

**Militarized Interstate Disputes Not Involving a U.S. Use of Force**

<b>MID</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Description</b>
220	1870	“The Tientsin Massacre.” Coded as a show of ships in the MIDs data. <i>FRUS</i> (1871: 69, 75, 165) discusses an incident in which some Russian and French citizens were killed by a Chinese mob. Reportedly, the North China branch of the American Board of Foreign Missions was damaged. There is no mention of a use of force.
256	1873	Dispute with Spain, October 31-November 10, for which the level of U.S. force used is missing. Although some threats were made in response to the Spanish seizure of the <i>Virginus</i> , Ferrell (1969, 384) says that the U.S. did not use force.
1559	1875	A threat to use force against Spain, December 7.
1637	1881	A threat to use in an incident involving Venezuela and Britain, January.
1681	1881	“Pelletier Case I.” A threat to use force against Haiti, February.
1531	1882	“Pelletier Case II.” A threat to use force against Haiti, February.
1517	1883	“Major Powers and the War of the Pacific.” A U.S. threat to use force, January 20-March 15, involving Britain, France, Italy. The United States was periodically involved in mediation efforts between the belligerents (Peru, Chile, and Bolivia), sometimes in conjunction with other major powers, but did not use force (Schoultz 1998, 91-7; DeConde 1963, 296).
1535	1885	“First Central America War II.” A show of ships, March 10. DeConde (1963, 425) notes that the United States offered to mediate in the war between Mexico and Guatemala but offers no indication that American force was used. Callahan (1932, 416-7; 425; 432; 439-40) notes repeated U.S. diplomatic intervention in the territorial dispute between Mexico and Guatemala between 1881 and 1895, when the issue was finally settled, but mentions no show of force.
1488	1885	“Korean Invasion Rumor.” A U.S. show of ships in October. Dennett (1923) notes that Korea requested American officers to train its troops, but states that this request was never granted. Although there was naval action by the British and Russians in April 1885, he states that the U.S. did not have forces in the area. (See also Pletcher 1962, 205-14.)
1542	1886	MID 1542 (“Seizure of the <i>Rebecca</i> and A. K. Cutting”) involved Mexico, June 30-August 24. Data on the level of U.S. force used missing. Callahan (1932, 426, 428) reports that Mexican officials seized and sold the U.S. ship <i>Rebecca</i> for failing to comply with customs regulations. A. K. Cutting, an American citizen, was imprisoned for libel in Mexico. He eventually released when the complaint was withdrawn. No force was used in either case.
1541	1893	A clash between the U.S. and Mexico, September 1893. Callahan (1932, 436) reports that Texas Rangers crossed the border into Mexico in May, pursuing Mexican bandits from Texas. No federal troops were involved, however. (See also Gregg 1937, 180.)
3232	1895	“Alliancia.” A dispute with Spain on March 8. The level of U.S. force used is missing. DeConde (1963, 313) states that a Spanish gunboat fired on the American steamer <i>Alliance</i> off the Cuban coast. Although some members of Congress called for military action, none was actually undertaken.
2343	1896	“Seizure of the <i>Whitford</i> .” A dispute with Colombia, April 3-21. Data on the level of U.S. force used are missing.
1558	1896	A threat to use force against Spain, December 7. Because the date (except for the year) is the same as for MID 1559, this may be a duplicate. There were a series of incidents leading up to the Spanish-American War, and this may be one of them. No U.S. force was actually used in any case (Offner 1992, 23-4).
254	1902	“Venezuelan Debt Crisis.” A U.S. show of ships in response to a blockade and other military action by Britain, Germany, and Italy, December 8, 1902-February 19, 1903. Theodore Roosevelt claimed during the 1916 election campaign that he had ordered U.S. ships into the area to force German cooperation. Livermore (1946) reviews the documentary evidence, finds little corroboration for Roosevelt’s claim and concludes that Roosevelt probably concocted the story for political reasons. DeConde (1963, 385), Langley (1985, 25-6) also doubt about that naval action actually took place.

2005	1903	A threat to use force against Brazil, February 4.
3301	1903	"Alaskan Boundary Dispute II." A U.S. threat to use force. Although troops were sent to Southern Alaska during the first part of the boundary dispute, no additional force was used when the dispute once again developed.
2234	1911	A U.S. and German show of ships in Haiti, July 16-August 3. Although the Germans, British, and French all sent military forces to Haiti during this incident, there is no indication in the <i>FRUS</i> documents that the United States used force ( <i>FRUS 1911</i> , 284-90). Healy (1988, 150-2) does not mention any threat of force in this case either, referring to it as a success for Taft's "dollar diplomacy."
398	1915	"German U-boat attacks I." A U.S. threat to use force against Germany, February 10-July 21. The U.S. government was divided on how to respond to German submarine attacks. No force was actually used (Matloff 1985, 364-6).
1775	1915	"U.S. threat to Huerta government." A U.S. threat to use force against Mexico, June 2-July. Actually, Huerta had been forced to step down in 1914, and the United States recognized the Carranza regime that replaced him. This may be a misdated duplicate of MIDs 136 or 2183.
2733	1916	"U.S. threat to suspend diplomatic relations." A dispute with Germany on March 2, for which the level of U.S. force used is missing. No military force was actually used before U.S. entry into the war (Matloff 1985, 364-6).
1660	1917	A U.S. and British seizure involving Sweden, February-May.
1665	1921	A U.S. threat to use force against Cuba, January 6.
1666	1921	A U.S. show of ships against El Salvador, May.
1170	1929	Coded as a U.S. raid in response to conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua. U.S. Marines occupied Nicaragua during this period and, along with the Nicaraguan National Guard they were training, were engaged in a guerrilla war against rebels led by Augusto Cesar Sandino. Although much of the fighting took place along the Honduran border, historical accounts of it do not mention a conflict with Honduras (Langley 1983, 204-16; Munro 1974, 187-279; Schoultz 1998, 260-71).
1825	1937	"U.S.S. Panay." A dispute with Japan for which the level of U.S. force used is missing, December 12. Dallek (1995, 153-5) notes that the <i>Panay</i> , a U.S. gunboat on patrol in China, was attacked by the Japanese. The Roosevelt administration considered economic sanctions against Japan, but decided to do nothing after the Japanese apologized and offered compensation. Beede (1994, 399-400) confirms this account.
3708	1939	A dispute with Germany for which the level of U.S. force used is missing, October 24. At the beginning of World War II, German submarines sunk several U.S. mail ships. At this point, the United States did not respond with force ( <i>FRUS 1940</i> , III: 82).
3709	1939	"Seizure of U.S. Mail." A dispute with Britain for which the level of U.S. force used is missing, December 14, 1939-November 3, 1940. At the beginning of World War II, the British forced several American ships into control ports in areas President Roosevelt had forbidden American ships to go. They also seized and censored American mail. Deconde (1963, 583) notes that these drew angry protests, but no use of force.
339	1940	Coded as a U.S. military clash with Japan, which is coded as joining an ongoing interstate war. The dates on this incident indicate that it covers increasing tensions between the U.S. and Japan before Pearl Harbor. It should probably be considered part of World War II. In any event, the U.S. did not use force against Japan before Pearl Harbor.
3710	1940	"U.S.S. Washington." A German raid to which the level of U.S. military response is missing, June 12, 1940.
3711	1940	U.S. response to Rumanian declaration of war coded as missing, December 13. This incident should probably be listed as taking place in 1941, and should be treated as part of World War II.
3712	1941	U.S. response to Hungarian threat to use force is missing, March 13.
2006	1949	Dispute involving Taiwan and the United States, December 2, 1949-February 27, 1950. Data on the level of U.S. force used are missing. The U.S. took no military action to protect Taiwan during this period, so this incident may be miscoded (Bevin 1992, 91-2;

		Cohen 1990, 167).
2052	1951	Coded as a show of ships involving the United States, Taiwan and China, February 16, 1951-October 16, 1952. This incident is probably a duplicate. Jones (1980, 90) notes that although Truman ordered the 7 <sup>th</sup> Fleet to patrol the Taiwan Strait in June 1950 (MID 633), American ships did not actually arrive there until the following year.
1702	1952	Dispute involving the United States and Ecuador, August-October 30. Data on the level of force used are missing. Loring (1972, 69-70) notes that Ecuador began seizing U.S. fishing boats that violated its newly declared 12-mile economic limit in 1952.
1705	1954	Dispute involving the United States and Ecuador, September 7. Data on the level of force used are missing. It is probably part of the fishing dispute that lasted until the 1970s. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1954</i> , or <i>KCA 1953/54</i> .
3209	1954	MID 3209 is a border violation of Switzerland by the United States on October 4. On this date, Swiss jets chased a U.S. F-80 back into Germany after it violated Swiss air space. No shots were fired ( <i>NYT 10/5/54</i> ).
2244	1954	“Korean war truce violations” coded as a raid involving North and South Korea and Taiwan, February 1954-November 1956. U.S. aircraft clashed with North Korean and Chinese aircraft on January 22, 1954 ( <i>FF 1954</i> , 34). The United States protested various other truce violations on February 9, 1954 ( <i>FF 1954</i> , 43). None of these incidents are in Blechman and Kaplan (1978), and there is no indication that the disposition of American forces changed in response to them.
3243	1955	Dispute initiated by the United States involving Peru, January 29-February. Data on the level of force used are missing. After the U.S. announced that it would pay fines for ships seized within Peru’s 200-mile fishing limit, Peru began seizing and fining U.S. vessels (Loring 1972, 70-1). There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1955</i> .
3242	1955	Incident involving Ecuador, March 29-April. Data on the level of force used are missing. <i>FF 1955</i> notes that Ecuador seized 2 U.S. ships that fished within its 200-mile limit (103). Loring (1972, 72) notes that there was a “serious shooting incident” during the seizure of a U.S. tuna boat in 1955.
2032	1955	A clash involving China on May 11. There was a battle between U.S. and Chinese aircraft over the ocean near North Korea on this date (Jones 1980, 106-7; <i>FF 1955</i> , 159). It did not result in any change in the disposition of U.S. military forces. The dates for MID 2244 overlap those of this incident.
3222	1956	A dispute with Mexico on November 12. The level of U.S. force used is missing. A Mexican gunboat fired on a U.S. shrimp boat on this date. Informed of the incident, the Coast Guard did not respond militarily ( <i>NYT 11/13/56</i> ).
2849	1957	A border violation initiated by the United States involving Czechoslovakia, July 29. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1957</i> or <i>KCA 1957/58</i> .
2845	1957	A threat to use force against Chile, December 13-18. This was part of a dispute over fishing rights (Munoz and Portales 1991, 28).
2857	1958	Data on the level of force used in this dispute, dated January 7-10, are missing. After a diplomatic protest, the Albanian government released an American pilot January 10 who had been forced to land in Albania by a storm on December 23, 1957 ( <i>FF 1958</i> , 10). This was not an intentional use of force, although it should probably have been coded as a border violation in order to be consistent with similar incidents.
2854	1958	Coded as a border violation involving East Germany, June 8-July 19. An American helicopter was forced by weather to land in East Germany on June 8, 1958. The crew was released on July 19 ( <i>FF 1958</i> , 188, 236). This was not an intentional use of force.
2187	1958	A clash involving the United States and North and South Korea, March 7, 1958-October 17, 1961. There were several incidents around this time. On March 7, 1958, the North Koreans shot down an American aircraft that strayed into their airspace ( <i>FF 1958</i> , 79, 87). A South Korean airliner had been forced down in North Korea on February 16 ( <i>FF 1958</i> , 55, 65; <i>KCA 1957/58</i> , 16103). Between 1958 and 1961, <i>FF 1958</i> reports additional border incidents on December 7, 1958 (407), June 7 (187) and 15, 1959 (198), April 27 (138) and July 30, 1960 (393). There was no change in the disposition of American military forces in response to these incidents, however.

2215	1958	“Soviet downing of a C-118 transport plane.” This dispute, dated June 27-July 7, has missing data on the level of U.S. force used. The plane was shot down over Soviet Armenia on June 27. The crew was released on July 7 ( <i>FF 1958</i> , 217). This incident did not result in a change in the disposition of American forces.
1124	1958	Dispute involving the United States, Mexico and Guatemala, December 29. Data on the level of U.S. force used are missing. After Guatemala accused U.S. and Mexican ships of fishing illegally in its territorial waters, the Guatemalan aircraft strafed Mexican fishing vessels, leading to a break in diplomatic relations. There is no indication that the U.S. used force, however ( <i>FF 1959</i> , 104; <i>KCA 1959/60</i> , 16690).
2870	1959	Border violation initiated by the United States involving Switzerland. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1959</i> .
2867	1959	Dispute initiated by the United States involving the Dominican Republic, December 17. Data on the level of force used are missing. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1959</i> . <i>KCA 1959/60</i> notes that the United States broke diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic on August 20, 1959, because of its support for an assassination plot against the president of Venezuela (17691).
253	1960	“U-2 and RB-47 incidents.” A border violation initiated by the United States involving the Soviet Union, Japan, Norway, and Turkey ( <i>FF 1960</i> , 157-9). This was a covert operation rather than a use of force. There were many such U-2 flights, which were intended to be secret.
2002	1960	Show of planes involving China, May 27. Jones (1980, 123) notes that on this date the Chinese complained that there had been at least three U-2 overflights violating their territory. These charges were made during the UN debate over the Soviet downing of an American U-2 (MID 253), and the same problems apply to this incident. Other similar Chinese complaints are not coded as MIDs, such as their April 27, 1962 complaint that their territory had been violated 40 times by naval vessels and 64 times by aircraft during the first 15 months of the Kennedy administration. These were covert operations.
2876	1960	Border violation initiated by the United States involving Austria. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1960</i> or <i>KCA 1959/60</i> .
2217	1961	“Operation Mongoose” is coded as a dispute initiated by the United States involving the Soviet Union, July 25-September 7. The level of U.S. force used is missing. Operation Mongoose was the covert U.S. effort to overthrow Fidel Castro after the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion. It continued throughout the Kennedy administration but was not an overt use of force (Prados 1996, 194-217).
3361	1961	Coded as a show of troops involving the Soviet Union, China, and North Vietnam.
2188	1962	A clash involving the United States and North and South Korea, June 2-November 22. <i>FF 1962</i> records several incidents along the DMZ on July 31 (308), September 5 (308), November 22 (445), and December 1 (445). The disposition of U.S. forces was not changed as a result, however.
2899	1963	Dispute involving the Soviet Union with missing data concerning the level of force used, March 15. On this date, Soviet aircraft violated U.S. airspace over Alaska eliciting an American diplomatic protest but no military action ( <i>FF 1963</i> , 94-5).
3244	1963	Dispute initiated by the United States involving Peru, October 29-November 1. Data on the level of force used are missing. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1962</i> . It is probably part of the longstanding fishing dispute or <i>KCA 1961/62</i> .
2189	1963	A clash involving the United States and North and South Korea, May 17, 1963-January 15, 1964. <i>FF 1963</i> records incidents along the DMZ on May 17 (283), July 29 (267), August 4-5 (298-9), and November 13 (426). These incidents did not result in a change in the disposition of U.S. forces.
1803	1963	Dispute initiated by the United States involving Ecuador, May 28-June 14. Data on the level of U.S. force used are missing. There was a dispute over fishing rights off the coast of Ecuador that was temporarily resolved through a secret agreement after a July military coup in which the CIA was rumored to have been involved (Loring 1972, 72-5; <i>FF 1963</i> , 255-6).
2220	1964	MID 2220 is a border violation involving the Soviet Union, January 28-March 27. Other

2909		sources record two incidents. On January 28, an American training plane was shot down over East Germany. On March 10, an American reconnaissance aircraft was shot down under similar circumstances. The crew was returned on March 27 ( <i>FF 1964</i> , 33, 73, 97; <i>KCA 1963/64</i> , 19890). These incidents did not result in a change in the disposition of American military forces. MID 2909 also involved the Soviet Union, took place January 28-March 10, but has missing data on the level of U.S. force used. It is probably a duplicate.
2901	1964	Dispute involving the United States and the Soviet Union. Data on the level of force used are missing. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1964</i> or <i>KCA 1963/64</i> .
1379	1964	"DMZ clashes." A clash initiated by the United States involving North and South Korea. No incidents were listed in <i>FF 1964</i> or <i>KCA 1963/64</i> .
2906	1964	Dispute initiated by the United States involving Egypt, December 19. Data on the level of force used are missing. On this date, Egyptian fighters shot down an American civilian aircraft while trying to force it out of Egyptian airspace. The Egyptians claimed the plane crashed ( <i>NYT 12/20/64</i> ).
251	1965	A clash involving China, April 9. U.S. and Chinese aircraft clashed over or near Hainan island on this date (Jones 1980, 152; <i>FF 1965</i> , 130). There was no change in the disposition of American military forces, though.
2910	1965	A show of planes initiated by the United States involving the Soviet Union, June 12. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1965</i> or <i>KCA 1963/64</i> .
2929	1965	A raid initiated by the United States against China, October 5, 1965-November 23, 1967. Jones (1980, 156-73) notes many incidents in which American aircraft strayed over southern China during the air war against North Vietnam. Like MID 251, a few months earlier, these incidents did not involve any change in the disposition of American military forces, which were engaged in military operations against North Vietnam during this entire period.
1216	1965	Coded as a raid involving the United States, China, South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand, December 26, 1965-August 2, 1966. Jones (1980, 163) notes a border clash in Cambodia on May 3, 1966. There was another incident on August 13 ( <i>FF 1966</i> , 298). These incidents did not produce a change in the disposition of American military forces, which were engaged in the Vietnam War, of which these incidents were part.
2921	1966	Dispute involving the Soviet Union, July 15. Data on the level of force used are missing. The U.S. claimed a Soviet helicopter forced down a U.S. helicopter in West German territory and threatened the crew with their machine guns. West German border police forced the Soviet helicopter to leave. Protests were lodged, but there was no U.S. use of force ( <i>NYT 7/16/66</i> ).
2608	1966	Dispute with Guinea for which data on the level of U.S. force used are missing, October 30-31. The U.S. ambassador was detained, then released after American protests ( <i>FF 1966</i> , 435; <i>KCA 1965/66</i> , 21738). No force was used, although there is some evidence that the U.S. was covertly supporting the overthrow of the Nkrumah regime (Prados 1996, 237).
1805	1967	Dispute initiated by the United States involving Ecuador, January 19-February. Data on the level of force used are missing. There is nothing on this incident in <i>FF 1967</i> , but a December 1968 seizure of a fishing boat led to the termination of U.S. military aid to Ecuador ( <i>FF 1969</i> , 88).
1217	1967	Raid initiated by the United States involving Cambodia, South Korea, and South Vietnam, February 5-24. <i>FF 1967</i> notes several incidents in which U.S. and South Vietnamese forces crossed the Cambodian border, including January 1, February 2 (58), November 29 (499), December 2 and 26 (530). These incidents should probably be counted as part of the Vietnam War (MID 611), which regularly spilled over into both Cambodia and southern China.
2934	1967	Coded as a seizure initiated by the United States involving the Soviet Union, March 2-22. A Soviet fishing vessel was fined for fishing in U.S. waters near Alaska ( <i>FF 1967</i> , 110). There was no military action.
2931	1967	Coded as a show of planes initiated by the United States involving the Soviet Union,

		April 28. The Soviets claimed two U.S. planes buzzed their aircraft off the Greek coast on this date ( <i>NYT</i> 11/29/67).
1806	1968	Clash involving the United States, China, Cambodia, and South Vietnam, January 18, 1968-April 28, 1969. <i>FF</i> 1968 records border incidents on January 10 (3), January 18 (28), February 6 (51), June 5-8 (245), July 8 and 17 (298), September 20 (419), October 21 (492), and November 6 (477). The U.S. also began secretly bombing parts of Cambodia thought to be controlled by North Vietnam in March 1969 (Shawcross 1979, 19-35. Although the campaign against Cambodia beginning in late 1968 involved a separate decision by national political authorities to widen the geographic area in which force was used, the bombing was essentially a covert operation.
2924	1968	Coded as a show of planes initiated by the United States involving Egypt, February 13. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF</i> 1968 or <i>KCA</i> 1967/68.
2928	1968	Incident involving the Soviet Union, June 30-July 2. The level of force used is missing. A U.S. airliner chartered by Military Airlift Command bound for Cambodia was intercepted by Soviet aircraft off the Kurile islands. No shots were fired ( <i>NYT</i> 7/1/68).
350	1969	Dispute involving the United States and Peru, February 14-May 17. Data on the level of force used are missing. Peruvian vessels fired on U.S. tuna boats on February 14, also seizing and fining American fishing vessels on March 21 and May 16 ( <i>FF</i> 1969, 88, 102, 171, 327; <i>KCA</i> 1969/70, 24164). <i>FF</i> 1969 notes that the February 14 incident was the 28 <sup>th</sup> U.S. vessel seized by Peru and the 75 <sup>th</sup> by a South American country since 1961 (88). The U.S. did not respond with force. However, Loring (1972, 94) notes that the 1969 incidents led to the suspension of U.S. military aid to Peru and closer Peruvian ties to the Soviet Union.
2936	1969	Raid involving the United States and China, September 19-October 4. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF</i> 1969 or <i>KCA</i> 1969/70, although the Chinese seized a U.S. yacht that violated their territorial waters on February 16 (137, 290).
1158	1971	"Tuna Boats I" is a dispute involving the United States and Ecuador, January 11-16. Data on the level of force used are missing. Ecuador seized and fined U.S. vessels on these dates, leading to a suspension of American military aid ( <i>FF</i> 1971, 26). This incident was not unusual, since it was the 28 <sup>th</sup> U.S. vessel seized by Peru since 1966. A total of 50 boats were seized and fined roughly \$2 million in 1971 ( <i>FF</i> 1971, 927). Peru conducted the same sort of police action, seizing a U.S. tuna boat on March 8 ( <i>FF</i> 1971, 184).
2947	1971	A border violation initiated by the United States involving China, February 9-March 9. On February 9, China charged that a U.S. aircraft had violated its airspace, but no shots were fired by either side ( <i>NYT</i> 2/10/71). The dates correspond closely to the U.S.-supported South Vietnamese invasion of Laos, which is part of MID 1353. Although the Chinese protested, they did so mildly and accepted U.S. reassurances that the American withdrawal from Vietnam would continue. (Jones 1980, 195-6).
2946	1971	Seizure involving the United States and Cuba. <i>FF</i> 1971 reports that the U.S. seized four Cuban fishing vessels on February 24 (166, 318), four others on May 27 (413), releasing the last of them on July 6 (535). Cuba seized several U.S. vessels on June 10 (455).
2949	1972	Seizure involving the United States and the Soviet Union. The Coast Guard seized a Soviet fishing vessel and arrested its captain for fishing illegally and attempting to flee ( <i>FF</i> 1972, 29).
601	1972	Dispute initiated by the United States involving Peru, January 20. Data on the level of U.S. force used are missing. Peru seized two U.S. tuna boats on January 20 and another on December 12, 1972 ( <i>FF</i> 1972, 105, 1064). There was no military response.
2948	1972	Raid involving the United States and China. This incident is not mentioned in Jones (1980) or <i>FF</i> 1972.
602	1972	"Tuna Boats II" is a dispute involving the United States and Ecuador, November 12-22. Data on the level of force used are missing. Ecuador seized 19 boats during this period ( <i>FF</i> 1972, 936, 1029), but also seized American tuna boats on January 14 (105), resulting in U.S. aid sanctions on May 27 (490).
2950	1973	Dispute initiated by the United States involving Libya, March 21. Data on the level of

		force used are missing. Libyan jets attacked an unarmed C-130 military transport aircraft over the Mediterranean ( <i>NYT</i> 3/22/73). The U.S. did not respond with force.
2951	1974	Dispute initiated by the United States involving Cuba, February 23-24. Data on the level of U.S. force used are missing. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF</i> 1974.
2952	1974	Seizure initiated by the United States involving Canada, September 14. An American draft evader was arrested by U.S. Customs agents on the Canadian side of the U.S.-Canadian border on August 24 and released after Canadian protests on August 30 ( <i>FF</i> 1974, 749). Accounts of Canadian-U.S. relations contain no mention of this incident or the other four MIDs involving Canada, 2953, 2968, 3900, and 3972. Curtis and Carroll (1983, 12) note that danger of military confrontation between the U.S. and Canada "ended in the last century." See also Doran (1984) and Bothwell (1992).
2954	1975	Seizure initiated by the United States involving Cuba, August 17-22. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF</i> 1975, but the U.S. did ease the embargo against Cuba on August 21 ( <i>FF</i> 1975, 636; <i>KCA</i> 1975, 27450).
2953	1975	Seizure involving the United States and Canada, September 2. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF</i> 1975 or <i>KCA</i> 1975. See MID 2952 (1974) for comments.
2958	1976	Seizure involving the United States and Cuba, January 7. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF</i> 1976 or <i>KCA</i> 1976.
2957	1976	Dispute with Panama, May 5-6. The level of U.S. force used is missing. On these dates, a Panamanian gunboat fired on U.S. tuna boats after demanding payment of a \$100,000 for illegal fishing. The U.S. did not respond militarily ( <i>NYT</i> 5/6/76).
2335	1976	"Israeli attack on U.S. oil rigs." A clash with Israel initiated by the United States, August 31-September 6. Israeli gunboats fired on a marker buoy in an effort to force Amoco to halt oil exploration in an area of the Gulf of Suez claimed by Israel. The U.S. expressed concern but took no other action ( <i>FF</i> 1976, 663).
2222	1977	"Seizure of two fishing boats." A seizure involving the Soviet Union, April 9-10. Two Soviet fishing boats were seized off the New England coast for violating the 200-mile territorial waters limit ( <i>FF</i> 1977, 269).
2962	1977	Dispute involving Cuba, April 30-May 1. Data on the level of force used are missing. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF</i> 1977, where this period is specifically identified as marking a "thaw" in U.S.-Cuban relations (389-90).
2192	1977	"North Korean Economic Zone" coded as an alert involving North and South Korea, July 13, 1977-March 17, 1978. North Korea announced a 200-mile economic zone off its coast and a 50-mile military boundary. The United States and South Korea objected, and the U.S. announced that the new boundary would not affect its military activity ( <i>FF</i> 1977, 590-1). <i>FF</i> 1977 reported shooting incidents on May 4 (411) and July 13 (552).
2224	1979	"Capture of U.S. torpedo boat." A show of ships involving the Soviet Union, August 9-10. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF</i> 1979.
2968	1979	Dispute involving the United States and Canada, August 28-31. Data on the level of force used are missing. Canadian authorities seized several U.S. fishing boats on this date ( <i>NYT</i> 8/29/79). See comments for MID 2952 on this list.
2967	1979	A dispute with Peru on November 14 for which data on the level of U.S. force used are missing. On this date, the Peruvians seized 6 U.S. tuna boats for illegal fishing ( <i>NYT</i> 11/15/79). There was no U.S. military action.
2226	1980	"Baltic Sea maneuvers" coded as a show of ships involving the Soviet Union and several NATO countries, May 13-19. This incident is not mentioned in <i>FF</i> 1980 or <i>KCA</i> 1980.
2227	1980	"U.S. threat after Tito's death" coded as a threat of force involving the Soviet Union on May 4. President Carter affirmed U.S. support for Yugoslavian independence on May 4, 1980, during a visit to the country. Carter had stated at a news conference on February 13 that the United States would assist Yugoslavia in resisting Soviet intimidation ( <i>FF</i> 1980, 110). There was no change in the disposition of U.S. military forces.
3105	1980	"U.S./Ecuador" is coded as a dispute involving the United States and Ecuador, October 25-January 20. Data on the level of force used are missing. <i>KCA</i> 1981 notes that the U.S. embargoed Ecuadorian tuna because of the seizure of two U.S. ships in 1980 (30772). The "tuna war" also caused tension with Canada, Costa Rica, and Peru ( <i>KCA</i>

		1980, 30572).
2228	1981	“U.S. seizure of Soviet cargo” is coded as a seizure initiated by the United States involving the Soviet Union, May 12-14. U.S. Customs inspectors held Soviet air cargo at Dulles airport until it was discovered that only minor paperwork violations could be found. The Soviets protested, but took no other action.
2972	1981	Show of planes involving Cuba, July 17-30. After the Reagan administration adopted a hard-line policy toward Cuba, Castro organized a large militia force to help counter potential U.S. military action (Mazarr 1988, 420). There is no mention of an actual incident or change in the disposition of U.S. forces in <i>FF 1981</i> .
2971	1981	Border violation involving North Korea, August 14. North Korea fired a missile at a U.S. aircraft it claimed had flown over North Korean air space on August 26 ( <i>FF 1981</i> , 611). There was no change in the disposition of U.S. military forces.
2979	1982	Border violation involving North Korea, January 9. North Korea accused the U.S. of espionage after SR-71 reconnaissance aircraft violated its airspace. No shots were fired by either side ( <i>NYT</i> 1/10/82). Reconnaissance flights do not entail a change in the disposition of military forces.
3088	1982	Dispute involving Libya, March 3. Data on the level of force used are missing. Libya issued a war threat over violations of its territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra on March 3 but no military action immediately followed ( <i>FF 1983</i> , 178).
2977	1982	Border violation involving Nicaragua, March 17. The U.S. released aircraft photos of Nicaraguan military activity on March 9 ( <i>FF 1982</i> , 157-8). On March 17, the Nicaraguans charged that the U.S. had violated its airspace to obtain these pictures ( <i>NYT</i> 3/18/82). Although there was no overt military action, the U.S. was involved in an extensive covert action campaign against Nicaragua throughout this period.
2982	1982	Dispute involving the Soviet Union, December 16. Data on the level of force used are missing. There is no mention of a military incident in <i>FF 1982</i> or <i>KCA 1982</i> . On this date, the Soviets briefly detained two American journalists who had contacted Jewish dissidents, but the American embassy had no comment when asked about the incident ( <i>NYT</i> 12/17/82).
2176	1983	Show of planes involving Greece and Turkey, April 20, 1983-March 10, 1984. Greece protested U.S. and Turkish military flights over the Aegean Sea on May 20, 1983. Although there was substantial anti-American agitation in Greece concerning American base rights over the next year, there was no military action ( <i>FF 1983</i> , 394; <i>KCA 1984</i> , 32792-3).
3065	1983	“Pressure on Libya” coded as a show of planes involving Libya and the Sudan.
2230	1984	Dispute involving the Soviet Union, September 12-19. Data on the level of force used are missing. The Soviets seized a U.S. commercial vessel that accidentally ventured into Soviet waters near Alaska. The ship was released after American protests ( <i>FF 1984</i> , 727).
2232	1985	“Shooting of Major Arthur D. Nicholson, Jr.” is a border violation involving the Soviet Union, East Germany, and the United Kingdom, March 24-September 7. News accounts of the incident indicate that while it provoked a strong verbal reaction from the United States, there was no military response. On September 7, two U.S. soldiers were briefly detained along the border ( <i>FF 1985</i> , 883).
2559	1985	Dispute involving the Czechoslovakia and West Germany. September 29. Data on the level of force used are missing. A Czech jet fired on a U.S. helicopter along the border ( <i>FF 1985</i> , 883).
3625	1985	Threat to use force involving Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Britain, November 16, 1985-March 4, 1986. When Iranian forces fighting Iraq approached the Kuwaiti border in February, the U.S. sought to provide Saudi Arabia with additional weapons ( <i>NYT</i> 2/14/86; <i>WP</i> 3/12/86). The British announced that they would assist Kuwait if it were attacked ( <i>NYT</i> 3/13/86). No actual military action was taken.
3637	1986	Dispute involving the Soviet Union, January 7. Data on the level of force used are missing. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1986</i> or other news sources searched.

2739	1987	Alert involving Iraq. The U.S.S. <i>Stark</i> was mistakenly hit by an Iraqi anti-ship missile on May 17. There was no U.S. military response, although the American naval presence in the region was already growing ( <i>FF 1987</i> , 377-8).
2774	1988	Dispute involving Iraq, February 12. Data on the level of force used are missing. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1987</i> . This may be a miscoded reference to an incident involving the Soviet Union on this date.
3900	1990	Dispute with Canada for which the level of U.S. force used is missing, December 11. There is no mention of this incident in <i>FF 1989</i> or other news sources searched. See comments for MID 2952 (1974).
3950	1990	Raid involving Cuba between January 31 and May, 1990. On January 31, 1990, the Coast Guard fired on a Cuban-chartered ship after it refused to submit to a drug search and fled ( <i>NYT 2/1/90</i> ).
3972	1991	Seizure involving Canada, July 29. The U.S. Coast Guard seized a Canadian fishing boat in waters claimed by Canada ( <i>FF 1991</i> , 582). See comments for MID 2952 (1974).
3550	1992	Dispute involving Peru on April 24. Data on the level of force used are missing. During a period of tension following the suspension of the Peruvian constitution, Peruvian jets fired on a U.S. anti-drug plane which failed to respond to radio messages ( <i>FF 1992</i> , 319). There was no U.S. military response.

See Incident List for references and abbreviations.