

Appendix C

Major Episodes of Political Violence 1946-1993

Notes on Reading the Table Listings

General instructions for reading the table entries are as follows, for example:

<i>Inclusive years</i>	<i>Description of episode</i>	<i>Estimate of "directly-related" deaths</i>
1973-1974	Ethnic warfare (Baluch separatism)	10,000
EW2	Pakistan // Afghanistan	1 2 5 6 8
<i>Episode type</i>	<i>State(s) directly involved // State(s) actively intervening</i>	<i>References</i>

Inclusive years: The beginnings and endings of most political violence episodes are difficult to determine. The years listed are those most likely to denote the transformative “moments” according to comparison of the claims of the sources noted.

Estimate of “directly-related” deaths: Estimates of the number of deaths resulting directly from an episode of political violence are not possible to determine accurately and estimates often vary widely, especially as the distinction between combatants and non-combatants has grown increasingly obscure. Such estimates should be regarded simply as estimates of the intensity of the violence; far more problematic for societal systems are the enormously larger numbers of persons seriously, physically and psychologically, affected by the violence (for this we have no estimation procedure).

Episode type: There are three character codes: two alpha and one numeric. The first character denotes either a (C)ivil—intra-state involving rival political groups; (E)thnic—intra-state involving the state agent and a distinct ethnic group; or (I)nternational event—inter-state, usually two or more states, but may denote a distinct polity resisting foreign domination (colonialism). The second character connotes either an episode of (V)iolence—the use of instrumental violence without necessarily exclusive goals; (W)ar—violence between distinct, exclusive groups

with the intent to impose a unilateral result to the contention; or i(N)dependence—an attempt to forcibly eject an existing foreign domination. The third character represents an ordinal indicator of the destructive impact, or magnitude, of the violent episode on the directly-affected society or societies on a scale of 1 (smallest) to 7 (greatest). Magnitude scores reflect multiple factors including state size(s), violence intensity, population displacement, and episode duration. Scores are consistently assigned (i.e., comparable) across episode types and for all states directly involved.

State(s) directly involved: States directly participating in the violence and upon whose territory the violence episode actually takes place.

State(s) actively intervening: States not directly involved in the conflict that overtly contribute military personnel to the episode in order to somehow affect the outcome of the violent interaction.

References: There is no general agreement among scholars as to what constitutes a major episode of political violence. The reference numbers list those of the following ten sources that include the episode in their classification scheme.

1. Sivard, Ruth Leger. 1991. *World Military and Social Expenditures 1991*. 14th ed. Washington, DC: World Priorities.

Criteria: "...armed conflict involving one or more governments and causing the death of 1,000 or more people per year."

2. Brogan, Patrick. 1989. *World Conflicts: Why and Where They are Happening*. London: Bloomsbury.

Criteria: "...includes all the major wars and insurrections since 1945, but leaves out many lesser insurrections and riots, many of which resulted in the deaths of thousands of people."

3. Small, Melvin, and J. David Singer. 1982. *Resort to Arms: International and Civil Wars, 1816-1980*. Beverly Hills: Sage.

Criteria: *Inter-state wars* during which the total "battle-connected fatalities among military personnel" for all participants was at least 1000 per year; *extra-systemic wars* during which battle deaths exceeded the 1000 per year threshold for the system-member; *civil wars* that resulted in at least 1000 deaths per year including both civilian and military personnel.

4. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). 1968-1993. *World Armaments and Disarmament: SIPRI Yearbook*. Annual series. Stockholm: SIPRI.

Criteria: Major armed conflicts, defined as "prolonged combat between the military forces of two or more governments or of one government and at least one organized armed group, involving the use of weapons and incurring battle-related deaths of at least 1000 persons."

5. Harff, Barbara, and Ted Robert Gurr. 1988. Toward Empirical Theory of Genocides and Politicides: Identification and Measurement of Cases since 1945. *International Studies Quarterly* 32: 359-71.

Criteria: Cases of “massive state repression” which are “sustained episodes in which the state or its agents impose on a communal or political group ‘conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part.’”

6. Kaye, G. D., D. A. Grant, and E. J. Emond. 1985. *Major Armed Conflict: A Compendium of Interstate and Intrastate Conflict, 1720 to 1985*. Ottawa, Canada: Department of National Defense.

Criteria: “In a general sense, the conflict modes involve two or more groups (nations and/or actors) in which the use of force was a significant factor in the event. This includes both internal and international events. At least one nation is involved in every conflict listed.”

7. Tillema, Herbert K. 1991. *International Armed Conflict Since 1945: A Bibliographic Handbook of Wars and Military Interventions*. Boulder: Westview Press.

Criteria: “An international armed conflict is operationally defined to include all directly related foreign overt military interventions undertaken by one or more states within one or more foreign political territories....Onset of the first directly related foreign overt military intervention and cessation of the last intervention are taken as the beginning and the end of an international armed conflict.”

8. Singer, J. David, and Melvin Small. 1993. *The Correlates of War Project: International and Civil War Data, 1816-1992*. Computer file. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan.

Criteria: See source reference number 3 above, except that the criteria for “Extra-systemic” wars has been changed from “1000 annual average battle deaths per year” to “1000 battle deaths total for all participating inter-state system members and the troop commitment criterion.”

9. List of International and Civil Wars Excluded (1980-1988). Personal correspondence with Ricardo R. Rodriguiz, Data Management Assistant, Correlates of War Project, dated May 25, 1993.

Criteria: Recognized in the literature as an episode of “armed conflict” but fail to meet minimum criteria for definition as one of the three COW categories; see source reference number 3 above.

10. Gurr, Ted Robert. 1994. Peoples Against States: Ethnopolitical Conflict and the Changing World System. *International Studies Quarterly* 38: 347-77.

Criteria: Serious ethnopolitical conflicts involving armed violence and resulting in large numbers of casualties and dislocated populations.

Table C.1
Major Episodes of Political Violence

Highly Institutionalized States

West:

1968	Civil violence (student and labor unrest)	1,000
CV1	France	6
1968-1993+	Ethnic violence (Basque separatism)	1,000
EV1	Spain	6 10
1969-1993+	Ethnic violence (Northern Ireland/IRA)	3,000
EV2	Britain	2 3 4 6 10
1970-1982	Ethnic violence (Sardinians)	2,000
EV1	Italy	6
1975	Civil violence	na ¹
CV1	Portugal	3

East:

1956	International war	20,000
IW3	Hungary; USSR	1 2 3 6 7 8
1968	“Prague Spring” civil violence	1,000
CV1	Czechoslovakia // USSR	3 6 7
1969	Ussuri River border dispute	1,000
IV1	USSR; China	1 3 6 7
1989	Civil violence	1,000
CV1	Romania	1 8
1991	Civil war (Croatian independence)	10,000
CW2	Yugoslavia	8
1991-1993+	Ethnic war (Serbs)	40,000
EW3	Croatia	10
1991-1993+	Ethnic violence (Russians)	1,000
EV1	Moldova	10
1992-1993+	Ethnic war (Serbs, Croats, Muslims)	200,000
EW6	Bosnia // Yugoslavia	8 10

China:

1946-1950	Chinese civil war	1,000,000
CW6	China // U.S.	1 2 3 6 8
1950-1951	Repression of the landlords	1,500,000
CW4	China	1 5
1950-1951	Tibet invasion	2,000
IW2	China	1 3 6 7 8

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1956-1993+	Ethnic war (Tibetans)	100,000	
EW4	China		1 2 3 5 6 7 8 10
1967-1968	“Cultural Revolution”	500,000	
CW5	China		1 3 5 6 8
1980-1993+	Ethnic violence (Uighurs, Kazakhs)	2,000	
EV1	China	10	
1983-1984	Repression of dissidents	5,000	
CV2	China	1	
1989	Civil violence (Tiananman protests)	1,000	
CV1	China	1	
1990	Repression of dissidents	2,000	
CW1	China		1

East Asia Protracted Conflict Region

1947	Taiwan invasion	1,000	
IV1	China		1 3 8
1947	Repression of Taiwan dissidents	20,000	
CW3	China		1 3 5 6
1948	Civil violence (Army)	1,000	
CV1	South Korea		1 3 6
1950	International violence (Formosa Straits)	5,000	
IV2	Taiwan; China // U.S.		6 7
1950-1953	Korean civil war	2,000,000	
CW6	Korea // U.S., China, and UN		1 2 3 6 7 8
1954	International violence	na	
IV1	China; Taiwan	3	
1954-1955	Ethnic violence (Native Taiwanese v KMT)	5,000	
EV2	Taiwan		1 3
1955	Civil violence (Taiwanese v Koumintang)	5,000	
CV2	Taiwan	1	
1980	Repression of dissidents	1,000	
CV1	South Korea		1

Middle East Protracted Conflict Region

1945	Colonial violence	1,000	
CV1	Lebanon; Syria // France and Britain		6 7
1945-1947	Azerbaijani and Kurd rebellions	2,000	
EV2	Iran // USSR		3 6 7
1948	Civil violence (Yahya clan coup attempt)	4,000	
CV1	Yemen AR		1 3 8

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1948-1978 ²	Palestine-Israel war	10,000	
IW5	Israel; Egypt; Jordan; Lebanon; Syria // Iraq		1 2 3 4 6 7 8
1956	Suez War	3,000	
IW2	Egypt // Britain, France, and Israel		1 3 4 6 7 8
1956-1960	Ethnic violence (Yemeni-Adenese clans)	1,000	
EV1	Yemen // Britain and Egypt		3 6
1957	Civil violence	na	
CV1	Oman		3
1958	Civil violence (coup ousts monarchy)	2,000	
CV1	Iraq		1 6 7
1958	Civil violence	na	
CV1	Jordan		3
1958	Civil violence	2,000	
CV1	Lebanon // Syria and U.S.		1 3 6 7 8
1959	Civil violence (Shammar tribe)	2,000	
CV1	Iraq		1 3 8
1961	Colonial violence	1,000	
CV1	Tunisia // France		3 6
1961-1993+	Ethnic warfare (Kurds)	150,000	
EW5	Iraq // Iran		1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10
1962-1964	Civil war (following coup)	15,000	
CW2	Yemen // Egypt		1 2 3 6 8
1963	Civil violence	na	
CV1	Iraq		3
1963-1964	International violence	1,000	
IV1	Somalia; Egypt		3 6
1963-1972	Ethnic warfare (Islamic v African)	500,000	
EW5	Sudan // Britain and Egypt		1 2 3 5 6 7 8
1965-1993+	Ethnic war (Arab Palestinians/PLO)	15,000	
EW3	Israel		4 6 7
1967-1970	“Six-Day War” and war of attrition	75,000	
IW4	Egypt; Israel; Syria; Jordan		1 2 3 4 6 7 8
1969	Civil violence	na	
CV1	Chad		3
1970	Civil violence (Palestinians)	10,000	
CV3	Jordan // Syria		1 2 3 6 7 8
1970-1975	Civil violence (Dhofar rebellion)	2,000	
CV1	Oman		7
1973	“Yom Kippur War”	16,000	
IW3	Israel; Egypt; Syria		1 2 3 4 6 7 8
1974	Civil violence	5,000	
CV2	[Cyprus] // Turkey		1 2 3 6 7 8

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1974-1975	International violence (Shatt el Arab)	1,000
IV1	Iraq; Iran	6 7
1974-1985	Civil violence	8,000
CV2	Turkey	6
1974-1993+	Ethnic warfare (Eritreans and others)	750,000
EW6	Ethiopia // Cuba	1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10
1975-1989	Ethnic war (Various sects)	100,000
EW5	Lebanon // Syria and Israel	1 2 3 4 7 8
1976-1980	Civil violence	na
CV1	Chad	9
1977-1979	“Ogaden War” ethnic violence (Somalis)	10,000
EW2	Ethiopia // Somalia and Cuba	2 3 6 7 8
1977-1980	Ethnic violence (Armenians)	5,000
EV2	Turkey	1 2
1977-1990	International violence	na
IV1	Egypt; Libya	9
1978	International violence (PLO factions)	5,000
IV2	Lebanon; Israel	4
1978-1979	International violence	na
IV1	Yemen PDR; Yemen AR	9
1978-1989	Civil war (Islamic state)	50,000
CW4	Iran	1 2 3 4 5 6 8
1979-1993+	Ethnic violence (Shias)	25,000
EV3	Iraq	6 8 10
1979-1993+	Ethnic war (Kurds)	40,000
EW3	Iran	10
1980	International violence	na
IV1	Ethiopia; Somalia	9
1980-1988	International war	500,000
IW6	Iraq; Iran	1 2 3 6 7 8
1980-1993+	Civil war	75,000
CW4	Chad // Libya and France	1 2 3 6 7 8 10
1982	International violence	1,000
IV1	Syria; Israel	8
1982	Repression of dissidents (Muslim)	15,000
CW3	Syria	1 2 5 6
1982-1990	International war	50,000
IW4	Lebanon; Israel // U.S.	1 2
1983	International violence	na
IV1	Chad; Nigeria	9
1984-1993+	Ethnic violence (Kurds)	10,000
EV3	Turkey	4 7 8 10

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1984-1993+	Ethnic war (Islamic v African)	750,000	
EW6	Sudan		1 2 4 6 8 10
1986	International violence	na	
IV1	Libya; U.S.		9
1986-1987	Civil war	10,000	
CW2	Yemen PDR		1 2 8
1988-1993+	Civil war	100,000	
CW5	Somalia		1 2 4 8 10
1988-1993+	“Intifada” ethnic violence (Palestinians)	2,000	
EV1	Israel		10
1990-1991	Gulf War	100,000	
IW5	Iraq; Kuwait // U.S.		8
1991-1993	Civil war	1,000	
CW1	Georgia		8
1991-1993+	Ethnic war (Armenians)	15,000	
EW3	Azerbaijan // Armenia		8 10
1991-1993+	Ethnic war (Ossetians)	2,000	
EW2	Georgia		8 10
1992-1993+	Ethnic war (Abkhazians)	3,000	
EW2	Georgia		10

South Africa Protracted Conflict Region

1960-1965	Katanga civil war	100,000	
CW4	Zaire // Belgium and Britain		1 2 3 5 7 8
1961-1975	Independence	50,000	
IN4	Angola // Portugal, South Africa, and USSR		1 2 3 5 6 7 8
1964	Civil violence	1,000	
CV1	Zambia		1 3
1965-1975	Independence (FRELIMO)	30,000	
IN3	Mozambique // Portugal		1 2 6 7 8
1965-1990	Independence	25,000	
IN3	Namibia // South Africa		2 3 6 7
1966	Civil violence	na	
CV1	Zaire		3
1972-1979	Ethnic violence (ZANU/ZAPU v Whites)	15,000	
EV3	Zimbabwe		1 2 6 7 8
1975-1979	International violence	na	
IV1	Zimbabwe; Mozambique		9
1975-1993+	Civil war (UNITA)	500,000	
CW6	Angola // Cuba and South Africa		1 2 3 4 6 7 8 10
1976	Ethnic violence	1,000	
EV1	South Africa		1 4

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1977	International violence (dispute over Shaba)	1,000
IV1	Zaire; Angola	6 7
1977-1979	International violence	na
IV1	Zimbabwe; Zambia	9
1977-1983	Repression of dissidents	5,000
CW2	Zaire	5
1978	International violence (dispute over Shaba)	1,000
IV1	Angola; Zaire	6 7
1981-1992	Civil war (RENAMO)	500,000
CW6	Mozambique	1 2 4 6 7 8
1983	Ethnic violence	2,000
EV2	Zimbabwe	1 6
1983-1984	Ethnic violence	2,000
EV2	Zimbabwe	1
1983-1993+	Ethnic violence	15,000
EV3	South Africa	1 4 10
1992-1993+	Ethnic violence	10,000
EV2	Zaire	10

Central America Protracted Conflict Region

1948	Civil violence (National Union)	2,000
CV1	Costa Rica // U.S.	1 3 6 7 8
1954	Civil violence (coup against Arbenz)	1,000
CV1	Guatemala	1 3 8
1955	Civil violence	1,000
CV1	Costa Rica // U.S. and Nicaragua	3 6
1956-1957	Civil violence	na
CV1	Haiti	3
1957	International violence (border dispute)	1,000
IV1	Honduras; Nicaragua	3 6
1958-1959	Civil war (Castro ousts Batista)	5,000
CW2	Cuba	1 2 3 6 8
1960-1963	International violence	na
IV2	Cuba; U.S. // USSR	3
1964	Civil violence	na
CV1	Guatemala	3
1965	Civil violence	3,000
CV2	Dominican Republic // U.S.	1 2 3 8
1966-1993+	Repression of indigenous peoples	150,000
EW5	Guatemala	1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10
1969	"Soccer War"	5,000
IW2	Honduras; El Salvador	1 2 3 6 7 8

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1970-1990	Civil violence (peasant insurgency)	1,000
CV1	Honduras	6
1978-1979	Civil war (Sandanistas)	40,000
CW3	Nicaragua	1 2 3 6 7 8
1979-1990+	Civil war (FMLN)	75,000
CW6	El Salvador	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
1980	Civil violence (elections)	1,000
CV1	Jamaica	1 6
1981-1986	International violence	na
IV1	Honduras; Nicaragua	9
1981-1990	Civil war (Contras)	30,000
CW3	Nicaragua	1 2 4 6 7 8
1989	International violence	1,000
IV1	Panama; U.S.	1

South Asia Protracted Conflict Region

1946	Civil violence	na
CV1	India	3
1946-1948	“Partition”--Muslims v Hindus/Sikhs	1,000,000
EW6	India; Pakistan // Britain	1 2 3 4 6 7
1947-1949	Kashmir rebellion	4,000
EV2	India; Pakistan intervention	1 3 6 7 8
1948	Civil violence (Hyderabad)	2,000
CV1	India	1 3 6 7 8
1955-1993+	Ethnic war (northeast tribals)	10,000
EW2	India	3
1961	International violence	na
IV2	India; Portugal	3
1962	International violence (border dispute)	2,000
IV1	India; China	1 2 3 6 7 8
1965	2nd Kashmir War	20,000
IW3	India; Pakistan	1 2 3 4 6 7 8
1968-1982	Repression of Naxalites	2,000
CV1	India	5
1971	Ethnic/Civil war (Bengali independence)	1,000,000
EW6	Bangladesh; Pakistan // India	1 2 3 5 6 7 8
1971	International war	11,000
IW3	India; Pakistan	1 2 3 4 7 8
1971	Civil violence (attempted coup)	10,000
CV2	Sri Lanka	1 2 3 6 8
1973-1974	Ethnic warfare (Baluch separatism)	10,000
EW2	Pakistan // Afghanistan	1 2 5 6 8

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1975-1993+	Ethnic war (Chittagong Hills)	25,000
EW2	Bangladesh	4 10
1978-1993+	Civil war	1,000,000
CW7	Afghanistan // USSR	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
1979-1981	International violence	na
IV1	Pakistan; Afghanistan	9
1983	Civil violence (elections in Assam)	3,000
CV2	India	1
1983	International violence	na
IV1	India; Pakistan	9
1983-1987	International violence	na
IV1	Afghanistan; Pakistan	9
1983-1993+	Ethnic violence (Sikhs)	25,000
EV3	India	1 2 4 6 8 10
1984-1993+	Ethnic war (Tamils)	50,000
EW4	Sri Lanka // India	1 2 4 5 6 7 8 10
1985	International violence	na
IV1	India; Pakistan	9
1987	International violence	na
IV1	India; Pakistan	9
1987-1989	Civil war (JVP-Sinhalese extremists)	25,000
CW4	Sri Lanka	8
1990-1993+	Ethnic war (Kashmiris)	25,000
EW3	India // Pakistan	10
1991-1993+	Ethnic violence (Hindu v Muslim)	2,500
EV2	India	10
1991-1993+	Ethnic violence (Drukpas v Nepalese)	na
EV1	Bhutan	10
1992-1993+	Ethnic war (Pushtun, Tajik, and others)	10,000
EW2	Afghanistan	10
1992-1993+	Civil violence	1,000
CV1	Tajikistan	8

Southeast Asia Protracted Conflict Region

1945-1946	Independence	10,000
IN2	Indonesia // Netherlands and Britain	1 2 3 6 7 8
1945-1954	Indochina independence	500,000
IN6	Vietnam // France	1 2 3 6 7 8
1948-1954	International violence	na
IV1	Myanmar; Britain	3
1948-1956	Repression of Chinese by Malay militia	12,500
EW2	Malaysia	5

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1948-1993+	Ethnic war (Karen, Shan, and others)	100,000
EW5	Myanmar // China	1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10
1949-1962	Colonial violence (West Irian)	1,000
CV1	Indonesia ³ // Netherland	3 6 7
1950	Ethnic violence (Moluccans)	5,000
EV2	Indonesia	1 2 3 6 8
1950-1952	Civil violence (Huks)	10,000
CV3	Philippines	1 2 3 6 8
1950-1960	Independence and civil violence	15,000
CV3	Malaysia // Britain	1 2 6 7 8
1951	Civil violence	na
CV1	Thailand	3
1953	Civil violence (Darul Islam)	1,000
CV1	Indonesia	1 2 3 8
1953-1954	Repression of landlords	15,000
CV3	Vietnam	5
1956	Civil violence	na
CV1	Vietnam	3
1958-1960	Civil violence (dissident military)	30,000
CV3	Indonesia	1 2 3 6 8
1960-1973	Civil war	25,000
CW3	Laos // Vietnam and U.S.	1 2 3 5 6 8
1960-1975	“Vietnam War” civil war	2,000,000
CW7	Vietnam; South Vietnam // U.S.	1 2 3 5 7 8
1962-1966	International violence (north Borneo)	1,500
IV1	Malaysia; Indonesia // Britain	3 7
1963-1993+	Ethnic warfare (Papuan-West Irian)	15,000
EW2	Indonesia	10
1965-1966	Repression of Chinese/Communists	500,000
CW5	Indonesia // Britain	1 2 3 5 6
1970-1975	Civil war	150,000
CW5	Cambodia // U.S., Vietnam, and S. Vietnam	1 2 3 6 8
1972-1993+	Ethnic warfare (Moros)	40,000
EW3	Philippines // U.S.	1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10
1972-1993+	Civil warfare (New Peoples Army)	40,000
CW3	Philippines // U.S.	1 2 3 4 8
1975-1978	Khmer Rouge repression of dissidents	1,500,000
CW6	Cambodia	1 2 5 7
1975-1979	International war	10,000
IW2	Cambodia; Vietnam	8
1975-1990	Civil violence (rebel Lao and Hmong)	10,000
CV2	Laos	4 6 7

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1975-1993+	Ethnic violence (Aceh)	15,000
EV2	Indonesia	10
1975-1993+	Colonial war (East Timor)	200,000
CW5	Indonesia	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10
1977-1987	International violence	na
IV1	Thailand; Cambodia // Vietnam	9
1978-1989	International war (ouster of Khmer Rouge)	65,000
IW5	Cambodia; Vietnam	1 2 3 4 6 7 8
1979	International war	30,000
IW4	Vietnam; China	1 2 3 6 7 8
1981	International violence	na
IV1	Vietnam; China	9
1983	International violence	na
IV1	Vietnam; China	9
1985-1987	International war	4,000
IW2	Vietnam; China	8
1987	International violence	1,000
IV1	Vietnam; China	1 9

Non-PCR StatesSouth America

1946	Civil violence	1,000
CV1	Bolivia	3 6
1947	Civil violence (Liberals)	1,000
CV1	Paraguay	1 3 6 8
1948	Civil violence (Conservatives)	1,000
CV1	Colombia	1 2 3 6 8
1949-1962	“La Violencia” civil war (Liberals)	250,000
CW5	Colombia	1 2 3 6 8
1952	Civil violence	2,000
CV2	Bolivia	1 3 6 8
1955	Civil violence (army rebellion)	3,000
CV2	Argentina	1 3 8
1957-1968	Civil violence	na
CV1	Venezuela	3
1964	Civil violence	na
CV1	Brazil	3
1965	Civil violence	na
CV1	Peru	3

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1973	Civil violence (army ouster of Allende)	5,000
CV2	Chile // U.S.	1 2 3 6
1974	Repression of dissidents ("disappeared")	20,000
CW3	Chile	1 2 5
1976-1979	"The Dirty War" repression of dissidents	20,000
CW3	Argentina	1 2 5 6
1980	Repression of dissidents (death squads)	1,000
CV1	Brazil	1
1981	International violence	na
IV1	Peru; Ecuador	9
1982	Falklands-Malvinas War	1,000
IW1	Argentina; Britain	1 2 6 7 8
1983-1993+	Civil violence (Sendero Luminoso)	25,000
CV3	Peru	1 2 4 6 8 10
1986-1993+	Civil violence (insurgency and drug lords)	25,000
CV4	Colombia	1 4 6 8
1987	Civil violence	3,000
CV2	Chile	1 2
<u>North Africa</u>		
1945	Civil violence	2,000
CV1	Algeria // France	1 3
1953-1956	Independence	3,000
IN2	Morocco // France and Spain	1 3 6 7 8
1954-1962	Independence	100,000
IN5	Algeria // France	1 2 3 6 7 8
1957-1958	International violence (border dispute)	1,000
IV1	Morocco; Mauritania // Spain and France	6 7
1962-1963	Civil violence (rebel factions)	2,000
CV1	Algeria	1 3 5 8
1963-1964	International violence (border dispute)	1,000
IV1	Algeria; Morocco	3 6 7
1975-1979	Civil warfare (Western Sahara)	3,000
CW3	Mauritania	1 2 3 4 6 7 8 10
1975-1993+	Civil warfare (Western Sahara)	12,000
CW3	Morocco	1 2 3 4 6 7 8 10
<u>West Africa</u>		
1955-1960	Independence	30,000
IN3	Cameroon // Britain and France	1 2 3 6 8

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1964	Civil violence	na
CV1	Gabon	3
1966	Repression of Ibo	20,000
CW3	Nigeria	3 5
1967-1970	Ethnic warfare (Biafra separatism)	2,000,000
EW6	Nigeria	1 2 3 6 8
1980-1981	Civil violence (Islamic groups)	5,000
CV2	Nigeria	1 6 8
1981	Civil violence (Konkomba v Nanumba)	1,000
CV1	Ghana	1 6
1984	Civil violence (Islamic groups)	1,000
CV1	Nigeria	1 8
1985	Repression of dissidents (failed coup)	5,000
CW2	Liberia	1
1985-1986	International violence	na
IV1	Burkina Faso; Mali	9
1986-1993+	Ethnic violence (Muslim-Christian)	10,000
EV2	Nigeria	10
1990-1993+	Civil war	30,000
CW3	Liberia // Nigeria	1 4 8 10

East Central Africa

1952-1963	Independence (Mau Mau rebellion)	20,000
IN3	Kenya // Britain	1 2 3 6 7 8
1956-1965	Repression of Tutsis	75,000
EW3	Rwanda	1 2 3 5 6 7 8
1962-1964	International violence	na
IV1	Burundi; Rwanda	3
1964	Civil violence	na
CV1	Kenya	3
1964	Civil violence	na
CV1	Tanzania	3
1964	Civil violence	na
CV1	Uganda	3
1966	Ethnic violence (Buganda)	2,000
EV1	Uganda	1 2 3 8
1971-1978	Ethnic warfare (Idi Amin regime)	250,000
EW5	Uganda	1 2 5
1972	Ethnic violence (Hutus v Tutsis)	2,000
EV2	Burundi	2 6 7
1972	Repression of Hutus	100,000
EW4	Burundi	1 2 3 5 6 7 8

(continues)

Table C.1 (continued)

1978-1979	International war (defeat of Idi Amin)	3,000
IW2	Uganda; Tanzania	1 2 3 7 8
1981-1987	Repression of dissidents	100,000
CW4	Uganda	1 5 6 8
1986-1993+	Ethnic violence	10,000
EV2	Uganda	4 10
1988	Ethnic violence (Tutsis against Hutus)	5,000
EV2	Burundi	1 2 8
1990-1993+	Ethnic warfare (Tutsis v Hutu regime)	4,000
EW2	Rwanda	8 10
1991	Civil violence	1,000
CV1	Burundi	8
1992-1993+	Ethnic violence	2,000
EV1	Kenya	10
1993-1993+	Ethnic warfare (Tutsis against Hutus)	100,000
EW4	Burundi	10
<u>Others</u>		
1945-1949	Greek civil war	150,000
CW5	Greece // Britain	1 2 3 6 7 8
1947-1948	Colonial repression	40,000
CW4	Madagascar // France	1 2 3 5 6 7 8

Notes

1. The code "na" means that no estimate of "directly-related deaths" is available in the above named sources. The Correlates of War Project (COW) holds to a very stringent definition of war (see source references 3 and 8 above). Particularly problematic are the focus on "fatalities among military personnel" and the limitation for inclusion to "system-members." Political violence in the post-1945 era is characterized by increasing confusion about what constitutes military personnel, combatants in general, and non-combatants, especially in regard to civil violence and warfare and inter-state acts of terrorism. This confusion makes it increasingly difficult to make intellectual distinctions, or limitations, concerning human casualties, especially as the destructiveness of advanced technological weaponry includes ever greater collateral damage. The second limitation, to "system-members," unnecessarily discounts the lives of people fighting colonial domination in wars of independence and self-determination; those deaths are not tabulated in the category of "extra-systemic war." The COW studies also list "wars" that don't meet their criteria for various reasons. It is assumed that the mere fact that a "war" is acknowledged by the COW project points to that episode's significance in the societal relations of participants. These "wars that do not meet COW standards" are included in the above list even though there is no estimated indicator of deaths. For the purposes of this study, all such episodes are

coded "1" in intensity unless further information is presented by alternate sources.

2. The Israel-Palestine protracted conflict is extremely complex and covers the entire temporal span of the study. It is coded here as three separate conflicts to account for the three distinct transformations it appears to have undergone. The first transformation coincides with the establishment of the Israeli state, wherein the Palestinian cause in the conflict is primarily pursued by the surrounding Arab states and the Palestinian people themselves are only minimally politically mobilized; this phase ends with the signing of the Egypt-Israel peace accord. The second transformation results from the mobilization effort of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and its decision to launch punitive cross-border raids against Israel from bases in neighboring states. The third transformation occurs with the mobilization of Palestinian people living *within* the Israeli security perimeter and the staging of mass demonstrations against Israeli rule, mainly in the occupied territories, the *intifada*.

3. The first West Irian episode involves the attempt by the Dutch to maintain colonial control over the West Irian people and does not involve Indonesia proper. Indonesia eventually imposes its political authority over the region with the departure of the Dutch. It is generally assumed in this study that the beginning of political independence from colonial rule is not the beginning of that state's political experience. In this case the concept of statehood is especially ambiguous.