representatives and together they formulated a joint plan for the protection of American nationals in Foochow and Nantai. According to a report of the American consul, “[t]his plan provided for the stationing of a force of 30 Marines at the consulate, with the forces of the naval vessel in port at Pagoda as a reserve; and for the concentration of all Americans, in case of danger, at three concentration centers on Nantai Island, where they would receive military protection.”

Source: *Clark* 89-90.

Case No. 119, 1923 — China (Masü Island)

A party of four Marines from the first *USS Asheville* (PG-21) landed at Masü Island on 14 February 1923, to protect Americans who were threatened by bandits. The force withdrew 19 February 1923.

Source: *Clark* 90.

Case No. 120, 1923 — China (Tungshan)

On 15 November 1923, a detachment of eight Marines went to Tungshan, a suburb of Canton, to protect American missionaries during fighting between Chinese forces. The guard withdrew after several days.

Source: *2 Hackworth* 332.

Case No. 121, 1924 — Honduras

A contest for the presidency of Honduras in 1924 brought much political unrest to that country. Fearing an outbreak of violence, the United States dispatched several vessels, one of which landed a small force at Amapala. The force traveled to Tegucigalpa, the capital, to protect the American legation.

There were numerous landings in February and March. Fearing that the insurgents would attack the town of La Ceiba, the United States landed a force of 59 men on 28 February, to protect the American consulate. This force declared the compound of the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company neutral ground and gave refuge there to Americans and other foreigners. Both of the contending factions were notified of this action and advised that the United States intended to remain neutral in the conflict.

On 29 February, a force of 35 men from the *USS Denver* (C-14) landed at La Ceiba, remaining ashore until 3 March. A combined force of 41 men from two vessels was landed at Tela and established a neutral zone on 3 March. These men returned to their ships on 7 March.

At the request of the American consul at Puerto Cortés, who reported that the situation was critical, the *Denver* landed a force of 167 men at Puerto Cortés on 4 March to establish a neutral zone. These men returned aboard ship 6 March. On the day after this force departed, a force of 70 men landed and remained two days.

Several more landing parties went ashore at La Ceiba. A party of 41 men landed on 8 March. Another force of 86 Marines and seamen went ashore at La Ceiba and proceeded to Mazapon to establish a neutral zone. A force of 24 men from the *Denver* landed on 9 March. All three of these forces returned aboard their ships on 13 March.

Fighting temporarily ended early in March, but events necessitated one more landing. On 18 March, the American Minister at Tegucigalpa reported widespread looting, the loss estimated at \$400,000. Among foreign residents, the British and Chinese suffered the greatest property losses, but at least two American-owned stores were looted. The American legation and consulate were fired at and the American Minister believed that the lives of all Americans in the city were in imminent danger. Having obtained the permission of the Commandante, an American force of 176 men landed at San Lorenzo on 18 March. Part of the force proceeded to Toncontín and established a radio station, while the remainder traveled to Tegucigalpa. That city fell to the rebels on 28 April, and shortly thereafter order was reestablished. The force returned aboard ship 30 April 1924.

Sources: *Clark* 115-17; *Ellsworth* 96-98; *2 Hackworth* 331.

Case No. 122, 1924 — China (Shanghai)

Beginning 3 September 1924, there was intermittent fighting between the Chekiang and Kiangsu forces in the vicinity of Shanghai, the nearest battle taking place about nine miles from the city. This fighting was the beginning of a new civil war in northern China, one that resulted in the overthrow of President Tsao Kun and the establishment of a provisional government.

As a precautionary measure, several foreign nations with naval vessels in the harbor landed forces on 9 September. These forces included approximately 260 Americans, 360 Britons, 500 Frenchmen, 400 Japanese and 100 Italians. Also present was a force of about 1,000 men from the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. These troops took-up stations in the city so that they could protect foreigners in the event that fighting occurred. Many refugees also sought protection in the city, there being from six to seven thousand new arrivals daily beginning 29 August 1924. By 23 October 1924, the danger having passed, the refugees

began returning to the rural districts. The American force withdrew the same day.²⁹

Sources: Clark 90; [1924] 1 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 361, 371, 383 (1939); 2 *Hackworth* 332-33.

Case No. 123, 1924 — Honduras

Disorder returned to Honduras in September 1924. Threats of murder, looting and burning endangered American lives and property. On 10 September, the second line cruiser *USS Rochester (CA-2)* landed a force of 111 men at La Ceiba and then proceeded to Tela. The Governor, believing that the presence of American forces would ensure the preservation of order, requested that the Marines be left ashore, but they withdrew 15 September 1924.

Source: Clark 117.

Case No. 124, 1924 — China (Tungchow)

By 24 October 1924, the Kiangsu forces having captured Peking, staged a successful *coup d'état* against the government of President Tsao Kun. The unsettled political condition and a report that the Shensi troops at Tungchow were acting lawlessly caused the US legation at Peking to send a force of 10 Marines that day to protect about 100 American citizens in Tungchow.

Sources: Clark 90; [1924] 1 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 385 (1939).

Case No. 125, 1924 — China (Peking)

The unsettled state of affairs following the overthrow of President Tsao Kun³⁰ caused the American legation in Peking to request that the Commander in Charge of the Asiatic Fleet provide reinforcements for the legation guard. A landing party of 125 Marines arrived in Peking on 28 October 1924. A second detachment of 100 men arrived on 4 November 1924.

Source: Clark 90.

Case No. 126, 1924–1926 — China (Shanghai)

By 1925 it became apparent that the provisional government of China, established in 1924, had not successfully unified the country, including the northern region. The Chihli forces retained much power in the Yangtze Valley and Chang Tso-lin was the virtual ruler of Manchuria, having established his headquarters at Tientsin in the autumn of 1924. On 2 January 1925, the American Minister at Peking reported that the provisional government of

Marshal Tuan, Provisional Chief Executive and Prime Minister of China, could not endure much longer without Chang's support. Another consideration was Inspector General of the Chinese Army, Feng Yu-hsiang's, seizure of Peking in October 1924. In short, the political situation in northern China remained quite unstable.

The various factions clashed regularly around Shanghai as early as January 1925, and the lives and property of foreigners in the city were in great danger. The American consul general at Shanghai reported that the United States and others landed sailors in the city on 15 January 1925. The American force took a position with the French as guards of interned Chinese soldiers at the Haig Reserve School. (The force withdrew 24 January). On 19 January, the Heads of Legation to China met at a meeting in Peking:

Resolved, that with a view to maintaining the neutrality of Shanghai and for the protection of foreign life and property therein the consular body are authorized, as an emergency measure and during the continuance of fighting and the presence of bodies of troops near Shanghai (but no longer) and without referring the matter to the diplomatic body, in their discretion to expel from the International Settlement (or to refuse admissions thereto to) Chinese military leaders (being any officer with the rank of general now or recently having active command of troops) and political chiefs who serve the internal affairs of such militarists who may, in the opinion of the consular body, use the Settlement for fitting out military expeditions or otherwise as a base of military operations or for political agitation.

The United States landed several forces at Shanghai to protect Americans and other foreigners residing in the city's International Settlement. The first party to land was a Marine detachment of 28 men from the gunboat *USS Sacramento* (PG-19) which went ashore 15 January, and remained there until 22 January. The Second Expeditionary Force, which was organized in the Philippines, landed at Shanghai on the day that the first force departed, remaining until 9 February. A period of relative calm ensued until 2 June, when a landing party of 127 men went ashore at Shanghai to protect foreign residents. They returned aboard ship 29 August. A Marine detachment of reinforcements from the second line cruiser *USS Huron* (CA-9) landed on 1 July, and remained ashore until 29 July. For the next five months there were no incidents. Then, on 30 December 1925, new outbreaks necessitated the landing of still another detachment of 69 men at Shanghai. They withdrew 12 March 1926.

Sources: *Background* 56; *Ellsworth* 42-43; [1925] 1 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 588-89, 595-96 (1940); 2 *Hackworth* 332-33.

Case No. 127, 1925 — Honduras

An uprising in Honduras in April 1925 again resulted in American intervention. American lives and property at La Ceiba were endangered by the threat of Red Ochoa, some insurgent forces, to attack the city. The *USS Denver* (C-14), with the permission of the Governor and the Commandante, landed 165 men on 20 April. The American forces quickly declared the city a neutral zone: as hoped, all subsequent fighting took place outside the city. After having been ashore about 30 hours, the force reembarked the following day.

Source: *Clark* 117.

Case No. 128, 1925 — China (Nanking)

The revolutionary unrest in China was accompanied by labor disputes and strikes. On the morning of 7 June 1925, a large crowd, apparently comprised of the International Export Company's striking workmen, gathered outside the company's facility at Nanking and attempted to "rush" for the waterfront, on which the company's river water intake was located. At the request of the company's manager and the British and American consuls, the *USS John D. Ford* (DD-228) landed a small party at the plant. The strikers quickly abandoned the rush.

Source: *Clark* 91.

Case No. 129, 1925–1926 — China (Hankow)

In 1926, Cantonese forces invaded the Yangtze Valley and disrupted the region's organized government. Demonstrations and rioting, often directed against foreigners, were widespread. The situation of all foreigners residing in the area became perilous, especially since local authorities often were impotent to provide adequate protection. Therefore, the United States again landed forces on several occasions to preserve American lives and property. (Even before the above invasion the United States landed a force of 24 men at Hankow on 16 June 1925 as a part of the International Defense Force. These men were stationed in the former Russian Concession of the city.)

The city of Hankow fell into a state of disorder when the Cantonese were poised to move upon it in early September 1926. At the request of Chinese authorities, several landing parties from American naval vessels landed to restore order on 3 September. British, French, and Japanese forces also landed. Most of the American forces withdrew on 16 September; a small guard remained for

some time thereafter. As a precautionary measure, British, Japanese and American naval units landed at Hankow on 5 November 1926, and remained three days.

Sources: *Background* 56; *Clark* 91; *Offutt* 141-42.

Case No. 130, 1925 — China (Kiukiang)

The second *USS Stewart* (DD-224) landed a force of 20 armed men at Kiukiang on 17 June 1925, to protect American citizens during a period of revolutionary fighting in that city.

Source: *Clark* 90.

Case No. 131, 1925 — Panama

Rent increases in Panama City led to rent strikes and harassment of landlords. Tenants combined in order to hinder the collection of these increased rents. The disorder spread as various groups of workers went on secondary strike. When rioting broke out the Panamanian Government found it impossible to control the situation, much less afford protection to foreign residents. Many Americans appealed to the American chargé d'affaires in Panama and the Governor of the Canal Zone for protection against the threats of mob violence.

On 12 October 1925, at the request of the Panamanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, 600 American troops entered the city of Panama. Within three days relative peace was restored and the force was reduced to one battalion, which was quartered in the jail and police station in order to keep them from public view. The situation continued to improve and the remainder of the troops withdrew 23 October 1925.

Source: *Clark* 128-29.

Case No. 132, 1925–1926 — China (Tientsin)

During the period of revolutionary unrest in 1925 and 1926, American forces landed at Tientsin to protect Americans and their interests. At the request of the American legation, a force of 100 men was sent to Tientsin on 28 October 1925. An additional force of 127 men landed in the city on 9 November, and remained until 9 June 1926.

Sources: *Clark* 91; *Ellsworth* 42-43.

Case No. 133, 1926 — Nicaragua

Shortly after the American legation guard withdrew from Managua on 3 August 1925, a new period of political unrest began in Nicaragua.³¹ A band of government troops favoring the Conservative Party arrested various Liberal leaders, including the Minister of Finance. Their avowed purpose was to liberate the President from the alleged domination of the Liberal element. The leader of the revolutionary forces, General Chamorro, steadily increased the pressure on the Nicaraguan Government. The disturbances increased in number and intensity, except for an 11-day period in September when American naval vessels were present in Nicaraguan waters. Through highly questionable political maneuvering, General Chamorro succeeded in gaining executive power on 14 January 1926. The United States refused to recognize his government.

In May 1926, fighting erupted on the east coast of Nicaragua as the Liberals' violence increased in their opposition to Chamorro. The American Consul at Bluefields reported that the lives and property of all foreigners were endangered and requested the dispatch of an American naval vessel. On 7 May, a force of 213 men went ashore at Bluefields. Beginning on 28 May, this force gradually was withdrawn, the final group reembarking on 6 June. Intermittent landings of US forces for the protection of foreign lives and property took place throughout the remainder of 1926.

Sources: *Clark* 122-24; *Ellsworth* 128-31.

Case No. 134, 1926 — China (Kiukiang)

When Kiukiang fell to the Cantonese forces on 4 November 1926, the inhabitants of the city resisted little. However, as a precautionary measure, British, Japanese and American naval units landed forces for the protection of foreigners. Subsequently, British sources reported further fighting during the Northern forces' counterattack at Kiukiang. By 6 November 1926, the Cantonese completely occupied the city and all was quiet. Consequently, the American forces returned aboard their ships.

Sources: *Clark* 91; [1926] 1 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 650 (1941); 2 *Hackworth* 333; *Offutt* 142.

Case No. 135, 1926 — China (Chingwangtao)

In the latter part of 1926 the fighting among the various Chinese revolutionary factions intensified to such an extent that the Commander of the Asiatic Fleet found it necessary to land a force at Chingwangtao, the center of trouble. The

force of 127 Marines from the *USS Gold Star* (AG-12) landed on 7 November 1926, and remained five days.

Source: *Ellsworth* 43.

Case No. 136, 1926 — China (Ichang)

On 17 December 1926, a small force from the American gunboat *USS Elcano* (PG38) landed at Ichang to protect US citizens and their property during a battle between the Cantonese and Northern forces. The men returned aboard ship when the conflict ended.

Source: *Offutt* 142.

Case No. 137, 1926-1933 — Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan Congress named Adolfo Díaz President of Nicaragua on 11 November 1926. Six days later, the United States recognized his government. There were signs of rebellion from the beginning of his administration. Díaz called on the United States to provide protection for Americans and other foreigners in Nicaragua from the activities of the revolutionists. American officials believed that Díaz's real motive was to employ US assistance in support of his government. The American chargé d'affaires informed Díaz that the United States was not obligated to protect his government by physical means.

But, in view of the many requests from American citizens for protection, the United States did land a force of Marines and sailors on 23 December 1926 at Bluefields and Rio Grande Bar. The next day, additional forces went ashore at Puerto Cabezas, a stronghold of the Liberal revolutionaries. The United States established neutral zones in all these cities and required all Nicaraguans therein to disarm. The American force even censored radio transmissions in these zones until the Liberals registered a complaint with the U. S. Department of State. By 10 January 1927, the American force had established three more neutral zones at Pearl Lagoon, Prinzapulka and Rama. By month's end the American forces ashore and in the territorial waters of Nicaragua numbered about 5,000 men.

Having been obstructed from fighting in the eastern region of the country by the establishment of neutral zones, the Liberals turned their attention toward Managua. When it began to appear that the Liberals would succeed in cutting the capital city off from the sea, a force of 600 seamen landed at Corinto on 20 February to guard the railroad link to Managua. The United States also then established more neutral zones at Corinto, Managua and Grenada.

President Coolidge sent Secretary of State Stimson to Nicaragua as his personal representative. Stimson arrived 17 April 1927, and promptly met with American officials, Nicaraguan Government officials, and various leaders of the Liberal party in search of a peaceful settlement. In May, when it appeared that a settlement loomed, the US troops stationed themselves between the opposing factions so that their arms might be received in case of an agreement. An additional force of 800 Marines was landed to arrest the terrorism and marauding which was contributing to the general state of anarchy.

Consensus emerged, and on 15 May 1927, Stimson reported that the civil war in Nicaragua was over. Yet, the entire American force did not withdraw immediately. American troops remained to supervise elections and aid in the establishment and maintenance of the Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua. Indeed, the last of the American forces in Nicaragua did not depart until 2 January 1933.

Sources: *Clark* 124-27; *Ellsworth* 129-33; *Offutt* 137-40.

Case No. 138, 1927 — China (Hankow)

Although the entire city of Hankow had fallen to the Cantonese forces on 3 September 1926, there were subsequent disturbances that the Cantonese could not control. On 3 January 1927, for instance, serious rioting occurred along the edge of the British concession at Hankow. The British authorities called on the local police, including several hundred Cantonese soldiers, for protection, but the police were unable to assert firm control over the situation even with the assistance of British ships on the river. That evening an American landing force of 50 Marines went ashore to protect American citizens and their property until evacuation could be arranged.

The American consul general reported on 5 January that the situation in Hankow was critical, with 20 or 30 American and British citizens having been evacuated already and three more fully-loaded ships scheduled to sail that evening. The next day about 60 more American and British women and children went aboard the *Kutwo*, an American naval vessel. American naval vessels also assisted in evacuating refugees from Kiukiang and Ichang via Hankow to Shanghai. By 19 January 1927, approximately 583 people had been evacuated from Hankow, including 83 Americans.

Sources: *Clark* 91; [1927] 2 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 237, 239, 240, 248 (1942); *Offutt* 142.

Case No. 139, 1927 — China (Shanghai)

Violence broke anew in the International Settlement of Shanghai in 1927. The Expeditionary Battalion, consisting of three companies of Marines, landed at Shanghai on 9 February 1927, to reinforce the forces guarding the Settlement. A dramatic increase came when 1,250 Marines arrived 24 February. Although a few small parties went ashore for brief periods prior to 16 March, the entire force did not land until that date. With this addition, the total number of men in the foreign forces available for service at Shanghai numbered approximately 13,000, of whom approximately 7,000 were British.

On 21 March, the US consul general at Shanghai reported that outside the International Settlement in Chapei, turmoil existed. Laborers had attacked Chinese police stations. He also reported demonstrations in the streets of the Settlement. The Municipal Council declared a state of emergency and requested that foreign naval forces join local volunteers and police in defending the Settlement. American, Japanese and Dutch naval forces landed the same day. Approximately 1,500 Marines landed for the protection of American lives and property.

The disorder continued on 22 March. There were armed uprisings and numerous incidents of looting and burning in the Chinese territory adjoining the Settlement. The forces of General Pi Shu-cheng, commander of the Northern Troops in the Shanghai area, shot and killed a number of the agitators. Many foreigners, including Americans, were evacuated under police escort. The consul general at Shanghai reported that he was attempting to evacuate Americans in isolated areas without the use of military force. Nearly all foreigners in the northern area were evacuated by 23 March.

On 25 March a landing party of 62 Marines went ashore at Shanghai to patrol the Settlement. They returned aboard ship the following day. They landed once again on 31 March, and remained ashore until 3 April 1927.

Sources: *Clark* 91-92; *Ellsworth* 43; [1927] 2 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 89, 90 (1942); 2 *Hackworth* 333.

Case No. 140, 1927 — China (Nanking)

On 22 March 1927, when the entry of the Cantonese forces into the city of Nanking appeared imminent, the United States landed a force of 11 men from the USS *Noa* (DD-343) to protect the American consulate during any ensuing disturbances. It seemed quite likely that the Northern forces would riot should they be defeated or forced to withdraw. A signalman also was sent to Standard Oil Hill, the residence of Earle Hobard of Standard Oil Company. This

measure insured communication between the consulate and the *Noa* at all times.

Trouble had been anticipated at Nanking many weeks before the actual outbreak of violence on 23 March. The foreign consuls at Nanking had been evacuating their nationals out of the danger zone to other cities, primarily Shanghai. By 23 March, around 100 American women and children had left, but 68 men, 153 women and 88 children still remained. As Nationalist soldiers began to enter the city, 104 women and 69 children were sent aboard the American destroyers, *Noa* and *USS Preston* (DD-327). In addition to these vessels, the British light cruiser *HMS Emerald* and three Japanese destroyers were present.

Six seamen from the *Preston* also were stationed at the Hill residence on 23 March. Looting and rioting broke out about 6 P.M. that night when about 10,000 defeated Northern soldiers, passing through the city to the Yangtze River, returned again to the city, having discovered it would be impossible to cross the river. The following day, Dr. J. E. Williams, an American citizen and Vice President of Nanking University, was killed. On the same day, Cantonese troops attacked the American, British and Japanese consuls, wounding the latter two. The American consular staff and 24 refugee foreigners who were under their protection escaped to the Hill residence before the consulate was looted.

During this entire time, Mr. Davis from the American consulate had tried in vain to contact a responsible Cantonese official to ensure the safety of all foreigners. The US forces were hesitant to move because they had been instructed to act only to protect life and not merely property. Therefore, when the Cantonese approached the Hill residence, the Americans did not request assistance from the *Noa* and the *Emerald* until attack was imminent. Shortly thereafter, the Cantonese attacked and the occupants requested landing forces from the ships.

When it appeared that the landing force would be unable to reach the Hill residence in time to save the occupants from the Cantonese, the *Emerald*, *Noa* and *Preston* shelled the area. The *Noa* and *Preston* then sent a landing force to rescue the 52 Americans and foreign refugees in the house.³² However, the Hill group missed the landing force and was picked up by the British destroyer *HMS Wolsey* (D-98). There were no fatalities.

Immediately afterward, a conference of British and American naval officers was held on board the *Emerald*. They drew up a set of demands to the Cantonese requiring: (1) the protection of all foreigners still ashore and their evacuation by 10 A.M. the next day; (2) orders to protect foreign property; and (3) the

presence of the Cantonese general commander on board the *Emerald* before 11 P.M. that night to arrange for the protection of foreigners.

Negotiations took place that night and the next afternoon. The Chinese replies were insolent and evasive. Indirectly, word came that General Chiang Kai-shek was coming to Nanking to take charge of the situation. Over 100 Americans (45 women, 90 men and 20 children), 17 British and several foreign nationals were still left in the city. Most of the Americans assembled at Nanking University. It finally was decided that if all foreign nationals were not released by late in the afternoon of 25 March, the *USS Isabel* (PY-10), the *Noa*, the *Emerald* and the *Wolsey* would begin firing on salient military points in Nanking. The Chinese general became alarmed, and by 4:30 P.M. British Marines and all but two British civilians were returned. The Americans also were released from the University and by 8 P.M. all were aboard the vessels.

During the incident, American ships had fired 34 rounds and the *Emerald* had fired 76. Six Chinese civilians and some soldiers had been killed. Only five business men and two missionaries remained in the city. A great part of the foreign population of Nanking, including people of many nationalities, had been saved by the American action.

Sources: *Clark* 92-93; [1927] 2 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 146-70 (1942); 2 *Hackworth* 333; *Offutt* 142-49.

Case No. 141, 1927 — China (Hankow)

At the request of the manager of the Standard Oil Company, a landing party of 24 seamen went ashore at Hankow on 27 April 1927, to quell a "fracas."

Source: *Clark* 93.

Case No. 142, 1927 — China (Chinkiang)

On 22 May 1927, landing parties from the destroyers *USS John D. Ford* (DD-228) and the *HMS Wolverine* (D-78) went ashore at Chinkiang to fight a fire which began when a shell hit a Socony fuel oil tank. Apparently the shell had been fired by the Northern forces from the northern bank of the river during revolutionary disturbances in that city.

Source: *Clark* 94.

Case No. 143, 1927 — China (Tientsin)

By June 1927, the Southern forces had pushed the civil war to the northern part of China. It seemed certain that the area around Tientsin would be the

next target of their attack. The American Minister to China reported that the lives and property of all US citizens were in danger. He suggested that additional forces be sent to Tientsin to afford Americans complete protection and ensure that there would be no repetition of the serious incidents which had occurred recently in South China.³³

On 2 June 1927, a force of Marines about the size of one regiment sailed from Shanghai, arriving at Taku Bar two days later. On 6 June 1927, the force reached Tientsin, where they remained until the danger had passed.

Sources: *Ellsworth* 44; [1927] 2 *Foreign Rel. U. S.* 124-27 (1942).

Case No. 144, 1927 — China(Canton)

A two-day revolt supported by the Communists began in Canton on 11 December 1927. The same day, a force of nine Marines landed and proceeded to the Hackett Medical College to evacuate U. S. citizens whose lives were endangered by the rebellion. Evacuated persons were taken to another part of the city where the rebels had not been active.

Source: *Clark* 94-95.

Case No. 145, 1932 — China (Shanghai)

Following the outbreak of war between Japan and China, the American consul at Shanghai, fearing for the lives and property of Americans in the city, requested that additional forces be landed to assure their protection. On 5 February 1932, the U. S. transport *USS Chaumont* (AP-5) arrived at Shanghai and landed a force of 1,178 men. They remained ashore until 1 July 1932.

Source: *Clark* 97.

Notes

1. Omitted are the instances considered at length in Chapter IV, where the United States has taken similar action in the post-World War II period.

2. Some readers may regard this Appendix as too inclusive. Prior lists, for instance, have contained as few as 69 cases compared to the 145 listed herein. See Wormuth, "The Nixon Theory of the War Power: A Critique," 60 *Calif. L. Rev.* 623, 654 (1972). But see generally Appendix A to Emerson, *War Powers Legislation*, 74 *W. Va. L. Rev.* 53, 88 111 (1971). If the present compilation errs in this respect, the reader can separate the wheat from the chaff quite easily.

3. See Case No. 5.

4. See Case No. 7.

5. See *Perrin v. United States*, 4 Ct. Cl. 543 (1868).

6. The United States took the position that American forces could be sent to occupy the railroad stations of the Panama Railroad Co. in the event of revolution under the following

clause of Article 35 of the 1846 Treaty of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce with New Granada (United States of Colombia):

And, in order to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages and for the favours they have acquired by the 4th, 5th and 6th articles of this Treaty, the United States guarantee positively and efficaciously to New Granada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before mentioned Isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea, may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this Treaty exists.

6 C. Bevans, *Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America 1776–1949*, at 879-80 (1971).

7. The executive officer of the *Iroquois* was none other than Alfred T. Mahan. See T. Mahan, *from Sail to Steam* 242-47 (1907).

8. Brazil, France, Great Britain, Italy and Spain.

9. See Case No. 28.

10. See Case No. 13.

11. See Case No. 55.

12. Of these forces, 8,000 were Japanese; 4,800 Russian; 3,000 British; 2,500 American; 800 French; 40 Italian and 25 Austrian.

13. Tientsin fell to the Allies on 14 July 1900.

14. See Case No. 54.

15.

Article VII

The Chinese Government has agreed that the quarter occupied by the legations shall be considered as one specially reserved for their use and placed under their exclusive control, in which Chinese shall not have the right to reside and which may be made defensible.

Article IX

The Chinese Government has conceded to the Powers, in the protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th of January 1901, the right to occupy certain points, to be determined by an agreement between them, for the maintenance of open communication between the capital and the sea. The points occupied by the powers are:

Huang-tsun, Lang-fang, Yang-tsun, Tientsin, Chum-liang Ch'eng, Tang-ku,

Lu-tai, Tangshan, Lan-chou, Chang-li, Ch'in-wang tao, Shan-hai Kuan.

1 C. Bevans, *Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America 1776–1917*, at 306-07 (1968).

16. The United States had the right to intervene under Article III of the 1903 Treaty with Cuba, which stated:

The Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the Treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

6 C. Bevans, *Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America 1776-1949*, at 1118 (1971).

17. See Case No. 80.

18. See *id.*

19. By 8 March 1912, the distribution of foreign troops in the vicinity of Tientsin was as follows: about 575 American, 1,200 British, 1,500 Japanese and 100 German troops, respectively, and about 200-225 Russian, Austrian, French and Italian troops combined.
20. See Case No. 73.
21. See Case No. 68 for the text of Article III.
22. American landings in Nicaragua, 1912:
 - (1) 3 August — A force of 102 men landed at Corinto and traveled by rail to Managua to guard the American legation and protect American interests.
 - (2) 14 August — Reinforcements numbering 354 men disembarked at Corinto and proceeded to Managua, arriving there 15 August. This force also was used to guard the legation.
 - (3) 28 August — A force of 351 seamen and Marines landed at Corinto for field service.
 - (4) 29 August — A force of 120 men landed at Corinto for duty ashore. They returned aboard ship 24 and 25 October 1912.
 - (5) 30 August — A force of 25 men went ashore at San Juan del Sur to protect the cable station and American interests from 30 August to 6 September 1912, and from 11 September to 27 September 1912.
 - (6) 4 September — A provisional regiment of 781 Marines disembarked at Corinto.
 - (7) 5 September — An additional force of 323 sailors and Marines landed at Corinto for duty in the field.
 - (8) 19 September — Another 50 men landed at Corinto.
 - (9) 3 November — A force of 21 men landed at San Juan del Sur. Twelve of these men were withdrawn on 5 November and the balance on 8 November.
23. See Case No. 112 for more information about the activity of the legation guard at Managua.
24. See also Case Nos. 82, 83, 84, 90 and 91.
25. Landings by American forces in Cuba, 1917:
 - (1) 12 February — A force of 32 men landed at Jobabo Anchorage to protect a sugar plantation near Trinidad. They reembarked 13 February.
 - (2) 13 February — A landing party of 17 men from the *USS Tucker* (DD-57) went ashore at Manzanillo to protect the American consulate. They were relieved on the same day by a similar force from the *USS Dubuque* (PG-17). The guard was withdrawn 15 February.
 - (3) 17 February — A force of 29 men from the *USS Paducah* (PG-18) disembarked and was quartered on the Cuban gunboat *24 de Febrero* until 20 February.
 - (4) 20 February — The 29 men quartered on board the Cuban gunboat *24 de Febrero* landed and occupied a house at Casilda until 22 March.
 - (5) 25 February — A force of 218 men landed at Guantánamo Bay. They were transported by water to Caimanera, where they embarked by train for Guantánamo City. With the exception of one detachment of Marines, they reembarked 6 March.
 - (6) 25 February — A force of more than 200 Marines from three different vessels went ashore at Guacanayabo Gulf at the dock of the Francisco Sugar Company of New York to protect the lives and property of American citizens. Each of the three detachments returned to their ship on a different date: 3, 4 and 7 March.
 - (7) 27 February — A force of 32 men landed at Nuevitas Bay and remained until 28 February.
 - (8) 5 March — A force landed at Santiago.
 - (9) 7 March — A force landed at Rio Canto to protect the Rio Canto Sugar Plantation. They returned aboard ship on 11 March.

Appendix I

- (10) 8 March — A force of 358 men landed at Santiago to protect the lives and property endangered by the revolutionaries' bombardment of the city. About 120 of these men returned to their ship on 17 March.
- (11) 8 March — A force of 153 Marines and seamen went ashore at Santiago, returning to their ship 18 March.
- (12) 8 March — A detail of 12 men landed at Santiago to guard the El Cobre mines.
- (13) 9 March — A company of Marines went ashore at Santiago and remained ashore until 21 March.
- (14) 9 March — A party of 122 men landed at Guantánamo Bay and traveled to Guantánamo City where they remained until 24 March.
- (15) 9 March — Two companies of Marines landed at Santiago.
- (16) 9 March — Additional men landed at Santiago to reinforce the party which had landed there on 5 March. This force was relieved on 10 March.
- (17) 10 March — Eight men from the *USS Montana* (ACR-13), a first-class armored cruiser, landed and returned to ship daily at Caimanera until 23 March.
- (18) 10 March — Another company of Marines landed at Santiago, remaining ashore until 18 March.
- (19) 10 March — Small detachments landed at Preston and Lacajo where they remained until 12 March, when they were relieved by another landing party.
- (20) 11 March — A force of 13 men landed at Guara and remained there until 23 March.
- (21) 12 March — A force of 25 sailors and Marines was stationed at Banes and San Jeronimo to protect American interests. Part of the force reembarked on 15 March, the remainder on 20 March.
- (22) 12 March — A landing party from the *USS Machias* (PG-5) relieved the detachments which had landed at Preston and Lacajo on 10 March.
- (23) 13 March — A detachment of 20 Marines from the U. S. Naval Station at Guantánamo Bay was sent to Boquerón to protect American property. They remained until 24 March.
- (24) 15 March — A small detachment landed at Nipe Bay to protect lives and property at San Jeronimo. They returned to ship on 18 March.
- (25) 17 March — A force landed at Batey to guard the mill of the Manti Sugar Company. They reembarked 21 April, when they were relieved by a detachment of Marines.
- (26) 19 March — A detachment of 20 men landed at Santiago to protect the El Cobre mines. They returned aboard ship 22 March.
- (27) 19 March — A force of 100 men landed at Guantánamo Bay and proceeded to Guantánamo City, where they remained until 22 March.
- (28) 20 March — A company of Marines went ashore at Daiquiri, where they remained until 23 May.
- (29) 20 March — A force of 41 men landed from the *USS Machias* for duty ashore. Part of the force re-embarked the same day, with the remainder reembarking on 23 March.
- (30) 21 March — A landing party of 18 Marines and sailors went ashore and remained until 23 March.
- (31) 21 March — For several days small detachments were landed daily at Santiago to protect the Aguadores railroad bridge and the El Cobre mines.
- (32) 22 March — A force of two infantry companies and special details landed at Santiago to relieve a detachment of Marines, re-embarking 23 March.
- (33) 22 March — A company of Marines was sent to Guantánamo City. They returned aboard ship 23 May.

(34) 22 March — A company of Marines disembarked at Guantánamo Bay, remaining ashore until 30 March.

(35) 22 March — A force of 46 men landed to relieve forces at Preston, Guara and Nipe Bay. They returned aboard ship 25 March.

(36) 24 March — Fifty seamen landed at Cienfuegos, reembarking the same day.

(37) 24 March — A detachment of 18 Marines landed at Santiago to guard the El Cobre mines. They reembarked 28 March.

(38) 24 March — A small detachment landed at Santiago each night through 27 March to protect the Aguadores Bridge.

(39) 25 March — A detachment of 13 men landed at Guara, returning aboard ship 7 April.

(40) 27 March — A detachment of 10 men landed at Pelton, remaining until 2 April.

(41) 28 March — A small detachment landed daily at Cienfuegos for the protection of the Aguadores Bridge. Another force of 21 men landed there to protect the El Cobre mines. These men were relieved 15 April by a company of Marines.

(42) 31 March — A company of Marines landed at Nipe Bay to relieve various detachments. It reembarked 24 May.

(43) 15 April — A company of Marines landed to relieve a detachment at Cienfuegos.

(44) 25 April — A small force landed at Preston, returning aboard ship 26 April.

(45) 27 August — The Marine 7th Regiment disembarked at Guantánamo Bay and remained there until 28 August 1919.

26. From the beginning of World War I, the Czechs had fought in a special unit of the Russian army called the *Druzhina*. The Czech Corps was in the Ukraine when the Germans resumed their offensive against Russia in February 1918. The Czechs made arrangements with Bolshevik leaders to evacuate the Corps via the Trans-Siberian Railway and Vladivostok. Subsequently, the Bolsheviks changed their minds and decided to draft the Czechs into the Soviet army. The Czechs resisted and hostilities broke out on 26 May 1918.

27. See Case No. 101.

28. See Case No. 87.

29. See also Case Nos. 124 and 125.

30. See Case No. 124.

31. The U. S. Government announced its intention to withdraw the legation guard about 14 months prior to the actual date of withdrawal. At the request of President Martinez, who apparently believed that the guard was necessary to preserve order, the United States had delayed the withdrawal. Martinez sought to reverse the American decision but met with no success.

32. The occupants of the house included Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, several American civilians, two officers from the *Emerald*, five British civilians, two Scandinavians, two Russians, two Signalmen from the destroyers and the guard of six seamen from the *Preston*.

33. For example, the Nanking incident of March 1927. See Case No. 140.