
International Crisis Behavior Project, 1918–2001

Part 1: ICB1: International Crises

Michael Brecher and Jonathan Wilkenfeld

ICPSR 9286

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS BEHAVIOR PROJECT, 1918-2001

(ICPSR 9286)

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Fourth ICPSR Version

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DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Michael Brecher and Jonathan Wilkenfeld

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS BEHAVIOR PROJECT, 1918-2001 (ICPSR 9286)

SUMMARY: This data collection was produced as part of the International Crisis Behavior Project, a research effort aimed at investigating 20th-century interstate crises and the behavior of states under externally generated stress. To this end, the data describe, over a 83-year period, the sources, processes, and outcomes of all military-security crises involving states. Variables were collected at both the micro/state actor level and the macro/international system level. At the macro level, seven dimensions of crisis were measured: crisis setting, crisis breakpoint-exitpoint, crisis management technique, great power/superpower activity, international organization involvement, crisis outcome, and crisis severity. Additional macro-level variables indicate various aspects of geography, polarity, system level, conflict type, power discrepancy, and involvement by powers. At the state actor level, variables measuring five dimensions of crisis were compiled: crisis trigger, state actor behavior, great power/superpower activity, international organization involvement, and crisis outcome. Additional micro-level variables indicate the role of war in each crisis. Others measure several kinds of state attributes: age, territory, regime characteristics, state capability, state values, and social, economic, and political conditions.

UNIVERSE: Part 1: All international crises occurring between December 22, 1917, and December 31, 2001, characterized by the following two conditions: (1) a distortion in the type and an increase in the intensity of disruptive interactions between two or more adversaries, with an accompanying high probability of military hostilities, or, during a war, an adverse change in the military balance, and (2) a challenge to the existing structure of an international system -- global, dominant, or subsystem -- posed by the higher-than-normal conflictual interactions. Part 2: All foreign policy crises experienced by states due to their involvement in the international crises defined above. The principal investigators define a foreign policy crisis as a situation in which three conditions, deriving from a change in a state's external or internal environment, are perceived by the highest-level decision-makers of the state: (a) a threat to basic values, (b) an awareness of finite time for response to the external threat to basic values, and (c) a high probability of involvement in military hostilities.

NOTE: (1) The two parts of this collection are linked by common identification numbers. The unit of observation for Part 1, which contains the macro-level data, is the international crisis. The unit of observation for Part 2, which contains the micro-level data, is the foreign policy crisis experienced by a state. In all, the data cover 434 international crises involving 956 state actors. Both parts include nonnumeric data. (2) A full description of the datasets, coding procedures, case summaries, and analyses are contained in Michael Brecher and Jonathan Wilkenfeld, *A STUDY OF CRISIS*, Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 2000.

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 2 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: REFORM.DATA/ REFORM.DOC/ DDEF.ICPSR

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length with SAS and SPSS data definition statements

Part 1: ICB1: International Crises

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 434

Variables: 74

Record Length: 127

Records Per Case: 1

Part 2: ICB2: Foreign Policy Crises

File Structure: rectangular

Cases: 956

Variables: 95

Record Length: 173

Records Per Case: 1

RELATED PUBLICATIONS:

Brecher, Michael, and Jonathan Wilkenfeld. *A STUDY OF CRISIS*. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 2000.

Gleditsch, Kristian S., and Michael D. Ward. "Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States Since 1816." *INTERNATIONAL INTERACTIONS* 25 (1999), 393-413.

Brecher, Michael, Jonathan Wilkenfeld, and Sheila Moser. *CRISES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: VOL. I -- HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL CRISES*. Oxford, England: Pergamon, 1988.

Wilkenfeld, Jonathan, Michael Brecher, and Sheila Moser. *CRISES IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: VOL. II -- HANDBOOK OF FOREIGN POLICY CRISES*. Oxford, England: Pergamon, 1988.

**INTERNATIONAL CRISIS BEHAVIOR DATASETS: Version 4 (1918-2001)
February 2003**

We are very pleased to announce the release of ICB Version 4, covering all international and foreign policy crises for the period 1918-2001. This version includes data on 434 international crises (icb1v4) and 956 crisis actors (icb2v4). There are now 33 protracted conflicts, with the recent addition of Yugoslavia and Iraq Regime. The data are stored in SPSS data files as well as in tab-delimited text files.

In addition to the new cases covering the years since the last version was released in 1997, a number of coding changes have been made in earlier cases. These changes/corrections resulted from the availability of new information on older cases, or the identification of errors in earlier coding. While these coding changes should not affect the overall trends and relationships that we and others have written about based on the ICB datasets, they will on occasion substantially change the coding of individual cases. Consequently, it is recommended that all earlier versions of the datasets be deleted.

As you know, the 1997 version was released in both standard statistical and spreadsheet format, as well as on a CD-Rom accompanying the publication of the paperback version of Brecher and Wilkenfeld, *A Study of Crisis* (Michigan 2000). We have discussed the possibility that the University of Michigan would release an updated version of the CD-Rom, but that is apparently not going to happen. And while ICPSR will make this new version available to users, they will not produce a CD. We are quite concerned about losing the analytic capacity of that product, and we are now exploring the creation of an ICB web-site that will have close to the same functionality as the CD.

The new data are now posted to the existing ICB web-site:

<http://www.icbnet.org>

Also posted are the summaries for 22 new system level cases covering the period 1995-2001. All other summaries are available in Brecher and Wilkenfeld 1997 and on the CD that accompanied the 2000 paperback edition.

Along with the updated datasets, we are also posting updated codebooks. Several important changes have taken place there as well, so users are once again cautioned to discard older releases. Users will note that the country codes and actor IDs now conform to that proposed by Gleditsch and Ward. There are minor corrections and clarifications throughout, and the order of some of the variables has been changed. The order of the variables in the datasets and codebooks now match exactly. There is one new variable, dealing with whether or not mediation occurred in the crisis (coded at the system level only). Finally, SPINVMB (system level) and SPINV (actor level) have been renamed POWINV.

As always, we are anxious to hear from users, not only when they have used the datasets successfully and creatively, but also when they have come across possible coding or other errors. Please address all questions/comments to one or all of the following:

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Dataset: ICB1{PRIVATE }

Codebook for ICB1 - International Crisis Behavior Project

System-Level Dataset January 2003

ICPSR Study #9286 – Version 4

Principal Investigators: Michael Brecher and Jonathan Wilkenfeld

This dataset (ICB1) comprises the system level data of the International Crisis Behavior (ICB) Project. The data span the period 1918-2001, and with data on 434 international crises. For an extensive discussion of the system level data, see Michael Brecher and Jonathan Wilkenfeld, A Study of Crises. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan Press, 2000.

Control Variables

Control Variable: 1

Name: ICB1

INTERNATIONAL CRISIS BEHAVIOR PROJECT - SYSTEM LEVEL DATASET

Control Variable: 2

Name: CRISNO

SEQUENCE NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

Data were collected on one case descriptor and 68 variables for each international crisis. The case descriptor is the following:

Descriptive Variable: 1

Name: CRISNAME

NAME OF INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

ICB List of States in the International System, 1918-2001

The three-letter actor codes and the three-digit identification numbers for states in the system correspond to those presented by Gleditsch and Ward, and are almost identical to the codes in the Correlates of War Project. See Kristian S. Gleditsch and Michael D. Ward (1999). "Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816," *International Interactions* 25: 393-413.

NAME	CODE NAME (ACTOR)	NUMBER (CRACID)
Afghanistan	AFG	700
Albania	ALB	339
Algeria	ALG	615
Andorra	AND	232
Angola	ANG	540
Antigua & Barbuda	AAB	058
Argentina	ARG	160
Armenia	ARM	371
Australia	AUL	900
Austria	AUS	305
Azerbaijan	AZE	373
Bahamas	BHM	031
Bahrain	BAH	692
Bangladesh	BNG	771
Barbados	BAR	053
Belarus	BLR	370
Belgium	BEL	211
Belize	BLZ	080
Benin (Dahomey)	BEN	434
Bhutan	BHU	760
Bolivia	BOL	145
Bosnia	BOS	346
Botswana	BOT	571
Brazil	BRA	140
Brunei	BRU	835
Bulgaria	BUL	355
Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)	BFO	439
Burma (see Myanmar)		
Burundi	BUI	516
Cambodia	CAM	811
Cameroon	CAO	471
Canada	CAN	020
Cape Verde	CAP	402
Central African Republic	CEN	482
Chad	CHA	483
Chile	CHL	155
China	CHN	710
China-Taiwan-Formosa (see Taiwan)		
Colombia	COL	100
Comoros	COM	581
Congo Brazzaville	CON	484

NAME	CODE NAME (ACTOR)	NUMBER (CRACID)
Congo, Democratic Republic of (Congo Kinshasa) (Zaire)	DRC	490
Costa Rica	COS	094
Cote D'Ivoire	CDI	437
Croatia	CRO	344
Cuba	CUB	040
Cyprus	CYP	352
Czech Republic	CZR	316
Czechoslovakia	CZE	315
Dahomey (see Benin)		
Denmark	DEN	390
Djibouti (Somalia Fr.)	DJI	522
Dominica	DMA	054
Dominican Republic	DOM	042
Ecuador	ECU	130
Egypt (UAR)	EGY	651
El Salvador	SAL	092
Equatorial Guinea	EQG	411
Eritrea	ERI	531
Estonia	EST	366
Ethiopia	ETH	530
Federated States of Micronesia	FSM	987
Fiji	FIJ	950
Finland	FIN	375
France	FRN	220
Vichy France	VFR	219
French West Africa	FWA	480
Gabon	GAB	481
Gambia	GAM	420
Georgia	GRG	372
Germany (Prussia)	GMY	255
German Democratic Republic (East Germany)	GDR	265
Germany (German Federal Republic) (West Germany)	GFR	260
Ghana	GHA	452
Great Britain (see United Kingdom)		
Greece	GRC	350
Grenada	GRN	055
Guatemala	GUA	090
Guinea	GUI	438
Guinea Bissau	GNB	404

NAME	CODE NAME (ACTOR)	NUMBER (CRACID)
Guyana	GUY	110
Haiti	HAI	041
Hijaz (Hejaz)	HIJ	671
Honduras	HON	091
Hungary	HUN	310
Iceland	ICE	395
India	IND	750
Indonesia	INS	850
Iran	IRN	630
Iraq	IRQ	645
Ireland (Eire)	IRE	205
Israel	ISR	666
Italy	ITA	325
Ivory Coast (see Cote D'Ivoire)		
Jamaica	JAM	051
Japan	JPN	740
Jordan	JOR	663
Kazakhstan	KZK	705
Kenya	KEN	501
Korea	KOR	730
North Korea (People's Republic of Korea)	PRK	731
South Korea (Republic of Korea)	ROK	732
Kuwait	KUW	690
Kyrgyz Republic	KYR	703
Laos	LAO	812
Latvia	LAT	367
Lebanon	LEB	660
Lesotho	LES	570
Liberia	LBR	450
Libya	LIB	620
Liechtenstein	LIE	223
Lithuania	LIT	368
Luxemburg	LUX	212
Macedonia	MAC	343
Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	MAG	580
Malawi	MAW	553
Malaysia	MAL	820
Maldives	MAD	781
Mali	MLI	432
Malta	MLT	338
Marshall Islands	MSI	983
Mauritania	MAA	435
Mauritius	MAS	590

NAME	CODE NAME (ACTOR)	NUMBER (CRACID)
Mexico	MEX	070
Moldova	MLD	359
Monaco	MNC	221
Mongolia	MON	712
Morocco	MOR	600
Mozambique	MZM	541
Myanmar (Burma)	MYA	775
Najd (Nejd)	NAJ	672
Namibia (South West Africa)	NAM	565
Nepal	NEP	790
Netherlands	NTH	210
New Zealand	NEW	920
Nicaragua	NIC	093
Niger	NIR	436
Nigeria	NIG	475
Norway	NOR	385
Oman	OMA	698
Pakistan	PAK	770
Palau	PAL	986
Panama	PAN	095
Papua and New Guinea	PNG	910
Paraguay	PAR	150
Peru	PER	135
Philippines	PHI	840
Poland	POL	290
Portugal	POR	235
Qatar	QAT	694
Rhodesia (see Zimbabwe)		
Rumania	RUM	360
Russia (Soviet Union)	RUS	365
Rwanda	RWA	517
San Marino	SNM	331
Sao Tome-Principe	STP	403
Saudi Arabia	SAU	670
Senegal	SEN	433
Serbia (see Yugoslavia)		
Seychelles	SEY	591
Sierra Leone	SIE	451
Singapore	SIN	830
Slovakia	SLO	317
Slovenia	SLV	349
Solomons	SOL	940
Somalia	SOM	520
Somalia Fr. (see Djibouti)		
South Africa	SAF	560

NAME	CODE NAME (ACTOR)	NUMBER (CRACID)
South West Africa (see Namibia)		
Spain	SPN	230
Spanish Sahara (see Western Sahara)		
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	SRI	780
St. Kitts-Nevis	SKN	060
St. Lucia	SLU	056
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	SVG	057
Sudan	SUD	625
Surinam	SUR	115
Swaziland	SWA	572
Sweden	SWD	380
Switzerland	SWZ	225
Syria	SYR	652
Taiwan (China-Taiwan- Formosa)	TAW	713
Tajikistan	TAJ	702
Tanzania	TAZ	510
Thailand	THI	800
Tibet	TBT	711
Togo	TOG	461
Trinidad & Tobago	TRI	052
Tunisia	TUN	616
Turkey	TUR	640
Turkmenistan	TKM	701
Uganda	UGA	500
Ukraine	UKR	369
Upper Volta (see Burkina Faso)		
United Arab Emirates	UAE	696
United Kingdom (Great Britain)	UKG	200
USA	USA	002
USSR (see Russia)		
Uruguay	URU	165
Uzbekistan	UZB	704
Vanuatu	VAN	935
Venezuela	VEN	101
Vietnam, Democratic Republic of (North Vietnam)	DRV	816
Vietnam, Republic of (South Vietnam)	RVN	817
Western Sahara (Spanish Sahara)	SPA	605

NAME	CODE NAME (ACTOR)	NUMBER (CRACID)
Western Samoa	WSM	990
Yemen (Arab Republic of Yemen) (North Yemen)	YEM	678
Yemen, People's Republic of (South Yemen)	YPR	680
Yugoslavia (Serbia)	YUG	345
Zambia	ZAM	551
Zanzibar	ZAN	511
Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	ZIM	552

ICBI VARIABLES - TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. CRISIS DIMENSIONS

#	Name
1	Breakpoint (Trigger) to International Crisis (BREAK)
2	Triggering Entity of International Crisis (TRIGENT)
3	Date of Perception of Crisis Breakpoint (TRIGDATE)
4	Date of Crisis Termination (TERMDATE)
5	Duration of International Crisis (BREXIT)
6	Gravity of Value Threatened (GRAVCR)
7	Crisis Management Technique (CRISMG)
8	Centrality of Violence (CENVIOSY)
9	Intensity of Violence (SEVVIOSY)
10	Violence (VIOL)
11	Timing of Violence (TIMVIO)
12	Intra-War Crisis (IWCMB)
13	Number of Involved Actors (NOACTR)
14	Great Power Involvement in Crisis (GPINV)
15	Great Power Activity as Third Party (GPINVTP)
16	Effectiveness of Great Power Activity as Third Party (GPEFCTTP)
17	Most Effective Great Power Activity as Third Party (GPEFACTP)
18	Great Power Activity as Third Party and Pace of Abatement (GPPACETP)
19	Superpower Involvement in Crisis (POWINV)
20	Content of U.S. Activity (USINV)
21	Effectiveness of U.S. Activity (USEFCT)
22	Most Effective U.S. Activity (USEFAC)
23	U.S. Activity and Pace of Abatement (USPACE)
24	U.S. as Actor or Third Party (USACTOR)
25	Content of USSR Activity (SUINV)
26	Effectiveness of USSR Activity (SUEFCT)
27	Most Effective USSR Activity (SUEFAC)
28	USSR Activity and Pace of Abatement (SUPACE)
29	USSR as Actor or Third Party (SUACTOR)
30	Source of Global Organization Involvement (SOGLACT)
31	Global Organization Organ Most Active in Crisis (GLOBORG)
32	Content of Global Organization Involvement (GLOBACTM)
33	Effectiveness of Global Organization Involvement (GLOBEFCT)
34	Most Effective Global Organization Organ (GLOBEFOR)
35	Most Effective Global Organization Involvement (GLOBEFAC)
36	Global Organization Activity and Pace of Abatement (GLOBPACE)
37	Source of Regional/Security Organization Involvement (SORACT)
38	Regional/Security Organization Most Active in Crisis (REGORG)
39	Content of Regional/Security Organization Involvement (REGACTMB)
40	Effectiveness of Regional/Security Organization Involvement (ROEFCT)
41	Most Effective Regional/Security Organization (ROBODY)
42	Most Effective Regional/Security Organization Involvement (ROEFAC)
43	Regional/Security Organization Involvement and Pace of Abatement (ROPACE)
44	Content of Outcome (SUBOUT)
45	Form of Outcome (FOROUT)

46	Extent of Satisfaction With Outcome (EXSAT)
47	Escalation or Reduction of Tension (OUTESR)
48	Number of Crisis Actors (CRACTR)
49	Geostrategic Saliency (GEOSTR)
50	Heterogeneity (HETERO)
51	Issues (ISSUES)
52	Change in Actors (CHACTS)
53	Change in Alliance Configuration (CHALL)
54	Change in Distribution of Power (POWCH)
55	Change in Rules of the Game (RUGACH)

II. CONTROLS

#	Name
56	Geographic Location of Crisis (GEOG)
57	Geographic Proximity of Principal Adversaries (GEOGREL)
58	Polarity (PERIOD)
59	System Level (SYSLEVSY)
60	Protracted Conflict (PROTRAC)
61	Protracted Conflict Code Number (PCID)
62	Power Discrepancy (POWDISSY)
63	Ethnicity Related Crisis (ETHNIC)
64	Ethnicity Driven Crisis (ETHCONF)
65	Level of Stress (STRESSAD)
66	Source of Data (SOURDT)
67	Mediation of Crisis (MEDIATE)

PART I - CRISIS DIMENSIONS

Variable: 1

Name: BREAK

BREAKPOINT (TRIGGER) TO INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

The breakpoint to an international crisis is that event, act or situational change which catalyzes a crisis for the earliest actor, that is, which leads decision makers to perceive a threat to basic values, time pressure for response and heightened probability of involvement in military hostilities. The date of the trigger for the first crisis actor thus is also the initiation date for the entire international crisis.

Breakpoint is an attribute of an international crisis as a whole. However, it is based upon the coding of the trigger for a particular crisis actor. Hence the user should refer to the treatment of this variable (TRIGGR) in the codebook for the Actor Level Dataset.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **Verbal act** - protest, threat, accusation, demand, etc. (Archbishop Makarios, President of the Cyprus, made proposals to amend the constitution to change Cyprus into a unitary state, triggering a crisis for Turkey on 30 November 1963, the onset of the Cyprus I Crisis).

(2) **Political act** - subversion, alliance formation by adversaries, diplomatic sanctions, severance of diplomatic relation, violation of treaties (On 8 October 1953 the U.K. and the U.S. announced their intention to relinquish their administration of Trieste to the Italian Government, triggering a crisis for Yugoslavia, beginning the Trieste II Crisis).

(3) **Economic act** - embargo, dumping, nationalization of property, withholding of economic aid (In response to the trials of Nazis in Kaunas, Lithuania, Germany closed the border and imposed economic sanctions, triggering a crisis for Lithuania on 28 March 1935, the start of the Kaunas Trials Crisis).

(4) **External change** - intelligence report, change in specific weapon, weapon system, offensive capability, change in global system or regional subsystem, challenge to legitimacy by international organization (The UN General Assembly vote on 29 November 1947, calling for the partition of Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states, triggered a crisis for Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, in the Palestine Partition-Israel Independence Crisis).

(5) **Other non-violent act** (A pre-election referendum in Poland showing the Peasant Party to be strongest triggered a crisis for the USSR on 30 June 1946, catalyzing the Communism in Poland Crisis).

(6) **Internal verbal or physical challenge to regime or elite** - incitement by media, proclamation of new regime, fall of government, **coup d'etat**, sabotage act, terrorism, assassination, riot, demonstration, strike, arrest, martial law, execution, mutiny, revolt (In the Congo, the National Liberation Committee established a Revolutionary Council in Stanleyville, triggering a crisis for the Congo Government on 4 August 1964, in the Congo II Crisis).

(7) **Non-violent military act** - show of force, war game or maneuvers, mobilization, movement of forces, change of force posture to offensive (A crisis was triggered for India on 7 July 1951, when Pakistan moved a brigade to 15 miles from the Kashmir district of Poonch, setting in motion the Punjab War Scare Crisis).

(8) **Indirect violent act** - revolt in another country, violent act directed at ally, friendly state, or client state (Supporters of Juan Bosch overthrew the military junta in the Dominican Republic, triggering a crisis for the U.S. on 24 April 1965, the onset of the Dominican Intervention Crisis).

(9) **Violent act** - border clash, border crossing by limited forces, invasion of air space, sinking of ship, sea-air incident, bombing of large target, large-scale military attack, war (A Chinese ambush of Soviet forces on the Ussuri River on 2 March 1969 triggered a crisis for the USSR, the beginning of the Ussuri River Crisis).

Variable: 2

Name: TRIGENT

TRIGGERING ENTITY OF INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

Which entity triggered an international crisis, i.e., initiated the act(s) which was (were) perceived by the earliest crisis actor in the cluster as involving a threat to basic values, a heightened probability of military hostilities and finite time for response? In addition to states, crises may be internally-generated or catalyzed by more than one state or by non-state actors.

In the case of a single state as the triggering entity, the country code is assigned. If the trigger was internally generated, it was coded 995. If the triggering entity was a non-state actor (UN, regional organization, OPEC, PLO, rebel forces), it was coded 996. If the trigger was an event involving more than one state (military alliance or arms deal directed at a crisis actor), it was coded 997.

For the list of country-codes, see Table 1 above.

Variable: 3

Name: TRIGDATE (YRTRIG, MOTRIG, DATRIG)

DATE OF PERCEPTION OF CRISIS BREAKPOINT

When did the earliest actor in an international crisis perceive a crisis? This is identified from the decision makers' indication - in diaries, memoirs, speeches, etc., of the act(s) or event(s) which they perceived as generating threat, time pressure and the likelihood of military hostilities. If it was not possible to determine the exact day of the perception of the trigger, only part of the date is coded, that is, year and month without day.

This variable appears on the record as follows: year, month, day (19480607, the USSR's perception of a grave threat arising from the Allies recommendation that their zones in Germany be integrated, with the USSR, France, the U.K., and the US as crisis actors).

Variable: 4

Name: TERMDATE (YRTERM, MOTERM, DATERM)

DATE OF CRISIS TERMINATION

What was the date of termination for the international crisis, that is, for the last actor to perceive a decline toward the pre-crisis norm of threat, time pressure and probability of military hostilities? When it was not possible to pinpoint the precise day of termination, the month and year were coded.

This variable appears in the database as follows: year, month, day (19620129, the frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan was opened thus ending the Pushtunistan III Crisis, with Pakistan and Afghanistan as crisis actors).

Variable: 5

Name: BREXIT

DURATION OF INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

The duration of an international crisis is the elapsed time in days between the first breakpoint and the last exitpoint. The first breakpoint is the date on which the first actor perceived itself in a crisis, and the last exitpoint is that date on which the last actor perceived crisis termination.

Variable: 6

Name: GRAVCR

GRAVITY OF VALUE THREAT

This variable identifies the most salient object of threat identified by any of the actors in the crisis. Coding is based on the mix of actor level coding for GRAVITY in Actor level Codebook.

Values and Illustrations

(0) **Economic threat** (In the Mauritania/Senegal Crisis of 1989-91, economically driven tension between the people of the two countries was at the heart of the conflict).

(1) **Limited military damage** (In Aaland Islands Crisis of 1921, Sweden perceived a limited military threat from Finland in regard to the disputed islands).

(2) **Political threat** - threat of overthrow of regime, change of institutions, replacement of elite, intervention in domestic politics, subversion (Crises for Nicaragua, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, generated by Cuba-assisted invasions by exiles of these states, in the 1959 Cuba/Central America I Crisis).

(3) **Territorial threat** - threat of integration, annexation of part of a state's territory, separatism (A threat to Chinese territorial integrity resulted from Japanese military operations during the Mukden Incident Crisis of 1931-32).

(4) **Threat to influence** - threat of declining power in the global system and/or regional subsystem, diplomatic isolation, cessation of patron aid (In the Invasion of Panama Crisis of 1989-90, the U.S. perceived the proclamation of Noriega as head of government as a threat to its influence in the region).

(5) **Threat of grave damage** - threat of large casualties in war, mass bombings as a result of a threat of grave damage. (For Taiwan, in the 1958 Taiwan Straits II Crisis, the PRC build-up of forces in the coastal areas around Quemoy and Matsu).

(6) **Threat to existence** - threat of survival of population, genocide, threat to existence of entity, of total annexation, colonial rule, occupation (Ethiopia's existence was threatened as a result of Italy's invasion in the 1934-36 Ethiopia War Crisis).

(7) **Other**

Variable: 7

Name: CRISMG

CRISIS MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUE

A variety of crisis management techniques is used to cope with crises. This variable identifies the primary technique used in an international crisis.

The crisis management technique selected for the international crisis as a whole is the highest technique used by any actor along a scale from pacific techniques to violence. Hence the user should refer to the treatment of this variable (CRISMG) in the Codebook for the Actor Level Dataset.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **Negotiation** - formal, informal, bilateral, multilateral, international, diplomatic exchange (In the Poland Liberalization Crisis between Poland and the USSR in October 1956, negotiations took place between the parties attending the Polish Plenum).

(2) Adjudication or arbitration

(3) **Mediation** - by global or regional organization, ally, or alliance personnel (In the Rann of Kutch Crisis of 1965 between India and Pakistan, both parties agreed to mediation by Britain).

(4) **Multiple not including violence** - (In the Shatt-al-Arab I Crisis of 1959-60, Iran placed its troops on full alert, moved troops to the Iraqi border, and engaged in negotiation, the latter ultimately leading to resolution of the crisis).

(5) **Non-military pressure** -e.g., withholding of promised economic aid (In the Iran-Oil Concession Crisis of 1944, Soviet non-military pressure was decisive in prompting concessions from Iran).

(6) **Non-violent military** - physical acts (maneuvers, redistribution of forces); verbal acts (oral and written statements by authorized leaders threatening to use violence) (Yugoslavia placed its forces on alert and conducted military maneuvers, in response to a Soviet ultimatum threatening military invasion, in the Soviet Bloc/Yugoslavia Crisis of 1949).

(7) **Multiple including violence** - (In the 1951-52 Suez Canal Crisis, Britain reinforced its forces in Egypt and engaged in serious clashes with Egyptian troops; it also prohibited the export of arms to Egypt).

(8) **Violence** - (The U.S. and South Korea attempted to manage the 1950 Korean War I Crisis by full-scale military action).

Variable: 8

Name: CENVIOSY

CENTRALITY OF VIOLENCE

For those international crises in which violence was employed as a primary crisis management technique, this variable identifies the centrality of that violence, i.e., the relative importance which decision makers attached to violence in order to obtain their goals.

This variable identifies the most extensive use of violence as a crisis management technique by any of the crisis actors. The user should refer to the treatment of this variable (CENVIO) in the codebook for the Actor-Level Dataset.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **No violence**

(2) **Minor violence** - violence occurred but played a minor role relative to other, non-violent crisis management techniques (During the Uganda/Tanzania I Crisis of 1971 Ugandan Air Force jets bombed a Tanzanian military camp allegedly used for training anti-Amin forces).

(3) **Violence important** - violence was important, but was supported by other crisis management techniques (In the Ogaden I Crisis of 1964 Ethiopia responded to a Somali attack on a frontier post with military resistance, together with a declaration of a state of emergency, a call for a meeting of the OAU, and a protest to the USSR Charge d'Affaires in Addis Ababa).

(4) **Violence preeminent** (Violence was the preeminent crisis management technique in the Korean War crises of 1950-53).

Variable: 9

Name: SEVVIOSY

INTENSITY OF VIOLENCE

For those international crises in which violence was employed as a primary crisis management technique, this variable identifies the most intense use of violence as a primary crisis management technique by any of the crisis actors. The user should refer to the treatment of this variable (SEVVIO) in the codebook of the Actor-Level Dataset.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **No violence**

(2) **Minor clashes** - (between troops of the Warsaw Pact and Czech forces in the Prague Spring Crisis of 1968).

(3) **Serious clashes** - (between India and Pakistan forces in 1965 Rann of Kutch Crisis)

(4) **Full-scale war** - (a Japanese attack and Chinese counter-attack at the Marco Polo Bridge in early July 1937, the initial moves in the long Sino-Japanese war (1937-45)).

Variable: 10

Name: VIOL

VIOLENCE

This variable identifies the extent of violence in an international crisis as a whole, regardless of its use or non-use by a specific actor as a crisis management technique.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **No violence** (Cienfuegos Submarine Base Crisis 1970).
- (2) **Minor clashes** (Amur River 1937).
- (3) **Serious clashes** (Taiwan Strait I, 1954-55).
- (4) **Full-scale war** (Bangladesh, 1971).

Variable: 11

Name: TIMVIO

TIMING OF VIOLENCE

This variable indicates the point at which violence (if any) occurred in an international crisis. It refers to violence in general, not necessarily to violence as a crisis management technique (see CENVIOSY and SEVVIOSY above).

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **Violence did not occur** - (On 10 April 1973 Israel placed its forces on full alert, anticipating an attack by Egyptian forces. An attack did not occur then, and the Israel Mobilization Crisis subsided in late June of that year).
- (2) **Violence prior to the crisis period** - (Violence between the French and Vietminh forces had been going on for seven years prior to the crisis over Dien Bien Phu which began on 13 March 1954).
- (3) **Violence triggered the crisis period** - (The Bay of Pigs Crisis was triggered on 15 April 1961 by the bombing of Cuban military and civilian centers by U.S.-supplied B-26 aircraft).
- (4) **Violence subsequent to initiation of the crisis period** - (In a crisis over the Chinese Eastern Railway, which began on 13 July 1929, violence between Soviet and Chinese troops broke out on 12 August with the Soviet occupation of three strategic towns in north China).

Variable: 12

Name: IWCMB

INTRA-WAR CRISIS

Intra-war crisis is an attribute of an international crisis as a whole; that is, it is characterized by an increase in the intensity of disruptive interaction and incipient change within the structure of an international system. It differs from all other international crises only in the setting in which it occurs, that is, during an ongoing war.

An international crisis is identified as an IWC when three conditions obtain: (1) the crisis is an integral part of an ongoing war; (2) at least one of the principal adversaries is a continuing actor in that war; and (3) it is an inter-state war, not a civil or purely guerrilla war.

Not every incident or battle during every war was designated an IWC; only "turning point" environmental changes were included in the dataset. The counterpart IWC at the actor-level is a situation in which an environmental change, during a war, generates a perceived threat to basic values, an awareness of finite time to respond and a perceived adverse change in one's military capabilities or the military balance. Hence the user should refer to the more elaborate treatment of this variable (IWC) in the codebook for the Actor Level Dataset.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **Not an intra-war crisis.**
- (2) **Initiation of a war (not an intra-war crisis)** - (the outbreak of the Korean War occurred when North Korean forces invaded South Korea on 25 June 1950).
- (3) **Entry of a major actor into an ongoing war** - (a World War II crisis in the Middle East (Middle East Campaign) occurred in 1941 with the entry of German and Italian forces into that region).
- (4) **Perceived high probability that a major power will enter a war** - (Israel's intra-war crisis in November 1956 arose from the Soviet threat to intervene in the Suez Nationalization-War).
- (5) **Perceived high probability that a major power will exit from a war** - (in the Christmas Bombing Crisis of 1972, South Vietnam learned of agreements reached between the U.S. and North Vietnam, perceived as signaling the exit of the U.S. from the war).
- (6) **Technological escalation of a war** - any introduction of new weapons in a war (German aerial bombing of the U.K., between 10 July and 15 September 1940, constituted the Battle of Britain intra-war crisis).
- (7) **Major non-technological escalation** - invasion, major battle (the North Vietnam spring offensive, in March 1972, initiating the Vietnam-Ports Mining intra-war crisis).
- (8) **Defeat in a significant battle** - (an intra-war crisis in World War II was triggered by the Soviet defeat of the German Army at Stalingrad).
- (9) **Internal deterioration leading to reduced capability to wage war** - economic strength, political stability, social cohesion (Hungarian leaders' perception that German troops were about to invade triggered an IWC in March 1944).
- (10) **Other**

Variable: 13

Name: NOACTR

NUMBER OF INVOLVED ACTORS

How many states were perceived by the crisis actors to be involved in an international crisis, including the crisis actors themselves? Where objective evidence existed of substantial involvement without an articulated perception by a crisis actor, these states were included as involved actors. Substantial involvement refers to any one of the following types of activity: direct military; semi-military; covert; economic; and political other than mere statements of approval or disapproval by officials. This variable is aggregated from the actor-level data (excluding overlaps).

Variable: 14

Name: GPINV

GREAT POWER INVOLVEMENT IN CRISIS

This scale assesses combined great power involvement in a crisis for the 1918-1945 period. Low involvement includes verbal, political and economic acts. High involvement includes covert, semi-military, and direct military acts.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **Post-1945 case**

(2) **More than two powers low or no involvement** (Most of the great powers remained aloof from the Leticia Crisis between Columbia and Peru in 1932-33).

(3) **One or more powers high involvement, the others low or no involvement** (Germany was highly involved in the Czech Annexation Crisis of 1939 while the other great powers did not participate or were marginally involved).

(4) **One or two powers as crisis actors, the others low or no involvement** (Japan was a crisis actor in the Mukden Incident of 1931-32 while three of the other great powers were politically involved).

(5) **One or two powers as crisis actors, the others high, low or no involvement** (Britain and France were crisis actors in the Remilitarization of the Rhineland Crisis in 1936, while Germany was highly involved).

(6) **More than two powers as crisis actors, the other low or no involvement** (Britain, France and Germany were crisis actors in the Czech May Crisis of 1938).

(7) **More than two powers as crisis actors, the other high, low or no involvement** (Britain, France, Japan and the Soviet Union were crisis actors in the 1939 crisis leading to World War II, while the other great powers manifested varying degrees of involvement).

Variable: 15

Name: GPINVTP

CONTENT OF GREAT POWER ACTIVITY AS THIRD PARTIES

This variable assesses great power activity as third parties in crises for the 1918-1939 period. Activity is defined as any substantive verbal or physical act. When great powers were themselves crisis actors, they were excluded. If more than one form of great power activity occurred, the most intense was identified.

The small number of international crises during the multipolar period (1918-39) did not justify a separate variable for each of the great powers - France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the U.K., the U.S. and the USSR (World War II cases were excluded). Therefore, these data have been collapsed such that the highest level of activity exhibited by any great power in a crisis was taken as the value for the entire crisis.

Coding of this variable was based upon the coding for individual actor-cases. Hence the user should refer to the treatment of these variables in the codebook of the Actor Level Dataset (ICB2).

Values and Illustrations

(1) **Post-1939 case**

(2) **Great powers not active** - (None of the great powers was involved in the Bulgaria/Turkey Crises of March and August 1935).

(3) **Low-level great power activity** - political activity, including statements of approval or disapproval by authorized government officials; economic involvement, e.g., financial aid, or the withholding of aid from an actor; and propaganda involvement (There was low-level activity by France and Italy in the crisis over the assassination of Yugoslavia's King Alexander, from 9 October to 10 December 1934).

(4) **Great power covert or semi-military activity** - covert activity, e.g., support for anti-government forces; and military aid or advisors, without participation in actual fighting (Italy rushed troops to the border with Austria in the July 1934 Austria Putsch Crisis).

(5) **Great power direct military activity** - dispatch of troops, aerial bombing of targets or naval assistance to a party in a war (France intervened in the 1919 Hungarian War Crisis by issuing ultimatums to Budapest demanding its withdrawal from Slovakia).

Variable: 16

Name: GPEFCTTP

EFFECTIVENESS OF GREAT POWER ACTIVITY AS THIRD PARTY

This variable assesses the effectiveness of great power activity in abating crises. Effectiveness is understood in terms of preventing hostilities or otherwise contributing to the termination of an international crisis. This assessment refers to the role of the great powers from the first breakpoint (trigger) to the final exitpoint (termination) of an international crisis.

The small number of international crises during the multipolar period (1918-39) did not justify a separate breakdown for each of the great powers. Therefore an entire case is coded as the highest level of effectiveness exhibited by any of the great powers.

Values and Illustrations

(1) Post-1939 case

(2) No great power activity

(3) Great power activity escalated the crisis - (The USSR supplied China with military equipment during the Marco Polo Bridge Crisis of 1937-38).

(4) Great power activity did not contribute to crisis abatement -(In the Mukden Incident Crisis of 1931-32, the U.S. confined its action to nonrecognition of Manchukuo).

(5) Great power activity contributed marginally to crisis abatement - great power activity was not a major factor (In the Shantung Crisis of 1927-29, although a U.S. offer of good offices was declined, the U.S. consul in Tsinan reportedly helped to wind down the hostilities).

(6) Great power activity had an important impact on crisis abatement - important impact, along with the actions of other international entities (The U.K. played a high-profile role in resolving the Rhenish Rebellion Crisis of 1920 between France and Germany).

(7) Great power activity was the single most important contributor to crisis abatement (British mediation efforts during the 1932 Shanghai Crisis between China and Japan).

Variable: 17

Name: GPEFACTP

MOST EFFECTIVE GREAT POWER ACTIVITY AS THIRD PARTY

This variable identifies the most effective type of activity engaged in by the great powers in those crises in which such activity was deemed to have been effective in crisis abatement. The cases coded for this variable are those in which great power activity was identified as the most important, an important, or a marginal contributor to crisis abatement.

The small number of international crises during the multipolar period (1918-39) did not justify a separate breakdown for each of the great powers. Therefore these data are collapsed so as to identify the activity associated with the most effective great power in a crisis.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **Post-1939 case**

(2) **Great power not involved or ineffective**

(3) **Effective low-level great power activity** - political, economic and propaganda activity (U.S. mediation, together with that of Costa Rica and Venezuela, during the Postage Stamp Crisis of 1937 between Nicaragua and Honduras, prevented armed hostilities between the parties).

(4) **Effective great power covert and semi-military activity** - (During the Saudi-Yemen War of 1933-34 the dispatch of British, French and Italian warships to the area had the effect of halting a Saudi advance).

(5) **Effective great power military activity** - (German military activity in the Baltic Independence Crisis of 1918-20).

Variable: 18

Name: GPPACETP

GREAT POWER ACTIVITY AS THIRD PARTY AND PACE OF ABATEMENT

This variable assesses the impact of great power activity on the timing of crisis abatement.

The small number of international crises during the multipolar period (1918-39) did not justify a separate breakdown for each of the great powers. Therefore an entire case was coded as the highest value exhibited by any of the great powers.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **Post-1939 case**

(2) **No great power activity** (There was no great power activity in the Bulgaria/Turkey I Crisis of 1935).

(3) **Great power activity delayed termination** (The U.K. provided military aid to the Greeks in the Greece/Turkey War I Crisis of 1920, thereby prolonging the duration of the crisis).

(4) **Great power activity had no effect on the timing of termination** (Great power activity in the Anschluss Crisis of 1938 had no effect on crisis termination).

(5) **Great power activity contributed to more rapid termination** (Major power activity -- France, Germany, Italy, and the U.K. -- contributed to the termination of the Aaland Islands Crisis of 1920-21).

Variable: 19

Name: POWINV

US AND USSR/RUSSIA JOINT INVOLVEMENT IN CRISIS

This variable assesses combined U.S. and USSR (or Russia after 1991) involvement in crises for the post-World War II period. The U.S. and the USSR were superpowers from 1945-1989. Thereafter, the U.S. was the sole superpower. However, we continue to code joint U.S. and USSR (later Russian) involvement in crises because Russia remained, by virtue of its nuclear stockpile, the second power in the global system. Low level includes verbal, political and economic acts. High involvement includes covert, semi-military, and direct military acts.

This variable replaces SPINVMB in earlier releases of the ICB datasets.

Values and Illustrations

(1) Pre-end World War II case

(2) Both powers low or no involvement (The U.S. was politically involved in, and the USSR/Russia remained aloof from, the Punjab War Scare between India and Pakistan in 1951).

(3) One power high involvement, the other power low or no involvement (The USSR engaged in direct military activity in the Catalina Affair in 1952, shooting down a Swedish flying boat, with U.S. involvement limited to verbal criticism of the Soviet act).

(4) One power a crisis actor, the other power low or no involvement (The U.S. was a crisis actor in the Taiwan Strait Crisis of 1954-55, supporting Taiwan, while USSR activity was confined to political support for the PRC).

(5) Both powers high involvement (The U.S. provided military aid to Ethiopia, the USSR to Somalia, in the Ogaden I Crisis of 1964).

(6) One power a crisis actor, the other high involvement (The U.S. was a crisis actor in the Guatemala Crisis of 1953-54 while the USSR was highly involved, dispatching military aid to Guatemala).

(7) Both powers crisis actors (The U.S. and USSR were engaged in a direct confrontation in the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962).

Variable: 20

Name: USINV

CONTENT OF U.S. ACTIVITY

This variable assesses U.S. activity in international crises. Activity is defined as any substantive verbal or physical act, regardless of whether the United States was itself a crisis actor. If more than one form of U.S. activity occurred, the most intense was identified.

The coding of this variable was based upon the coding for individual actor-cases. Hence the user should refer to the treatment of this variable (USINV Variable #16) in the codebook of the Actor Level Dataset.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **U.S. not active**

(2) **Low-level U.S. activity** - political activity, including statements of approval or disapproval by authorized government officials; economic involvement, e.g., financial aid, or the withholding of aid from an actor; and propaganda involvement (The U.S. was involved politically in the Congo I: Katanga Crisis of 1960-62).

(3) **U.S. covert or semi-military activity** - covert activity, e.g., support for anti-government forces; and military aid or advisors, without participation in actual fighting (U.S. activity in the October-Yom Kippur War of 1973 was semi-military, by virtue of their arms shipments to Israel).

(4) **U.S. direct military activity** - dispatch of troops, aerial bombing of targets or naval assistance to a party in a war (U.S. activity in the various Vietnam crises between 1964 and 1973).

Variable: 21

Name: USEFCT

EFFECTIVENESS OF U.S. ACTIVITY

This variable assesses the effectiveness of U.S. activity in abating crises. Effectiveness in crisis abatement is understood in terms of preventing hostilities or otherwise contributing to the termination of an international crisis. This refers only to the role of the U.S. from the first breakpoint (trigger) to the final exitpoint (termination) of an international crisis.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **No U.S. activity**

(2) **U.S. activity escalated the crisis** (The U.S./U.K. announcement on 8 October 1953 of their intention to withdraw their troops and relinquish the administration of Trieste to the Italian Government, in the Trieste II Crisis between Yugoslavia and Italy).

(3) **U.S. activity did not contribute to crisis abatement** (The U.S. decision not to send troops to Vietnam, in the Dien Bien Phu Crisis of 1954).

(4) **U.S. activity contributed marginally to crisis abatement** (The U.S. action of withholding the Dominican Republic sugar quota and breaking off diplomatic relations in the crisis resulting from the assassination attempt on the Venezuelan President in June-September 1960).

(5) **U.S. activity had an important impact on crisis abatement** (U.S. activity in the Lebanon Crisis of 1958, including the landing of Marines in July).

(6) **U.S. activity was the single most important contributor to crisis abatement** (The U.S. action of moving the Seventh Fleet into the area of the Taiwan Strait Crisis of 1958 between the PRC and Taiwan).

Variable: 22**Name: USEFAC****MOST EFFECTIVE U.S. ACTIVITY**

This variable identifies the most effective type of activity by the U.S. in those crises in which such activity was deemed to have been effective in crisis abatement. Only those cases in which U.S. activity was identified as the most important, an important, or marginal contributor to crisis abatement were coded for this variable.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **U.S. not involved**

(2) **U.S. ineffective**

(3) **Effective low-level U.S. activity** - political, economic and propaganda activity (On 7 August 1970 the acceptance by Egypt and Israel of U.S. Secretary of State Rogers' Peace Plan brought the War of Attrition Crisis to an end).

(4) **Effective U.S. covert and semi-military activity** (During the Central America/Cuba I Crisis of 1959 the U.S. organized a naval mission to patrol the Caribbean waters in order to bar any Communist-led invasion attempt).

(5) **Effective U.S. military activity** (The U.S. and Belgium dispatched paratroops who occupied Stanleyville and handed control back to Central Government forces on 19 November 1964 during the Congo II Crisis).

Variable: 23**Name: USPACE****U.S. ACTIVITY AND PACE OF ABATEMENT**

This variable assesses the impact of U.S. activity on the timing of crisis abatement.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **No U.S. activity** (The U.S. was not involved in Guyana's Essequibo II Crisis of 1981-83).

(2) **U.S. activity delayed termination** (U.S. activity delayed the pace of abatement in the Invasion of Laos II Crisis of 1971).

(3) **U.S. activity had no effect on the timing of termination** (U.S. activity had no effect on the pace of abatement of the Yemen War I Crisis of 1962-63, involving Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Yemen).

(4) **U.S. activity contributed to more rapid termination** (The U.S. mediated a ceasefire between Israeli and Hizbullah forces in the Operation Accountability Crisis of 1993).

Variable: 24

Name: USACTOR

U.S. AS ACTOR OR THIRD PARTY

This variable differentiates between cases in which the U.S. was an actor in the crisis, and those in which it functioned as a third party.

Values

- (1) U.S. not an actor in crisis
- (2) U.S. actor in crisis

Variable: 25

Name: SUINV

CONTENT OF USSR/RUSSIA ACTIVITY

This variable assesses USSR activity (and Russian activity after 1991) in international crises. Activity is defined as any substantive verbal or physical act, regardless of whether the Soviet Union/Russia was itself a crisis actor. If more than one form of USSR activity occurred, the most intense was identified.

The coding of this variable was based upon the coding for individual actor-cases. Hence the user should refer to the treatment of this variable (SUINV Variable #18) in the codebook of the Actor Level Dataset.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **USSR/Russia not involved**
- (2) **Low-level USSR/Russia activity** - political activity, including statements of approval or disapproval by authorized government officials; economic involvement, e.g., financial aid, or the withholding of aid from an actor; and propaganda involvement (The USSR was involved politically in the Dominican Republic Crisis of 1965).
- (3) **USSR/Russia covert or semi-military activity** - covert activity, e.g., support for anti-government forces; and military aid or advisors, without participation in actual fighting (USSR activity in the October-Yom Kippur War was semi-military, by virtue of their arms shipments to Egypt and Syria).
- (4) **USSR/Russia direct military activity** - dispatch of troops, aerial bombing of targets or naval assistance to a party in a war (USSR planes were active in the 1969-70 War of Attrition between Egypt and Israel).

Variable: 26

Name: SUEFCT

EFFECTIVENESS OF USSR/RUSSIA ACTIVITY

This variable assesses the effectiveness of USSR/Russian activity in abating crises. Effectiveness in crisis abatement is understood in terms of preventing hostilities or otherwise contributing to the termination of an international crisis. This refers only to the role of the USSR/Russia from the first breakpoint (trigger) to the final exitpoint (termination) of an international crisis.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **No USSR/Russian activity**

(2) **USSR/Russian activity escalated the crisis** (The USSR emplacement of missiles in Egypt in the 1969-70 War of Attrition Crisis between Egypt and Israel).

(3) **USSR/Russian activity did not contribute to crisis abatement** (USSR activity in the Baghdad Pact Crisis of 1955).

(4) **USSR/Russian activity contributed marginally to crisis abatement** (The USSR warning Israel and the Arab states against the use of force in the 1963-64 Jordan Waters Crisis).

(5) **USSR/Russian activity had an important impact on crisis abatement** (USSR pressure on India to accept the Chinese proposal for talks to end the 1962 Sino-Indian border crisis).

(6) **USSR/Russian activity was the single most important contributor to crisis abatement** (Soviet conciliatory moves in the 1957 Syria/Turkey Border Crisis).

Variable: 27

Name: SUEFAC

MOST EFFECTIVE USSR/RUSSIAN ACTIVITY

This variable identifies the most effective type of activity engaged in by the USSR/Russia in those crises in which such activity was deemed to have been effective in crisis abatement. Only those cases in which USSR/Russian activity was identified as the most important, an important, or marginal contributor to crisis abatement were coded for this variable.

Values and Illustrations

(1) USSR/Russia not involved

(2) USSR/Russia ineffective

(3) Effective low-level USSR/Russian activity - political, economic and propaganda activity (The USSR announcement that construction had been halted at the Cienfuegos Naval Base in Cuba on 23 October 1970 contributed to crisis abatement).

(4) Effective USSR/Russian covert and semi-military activity (The USSR provided massive amounts of arms and equipment to Egypt and Syria during the 1973 October-Yom Kippur War).

(5) Effective USSR/Russian military activity (USSR military action terminated the October-November 1956 crisis in Hungary).

Variable: 28

Name: SUPACE

USSR/RUSSIAN ACTIVITY AND PACE OF ABATEMENT

This variable assesses the impact of USSR/Russian activity on the timing of crisis abatement.

Values and Illustrations

(1) No USSR/Russian activity (There was no USSR activity in the Libya/Malta Oil Dispute Crisis of 1980).

(2) USSR/Russian activity delayed termination (USSR activity in the China Civil War Crisis of 1948-49 delayed termination of the crisis).

(3) USSR/Russian activity had no effect on the timing of termination (USSR activity in the Jordan Waters Crisis of 1963-64 had no effect on the pace of crisis abatement).

(4) USSR/Russian activity contributed to more rapid termination (USSR activity contributed to more rapid termination in the Vietnam-Ports Mining Crisis of 1972).

Variable: 29

Name: SUACTOR

Location: Record 2, Column 29

USSR/RUSSIA AS ACTOR OR THIRD PARTY

This variable differentiates between cases in which the USSR/Russia was an actor in the crisis, and those in which it functioned as a third party.

Values

- (1) **USSR/Russia not an actor in crisis**
- (2) **USSR/Russia actor in crisis**

Variable: 30

Name: SOGLACT

SOURCE OF GLOBAL ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT

This variable addresses the basic question: which party(ies) (if any) approached the League or Nations/United Nations during a crisis? The initial request may have occurred prior to the crisis period (i.e., from the first breakpoint (trigger) to the last exitpoint (termination)).

Values and Illustrations

- (0) **Global organization not in existence (1918-10 January 1920)**
- (1) **Global organization not approached.**
- (2) **Crisis actor(s)** (In the Mukden Incident Crisis, China appealed to the League of Nations following a Japanese invasion on 18 September 1931).
- (3) **Third party** - non-crisis actor or actor involved in a crisis, other than a superpower (In the Moroccan March Crisis of 1975/76, Spain appealed to the UN for action).
- (4) **United States** (The U.S. requested a Security Council meeting during the Gulf of Tonkin Crisis of August 1964).
- (5) **Soviet Union** (The USSR called for a UN Security Council Resolution on OAS sanctions during the crisis between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic in 1960).
- (6) **Initiated by global organization** (During the crisis resulting from the invasion of Laos by North Vietnam in 1971, UN Secretary-General U Thant appealed for negotiation).
- (7) **Multiple** (Gulf of Syrt I, 1981).

Variable: 31

Name: GLOBORG

GLOBAL ORGANIZATION ORGAN MOST ACTIVE IN CRISIS

Which organ of the global organization was the most active in a crisis? Where more than one organ was very active, perhaps during different stages of a crisis, the highest organ was chosen, according to the ranking below.

Values and Illustrations

(0) GO not in existence (1918-10 Jan. 1920)

(1) No global organization activity

(2) General/other global organization activity - no data about specific involvement or through a specific organ, or sub-organs subject to the (General) Assembly, specialized agencies such as UNESCO (In the Punjab War Scare Crisis of 1951 between India and Pakistan, the UN Representative for Kashmir was in the area and had discussions with Indian and Pakistani officials).

(3) Secretary-General (During the Cambodia/Thailand Crisis of 1958-59 UN Secretary-General Hammarskjold appointed a retired Swiss diplomat as a mediator).

(4) (General) Assembly (During the Suez Nationalization-War Crisis, July-November 1956, the UN General Assembly voted to send an emergency military force to the region).

(5) (Security) Council (on 27 June 1980, the Security Council passed a resolution condemning South Africa's attack on Angola's Southern provinces in the Operation Smokeshell Crisis).

Variable: 32

Name: GLOBACTM

CONTENT OF GLOBAL ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT

This variable identifies the content of global organization involvement during the course of an international crisis.

Values and Illustrations

(0) GO not in existence (1918-10 Jan. 1920)

(1) No global organization involvement

(2) Discussion without resolution (During the crisis which resulted from the Israeli retaliatory raid on the Jordanian village of Karameh in March 1968, the UN Security Council discussed the matter but failed to pass a resolution).

(3) Fact-finding (UN Under-Secretary-General Ralph Bunche visited Yemen on a fact-finding mission in the Yemen War I Crisis in 1963).

(4) Good offices - minimal involvement in both the content and process of resolving a dispute (In the Mayaguez Crisis between the U.S. and Cambodia in May 1975 the UN Secretary-General offered his good offices to settle the dispute).

(5) Condemnation - includes an implied or explicit demand to desist, a request for member aid to the victim of hostile activity (UN Secretary-General Boutros Ghali condemned Israel on 28 July 1993 during the Operation Accountability Crisis).

(6) Call for action by adversaries - includes call for cease-fire, withdrawal, negotiation, member action to facilitate termination (The UN Security Council censured South Africa for its military operation in Angola in the Operation Askari Crisis of 1983).

(7) Mediation - includes proposing a solution, offering advice, and conciliation of differences (Secretary-General Waldheim's mediation efforts in the Moroccan March Crisis of 1975 contributed substantially to crisis abatement).

(8) Arbitration - formal binding settlement by arbitral body (The League Council, in January 1937, placed Alexandretta under Syrian control and drafted a Statute of Fundamental Law of the Sanjak).

(9) Sanctions (The League of Nations adopted a resolution to maintain an arms embargo against Paraguay and to lift it from Bolivia, on 16 January 1935 during the second Chaco Crisis).

(10) Observer group (During the Lebanon/Iraq Crisis of 1958 the Security Council adopted a resolution dispatching an observer group to Lebanon to ensure that there was no infiltration across its border).

(11) Emergency military forces (In July 1960 the Security Council passed a resolution establishing a UN emergency military force for the Congo in the Congo: Katanga Crisis).

(12) General-other

Variable: 33

Name: GLOBEFCT

EFFECTIVENESS OF GLOBAL ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT

This variable assesses the effectiveness of global organization (GO) activity in abating international crises. Effectiveness is understood in terms of preventing hostilities, or otherwise contributing to the termination of a crisis. This assessment refers to the role of the GO from the first breakpoint to the final exitpoint of an international crisis.

Values and Illustrations

(0) GO not in existence (1918-10 Jan. 1920)

(1) No global organization activity

(2) Global organization involvement escalated crisis (The dispatch of a UN Observer Group to Lebanon in 1958 exacerbated that crisis and delayed its termination, since the group was too small to cover the entire border area).

(3) Global organization involvement did not contribute to crisis abatement (The UN Security Council became involved in the 1945-47 Indonesia Independence I Crisis but its activity did not contribute to the resolution of that crisis).

(4) Global organization involvement contributed marginally to crisis abatement (During the War of Attrition Crisis in 1969-70, UN Observer Forces and Big Four talks under UN auspices contributed marginally to crisis abatement).

(5) Global organization involvement had an important impact on crisis abatement (The active participation of the UN Secretary-General (and the U.S. Government) in the West Irian Crisis of 1961-62 had an important impact on crisis abatement).

(6) Global organization involvement was the single most important contributor to crisis abatement (The Caprivi Strip Crisis in 1971 terminated when the UN Security Council passed a resolution condemning South Africa and calling on it to respect the sovereignty of Zambia).

Variable: 34

Name: GLOBEFOR

MOST EFFECTIVE GLOBAL ORGANIZATION ORGAN

This variable addresses those crises in which global organization involvement was deemed to have been effective in crisis abatement. Specifically, it identifies the organs that were coded as marginally effective, important, or most important in terms of crisis abatement, as reported in GLOBEFCT above.

Values and Illustrations

(0) GO not in existence (1918-10 Jan. 1920)

(1) No global organization involvement

(2) GO ineffective

(3) Secretary-General (During the Burundi-Rwanda Crisis of 1963-64 the UN Secretary-General appointed a Representative to investigate the refugee problem).

(4) (General) Assembly (In the Suez Nationalization-War Crisis of 1956-57 the General Assembly decided to send an emergency military force to the region).

(5) (Security) Council (In the Cyprus III Crisis of 1974-75, the Security Council arranged and supervised cease-fires and facilitated talks among the parties to the crisis).

(6) Other

Variable: 35

Name: GLOBEFAC

MOST EFFECTIVE GLOBAL ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT

This variable addresses those crises in which global organization involvement was deemed to have had a positive effect on crisis abatement. It identifies the specific actions which were coded as marginally effective, important and most important in terms of crisis abatement, that is, positive effect as reported in the effectiveness variable (GLOBEFCT above).

Values (for illustrations, see GLOBACTM above)

- (0) **GO not in existence (1918-10 Jan. 1920)**
- (1) **No global organization involvement**
- (2) **GO involvement ineffective**
- (3) **Discussion without resolution**
- (4) **Fact-finding**
- (5) **Good offices**
- (6) **Condemnation**
- (7) **Call for action by adversaries**
- (8) **Mediation**
- (9) **Arbitration**
- (10) **Sanction**
- (11) **Observer group**
- (12) **Emergency military force**
- (13) **General-other**

Variable: 36

Name: GLOBPACE

GLOBAL ORGANIZATION ACTIVITY AND PACE OF ABATEMENT

This variable assesses the impact of global organization activity on the timing of crisis abatement.

Values and Illustrations

- (0) **GO not in existence (1918-10 Jan. 1920)**
- (1) **No global organization activity** (The UN was not involved in the Mocomon Incident Crisis of 1957 between Honduras and Nicaragua).
- (2) **GO activity delayed termination** (UN activity delayed termination of the Guatemala Crisis of 1953-54 involving Guatemala, Honduras and the USA).
- (3) **GO activity had no effect on the timing of termination** (UN activity had no impact on the timing of termination of the Falklands/Malvinas Crisis of 1982 between the U.K. and Argentina).
- (4) **GO activity contributed to more rapid termination** (UN activity contributed to the more rapid termination of Lebanon's Litani Operation Crisis of 1978).

Variable: 37

Name: SORACT

SOURCE OF REGIONAL/SECURITY ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT

The following seven variables refer to the activity and effectiveness of regional/security organizations (RSOs) in international crises. Since RSO involvement was virtually non-existent prior to 1945, the data reported here pertain only to the post-World War II period.

The first variable addresses the following question: which party(ies) (if any) approached a regional/security organization during a crisis? (The initial approach may have occurred prior to the first breakpoint of the crisis period.)

Values and Illustrations

(0) **RSO not in existence**

(1) **RSO no approached**

(2) **Crisis actor(s)** (In January 1955 Costa Rica appealed to the OAS in an international crisis triggered by the arrival of Costa Rican rebels in Nicaragua via Venezuela).

(3) **Third party** - non-crisis actor or actor involved in a crisis, other than superpower (In the Guinea Crisis of 1970 Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya and Sudan called for action by the OAU, which ultimately passed a resolution condemning Portugal and demanding reparations for Guinea).

(4) **U.S.** (In the Nam Tha Offensive II Crisis of 1962 the U.S. initiated action by SEATO forces).

(5) **USSR** (In the Ussuri River Crisis of 1969 the Warsaw Treaty Organization met at the request of the USSR).

(6) **Initiation by regional/security organization** (In the Berlin Deadline Crisis of 1957-58 NATO initiated action).

(7) **Multiple**

Variable: 38

Name: REGORG

REGIONAL/SECURITY ORGANIZATION MOST ACTIVE IN CRISIS

Which regional/security organization was most active in a crisis, regardless of form, substance or alignment?

Values and Illustrations

(0) **RSO no in existence**

(1) **No RSO involvement**

(2) **League of Arab States** (During the Palestine Partition-Israeli Independence Crisis of 1947-49 the Arab League announced the decisions to keep Palestine as an Arab state and to set up an army of volunteers).

(3) **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (In the Syria/Turkey Border Crisis of 1957, NATO's commander issued a warning to the USSR concerning its intentions regarding Turkey).

(4) **Organization of American States** (During the Mocoson Incident Crisis of April-May 1957 between Honduras and Nicaragua, an OAS investigating committee succeeded in getting both parties to sign a cease-fire).

(5) **Organization of African Unity** (In the Kenya/Somalia Crisis of 1963-64, the OAU Council of Ministers passed a resolution calling for steps to settle the dispute).

(6) **Southeast Asia Treaty Organization** (During the Vietcong Attack Crisis of 1961, SEATO military advisors met and issues a communique).

(7) **Warsaw Treaty Organization** (Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia in August 1968 during the Prague Spring Crisis).

(8) **CENTO**

(9) **Council of Europe**

(10) **Other**

(11) **Multiple**

Variable: 39

Name: REGACTMB

CONTENT OF REGIONAL/SECURITY ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT

This variable identifies the content of regional/security organization activity during the course of a crisis.

Values and Illustrations

(0) **RSO not in existence**

(1) **No RSO involvement**

(2) **Discussion without resolution** (During the West Irian I Crisis the NATO Council met in December 1957 but took no action).

(3) **Fact-finding** (In the Dominican Republic/Haiti Crisis of 1963 an OAS fact-finding mission shuttled between the two countries in an attempt at de-escalation).

(4) **Good offices** (The President of the Union Africaine et Malgache offered his good offices in the settlement of a territorial dispute between Niger and Dahomey in 1963-64).

(5) **Condemnation** (In the crisis resulting from the assassination attempt on the Venezuelan President in 1960 the OAS passed a resolution condemning the Government of the Dominican Republic).

(6) **Call for action** (During the Indonesian Independence III Crisis of 1948-49 the Arab League passed a resolution calling for Dutch acceptance of a cease-fire).

(7) **Mediation** (In the Black September Crisis of 1970 the Arab League played a mediating role in producing a cease-fire between Jordan and Syria).

(8) **Arbitration** (The OAS arbitrated the dispute between Honduras and El Salvador in the Football War of 1969).

(9) **Sanctions** (In the Soviet Bloc/Yugoslavia Crisis of 1949, the COMECON imposed sanctions on Yugoslavia).

(10) **Observer group** (The League of Arab States adopted a resolution to supervise the implementation of a cease-fire between North and South Yemen in 1979).

(11) **Emergency military force** (In the Dominican Republic Crisis of 1965 an OAS Resolution called for the dispatch of an Inter-American Peace Force to the Dominican Republic).

(12) **Multiple activity** (In the Berlin Wall Crisis of 1961 Khrushchev's demand for a settlement of the Berlin problem elicited NATO consultations and WTO endorsement).

(13) **General-other**

Variable: 40

Name: ROEFCT

EFFECTIVENESS OF REGIONAL/SECURITY ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT

This variable assesses the effectiveness of regional/security organization activity in abating an international crisis. Effectiveness is understood in terms of preventing hostilities, or otherwise contributing to the termination of a crisis. This assessment refers to the role of the RSO from the first breakpoint to the final exitpoint of an international crisis.

Values and Illustrations

(0) RSO no in existence

(1) No RSO activity

(2) RSO involvement escalated the crisis (Warsaw Treaty Organization military exercises at the height of the Prague Spring Crisis of 1968 exacerbated that crisis).

(3) RSO involvement did not contribute to crisis abatement (A joint OAU/Arab League effort to abate the 1975-76 Moroccan March Crisis did not have any effect on that crisis).

(4) RSO involvement contributed marginally to crisis abatement (The passage of an OAU resolution calling for a settlement of the Kenya/Somalia Crisis of 1963-64 contributed marginally to crisis abatement).

(5) RSO involvement had an important impact on crisis abatement (During the Dominican Republic/Haiti Crisis of 1963, OAS activity, including shuttle diplomacy between the two states and a report, had an important impact on crisis abatement).

(6) RSO involvement was the single most important contributor to crisis abatement (The OAS Council played a critical role in abating the second Costa Rica/Nicaragua Crisis in 1955, including the sending of observers to the area).

Variable: 41

Name: ROBODY

MOST EFFECTIVE REGIONAL/SECURITY ORGANIZATION

This variable addresses those crises in which regional/security organization activity was deemed to have been effective in crisis abatement. Specifically, it identifies those organizations which were coded as marginally effective, important and most important in terms of crisis abatement, as reported in the effectiveness variable (see ROEFCT above).

Values (for illustrations, see REGORG above)

- (0) **RO no in existence**
- (1) **No activity**
- (2) **RO ineffective**
- (3) **LAS**
- (4) **NATO**
- (5) **OAS**
- (6) **OAU**
- (7) **SEATO**
- (8) **WTO**
- (9) **CENTO**
- (10) **Council of Europe**
- (11) **Other**
- (12) **Multiple**

Variable: 42

Name: ROEFAC

MOST EFFECTIVE REGIONAL/SECURITY ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT

This variable addresses those crises in which regional/security organization involvement was deemed to have had a positive effect on crisis abatement. It identifies the specific actions which were coded as marginally effective, important and most important in terms of crisis abatement, that is, positive effect as reported in the effectiveness variable (ROEFCT above).

Values (for illustrations, see REGACTMB above)

- (0) **RSO not in existence**
- (1) **NO RSO involvement**
- (2) **RSO ineffective**
- (3) **Discussion without resolution**
- (4) **Fact-finding**
- (5) **Good offices**
- (6) **Condemnation**
- (7) **Call for action**
- (8) **Mediation**
- (9) **Arbitration**
- (10) **Sanctions**
- (11) **Observer group**
- (12) **Emergency military force**
- (13) **General-other**

Variable: 43**Name: ROPACE****REGIONAL/SECURITY ORGANIZATION INVOLVEMENT AND PACE OF ABATEMENT**

This variable assesses the impact of regional/security organization activity on the timing of crisis abatement.

Values and Illustrations

(0) **RSO not in existence**

(1) **No RSO activity** (RSO's were not involved in the Mayaguez Crisis of 1975 involving the USA and Cambodia).

(2) **RSO activity delayed termination** (RSO activity delayed termination of the Lebanon/Iraq Upheaval Crisis in 1958).

(3) **RSO activity had no effect on the timing of termination** (RSO activity had no effect on the pace of termination of the Syria/Turkey Border Crisis of 1957).

(4) **RSO activity contributed to more rapid termination** (RSO activity in the Chad/Libya VI Crisis of 1983-84, involving Chad, Libya, and France, contributed to more rapid termination).

Variable: 44**Name: SUBOUT****CONTENT OF OUTCOME**

Content of outcome refers to whether or not the outcome of an international crisis was perceived by the actors to have been definitive or ambiguous. A definitive outcome is one in which all actors perceive victory or defeat in terms of the achievement of basic goals in the context of a specific crisis. An ambiguous outcome occurs when at least one of the crisis actors perceives either stalemate or compromise at the termination point of a crisis.

This variable is based upon the coding for individual crisis actors. Hence the user should refer to OUTCOM in the codebook of the Actor-Level Codebook.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **Ambiguous outcome** - at least one actor coded as stalemate -- no effect on basic goals, no clear outcome to a crisis, no change in situation -- or compromise --partial achievement of basic goals (In the crisis over the formation of the UAR in 1958 both Jordan and Iraq perceived the substance of outcome as stalemate).

(2) **Definitive outcome** - all actors coded as victory -- achievement of basic goals -- or defeat -- non-achievement of basic goals (In the Cyprus II Crisis of 1967 Cyprus and Greece perceived the outcome as defeat, while Turkey perceived victory).

Variable: 45

Name: FOROUT

FORM OF OUTCOME

This variable refers to the form of the outcome of an international crisis at its termination point. Form of outcome is determined by the configuration of forces operative during a crisis, and has an important bearing on the subsequent relations among the parties to a crisis.

In most cases the form of outcome was common to all crisis actors. Where it was not, the form closest to consensus by the actors was coded for the entire crisis. Hence, the user should consult the coding of this variable (OUTFOR) in the codebook of the Actor Level Dataset.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **Formal agreement** - formal agreement, including treaty, armistice, cease-fire (The Postage Stamp Crisis terminated when Nicaragua and Honduras signed a Pact of Reciprocal Agreement in December 1937).
- (2) **Semi-formal agreement** - semi-formal agreement, including letter, oral declaration (A meeting between the foreign ministers of Ecuador and Peru led to an agreement to withdraw forces from the border, in the Ecuador/Peru Border IV Crisis of 1991).
- (3) **Tacit understanding** - mutual understanding by adversaries, neither stated nor written (The 1993-94 Kenya/Somalia Crisis terminated in a tacit understanding between the parties).
- (4) **Unilateral act** - an act by a crisis actor, without the voluntary agreement of its adversary(ies), which terminates a crisis, e.g., military intrusion into a adversary's territory, severance of diplomatic relations, quelling of riots (Israel's rescue of hostages in Uganda in July 1976 terminated the Entebbe Raid Crisis).
- (5) **Imposed agreement** (In the Cairo Agreement-PLO Crisis of 1969, the PLO was granted wide-ranging rights to operate in southern Lebanon, thus effectively curtailing Lebanon sovereignty in its own territory).
- (6) **Other**
- (7) **Crisis faded** (The Able Archer Crisis of 1983 faded with the end of the NATO nuclear exercise on 11 November).

Variable: 46

Name: EXSAT

EXTENT OF SATISFACTION ABOUT OUTCOME

The extent of satisfaction with the outcome of an international crisis refers to the evaluation of the outcome from the point of view of the individual crisis actors when a crisis terminates. Hence the user should refer to the data on OUTEVL in the codebook of the Actor-Level Dataset.

Only international crises with two or more adversarial crisis actors could be coded for this variable. Hence, single actor-cases and multiple actor cases in which the two or more crisis actors were not adversaries were not coded.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **All satisfied** - cases in which all parties perceived themselves as satisfied with the content of the outcome (India and Pakistan were satisfied with the outcome of the Rann of Kutch Crisis in 1965).

(2) **Mostly satisfied** - cases in which more crisis actors were satisfied than dissatisfied (France, the U.K. and the USA were satisfied, the USSR was dissatisfied, with the outcome of the Berlin Blockade Crisis of 1948-49).

(3) **Equally mixed** - cases with an identical number of states which were satisfied and dissatisfied with the crisis outcome (The USSR was satisfied and Hungary was dissatisfied with the outcome of the Hungarian Uprising Crisis of 1956).

(4) **Mostly dissatisfied** - cases in which more crisis actors were dissatisfied than satisfied (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria were dissatisfied, Israel was satisfied, with the outcome of the Palestine Partition/Israel Independence Crisis of 1947-49).

(5) **All dissatisfied** - cases in which all parties perceived themselves as dissatisfied with the content of the outcome (Angola, Rhodesia and Zambia were all dissatisfied with the outcome of the Raids on ZIPRA Crisis of 1979).

(6) **Single-actor case**

(7) **No adversarial actor**

Variable: 47

Name: OUTESR

ESCALATION OR REDUCTION OF TENSION

This variable assesses the effect of a crisis outcome on the tension level among the adversaries.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **Tension escalation** - crisis recurred among the principal adversaries during the subsequent five-year period (The Gaza Raid-Czech Arms Crisis of 1955-56 between Israel and Egypt was followed in 1956 by the Suez Nationalization-War Crisis).

(2) **Tension reduction** - crisis did not recur among the principal adversaries during the subsequent five-year period (The Panama Flag Crisis of 1964 involving the U.S. and Panama was not followed by a subsequent crisis between these two adversaries within five years).

Variable: 48

Name: CRACTR

NUMBER OF CRISIS ACTORS

This variable reports the number of crisis actors in an international crisis.

Values and Illustrations

(1) **One actor** (Kaunas Trials 1935).

(2) **Two actors** (Football War 1969).

(3) **Three actors** (Trieste I 1945).

(4) **Four actors** (Basra-Kharg Island 1984).

(5) **Five actors** (Jordan Waters 1963-64).

(6) **Six actors** (Berlin Wall 1961)

(7) **More than six actors** (Entry into World War II (21 actors)).

Variable: 49

Name: GEOSTR

GEOSTRATEGIC SALIENCE

This variable refers to the significance of the location of an international crisis in terms of its natural resources, distance from power centers, etc., measured by the level and number of international systems that are affected by a crisis.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **One subsystem** (The Chaco II Crisis from 1932 to 1935 was salient to the South American subsystem only).
- (2) **More than one subsystem** (The Indonesian Independence crises of 1945-47, 1947-48, and 1948-49 were salient to the Southeast Asian and West European subsystems).
- (3) **Dominant system and one subsystem** (The Marshall Plan Crisis of 1947 was directly relevant to the East European subsystem, along with the dominant East/West system).
- (4) **Dominant system and more than one subsystem** (The Munich Crisis of 1938 was highly salient to the dominant international system, as well as Eastern and Western Europe).
- (5) **Global system** (The German attack on the Soviet Union in 1941, the Barbarossa Crisis, was salient to the global system).

Variable: 50

Name: HETERO

HETEROGENEITY

Heterogeneity among adversarial actors is measured by the number of attribute differences between the most heterogeneous pair of adversaries within an international crisis. The attributes are military capability, political regime, economic development, and culture (belief system, ideology, language).

Values and Illustrations

(1) **None** (The adversaries in the 1959-60 crises ensuing from Cuba-inspired invasions of several Caribbean and Central American states were all small powers, with underdeveloped economies, authoritarian regimes and the inheritance of Spanish-American culture).

(2) **One attribute** (There was only one attribute difference between India and Pakistan in their post-partition crises; the former was primarily influenced by Hindu culture, the latter by Islam).

(3) **Two attributes** (In the 1947 Marshall Plan Crisis there were adversary difference in two attributes: political - Western democracy versus Soviet communism; and military - a small power versus a superpower).

(4) **Three attributes** (In the Trieste II Crisis of 1953 Italy and Yugoslavia differed on all but one attribute of heterogeneity: an economically developed versus a developing economy; a Western democratic versus a Communist political regime; and cultural differences embracing language, religion and history. Both states were middle powers militarily).

(5) **All four attributes** (In the 1956-57 Suez Nationalization-War Crisis the U.K. and France were major powers in global terms, while Egypt was a small power. The former were economically advanced, the latter had a poor developing economy. The adversaries also differed in political regime and in culture).

Variable: 51

Name: ISSUES

ISSUES

This variable was coded according to the principal issue-area for the crisis actors (military-security, political-diplomatic, economic-developmental, and cultural-status), and any change during a crisis.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **One issue other than military-security** (In the Panama Flag crisis of 1964, the issues included sovereignty and U.S. payments to Panama).
- (2) **Two issues other than military-security** (Turkey's status in the Middle East was undermined by France's cession of the port of Alexandretta to Syria in 1936).
- (3) **Military-security issue alone** (In the Ogaden I Crisis of 1964 Ethiopia and Somalia focused their attention exclusively on that territory).
- (4) **Two issues, including military-security** (In the 1967 Cyprus II Crisis both territory and influence in the eastern Mediterranean were issues between Greece and Turkey).
- (5) **Three or more issues** (Austria's status as an independent state was challenged when members of the Austrian Nazi Party assassinated Chancellor Dollfuss in 1934; the danger of a German takeover of Austria created a military-security crisis for Czechoslovakia and a political-diplomatic crisis for Italy).

Variable: 52

Name: CHACTS

CHANGE IN ACTORS

Change in actors comprises regime change, whether in orientation or type, and more basic structural shifts for one or more independent states as a result of an international crisis.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **No change** (Ogaden I 1964).
- (2) **Change in regime orientation** (regime change in Lebanon, following the Lebanon War 1982).
- (3) **Change in regime type** (from Marxism to democratic in Grenada, after the Invasion of Grenada 1983).
- (4) **Creation/preservation/elimination of one or more state actors** (the creation of Israel, as a result of the Palestine Partition-Israel Independence Crisis 1947-49).
- (5) **Interim case** - case was not the final (or most recent) crisis between a set of adversaries (Chad/Libya V (Merger) 1981).

Variable: 53

Name: CHALL

CHANGE IN ALLIANCE CONFIGURATION

This variable refers to a shift in the structure or pattern of alliances as a result of an international crisis.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **No change in alliance configuration** (Sino-Vietnam Clashes 1984).
- (2) **Increase/decrease of cohesiveness within an existing alliance** (Ogaden II 1977-78).
- (3) **Entry/exit of actor(s) into/from a formal or informal alliance** (Azerbaijan 1945-46).
- (4) **Formation/elimination of an alliance** (Libya/Malta Oil Dispute 1980).
- (5) **Interim case** (see CHACTS - Variable 50 - above).

Variable: 54

Name: POWCH

CHANGE IN DISTRIBUTION OF POWER

This variable refers to change in the number of power centers and/or the hierarchy of power.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **No change in relative power among adversaries** (Gulf of Syrte I 1981).
- (2) **Change in relative power of adversarial crisis actors** (Kenya/Somalia 1963-64).
- (3) **Change in ranking of states among the five most powerful within the dominant system or a subsystem** (Formation of the United Arab Republic 1958).
- (4) **Change in composition of states at the apex of the power pyramid** (Palestine Partition/Israel Independence 1947-49).
- (5) **Interim case** (see CHACTS - Variable 50 - above).

Variable: 55

Name: RUGACH

CHANGE IN RULES OF THE GAME

This variable refers to those norms derived from law, custom morality or self-interest that serve as guidelines for legitimate behavior by the actors of a system. These rules may be informal or formally codified.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **No change in rules of the game** (Falklands/Malvinas War 1982).
- (2) **Decline in consensus** (Iraq Nuclear Reactor 1981).
- (3) **Breakdown in consensus** (Raid on Angola 1979).
- (4) **Creation/elimination of codified or tacit rules of the game** (al-Biqa Missiles I 1981).
- (5) **Interim case** (See CHACTS - Variable 50 - above).

PART II - CONTROLS

Variable: 56

Name: GEOG

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF CRISIS

International crises were grouped into regions according to where they took place.

Values

- (9) **Central Asia**
- (11) **East Asia**
- (12) **South-east Asia**
- (13) **South Asia**
- (15) **Middle East**
- (20) **West Africa**
- (21) **North Africa**
- (22) **East Africa**
- (23) **Southern Africa**
- (24) **Central Africa**
- (30) **Euro-Asia**
- (31) **East Europe**
- (32) **Central Europe**
- (33) **West Europe**
- (34) **North Europe**
- (35) **Southern Europe**
- (41) **North America**
- (42) **Central America**
- (43) **South America**
- (51) **Australasia**

Variable: 57

Name: GEOGREL

GEOGRAPHIC PROXIMITY OF PRINCIPAL ADVERSARIES

Variables

- (1) **Contiguous** (Thailand and Burma, the adversaries in the 1992 Sleeping Dog Hill Crisis, shared a common border).
- (2) **Near neighbors** (Iraq and Israel, the adversaries in the Iraq Nuclear Reactor Crisis of 1981, were near neighbors).
- (3) **Distant** (Turkey and the U.K. were distant adversaries in the Chanak Crisis of 1922).

Variable: 58

Name: PERIOD

POLARITY

Each international crisis was coded according to the polarity structure of the global system at the time of the crisis.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **Multipolarity: 1918-1939** (Munich 1938).
- (2) **World War II: 1939-1945** (Battle of Britain 1940).
- (3) **Bipolarity: 1945-1962** (Cuba Missiles 1962).
- (4) **Polycentrism: 1963-1988** (Bangladesh 1971).
- (5) **Unipolarity: 1989-2001** (North Korea Nuclear Crisis 1993-94).

Variable: 59

Name: SYSLEVSY

SYSTEM LEVEL

This variable identifies the system level at which an international crisis occurred.

Values

- (1) **Subsystem** (Chaco I 1928-29).
- (2) **Mainly subsystem** (Angola 1975-76).
- (3) **Mainly dominant system** (Ussuri River 1969).
- (4) **Dominant system** (Berlin Blockade 1948-49).

Variable: 60

Name: PROTRAC

PROTRACTED CONFLICT

Protracted conflict refers to conflict situations of extended duration, fluctuating interaction, spillover of hostility into all aspects of relations, strong forces tending to restore equilibrium, and indefinite continuation.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **Non-protracted conflict** (The Ussuri River Crisis between the USSR and China, 1969).
- (2) **Non-long-war protracted conflict** (The Cyprus II Crisis of 1967, involving Turkey, Greece and Cyprus).
- (3) **Long-war protracted conflict** (The Basra-Kharg Island Crisis of 1984, which occurred during the Iran-Iraq War, involving Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia).

Variable: 61

Name: PCID

PROTRACTED CONFLICT CODE NUMBER

Each actor case is identified by a protracted conflict number, according to the values below.

Africa

PC Number

- (1) Angola
- (2) Chad/Libya
- (3) Ethiopia/Somalia
- (4) Rhodesia
- (5) Western Sahara

Americas

PC Number

- (6) Costa Rica/Nicaragua
- (7) Ecuador/Peru
- (8) Honduras/Nicaragua

Asia

PC Number

- (9) Afghanistan/Pakistan
- (10) China/Japan
- (11) China/Vietnam
- (12) India/Pakistan
- (13) Indochina
- (14) Indonesia
- (15) Korea

Europe

PC Number

- (16) Czechoslovakia/Germany
- (17) Finland/Russia
- (18) France/Germany
- (19) Italy/Albania/Yugoslavia
- (20) Lithuania/Poland
- (21) Poland/Russia
- (22) Spain
- (33) Yugoslavia

Middle East

PC Number

- (23) Arab/Israel
- (24) Iran/Iraq
- (25) Iraq/Kuwait
- (26) Yemen

Multiregional

PC Number

- (27) East/West
- (28) Greece/Turkey
- (29) Iran/USSR
- (30) Taiwan Strait
- (31) World War II
- (32) Iraq Regime

- (40) **Africa non-protracted conflicts**
- (41) **Americas non-protracted conflicts**
- (42) **Asia non-protracted conflicts**
- (43) **Europe non-protracted conflicts**
- (44) **Middle East non-protracted conflicts**

Variable: 62

Name: POWDISSY

POWER DISCREPANCY

This variable refers to the capability gap between adversaries in an international crisis, whether individual states or coalitions. Capability is measured by six components: size of population, GNP, alliance relationships vis-a-vis major powers, territorial size, military capability, and nuclear capability.

The extent of power discrepancy in a crisis ranges from none, when all adversaries are at the same level of capability (e.g., Rwanda-Burundi Crisis 1964), to maximal discrepancy, when the principal adversaries are a superpower and a small power (e.g., Mayaguez Crisis 1975 between the U.S. and Cambodia).

Variable: 63

Name: ETHNIC

ETHNICITY RELATED CRISIS

This variable assesses ethnicity in terms of the presence or absence of an ethnic component in a crisis. The basic coding for this variable is reported in D. Carment, *The International Politics of Ethnic Conflicts*, Ph.D. Diss. McGill University, Montreal 1993. Coding for a number of cases has been revised, and new codes for the 1989-2001 period have been added.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **Secessionist conflict** - one or more ethnic groups seek a reduction of control or autonomy from a central authority (Afghanistan and Pakistan in the Pushtunistan I Crisis of 1949-50).
- (2) **Irredentist conflict** - a claim to the territory of an entity -- usually an independent state -- wherein an ethnic in-group is in a numerical minority (Burkina Faso and Mali in their 1985-86 border crisis).
- (3) **Non-ethnic conflict** (The U.K. and Iceland in Cod War I 1973).

Variable: 64

Name: ETHCONF

ETHNICITY DRIVEN CONFLICT

This variable identifies these crises in which ethnicity was the dominant factor in causing or exacerbating a crisis.

Values and Illustrations

- (1) **Secessionist conflict** (Yugoslavia and Austria in the Austrian Separatists Crisis of 1921).
- (2) **Irredentist conflict** (Ethiopia and Somalia in the Ethiopia/Somalia Crisis of 1960-61).
- (3) **Other**
- (4) **Non-ethnic conflict**

Variable: 65

Name: STRESSAD

LEVEL OF STRESS IN CRISIS

This variable reports the highest level of stress experienced by any of the actors in a crisis. This index combines the type of threat perceived by decision makers with the difference in power status between actors and adversaries. For a detailed discussion of the computation of this variable, see Brecher and Wilkenfeld 1997: 55-56.

Variable: 66

Name: SOURDT

SOURCES USED FOR CODING DATA

This variable provides information on the mix of sources used for coding an international crisis. For specific information on actual sources, see Brecher and Wilkenfeld 2000, Part II.

Values

- (1) **Combined (chronological archives, scholarly articles, books, memoirs and documents.**
- (2) **Combined excluding documents.**
- (3) **Combined excluding memoirs.**
- (4) **Combined excluding scholarly articles.**
- (5) **Combined excluding documents and memoirs.**
- (6) **Chronological archives.**
- (7) **Chronological archives and memoirs.**

Variable: 67

Name: MEDIATE

MEDIATION OF CRISIS

Did mediation occur in this international crisis at some point between onset (trigger date) and termination (termination date)?

Values:

- (1) **No mediation**
- (2) **Mediation requested, not provided**
- (3) **Mediation offered, no accepted**
- (4) **Mediation occurred**