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International Data Archive
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

Technical Progress Report No. 3
July 1, 1970 through December 31, 1970

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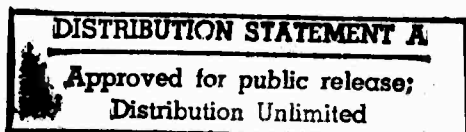
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Prepared in connection with research supported by the Advanced Research
Projects Agency, ARPA Order No. 1411, and monitored by the Office of Naval Research,
Contract No. N00014-67-A-0181-0026.

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Submitted
April, 1971



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ARPA Order No. 1411

Contractor:

The Regents of
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Effective Dates:

June 1, 1969 through
June 30, 1971

Contract Total:

\$540,000

Technical Report No. 3 for July
1, 1970 through December 31, 1970

Contract No.: N00014-67-A-0181-0026

Principal Investigators:

Warren Miller
Raymond Tanter

ARPA Agent:

Office of Naval Research

Title:

International Data Archive

International Relations Archive

Research Program and Plan

The International Relations Archive undertakes as its primary goals the acquisition, management and dissemination of international affairs data. These goals necessitate direct interaction between the International Relations Archive staff and the academic community to ensure more adequate standards, predominantly in the areas of data formatting, definitions and coding of variables and validity checking of data. This working relationship assists the archival staff in maintaining awareness of the users' needs regarding data collection, data analysis and software development areas.

Enclosed Documentation

The first document is a copy of the final machine-readable codebook prepared for the data from the Political Events Project, 1948-1965. These data were collected by Ivo Feierabend, Rosalind Feierabend and Betty Nesvold at San Diego State College. Also attached is a copy of the final machine-readable codebook for Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations: 1955-1960. This study represents a merging of the work of Raymond Tanter and Rudolph Rummel into a single data set and codebook. These codebooks are in the general format which the International Relations Archive will employ to describe the contents of the various data sets.

ARPA Order No. 1411

Contractor:

The Regents of
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Effective Dates:

June 1, 1969 through
June 30, 1971

Contract Total:

\$190,000

Technical Report No. 3 for July 1,
1970 through December 31, 1970

Contract No.: N00014-67-A-0181-0026

Principal Investigators:

Warren E. Miller
Raymond Tanter

ARPA Agent:

Office of Naval Research

Title:

International Data Archive

Voluntary International Coordination (VIC) Project

Research Program and Plan

The VIC project undertakes work in three areas: (1) organization of conferences to encourage convergence among quantitative international affairs projects on theoretical priorities for data generation and modelling, variable definitions, coding rules and quality control. (2) allocation of small seed grants to initiate important data generation projects. (3) development of computer based models for conflict management: CACIS (Computer Aided Crisis Information System) and CASCON (Computer Aided System to Handle Information of Local Conflicts).

Enclosed Documentation

Enclosed is a copy of "New Modes of Scientific Communication: The ICFP Experience with Data Confrontation Seminars." This paper discusses the Inter-University Comparative Foreign Policy Conference held at Ohio State in August, 1970. Participants in the ICFP conference included 15 scholars who are using a common analytic framework to develop explanations of international behavior. VIC supported the ICFP conference because of its relevance for modelling international security affairs.

The second document is a codebook for data on "two-party" disputes. These data were generated by William Coplin with partial support from a VIC seed grant. The data are currently available from the IRA. VIC supported the generation of "two-party" dispute data because of its relevance for modelling international security affairs.

**POLITICAL EVENTS PROJECT
1948-1965**

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

**IVO K. FEIERABEND
ROSALIND L. FEIERABEND
BETTY A. NESVOLD**

SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE

1969

FIRST EDITION-1971

**INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH
BOX 1248
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF ASSISTANCE

ALL MANUSCRIPTS UTILIZING DATA MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE CONSORTIUM SHOULD ACKNOWLEDGE THAT FACT AS WELL AS IDENTIFY THE ORIGINAL COLLECTOR OF THE DATA. THE ICPR COUNCIL URGES ALL USERS OF ICPR DATA FACILITIES TO FOLLOW SOME ADAPTATION OF THIS STATEMENT WITH THE BRACKETS INDICATING ITEMS TO BE FILLED IN APPROPRIATELY OR DELETED BY THE INDIVIDUAL USER.

THE DATA <AND TABULATIONS> UTILIZED IN THIS <PUBLICATION> WERE MADE AVAILABLE <IN PART> BY THE INTR-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH. THE DATA WERE ORIGINALLY COLLECTED BY _____. NEITHER THE ORIGINAL COLLECTOR OF THE DATA NOR THE CONSORTIUM BEARS ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ANALYSES OR INTERPRETATIONS PRESENTED HERE.

IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FUNDING AGENCIES WITH ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE USE OF ARCHIVAL RESOURCES AND TO FACILITATE THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ABOUT ICPR PARTICIPANT'S RESEARCH ACTIVITIES, EACH USER OF THE ICPR DATA FACILITIES IS EXPECTED TO SEND TWO COPIES OF EACH COMPLETED MANUSCRIPT TO THE CONSORTIUM. PLEASE INDICATE IN THE COVER LETTER WHICH DATA WERE USED.

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Abstract

in the present study

STUDY DESCRIPTION

A7

I.

IVO K. FEIERABEND, ROSALIND L. FEIERABEND AND BETTY A. NESVOLD ORIENTED THE POLITICAL EVENTS PROJECT TOWARD TWO GOALS. THE FIRST GOAL WAS CONCERNED WITH THE MEASUREMENT OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY. THE SECOND GOAL WAS A SEARCH FOR THE CORRELATES OF INTERNAL CONFLICT BEHAVIOR. INSTABILITY WAS DEFINED AS THE DEGREE OR THE AMOUNT OF AGGRESSION DIRECTED BY INDIVIDUALS OR GROUPS WITHIN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM AGAINST OTHER GROUPS OR AGAINST THE COMPLEX OF OFFICEHOLDERS AND INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM. OR, CONVERSELY, IT IS THE AMOUNT OF AGGRESSION DIRECTED BY THESE OFFICEHOLDERS AGAINST OTHER INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, OR OFFICEHOLDERS WITHIN THE POLITY. THE INVESTIGATORS WERE NOT CONCERNED WITH THE DYNAMICS UNDERLYING STABILITY IN ANY ONE PARTICULAR COUNTRY BUT WITH THE DETERMINANTS OF STABILITY WITHIN ALL NATIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEMS. A CRUCIAL ASPECT OF THE RESEARCH, THEN, WAS THE COLLECTION OF RELEVANT CROSS-NATIONAL DATA ON POLITICAL INSTABILITY.

THE DATA SET CONTAINS 21 VARIABLES, DIVIDED INTO FOUR BASIC TYPES: VARIABLES WHICH IDENTIFY EVENTS, E.G., COUNTRY CODE; VARIABLES WHICH CLASSIFY EVENTS; E.G., TYPE OF EVENT CODE; VARIABLES WHICH DESCRIBE EVENTS, E.G., NUMBER INVOLVED; VARIABLES WHICH EVALUATE EVENTS, E.G., FEIERABEND, FEIERABEND AND NESVOLD (PF&N) SCALE.

THE UNIT OF ANALYSIS IS THE SINGLE EVENT. THE INVESTIGATORS CODED 6754 POLITICAL INSTABILITY EVENTS. EXAMPLES OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY EVENTS FROM LOW TO HIGH ON THE PF&N SCALE ARE: INSTITUTIONALLY PRESCRIBED ELECTIONS, FALLS OF CABINETS, MARTIAL LAW, ASSASSINATIONS OF SIGNIFICANT GROUP LEADERS, MASS ARRESTS, COUPS D'ETAT AND CIVIL WAR.

THE INVESTIGATORS INCLUDED ALL EVENTS WHICH THEY ADJUDGE INDICATIVE OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY IN EACH OF 84 POLITIES SELECTED USING DUAL CRITERIA OF: AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN STATEHOOD PRIOR TO 1955 AS EVIDENCED BY DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE TIMESPAN OF EVENTS APPEARING IN THE DATASET IS 1948-1965.

THE SHORTEST RECORDED DURATION FOR EVENTS IS ONE HALF DAY. THE LONGEST DURATION RECORDED IS ONE YEAR. THE INVESTIGATORS CODED EVENTS WHICH CONTINUE FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR, E.G., CIVIL WARS, AS A NEW EVENT BEGINNING ON THE FIRST DAY OF EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR OF DURATION.

II.

THE PRIMARY DATA SOURCE FOR THE PEP DATASET WAS DEADLINE DATA ON WORLD AFFAIRS. THE INVESTIGATORS USED ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA YEARBOOK AS A SUPPLEMENTARY SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

FOR FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE ORIGINAL STUDY AND EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY SEE: FEIERABEND, IVO K. AND ROSALIND L. FEIERABEND, "AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS WITHIN POLITICS, 1948-62: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY," THE JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, 10,3 (SEPT. 1966) 249-271.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

III.

PROCESSING STANDARDS OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH GUIDED THE PROCESSING OF THIS DATASET. ANTHONY J.P. BANASH II, ASSISTED BY ROBERT H. BLUESTONE, PROCESSED THIS DATASET. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, THE STAFF INCORPORATED THE TEXT OF THE INVESTIGATORS' ORIGINAL CODEBOOK INTO THIS CODEBOOK. THE PROCESSING STAFF PERFORMED A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC DATA MANIPULATIONS TO ACHIEVE ICPR CODING STANDARDS.

THE STAFF RECODED THE ORIGINAL COUNTRY CODES TO CONFORM WITH THE STANDARD RUSSETT, SINGER AND SMALL COUNTRY CODES, (SEE: RUSSETT, BRUCE M., J. DAVID SINGER, AND MELVIN SMALL. "NATIONAL POLITICAL UNITS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: A STANDARDIZED LIST," THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, 62, 3 <SEPT. 1968> 935-950.)

ORIGINAL CODES FOR VARIABLES 9-13 OCCUPIED TWO COLUMNS. THE FIRST COLUMN CONTAINED CODED ABSOLUTE VALUES (WHEN ASCERTAINABLE), AND THE SECOND CONTAINED CODED RELATIVE VALUES (BASED ON ESTIMATES). THE STAFF COMBINED THE TWO SEPARATE COLUMNS INTO A SINGLE TWO-DIGIT CODE WHICH REPRESENTS BOTH ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED VALUES.

THE INVESTIGATORS INCLUDED DUMMY CASES IN THE UNPROCESSED DATASET. THESE CASES SEPARATED GROUPS OF EVENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN A COUNTRY ON THE SAME DAY, BUT WHICH WERE UNRELATED. THE STAFF REMOVED THESE CASES AFTER CONSULTING THE INVESTIGATORS.

UPON COMPLETION OF PROCESSING, THE STAFF ADDED A CASE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER TO EACH REMAINING CASE.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH PROCESSED THIS CODEBOOK AND DATASET WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY THROUGH THE OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH UNDER CONTRACT NO. N00014-67-A-0181-0026.

CODEBOOK INFORMATION

IV.

THE EXAMPLE BELOW IS A REPRODUCTION OF INFORMATION APPEAR-
ING IN THE MACHINE READABLE CODEBOOK FOR A TYPICAL VARIABLE.
THE NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES DO NOT ACTUALLY APPEAR IN THE
CODEBOOK, BUT ARE REFERENCES TO THE DESCRIPTION WHICH
FOLLOWS THE EXAMPLE.

.....

(1) VAR 0008 (1) REF 0008 (2) DATA SET ID='7517'
(3) NAME-LOCATION OF EVENT (4) MD=GE 9
(5) LOC 17 WIDTH 1 (6) DK 1 COL 17

(7) LOCATION CODE
.....

(8) THIS VARIABLE RECORDS THE LOCATION OF THE
EVENT AND IS APPLIED PRIMARILY TO THE FOLLOW-
ING EVENTS: STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, BOY-
COTTS, ARRESTS, MARTIAL LAW, ASSASSINATIONS,
TERRORISM, SABOTAGE, GUERRILLA WARFARE, COUPS
D'ETAT AND REVOLTS.

(9)	(10)	(11)
108	0.	NO DATA
696	1.	CAPITAL CITY
465	2.	URBAN BUT NOT CAPITAL CITY
460	3.	RURAL (PROVINCES OR STATES)
439	4.	WHOLE COUNTRY OR MAJOR SEGMENT
34	5.	OUTSIDE COUNTRY
4552	9.	(INAP.)

.....

1. THE VARIABLE AND REFERENCE NUMBERS. A VARIABLE AND A REFERENCE NUMBER ARE ASSIGNED TO EACH ITEM IN THE STUDY. IN THE PRESENT CODEBOOK, THESE NUMBERS ARE IDENTICAL. SHOULD THE DATA BE SUBSETTED OR REAR-RANGED TO INTERSPERSE DATA FROM ANOTHER SOURCE OR TO PRODUCE AN ANALYSIS DECK, THE VARIABLE NUMBERS IN THE NEWLY-FORMED CODEBOOK WOULD CHANGE TO REFLECT THE ORDER OF THE NEW DATASET, WHILE THE REFERENCE NUMBERS WOULD REMAIN UNCHANGED TO REFERENCE THE VARIABLE NUMBER IN THE ORIGINAL CODEBOOK DESCRIBING THE ARCHIVED DATASET.
2. THE FOUR-COLUMN ICPR STUDY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER UNIQUE TO THIS DATASET.

3. THE ABBREVIATED (24 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM) VARIABLE NAME USED BY OSIRIS, THE ICPR-SUPPORTED SOFTWARE PACKAGE, TO IDENTIFY THE VARIABLE.
4. THE DESIGNATION OF MISSING DATA. IN THIS EXAMPLE, CODE VALUES GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 9 ARE MISSING DATA. ALTERNATIVE STATEMENTS WHICH ARE FOUND IN THIS CODEBOOK ARE 'MD=GE 99', 'MD=GE 7' AND 'MD=GE 98'. SOME SOFTWARE PACKAGES (INCLUDING OSIRIS) REQUIRE THAT DATA WHICH DO NOT REPRESENT SUBSTANTIVE VALUES (MISSING DATA, E.G. INAPPROPRIATE, UNASCERTAINED, UNASCERTAINABLE OR AMBIGUOUS DATA CATEGORIES) BE GIVEN A VALUE WHICH MAY BE EXCLUDED AUTOMATICALLY BY THE ANALYSIS PROGRAMS, ENABLING THE USER TO EXCLUDE SUCH DATA IF HE SO DESIRES. THE NUMERIC CODES WHICH ARE ASSIGNED TO THESE CATEGORIES DO NOT REPRESENT SUBSTANTIVE VALUES IN THE SAME LOCATIONS.
5. THE STARTING LOCATION AND WIDTH OF THIS VARIABLE WHEN THE DATA ARE STORED ON A MAGNETIC TAPE IN OSIRIS FORMAT. VARIABLE 0008 IN THE EXAMPLE BEGINS IN THE SEVENTEENTH LOCATION AND IS ONE COLUMN WIDE.
6. THE LOCATION BY DECK AND COLUMN(S) OF THIS VARIABLE WHEN THE DATA ARE ON CARDS OR IN CARD IMAGE FORM.
7. THE FULL VARIABLE NAME.
8. THE VARIABLE DEFINITION.
9. THE FREQUENCY OF OCCURENCE OF EACH CODE VALUE. IN THE EXAMPLE, THERE WERE 34 OCCURENCES OF THE CODE '5', I.E. 34 OCCURENCES OF EVENTS WHICH TOOK PLACE OUTSIDE OF THE COUNTRY.
10. THE LIST OF NUMERIC CODES USED FOR THIS VARIABLE IN THE DATA FILE.
11. THE DEFINITIONS OF NUMERIC CODES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE CODE OF '5' IS DEFINED AS 'OUTSIDE COUNTRY'.

THE PEP DATASET CONTAINS 6754 CARD IMAGE RECORDS. EACH RECORD CONTAINS 38 COLUMNS OF INFORMATION.

THE DATA ARE ORGANIZED IN ASCENDING NUMERIC ORDER BY IRA NATION CODE NUMBER. EVENTS APPEAR IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER WITHIN NATION GROUPINGS.

VAR 0001

NAME-STUDY NUMBER (7517)

LOC 1 WIDTH 4

REF 0001

NO MISSING DATA CODES

DK 1 COL 1- 4

DATA SET ID-'7517'

ICPR STUDY NUMBER 7517

.....

VAR 0002

NAME-COUNTRY CODE

LOC 5 WIDTH 3

REF 0002

NO MISSING DATA CODES

DK 1 COL 5- 7

DATA SET ID-'7517'

COUNTRY CODE

.....

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

173	002.	UNITED STATES
74	020.	CANADA
109	040.	CUBA
96	041.	HAITI
86	042.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
61	070.	MEXICO
102	090.	GUATEMALA
51	091.	HONDURAS
40	092.	EL SALVADOR
38	093.	NICARAGUA
28	094.	COSTA RICA
50	095.	PANAMA
123	100.	COLOMBIA
161	101.	VENEZUELA
62	130.	ECUADOR
95	135.	PERU
121	140.	BRAZIL
138	145.	BOLIVIA
62	150.	PARAGUAY
98	155.	CHILE
207	160.	ARGENTINA
61	165.	URUGUAY

EUROPE

79	200.	UNITED KINGDOM
27	205.	IRELAND
28	210.	NETHERLANDS
102	211.	BELGIUM
18	212.	LUXEMBOURG
225	220.	FRANCE

(CONTINUED)

.....

39	225.	SWITZERLAND
151	230.	SPAIN
101	235.	PORTUGAL
60	255.	WEST GERMANY
71	265.	EAST GERMANY
96	290.	POLAND
51	305.	AUSTRIA
66	310.	HUNGARY
58	315.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
122	325.	ITALY
33	339.	ALBANIA
50	345.	YUGOSLAVIA
143	350.	GREECE
50	352.	CYPRUS
41	355.	BULGARIA
46	360.	ROMANIA
101	365.	U.S.S.R.
57	375.	FINLAND
25	380.	SWEDEN
31	385.	NORWAY
29	390.	DENMARK
25	395.	ICELAND

AFRICA

19	450.	LIBERIA
54	452.	GHANA
15	530.	ETHIOPIA
194	560.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

MIDDLE EAST

104	600.	MOROCCO
66	616.	TUNISIA
47	620.	LIBYA
91	625.	SUDAN
118	630.	IRAN
105	640.	TURKEY
130	645.	IRAQ
92	651.	EGYPT
191	652.	SYRIA
103	660.	LEBANON
91	663.	JORDAN
52	666.	ISRAEL
15	670.	SAUDI ARABIA

ASIA

(CONTINUED)
.....

19	700.	AFGHANISTAN
40	710.	CHINA (MAINLAND)
35	713.	CHINA (TAIWAN)
152	732.	SOUTH KOREA
80	740.	JAPAN
152	750.	INDIA
135	770.	PAKISTAN
103	775.	BURMA
91	780.	CEYLON
77	800.	THAILAND
51	811.	CAMBODIA
63	812.	LAOS
54	820.	MALAYA
48	840.	PHILIPPINES
164	850.	INDONESIA

OCEANIA

23	900.	AUSTRALIA
19	920.	NEW ZEALAND

VAR 0003	REF 0003	DATA SET ID-'7517'
NAME-YEAR OF EVENT	NO MISSING DATA CODES	
LOC 8 WIDTH 2	DK 1 COL 8- 9	

YEAR OF THE EVENT CODE
.....

IN THIS VARIABLE ONLY THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF EACH YEAR HAVE BEEN CODED.

229	48.	1948
202	49.	1949
177	50.	1950
206	51.	1951
168	52.	1952
186	53.	1953
220	54.	1954
238	55.	1955
333	56.	1956
420	57.	1957
438	58.	1958
351	59.	1959
484	60.	1960
586	61.	1961

(CONTINUED)
.....

637	62.	1962
732	63.	1963
515	64.	1964
632	65.	1965

VAR 0004	REF 0004	DATA SET ID-'7517'
NAME-MONTH OF EVENT	MD=GE 99	
LOC 10 WIDTH 2	DK 1 COL 10-11	

MONTH OF THE EVENT CODE
.....

A "99" IN THIS VARIABLE FOLLOWED BY A NUMBER IN REF. NO. 5 INDICATES THAT THE EXACT MONTH AND DAY OF THE EVENT WAS NOT KNOWN, BUT ITS SEQUENCE WITHIN THE YEAR WAS ASCERTAINED AND INDICATED IN REF. NO. 5. IF THE MONTH IS SPECIFIED BUT NO DAY IS GIVEN, THE EVENT IS RECORDED WITH THE MONTH IN THIS VARIABLE, AND "00" IN REF. NO. 5.

543	01.	JANUARY
471	02.	FEBRUARY
578	03.	MARCH
533	04.	APRIL
572	05.	MAY
534	06.	JUNE
556	07.	JULY
489	08.	AUGUST
486	09.	SEPTEMBER
543	10.	OCTOBER
547	11.	NOVEMBER
457	12.	DECEMBER
445	99.	<NA>

VAR 0005	REF 0005	DATA SET ID-'7517'
NAME-DAY OF EVENT	MD=0	
LOC 12 WIDTH 2	DK 1 COL 12-13	

DAY OF THE EVENT CODE
.....

01. FIRST OF MONTH OR FIRST EVENT OF YEAR IF MONTH "NA"

(CONTINUED)

.....

...

31. 31ST OF MONTH OR LAST EVENT OF YEAR IF MONTH "NA"

00. <NA>

VAR 0006

NAME-TYPE OF EVENT

LOC 14 WIDTH 2

REF 0006

NO MISSING DATA CODES

DK 1 COL 14-15

DATA SET ID-'7517'

TYPE OF EVENT CODE

.....

ALL INSTABILITY EVENTS HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED INTO CATEGORIES WHICH ARE MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE, NONREDUNDANT AND POTENTIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL COUNTRIES.

- 525 01. ELECTIONS (THIS CATEGORY ENCOMPASSES ALL NATIONAL POPULAR ELECTIONS. LOCAL AND BY-ELECTIONS ARE NOT CODED, EVEN IF HELD SIMULTANEOUSLY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. AN EXAMPLE OF AN ELECTION AS DEFINED HERE IS THE NATIONAL ELECTION IN THE UNITED STATES ON NOVEMBER 4, 1952 WHEN GENERAL EISENHOWER WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT.)
- 72 02. DISSOLUTION OF LEGISLATURE (THIS CATEGORY ENCOMPASSES ALL SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE ENTIRE LEGISLATURE IS DISMISSED, WHETHER BY FAILURE OF A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE, BY OTHER MEANS SANCTIONED BY THE SYSTEM, OR ELSE BY AN ILLEGITIMATE ACT. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS TYPE OF EVENT TOOK PLACE ON DECEMBER 23, 1958 IN THE NETHERLANDS WHEN PREMIER BEEL DISSOLVED THE CHAMBER OF STATES GENERAL AND ARRANGED FOR NEW ELECTIONS.)
- 445 03. RESIGNATIONS OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS (ANY RESIGNATION OF A SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUAL FROM PUBLIC OFFICE WHICH OCCURS FOR POLITICAL REASONS IS INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY. RESIGNATIONS FOR PRIVATE REASONS, SUCH AS HEALTH, OR FROM A NONGOVERNMENTAL OFFICE ARE EXCLUDED. THE RESIGNATION OF AN ENTIRE CABINET IS EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION, AS ARE ANY FORCED RESIGNATIONS. THE RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT QUADROS OF BRAZIL ON AUGUST 25, 1961 IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT.) THE CATEGORY OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS IS GENERALLY LIMITED TO MEMBERS OF CABINETS OR OTHER SETS OF TOP OFFICEHOLDERS; LEADERS AND PROMINENT MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES, POLITICAL PARTIES, AND OTHER IMPORTANT POLITICAL GROUPS; AND TOP MILITARY

(CONTINUED)

.....

- LEADERS. OFFICEHOLDERS FROM LOCAL OR PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS ARE NOT CODED UNLESS THEY HOLD SPECIAL PROMINENCE. THIS DEFINITION OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE IS ALSO APPLIED IN EVENTS 04 AND 08, BELOW.
- 194 04. DISMISSAL OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS (ALL DISMISSALS OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS FROM PUBLIC OFFICE EXCEPT DISSOLUTIONS OF LEGISLATURES AND FALLS OF CABINETS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY. FORCED RESIGNATIONS OR THE IMPEACHMENT OF OFFICIALS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS DEFINITION. FOR A DEFINITION OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS, SEE EVENT 03 ABOVE. THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE IN CHILE ON OCTOBER 28, 1957 IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT, AS IS THE JAN. 13, 1958 DISMISSAL OF DEPUTY PREMIER SEBESTA IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.)
- 166 05. FALL OF CABINET (WHEN THE ENTIRE CABINET RESIGNS OR IS DISMISSED IT IS CONSIDERED A FALL OF THE CABINET. THIS EVENT USUALLY IS PREFACED BY A CRISIS SITUATION. IT MAY EITHER BE THE CONSEQUENCE OF A VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE OR SOME OTHER ACT PROVIDED FOR BY THE SYSTEM; OR IT MAY BE THE RESULT OF A DICTATORIAL ACT. THE RESIGNATION OR DISMISSAL OF LESS THAN THE ENTIRE CABINET IS EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION. THE CABINET RESIGNATION IN SWEDEN ON APRIL 25, 1958 WHICH RESULTED FROM AN INABILITY TO REACH AGREEMENT ON THE EXPANSION OF THE PENSION SYSTEM IS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE FALL OF A CABINET.)
- 303 06. SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OF LAWS (SIGNIFICANT CHANGES OF THE CONSTITUTION AND IMPORTANT GENERAL LAWS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY. CHANGES AIMED AT SPECIFIC GROUPS, SUCH AS THE OUTLAWING OF A PARTICULAR POLITICAL PARTY, ARE EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY. THE TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND/OR LAWS IS LIKEWISE EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY. THE NEW "PERONISTA" CONSTITUTION OF MARCH 16, 1949, WHICH PERMITTED THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT IN ARGENTINA AND EXCLUDED THE RIGHT TO STRIKE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT.)
- 29 07. PLEBISCITE (A PLEBISCITE IS A SPECIAL VOTE OR DECREE BY THE PEOPLE ON SOME SOCIAL MEASURE WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THEM. IT IS DISTINGUISHED FROM THE MORE INSTITUTIONALIZED CATEGORY OF ELECTIONS. THE 1950 BELGIAN PLEBISCITE IN WHICH 57.7 PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE VOTED FOR AND 42.3 PERCENT AGAINST THE RETURN OF KING LEOPOLD IS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THIS CATEGORY.)
- 420 08. APPOINTMENT OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS (ALL SELECTIONS OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS TO PUBLIC OFFICE ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY EXCEPT

(CONTINUED)

.....

- THOSE SELECTIONS MADE BY POPULAR ELECTIONS OR WHICH RESULT FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT OR THE RESHUFFLE OF AN EXISTING GOVERNMENT. FOR A DEFINITION OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT PERSONS, SEE EVENT 03, ABOVE. THE APPOINTMENT OF HAROLD MACMILLAN AS PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND ON JAN. 9, 1957 IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE APPOINTMENT OF A POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT FIGURE.)
- 398 09. ORGANIZATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT (THIS CATEGORY IS DEFINED AS THE APPOINTMENT OF AN ENTIRELY NEW CABINET OR SET OF TOP OFFICE HOLDERS. THE POPULAR ELECTION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT, THE RESHUFFLE OF A GOVERNMENT, OR THE APPOINTMENT OF LESS THAN AN ENTIRELY NEW CABINET OR SET OF TOP OFFICE HOLDERS IS EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION. THIS EVENT USUALLY FOLLOWS A CRISIS SITUATION. THE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE BY CHARLES DE GAULLE ON JUNE 1, 1958 IS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THIS EVENT.)
- 189 10. RESHUFFLE OF GOVERNMENT (THIS EVENT IS DEFINED AS THE REARRANGEMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET OR SET OF TOP OFFICE HOLDERS. IT MAY INCLUDE THE ADDITION OR SUBTRACTION OF ONE OR TWO OF THE MEMBERS. THIS CATEGORY DOES NOT ENCOMPASS THE RESULTS OF A POPULAR ELECTION OR THE ORGANIZATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT. THE APRIL AND NOVEMBER 1956 SHAKEUPS OF THE GOVERNMENTAL ELITE IN POLAND ARE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THIS EVENT.)
- 127 11. SEVERE TROUBLE WITHIN A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (THERE ARE NUMEROUS MANIFESTATIONS OF TROUBLE WITHIN A SIGNIFICANT NON-GOVERNMENTAL GROUP. EXAMPLES WOULD INCLUDE EXPULSION OR EXCOMMUNICATION OF INDIVIDUALS FROM CHURCHES OR TRADE UNIONS, SEVERE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION WITHIN THE GROUP, OR EVEN THE SPLITTING OR DISBANDING OF THE GROUP ITSELF. AN EXAMPLE OF SEVERE TROUBLE WITHIN A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION TOOK PLACE IN AUSTRALIA IN 1957 WHEN THE LABOR PARTY WAS SO SPLIT THAT IT EXPELLED THE STATE PREMIER OF QUEENSLAND FROM ITS MEMBERSHIP.)
- 78 12. ORGANIZATION OF OPPOSITION PARTY (WHEN AN OPPOSITION POLITICAL PARTY IS ORGANIZED OR WHEN A FRIENDLY ALLIED PARTY BECOMES AN OPPOSITION PARTY IT IS INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY. THE ORGANIZATION OF BOTH THE "PEASANT LEAGUES" AND THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL BY JULIAO IN 1961 IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS TYPE OF EVENT.)
- 506 13. GOVERNMENTAL ACTION AGAINST SPECIFIC GROUPS (THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES ACTIONS DIRECTED AGAINST SPECIFIC GROUPS IN SOCIETY. IT INCLUDES THE NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY, LAND, OR RESOURCES; THE OUTLAWING OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND HOSTILE PROPAGANDA OR LEGIS-

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- LATION DIRECTED AGAINST MINORITY GROUPS. GROUPS COMMONLY SERVING AS TARGETS IN THIS EVENT ARE ETHNIC OR RELIGIOUS MINORITIES, STUDENT GROUPS, NEWSPAPERS, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC. NATIONALIZATION OF FOREIGN-OWNED ENTERPRISES IS EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY. IF CONFISCATION INCLUDES BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PROPERTIES, IT IS CODED AS A DOMESTIC EVENT. BOTH THE TAKEOVER OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH BY THE ALBANIAN GOVERNMENT IN 1951 AND THE OUTLAWING OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN BOLIVIA IN 1950 ARE EXAMPLES OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTION AGAINST SPECIFIC GROUPS.)
- 543 14. STRIKES (STRIKES ARE DEFINED AS THE COLLECTIVE CESSATION OF WORK ON THE PART OF LABOR OR OTHER EMPLOYEES OR PROFESSIONAL WORKERS. STRIKES OF ALL MAGNITUDES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY; STUDENT STRIKES ARE ALSO INCLUDED. THE AUGUST 3-6, 1957 RAILROAD STRIKES IN MEXICO IN WHICH OVER 100,000 WORKERS PARTICIPATED ARE EXAMPLES OF THIS EVENT.)
- 787 15. DEMONSTRATIONS (THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES AN ORGANIZED OR UNORGANIZED PUBLIC DISPLAY OF PROTEST. DEMONSTRATIONS ARE MOST OFTEN MANIFESTED IN PUBLIC GATHERINGS, BUT OCCASIONALLY IN PETITIONS OR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. A RIOT IS A VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION IN WHICH INJURIES, DEATHS OR PROPERTY DAMAGES OCCUR. ARRESTS ARE NOT CONSIDERED VIOLENT. STRIKES ARE EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION, ALTHOUGH STRIKERS OFTEN DEMONSTRATE AFTER LEAVING THE JOB. BOYCOTTS ARE ALSO EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY, AS ARE VIOLENT EVENTS SUCH AS TERRORISM, SABOTAGE, REVOLTS OR GUERRILLA WARFARE. ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY SINCE THEY ARE CONSIDERED AS INTERNATIONAL EVENTS. THE 1960 JAPANESE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS ARE EXAMPLES OF THIS EVENT.)
- 51 16. BOYCOTTS (BOYCOTTS ARE DEFINED AS THE DENIAL OF BUSINESS OR OTHER INTERCHANGING BY ONE GROUP OR ORGANIZATION TO ANOTHER TO BRING ABOUT COMPLIANCE WITH DEMANDS. WALKOUTS OF SHORT DURATION FROM MEETINGS OR LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS ARE CODED AS DEMONSTRATIONS RATHER THAN AS BOYCOTTS. THE 1960 NEGRO BOYCOTT OF DEPARTMENT AND VARIETY STORES IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, IN PROTEST OF SEGREGATED LUNCH COUNTERS IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT.)
- 729 17. ARRESTS (ARRESTS ARE DEFINED AS THE GOVERNMENTAL SEIZURE OR DETAINMENT OF INDIVIDUALS FOR POLITICAL REASONS. THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES IMPRISONMENT OR JAILING. IT IS LIMITED TO POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ARRESTS AND EXCLUDES ARRESTS FOR NON-POLITICAL REASONS. IT ALSO EXCLUDES ARRESTS OF FOREIGN NATIONALS FOR ACTS OF ESPIONAGE OR SUBVERSION. ARRESTS OF

(CONTINUED)

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- NATIONALS, HOWEVER, ARE CODED EVEN THOUGH THE CHARGE IS SPYING FOR A FOREIGN REGIME.
THE JANUARY 30, 1962 PAKISTANIAN ARREST OF FORMER PRIME MINISTER SUKRAWARDY IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE ARREST OF AN INDIVIDUAL FOR POLITICAL REASONS.)
- 12 18. SUICIDES (THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES ONLY POLITICALLY MOTIVATED SUICIDE. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT OCCURRED IN KOREA ON APRIL 27, 1960. AFTER THE FALL OF SYNGMAN RHEE'S GOVERNMENT, THE FORMER SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT LEE KI POONG, HIS WIFE AND TWO SONS WERE FOUND SHOT IN THEIR HOUSE: THE RESULT OF A SUICIDE PACT.)
- 213 19. MARTIAL LAW (THIS CATEGORY ENCOMPASSES THE SUSPENSION OF THE CONSTITUTION OR SOME OF ITS PORTIONS AND ITS REPLACEMENT BY MILITARY RULE. THE GUARANTEES OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP RIGHTS ARE DISCARDED AND ARBITRARY DECREES ARE SUPREME. THE ACTION MUST BE POLITICALLY MOTIVATED AND NOT IN RESPONSE TO A NATURAL DISASTER. THIS EVENT IS BROADLY INTERPRETED TO INCLUDE A STATE OF SIEGE, IMPOSITION OF A CURFEW, A BAN ON DEMONSTRATIONS, TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES, MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS TO DEAL WITH DISORDERS. MARTIAL LAW OCCURED DURING MAY OF 1959 IN NICARAGUA WHEN PRESIDENT LUIS SOMOZA DUBEYLE SUSPENDED THE GUARANTEES OF FUNDAMENTAL CIVIL RIGHTS AND IMPOSED LIMITED MARTIAL LAW THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.)
- 127 21. EXECUTIONS (ALL POLITICALLY MOTIVATED KILLINGS OF INDIVIDUALS BY THE GOVERNMENT ARE INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY. EXECUTIONS GENERALLY FOLLOW TRIALS OF SOME SORT. EXECUTIONS FOR NON-POLITICAL REASONS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THIS CATEGORY. THE EXECUTION OF BERIA IN RUSSIA ON DECEMBER 23, 1953 IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT.)
- 130 22. ASSASSINATIONS (ASSASSINATION IS DEFINED AS THE POLITICALLY MOTIVATED MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF POLITICALLY SIGNIFICANT FIGURES BY A GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL NOT ACTING UNDER GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY. EXECUTIONS ARE EXCEPTED FROM THIS DEFINITION AS ARE MURDERS OR ATTEMPTED MURDERS FOR NON-POLITICAL REASONS. SIMILARLY, TERRORISM AND COMBAT CASUALTIES ARE EXCLUDED. UNSUCCESSFUL ASSASSINATION PLOTS ARE CODED IF THERE IS EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE ACCUSATION. BOTH THE KILLING OF GHANDI IN INDIA IN 1948 AND OF TRUJILLO IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN 1961 ARE EXAMPLES OF ASSASSINATIONS.)
- 114 23. TERRORISM (TERRORISM CONSISTS OF ORGANIZED VIOLENT ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF SMALL GROUPS OF CITIZENS AIMED AT HARASSMENT OR INTIMIDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OR GROUPS IN SOCIETY. AS HERE DEFINED, THE

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ATTACKS ARE DIRECTED AGAINST PERSONS OR AGAINST BOTH PERSONS AND PROPERTY AND ARE SPORADIC. THIS FORM OF ACTIVITY USUALLY PRESENTS NO THREAT OF OVERTHROWING THE GOVERNMENT. AN EXAMPLE OF TERRORISM AS HERE DEFINED TOOK PLACE ON APRIL 4, 1961 INSIDE THE PARIS STOCK EXCHANGE WHEN A BOMB EXPLODED INJURING FOURTEEN PERSONS.)

- 55 24. SABOTAGE (SABOTAGE IS ALSO ORGANIZED, VIOLENT AND SPORADIC ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF SMALL GROUPS OF CITIZENS AIMED AT HARASSMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OR OTHER GROUPS. IN CONTRAST TO TERRORISM, HOWEVER, THE ATTACKS ARE DIRECTED AGAINST PROPERTY RATHER THAN AGAINST PERSONS. THIS FORM OF ACTIVITY USUALLY PRESENTS NO THREAT OF OVERTHROWING THE GOVERNMENT. SABOTAGE TOOK PLACE IN LEBANON IN NOVEMBER 1957 DURING THE COMMUNIST AND DRUSE WAVES OF ACTIVITY. NUMEROUS CASES OF ARSON OCCURED AND GREAT PROPERTY DAMAGE RESULTED.)
- 93 25. GUERRILLA WARFARE (THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES ARMED ACTIVITY BY MOBILE AND SCATTERED FORCES AIMED AT THE ULTIMATE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT. GUERRILLA WARFARE USUALLY TAKES THE FORM OF ATTACKS ON VILLAGES AND OUTPOSTS AND IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE IRREGULAR TACTICS EMPLOYED. THIS FORM OF ACTIVITY USUALLY REPRESENTS A THREAT TO THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT. GUERRILLA WARFARE ACTIVITY WAS CARRIED OUT IN THE LATE 1950'S IN CUBA AS CASTRO LED THE REBELS TO POWER.)
- 34 26. CIVIL WAR (THIS CATEGORY INVOLVES AN ALL-OUT WAR BETWEEN TWO OR MORE ORGANIZED MAJOR SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION. EACH SEGMENT HAS ITS OWN GOVERNMENT AND THE ENTIRE NATION BECOMES IMPLICATED. THE ARMED CONFLICT TAKES PLACE ON A LARGE SCALE. IT IS CONTINUOUS AND USUALLY INVOLVES PITCHED BATTLES. IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A GUERRILLA WAR OR REVOLT TO ESCALATE INTO A CIVIL WAR AS THE SCOPE, FREQUENCY AND GRAVITY OF THE VIOLENT ACTIVITIES INCREASE. AS HERE DEFINED A CIVIL WAR TOOK PLACE IN MAINLAND CHINA IN THE LATE 1940'S.)
- 139 27. COUP D'ETAT (A COUP D'ETAT IS DEFINED AS AN ILLEGAL OR FORCEFUL ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE TOP GOVERNMENTAL OFFICE HOLDERS, WHETHER SUCCESSFUL OR NOT. THIS ACTIVITY IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE LIMITED NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED, USUALLY THE IN-GROUP ELITE AND THE CHALLENGING OUT-GROUP ELITE; AND BY THE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION IN WHICH IT OCCURS, USUALLY THE CAPITAL CITY. ALLEGED AND UNSUCCESSFUL PLOTS TO OVERTHROW A REGIME ARE INCLUDED WITHIN THIS CATEGORY BUT ARE DISTINGUISHED BY LOWER ASSIGNED FF&N SCALE VALUES. A COUP D'ETAT TOOK PLACE IN IRAN IN 1953 WHEN

(CONTINUED)
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- 131

28.

GENERAL ZAKEDI OUSTED PREMIER MOSSADEGH AND SET UP A NEW GOVERNMENT WITH HIMSELF AT ITS HEAD.)
REVOLT (A REVOLT IS AN ARMED ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF A GROUP TO FORM A GOVERNMENT. THE GRAVITY OF THE EVENT IS LESS THAN THAT OF CIVIL WAR, INVOLVING LESS OF THE POPULATION AND A SMALLER GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. IT IS UNLIKE A COUP D'ETAT IN THAT MORE THAN OPPOSING ELITES ARE INVOLVED. THIS CATEGORY CAN MOST EASILY BE COMPARED TO THAT OF GUERRILLA WARFARE. THE MAIN DIFFERENCE IS IN THE TYPE OF ACTIVITY: GUERRILLA WARFARE INVOLVES SCATTERED OR IRREGULAR FORCES AND SPORADIC ATTACKS; WHILE A REVOLT INVOLVES LESS MOBILE AND MORE FORMALLY ORGANIZED FORCES USING PRIMARILY CONVENTIONAL TACTICS. THE MOST COMMON FORM OF REVOLT IS ONE OCCURING IN THE PROVINCES WITH LIMITED THREAT OF OVERTHROWING THE GOVERNMENT. AS HERE DEFINED A REVOLT TOOK PLACE IN THE PROVINCES OF BOLIVIA IN 1949 WHEN THE M.N.R. LED AN UPRISING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.)
- 144

29.

EXILE (POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VOLUNTARY OR INVOLUNTARY EXIT FROM THE COUNTRY IS AN EXILE. FLIGHTS AND ESCAPES OF POLITICAL REFUGEES ARE INCLUDED WITHIN THIS CATEGORY. BATISTA'S ESCAPE FROM CUBA TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ON JAN. 1, 1959 IS AN EXAMPLE OF THIS EVENT.)

VAR 0007

NAME-PRESENCE OF VIOLENCE

LOC 16 WIDTH 1

REF 0007

HD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 16

DATA SET ID-'7517'

PRESENCE OF VIOLENCE CODE
.....

THIS VARIABLE IS USED TO DESIGNATE THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE. VIOLENCE IS IDENTIFIED AS PHYSICAL INJURY TO PERSONS OR THE DESTRUCTION OF MATERIAL OBJECTS. IT MOST OFTEN MANIFESTS ITSELF AS INJURY, KILLING, OR PROPERTY DAMAGE. ARRESTS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THIS DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE.

- 474

1068

5212
0.

1.

9.
- NO VIOLENCE REPORTED

VIOLENCE REPORTED

<INAP.>

VAR 0008

NAME-LOCATION OF EVENT

LOC 17 WIDTH 1

REF 0008

MD=GE 7

DATA SET ID-'7517'

DK 1 COL 17

LOCATION CODE

.....

THIS VARIABLE RECORDS THE LOCATION OF THE EVENT AND IS APPLIED PRIMARILY TO THE FOLLOWING EVENTS: STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, BOYCOTTS, ARRESTS, MARTIAL LAW, ASSASSINATIONS, TERRORISM, SABOTAGE, GUERRILLA WARFARE, COUPS D'ETAT AND REVOLTS.

108	0.	NO DATA
696	1.	CAPITAL CITY
465	2.	URBAN BUT NOT CAPITAL CITY
460	3.	RURAL (PROVINCES OR STATES)
439	4.	WHOLE COUNTRY OR MAJOR SEGMENT
34	5.	OUTSIDE COUNTRY
4552	7.	<INAP.>

VAR 0009

NAME-DURATION OF EVENT

LOC 18 WIDTH 2

REF 0009

MD=GE 98

DATA SET ID-'7517'

DK 1 COL 18-19

DURATION CODE

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THIS VARIABLE DESCRIBES THE LENGTH OF TIME DURING WHICH THE EVENT TOOK PLACE. DURATION IS APPLIED PRIMARILY TO THE FOLLOWING EVENTS: STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, BOYCOTTS, MARTIAL LAW, TERRORISM, SABOTAGE, GUERRILLA WARFARE, CIVIL WAR, COUPS D'ETAT, REVOLTS AND EXILES. IN SOME CASES THE RELATIVE DURATION OF AN EVENT COULD ONLY BE BASED ON AN INTUITIVE RATING OF THE PARTICULAR EVENT (CODES 41, 71, AND 98).

248	10.	0 TO 1/2 DAY
269	20.	1/2 DAY TO ONE DAY
102	30.	1 DAY TO TWO DAYS
113	40.	2 DAYS TO ONE WEEK
323	41.	SHORT (A WEEK OR LESS FOR ALL EVENTS EXCEPT CIVIL WARS AND EXILES, FOR WHICH SIX MONTHS OR LESS IS USED AS THE GAUGE)
55	50.	1 WEEK TO TWO WEEKS
77	60.	2 WEEKS TO ONE MONTH
97	70.	1 MONTH TO 6 MONTHS

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139	71.	LONG (OVER A WEEK FOR ALL EVENTS EXCEPT CIVIL WARS AND EXILES, FOR WHICH THE BREAKING POINT IS 6 MONTHS)
57	80.	6 MONTHS TO 1 YEAR
160	90.	1 YEAR PLUS
138	98.	NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING
4976	99.	<INAP.>

THERE ARE CONVENTIONS WHICH UTILIZE THE DURATION CATEGORY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN TYPES OF EVENTS, AS WELL AS TO EXPRESS THE LENGTH OF AN EVENT. THESE CONVENTIONS ARE THE FOLLOWING:

STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS: PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS ARE CODED 10, "0 TO 1/2 DAY", UNLESS OTHER MORE SPECIFIC DATA ARE GIVEN. VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS ARE CODED 20, "1/2 TO 1 DAY", UNLESS THE DATA INDICATE OTHERWISE.

TERRORISM AND SABOTAGE: DURATION IS CODED 10, "0 TO 1/2 DAY", UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE DATA.

GUERRILLA WARFARE, REVOLT, CIVIL WAR: A SINGLE BATTLE OR CLASH IN A CONTINUING CONFLICT WITH A DURATION OF "0 TO 1/2 DAY" IS CODED 10 TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE REPORTING OF THE LONG-TERM CONFLICT. IF A GUERRILLA WAR, REVOLT OR CIVIL WAR CONTINUES FOR SEVERAL YEARS, THE EVENT IS CODED FROM THE FIRST DAY OF EACH YEAR OF CONTINUED CONFLICT, WITH A DURATION OF "ONE YEAR."

VAR 0010

NAME-NUMBER INVOLVED

LOC 20 WIDTH 2

REF 0010

ND=GE 98

DK 1 COL 20-21

DATA SET ID-'7517'

NUMBER INVOLVED

.....

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE EVENT IS RECORDED HERE. NUMBER INVOLVED IS ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO RESIGNATIONS, DISMISSALS, APPOINTMENTS, STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, BOYCOTTS, ARRESTS, ASSASSINATIONS, EXECUTIONS, COUPS D'ETAT, REVOLTS AND EXILES. IN CODING TERRORISM AND ASSASSINATION, THE NUMBER INVOLVED REFERS TO THE TARGET OF THE ACTION, NOT THE INSTIGATORS. IN CODING ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS AND SUICIDES, THE SAME NUMBER IS INDICATED IN THIS VARIABLE, AND IN EITHER VARIABLE 11-NUMBER KILLED, OR VARIABLE 12-NUMBER ARRESTED. IN SOME CASES, THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE INVOLVED IN AN EVENT COULD ONLY BE BASED ON AN INTUITIVE RATING OF THE EVENT. FOR INTUITIVE RATINGS, CODES 11 (INDIVIDUAL), 31 (FEW), 71 (MASS), AND 98 (NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING) WERE USED.

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1164	10.	1
14	11.	INDIVIDUAL
424	20.	2-10
261	30.	11-50
550	31.	FEW (BETWEEN 2-50 PERSONS ON RESIGNATIONS, DISMISSALS, APPOINTMENTS, ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS, AND EXILES. BETWEEN 2-10,000 PERSONS ON STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, BOYCOTTS, COUPS D'ETAT AND REVOLTS)
55	40.	51-100
134	50.	101-500
57	60.	501-1,000
176	70.	1,001-10,000
946	71.	MASS (OVER 50 PERSONS ON RESIGNATIONS, DISMISSALS, APPOINTMENTS, ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS, AND EXILES. OVER 10,000 PERSONS ON STRIKES, DEMONSTRATIONS, BOYCOTTS, COUPS D'ETAT AND REVOLTS)
166	80.	10,001-100,000
71	90.	OVER 100,000
176	98.	NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING
2560	99.	<INAP.>

VAR 0011

NAME-NUMBER KILLED

LOC 22 WIDTH 2

REF 0011

MD=GE 98

DATA SET ID-'7517'

DK 1 COL 22-23

NUMBER KILLED

.....

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED IN EACH OF THE EVENTS IS RECORDED IN THIS FIELD. IN SOME CASES, THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED COULD ONLY BE ESTIMATED ON THE BASIS OF AN INTUITIVE RATING. FOR INTUITIVE RATINGS, 11 (INDIVIDUAL), 31 (FEW, 2-50 PERSONS), 71 (MASS, OVER 50 PERSONS), AND 98 (NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING) WERE USED. IN THE CASE OF AN EVENT SUCH AS A STRIKE OR DEMONSTRATION, IF THE EVENT IS CODED AS PEACEFUL, "00" IS RECORDED, INDICATING THAT NO ONE WAS KILLED. IF THE EVENT IS CODED AS VIOLENT BUT NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION IS GIVEN IN THE DATA REGARDING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED, "98" IS CODED, INDICATING THAT THERE IS "NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING."

457	00.	ZERO
156	10.	1
1	11.	(INDIVIDUAL)
165	20.	2-10
96	30.	11-50

(CONTINUED)

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41	31.	FEW (2-50 PERSONS)
21	40.	51-100
29	50.	101-500
9	60.	501-1,000
16	70.	1,001-10,000
22	71.	MASS (OVER 50 PERSONS)
4	80.	10,001-100,000
1	90.	OVER 100,000
144	98.	NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING
5592	99.	<INAP.>

VAR 0012

NAME-NUMBER INJURED

LOC 24 WIDTH 2

REF 0012

ND=GE 98

DK 1 COL 24-25

DATA SET ID-'7517'

NUMBER INJURED

.....

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE INJURED IN THE EVENT IS RECORDED HERE. IF AN EVENT SUCH AS A STRIKE OR DEMONSTRATION IS CODED AS PEACEFUL, "00" IS CODED INDICATING THAT NO ONE WAS INJURED. IF THE EVENT IS CODED AS VIOLENT, BUT NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION IS GIVEN IN THE DATA REGARDING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS INJURED, "98" IS CODED, INDICATING THAT THERE IS NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING.

223	00.	ZERO
21	10.	1
0	11.	(INDIVIDUAL)
41	20.	2-10
68	30.	11-50
20	40.	51-100
36	41.	FEW (2-100 PERSONS)
34	50.	101-500
16	60.	501-1,000
5	70.	1,001-10,000
50	71.	MASS (OVER 100 PERSONS)
2	80.	10,001-100,000
0	90.	OVER 100,000
384	98.	NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING
5854	99.	<INAP.>

VAR 0013

NAME-NUMBER ARRESTED
LOC 26 WIDTH 2

REF 0013

MD=GE 98

DATA SET ID-'7517'

DK 1 COL 26-27

NUMBER ARRESTED

.....

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARRESTED IN EACH EVENT IS RECORDED HERE. IN SOME CASES THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARRESTED COULD ONLY BE BASED ON AN INTUITIVE RATING OF THE EVENT. FOR INTUITIVE RATINGS, CODES 11 (INDIVIDUAL), 41 (FEW, 2-100 PERSONS), 71 (MASS, OVER 100 PERSONS) AND 98 (NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING) WERE USED.

96	00.	ZERO
167	10.	1
5	11.	(INDIVIDUAL)
160	20.	2-10
148	30.	11-25
66	40.	26-50
130	41.	FEW (2-100 PERSONS)
80	50.	51-100
94	60.	101-1,000
53	70.	1,001-10,000
88	71.	MASS (OVER 100 PERSONS)
10	80.	10,001-100,000
5	90.	OVER 100,000
466	98.	NOT ENOUGH DATA FOR RATING
5186	99.	<INAP.>

VAR 0014

NAME-PROPERTY DAMAGE
LOC 28 WIDTH 1

REF 0014

MD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7517'

DK 1 COL 28

AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DAMAGE

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THE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DAMAGE OCCURRING IN EACH OF THE EVENTS IS RECORDED IN THIS VARIABLE.

550	0.	ZERO
26	1.	LITTLE (\$30,000 OR LESS)
115	2.	MUCH (OVER \$30,000)
6063	9.	<INAP.>

VAR 0015

NAME-NATURE OF TENSION
LOC 29 WIDTH 1

REF 0015

NO MISSING DATA CODES
DK 1 COL 29

DATA SET ID-'7517'

NATURE OF TENSION
.....

THE NATURE OF THE TENSION OR CONFLICT UNDERLYING THE EVENT IS RECORDED IN THIS VARIABLE. THE CATEGORIES "ETHNIC" OR "RELIGIOUS" ARE APPLIED TO ALL EVENTS INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS. THE CATEGORIES "EDUCATIONAL" AND "ECONOMIC" ARE USED MORE SPARINGLY, IN FAVOR OF THE CATEGORY "POLITICAL." FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE ISSUES UNDERLYING A STRIKE ARE PARTLY ECONOMIC AND PARTLY POLITICAL, THE NATURE OF THE TENSION IS CODED AS POLITICAL. SIMILARLY, A CODING OF EDUCATIONAL IS LIMITED TO EVENTS EXPRESSLY RELATING TO CONFLICTS OVER EDUCATIONAL ISSUES. STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS ARE MOST FREQUENTLY CODED AS POLITICAL, INDICATING CONFLICT OVER POLITICAL, NOT EDUCATIONAL ISSUES.

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| 5889 | 1. POLITICAL (INCLUDES ANYTHING NOT COVERED BY OTHER CATEGORIES) |
| 73 | 2. RELIGIOUS |
| 480 | 3. ECONOMIC |
| 289 | 4. ETHNIC |
| 23 | 5. EDUCATIONAL |

VAR 0016

NAME-OUTCOME CODE
LOC 30 WIDTH 1

REF 0016

ND=GE 9
DK 1 COL 30

DATA SET ID-'7517'

OUTCOME CODE
.....

FOR SOME EVENTS THE OUTCOME IS AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION AND IS RECORDED IN THIS VARIABLE. EVENTS FOR WHICH THE OUTCOME IS RECORDED ARE PRIMARILY THE FOLLOWING: SUICIDES, ASSASSINATIONS, COUPS D'ETAT, CIVIL WAR, RESIGNATIONS, GUERRILLA WARS AND REVOLTS. OUTCOME IS NOT CODED FOR A SINGLE BATTLE OR CLASH WITHIN A GUERRILLA WAR, REVOLT OR CIVIL WAR ALTHOUGH THE ONGOING CONFLICT IS CODED AS EITHER SUCCESSFUL, UNSUCCESSFUL OR INDETERMINATE FOR EACH YEAR IN WHICH IT TAKES PLACE. SUCCESS IS ASCRIBED FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE REBEL FORCES. WHEN THE CONFLICT IS CODED "INDETERMINATE," IT INDICATES THAT THE REBELS POSE A THREAT TO THE EXISTING REGIME, BUT THE FINAL OUTCOME IS STILL IN DOUBT.

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38	0.	NO DATA OR INDETERMINATE
414	1.	SUCCESSFUL
268	2.	UNSUCCESSFUL
6034	9.	<INAP.>

VAR 0017

NAME-P,F,AND N SCALE

LOC 31 WIDTH 1

REF 0017

NO MISSING DATA CODES

DK 1 COL 31

DATA SET ID-'7517'

FEIERABEND, FEIERABEND, AND NESVOLD SCALE

.....

THIS IS A CONSENSUAL SCALE THAT ESTIMATES DIFFERENT INTENSITY LEVELS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN INSTABILITY EVENTS. EACH SPECIFIC EVENT IN THE DATA BANK RECEIVES ONE OF THE SEVEN SCALE VALUES. ZERO SCALE VALUE CONNOTES AN ABSENCE OF INSTABILITY WHILE SCALE POINT 6 INDICATES EXTREME INSTABILITY. VALUES 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5 ARE THE INTERMEDIATE INTENSITIES BETWEEN THE TWO EXTREME VALUES. IN ASSIGNING SCALE VALUES TO EVENTS, NOT ONLY THE NATURE OF THE EVENT IS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION BUT ALSO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS PARTICIPATING, THE AMOUNT OF VIOLENCE, THE DURATION OF THE EVENT AND SOME ESTIMATE OF ITS REPERCUSSIONS ON THE SOCIETY. THE DEGREE OF CONSENSUAL VALIDATION FOR THIS SCALE AND A DESCRIPTION OF ITS USE IN PROFILING NATIONS MAY BE FOUND IN FEIERABEND, IVO K. AND ROSALIND L. FEIERABEND, "AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS WITHIN POLITICS, 1948-1962: A CROSS NATIONAL STUDY," JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, 10, 3 (SEPT. 1966), 249-71.

520	0.	POINT 0 POINT 0 ON THE SCALE MAY BE CHARACTERIZED AS EXTREME POLITICAL STABILITY. NO DISTURBANCE IS OBSERVABLE IN THE POLITICAL SYSTEM. IF CHANGE OCCURS IN THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM, IT IS CARRIED OUT IN AN ORDERLY, ROUTINE-LIKE FASHION ACCORDING TO RULES INSTITUTIONALLY PRESCRIBED. ITEM TYPICAL OF POINT 0: ELECTIONS (INSTITUTIONALLY PRESCRIBED)
2485	1.	POINT 1 POINT 1 ON THE SCALE STILL CONNOTES STABILITY. NEVERTHELESS, THE POLITICAL SYSTEM LABORS UNDER MILD STRAIN. CHANGES IN THE ARRANGEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM ARE STILL CARRIED OUT IN AN ORDERLY FASHION AND, FOR THE MOST PART, WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE RULES INSTITUTIONALLY PRESCRIBED; BUT IN A WAY THAT MAY BE CHARACTERIZED AS LESS THAN ROUTINE. AN AURA OF MILD CRISIS IS IN THE AIR. ITEMS TYPICAL OF POINT 1:

(CONTINUED)

.....

DISSOLUTION OF LEGISLATURE (INSTITUTIONALLY
SANCTIONED)
SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION BY AMENDMENT
RESIGNATION OF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FIGURE(S)
(FOR OTHER THAN PERSONAL REASONS)
FALL OF CABINET (IN RESPONSE TO NONCONFIDENCE
MOTION)
DISMISSAL OF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FIGURE(S)
(FOR OTHER THAN PERSONAL REASONS)
STRIKE(S), PEACEFUL, LIMITED, SHORT (PROTEST
ACTION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT)
DEMONSTRATIONS(S), PROTEST MOVEMENTS AGAINST
THE GOVERNMENT (PEACEFUL, LIMITED IN
SCOPE)
PLEBESCITE

2108

2.

POINT 2

POINT 2 ON THE SCALE CONNOTES THE PRESENCE OF SOME
DISTURBANCE. THE STRAINS WITHIN THE SYSTEM AFFECT-
ING THE GOVERNMENT (OR COMMONLY ITS OPPOSITION) ARE
ASSUMING A GREATER MAGNITUDE THAN UNDER POINT 1.
PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY POLITICAL PROCESSES ARE ADVER-
SELY AFFECTED. IMPRESSIONISTICALLY, ONE COULD SAY
THAT IF POINTS 0 AND 1 DENOTE STABILITY, POINT 2
MARKS MILD INSTABILITY OR THREATS TO STABILITY.
ITEMS TYPICAL OF POINT 2:

DEMONSTRATIONS, PROTEST MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE
GOVERNMENT (PEACEFUL, WIDESPREAD)
ARREST(S) OF MEMBER(S) OF SIGNIFICANT GROUP(S)
ARREST(S) OF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FIGURE(S)
LEGISLATION DIRECTED AGAINST SIGNIFICANT
GROUP(S) IN THE SOCIETY
CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY (AS A MEASURE AGAINST
SIGNIFICANT GROUPS IN SOCIETY)
SIGNIFICANT GROUP(S) OUTLAWED
STRIKE(S), SOME VIOLENCE, AND/OR WIDESPREAD,
AND/OR LONG IN DURATION (PROTEST ACTION
AGAINST GOVERNMENT)
SUICIDE OF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FIGURE(S) (FOR
OTHER THAN PERSONAL REASONS)
GENERAL STRIKE (DEMONSTRATING SUPPORT FOR THE
GOVERNMENT, PROTEST ACTION AGAINST SIGNI-
FICANT GROUP(S) IN SOCIETY)
GENERAL STRIKE (PROTEST ACTION AGAINST
GOVERNMENT)
MARTIAL LAW
EXTREMIST PARTY GAINS CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT
EXILES
ORGANIZATION OF OPPOSITION PARTY
BOYCOTTS

843

3.

POINT 3

(CONTINUED)

.....

POINT 3 ON THE SCALE IS THE MID-POINT OF THE STABILITY-INSTABILITY CONTINUUM. DISTURBANCE IS INTENSIFIED AS COMPARED TO THAT FOUND IN THE ITEMS UNDER POINT 2. ITEMS TYPICAL OF POINT 3:

EXECUTION(S) OF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL

FIGURE(S)

ASSASSINATION OF SIGNIFICANT GROUP LEADER(S)

RIOT(S) (LIMITED)

PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT (NO VISIBLE DISTURBANCE, FEW ARRESTS, TRIALS, EXILES)

564

4.

POINT 4

AT POINT 4 ON THE SCALE DISTURBANCES REACH A MAGNITUDE AT WHICH THE OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT MAY BE EXPECTED. INSTABILITY IS CLEARLY PRESENT. ITEMS TYPICAL OF POINT 4:

UPRISING, GUERRILLA TYPE, SABOTAGE, TERRORISM
RIOT(S), WIDESPREAD

MASS ARRESTS

COUP D'ETAT (NO VISIBLE DISTURBANCES, FEW
ARRESTS, TRIALS, PERHAPS A FEW
EXECUTIONS)

PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT (WITH SOME
DISTURBANCES, AND SOME ARRESTS, AND SOME
DEMONSTRATIONS, SOME RIOTS)

ASSASSINATION (OR ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION) OF
CHIEF OF STATE

193

5.

POINT 5

POINT 5 ON THE SCALE CONNOTES EVEN MORE INTENSE AND WIDESPREAD DISTURBANCES THAN POINT 4. ITEMS TYPICAL OF POINT 5:

COUP D'ETAT (SOME DISTURBANCES, SOME ARRESTS,
SOME DEMONSTRATIONS, SOME RIOTS AND
VIOLENCE)

PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT (WITH SERIOUS
DISTURBANCES, MASS ARRESTS, MASS RIOTS,
VIOLENCE, DEMONSTRATIONS)

41

6.

POINT 6

POINT 6 ON THE SCALE CONNOTES EXTREME INSTABILITY AND THE FOLLOWING ITEMS BEST QUALIFY THE SITUATION. ITEMS TYPICAL OF POINT 6:

MASS EXECUTIONS

COUP D'ETAT (SERIOUS DISTURBANCES, MASS
ARRESTS, MASS RIOTS, MUCH VIOLENCE, MASS
DEMONSTRATIONS, LARGE STRATA OF POPULATION
INVOLVED, "THE AIR OF REVOLUTION")

CIVIL WAR

VAR 0018
NAME-SIGNIFICANT PERSON?
LOC 32 WIDTH 1

REF 0018
MD=GE 9
DK 1 COL 32

DATA SET ID-'7517'

SIGNIFICANT PERSONS

.....

THE STATUS OF THE PERSONS INVOLVED IN EVENTS IS CODED IN THIS VARIABLE. PERSONS IN ROLES OF LEADERSHIP ARE DESIGNATED AS SIGNIFICANT. ALL OTHER PERSONS ARE CONSIDERED INSIGNIFICANT. EXAMPLES OF SIGNIFICANT PERSONS ARE: CABINET MEMBERS, IMPORTANT ARMY OFFICERS, UNION LEADERS, BISHOPS, EDITORS, AND OTHER PROMINENT MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. IN CASES OF ARRESTS, EXECUTIONS, ASSASSINATIONS, TERRORISM AND EXILES, THE CATEGORY "SIGNIFICANT PERSONS" REFERS ONLY TO THE TARGET OF THE ACTION. IN STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS, IF SIGNIFICANT AS WELL AS INSIGNIFICANT PERSONS TAKE PART, THE SIGNIFICANT PERSON CATEGORY IS CODED. THE JULY 1953 ARREST OF BERIA IN RUSSIA IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE ARREST OF A SIGNIFICANT PERSON, WHILE THE ARREST OF THIRTY-EIGHT UNSPECIFIED PERSONS IN FRANCE DURING THE MAY 1952 ANTI-RIDGEWAY RIOTS IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE ARREST OF INSIGNIFICANT PERSONS.

239	0.	SIGNIFICANT PERSON
461	1.	INSIGNIFICANT PERSON
6054	9.	<INAP.>

VAR 0019
NAME-SOURCE CODE
LOC 33 WIDTH 1

REF 0019
NO MISSING DATA CODES
DK 1 COL 33

DATA SET ID-'7517'

SOURCE MATERIALS

.....

THIS VARIABLE INDICATES THE SOURCE OF THE DATA.

5129	0.	DEADLINE DATA ON WORLD AFFAIRS
1625	1.	DEADLINE DATA ON WORLD AFFAIRS SUPPLEMENTED BY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA YEARBOOKS.

VAR 0020

NAME-GUTTHAN SCALE SCORES

LOC 34 WIDTH 1

REF 0020

ND=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7517'

DK 1 COL 34

GUTTHAN SCALE SCORES

.....

A SUBSET OF EVENTS WAS SUBJECTED TO A SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS. ONLY THOSE EVENTS DENOTING HIGHLY AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS WERE SELECTED, AND THE UNDERLYING DIMENSION WAS HYPOTHESIZED TO BE THE INTENSITY OF AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS. (COEFFICIENT OF REPRODUCTIBILITY = .96) FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THIS ANALYSIS, SEE NESVOLD, BETTY A. "SCALOGRAM ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE," COMPARATIVE POLITICAL STUDIES, 2, 2 (JUL. 1969), 172-194.

THE FOUR POINTS OF THE SCALE CONNOTE INCREASING INTENSITY OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS. (NOTE: SINCE THIS EXERCISE UTILIZED A SUBSET OF THE DATA, NOT ALL EVENTS ARE SCORED IN THIS COLUMN.)

- | | |
|------|--|
| 2128 | 1. POINT 1
POINT 1 ON THE SCALE CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS TUR-
NOIL. THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCORED 1: RIOTS
AND DEMONSTRATIONS, BOYCOTTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,
POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ARRESTS, GOVERNMENT ACTION
AGAINST SPECIFIC GROUPS, SABOTAGE. |
| 483 | 2. POINT 2
POINT 2 ON THE SCALE CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS RE-
VOLT. THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCORED 2:
MARTIAL LAW, COUP D'ETAT, REVOLT. |
| 223 | 3. POINT 3
POINT 3 ON THE SCALE CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS GUER-
RILLA WAR. THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCORED 3:
GUERRILLA WARFARE, POLITICALLY MOTIVATED ASSASSINA-
TIONS. |
| 161 | 4. POINT 4
POINT 4 ON THE SCALE CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS CIVIL
WAR. THE FOLLOWING EVENTS WERE SCORED 4:
POLITICALLY MOTIVATED EXECUTIONS, CIVIL WAR. |
| 3759 | 9. (INAP.) |

VAR 0021

REF 0021

DATA SET ID-'7517'

NAME-SERIAL NUMBER OF EVENT

NO MISSING DATA CODES

LOC 35 WIDTH 4

DK 1 COL 35-38

SERIAL NUMBER OF EVENT

.....

**DIMENSIONS OF CONFLICT BEHAVIOR
WITHIN AND BETWEEN NATIONS
1955-60**

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

**RUDOLPH J. RUNNEL
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
1963**

**RAYMOND TANTER
INDIANA UNIVERSITY
1964**

FIRST EDITION - 1971

**INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH
BOX 1248
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106**

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ASSISTANCE

ALL MANUSCRIPTS UTILIZING DATA MADE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE CONSORTIUM SHOULD ACKNOWLEDGE THAT FACT AS WELL AS IDENTIFY THE ORIGINAL COLLECTOR OF THE DATA. THE ICPR COUNCIL URGES ALL USERS OF ICPR DATA FACILITIES TO FOLLOW SOME ADAPTATION OF THIS STATEMENT WITH THE BRACKETS INDICATING ITEMS TO BE FILLED IN APPROPRIATELY OR DELETED BY THE INDIVIDUAL USER.

**THE DATA (AND TABULATIONS) UTILIZED IN THIS (PUBLICATION) WERE MADE AVAILABLE (IN PART) BY THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH. THE DATA WERE ORIGINALLY COLLECTED BY
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IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FUNDING AGENCIES WITH ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE USE OF ARCHIVAL RESOURCES, AND TO FACILITATE THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ABOUT ICPR PARTICIPANTS' RESEARCH ACTIVITIES, EACH USER OF THE ICPR DATA FACILITIES IS EXPECTED TO SEND TWO COPIES OF EACH COMPLETED MANUSCRIPT TO THE CONSORTIUM. PLEASE INDICATE IN THE COVER LETTER WHICH DATA WERE USED.

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STUDY INFORMATION

DATA FROM "DIMENSIONS OF CONFLICT BEHAVIOR WITHIN AND BETWEEN NATIONS, 1955-57," BY RUDOLPH J. RUMMEL AND "DIMENSIONS OF CONFLICT BEHAVIOR WITHIN AND BETWEEN NATIONS, 1958-60," BY RAYMOND TANTER, HAVE BEEN MERGED INTO A SINGLE DATA FILE AND ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS CODEBOOK.

THE GOALS OF BOTH INVESTIGATORS WERE TO FIND THE DIMENSIONS OF VARIATION IN THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CONFLICT BEHAVIOR OF NATIONS, TO PLACE EACH NATION ALONG THOSE DIMENSIONS, AND TO DISCOVER THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIMENSIONS OF THE TWO FORMS OF CONFLICT BEHAVIOR.

THE TANTER STUDY ALSO HAD THE EXPLICIT GOAL OF REPLICATION. THE INVESTIGATOR OBTAINED ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE ABOUT DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CONFLICT BEHAVIOR TO ADD TO THE RELIABILITY OF THE 1955-57 DATA AND TO INCREASE THE CONFIDENCE THAT THE EARLIER FINDINGS WERE NOT THE RESULT OF CHANCE FACTORS.

THE RUMMEL STUDY CONTAINS DATA ON 22 DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN CONFLICT VARIABLES FOR 77 COUNTRIES FOR THE YEARS 1955, 1956 AND 1957. RAYMOND TANTER'S STUDY WAS DESIGNED AS A REPLICATION OF RUMMEL'S STUDY WITH DATA COLLECTED ON THE SAME CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION AS USED BY RUMMEL.

THE NINE MEASURES OF DOMESTIC CONFLICT BEHAVIOR USED BY BOTH INVESTIGATORS ARE: NUMBER OF ASSASSINATIONS, NUMBER OF GENERAL STRIKES, PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE, NUMBER OF MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES, NUMBER OF PURGES, NUMBER OF RIOTS, NUMBER OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS, NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONS AND NUMBER KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

THE THIRTEEN FOREIGN CONFLICT MEASURES ARE: NUMBER OF ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS, NUMBER OF NEGATIVE SANCTIONS, NUMBER OF PROTESTS, NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ARE SEVERED, NUMBER OF AMBASSADORS EXPELLED OR RECALLED, NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF EXPULSION OR RECALL OF LESSER OFFICIALS, NUMBER OF THREATS, PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF MILITARY ACTION, PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF WAR, NUMBER OF TROOP MOVEMENTS, NUMBER OF MOBILIZATIONS, NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS AND NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE.

THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA WERE USED BY BOTH INVESTIGATORS IN SELECTING NATIONS FOR INCLUSION IN THE STUDIES: SOVEREIGNTY FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS BEFORE THE FIRST YEAR INCLUDED IN THE STUDY, AS EVIDENCED BY DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES AND THE EXISTENCE OF A FOREIGN MINISTRY OR ITS EQUIVALENT; AND A POPULATION OF AT LEAST 800,000 IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE STUDY.

SINCE MORE COUNTRIES WERE ABLE TO MEET THE QUALIFYING CRITERIA IN 1958 THAN IN 1955, THE 1958-60 STUDY CONTAINS DATA FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES NOT INCLUDED IN THE EARLIER STUDY: AUSTRIA, MOROCCO, SUDAN, TUNISIA, LIBYA, LAOS, NORTH VIETNAM AND SOUTH VIETNAM.

THE STATUS OF COUNTRIES COMPOSING THE U.A.R. WAS NOT CONSTANT ACROSS BOTH TIME PERIODS, AND THEY WERE DEALT WITH DIFFERENTLY BY EACH INVESTIGATOR: RUMMEL TREATS THE THREE COUNTRIES, EGYPT, SYRIA AND YEMEN SEPARATELY; TANTER TREATS THEM AS ONE COUNTRY, THE U.A.R.

THE SOURCES FOR THE RUMMEL DATA ARE PRIMARILY THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, NEW INTERNATIONAL YEARBOOK, FACTS ON FILE AND BRITANNICA BOOK OF THE YEAR. LESS FREQUENTLY USED IS KEESING'S CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVES.

MAJOR SOURCES FOR THE TANTER DATA ARE: THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX AND DEADLINE DATA ON WORLD AFFAIRS. LESS FREQUENTLY USED SOURCES ARE BRITANNICA BOOK OF THE YEAR AND FACTS ON FILE.

FOR FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE ORIGINAL STUDIES AND EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY SEE: RUMMEL, RUDOLPH J. "DIMENSIONS OF CONFLICT BEHAVIOR WITHIN AND BETWEEN NATION," GENERAL SYSTEMS YEARBOOK, VIII (1963), 1-50 AND TANTER, RAYMOND, "DIMENSIONS OF CONFLICT BEHAVIOR WITHIN AND BETWEEN NATIONS, 1958-60," JOURNAL OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION, 10 (MARCH, 1966), 41-64.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

PROCESSING STANDARDS OF THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH GUIDED THE PROCESSING OF THIS STUDY.

COUNTRY IDENTIFICATION CODES USED IN THIS STUDY ARE TAKEN FROM BRUCE M. RUSSETT, J. DAVID SINGER AND MELVIN SMALL, "NATIONAL POLITICAL UNITS IN THE 20TH CENTURY: A STANDARDIZED LIST," THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, LXII, 3 (SEPTEMBER, 1968), 935-950.

THE RUMMEL DATA WERE TAKEN FROM DATA TABLES IN THE INVESTIGATOR'S ORIGINAL ARTICLE AND WERE MADE MACHINE-READABLE. COUNTRY IDENTIFICATION CODES WERE ADDED TO THE DATA CASES.

STUDY PROCESSORS CODED THE TANTER DATA FROM THE INVESTIGATOR'S ORIGINAL NOTES ON INDEX CARDS. ALL INCONSISTENCIES WITH THE DATA TABLES IN THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE WERE INVESTIGATED AND THE CORRECT FIGURES VERIFIED. THEY WERE THEN MADE MACHINE-READABLE. COUNTRY IDENTIFICATION CODES WERE ADDED TO THE DATA CASES.

ROBIN G. KATZ PREPARED THE CODEBOOK AND PROCESSED MOST OF THE DATA; ANTHONY BANASH ASSISTED IN THE DATA PROCESSING.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH PROCESSED THIS CODEBOOK AND DATASET WITH THE SUPPORT OF THE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY THROUGH THE OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH UNDER CONTRACT NO. N00014-67-A-0181-0026.

CODEBOOK INFORMATION

THE EXAMPLE BELOW IS A REPRODUCTION OF INFORMATION APPEARING IN THE FINAL MACHINE-READABLE CODEBOOK FOR A TYPICAL VARIABLE. THE NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES AT THE LEFT OF EACH ENTRY DO NOT APPEAR IN THE CODEBOOK, BUT ARE REFERENCES TO THE DESCRIPTION WHICH FOLLOWS THE EXAMPLE.

(1) VAR 0010 (1) REF 0010 (2) DATA SET ID - '7531'
 (3) NAME - ASSASSINATIONS - D58-60 (4) MD=GE 99
 (5) LOC 15 WIDTH 2 (6) DK 1 COL 9-10

(7) NUMBER OF ASSASSINATIONS - DOMESTIC, 1958-60

(8) ASSASSINATION: ANY POLITICALLY MOTIVATED
 MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HIGH
 GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIAL OR POLITICIAN.

(9) <SEE REF. NO. 3 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

(10) MEAN = 0.76 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.61

(11)	(12)	(13)
59	00.	0 ASSASSINATIONS
9	01.	1 ASSASSINATION
4	02.	2 ASSASSINATIONS
4	03.	3 ASSASSINATIONS
5	04.	4 ASSASSINATIONS
1	05.	5 ASSASSINATIONS
1	10.	10 ASSASSINATIONS
3	99.	NA

(1) THE VARIABLE AND REFERENCE NUMBERS. A VARIABLE AND A REFERENCE NUMBER ARE ASSIGNED TO EACH ITEM IN THE STUDY. IN THE PRESENT CODEBOOK, THESE NUMBERS ARE IDENTICAL. SHOULD THE DATA BE SUBSETTED OR REARRANGED TO INTERSPERSE DATA FROM ANOTHER SOURCE OR TO PRODUCE AN ANALYSIS DECK, THE VARIABLE NUMBERS IN THE NEWLY-FORMED CODEBOOK WOULD CHANGE TO REFLECT THE ORDER OF THE NEW DATASET, WHILE THE REFERENCE NUMBERS WOULD REMAIN UNCHANGED TO REFERENCE THE VARIABLE NUMBERS IN THE ORIGINAL CODEBOOK DESCRIBING THE ARCHIVED DATASET.

(2) THE FOUR-COLUMN ICPR STUDY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER UNIQUE TO THIS DATASET.

- (3) THE ABBREVIATED (24 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM) VARIABLE NAME USED BY OSIRIS, THE ICPR-SUPPORTED SOFTWARE PACKAGE, TO IDENTIFY THE VARIABLE.
- (4) THE DESIGNATION OF MISSING DATA. IN THIS EXAMPLE, CODE VALUES GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 99 ARE MISSING DATA. ALTERNATIVE STATEMENTS FOUND IN THIS CODEBOOK ARE 'MD=GE9', 'MD=GE999', 'MD=GE9999', AND 'MD=GE99999.' SOME SOFTWARE PACKAGES (INCLUDING OSIRIS) REQUIRE THAT DATA WHICH DO NOT REPRESENT SUBSTANTIVE VALUES (MISSING DATA, E.G., INAPPROPRIATE, UNASCERTAINED, UNASCERTAINABLE, OR AMBIGUOUS DATA CATEGORIES) BE GIVEN A VALUE WHICH MAY BE EXCLUDED AUTOMATICALLY BY THE ANALYSIS PROGRAMS, ENABLING THE USER TO EXCLUDE SUCH DATA IF HE SO DESIRES. THE NUMERIC CODES WHICH ARE ASSIGNED TO THESE CATEGORIES, SUCH AS '99' FOR THE TWO-COLUMN VARIABLE IN THE EXAMPLE, DO NOT REPRESENT SUBSTANTIVE VALUES IN THE SAME LOCATIONS. IN THIS VARIABLE, THEN, NO CASE HAS '99' AS A NUMBER OF ASSASSINATIONS.
- (5) THE STARTING LOCATION AND WIDTH OF THIS VARIABLE WHEN THE DATA ARE STORED ON A MAGNETIC TAPE IN OSIRIS FORMAT. VARIABLE 0010 IN THE EXAMPLE BEGINS IN THE FIFTEENTH POSITION OF AN OSIRIS DATA RECORD AND IS TWO COLUMNS WIDE.
- (6) THE LOCATION BY DECK AND COLUMN(S) OF THIS VARIABLE WHEN DATA ARE ON CARDS OR IN CARD IMAGE FORM.
- (7) THE FULL VARIABLE NAME.
- (8) THE VARIABLE DEFINITION.
- (9) A REFERENCE TO A FORMER VARIABLE DEFINITION.
- (10) THE MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF THIS VARIABLE.
- (11) THE FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF EACH CODE VALUE. IN THE EXAMPLE, THERE WERE 4 OCCURENCES OF THE CODE '02', THAT IS, 4 OCCURENCES OF 2 ASSASSINATIONS.
- (12) THE LOCATION OF NUMERIC CODES FOR VARIABLES IN THE DATA FILE. IN THIS CODEBOOK, THE NUMERIC CODES GIVEN ARE THE ACTUAL VALUES FOUND IN THE DATA. THAT IS, A CODE VALUE OF '02' FOR THIS VARIABLE MEANS 2 ASSASSINATIONS. VARIABLE CODES WERE PRESENTED IN THIS MANNER, BECAUSE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ACTUAL VALUES WAS FOUND TO BE SMALL. HAD THERE BEEN A WIDER DISTRIBUTION OF VALUES, THE LISTING OF THE VALUES WOULD HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED, AND THE STATEMENT "ACTUAL NUMBER FOUND IS RECORDED" WOULD

HAVE BEEN USED, AND THE RANGE OF VALUES INDICATED. V

(13) THE DEFINITIONS OF NUMERIC CODES. FOR EXAMPLE, THE CODE OF '02' IS DEFINED AS '2 ASSASSINATIONS'.

IN ADDITION TO VARIABLES LIKE THE ONE DESCRIBED ABOVE, THREE OF THE MEASURES (GUERRILLA WARFARE, MILITARY ACTION AND WAR) ARE DICHOTOMOUS. ONLY THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF THE EVENT IN A GIVEN YEAR IS CODED RATHER THAN THE NUMBER OF OCCURENCES. THIS IS EVIDENT IN THE CODE DEFINITIONS.

DATA CASES IN THE RUMMEL-TANTER DATA FILE ARE ORGANIZED BY COUNTRY, AND THE VARIABLES ARE IN ASCENDING ORDER BY YEAR. EACH CONFLICT MEASURE (E.G., ASSASSINATIONS) IS BROKEN DOWN INTO EIGHT VARIABLES REPRESENTING THE INDIVIDUAL YEARS AND 3-YEAR CUMULATIVE FIGURES FOR EACH TIME PERIOD, E.G., ASSASSINATIONS - 1955, ASSASSINATIONS - 1956, ASSASSINATIONS - 1957, ASSASSINATIONS - 1955-57, ASSASSINATIONS - 1958, ASSASSINATIONS - 1959, ASSASSINATIONS - 1960 AND ASSASSINATIONS - 1958-60.

VAR 0001 REF 0001 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-STUDY NUMBER-7531 NO MISSING DATA CODES
 LOC 1 WIDTH 4 DK 1 COL 1- 4

ICPR STUDY #7531

.....

'1'

DK 1 COL 5

...

VAR 0002 REF 0002 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-RSS COUNTRY CODE ND=GE 999
 LOC 5 WIDTH 3 DK 1 COL 6- 3

RUSSETT, SINGER, SMALL COUNTRY CODE

.....

THE COUNTRY CODES IN THIS STUDY ARE TAKEN FROM
 BRUCE RUSSETT, J.DAVID SINGER AND MELVIN SMALL. "NATIONAL
 POLITICAL UNITS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: A STANDARDIZED
 LIST," THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW, LXII, 3
 (SEPT., 1968) 935-950.

KEY:

- * DATA OBTAINED FOR THESE COUNTRIES IN
 1955-57 PERIOD ONLY (RUMMEL)
- * DATA OBTAINED FOR THESE COUNTRIES IN
 1958-60 PERIOD ONLY (TANTER)

NOTE THE FOLLOWING CONSIDERATIONS IN DETERMINING THE
 STATUS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES FOR THE 1958-60 PERIOD:

A. MOROCCO AND TUNISIA--THEY WERE NOT INDEPENDENT FOR
 EXACTLY TWO YEARS PRIOR TO THE 1958 BASE YEAR, BUT WERE
 STILL INCLUDED.

B. IRAQ AND JORDAN--ALTHOUGH THEY MERGED ON FEBRUARY 14,
 1958, TO FORM THE ARAB FEDERATION, WHICH LASTED UNTIL
 JULY, 1958, THE TWO ARE TREATED AS SEPARATE COUNTRIES
 BECAUSE OF THE SHORT LIFE OF THE FEDERATION.

C. U.A.R.--EGYPT, SYRIA AND YEMEN ARE TREATED AS ONE
 COUNTRY, THE U.A.R. DATA FOR EGYPT AND SYRIA FOR JANUARY,
 1958, AND YEMEN FOR JANUARY TO MARCH 8, 1958, ARE
 MERGED IN WITH THE U.A.R. DATA BECAUSE THEY COORDINATED
 THEIR DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND
 ACTED AS ONE IN THEIR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

002. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(CONTINUED)

.....

020. CANADA
 040. CUBA
 041. HAITI
 042. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
 070. MEXICO
 090. GUATEMALA
 091. HONDURAS
 092. EL SALVADOR
 093. NICARAGUA
 094. COSTA RICA
 095. PANAMA
 100. COLOMBIA
 101. VENEZUELA
 130. ECUADOR
 135. PERU
 140. BRAZIL
 145. BOLIVIA
 150. PARAGUAY
 155. CHILE
 160. ARGENTINA
 165. URUGUAY

EUROPE

200. UNITED KINGDOM
 205. IRISH REPUBLIC
 210. NETHERLANDS
 211. BELGIUM
 220. FRANCE
 225. SWITZERLAND
 230. SPAIN
 235. PORTUGAL
 260. WEST GERMANY
 265. EAST GERMANY
 290. POLAND
 305. AUSTRIA*
 310. HUNGARY
 315. CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 325. ITALY
 339. ALEANIA
 345. YUGOSLAVIA
 350. GREECE
 355. BULGARIA
 360. RUHANIA
 365. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
 375. FINLAND
 380. SWEDEN
 385. NORWAY
 390. DENMARK

(CONTINUED)

.....

AFRICA

- 450. LIBERIA
- 530. ETHIOPIA
- 560. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

MIDDLE EAST

- 600. MOROCCO *
- 616. TUNISIA*
- 620. LIBYA*
- 625. SUDAN*
- 630. IRAN
- 640. TURKEY
- 645. IRAQ
- 650. UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (SYRIA, YEMEN, EGYPT)*
- 651. EGYPT+
- 652. SYRIA+
- 660. LEBANON
- 663. JORDAN
- 666. ISRAEL
- 670. SAUDI ARABIA
- 678. YEMEN+

ASIA

- 700. AFGHANISTAN
- 710. PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
- 712. MONGOLIAN PEOPLES REPUBLIC
- 713. REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)
- 731. NORTH KOREA
- 732. SOUTH KOREA
- 740. JAPAN
- 750. INDIA
- 770. PAKISTAN
- 775. BURMA
- 780. CEYLON
- 790. NEPAL
- 800. THAILAND
- 811. CAMBODIA
- 812. LAOS*
- 816. NORTH VIETNAM*
- 817. SOUTH VIETNAM*
- 840. PHILIPPINES
- 850. INDONESIA

(CONTINUED)
.....

OCEANIA

- 900. AUSTRALIA
- 920. NEW ZEALAND

VAR 0003
NAME-ASSASSINATIONS-D55
LOC 8 WIDTH 1

REF 0003
ND=GE 9
DK 1 COL 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ASSASSINATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1955
.....

ASSASSINATION: THE POLITICALLY MOTIVATED MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIAL OR POLITICIAN. AMONG HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS ARE INCLUDED THE GOVERNORS OF STATES OR PROVINCES, THE MAYORS OF LARGE CITIES, MEMBERS OF THE CABINET AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE. AMONG HIGH POLITICIANS ARE INCLUDED MEMBERS OF THE INNER CORE OF THE RULING PARTY OR GROUP AND LEADERS OF THE OPPOSITION. AN EXAMPLE OF AN ASSASSINATION IS THE "POLITICALLY MOTIVATED" MURDER OF THE GOVERNOR OF EVA PERON PROVINCE, ARGENTINA, FEBRUARY 1, 1955.

MEAN = 0.14 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.51

- | | | |
|----|----|------------------|
| 70 | 0. | 0 ASSASSINATIONS |
| 4 | 1. | 1 ASSASSINATION |
| 2 | 2. | 2 ASSASSINATIONS |
| 1 | 3. | 3 ASSASSINATIONS |
| 9 | 9. | NA |

VAR 0004
NAME-ASSASSINATIONS-D56
LOC 9 WIDTH 1

REF 0004
ND=GE 9
DK 1 COL 10

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ASSASSINATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1956
.....

ASSASSINATION: ANY POLITICALLY MOTIVATED MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIAL OR POLITICIAN.

<SEE REF. NO. 3 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

(CONTINUED)
.....

MEAN = 0.10 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.35

70	0.	0 ASSASSINATIONS
6	1.	1 ASSASSINATION
1	2.	2 ASSASSINATIONS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0005	REF 0005	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ASSASSINATIONS-D57	HD=GE 9	
LOC 10 WIDTH 1	DK 1 COL 11	

NUMBER OF ASSASSINATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1957
.....

ASSASSINATION: ANY POLITICALLY MOTIVATED MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIAL OR POLITICIAN.

<SEE REF. NO. 3 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.17 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.70

70	0.	0 ASSASSINATIONS
5	1.	1 ASSASSINATION
1	3.	3 ASSASSINATIONS
1	5.	5 ASSASSINATIONS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0006	REF 0006	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ASSASSINATIONS-D55-57	HD=GE 9	
LOC 11 WIDTH 1	DK 1 COL 12	

NUMBER OF ASSASSINATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1955-57
.....

ASSASSINATION: ANY POLITICALLY MOTIVATED MURDER OR ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIAL OR POLITICIAN.

<SEE REF. NO. 3 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

•••••

59	0.	0	ASSASSINATIONS
12	1.	1	ASSASSINATIONS
2	2.	2	ASSASSINATIONS
2	3.	3	ASSASSINATIONS
2	5.	5	ASSASSINATIONS
9	9.	NA	

DATA SET ID- '7531'

.....

<SEE REF. NO. 3 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

75	0.	0	ASSASSINATIONS
6	1.	1	ASSASSINATION
1	2.	2	ASSASSINATIONS
1	6.	6	ASSASSINATIONS
3	9.	NA	

DATA SET ID- '7531'

.....

<SEE REF. NO. 3 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

(CONTINUED)
.....

MEAN = 0.29 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.77

68	0.	0 ASSASSINATIONS
11	1.	1 ASSASSINATION
1	2.	2 ASSASSINATIONS
1	3.	3 ASSASSINATIONS
2	4.	4 ASSASSINATIONS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0009 REF 0009 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ASSASSINATIONS-D60 MD=GE 9
LOC 14 WIDTH 1 DK 1 COL 15

NUMBER OF ASSASSINATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1960
.....

ASSASSINATION: ANY POLITICALLY MOTIVATED MURDER OR
ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIAL OR
POLITICIAN.

<SEE REF. NO. 3 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.30 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.78

70	0.	0 ASSASSINATIONS
5	1.	1 ASSASSINATION
4	2.	2 ASSASSINATIONS
4	3.	3 ASSASSINATIONS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0010 REF 0010 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ASSASSINATIONS-D58-60 MD=GE 99
LOC 15 WIDTH 2 DK 1 COL 16-17

NUMBER OF ASSASSINATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1958-60
.....

ASSASSINATION: ANY POLITICALLY MOTIVATED MURDER OR
ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIAL OR
POLITICIAN.

(CONTINUED)
.....

<SEE REF. NO. 3 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.76 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.61

59	00.	0 ASSASSINATIONS
9	01.	1 ASSASSINATION
5	02.	2 ASSASSINATIONS
3	03.	3 ASSASSINATIONS
5	04.	4 ASSASSINATIONS
1	05.	5 ASSASSINATIONS
1	10.	10 ASSASSINATIONS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0011 REF 0011 DATA SET ID-'7531'

NAME-GENERAL STRIKES-D55 MD=GE 9

LOC 17 WIDTH 1 DK 1 COL 18

NUMBER OF GENERAL STRIKES-DOMESTIC, 1955
.....

GENERAL STRIKE: ANY STRIKE OF INDUSTRIAL OR SERVICE WORKERS WHICH INVOLVES MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER AND THAT IS AIMED AGAINST NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES OR AUTHORITY. A STRIKE IS NOT CONSIDERED GENERAL UNLESS AT LEAST 1,000 WORKERS ARE INVOLVED. GENERAL STRIKES DO NOT INCLUDE THOSE STRIKES WHOSE NATURE IS TO FORCE THE GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE INDUSTRY TO GRANT WAGE OR WORKING CONCESSIONS. AN EXAMPLE OF A GENERAL STRIKE IS THE STRIKE OF 14,500 AFRICAN CLOTHING WORKERS IN JOHANNESBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, NOVEMBER 19, 1957, IN PROTEST AGAINST A LAW REQUIRING CERTAIN JOBS BE HELD BY WHITES.

MEAN = 0.09 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.69

75	0.	0 GENERAL STRIKES
1	1.	1 GENERAL STRIKE
1	6.	6 GENERAL STRIKES
9	9.	NA

VAR 0012

NAME-GENERAL STRIKES-D56
LOC 18 WIDTH 1

REF 0012

HD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 1 COL 19

NUMBER OF GENERAL STRIKES-DOMESTIC, 1956

.....

GENERAL STRIKE: ANY STRIKE OF 1,000 OR MORE INDUSTRIAL OR SERVICE WORKERS THAT INVOLVES MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER AND THAT IS AIMED AT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES OR AUTHORITY.

<SEE REF. NO. 11 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.29 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.04

67	0.	0 GENERAL STRIKES
6	1.	1 GENERAL STRIKE
2	2.	2 GENERAL STRIKES
1	5.	5 GENERAL STRIKES
1	7.	7 GENERAL STRIKES
9	9.	NA

VAR 0013

NAME-GENERAL STRIKES-D57
LOC 19 WIDTH 1

REF 0013

HD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 1 COL 20

NUMBER OF GENERAL STRIKES-DOMESTIC, 1957

.....

GENERAL STRIKE: ANY STRIKE OF 1,000 OR MORE INDUSTRIAL OR SERVICE WORKERS THAT INVOLVES MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER AND THAT IS AIMED AT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES OR AUTHORITY.

<SEE REF. NO. 11 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.19 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.74

70	0.	0 GENERAL STRIKES
3	1.	1 GENERAL STRIKE
2	2.	2 GENERAL STRIKES
1	3.	3 GENERAL STRIKES
1	5.	5 GENERAL STRIKES
9	9.	NA

VAR 0014

NAME-GENERAL STRIKES-D55-57
LOC 20 WIDTH 2

REF 0014

MD=GE 99

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 1 COL 21-22

NUMBER OF GENERAL STRIKES-DOMESTIC, 1955-57

.....
GENERAL STRIKE: ANY STRIKE OF 1,000 OR MORE INDUSTRIAL
OR SERVICE WORKERS THAT INVOLVES MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER
AND THAT IS AIMED AT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES OR
AUTHORITY.

<SEE REF. NO. 11 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.57 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.94

64	00.	0 GENERAL STRIKES
6	01.	1 GENERAL STRIKE
2	02.	2 GENERAL STRIKES
2	03.	3 GENERAL STRIKES
1	06.	6 GENERAL STRIKES
1	10.	10 GENERAL STRIKES
1	12.	12 GENERAL STRIKES
9	99.	NA

VAR 0015

NAME-GENERAL STRIKES-D58
LOC 22 WIDTH 1

REF 0015

MD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 1 COL 23

NUMBER OF GENERAL STRIKES-DOMESTIC, 1958

.....
GENERAL STRIKE: ANY STRIKE OF 1,000 OR MORE INDUSTRIAL
OR SERVICE WORKERS THAT INVOLVES MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER
AND THAT IS AIMED AT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES OR
AUTHORITY.

<SEE REF. NO. 11 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.33 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.88

69	0.	0 GENERAL STRIKES
8	1.	1 GENERAL STRIKE
1	2.	2 GENERAL STRIKES
4	3.	3 GENERAL STRIKES
1	5.	5 GENERAL STRIKES

(CONTINUED)

.....

3 9. NA

VAR 0016

NAME-GENERAL STRIKES-D59

LOC 23 WIDTH 1

REF 0016

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 24

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF GENERAL STRIKES-DOMESTIC, 1959

.....

GENERAL STRIKE: ANY STRIKE OF 1,000 OR MORE INDUSTRIAL OR SERVICE WORKERS THAT INVOLVES MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER AND THAT IS AIMED AT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES OR AUTHORITY.

<SEE REF. NO. 11 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.14 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.63

76	0.	0 GENERAL STRIKES
5	1.	1 GENERAL STRIKE
1	2.	2 GENERAL STRIKES
1	5.	5 GENERAL STRIKES
3	9.	NA

VAR 0017

NAME-GENERAL STRIKES-D60

LOC 24 WIDTH 1

REF 0017

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 25

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF GENERAL STRIKES-DOMESTIC, 1960

.....

GENERAL STRIKE: ANY STRIKE OF 1,000 OR MORE INDUSTRIAL OR SERVICE WORKERS THAT INVOLVES MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER AND THAT IS AIMED AT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES OR AUTHORITY.

<SEE REF. NO. 11 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.23 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.67

72	0.	0 GENERAL STRIKES
5	1.	1 GENERAL STRIKE

(CONTINUED)

5	2.	2 GENERAL STRIKES
1	4.	4 GENERAL STRIKES
3	9.	NA

VAR 0018	REF 0018	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-GENERAL STRIKES-D58-60	MD=GE 99	
LOC 25 WIDTH 2	DK 1 COL 26-27	

NUMBER OF GENERAL STRIKES-DOMESTIC, 1958-60

GENERAL STRIKE: ANY STRIKE OF 1,000 OR MORE INDUSTRIAL OR SERVICE WORKERS THAT INVOLVES MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYER AND THAT IS AIMED AT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES OR AUTHORITY.

<SEE REF. NO. 11 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.70 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.70

62	00.	0 GENERAL STRIKES
7	01.	1 GENERAL STRIKE
4	02.	2 GENERAL STRIKES
6	03.	3 GENERAL STRIKES
2	04.	4 GENERAL STRIKES
1	05.	5 GENERAL STRIKES
1	12.	12 GENERAL STRIKES
3	99.	NA

VAR 0019	REF 0019	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-GUERRILLA WARS-D55	MD=GE 9	
LOC 27 WIDTH 1	DK 1 COL 28	

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE-DOMESTIC, 1955

GUERRILLA WARFARE: ARMED ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF BANDS OF CITIZENS OR IRREGULAR FORCES AIMED AT THE OVERTHROW OF THE EXISTING GOVERNMENT. SUCH ACTIVITY MAY TAKE THE FORM OF SPORADIC ATTACKS ON POLICE POSTS, SMALL VILLAGES, GOVERNMENT PATROLS, OR MILITARY BARRACKS. A COUNTRY IS ALSO CONSIDERED TO HAVE GUERRILLA WAR WHEN SPORADIC BOMBING, SABOTAGE,

(CONTINUED)

.....

OR TERRORISM OCCURS. AS DEFINED HERE, GUERRILLA WARFARE WAS PRESENT IN CUBA DURING THE THREE YEARS, 1955-1957, OF INTEREST.

MEAN = 0.06 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.25

- | | |
|----|---|
| 72 | 0. NO OCCURENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE IN GIVEN YEAR. |
| 5 | 1. GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR. |
| 9 | 9. NA |

VAR 0020

NAME-GUERRILLA WARS-D56
LOC 28 WIDTH 1

REF 0020

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 29

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE-DOMESTIC, 1956

.....

GUERRILLA WARFARE: ANY ARMED ACTIVITY, SABOTAGE, OR BOMBINGS CARRIED ON BY INDEPENDENT BANDS OF CITIZENS OR IRREGULAR FORCES AND AIMED AT THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT REGIME.

<SEE REF. NO. 19 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.08 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.27

- | | |
|----|--|
| 71 | 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE IN GIVEN YEAR. |
| 6 | 1. GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR. |
| 9 | 9. NA |

VAR 0021

NAME-GUERRILLA WARS-D57
LOC 29 WIDTH 1

REF 0021

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 30

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE-DOMESTIC, 1957

.....

GUERRILLA WARFARE: ANY ARMED ACTIVITY, SABOTAGE, OR

(CONTINUED)

.....

BOMBINGS CARRIED ON BY INDEPENDENT BANDS OF CITIZENS OR
IRREGULAR FORCES AND AIMED AT THE OVERTHROW OF THE
PRESENT REGIME.

<SEE REF. NO. 19 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.08 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.27

- | | |
|----|---|
| 71 | 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF GUERRILLA
WARFARE IN GIVEN YEAR. |
| 6 | 1. GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN
GIVEN YEAR. |
| 9 | 9. NA |

VAR 0022

NAME-GUERRILLA WARS-D55-57

LOC 30 WIDTH 1

REF 0022

ND=GE 9

DK 1 COL 31

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE-DOMESTIC, 1955-57

.....

GUERRILLA WARFARE: ANY ARMED ACTIVITY, SABOTAGE, OR
BOMBINGS CARRIED ON BY INDEPENDENT BANDS OF CITIZENS OR
IRREGULAR FORCES AND AIMED AT THE OVERTHROW OF THE
PRESENT REGIME.

<SEE REF. NO. 19 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.22 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.68

- | | |
|----|---|
| 68 | 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF GUERRILLA
WARFARE IN 3-YEAR PERIOD. |
| 4 | 1. GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN 1 YEAR
OF 3-YEAR PERIOD. |
| 2 | 2. GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN
2 YEARS OF 3-YEAR PERIOD. |
| 3 | 3. GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN ALL
3 YEARS OF 3-YEAR PERIOD. |
| 9 | 9. NA |

VAR 0023
NAME-GUERRILLA WARS-D58
LOC 31 WIDTH 1

REF 0023
MD=GE 9
DK 1 COL 32

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE-DOMESTIC, 1958
.....

GUERRILLA WARFARE: ANY ARMED ACTIVITY, SABOTAGE, OR BOMBINGS CARRIED ON BY INDEPENDENT BANDS OF CITIZENS OR IRREGULAR FORCES AND AIMED AT THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT REGIME.

<SEE REF. NO. 19 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.23 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.42

- 64 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 19 1. GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 3 9. NA

VAR 0024
NAME-GUERRILLA WARS-D59
LOC 32 WIDTH 1

REF 0024
MD=GE 9
DK 1 COL 33

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE-DOMESTIC, 1959
.....

GUERRILLA WARFARE: ANY ARMED ACTIVITY, SABOTAGE, OR BOMBINGS CARRIED ON BY INDEPENDENT BANDS OF CITIZENS OR IRREGULAR FORCES AND AIMED AT THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT REGIME.

<SEE REF. NO. 19 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.29 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.46

- 59 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 24 1. GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 3 9. NA

VAR 0025

NAME-GUERRILLA WARS-D60
LOC 33 WIDTH 1

REF 0025

ND=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 1 COL 34

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE-DOMESTIC, 1960
.....

GUERRILLA WARFARE: ANY ARMED ACTIVITY, SABOTAGE, OR BOMBINGS CARRIED ON BY INDEPENDENT BANDS OF CITIZENS OR IRREGULAR FORCES AND AIMED AT THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT REGIME.

<SEE REF. NO. 19 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.22 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.41

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 65 | 0. | NO OCCURRENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE IN GIVEN YEAR. |
| 18 | 1. | GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR. |
| 3 | 9. | NA |

VAR 0026

NAME-GUERRILLA WARS-D58-60
LOC 34 WIDTH 1

REF 0026

ND=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 1 COL 35

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE-DOMESTIC, 1958-60
.....

GUERRILLA WARFARE: ANY ARMED ACTIVITY, SABOTAGE, OR BOMBINGS CARRIED ON BY INDEPENDENT BANDS OF CITIZENS OR IRREGULAR FORCES AND AIMED AT THE OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT REGIME.

<SEE REF. NO. 19 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.73 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.12

- | | | |
|----|----|---|
| 53 | 0. | NO OCCURRENCE OF GUERRILLA WARFARE IN 3-YEAR PERIOD. |
| 11 | 1. | GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN 1 YEAR OF 3-YEAR PERIOD. |
| 7 | 2. | GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN 2 YEARS OF 3-YEAR PERIOD. |
| 12 | 3. | GUERRILLA WARFARE OCCURRED IN ALL 3 YEARS OF 3-YEAR PERIOD. |

(CONTINUED)

.....

3 9. NA

VAR 0027 REF 0027 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-MAJOR GOVT CRISIS-D55 MD=GE 9
 LOC 35 WIDTH 1 DK 1 COL 36

NUMBER OF MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES-DOMESTIC, 1955

MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS: ANY RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SITUATION WHICH THREATENS (EXCLUDING REVOLUTION) TO BRING THE IMMEDIATE DOWNFALL OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT. SUCH SITUATIONS ARE USUALLY EVIDENCED BY THE DECLARATION OF MILITARY LAW, STATE OF SIEGE, OR THE SUSPENSION OR ABROGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION. EITHER A VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE BY A PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY, OR THE FORCED RESIGNATION OR IMPEACHMENT OF TOP OFFICIALS IS ALSO CONSIDERED A MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS. A NEW MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS IS NOT COUNTED UNLESS AT LEAST THREE MONTHS OF STABILITY HAVE INTERVENED SINCE THE PREVIOUS CRISIS. A MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS IS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE SITUATION LEADING UP TO THE ABDICATION OF THE KING OF CAMBODIA, MARCH 2, 1955, IN PROTEST AGAINST NATIONALIST "POLITICIANS" WHO WERE TRYING TO ALTER HIS POLICIES.

MEAN = 0.14 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.42

68 0. 0 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
 7 1. 1 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS
 2 2. 2 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
 9 9. NA

VAR 0028 REF 0028 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-MAJOR GOVT CRISIS-D56 MD=GE 9
 LOC 36 WIDTH 1 DK 1 COL 37

NUMBER OF MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES-DOMESTIC, 1956

MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS: ANY RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SITUATION THAT THREATENS TO BRING THE DOWNFALL OF THE PRESENT REGIME--EXCLUDING SITUATIONS OF REVOLT AIMED AT SUCH

(CONTINUED)

AN OVERTHROW.

<SEE REF. NO. 27 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.09 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.29

70 0. 0 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
7 1. 1 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS
9 9. NA

VAR 0029 REF 0029 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-MAJOR GOVT CRISIS-D57 MD=GE 9
LOC 37 WIDTH 1 DK 1 COL 38

NUMBER OF MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES-DOMESTIC, 1957
.....

MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS: ANY RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SITUATION
THAT THREATENS TO BRING THE DOWNFALL OF THE PRESENT
REGIME--EXCLUDING SITUATIONS OF REVOLT AIMED AT SUCH
AN OVERTHROW.

<SEE REF. NO. 27 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.22 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.55

65 0. 0 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
7 1. 1 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS
5 2. 2 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
9 9. NA

VAR 0030 REF 0030 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-MAJOR GOVT CRISIS-D55-57 MD=GE 9
LOC 38 WIDTH 1 DK 1 COL 39

NUMBER OF MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES-DOMESTIC, 1955-57
.....

MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS: ANY RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SITUATION
THAT THREATENS TO BRING THE DOWNFALL OF THE PRESENT
REGIME--EXCLUDING SITUATIONS OF REVOLT AIMED AT SUCH
AN OVERTHROW.

(CONTINUED)
.....

<SEE REF. NO. 27 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.45 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.94

58	0.	0 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
9	1.	1 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS
6	2.	2 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
2	3.	3 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
2	4.	4 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
9	9.	NA

(VAR 0031 REF 0031 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-MAJOR GOVT CRISIS-D58 MD=GE 9
LOC 39 WIDTH 1 DK 1 COL 40

NUMBER OF MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES-DOMESTIC, 1958
.....

MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS: ANY RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SITUATION
THAT THREATENS TO BRING THE DOWNFALL OF THE PRESENT
REGIME--EXCLUDING SITUATIONS OF REVOLT AIMED AT SUCH
AN OVERTHROW.

<SEE REF. NO. 27 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.42 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.68

56	0.	0 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
20	1.	1 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS
6	2.	2 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
1	3.	3 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
3	9.	NA

(VAR 0032 REF 0032 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-MAJOR GOVT CRISIS-D59 MD=GE 9
LOC 40 WIDTH 1 DK 1 COL 41

NUMBER OF MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES-DOMESTIC, 1959
.....

MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS: ANY RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SITUATION

(CONTINUED)

.....
 THAT THREATENS TO BRING THE DOWNFALL OF THE PRESENT
 REGIME--EXCLUDING SITUATIONS OF REVOLT AIMED AT SUCH
 AN OVERTHROW.

<SEE REF. NO. 27 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.31 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.62

63	0.	0 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
15	1.	1 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS
4	2.	2 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
1	3.	3 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
3	9.	NA

VAR 0033	REF 0033	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-MAJOR GOVT CRISIS-D60	MD=GE 9	
LOC 41 WIDTH 1	DK 1 COL 42	

NUMBER OF MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES-DOMESTIC, 1960

MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS: ANY RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SITUATION
 THAT THREATENS TO BRING THE DOWNFALL OF THE PRESENT
 REGIME--EXCLUDING SITUATIONS OF REVOLT AIMED AT SUCH
 AN OVERTHROW.

<SEE REF. NO. 27 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.35 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.61

59	0.	0 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
20	1.	1 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS
3	2.	2 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
1	3.	3 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
3	9.	NA

VAR 0034	REF 0034	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-MAJOR GOVT CRISIS-D58-60	MD=GE 9	
LOC 42 WIDTH 1	DK 1 COL 43	

NUMBER OF MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES-DOMESTIC, 1958-60

(CONTINUED)

MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS: ANY RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SITUATION THAT THREATENS TO BRING THE DOWNFALL OF THE PRESENT REGIME--EXCLUDING SITUATIONS OF REVOLT AIMED AT SUCH AN OVERTHROW.

<SEE REF. NO. 27 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.08 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.36

40	0.	0 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
17	1.	1 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS
13	2.	2 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
8	3.	3 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
3	4.	4 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
1	5.	5 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CRISES
1	6.	6 MAJOR GOVERNMENT CEISES
3	9.	NA

VAR 0035

NAME-PURGES-D55

LOC 43 WIDTH 1

REF 0035

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 44

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PURGES-DOMESTIC, 1955

PURGE: THE SYSTEMATIC ELIMINATION BY THE POLITICAL ELITE EITHER OF OPPOSITION WITHIN THEIR RANKS OR OF OPPOSITION WITHIN THE COUNTRY BY JAILING OR EXECUTION. "ELIMINATION OF OPPOSITION" REFERS TO THE ARREST, JAILING, KILLING, OR EXECUTION OF THE OPPOSITION LEADERS. THE ARREST OR EXECUTION OF NON-LEADER MEMBERS OF OPPOSITION GROUPS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A PURGE. IF THE ELJHINATION OF OPPOSITION CONTINUES OVER A PERIOD OF TIME WITHOUT A RELAXATION OF MORE THAN THREE MONTHS, THEN IT IS ONE PURGE. AN "ELIMINATION OF OPPOSITION" INCIDENT UPON THE TAKE-OVER OF THE GOVERNMENT BY A NEW POLITICAL ELITE, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER A PURGE HAD BEEN CARRIED ON BY THE OLD ELITE UP TO THE TAKE-OVER, IS TO BE CONSIDERED A NEW PURGE ONLY IF THE OPPOSITION PURGED INCLUDES ELITE POLITICALLY AND/OR IDEOLOGICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PREVIOUS REGIME--IF THE ELITE TAKING OVER CONTINUES TO ELIMINATE THE SAME LEADERS WITHOUT ADDING A NEW CATEGORY OF OPPOSITION (E.G., CATHOLIC LEADERS WHO WERE UNTOUCHED DURING PREVIOUS REGIME) THEN IT IS NOT A NEW PURGE AS HERE DEFINED. "ARREST" IS CONSIDERED SYNONYMOUS WITH "JAILING" AND CARRIES NO IDEA OF TIME DETAINED--THE FACT OF ARREST

(CONTINUED)

.....

PER SE IS SUFFICIENT TO INDICATE A PURGE. AN EXAMPLE OF A PURGE IS THE ARREST BY JORDANIAN POLICE OF MORE THAN FIFTY "LEFTIST" LEADERS, CIVIL EMPLOYEES, GOVERNMENT MEMBERS, AND ARMY OFFICERS THOUGHT TO BE HOSTILE TO THE REGIME, APRIL - MAY, 1957.

MEAN = 0.23 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.54

62	0.	0 PURGES
13	1.	1 PURGE
1	2.	2 PURGES
1	3.	3 PURGES
9	9.	NA

VAR 0036

NAME-PURGES-D56

LOC 44 WIDTH 1

REF 0036

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 45

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PURGES-DOMESTIC, 1956

.....

PURGE: ANY SYSTEMATIC ELIMINATION BY JAILING OR EXECUTION OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE REGIME OR THE OPPOSITION.

<SEE REF. NO. 35 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.08 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.27

71	0.	0 PURGES
6	1.	1 PURGE
9	9.	NA

VAR 0037

NAME-PURGES-D57

LOC 45 WIDTH 1

REF 0037

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 46

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PURGES-DOMESTIC, 1957

.....

PURGE: ANY SYSTEMATIC ELIMINATION BY JAILING OR EXECUTION OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE

(CONTINUED)

.....

REGIME OR THE OPPOSITION.

<SEE REF. NO. 35 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.09 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.33

71	0.	0 PURGES
5	1.	1 PURGE
1	2.	2 PURGES
9	9.	NA

VAR 0038
NAME-PURGES-D55-57
LOC 46 WIDTH 1

REF 0038
MD=GE 9
DK 1 COL 47

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PURGES-DOMESTIC, 1955-57

.....

PURGE: ANY SYSTEMATIC ELIMINATION BY JAILING OR
EXECUTION OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE
REGIME OR THE OPPOSITION.

<SEE REF. NO. 35 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.40 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.92

58	0.	0 PURGES
12	1.	1 PURGE
5	2.	2 PURGES
1	3.	3 PURGES
1	6.	6 PURGES
9	9.	NA

VAR 0039
NAME-PURGES-D58
LOC 47 WIDTH 1

REF 0039
MD=GE 9
DK 1 COL 48

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PURGES-DOMESTIC, 1958

.....

PURGE: ANY SYSTEMATIC ELIMINATION BY JAILING OR
EXECUTION OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE

(CONTINUED)

.....

REGIME OR THE OPPOSITION.

<SEE REF. NO. 35 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.07 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.30

78	0.	0 PURGES
4	1.	1 PURGE
1	2.	2 PURGES
3	9.	NA

VAR 0040

NAME-PURGES-D59

LOC 48 WIDTH 1

REF 0040

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 49

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PURGES-DOMESTIC, 1959

.....

PURGE: ANY SYSTEMATIC ELIMINATION BY JAILING OR
EXECUTION OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE
REGIME OR THE OPPOSITION.

<SEE REF. NO. 35 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.13 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.66

78	0.	0 PURGES
3	1.	1 PURGE
1	3.	3 PURGES
1	5.	5 PURGES
3	9.	NA

VAR 0041

NAME-PURGES-D60

LOC 49 WIDTH 1

REF 0041

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 50

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PURGES-DOMESTIC, 1960

.....

PURGE: ANY SYSTEMATIC ELIMINATION BY JAILING OR
EXECUTION OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE
REGIME OR THE OPPOSITION.

(CONTINUED)

.....

<SEE REF. NO. 35 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.05 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.22

79	0.	0 PURGES
4	1.	1 PURGE
3	9.	NA

VAR 0042

NAME-PURGES-D58-60

LOC 50 WIDTH 1

REF 0042

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 51

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PURGES-DOMESTIC, 1958-60

.....

PURGE: ANY SYSTEMATIC ELIMINATION BY JAILING OR EXECUTION OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE REGIME OR THE OPPOSITION.

<SEE REF. NO. 35 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.25 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.79

71	0.	0 PURGES
8	1.	1 PURGE
2	2.	2 PURGES
1	4.	4 PURGES
1	5.	5 PURGES
3	9.	NA

VAR 0043

NAME-RIOTS-D55

LOC 51 WIDTH 2

REF 0043

MD=GE 99

DK 1 COL 52-53

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF RIOTS-DOMESTIC, 1955

.....

RIOT: ANY VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION OR CLASH OF A LARGE GROUP OF CITIZENS. THE TERM "VIOLENCE" REFERS TO THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE, AND "LARGE" MEANS AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE INVOLVED. THE EXISTENCE OF A RIOT IS GENERALLY

(CONTINUED)

.....

EVIDENCED BY THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, PEOPLE BEING WOUNDED OR KILLED, OR BY THE USE OF THE POLICE OF RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT SUCH AS CLUBS, GUNS, OR WATER CANNONS. ARRESTS PER SE DO NOT INDICATE A RIOT. RIOTS OF A DISTINCT ANTI-FOREIGN NATURE ARE CATEGORIZED AS ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS. A RIOT AS HERE DEFINED OCCURRED IN TURKEY, OCTOBER 24, 1957, WHEN FIVE HUNDRED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CLASHED WITH POLICE AFTER A RALLY IN SUPPORT OF EX-PRESIDENT INONU.

MEAN = 0.40 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.02

69	00.	0 RIOTS
2	01.	1 RIOT
4	02.	2 RIOTS
1	04.	4 RIOTS
1	17.	17 RIOTS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0044

NAME-RIOTS-D56

LOC 53 WIDTH 2

REF 0044

MD=GE 99

DK 1 COL 54-55

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF RIOTS-DOMESTIC, 1956

.....

RIOT: ANY VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION OR CLASH OF MORE THAN 100 CITIZENS INVOLVING THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE.

<SEE REF. NO. 43 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.75 STANDARD DEVIATION = 4.22

45	00.	0 RIOTS
11	01.	1 RIOT
5	02.	2 RIOTS
6	03.	3 RIOTS
4	04.	4 RIOTS
1	05.	5 RIOTS
1	06.	6 RIOTS
1	11.	11 RIOTS
1	14.	14 RIOTS
1	15.	15 RIOTS
1	29.	29 RIOTS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0045

NAME-RIOTS-D57

LOC 55 WIDTH 1

REF 0045

MD=GE 9

DK 1 COL 56

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF RIOTS-DOMESTIC, 1957

.....

RIOT: ANY VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION OR CLASH OF MORE
THAN 100 CITIZENS INVOLVING THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE.

<SEE REF. NO. 43 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.08 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.86

45	0.	0 RIOTS
14	1.	1 RIOT
8	2.	2 RIOTS
1	3.	3 RIOTS
2	4.	4 RIOTS
4	5.	5 RIOTS
1	6.	6 RIOTS
2	8.	8 RIOTS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0046

NAME-RIOTS-D55-57

LOC 56 WIDTH 2

REF 0046

MD=GE 99

DK 1 COL 57-58

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF RIOTS-DOMESTIC, 1955-57

.....

RIOT: ANY VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION OR CLASH OF MORE
THAN 100 CITIZENS INVOLVING THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE.

<SEE REF. NO. 43 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 3.23 STANDARD DEVIATION = 6.05

32	00.	0 RIOTS
10	01.	1 RIOT
7	02.	2 RIOTS
7	03.	3 RIOTS
5	04.	4 RIOTS
4	05.	5 RIOTS
3	06.	6 RIOTS
1	07.	7 RIOTS

(CONTINUED)

.....

1	08.	8 RIOTS
1	09.	9 RIOTS
1	11.	11 RIOTS
2	15.	15 RIOTS
1	17.	17 RIOTS
1	25.	25 RIOTS
1	39.	39 RIOTS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0047

NAME-RIOTS-D58

LOC 58 WIDTH 2

REF 0047

ND=GR 99

DK 1 COL 59-60

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF RIOTS-DOMESTIC, 1958

.....

RIOT: ANY VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION OR CLASH OF MORE THAN 100 CITIZENS INVOLVING THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE.

<SEE REF. NO. 43 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.70 STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.92

54	00.	0 RIOTS
9	01.	1 RIOT
5	02.	2 RIOTS
3	03.	3 RIOTS
2	04.	4 RIOTS
2	06.	6 RIOTS
3	08.	8 RIOTS
1	09.	9 RIOTS
1	10.	10 RIOTS
1	11.	11 RIOTS
1	13.	13 RIOTS
1	26.	26 RIOTS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0048

NAME-RIOTS-D59

LOC 60 WIDTH 2

REF 0048

MD=GE 99

DK : COL 61-62

DATA SET ID- '7531'

NUMBER OF RIOTS-DOMESTIC, 1959

.....

(CONTINUED)

RIOT: ANY VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION OR CLASH OF MORE
THAN 100 CITIZENS INVOLVING THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE.

<SEE REF. NO. 43 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.46 STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.03

48	00.	0 RIOTS
13	01.	1 RIOT
8	02.	2 RIOTS
4	03.	3 RIOTS
3	04.	4 RIOTS
1	05.	5 RIOTS
2	06.	6 RIOTS
1	09.	9 RIOTS
1	10.	10 RIOTS
1	14.	14 RIOTS
1	18.	18 RIOTS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0049

NAME-RIOTS-D60

LOC 62 WIDTH 2

REF 0049

MD=GE 99

DK 1 COL 63-64

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF RIOTS-DOMESTIC, 1960

RIOT: ANY VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION OR CLASH OF MORE
THAN 100 CITIZENS INVOLVING THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE.

<SEE REF. NO. 43 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 2.06 STANDARD DEVIATION = 4.67

52	00.	0 RIOTS
9	01.	1 RIOT
3	02.	2 RIOTS
6	03.	3 RIOTS
2	04.	4 RIOTS
1	05.	5 RIOTS
2	06.	6 RIOTS
1	07.	7 RIOTS
1	08.	8 RIOTS
2	10.	10 RIOTS
1	15.	15 RIOTS

(CONTINUED)

.....

1	17.	17 RIOTS
1	18.	18 RIOTS
1	28.	28 RIOTS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0050

NAME-RIOTS-D58-60

LOC 64 WIDTH 2

REF 0050

MD=GE 99

DK 1 COL 65-66

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF RIOTS-DOMESTIC, 1958-60

.....

RIOT: ANY VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION OR CLASH OF MORE
THAN 100 CITIZENS INVOLVING THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE.

<SEE REF. NO. 43 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 5.22 STANDARD DEVIATION = 9.68

33	00.	0 RIOTS
8	01.	1 RIOT
5	02.	2 RIOTS
7	03.	3 RIOTS
7	04.	4 RIOTS
2	05.	5 RIOTS
2	06.	6 RIOTS
4	07.	7 RIOTS
1	08.	8 RIOTS
2	09.	9 RIOTS
1	11.	11 RIOTS
1	12.	12 RIOTS
1	14.	14 RIOTS
1	15.	15 RIOTS
1	16.	16 RIOTS
1	18.	18 RIOTS
1	20.	20 RIOTS
1	25.	25 RIOTS
1	29.	29 RIOTS
1	30.	30 RIOTS
1	41.	41 RIOTS
1	59.	59 RIOTS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0051

NAME-ANTI-GOVT DMNSTRN-D55
LOC 66 WIDTH 1

REF 0051

MD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 1 COL 67

NUMBER OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1955
.....

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION: ANY UNORGANIZED PEACEFUL, PUBLIC GATHERING OF AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF DISPLAYING OR VOICING THEIR OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES OR AUTHORITY. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE POLITICAL PARTY RALLIES OR GENERAL STRIKES. STUDENT STRIKES AIMED AT THE GOVERNMENT ARE CONSIDERED ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS. A DEMONSTRATION WHICH INVOLVES THE USE OF FORCE IS CATEGORIZED AS A RIOT. AN ILLUSTRATION OF DEMONSTRATION IS THE GATHERING OF 100,000 BELGIANS TO PROTEST AGAINST A PROPOSED CUT IN GOVERNMENTAL SUBSIDIES TO ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, BELGIUM, MARCH 26, 1955.

MEAN = 0.52 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.35

59	0.	0 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
11	1.	1 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION
3	2.	2 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	4.	4 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
2	6.	6 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	7.	7 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0052

NAME-ANTI-GOVT DMNSTRN-D56
LOC 67 WIDTH 2

REF 0052

MD=GE 99

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 1 COL 68-69

NUMBER OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1956
.....

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION: ANY PEACEFUL PUBLIC GATHERING OF AT LEAST 100 PEOPLE FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF DISPLAYING OR VOICING THEIR OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT POLICIES OR AUTHORITY, EXCLUDING THOSE DEMONSTRATIONS OF A DISTINCTLY ANTI-FOREIGN NATURE.

<SEE REP. NO. 51 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.91 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.97

(CONTINUED)

.....

55	00.	0	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
7	01.	1	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION
6	02.	2	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
5	04.	4	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	06.	6	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	07.	7	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	08.	8	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	10.	10	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
9	99.	NA	

VAR 0053 REF 0053 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ANTI-GOVT DHNSTRN-D57 MD=GE 9
LOC 69 WIDTH 1 DK 1 COL 70

NUMBER OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1957

.....

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION: ANY PEACEFUL PUBLIC GATHERING OF AT LEAST 100 PEOPLE FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF DISPLAYING OR VOICING THEIR OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT POLICIES OR AUTHORITY, EXCLUDING THOSE DEMONSTRATIONS OF A DISTINCTLY ANTI-FOREIGN NATURE.

<SEE REF. NO. 51 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.43 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.12

62	0.	0	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
7	1.	1	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION
4	2.	2	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	3.	3	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	4.	4	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	5.	5	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	6.	6	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
9	9.	NA	

VAR 0054 REF 0054 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ANTI-GOVT DEMSTRN-D55-57 MD=GE 99
LOC 70 WIDTH 2 DR 1 COL 71-72

NUMBER OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1955-57

.....

(CONTINUED)
.....

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION: ANY PEACEFUL PUBLIC GATHERING OF AT LEAST 100 PEOPLE FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF DISPLAYING OR VOICING THEIR OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT POLICIES OR AUTHORITY, EXCLUDING THOSE DEMONSTRATIONS OF A DISTINCTLY ANTI-FOREIGN NATURE.

<SEE REF. NO. 51 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.86 STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.66

43	00.	0	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
13	01.	1	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION
5	02.	2	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
2	03.	3	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
4	04.	4	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
2	05.	5	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	06.	6	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	07.	7	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	09.	8	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	09.	9	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	11.	11	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	12.	12	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	15.	15	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	20.	20	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
9	99.	NA	

VAR 0055 REF 0055 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ANTI-GOVT DEMSTRN-D58 MD=GE 9
LOC 72 WIDTH 1 DK 1 COL 73

NUMBER OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1958
.....

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION: ANY PEACEFUL PUBLIC GATHERING OF AT LEAST 100 PEOPLE FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF DISPLAYING OR VOICING THEIR OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT POLICIES OR AUTHORITY, EXCLUDING THOSE DEMONSTRATIONS OF A DISTINCTLY ANTI-FOREIGN NATURE.

<SEE REF. NO. 51 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.45 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.04

63	0.	0	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
13	1.	1	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

(CONTINUED)

.....

2	2.	2 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
2	3.	3 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	4.	4 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
2	5.	5 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0056	REF 0056	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ANTI-GOVT DMNSTRN-D59	MD=GE 99	
LOC 73 WIDTH 2	DK 1 COL 74-75	

NUMBER OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1959

.....

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION: ANY PEACEFUL PUBLIC GATHERING OF AT LEAST 100 PEOPLE FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF DISPLAYING OR VOICING THEIR OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT POLICIES OR AUTHORITY, EXCLUDING THOSE DEMONSTRATIONS OF A DISTINCTLY ANTI-FOREIGN NATURE.

<SEE REF. NO. 51 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.35 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.15

68	00.	0 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
10	01.	1 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION
3	02.	2 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	04.	4 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	09.	9 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0057	REF 0057	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ANTI-GOVT DMNSTRN-D60	MD=GE 99	
LOC 75 WIDTH 2	DK 1 COL 76-77	

NUMBER OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1960

.....

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION: ANY PEACEFUL PUBLIC GATHERING OF AT LEAST 100 PEOPLE FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF DISPLAYING OR VOICING THEIR OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT POLICIES OR AUTHORITY, EXCLUDING THOSE DEMONSTRATIONS OF A DISTINCTLY ANTI-FOREIGN NATURE.

(CONTINUED)

<SEE REF. NO. 51 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.24 STANDARD DEVIATION = 4.00

60	00.	0	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
12	01.	1	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION
4	02.	2	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	05.	5	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
2	06.	6	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	08.	8	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	12.	12	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	18.	18	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	28.	28	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
3	99.	NA	

VAR 0058

REF 0058

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NAME-ANTI-GOVT DEMSTRN-D58-60 MD=GE 99

LOC 77 WIDTH 2

DK 1 COL 78-79

NUMBER OF ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS-DOMESTIC, 1958-60

ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION: ANY PEACEFUL PUBLIC GATHERING OF AT LEAST 100 PEOPLE FOR THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF DISPLAYING OR VOICING THEIR OPPOSITION TO GOVERNMENT POLICIES OR AUTHORITY, EXCLUDING THOSE DEMONSTRATIONS OF A DISTINCTLY ANTI-FOREIGN NATURE.

<SEE REF. NO. 51 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 2.04 STANDARD DEVIATION = 5.04

49	00.	0	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
12	01.	1	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION
5	02.	2	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
6	03.	3	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	04.	4	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	05.	5	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	06.	6	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	08.	8	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	09.	9	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	10.	10	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	13.	13	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	19.	19	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
1	20.	20	ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

(CONTINUED)

.....

1 33. 33 ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS
3 99. NA

VAR 0001 REF 0001 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-STUDY NUMBER-7531 NO MISSING DATA CODES
LOC 1 WIDTH 4 DK 2 COL 1- 4

ICPR STUDY #7531

.....

'2' DK 2 COL 5
...

VAR 0002 REF 0002 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-RSS COUNTRY CODE ND=GE 999
LOC 5 WIDTH 3 DK 2 COL 6- 8

RUSSETT, SINGER, SHALL COUNTRY CODE

.....

<THIS IDENTIFICATION VARIABLE IS REPEATED FOR EACH DECK WHEN
DATA ARE NOT IN OSIRIS FORMAT. SEE REF. NO. 2 OF DECK 1 FOR
A COMPLETE LISTING OF THE COUNTRY CODE.>

VAR 0059 REF 0059 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-REVOLUTIONS-D55 ND=GE 9
LOC 79 WIDTH 1 DK 2 COL 9

NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONS-DOMESTIC, 1955

.....

REVOLUTION: ANY ARMED SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT
ON THE PART OF A GROUP OF CITIZENRY TO FORM AN INDEPENDENT
GOVERNMENT (NOT INCLUDING COLONIAL REBELLIONS), OR ANY
ILLEGAL OR FORCED CHANGE IN THE TOP GOVERNMENTAL ELITES
OR ANY ATTEMPT AT SUCH A CHANGE. THIS MAY BE IN THE NATURE
OF A COUP D' ETAT, OR AN ATTEMPTED TAKE OVER ON A GRAND
SCALE, INVOLVING PITCHED BATTLES BETWEEN OPPOSING FORCES.
WHEN AN ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, IN-
VOLVES ONLY SCATTERED AND IRREGULAR FORCES WHO ATTACK FROM
HIDING, IT IS CATEGORIZED AS GUERRILLA WAR. A REVOLUTION
OCCURRED IN ECUADOR, AUGUST 1-8, 1956, WHEN A TWO-HUNDRED

(CONTINUED)

.....

MAN ARMY, LED BY A LT. COLONEL AND A SENATOR ATTEMPTED TO
OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT.

MEAN = 0.19 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.59

67	0.	0 REVOLUTIONS
7	1.	1 REVOLUTION
1	2.	2 REVOLUTIONS
2	3.	3 REVOLUTIONS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0060

NAME-REVOLUTIONS-D56
LOC 80 WIDTH 1

REF 0060

MD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 2 COL 10

NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONS-DOMESTIC, 1956

.....

REVOLUTION: ANY ILLEGAL OR FORCED CHANGE IN THE TOP
GOVERNMENT ELITE, ANY ATTEMPT AT SUCH A CHANGE, OR ANY
SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL ARMED REBELLION WHOSE AIM IS
INDEPENDENCE FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 59 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.19 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.49

65	0.	0 REVOLUTIONS
9	1.	1 REVOLUTION
3	2.	2 REVOLUTIONS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0061

NAME-REVOLUTIONS-D57
LOC 81 WIDTH 1

REF 0061

MD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 2 COL 11

NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONS-DOMESTIC, 1957

.....

REVOLUTION: ANY ILLEGAL OR FORCED CHANGE IN THE TOP
GOVERNMENT ELITE, ANY ATTEMPT AT SUCH A CHANGE, OR ANY
SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL ARMED REBELLION WHOSE AIM IS

(CONTINUED)

.....

INDEPENDENCE FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 59 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.17 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.47

66	0.	0	REVOLUTIONS
10	1.	1	REVOLUTION
1	3.	3	REVOLUTIONS
9	9.	NA	

VAR 0062

NAME-REVOLUTIONS-D55-57
LOC 82 WIDTH 1

REF 0062

MD=GE 9

DK 2 COL 12

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONS-DOMESTIC, 1955-57

.....

REVOLUTION: ANY ILLEGAL OR FORCED CHANGE IN THE TOP GOVERNMENT ELITE, ANY ATTEMPT AT SUCH A CHANGE, OR ANY SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL ARMED REBELLION WHOSE AIM IS INDEPENDENCE FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 59 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.56 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.08

56	0.	0	REVOLUTIONS
10	1.	1	REVOLUTION
2	2.	2	REVOLUTIONS
7	3.	3	REVOLUTIONS
2	4.	4	REVOLUTIONS
9	9.	NA	

VAR 0063

NAME-REVOLUTIONS-D53
LOC 83 WIDTH 1

REF 0063

MD=GE 9

DK 2 COL 13

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONS-DOMESTIC, 1958

.....

REVOLUTION: ANY ILLEGAL OR FORCED CHANGE IN THE TOP

(CONTINUED)

GOVERNMENT ELITE, ANY ATTEMPT AT SUCH A CHANGE, OR ANY
SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL ARMED REBELLION WHOSE AIM IS
INDEPENDENCE FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 59 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.37 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.82

65	0.	0 REVOLUTIONS
9	1.	1 REVOLUTION
6	2.	2 REVOLUTIONS
2	3.	3 REVOLUTIONS
1	4.	4 REVOLUTIONS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0064

NAME-REVOLUTIONS-D59
LOC 84 WIDTH 1

REF 0064

MD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 2 COL 14

NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONS-DOMESTIC, 1959

REVOLUTION: ANY ILLEGAL OR FORCED CHANGE IN THE TOP
GOVERNMENT ELITE, ANY ATTEMPT AT SUCH A CHANGE, OR ANY
SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL ARMED REBELLION WHOSE AIM IS
INDEPENDENCE FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 59 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.34 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.74

65	0.	0 REVOLUTIONS
10	1.	1 REVOLUTION
7	2.	2 REVOLUTIONS
1	4.	4 REVOLUTIONS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0065

NAME-REVOLUTIONS-D60
LOC 85 WIDTH 1

REF 0065

MD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 2 COL 15

NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONS-DOMESTIC, 1960

(CONTINUED)

.....

REVOLUTION: ANY ILLEGAL OR FORCED CHANGE IN THE TOP GOVERNMENT ELITE, ANY ATTEMPT AT SUCH A CHANGE, OR ANY SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL ARMED REBELLION WHOSE AIM IS INDEPENDENCE FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 59 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.28 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.70

68	0.	0 REVOLUTIONS
10	1.	1 REVOLUTION
3	2.	2 REVOLUTIONS
1	3.	3 REVOLUTIONS
1	4.	4 REVOLUTIONS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0066

NAME-REVOLUTIONS-D58-60

LOC 86 WIDTH 1

REF 0066

MD=GE 9

DK 2 COL 16

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONS-DOMESTIC, 1958-60

.....

REVOLUTION: ANY ILLEGAL OR FORCED CHANGE IN THE TOP GOVERNMENT ELITE, ANY ATTEMPT AT SUCH A CHANGE, OR ANY SUCCESSFUL OR UNSUCCESSFUL ARMED REBELLION WHOSE AIM IS INDEPENDENCE FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 59 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.99 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.53

49	0.	0 REVOLUTIONS
13	1.	1 REVOLUTION
8	2.	2 REVOLUTIONS
4	3.	3 REVOLUTIONS
6	4.	4 REVOLUTIONS
1	5.	5 REVOLUTIONS
2	6.	6 REVOLUTIONS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0067

NAME-# KILLED-D55
LOC 87 WIDTH 4

REF 0067

MD=GE 9999
DK 2 COL 17-20

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-DOMESTIC, 1955

.....

DOMESTIC KILLED: THIS IS A SUMMATION OF THE NUMBER KILLED AS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF ANY DOMESTIC INTER-GROUP VIOLENCE IN THE NATURE OF RIOTS, STRIKES, REVOLUTIONS, GUERRILLA WAR, BANDITRY AND TRIBAL WARFARE. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE MURDERS, EXECUTIONS AND SUICIDES. THE NUMBER OF KILLED FOR INDONESIA IN 1955, FOR EXAMPLE, IS 4,176 AND IS THE RESULT OF GUERRILLA WAR AND REVOLUTION.

MEAN = 117.84 STANDARD DEVIATION = 677.22

67	0000.	0 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0002.	2 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	0010.	10 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0020.	20 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	0028.	28 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0122.	122 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0399.	399 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	4176.	4176 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	4279.	4279 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
9	9999.	NA

VAR 0068

NAME-# KILLED-D56
LOC 91 WIDTH 5

REF 0068

MD=GE 99999
DK 2 COL 21-25

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-DOMESTIC, 1956

.....

DOMESTIC KILLED: ANY DEATHS RESULTING DIRECTLY FROM VIOLENCE OF AN INTERGROUP NATURE, THUS EXCLUDING DEATHS BY MURDER AND EXECUTION.

<SEE REF. NO. 67 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 229.49 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1540.63

53	00000.	0 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00001.	1 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00003.	3 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

(CONTINUED)

.....

2	00004.	4 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00005.	5 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00008.	8 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00010.	10 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00013.	13 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00014.	14 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00015.	15 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00020.	20 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00037.	37 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00050.	50 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00055.	55 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00091.	91 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00100.	100 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00127.	127 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00140.	140 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00190.	190 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00463.	463 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00931.	931 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	02000.	2000 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	13389.	13389 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
9	99999.	NA

VAR 0069

NAME=KILLED-D57

LOC 96 WIDTH 3

REF 0069

MD=GE 999

DK 2 COL 26-28

DATA SET ID='7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-DOMESTIC, 1957

.....

DOMESTIC KILLED: ANY DEATHS RESULTING DIRECTLY FROM
VIOLENCE OF AN INTERGROUP NATURE, THUS EXCLUDING DEATHS
BY MURDER AND EXECUTION.

<SEE REF. NO. 67 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 12.99 STANDARD DEVIATION = 57.91

64	000.	0 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	002.	2 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	004.	4 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	005.	5 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	023.	23 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	046.	46 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	053.	53 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	055.	55 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	103.	103 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

(CONTINUED)

.....

1	342.	342 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	363.	363 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
9	999.	NA

VAR 0070

NAME-# KILLED-D55-57

LOC 99 WIDTH 5

REF 0070

MD=GE 99999

DK 2 COL 29-33

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-DOMESTIC, 1955-57

.....

DOMESTIC KILLED: ANY DEATHS RESULTING DIRECTLY FROM
VIOLENCE OF AN INTERGROUP NATURE, THUS EXCLUDING DEATHS
BY MURDER AND EXECUTION.

<SEE REF. NO. 67 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 360.32 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1675.53

45	00000.	0 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00001.	1 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00003.	3 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00004.	4 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
3	00005.	5 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00010.	10 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00013.	13 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00015.	15 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00020.	20 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00022.	22 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00023.	23 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00028.	28 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00038.	38 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00050.	50 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00053.	53 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00055.	55 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00069.	69 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00127.	127 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00140.	140 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00268.	268 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00555.	555 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00566.	566 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	01672.	1672 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	02000.	2000 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	04177.	4177 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	04370.	4370 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	13389.	13389 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

(CONTINUED)

.....

9 99999. NA

VAR 0071

NAMZ-# KILLED-D58

LOC 104 WIDTH 4

REP 0071

MD=GE 9999

DK 2 COL 34-37

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-DOMESTIC, 1958

.....

DOMESTIC KILLED: ANY DEATHS RESULTING DIRECTLY FROM VIOLENCE OF AN INTERGROUP NATURE, THUS EXCLUDING DEATHS BY MURDER AND EXECUTION.

<SEE REF. NO. 67 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 87.67 STANDARD DEVIATION = 449.23

59	0000.	0 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	0001.	1 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
3	0002.	2 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
3	0004.	4 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	0006.	6 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0007.	7 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0008.	8 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0010.	10 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0014.	14 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0038.	38 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0073.	73 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0081.	81 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0119.	119 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0181.	181 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0252.	252 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0450.	450 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0845.	845 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	1401.	1401 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	3766.	3766 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

3 9999. NA

NOTE:

WHEN A RANGE WAS GIVEN IN THE DATA SOURCE, RATHER THAN AN EXACT FIGURE-E.G., 30-40 DEAD, THE MIDPOINT OF THE RANGE (ROUNDED UP) WAS USED.

WHEN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS WAS GIVEN, IN THE DATA SOURCE, FOR A PERIOD OF TIME WHICH SPANNED TWO YEARS-E.G.,

(CONTINUED)

90 DEATHS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1958, THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1959,
THE NUMBER GIVEN WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO YEARS
PROPORTIONALLY.

VAR 0072
NAME-# KILLED-D59
LOC 108 WIDTH 5

REF 0072
MD=GE 99999
DK 2 COL 38-42

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-DOMESTIC, 1959

DOMESTIC KILLED: ANY DEATHS RESULTING DIRECTLY FROM
VIOLENCE OF AN INTERGROUP NATURE, THUS EXCLUDING DEATHS
BY MURDER AND EXECUTION.

<SEE REF. NO. 67 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 281.93 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1562.09

57	00000.	0 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00001.	1 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00002.	2 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00004.	4 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00005.	5 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00008.	8 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00021.	21 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00029.	29 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00041.	41 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00043.	43 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00060.	60 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00061.	61 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00064.	64 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00143.	143 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00177.	177 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00178.	178 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00211.	211 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00300.	300 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00645.	645 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	01012.	1012 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	02306.	2306 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	04562.	4562 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	13374.	13374 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
3	99999.	NA

NOTE:

WHEN A RANGE WAS GIVEN IN THE DATA SOURCE,

(CONTINUED)

.....

RATHER THAN AN EXACT FIGURE-E.G., 30-40 DEAD,
THE MIDPOINT OF THE RANGE (ROUNDED UP) WAS USED.

WHEN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS WAS GIVEN, IN THE DATA SOURCE,
FOR A PERIOD OF TIME WHICH SPANNED TWO YEARS-E.G.,
90 DEATHS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1958, THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1959,
THE NUMBER GIVEN WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO YEARS
PROPORTIONALLY.

VAR 0073

NAME-# KILLED-D60

LOC 113 WIDTH 4

REF 0073

MD=GE 9999

DK 2 COL 43-46

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-DOMESTIC, 1960

.....

DOMESTIC KILLED: ANY DEATHS RESULTING DIRECTLY FROM
VIOLENCE OF AN INTERGROUP NATURE, THUS EXCLUDING DEATHS
BY MURDER AND EXECUTION.

<SEE REF. NO. 67 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 59.33 STANDARD DEVIATION = 278.48

46	0000.	0 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
6	0001.	1 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	0002.	2 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
3	0003.	3 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0005.	5 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0006.	6 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
4	0007.	7 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0010.	10 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0013.	13 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	0015.	15 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0017.	17 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	0020.	20 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0022.	22 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0025.	25 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0037.	37 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0040.	40 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0070.	70 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0095.	95 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0172.	172 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0186.	186 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0191.	191 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0194.	194 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	0292.	292 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

(CONTINUED)

.....

1	00060.	60 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00066.	66 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00143.	143 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00143.	143 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00144.	144 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00183.	183 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00193.	193 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00199.	199 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00203.	203 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00214.	214 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00261.	261 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00293.	293 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00353.	353 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00475.	475 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00845.	845 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00934.	934 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	01492.	1492 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	01545.	1545 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	02225.	2225 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	02401.	2401 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	04562.	4562 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	04873.	4873 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	13641.	13641 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
3	99999.	NA

NOTE:

WHEN A RANGE WAS GIVEN IN THE DATA SOURCE, RATHER THAN AN EXACT FIGURE-E.G., 30-40 DEAD, THE MIDPOINT OF THE RANGE (ROUNDED UP) WAS USED.

WHEN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS WAS GIVEN, IN THE DATA SOURCE, FOR A PERIOD OF TIME WHICH SPANNED TWO YEARS-E.G., 90 DEATHS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1958, THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1959, THE NUMBER GIVEN WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO YEARS PROPORTIONALLY.

VAR 0075

NAME-ANTI-FRN DMNSTN-P55
LOC 122 WIDTH 2

RFP 0075

MD=GE 99

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PK 2 COL 52-53

NUMBER OF ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS-FOREIGN, 1955

.....

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION: ANY DEMONSTRATION OR RIOT BY MORE THAN 100 PEOPLE DIRECTED AT A PARTICULAR FOREIGN COUNTRY (OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES) OR ITS POLICIES. THIS

(CONTINUED)

.....

1	1207.	1207 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	2225.	2225 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
3	9999.	NA

NOTE:

WHEN A RANGE WAS GIVEN IN THE DATA SOURCE, RATHER THAN AN EXACT FIGURE-E.G., 30-40 DEAD, THE MIDPOINT OF THE RANGE (ROUNDED UP) WAS USED.

WHEN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS WAS GIVEN, IN THE DATA SOURCE, FOR A PERIOD OF TIME WHICH SPANNED TWO YEARS-E.G., 90 DEATHS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1958, THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1959, THE NUMBER GIVEN WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO YEARS PROPORTIONALLY.

VAR 0074

NAME-# KILLED-D58-60
LOC 117 WIDTH 5

REF 0074

MD=GE 99999
DK 2 COL 47-51

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-DOMESTIC, 1958-60

.....

DOMESTIC KILLED: ANY DEATHS RESULTING DIRECTLY FROM VIOLENCE OF AN INTERGROUP NATURE, THUS EXCLUDING DEATHS BY MURDER AND EXECUTION.

<SEE REF. NO. 67 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 428.93 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1685.80

35	00000.	0 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
6	00001.	1 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00002.	2 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00003.	3 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00004.	4 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
2	00005.	5 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
4	00007.	7 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00008.	8 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00010.	10 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00012.	12 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00015.	15 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00021.	21 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00039.	39 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00041.	41 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00042.	42 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
1	00050.	50 KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

(CONTINUED)

.....

INCLUDES ATTACKING AN EMBASSY, LEGATION OR INFORMATION OFFICE OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, OR ATTACKING FOR POLITICAL REASONS EITHER FOREIGN NATIONALS ON THE STREET OR THEIR PROPERTY (E.G., PLANTATIONS). THIS ALSO INCLUDES THE GATHERING OF MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE TO HEAR SPEECHES AND TO MARCH IN PROTEST AGAINST THE POLICY OF ANOTHER COUNTRY. DEMONSTRATIONS AND RIOTS AGAINST THE FOREIGN OCCUPYING AUTHORITY IN THE OCCUPIED PART OF A COUNTRY ARE CONSIDERED ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS. ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY ARE STRIKES AGAINST THE GOODS OF ANOTHER NATION, EITHER BY DOCK WORKERS OR CONSUMERS, AND ATTACKS ON BORDER POSTS BY UNOFFICIAL IRREGULAR GROUPS (E.G., THE IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY). AN INSTANCE OF A DEMONSTRATION IS THE GATHERING OF 2,000 WARSAW STUDENTS TO PUBLICLY PROTEST AGAINST THE USSR AND TO ACCUSE HER OF THE WORLD WAR II MASSACRE OF POLISH OFFICERS, POLAND, OCTOBER 25, 1956.

MEAN = 0.92 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.98

61	00.	0 ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	01.	1 ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION
7	02.	2 ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
3	03.	3 ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	06.	6 ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	09.	9 ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	22.	22 ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0076
NAME-ANTI-FRN DMNSTRN-F56
LOC 124 WIDTH 2

REF 0076
HD=GE 99
DK 2 COL 54-55

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS-FOREIGN, 1956
.....

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION: ANY DEMONSTRATION OR RIOT BY MORE THEN 100 PEOPLE DIRECTED AT A PARTICULAR FOREIGN COUNTRY (OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES) OR ITS POLICIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 75 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.34 STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.21

52	00.	0 ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
13	01.	1 ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION

.....

9 99. HA

REF 0077
MD=GE 99

DATA SET ID-'7531'

.....

<SEE REF. NO., 75 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.88 STANDARD DEVIATION = 4.07

9 99. NA

REF 0078
MD=GE 99

DATA SET ID-'7531'

.....

(CONTINUED)
.....

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION: ANY DEMONSTRATION OR RIOT
BY MORE THEN 100 PEOPLE DIRECTED AT A PARTICULAR FOREIGN
COUNTRY (OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES) OR ITS POLICIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 75 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 3.14 STANDARD DEVIATION = 7.09

44	00.	0	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
9	01.	1	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION
5	02.	2	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
5	03.	3	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	04.	4	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	05.	5	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	06.	6	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	07.	7	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	08.	8	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	13.	13	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	14.	14	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	15.	15	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	16.	16	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	22.	22	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	23.	23	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	27.	27	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	41.	41	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
9	99.	NA	

VAR 0079 REF 0079 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ANTI-FRN DNSTRN-F58 MD=GE 99
LOC 130 WIDTH 2 DK 2 COL 60-61

NUMBER OF ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS-FOREIGN, 1958
.....

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION: ANY DEMONSTRATION OR RIOT
BY MORE THEN 100 PEOPLE DIRECTED AT A PARTICULAR FOREIGN
COUNTRY (OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES) OR ITS POLICIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 75 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.11 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.08

42	00.	0	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
23	01.	1	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION
7	02.	2	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS

(CONTINUED)

.....

6	03.	3	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	04.	4	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	05.	5	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	10.	10	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	14.	14	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
3	99.	NA	

VAR 0080	REF 0080	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ANTI-FRN DEMSTRN-P59	MD=GE 9	
LOC 132 WIDTH 1	DK 2 COL 62	

NUMBER OF ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS-FOREIGN, 1959
.....

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION: ANY DEMONSTRATION OR RIOT BY MORE THEN 100 PEOPLE DIRECTED AT A PARTICULAR FOREIGN COUNTRY (OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES) OR ITS POLICIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 75 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.71 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.40

57	0.	0	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
13	1.	1	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION
4	2.	2	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
4	3.	3	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	4.	4	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	5.	5	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	6.	6	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
3	9.	NA	

VAR 0081	REF 0081	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-ANTI-FRN DEMSTRN-P60	MD=GE 9	
LOC 133 WIDTH 1	DK 2 COL 63	

NUMBER OF ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS-FOREIGN, 1960
.....

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION: ANY DEMONSTRATION OR RIOT BY MORE THEN 100 PEOPLE DIRECTED AT A PARTICULAR FOREIGN COUNTRY (OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES) OR ITS POLICIES.

(CONTINUED)

<SEE REF. NO. 75 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.93 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.39

45	0.	0	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
18	1.	1	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION
11	2.	2	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
4	3.	3	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	4.	4	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	5.	5	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	7.	7	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
3	9.	NA	

VAR 0082 REF 0082 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-ANTI-FRN DMNSTRN-F58-60 MD=GE 99
 LOC 134 WIDTH 2 DK 2 COL 64-65

NUMBER OF ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS-FOREIGN, 1958-60

ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION: ANY DEMONSTRATION OR RIOT
 BY MORE THEN 100 PEOPLE DIRECTED AT A PARTICULAR FOREIGN
 COUNTRY (OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES) OR ITS POLICIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 75 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 2.75 STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.75

23	00.	0	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
20	01.	1	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATION
11	02.	2	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
5	03.	3	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
7	04.	4	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
4	05.	5	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	06.	6	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	07.	7	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
4	08.	8	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
2	09.	9	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	10.	10	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	12.	12	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
1	25.	25	ANTI-FOREIGN DEMONSTRATIONS
3	99.	NA	

VAR 0083
NAME-NGTV SANCTIONS-F55
LOC 136 WIDTH 1

REF 0083
MD=GE 9
DK 2 COL 66

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF NEGATIVE SANCTIONS-FOREIGN, 1955
.....

NEGATIVE SANCTION: ANY ACT ON THE PART OF A GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS AS ITS PURPOSE THE PUNISHMENT OF ANOTHER COUNTRY FOR ITS BEHAVIOR. THIS INCLUDES SUCH ACTS AS BOYCOTTS, WITHDRAWAL OF MILITARY OR ECONOMIC AID, FREEZING OF ASSETS, EMBARGO OR LIMITATION OF MOVEMENT OF THE OTHER'S NATIONALS WITHIN THE COUNTRY. NEGATIVE SANCTIONS DO NOT INCLUDE EXPULSION OR RECALL OF DIPLOMATS, SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, MILITARY ACTION AND WAR. AN EXAMPLE OF NEGATIVE SANCTION IS THE STOPPING OF ALL OIL SHIPMENTS TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND BY SAUDI ARABIA, NOVEMBER 8, 1956, IN PROTEST AGAINST THEIR ACTIONS IN THE MID-EAST WAR.

MEAN = 0.09 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.33

71	0.	0	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
5	1.	1	NEGATIVE SANCTION
1	2.	2	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
9	9.	NA	

VAR 0084
NAME-NGTV SANCTIONS-F56
LOC 137 WIDTH 1

REF 0084
MD=GE 9
DK 2 COL 67

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF NEGATIVE SANCTIONS-FOREIGN, 1956
.....

NEGATIVE SANCTION: ANY NON-VIOLENT ACT AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY--SUCH AS BOYCOTT, WITHDRAWAL OF AID--THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO PUNISH OR THREATEN THAT COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 83 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.19 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.67

67	0.	0	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
8	1.	1	NEGATIVE SANCTION
1	2.	2	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
1	5.	5	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS

(CONTINUED)

.....

9 9. NA

VAR 0085

NAME-NGTV SANCTIONS-P57

LOC 138 WIDTH 1

REF 0085

MD=GE 9

DK 2 COL 68

DATA SET ID- '7531'

NUMBER OF NEGATIVE SANCTIONS-FOREIGN, 1957

.....

NEGATIVE SANCTION: ANY NON-VIOLENT ACT AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY--SUCH AS BOYCOTT, WITHDRAWAL OF AID--THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO PUNISH OR THREATEN THAT COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 83 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.09 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.33

71	0.	0	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
5	1.	1	NEGATIVE SANCTION
1	2.	2	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
9	9.	NA	

VAR 0086

NAME-NGTV SANCTIONS-P55-57

LOC 139 WIDTH 1

REF 0086

MD=GE 9

DK 2 COL 69

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF NEGATIVE SANCTIONS-FOREIGN, 1955-57

.....

NEGATIVE SANCTION: ANY NON-VIOLENT ACT AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY--SUCH AS BOYCOTT, WITHDRAWAL OF AID--THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO PUNISH OR THREATEN THAT COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 83 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.38 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.12

63	0.	0	NEGATIVE	SANCTIONS
7	1.	1	NEGATIVE	SANCTION
5	2.	2	NEGATIVE	SANCTIONS
1	4.	4	NEGATIVE	SANCTIONS
1	8.	8	NEGATIVE	SANCTIONS

(CONTINUED)

.....

9 9. NA

VAR 0087

NAME-NGTV SANCTIONS-F58

LOC 140 WIDTH 1

REF 0087

MD=GE 9

DK 2 COL 70

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF NEGATIVE SANCTIONS-FORREIGN, 1958

.....

NEGATIVE SANCTION: ANY NON-VIOLENT ACT AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY--SUCH AS BOYCOTT, WITHDRAWAL OF AID--THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO PUNISH OR THREATEN THAT COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 83 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.35 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.97

67	0.	0	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
9	1.	1	NEGATIVE SANCTION
5	2.	2	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
1	3.	3	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
1	7.	7	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
3	9.	NA	

VAR 0088

NAME-NGTV SANCTIONS-F59

LOC 141 WIDTH 1

REF 0088

MD=GE 9

DK 2 COL 71

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF NEGATIVE SANCTIONS-FORREIGN, 1959

.....

NEGATIVE SANCTION: ANY NON-VIOLENT ACT AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY--SUCH AS BOYCOTT, WITHDRAWAL OF AID--THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO PUNISH OR THREATEN THAT COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 83 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.20 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.58

70	0.	0	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
11	1.	1	NEGATIVE SANCTION
1	2.	2	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
	4.	4	NEGATIVE SANCTIONS

(CONTINUED)
.....

3 9. NA

VAR 0089 REF 0089 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-NGTV SANCTIONS-F60 MD=GE 9
LOC 142 WIDTH 1 DK 2 COL 72

NUMBER OF NEGATIVE SANCTIONS-FOREIGN, 1960
.....

NEGATIVE SANCTION: ANY NON-VIOLENT ACT AGAINST ANOTHER
COUNTRY--SUCH AS BOYCOTT, WITHDRAWAL OF AID--THE PURPOSE OF
WHICH IS TO PUNISH OR THREATEN THAT COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 83 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.64 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.47

- 64 0. 0 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 5 1. 1 NEGATIVE SANCTION
- 6 2. 2 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 3 3. 3 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 2 4. 4 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 1 5. 5 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 2 7. 7 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS

- 3 9. NA

VAR 0090 REF 0090 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-NGTV SANCTIONS-F58-60 MD=GE 99
LOC 143 WIDTH 2 DK 2 COL 73-74

NUMBER OF NEGATIVE SANCTIONS-FOREIGN, 1958-60
.....

NEGATIVE SANCTION: ANY NON-VIOLENT ACT AGAINST ANOTHER
COUNTRY--SUCH AS BOYCOTT, WITHDRAWAL OF AID--THE PURPOSE OF
WHICH IS TO PUNISH OR THREATEN THAT COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 83 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.20 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.46

- 52 00. 0 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS

(CONTINUED)
.....

- 10 01. 1 NEGATIVE SANCTION
- 6 02. 2 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 8 03. 3 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 2 04. 4 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 1 05. 5 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 2 08. 8 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 1 10. 10 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 1 15. 15 NEGATIVE SANCTIONS

- 3 99. NA

VAR 0001 REF 0001 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-STUDY NUMBER-7531 NO MISSING DATA CODES
LOC 1 WIDTH 4 DK 3 COL 1- 4

ICPR STUDY #7531
.....
'3'
...

DK 3 COL 5

VAR 0002 REF 0002 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-RSS COUNTRY CODE MD=GE 999
LOC 5 WIDTH 3 DK 3 COL 6- 8

RUSSETT, SINGER, SMALL COUNTRY CODE
.....

<THIS IDENTIFICATION VARIABLE IS REPEATED FOR EACH DECK WHEN
DATA ARE NOT IN OSIRIS FORMAT. SEE REF. NO. 2 OF DECK 1 FOR
A COMPLETE LISTING OF THE COUNTRY CODE.>

VAR 0091 REF 0091 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-PROTESTS-F55 MD=GE 99
LOC 145 WIDTH 2 DK 3 COL 9-10

NUMBER OF PROTESTS-FOREIGN, 1955
.....

PROTEST: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOV-
ERNMENTAL STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE LEADERS OF A COUNTRY
WHICH HAS AS ITS PRIMARY PURPOSE A PROTEST AGAINST THE
ACTIONS OF ANOTHER NATION. DIPLOMATIC NOTES OF PROTEST ARE

(CONTINUED)

.....

COUNTED AS ARE EDITORIALS OF PROTEST APPEARING IN A LEADING GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER OF TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES. FOR EXAMPLE, BULGARIA PROTESTED TO THE U.S. ON FEBRUARY 4, 1956, OVER PROPAGANDA BALLOONS BEING SENT OVER HER TERRITORY.

MEAN = 0.82 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.13

57	00.	0 PROTESTS
5	01.	1 PROTEST
8	02.	2 PROTESTS
2	03.	3 PROTESTS
2	04.	4 PROTESTS
1	06.	6 PROTESTS
1	07.	7 PROTESTS
1	15.	15 PROTESTS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0092

NAME-PROTESTS-F56

LOC 147 WIDTH 2

REF 0092

MD=GE 99

DK 3 COL 11-12

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PROTESTS-FOREIGN, 1956

.....

PROTEST: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO COMPLAIN ABOUT OR OBJECT TO THE POLICIES OF ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 91 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.31 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.74

45	00.	0 PROTESTS
12	01.	1 PROTEST
11	02.	2 PROTESTS
1	03.	3 PROTESTS
1	04.	4 PROTESTS
3	05.	5 PROTESTS
1	08.	8 PROTESTS
1	09.	9 PROTESTS
1	12.	12 PROTESTS
1	16.	16 PROTESTS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0093

NAME-PROTESTS-F57

LOC 149 WIDTH 2

REF 0093

MT=GE 99

DK 3 COL 13-14

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PROTESTS-FOREIGN, 1957

.....

PROTEST: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO COMPLAIN ABOUT OR OBJECT TO THE POLICIES OF ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 91 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.73 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.90

54	00.	0 PROTESTS
13	01.	1 PROTEST
3	02.	2 PROTESTS
3	03.	3 PROTESTS
2	04.	4 PROTESTS
1	06.	6 PROTESTS
1	14.	14 PROTESTS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0094

NAME-PROTESTS-F55-57

LOC 151 WIDTH 2

REF 0094

MD=GE 99

DK 3 COL 15-16

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PROTESTS-FOREIGN, 1955-57

.....

PROTEST: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO COMPLAIN ABOUT OR OBJECT TO THE POLICIES OF ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 91 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 2.86 STANDARD DEVIATION = 6.03

35	00.	0 PROTESTS
9	01.	1 PROTEST
12	02.	2 PROTESTS
4	03.	3 PROTESTS
5	04.	4 PROTESTS
4	05.	5 PROTESTS
1	06.	6 PROTESTS

(CONTINUED)

.....

1	07.	7	PROTESTS
1	11.	11	PROTESTS
1	12.	12	PROTESTS
1	26.	26	PROTESTS
1	30.	30	PROTESTS
1	33.	33	PROTESTS
9	99.	NA	

VAR 0095

NAME-PROTESTS-F58

LOC 153 WIDTH 2

REF 0095

MD=GE 99

DK 3 COL 17-18

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PROTESTS-FOREIGN, 1958

.....

PROTEST: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO COMPLAIN ABOUT OR OBJECT TO THE POLICIES OF ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 91 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.08 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.23

50	00.	0	PROTESTS
18	01.	1	PROTEST
4	02.	2	PROTESTS
5	03.	3	PROTESTS
1	05.	5	PROTESTS
1	06.	6	PROTESTS
1	08.	8	PROTESTS
3	10.	10	PROTESTS
3	99.	NA	

VAR 0096

NAME-PROTESTS-F59

LOC 155 WIDTH 2

REF 0096

MD=GE 99

DK 3 COL 19-20

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PROTESTS-FOREIGN, 1959

.....

PROTEST: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO COMPLAIN

(CONTINUED)

.....

ABOUT OR OBJECT TO THE POLICIES OF ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 91 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.02 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.42

44	00.	0 PROTESTS
24	01.	1 PROTEST
6	02.	2 PROTESTS
6	03.	3 PROTESTS
1	04.	4 PROTESTS
1	07.	7 PROTESTS
1	20.	20 PROTESTS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0097

NAME-PROTESTS-F60

LOC 157 WIDTH 2

REF 0097

HD=GE 99

DK 3 COL 21-22

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PROTESTS-FOREIGN, 1960

.....

PROTEST: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO COMPLAIN ABOUT OR OBJECT TO THE POLICIES OF ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 91 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.51 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.96

39	00.	0 PROTESTS
19	01.	1 PROTEST
11	02.	2 PROTESTS
7	03.	3 PROTESTS
2	04.	4 PROTESTS
1	06.	6 PROTESTS
1	07.	7 PROTESTS
1	09.	9 PROTESTS
1	12.	12 PROTESTS
1	21.	21 PROTESTS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0098
NAME-PROTESTS-F58-60
LOC 159 WIDTH 2

REF 0098
MD=GE 99
DK 3 COL 23-24

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF PROTESTS-FOREIGN, 1958-60
.....

PROTEST: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOV-
ERNMENTAL STATEMENT, THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO COMPLAIN
ABOUT OR OBJECT TO THE POLICIES OF ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 91 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 3.61 STANDARD DEVIATION = 6.74

14	00.	0 PROTESTS
22	01.	1 PROTEST
17	02.	2 PROTESTS
12	03.	3 PROTESTS
6	04.	4 PROTESTS
1	05.	5 PROTESTS
1	06.	6 PROTESTS
1	09.	9 PROTESTS
2	10.	10 PROTESTS
2	12.	12 PROTESTS
2	13.	13 PROTESTS
1	18.	18 PROTESTS
1	25.	25 PROTESTS
1	51.	51 PROTESTS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0099
NAME-SEVER DPLMTC RELN-F55
LOC 161 WIDTH 1

REF 0099
MD=GE 9
DK 3 COL 25

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
WERE SEVERED-FOREIGN, 1955
.....

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS: THE COMPLETE WITH-
DRAWAL FROM ALL FORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ANOTHER
COUNTRY. SUCH WAS THE CASE WITH THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN SHE SEVERED RELATIONS WITH EGYPT WHEN
THE LATTER RECOGNIZED THE MAINLAND CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

MEAN = 0.04 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.25

(CONTINUED)

.....

75	0.	0 COUNTRIES
1	1.	1 COUNTRY
1	2.	2 COUNTRIES
9	9.	NA

VAR 0100	REF 0100	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-SEVER DPLMTC RELN-F56	MD=GE 9	
LOC 162 WIDTH 1	DK 3 COL 26	

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
WERE SEVERED-FOREIGN, 1956

.....

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS: THE COMPLETE WITH-
DRAWAL FROM ALL OFFICIAL CONTACT WITH A PARTICULAR COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 99 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.08 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.31

72	0.	0 COUNTRIES
4	1.	1 COUNTRY
1	2.	2 COUNTRIES
9	9.	NA

VAR 0101	REF 0101	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-SEVER DPLMTC RELN-F57	MD=GE 9	
LOC 163 WIDTH 1	DK 3 COL 27	

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
WERE SEVERED-FOREIGN, 1957

.....

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS: THE COMPLETE WITH-
DRAWAL FROM ALL OFFICIAL CONTACT WITH A PARTICULAR COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 99 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.06 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.25

72	0.	0 COUNTRIES
----	----	-------------

(CONTINUED)

.....

5 1. 1 COUNTRY

9 9. NA

VAR 0102 REF 0102 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-SEVER DPLMTC RELN-F55 57 MD=GE 9
 LOC 164 WIDTH 1 DK 3 COL 28

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
 WERE SEVERED-FOREIGN, 1955-57

.....

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS: THE COMPLETE WITH-
 DRAWAL FROM ALL OFFICIAL CONTACT WITH A PARTICULAR COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 99 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.18 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.48

66 0. 0 COUNTRIES

8 1. 1 COUNTRY

3 2. 2 COUNTRIES

9 9. NA

VAR 0103 REF 0103 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-SEVER DPLMTC RELN-F58 MD=GE 9
 LOC 165 WIDTH 1 DK 3 COL 29

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH WHICH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
 WERE SEVERED-FOREIGN, 1958

.....

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS: THE COMPLETE WITH-
 DRAWAL FROM ALL OFFICIAL CONTACT WITH A PARTICULAR COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 99 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.07 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.26

77 0. 0 COUNTRIES

6 1. 1 COUNTRY

3 9. NA

DATA SET ID- '7531'

ND=GE 9

DK 3 COL 30

.....

<SEE REF. NO. 99 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

78	0.	0 COUNTRIES
5	1.	1 COUNTRY
3	9.	NA

DATA SET ID-'7531'

ND=GE 9

DK 3 COL 31

.....

<SEE REF. NO. 99 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

66	0.	0 COUNTRIES
15	1.	1 COUNTRY
3	9.	NA

REF 0106

NAME-SEVER DPLNTC RELN-P58-60 MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 32

.....

<SEE REF. NO. 99 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

61	0.	0 COUNTRIES
19	1.	1 COUNTRY
2	2.	2 COUNTRIES
1	3.	3 COUNTRIES
3	9.	NA

REF 0107

NAME-EXPEL/RCLL AMBSDR-F55

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 33

.....

MEAN = 0.06 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.25

72	0.	0	AMBASSADORS
5	1.	1	AMBASSADOR
9	9.	NA	

VAR 0108

NAME-EXPEL/RCLL AMBSDR-F56
LOC 170 WIDTH 1

REF 0108

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 34

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF AMBASSADORS EXPELLED OR RECALLED-FOREIGN, 1956

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF AMBASSADOR: ANY EYPELLING OF AN AMBASSADOR FROM, OR RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS AN AMBASSADOR TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 107 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.08 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.27

71	0.	0 AMBASSADORS
6	1.	1 AMBASSADOR
9	9.	NA

VAR 0109

NAME-EXPEL/RCLL AMBSDR-F57
LOC 171 WIDTH 1

REF 0109

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 35

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF AMBASSADORS EXPELLED OR RECALLED-FOREIGN, 1957

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF AMBASSADOR: ANY EXPELLING OF AN AMBASSADOR FROM, OR RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS AN AMBASSADOR TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 107 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.13 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.41

69	0.	0 AMBASSADORS
6	1.	1 AMBASSADOR
2	2.	2 AMBASSADORS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0110 REF 0110 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-EXPEL/RCLL AMBSDR-F55-57 MD=GE 9
 LOC 172 WIDTH 1 DK 3 COL 36

NUMBER OF AMBASSADORS EXPELLED OR RECALLED-FOREIGN, 1955-57

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF AMBASSADOR: ANY EXPELLING OF AN
 AMBASSADOR FROM, OR RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE
 REASONS AN AMBASSADOR TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES
 NOT INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVER-
 ANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 107 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.27 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.60

61 0. 0 AMBASSADORS
 12 1. 1 AMBASSADOR
 3 2. 2 AMBASSADORS
 1 3. 3 AMBASSADORS
 9 9. NA

VAR 0111 REF 0111 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-EXPEL/RCLL AMBSDR-F58 MD=GE 9
 LOC 173 WIDTH 1 DK 3 COL 37

NUMBER OF AMBASSADORS EXPELLED OR RECALLED-FOREIGN, 1958

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF AMBASSADOR: ANY EXPELLING OF AN
 AMBASSADOR FROM, OR RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE
 REASONS AN AMBASSADOR TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES
 NOT INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVER-
 ANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 107 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.16 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.40

71 0. 0 AMBASSADORS
 11 1. 1 AMBASSADOR
 1 2. 2 AMBASSADORS
 3 9. NA

VAR 0112 REF 0112 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-EXPEL/RCLL AMBSDR-F59 MD=GE 9
 LOC 174 WIDTH 1 DK 3 COL 38

NUMBER OF AMBASSADORS EXPELLED OR RECALLED-FOREIGN, 1959

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF AMBASSADOR: ANY EXPELLING OF AN AMBASSADOR FROM, OR RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS AN AMBASSADOR TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 107 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.16 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.45

73	0.	0 AMBASSADORS
7	1.	1 AMBASSADOR
3	2.	2 AMBASSADORS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0113 REF 0113 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-EXPEL/RCLL AMBSDR-F60 MD=GE 9
 LOC 175 WIDTH 1 DK 3 COL 39

NUMBER OF AMBASSADORS EXPELLED OR RECALLED-FOREIGN, 1960

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF AMBASSADOR: ANY EXPELLING OF AN AMBASSADOR FROM, OR RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS AN AMBASSADOR TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 107 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.20 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.56

71	0.	0 AMBASSADORS
8	1.	1 AMBASSADOR
3	2.	2 AMBASSADORS
1	3.	3 AMBASSADORS
3	9.	NA

NUMBER OF AMBASSADORS EXPELLED OR RECALLED-FOREIGN, 1958-60

<SEE REF. NO. 107 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

52	0.	0	AMBASSADORS
13	1.	1	AMBASSADOR
7	2.	2	AMBASSADORS
1	3.	3	AMBASSADORS
2	4.	4	AMBASSADORS
1	5.	5	AMBASSADORS
3	9.	NA	

NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF EXPULSION OR RECALL OF
DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL
RANK-FORRIGN, 1955

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF LESSER OFFICIALS: ANY EXPULSION OF OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN DIPLOMATIC RANK WHO ARE FROM ANOTHER COUNTRY, OR ANY RECALLING, FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS, OF LESSER OFFICIALS TO ANOTHER COUNTRY. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY EXPULSION OR RECALL INVOLVED IN THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. EACH ACT OF EXPULSION OR RECALL IS COUNTED RATHER THAN THE NUMBER OF OFFICIALS EXPELLED OR RECALLED. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THREE DIPLOMATS FROM THE SAME COUNTRY ARE EXPELLED AT THE SAME TIME FOR SPYING, THIS IS COUNTED AS ONE ACT. AN EXPULSION OF A LESSER OFFICIAL WAS MADE BY THE NETHERLANDS, FOR EXAMPLE, ON JANUARY 22, 1957, WHEN SHE EXPELLED A USSR EMBASSY OFFICIAL

(CONTINUED)

.....

AND CHARGED HIM WITH SPYING.

MEAN = 0.10 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.38

71	0.	0 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
4	1.	1 EXPULSION/RECALL
2	2.	2 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0116

NAME-EXPEL/RCLL LESSER-F56
LOC 178 WIDTH 1

REF 0116

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 42

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF EXPULSION OR RECALL OF DIPLOMATIC
OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK-FOREIGN, 1956

.....

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF LESSER OFFICIALS: ANY EXPELLING
OF OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK FROM, OR
RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS ANY SUCH
LESSER OFFICIALS TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT
INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE
OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 115 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.16 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.37

65	0.	0 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
12	1.	1 EXPULSION/RECALL
9	9.	NA

VAR 0117

NAME-EXPEL/RCLL LESSER-F57
LOC 179 WIDTH 1

REF 0117

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 43

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF EXPULSION OR RECALL OF DIPLOMATIC
OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK-FOREIGN, 1957

.....

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF LESSER OFFICIALS: ANY EXPELLING
OF OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK FROM, OR

(CONTINUED)
.....

RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS ANY SUCH
LESSER OFFICIALS TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT
INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE
OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 115 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.45 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.08

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--------------------|
| 59 | 0. | 0 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 12 | 1. | 1 | EXPULSION/RECALL |
| 3 | 3. | 3 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 1 | 4. | 4 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 2 | 5. | 5 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 9 | 9. | NA | |

VAR 0118	REF 0118	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-EXPEL/RCLL LESSER-F55-57	MD=GE 9	
LOC 180 WIDTH 1	DK 3 COL 44	

NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF EXPULSION OR RECALL OF DIPLOMATIC
OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK-FOREIGN, 1955-57
.....

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF LESSER OFFICIALS: ANY EXPELLING
OF OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK FROM, OR
RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS ANY SUCH
LESSER OFFICIALS TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT
INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE
OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 115 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.71 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.39

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|--------------------|
| 51 | 0. | 0 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 14 | 1. | 1 | EXPULSION/RECALL |
| 5 | 2. | 2 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 3 | 3. | 3 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 1 | 4. | 4 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 1 | 5. | 5 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 1 | 6. | 6 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 1 | 7. | 7 | EXPULSIONS/RECALLS |
| 9 | 9. | NA | |

VAR 0119

NAME-EXPEL/RCLL LESSER-F58
LOC 181 WIDTH 1

REF 0119

MD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 3 COL 45

NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF EXPULSION OR RECALL OF DIPLOMATIC
OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK-FOREIGN, 1958
.....

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF LESSER OFFICIALS: ANY EXPELLING
OF OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK FROM, OR
RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS ANY SUCH
LESSER OFFICIALS TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT
INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE
OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 115 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.24 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.46

64	0.	0 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
18	1.	1 EXPULSION/RECALL
1	2.	2 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0120

NAME-EXPEL/RCLL LESSER-F59
LOC 182 WIDTH 1

REF 0120

MD=GE 9

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 3 COL 46

NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF EXPULSION OR RECALL OF DIPLOMATIC
OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK-FOREIGN, 1959
.....

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF LESSER OFFICIALS: ANY EXPELLING
OF OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK FROM, OR
RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS ANY SUCH
LESSER OFFICIALS TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT
INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE
OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 115 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.29 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.72

67	0.	0 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
12	1.	1 EXPULSION/RECALL
1	2.	2 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS

(CONTINUED)

.....

2	3.	3 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
1	4.	4 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0121	REF 0121	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-EXPEL/RCLL LESSER-P60	MD=GE 9	
LOC 183 WIDTH 1	DK 3 COL 47	

NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF EXPULSION OR RECALL OF DIPLOMATIC
OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK-FOREIGN, 1960

.....

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF LESSER OFFICIALS: ANY EXPELLING
OF OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK FROM, OR
RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS ANY SUCH
LESSER OFFICIALS TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT
INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE
OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 115 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.30 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.87

70	0.	0 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
7	1.	1 EXPULSION/RECALL
3	2.	2 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
1	3.	3 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
1	4.	4 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
1	5.	5 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0122	REF 0122	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-EXPEL/RCLL LESSER-P58-(0	MD=GE 9	
LOC 184 WIDTH 1	DK 3 COL 48	

NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF EXPULSION OR RECALL OF DIPLOMATIC
OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK-FOREIGN, 1958-60

.....

EXPULSION OR RECALL OF LESSER OFFICIALS: ANY EXPELLING
OF OFFICIALS OF LESS THAN AMBASSADORIAL RANK FROM, OR
RECALLING FOR OTHER THAN ADMINISTRATIVE REASONS ANY SUCH

(CONTINUED)

LESSER OFFICIALS TO A PARTICULAR COUNTRY--THIS DOES NOT INVOLVE EXPULSION OR RECALL RESULTING FROM THE SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 115 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.83 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.48

49	0.	0 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
21	1.	1 EXPULSION/RECALL
4	2.	2 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
3	3.	3 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
3	4.	4 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
1	5.	5 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
1	6.	6 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
1	8.	8 EXPULSIONS/RECALLS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0123

NAME-THREATS-F55

LOC 185 WIDTH 1

REF 0123

ND=GE 9

DK 3 COL 49

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF THREATS-FOREIGN, 1955

THREAT: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE LEADERS OF A COUNTRY WHICH STATES OR IMPLIES THAT A PARTICULAR COUNTRY (OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES) WILL INCUR CERTAIN NEGATIVE SANCTIONS IF IT ACTS IN A CERTAIN WAY. SUCH NEGATIVE SANCTIONS MAY INCLUDE NOT ONLY THOSE MENTIONED UNDER "NEGATIVE SANCTIONS" ABOVE, BUT ALSO SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OR THE USE OF FORCE. EDITORIALS CONTAINING SUCH THREATS APPEARING IN THE LEADING GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPERS OF TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES ARE COUNTED. AN EXAMPLE OF A THREAT IS THE STATEMENT MADE BY THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE, OCTOBER 17, 1957, WHEN HE WARNED THE USSR THAT AN ATTACK BY HER ON THE TERRITORY OF TURKEY "WILL BRING U.S. RETALIATION AGAINST THE TERRITORY OF THE USSR."

MEAN = 0.58 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.77

63	0.	0 THREATS
7	1.	1 THREAT
2	2.	2 THREATS
1	3.	3 THREATS

(CONTINUED)
.....

1	7.	7 THREATS
3	8.	8 THREATS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0124	REF 0124	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-THREATS-F56	MD=GE 99	
LOC 186 WIDTH 2	DK 3 COL 50-51	

NUMBER OF THREATS-FOREIGN, 1956
.....

THREAT: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOV-
ERNMENTAL STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT IF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY
DOES OR DOES NOT DO A PARTICULAR THING IT WILL INCUR
NEGATIVE SANCTIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 123 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.65 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.78

61	00.	0 THREATS
8	01.	1 THREAT
1	02.	2 THREATS
2	03.	3 THREATS
1	04.	4 THREATS
3	07.	7 THREATS
1	09.	9 THREATS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0125	REF 0125	DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-THREATS-F57	MD=GE 99	
LOC 188 WIDTH 2	DK 3 COL 52-53	

NUMBER OF THREATS-FOREIGN, 1957
.....

THREAT: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOV-
ERNMENTAL STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT IF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY
DOES OR DOES NOT DO A PARTICULAR THING IT WILL INCUR
NEGATIVE SANCTIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 123 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

(CONTINUED)

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MEAN = 0.40 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.37

63	00.	0 THREATS
10	01.	1 THREAT
1	02.	2 THREATS
1	04.	4 THREATS
1	05.	5 THREATS
1	10.	10 THREATS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0126

NAME-THREATS-P55-57

LOC 190 WIDTH 2

REF 0126

MD=GE 99

DK 3 COL 54-55

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF THREATS-FOREIGN, 1955-57

.....

THREAT: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT IF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY DOES OR DOES NOT DO A PARTICULAR THING IT WILL INCUR NEGATIVE SANCTIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 123 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.64 STANDARD DEVIATION = 4.50

54	00.	0 THREATS
8	01.	1 THREAT
4	02.	2 THREATS
4	03.	3 THREATS
1	05.	5 THREATS
1	08.	8 THREATS
1	09.	9 THREATS
1	13.	13 THREATS
2	19.	19 THREATS
1	25.	25 THREATS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0127

NAME-THREATS-F58

LOC 192 WIDTH 2

REF 0127

MD=GE 99

DK 3 COL 56-57

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF THREATS-FOREIGN, 1958

.....

THREAT: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT IF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY DOES OR DOES NOT DO A PARTICULAR THING IT WILL INCUR NEGATIVE SANCTIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 123 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.00 STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.52

65	00.	0 THREATS
8	01.	1 THREAT
3	02.	2 THREATS
2	03.	3 THREATS
1	04.	4 THREATS
1	05.	5 THREATS
1	13.	13 THREATS
1	18.	18 THREATS
1	23.	23 THREATS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0128

NAME-THREATS-F59

LOC 194 WIDTH 2

REF 0128

MD=GE 99

DK 3 COL 58-59

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF THREATS-FOREIGN, 1959

.....

THREAT: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT IF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY DOES OR DOES NOT DO A PARTICULAR THING IT WILL INCUR NEGATIVE SANCTIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 123 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.66 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.52

65	00.	0 THREATS
9	01.	1 THREAT
5	02.	2 THREATS

(CONTINUED)

.....

1	03.	3 THREATS
1	04.	4 THREATS
1	08.	8 THREATS
1	21.	21 THREATS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0129

NAME-THREATS-F60

LOC 196 WIDTH 2

REF 0129

MD=GE 99

DK 3 COL 60-61

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF THREATS-FOREIGN, 1960

.....

THREAT: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT IF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY DOES OR DOES NOT DO A PARTICULAR THING IT WILL INCUR NEGATIVE SANCTIONS.

<SEE REF. NO. 123 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 1.02 STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.61

59	00.	0 THREATS
13	01.	1 THREAT
4	02.	2 THREATS
4	03.	3 THREATS
1	09.	9 THREATS
1	15.	15 THREATS
1	28.	28 THREATS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0130

NAME-THREATS-F58-60

LOC 198 WIDTH 2

REF 0130

MD=GE 99

DK 3 COL 62-63

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF THREATS-FOREIGN, 1958-60

.....

THREAT: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT ASSERTING THAT IF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY DOES OR DOES NOT DO A PARTICULAR THING IT WILL INCUR NEGATIVE SANCTIONS.

• • • • •

MEAN = 2.69 STANDARD DEVIATION = 9.08

3 99. NA

DATA SET ID-'7531'

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 64

.....

MEAN = 0.14 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.35

66	0.	NO OCCURRENCE OF MILITARY ACTION IN GIVEN YEAR.
11	1.	MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN

(CONTINUED)

.....

GIVEN YEAR.

9 9. NA

VAR 0132

NAME-MILITARY ACTION-F56

LOC 201 WIDTH 1

REF 0132

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 65

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF MILITARY ACTION-FORREIGN, 1956

.....

MILITARY ACTION: ANY MILITARY CLASH OF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND INVOLVING GUNFIRE, BUT SHORT OF WAR AS DEFINED IN REF. NO. 139.

<SEE REF. NO. 131 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.17 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.38

- 64 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF MILITARY ACTION IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 13 1. MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 9 9. NA

VAR 0133

NAME-MILITARY ACTION-F57

LOC 202 WIDTH 1

REF 0133

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 66

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF MILITARY ACTION-FORREIGN, 1957

.....

MILITARY ACTION: ANY MILITARY CLASH OF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND INVOLVING GUNFIRE, BUT SHORT OF WAR AS DEFINED IN REF. NO. 139.

<SEE REF. NO. 131 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.14 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.35

- 66 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF MILITARY ACTION IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 11 1. MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED

(CONTINUED)

.....

IN GIVEN YEAR.

9 9. NA

VAR 0134 REF 0134 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-MILITARY ACTION-F55-57 MD=GE 9
LOC 203 WIDTH 1 DK 3 COL 67

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF MILITARY ACTION-FOREIGN, 1955-57

.....

MILITARY ACTION: ANY MILITARY CLASH OF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND INVOLVING GUNFIRE, BUT SHORT OF WAR AS DEFINED IN REF. NO. 139.

<SEE REF. NO. 131 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.45 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.94

- 59 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF MILITARY ACTION IN 3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 8 1. MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN 1 YEAR OF 3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 3 2. MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN 2 YEARS OF 3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 7 3. MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN ALL 3 YEARS OF 3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 9 9. NA

VAR 0135 REF 0135 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-MILITARY ACTION-F58 MD=GE 9
LOC 204 WIDTH 1 DK 3 COL 68

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF MILITARY ACTION-FOREIGN, 1958

.....

MILITARY ACTION: ANY MILITARY CLASH OF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND INVOLVING GUNFILE, BUT SHORT OF WAR AS DEFINED IN REF. NO. 139.

<SEE REF. NO. 131 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.24 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.43

(CONTINUED)

.....

63	0.	NO OCCURRENCE OF MILITARY ACTION IN GIVEN YEAR.
20	1.	MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
3	9.	NA

VAR 0136

NAME-MILITARY ACTION-F59

LOC 205 WIDTH 1

REF 0136

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 69

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF MILITARY ACTION-FOREIGN, 1959

.....

MILITARY ACTION: ANY MILITARY CLASH OF A PARTICULAR
COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND INVOLVING GUNFIRE, BUT SHORT OF
WAR AS DEFINED IN REF. NO. 139.

<SEE REF. NO. 131 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.16 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.37

70	0.	NO OCCURRENCE OF MILITARY ACTION IN GIVEN YEAR.
13	1.	MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
3	9.	NA

VAR 0137

NAME-MILITARY ACTION-F60

LOC 206 WIDTH 1

REF 0137

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 70

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF MILITARY ACTION-FOREIGN, 1960

.....

MILITARY ACTION: ANY MILITARY CLASH OF A PARTICULAR
COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND INVOLVING GUNFIRE, BUT SHORT OF
WAR AS DEFINED IN REF. NO. 139.

<SEE REF. NO. 131 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.19 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.40

(CONTINUED)

.....

- 67 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF MILITARY ACTION
IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 16 1. MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN
GIVEN YEAR.
- 3 9. NA

VAR 0138

NAME-MILITARY ACTION-F58-60

LOC 207 WIDTH 1

REF 0138

MD=GE 9

PK 3 COL 71

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF MILITARY ACTION-FOREIGN, 1958-60

.....

MILITARY ACTION: ANY MILITARY CLASH OF A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND INVOLVING GUNFIRE, BUT SHORT OF WAR AS DEFINED IN REF. NO. 139.

<SEE REF. NO. 131 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.59 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.92

- 53 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF MILITARY ACTION
IN 3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 17 1. MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN 1 YEAR
OF 3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 7 2. MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN 2 YEARS
OF 3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 6 3. MILITARY ACTION OCCURRED IN ALL 3
YEARS OF 3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 3 9. NA

VAR 0139

NAME-WAR-F55

LOC 208 WIDTH 1

REF 0139

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 72

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF WAR-FOREIGN, 1955

.....

WAR: ANY MILITARY ACTION FOR A PARTICULAR COUNTRY IN WHICH THE NUMBER OF ITS SOLDIERS INVOLVED EQUALS OR EXCEEDS .02 PER CENT OF ITS POPULATION. THIS NUMBER NEED NOT BE

(CONTINUED)

.....

ACTUALLY INVOLVED IN THE SHOOTING, BUT MUST BE INVOLVED AT THE FRONT LOGISTICALLY OR AS RESERVES. WITH RESPECT TO THIS DEFINITION, THE MID-EAST WAR WAS A WAR FOR FRANCE, ENGLAND, EGYPT, AND ISRAEL.

MEAN = 0.0 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.0

- 77 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF WAR
IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 1. WAR OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 9 9. NA

VAR 0140

NAME-WAR-F56

LOC 209 WIDTH 1

REF 0140

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 73

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF WAR-FOREIGN, 1956

.....

WAR: ANY MILITARY CLASH FOR A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND IN WHICH MORE THAN .02 PER CENT OF ITS POPULATION IS MILITARILY INVOLVED IN THE CLASH.

<SEE REF. NO. 139 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.08 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.27

- 71 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF WAR
IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 6 1. WAR OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 9 9. NA

VAR 0141

NAME-WAR-F57

LOC 210 WIDTH 1

REF 0141

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 74

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF WAR-FOREIGN, 1957

.....

WAR: ANY MILITARY CLASH FOR A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND IN WHICH MORE THAN .02 PER CENT OF ITS POPULATION IS MILITARILY INVOLVED IN THE CLASH.

(CONTINUED)
.....

<SEE REF. NO. 139 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.01 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.11

- 76 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF WAR
IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 1 1. WAR OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 9 9. NA

VAR 0142
NAME-WAR-F55-57
LOC 211 WIDTH 1

REF 0142
MD=GE 9
DK 3 COL 75

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF WAR-FOREIGN, 1955-57
.....

WAR: ANY MILITARY CLASH FOR A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH
ANOTHER AND IN WHICH MORE THAN .02 PER CENT OF ITS POPULA-
TION IS MILITARJLY INVOLVED IN THE CLASH.

<SEE REF. NO. 139 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.09 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.29

- 70 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF WAR IN
3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 7 1. WAR OCCURRED IN 1 YEAR OF
3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 0 2. WAR OCCURRED IN 2 YEARS OF
3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 0 3. WAR OCCURRED IN ALL 3 YEARS
OF 3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 9 9. NA

VAR 0143
NAME-WAR-F58
LOC 212 WIDTH 1

REF 0143
MD=GE 9
DK 3 COL 76

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF WAR-FOREIGN, 1958
.....

(CONTINUED)

.....

WAR: ANY MILITARY CLASH FOR A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND IN WHICH MORE THAN .02 PER CENT OF ITS POPULATION IS MILITARILY INVOLVED IN THE CLASH.

<SEE REF. NO. 139 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.07 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.26

- 77 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF WAR
IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 6 1. WAR OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 3 9. NA

VAR 0144

NAME-WAR-F59

LOC 213 WIDTH 1

REF 0144

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 77

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF WAR-FOREIGN, 1959

.....

WAR: ANY MILITARY CLASH FOR A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND IN WHICH MORE THAN .02 PER CENT OF ITS POPULATION IS MILITARILY INVOLVED IN THE CLASH.

<SEE REF. NO. 139 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.06 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.24

- 78 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF WAR
IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 5 1. WAR OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 3 9. NA

VAR 0145

NAME-WAR-F60

LOC 214 WIDTH 1

REF 0145

MD=GE 9

DK 3 COL 78

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF WAR-FOREIGN, 1960

.....

WAR: ANY MILITARY CLASH FOR A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH ANOTHER AND IN WHICH MORE THAN .02 PER CENT OF ITS POPULATION IS MILITARILY INVOLVED IN THE CLASH.

(CONTINUED)
.....

TION IS MILITARILY INVOLVED IN THE CLASH.
<SEE REF. NO. 139 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.08 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.28

- 76 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF WAR
IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 7 1. WAR OCCURRED IN GIVEN YEAR.
- 3 9. NA

VAR 0146
NAME-WAR-F58-60
LOC 215 WIDTH 1

REF 0146
ND=GE 9
DK 3 COL 79

DATA SET ID-'7531'

PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF WAR-FOREIGN, 1958-60
.....

WAR: ANY MILITARY CLASH FOR A PARTICULAR COUNTRY WITH
ANOTHER AND IN WHICH MORE THAN .02 PER CENT OF ITS POPULA-
TION IS MILITARILY INVOLVED IN THE CLASH.

<SEE REF. NO. 139 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.22 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.75

- 76 0. NO OCCURRENCE OF WAR IN
3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 1 1. WAR OCCURRED IN 1 YEAR OF
3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 1 2. WAR OCCURRED IN 2 YEARS OF
3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 5 3. WAR OCCURRED IN ALL 3 YEARS
OF 3-YEAR PERIOD.
- 3 9. NA

VAR 0001
NAME-STUDY NUMBER-7531
LOC 1 WIDTH 4

REF 0001
NO MISSING DATA CODES
DK 4 COL 1- 4

DATA SET ID-'7531'

ICPR STUDY #7531
.....

'4'

DK 4 COL 5

...

VAR 0002 REF 0002 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-BSS COUNTRY CODE MD=GE 999
 LOC 5 WIDTH 3 DK 4 COL 6- 8

RUSSETT, SINGER, SMALL COUNTRY CODE

<THIS IDENTIFICATION VARIABLE IS REPEATED FOR EACH DECK WHEN
 DATA ARE NOT IN OSIBIS FORMAT. SEE REF. NO. 2 OF DECK 1 FOR
 A COMPLETE LISTING OF THE COUNTRY CODE.>

VAR 0147 REF 0147 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-TROOP MOVEMENTS-F55 MD=GE 9
 LOC 216 WIDTH 1 DK 4 COL 9

NUMBER OF TROOP MOVEMENTS-FOREIGN, 1955

TROOP MOVEMENT: ANY RAPID MOVEMENT TO OR MASSING OF
 LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS, NAVAL UNITS OR AIR SQUADRONS IN
 A PARTICULAR AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERRING THE MILITARY
 ACTION OF ANOTHER NATION, GAINING CONCESSIONS OR AS A SHOW
 OF STRENGTH. SUCH MOVEMENT MAY TAKE PLACE WITHIN A NATION
 OR TO OR BETWEEN OVERSEAS BASES OR POSITIONS. A TROOP
 MOVEMENT OCCURRED DURING OCTOBER 19-24, 1956, WHEN SOVIET
 ARMORED UNITS MOVED INTO POLAND, SOVIET TROOPS MOVED TO
 THE EAST GERMAN BORDER WITH POLAND AND TWO SOVIET CRUISERS
 STATIONED THEMSELVES OFF DANZIG HARBOR.

MEAN = 0.10 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.35

70	0.	0 TROOP MOVEMENTS
	1.	1 TROOP MOVEMENT
1	2.	2 TROOP MOVEMENTS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0148 REF 0148 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-TROOP MOVEMENTS-F56 MD=GE 9
 LOC 217 WIDTH 1 DK 4 COL 10

NUMBER OF TROOP MOVEMENTS-FOREIGN, 1956

(CONTINUED)
.....

TROOP MOVEMENT: ANY RAPID MOVEMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS, NAVAL UNITS OR AIR SQUADRONS TO A PARTICULAR AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERRING THE MILITARY ACTION OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, GAINING CONCESSIONS OR AS A SHOW OF STRENGTH.

<SEE REF. NO. 147 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.14 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.45

- 68 0. 0 TROOP MOVEMENTS
- 8 1. 1 TROOP MOVEMENT
- 1 3. 3 TROOP MOVEMENTS
- 9 9. NA

VAR 0149 REF 0149 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-TROOP MOVEMENTS-F57 MD=GE 9
LOC 218 WIDTH 1 DK 4 COL 11

NUMBER OF TROOP MOVEMENTS-FOREIGN, 1957
.....

TROOP MOVEMENT: ANY RAPID MOVEMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS, NAVAL UNITS OR AIR SQUADRONS TO A PARTICULAR AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERRING THE MILITARY ACTION OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, GAINING CONCESSIONS OR AS A SHOW OF STRENGTH.

<SEE REF. NO. 147 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.05 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.22

- 73 0. 0 TROOP MOVEMENTS
- 4 1. 1 TROOP MOVEMENT
- 9 9. NA

VAR 0150 REF 0150 DATA SET ID-'7531'
NAME-TROOP MOVEMENTS-F55-57 MD=GE 9
LOC 219 WIDTH 1 DK 4 COL 12

NUMBER OF TROOP MOVEMENTS-FOREIGN, 1955-57
.....

(CONTINUED)

TROOP MOVEMENT: ANY RAPID MOVEMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS, NAVAL UNITS OR AIR SQUADRONS TO A PARTICULAR AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERRING THE MILITARY ACTION OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, GAINING CONCESSIONS OR AS A SHOW OF STRENGTH.

<SEE REF. NO. 147 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.30 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.71

62	0.	0 TROOP MOVEMENTS
10	1.	1 TROOP MOVEMENT
2	2.	2 TROOP MOVEMENTS
3	3.	3 TROOP MOVEMENTS
9	9.	NA

VAR 0151

NAME-TROOP MOVEMENTS-F58
LOC 220 WIDTH 2

REF 0151

MD=GE 99

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 4 COL 13-14

NUMBER OF TROOP MOVEMENTS-FOREIGN, 1958

TROOP MOVEMENT: ANY RAPID MOVEMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS, NAVAL UNITS OR AIR SQUADRONS TO A PARTICULAR AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERRING THE MILITARY ACTION OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, GAINING CONCESSIONS OR AS A SHOW OF STRENGTH.

<SEE REF. NO. 147 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.39 STANDARD DEVIATION = 1.89

73	00.	0 TROOP MOVEMENTS
6	01.	1 TROOP MOVEMENT
2	02.	2 TROOP MOVEMENTS
1	06.	6 TROOP MOVEMENTS
1	16.	16 TROOP MOVEMENTS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0152
NAME-TROOP MOVEMENTS-P59
LOC 222 WIDTH 1

REF 0152
MD=GE 9
DK 4 COL 15

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF TROOP MOVEMENTS-FOREIGN, 1959
.....

TROOP MOVEMENT: ANY RAPID MOVEMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS, NAVAL UNITS OR AIR SQUADRONS TO A PARTICULAR AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERRING THE MILITARY ACTION OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, GAINING CONCESSIONS OR AS A SHOW OF STRENGTH.

<SEE REF. NO. 147 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.16 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.59

75	0.	0 TROOP MOVEMENTS
6	1.	1 TROOP MOVEMENT
1	3.	3 TROOP MOVEMENTS
1	4.	4 TROOP MOVEMENTS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0153
NAME-TROOP MOVEMENTS-P60
LOC 223 WIDTH 1

REF 0153
MD=GE 9
DK 4 COL 16

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF TROOP MOVEMENTS-FOREIGN, 1960
.....

TROOP MOVEMENT: ANY RAPID MOVEMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS, NAVAL UNITS OR AIR SQUADRONS TO A PARTICULAR AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERRING THE MILITARY ACTION OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, GAINING CONCESSIONS OR AS A SHOW OF STRENGTH.

<SEE REF. NO. 147 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.13 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.54

76	0.	0 TROOP MOVEMENTS
5	1.	1 TROOP MOVEMENT
1	2.	2 TROOP MOVEMENTS
1	4.	4 TROOP MOVEMENTS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0154 REF 0154 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-TROOP MOVEMENTS-F58-60 MD=GE 99
 LOC 224 WIDTH 2 DK 4 COL 17-18

NUMBER OF TROOP MOVEMENTS-FOREIGN, 1958-60

TROOP MOVEMENT: ANY RAPID MOVEMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF TROOPS, NAVAL UNITS OR AIR SQUADRONS TO A PARTICULAR AREA FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERRING THE MILITARY ACTION OF ANOTHER COUNTRY, GAINING CONCESSIONS OR AS A SHOW OF STRENGTH.

<SEE REF. NO. 147 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.67 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.37

62	00.	0 TROOP MOVEMENTS
12	01.	1 TROOP MOVEMENT
4	02.	2 TROOP MOVEMENTS
2	03.	3 TROOP MOVEMENTS
1	04.	4 TROOP MOVEMENTS
1	06.	6 TROOP MOVEMENTS
1	20.	20 TROOP MOVEMENTS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0155 REF 0155 DATA SET ID-'7531'
 NAME-MOBILIZATIONS-F55 MD=GE 9
 LOC 226 WIDTH 1 DK 4 COL 19

NUMBER OF MOBILIZATIONS-FOREIGN, 1955

MOBILIZATION: ANY RAPID INCREASE IN MILITARY STRENGTH THROUGH THE CALLING UP OF RESERVES, THE ACTIVATION OF ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS OR THE DE-MOTHBALLING OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT, WHICH IS DIRECTED AT ANOTHER COUNTRY (OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES). A RAPID INCREASE WHICH IS DUE TO A CHANGE IN POLICY CONSEQUENT ON THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENTS IS NOT COUNTED. THE DECLARATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO ANOTHER COUNTRY IS CATEGORIZED AS MOBILIZATION. AN EXAMPLE OF MOBILIZATION IS THE GENERAL ACTIVATION OF THE NICARAGUAN RESERVES BY PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ON MAY 1, 1957, WITH RESPECT TO A DISPUTE WITH HONDURAS.

MEAN = 0.01 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.11

(CONTINUED)

.....

76	0.	0 MOBILIZATIONS
1	1.	1 MOBILIZATION
9	9.	NA

VAR 0156
NAME-MOBILIZATIONS-P56
LOC 227 WIDTH 1

REF 0156
MD=GE 9
DK 4 COL 20

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF MOBILIZATIONS-FOREIGN, 1956

.....

MOBILIZATION: ANY RAPID INCREASE IN MILITARY STRENGTH THROUGH THE CALLING UP OF RESERVES, ACTIVATION OF ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS OR THE DE-MOTHBALLING OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 155 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.09 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.29

70	0.	0 MOBILIZATIONS
7	1.	1 MOBILIZATION
9	9.	NA

VAR 0157
NAME-MOBILIZATIONS-P57
LOC 228 WIDTH 1

REF 0157
MD=GE 9
DK 4 COL 21

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF MOBILIZATIONS-FOREIGN, 1957

.....

MOBILIZATION: ANY RAPID INCREASE IN MILITARY STRENGTH THROUGH THE CALLING UP OF RESERVES, ACTIVATION OF ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS OR THE DE-MOTHBALLING OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 155 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.03 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.16

75	0.	0 MOBILIZATIONS
2	1.	1 MOBILIZATION

(CONTINUED)

.....

9 9. NA

VAR 0158

NAME-MOBILIZATIONS-F55-57

LOC 229 WIDTH 1

REF 0158

MD=GE 9

DK 4 COL 22

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF MOBILIZATIONS-FOREIGN, 1955-57

.....

MOBILIZATION: ANY RAPID INCREASE IN MILITARY STRENGTH THROUGH THE CALLING UP OF RESERVES, ACTIVATION OF ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS OR THE DE-MOTHBALLING OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 155 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.13 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.38

68 0. 0 MOBILIZATIONS
8 1. 1 MOBILIZATION
1 2. 2 MOBILIZATIONS

9 9. NA

VAR 0159

NAME-MOBILIZATIONS-F58

LOC 230 WIDTH 1

REF 0159

MD=GE 9

DK 4 COL 23

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF MOBILIZATIONS-FOREIGN, 1958

.....

MOBILIZATION: ANY RAPID INCREASE IN MILITARY STRENGTH THROUGH THE CALLING UP OF RESERVES, ACTIVATION OF ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS OR THE DE-MOTHBALLING OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 155 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.11 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.41

76 0. 0 MOBILIZATIONS
6 1. 1 MOBILIZATION
1 3. 3 MOBILIZATIONS

(CONTINUED)

.....

3 9. NA

VAR 0160
NAME-MOBILIZATIONS-F59
LOC 231 WIDTH 1

REP 0160
MD=GE 9
DK 4 COL 24

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF MOBILIZATIONS-FOREIGN, 1959
.....

MOBILIZATION: ANY RAPID INCREASE IN MILITARY STRENGTH THROUGH THE CALLING UP OF RESERVES, ACTIVATION OF ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS OR THE DE-MOTHBALLING OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

<SEE REP. NO. 155 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.01 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.11

82 0. 0 MOBILIZATIONS
1 1. 1 MOBILIZATION
3 9. NA

VAR 0161
NAME-MOBILIZATIONS-P60
LOC 232 WIDTH 1

REP 0161
MD=GE 9
DK 4 COL 25

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF MOBILIZATIONS-FOREIGN, 1960
.....

MOBILIZATION: ANY RAPID INCREASE IN MILITARY STRENGTH THROUGH THE CALLING UP OF RESERVES, ACTIVATION OF ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS OR THE DE-MOTHBALLING OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

<SEE REP. NO. 155 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.02 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.22

82 0. 0 MOBILIZATIONS
1 2. 2 MOBILIZATIONS
3 9. NA

VAR 0162

NAME-MOBILIZATIONS-F58-60

LOC 233 WIDTH 1

REF 0162

MD=GE 9

DK 4 COL 26

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF MOBILIZATIONS-FOREIGN, 1958-60

.....

MOBILIZATION: ANY RAPID INCREASE IN MILITARY STRENGTH THROUGH THE CALLING UP OF RESERVES, ACTIVATION OF ADDITIONAL MILITARY UNITS OR THE DE-MOTHBALLING OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

<SEE REF. NO. 155 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 0.14 STANDARD DEVIATION = 0.47

74	0.	0 MOBILIZATIONS
7	1.	1 MOBILIZATION
1	2.	2 MOBILIZATIONS
1	3.	3 MOBILIZATIONS
3	9.	NA

VAR 0163

NAME-ACCUSATIONS-F55

LOC 234 WIDTH 2

REF 0163

MD=GE 99

DK 4 COL 27-28

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS-FOREIGN, 1955

.....

ACCUSATION: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OR GOVERNMENTAL STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE LEADERS OF A COUNTRY WHICH MAKES A CHARGE OR ALLEGATION AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY (OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES). DENUNCIATIONS ARE INCLUDED, AS ARE DEROGATORY STATEMENTS ABOUT THE CHARACTER OF ANOTHER NATION, ITS PEOPLE OR LEADERS. EDITORIALS CONTAINING SUCH ACCUSATIONS APPEARING IN THE LEADING GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPERS OF TOTALITARIAN COUNTRIES ARE COUNTED. AN EXAMPLE OF AN ACCUSATION IS YEMEN'S SEPTEMBER 17, 1957, CHARGE AGAINST ENGLAND THAT SHE HAD ATTACKED SEVERAL YEMEN TOWNS.

MEAN = 2.73 STANDARD DEVIATION = 6.83

43	00.	0 ACCUSATIONS
9	01.	1 ACCUSATION
9	02.	2 ACCUSATIONS
1	03.	3 ACCUSATIONS

(CONTINUED)
.....

3	04.	4	ACCUSATIONS
2	05.	5	ACCUSATIONS
2	06.	6	ACCUSATIONS
2	07.	7	ACCUSATIONS
1	09.	9	ACCUSATIONS
2	13.	13	ACCUSATIONS
1	22.	22	ACCUSATIONS
1	31.	31	ACCUSATIONS
1	44.	44	ACCUSATIONS
9	99.	NA	

VAR 0164
NAME-ACCUSATIONS-F56
LOC 236 WIDTH 2

REF 0164
MD=GE 99
DK 4 COL 29-30

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS-FOREIGN, 1956
.....

ACCUSATION: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OR GOVERNMENTAL
STATEMENT INVOLVING CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS OF A DEROGA-
TORY NATURE AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 163 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 3.99 STANDARD DEVIATION = 10.02

40	00.	0	ACCUSATIONS
11	01.	1	ACCUSATION
7	02.	2	ACCUSATIONS
4	03.	3	ACCUSATIONS
2	04.	4	ACCUSATIONS
1	05.	5	ACCUSATIONS
2	07.	7	ACCUSATIONS
1	08.	8	ACCUSATIONS
1	09.	9	ACCUSATIONS
1	10.	10	ACCUSATIONS
1	11.	11	ACCUSATIONS
1	17.	17	ACCUSATIONS
1	23.	23	ACCUSATIONS
1	24.	24	ACCUSATIONS
1	36.	36	ACCUSATIONS
1	47.	47	ACCUSATIONS
1	58.	58	ACCUSATIONS
9	99.	NA	

VAR 0165

NAME-ACCUSATIONS-F57

LOC 238 WIDTH 2

REF 0165

MD=GE 99

DK 4 COL 31-32

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS-FOREIGN, 1957

.....

ACCUSATION: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OR GOVERNMENTAL
STATEMENT INVOLVING CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS OF A DEROGA-
TORY NATURE AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 163 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 4.43 STANDARD DEVIATION = 11.40

46	00.	0 ACCUSATIONS
10	01.	1 ACCUSATION
3	02.	2 ACCUSATIONS
2	03.	3 ACCUSATIONS
1	04.	4 ACCUSATIONS
2	05.	5 ACCUSATIONS
1	07.	7 ACCUSATIONS
1	08.	8 ACCUSATIONS
3	10.	10 ACCUSATIONS
1	13.	13 ACCUSATIONS
1	14.	14 ACCUSATIONS
1	16.	16 ACCUSATIONS
1	24.	24 ACCUSATIONS
1	36.	36 ACCUSATIONS
1	45.	45 ACCUSATIONS
1	50.	50 ACCUSATIONS
1	62.	62 ACCUSATIONS
9	99.	NA

VAR 0166

NAME-ACCUSATIONS-F55-57

LOC 240 WIDTH 3

REF 0166

MD=GE 999

DK 4 COL 33-35

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS-FOREIGN, 1955-57

.....

ACCUSATION: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OR GOVERNMENTAL
STATEMENT INVOLVING CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS OF A DEROGA-
TORY NATURE AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 163 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

(CONTINUED)

.....

MEAN = 11.14 STANDARD DEVIATION = 26.26

22	000.	0 ACCUSATIONS
15	001.	1 ACCUSATION
12	002.	2 ACCUSATIONS
2	003.	3 ACCUSATIONS
3	004.	4 ACCUSATIONS
2	006.	6 ACCUSATIONS
1	007.	7 ACCUSATIONS
2	008.	8 ACCUSATIONS
1	009.	9 ACCUSATIONS
2	010.	10 ACCUSATIONS
1	014.	14 ACCUSATIONS
1	015.	15 ACCUSATIONS
1	018.	18 ACCUSATIONS
3	021.	21 ACCUSATIONS
1	025.	25 ACCUSATIONS
1	028.	28 ACCUSATIONS
1	044.	44 ACCUSATIONS
1	045.	45 ACCUSATIONS
1	060.	60 ACCUSATIONS
1	063.	63 ACCUSATIONS
1	079.	79 ACCUSATIONS
1	141.	141 ACCUSATIONS
1	142.	142 ACCUSATIONS
9	999.	NA

VAR 0167
NAME-ACCUSATIONS-F58
LOC 243 WIDTH 2

REF 0167
MD=GE 99
DK 4 COL 36-37

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS-FOREIGN, 1958

.....

ACCUSATION: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OR GOVERNMENTAL
STATEMENT INVOLVING CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS OF A DEROGA-
TORY NATURE AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 163 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 3.02 STANDARD DEVIATION = 6.44

42	00.	0 ACCUSATIONS
10	01.	1 ACCUSATION
5	02.	2 ACCUSATIONS

(CONTINUED)

.....

9	03.	3 ACCUSATIONS
3	04.	4 ACCUSATIONS
2	05.	5 ACCUSATIONS
1	06.	6 ACCUSATIONS
2	07.	7 ACCUSATIONS
2	08.	8 ACCUSATIONS
1	09.	9 ACCUSATIONS
1	11.	11 ACCUSATIONS
1	13.	13 ACCUSATIONS
1	23.	23 ACCUSATIONS
1	24.	24 ACCUSATIONS
1	29.	29 ACCUSATIONS
1	37.	37 ACCUSATIONS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0168

NAME-ACCUSATIONS-F59

LOC 245 WIDTH 2

REF 0168

MD=GE 99

DK 4 COL 38-39

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS-FOREIGN, 1959

.....

ACCUSATION: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OR GOVERNMENTAL
STATEMENT INVOLVING CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS OF A DEROGA-
TORY NATURE AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 163 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 2.42 STANDARD DEVIATION = 4.61

38	00.	0 ACCUSATIONS
16	01.	1 ACCUSATION
11	02.	2 ACCUSATIONS
3	03.	3 ACCUSATIONS
1	04.	4 ACCUSATIONS
2	05.	5 ACCUSATIONS
2	06.	6 ACCUSATIONS
4	07.	7 ACCUSATIONS
1	09.	9 ACCUSATIONS
1	13.	13 ACCUSATIONS
1	16.	16 ACCUSATIONS
1	17.	17 ACCUSATIONS
1	22.	22 ACCUSATIONS
1	23.	23 ACCUSATIONS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0169
NAME-ACCUSATIONS-F60
LOC 247 WIDTH 2

REF 0169
MD=GE 99
DK 4 COL 40-41

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS-FOREIGN, 1960
.....

ACCUSATION: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OR GOVERNMENTAL
STATEMENT INVOLVING CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS OF A DEROGA-
TORY NATURE AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 163 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 3.94 STANDARD DEVIATION = 8.61

22	00.	0 ACCUSATIONS
20	01.	1 ACCUSATION
13	02.	2 ACCUSATIONS
6	03.	3 ACCUSATIONS
2	04.	4 ACCUSATIONS
4	05.	5 ACCUSATIONS
2	06.	6 ACCUSATIONS
5	07.	7 ACCUSATIONS
2	08.	8 ACCUSATIONS
1	10.	10 ACCUSATIONS
1	11.	11 ACCUSATIONS
1	12.	12 ACCUSATIONS
1	15.	15 ACCUSATIONS
1	22.	22 ACCUSATIONS
1	37.	37 ACCUSATIONS
1	65.	65 ACCUSATIONS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0170
NAME-ACCUSATIONS-F58-60
LOC 249 WIDTH 3

REF 0170
MD=GE 999
DK 4 COL 42-44

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS-FOREIGN, 1958-60
.....

ACCUSATION: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OR GOVERNMENTAL
STATEMENT INVOLVING CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS OF A DEROGA-
TORY NATURE AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 163 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

(CONTINUED)

.....

MEAN = 9.39 STANDARD DEVIATION = 18.21

11	000.	0 ACCUSATIONS
13	001.	1 ACCUSATION
8	002.	2 ACCUSATIONS
12	003.	3 ACCUSATIONS
4	004.	4 ACCUSATIONS
3	005.	5 ACCUSATIONS
3	006.	6 ACCUSATIONS
4	007.	7 ACCUSATIONS
2	008.	8 ACCUSATIONS
1	009.	9 ACCUSATIONS
2	010.	10 ACCUSATIONS
1	011.	11 ACCUSATIONS
3	012.	12 ACCUSATIONS
6	013.	13 ACCUSATIONS
1	017.	17 ACCUSATIONS
1	021.	21 ACCUSATIONS
1	022.	22 ACCUSATIONS
1	023.	23 ACCUSATIONS
1	036.	36 ACCUSATIONS
1	039.	39 ACCUSATIONS
1	047.	47 ACCUSATIONS
1	060.	60 ACCUSATIONS
1	077.	77 ACCUSATIONS
1	125.	125 ACCUSATIONS
3	999.	NA

VAR 0171

NAME-# KILLED-F55

LOC 252 WIDTH 3

REF 0171

MD=GE 999

DK 4 COL 45-47

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE-FOREIGN, 1955

.....

FOREIGN KILLED: THIS IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF ANY FOREIGN VIOLENCE IN WHICH THE COUNTRY IS INVOLVED. IF YEMEN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE INVOLVED IN MILITARY ACTION AGAINST EACH OTHER, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER KILLED IN THE ACTION IS 1,000, THEN THE VALUE ON THE NUMBER OF KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE FOR EACH COUNTRY IS 1,000. DEATHS RESULTING FROM COLONIAL VIOLENCE ARE NOT COUNTED.

MEAN = 20.16 STANDARD DEVIATION = 80.01

VAR 0169
NAME-ACCUSATIONS-F60
LOC 247 WIDTH 2

REF 0169
MD=GE 99
DK 4 COL 40-41

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS-FOREIGN, 1960
.....

ACCUSATION: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OR GOVERNMENTAL
STATEMENT INVOLVING CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS OF A DEROGA-
TORY NATURE AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 163 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 3.94 STANDARD DEVIATION = 8.61

22	00.	0 ACCUSATIONS
20	01.	1 ACCUSATION
13	02.	2 ACCUSATIONS
6	03.	3 ACCUSATIONS
2	04.	4 ACCUSATIONS
4	05.	5 ACCUSATIONS
2	06.	6 ACCUSATIONS
5	07.	7 ACCUSATIONS
2	08.	8 ACCUSATIONS
1	10.	10 ACCUSATIONS
1	11.	11 ACCUSATIONS
1	12.	12 ACCUSATIONS
1	15.	15 ACCUSATIONS
1	22.	22 ACCUSATIONS
1	37.	37 ACCUSATIONS
1	65.	65 ACCUSATIONS
3	99.	NA

VAR 0170
NAME-ACCUSATIONS-F58-60
LOC 249 WIDTH 3

REF 0170
MD=GE 999
DK 4 COL 42-44

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER OF ACCUSATIONS-FOREIGN, 1958-60
.....

ACCUSATION: ANY OFFICIAL DIPLOMATIC OR GOVERNMENTAL
STATEMENT INVOLVING CHARGES AND ALLEGATIONS OF A DEROGA-
TORY NATURE AGAINST ANOTHER COUNTRY.

<SEE REF. NO. 163 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

(CONTINUED)

.....

MEAN = 9.39 STANDARD DEVIATION = 18.21

11	000.	0 ACCUSATIONS
13	001.	1 ACCUSATION
8	002.	2 ACCUSATIONS
12	003.	3 ACCUSATIONS
4	004.	4 ACCUSATIONS
3	005.	5 ACCUSATIONS
3	006.	6 ACCUSATIONS
4	007.	7 ACCUSATIONS
2	008.	8 ACCUSATIONS
1	009.	9 ACCUSATIONS
2	010.	10 ACCUSATIONS
1	011.	11 ACCUSATIONS
3	012.	12 ACCUSATIONS
6	013.	13 ACCUSATIONS
1	017.	17 ACCUSATIONS
1	021.	21 ACCUSATIONS
1	022.	22 ACCUSATIONS
1	023.	23 ACCUSATIONS
1	036.	36 ACCUSATIONS
1	039.	39 ACCUSATIONS
1	047.	47 ACCUSATIONS
1	060.	60 ACCUSATIONS
1	077.	77 ACCUSATIONS
1	125.	125 ACCUSATIONS
3	999.	NA

VAR 0171

NAME-# KILLED-F55

LOC 252 WIDTH 3

REF 0171

MD=GE 999

DK 4 COL 45-47

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE-FOREIGN, 1955

.....

FOREIGN KILLED: THIS IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED AS A DIRECT CONSEQUENCE OF ANY FOREIGN VIOLENCE IN WHICH THE COUNTRY IS INVOLVED. IF YEMEN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR EXAMPLE, ARE INVOLVED IN MILITARY ACTION AGAINST EACH OTHER, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER KILLED IN THE ACTION IS 1,000, THEN THE VALUE ON THE NUMBER OF KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE FOR EACH COUNTRY IS 1,000. DEATHS RESULTING FROM COLONIAL VIOLENCE ARE NOT COUNTED.

MEAN = 20.16 STANDARD DEVIATION = 80.01

(CONTINUED)

.....

68	000.	0 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	002.	2 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	010.	10 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	016.	16 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	052.	52 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	053.	53 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	275.	275 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	380.	380 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	384.	384 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
9	999.	NA

VAR 0172

NAME-# KILLED-F56

LOC 255 WIDTH 5

REF 0172

MD=GE 99999

DK 4 COL 48-52

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE-FOREIGN, 1956

.....

FOREIGN KILLED: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING
DIRECTLY FROM ANY VIOLENT INTERCHANGE BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 171 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 640.04 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2342.09

65	00000.	0 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	00001.	1 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	00018.	18 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	00050.	50 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	00196.	196 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	02000.	2000 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	04486.	4486 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	04560.	4560 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	04786.	4786 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	13350.	13350 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
9	99999.	NA

VAR 0173

NAME-# KILLED-F57

LOC 260 WIDTH 2

REF 0173

MD=GE 99

DK 4 COL 53-54

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE-FOREIGN, 1957

.....

(CONTINUED)

FOREIGN KILLED: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING
DIRECTLY FROM ANY VIOLENT INTERCHANGE BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 171 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 3.44 STANDARD DEVIATION = 10.50

66	00.	0 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	03.	3 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	05.	5 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	15.	15 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
3	23.	23 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	35.	35 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	40.	40 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	58.	58 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
9	99.	NA

VAR 0174

NAME-# KILLED-F55-57
LOC 262 WIDTH 5

REF 0174

MD=GE 99999
DK 4 COL 55-59

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE-FOREIGN, 1955-57

FOREIGN KILLED: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING
DIRECTLY FROM ANY VIOLENT INTERCHANGE BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 171 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 663.94 STANDARD DEVIATION = 2366.20

59	00000.	0 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	00001.	1 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	00016.	16 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	00020.	20 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	00023.	23 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	00035.	35 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	00056.	56 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	00083.	83 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	00263.	263 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	02385.	2385 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	04486.	4486 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	04509.	4509 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	04875.	4875 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	05228.	5228 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE

VAR 0176

NAME-# KILLED-P59
LOC 269 WIDTH 2

REF 0176

MD=GE 99

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 4 COL 62-63

NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE-FOREIGN, 1959

.....

FOREIGN KILLED: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING
DIRECTLY FROM ANY VIOLENT INTERCHANGE BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 171 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 3.75 STANDARD DEVIATION = 9.10

54	00.	0 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
9	01.	1 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	02.	2 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	03.	3 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
3	04.	4 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	07.	7 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	08.	8 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	09.	9 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	17.	17 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	25.	25 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	27.	27 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	28.	28 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
3	35.	35 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	38.	38 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
3	99.	NA

NOTE:

WHEN A RANGE WAS GIVEN IN THE DATA SOURCE,
RATHER THAN AN EXACT FIGURE-E.G., 30-40 DEAD,
THE MIDPOINT OF THE RANGE (ROUNDED UP) WAS USED.

WHEN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS WAS GIVEN, IN THE DATA SOURCE,
FOR A PERIOD OF TIME WHICH SPANNED TWO YEARS-E.G.,
90 DEATHS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1958, THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1959,
THE NUMBER GIVEN WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO YEARS
PROPORTIONALLY.

VAR 0177

NAME-# KILLED-P60
LOC 271 WIDTH 3

REF 0177

MD=GE 999

DATA SET ID-'7531'

DK 4 COL 64-66

NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE-FOREIGN, 1960

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(CONTINUED)

.....

2 13350. 13350 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
9 99999. NA

VAR 0175
NAME # KILLED-F58
LOC 267 WIDTH 2

REF 0175
MD=GE 99
DK 4 COL 60-61

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE-FOREIGN, 1958

.....

FOREIGN KILLED: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING
DIRECTLY FROM ANY VIOLENT INTERCHANGE BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 171 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

MEAN = 4.25 STANDARD DEVIATION = 11.96

62	00.	0 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	02.	2 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
3	03.	3 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	05.	5 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	06.	6 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	07.	7 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	08.	8 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	11.	11 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	12.	12 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
3	20.	20 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	22.	22 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	23.	23 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	34.	34 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	68.	68 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
3	99.	NA

NOTE:

WHEN A RANGE WAS GIVEN IN THE DATA SOURCE,
RATHER THAN AN EXACT FIGURE-E.G., 30-40 DEAD,
THE MIDPOINT OF THE RANGE (ROUNDED UP) WAS USED.

WHEN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS WAS GIVEN, IN THE DATA SOURCE,
FOR A PERIOD OF TIME WHICH SPANNED TWO YEARS-E.G.,
90 DEATHS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1958, THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1959,
THE NUMBER GIVEN WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO YEARS
PROPORTIONALLY.

(CONTINUED)

FOREIGN KILLED: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING DIRECTLY FROM ANY VIOLENT INTERCHANGE BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 171 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

NRAN = 5.98 STANDARD DEVIATION = 17.73

61	000.	0 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
6	001.	1 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
4	002.	2 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	017.	17 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	020.	20 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	025.	25 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	027.	27 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	028.	28 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	031.	31 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	032.	32 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	043.	43 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	100.	100 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	102.	102 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
3	999.	NA

NOTE:

WHEN A RANGE WAS GIVEN IN THE DATA SOURCE, RATHER THAN AN EXACT FIGURE-E.G., 30-40 DEAD, THE MIDPOINT OF THE RANGE (ROUNDED UP) WAS USED.

WHEN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS WAS GIVEN, IN THE DATA SOURCE, FOR A PERIOD OF TIME WHICH SPANNED TWO YEARS-E.G., 90 DEATHS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1958, THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1959, THE NUMBER GIVEN WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO YEARS PROPORTIONALLY.

VAR 0178
NAME-4 KILLED-P58-60
LOC 274 WIDTH 3

REF 0178
ND=GE 999
DK 4 COL 67-69

DATA SET ID-'7531'

NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE-FOREIGN, 1958-60

FOREIGN KILLED: THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS RESULTING DIRECTLY FROM ANY VIOLENT INTERCHANGE BETWEEN COUNTRIES.

<SEE REF. NO. 171 FOR MORE COMPLETE DEFINITION.>

(CONTINUED)

.....

MEAN = 13.98 STANDARD DEVIATION = 26.70

43	000.	0 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
7	001.	1 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	002.	2 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	003.	3 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	004.	4 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	005.	5 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	007.	7 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	008.	8 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	009.	9 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	010.	10 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	012.	12 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	015.	15 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	017.	17 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	018.	18 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	019.	19 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	020.	20 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	029.	29 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	035.	35 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	036.	36 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	039.	39 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	041.	41 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	053.	53 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	057.	57 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	064.	64 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
2	068.	68 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	084.	84 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	091.	91 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	101.	101 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
1	133.	133 KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE
3	999.	NA

NOTE:

WHEN A RANGE WAS GIVEN IN THE DATA SOURCE,
RATHER THAN AN EXACT FIGURE-E.G., 30-40 DEAD,
THE MIDPOINT OF THE RANGE (ROUNDED UP) WAS USED.

WHEN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS WAS GIVEN, IN THE DATA SOURCE,
FOR A PERIOD OF TIME WHICH SPANNED TWO YEARS-E.G.,
90 DEATHS FROM SEPTEMBER, 1958, THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1959,
THE NUMBER GIVEN WAS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO YEARS
PROPORTIONALLY.

**NEW MODES OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION: THE ICFP EXPERIENCE
WITH DATA CONFRONTATION SEMINARS**

By

**Lawrence E. Peterson
Dennis K. Benson
Daniel G. Youra
Donald J. Munton**

**BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES LABORATORY
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MERSON CENTER
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FOUNDATION**

**Prepared for the Panel on "Emerging Data Sources" at the Annual Meeting
of the International Studies Association, San Juan, Puerto Rico
March 1971**

DATA CONFRONTATION SEMINARS: THE ICFP EXPERIENCE¹

Introduction. Rokkan (1969) defines a data confrontation seminar (DCS) as the "intensified interaction of joint analysis" among a group of scholars confronting a well-defined data set. As such, it differs from traditional professional meeting in that in addition to discussion of research activities with one's colleagues, the scholar involves himself in the "doing" of research. It also differs from most traditional modes of research in that much of the data analysis is undertaken in an interactive man-computer environment that generates immediate feedback to participants regarding the empirical questions that are raised during the course of the seminar. As such, the data confrontation seminar emerges as an innovative methodological device in the social sciences.

The DCS creates a dynamic environment in which scholars perform directed research tasks with the environment designed to expedite and facilitate the confrontation of both data and one's colleagues with the purpose of developing knowledge in the particular substantive area under investigation. In addition, the DCS method can contribute to the understanding of new analytic methodologies as well as to an awareness of the problems with existing data bases and the areas in which new data are

¹The Inter-University Comparative Foreign Policy Project Data Confrontation Seminar held at The Ohio State University during August, 1970 provided the material for this paper. Expenses for the ICFP/DCS were partially defrayed by support from The Ohio State University's Behavioral Sciences Laboratory, The Mershon Center through its Cross-national Policy Research Program, and the Voluntary International Coordination Project of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. Data were generously provided by the International Relations Archive of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research, the Project CAPE Archive of the Behavioral Sciences Laboratory, and by the Polimetrics Laboratory of The Ohio State University Department of Political Science.

needed. Finally, the DCS method facilitates the planning of cumulative research strategies.

The Inter-University Comparative Foreign Policy Project (ICFP) is an on-going project that seeks to draw together scholars with a common interest in the quantitative analysis of foreign policy behavior (Rosenau, Burgess, and Hermann, 1970). The Data Confrontation Seminar represented the culmination of three years of continuing collaboration among the members of a group originally organized and chaired by James N. Rosenau. The ICFP/DCS, while only moderately successful in yielding both substantive and methodological advances, surfaced a number of problems as well as advantages associated with the DCS method. This paper addresses itself to the identification of the major problems and suggests possible solutions that could be implemented in future designs for Data Confrontation Seminars. It concludes with a brief evaluation of the DCS as a new methodology in the study of international relations.

The essence of any DCS is the interaction between participants and data facilitated by a support module comprised of a technical support staff, hardware, software, and peripheral equipment. The interface between the participants and data, and participants and support gives rise to problems whose solutions determine the success of any DCS. Although the name DCS implies that data occupy a central role in the confrontation enterprise, the participants must be the focus of all operational activity. Indeed, the yield from data confrontation is best measured in terms of colleague confrontation that leads to greater understanding and insight than other forms of interaction.

The critical problems of systems interface and organizational interface are the major topics discussed in this paper. Systems interface problems involve those questions concerning the development of an operating system necessary to facilitate participant access to and analysis of the data sets. Organizational interface problems arise from the need for an organizational infra-structure capable of supporting intense interaction over a prolonged time period.

Theoretically, there may be four variants of the DCS method as shown in this matrix:

	Common Data Set	Multiple Data Sets
Common Paradigm	Comparative State Election Project	Inter-University Comparative Foreign Policy Project
Multiple Paradigms	ICPR-UNESCO (Rokkan)	-----

While Rokkan (1969) evaluates the DCS method in terms of a seminar based on a select data set, ecological data, this paper reports organizational and systems insights into a DCS based on a single theoretical construct, the Rosenau (1966) pre-theory of comparative foreign policy.² In the latter case, the data confronted were not limited; instead, a large data base was assembled, and within the common theoretical framework each scholar implemented his own research design. This distinction is made

²Rokkan concluded that while the seminar was successful, the data had not sufficiently been digested to allow direct comparisons between the ten nations. The majority of effort was directed at the exploration of data sets within each country as opposed to the cross-national analysis of ecological data.

explicit since some of the systems problems and their suggested solutions identified in the body of this paper reference the second format and may or may not have a direct bearing on the first seminar format (Clubb, 1969). However, the major organizational problems surfaced in this paper will have a bearing on the operations of a DCS regardless of whether the effort is organized around a common problem, a single data set, a common interest, or a common theoretical framework.

The Organizational Interface. The data confrontation seminar surfaces the organizational requirement inherent in any research seminar. Involved in this area of planning are the numerous interface problems between the participants (See Appendix 2) and the support module. A planning committee should be established at least 12 months before the seminar is scheduled to begin, so that problems may be anticipated with sufficient lead time to design alternative solutions.

Organizational concerns for the DCS actually entailed work in two broad areas: (1) the research and environmental support necessary at the Behavioral Sciences Laboratory, and (2) the broad social and personal support necessary outside of the Laboratory. This section will deal only with the organizational support problems arising in the actual data confrontation at the Behavioral Sciences Laboratory.

Pre-Seminar Organization and Tasks. The first task should be to fill the seminar directorate positions. Two people should be in charge of the data base preparation activities and two for the overall administration of the conference. These activities should be coordinated by a DCS Director. During the initial week of planning, there should be two-hour-a-day sessions with the DCS staff to make basic decisions regarding the conference format

and participant support (such as housing, who to invite, agenda, staff size, special equipment, etc.). From these meetings, each functional group should gather enough ideas to proceed with their respective operations. Note that careful records of all planning decisions should be kept throughout the planning stages. These documented decisions can be referenced should problems occur before or during the conference or should this information be needed when evaluating the conference. Once preparation is begun, all persons with planning responsibilities should meet once a week for progress reports and additional task assignments with additional meetings as are dictated by problems as they arise.

After invitations to the DCS have been extended and responded to, certain information vital to adequate organization must be obtained from the participants. From experience, it is strongly suggested that this initial questionnaire be constructed very carefully to gather as much information as may conceivably be used. A well-formulated questionnaire at this stage of the preparation will eliminate additional mailings and accompanying delays before the needed information is received. (For an example of such a questionnaire, see Appendix 1.) One underlying purpose of the questionnaire is to provide a basis for evaluating expenses participants might incur and hence provide data for preliminary budget matters.

Throughout the pre-seminar preparation, an overall guiding precept was the desire to create a "low noise" special operating environment for the seminar. Most of the major decisions and many of the minor ones were made with this purpose in mind. Such an environment had to be conducive to congenial interpersonal relations and efficient interactive research.

Therefore, the participants did not have to worry about supplies, social interaction, administrative delays, submitting computer runs, etc.

A system for efficient execution of tasks needed to be in full operation well before the seminar started. This environment had to possess a high feedback element so that it was capable of adjusting to sudden heavy loads, to unanticipated demands for service, and to emerging, unanticipated needs arising from the progress of the research. Contingency planning and the establishment of system monitoring routines, hence, take on additional importance in establishing and maintaining this operational environment.

In the advance planning stages, careful thought was given to the construction of organizational routines so that normal institutional activities would not be entirely superseded by the huge workload of the DCS. The basic problem was to isolate those types of activities that would be recurrent, i.e., which the participants would be performing more than once or twice. The result of this was that four main classes of activities were seen as being important (and potentially disruptive) enough to formulate special routines to handle them. These classes were: (a) typing; (b) computer job submittal/retrieval; (c) information dissemination; and (d) secondary tasks including, among other things, mailing, duplicating, and library research.

Standard Behavioral Sciences Laboratory operating procedure requires that all typing requests submitted to the secretaries be accompanied by a color-coded (i.e., pink) typing order form (See Appendix 1). This form, when properly filled out, provides the secretaries with all the special instructions they need to type that paper. While it was decided to adopt this form for conference use, it was also decided that a supplementary

form which clearly identified DCS requests would prove valuable. Therefore, the yellow DCS manuscript form (Appendix 1) was designed, not only for easy identification but also for addition of other information deemed relevant for maintaining the required dynamic environment (i.e., time the document was submitted, typed, and disseminated was required so that backlog was noted in DCS documents and steps could be taken to alleviate said backlog. The form also was seen as valuable to the seminar evaluation and recommendations for changes could be documented.)..

The submittal and retrieval of computer jobs necessitated a further adaptation of normal laboratory procedure. Although an ad hoc messenger system, whereby errands were run when necessary by undergraduate employees of the Laboratory, was more or less in operation, a more formalized procedure was seen as necessary for the conference. A computer submittal card was designed (Appendix 1) which the participant had to fill out and place with his computer job in a designated pick-up area. The undergraduate staff members were assigned the duty of computer messenger for certain days of the month. Their job would be to submit these jobs and pick them up at set times during each day.

The information dissemination system for seminar-generated materials was seen as being a vital part of a dynamic DCS. It was felt that intra-seminar communication for the ICFP/DCS should be organized around a special mimeographed form with "ICFP/DCS MEMO" as a heading, and information on sender, recipient, and date down the side. The use of yellow paper would indicate the fact that the communication concerned DCS business and should be noted by all participants immediately. Mailboxes were assigned to all participants and staff so that distribution activities could be centralized and be accomplished quickly with a minimum of effort and confusion.

The major secondary tasks were seen as necessitating only minor changes in the existing routines. The duplication and dissemination of conference materials, both before and, more importantly, during the seminar, had to be quick, efficient, and inexpensive. For duplication of most materials generated during the seminar, ditto masters were seen as being more expedient and less costly than either mimeographing or photocopying. This resulted in very inexpensive duplication copies which were very readable, a short duplication time, and the ability to run off a number of extra copies at minimal cost. Requests for duplication could be made on the existing typing order.

There were also provisions on the typing form to handle requests for mailing. The standard BSL Work Order (Appendix 1) was seen as sufficient to handle any other requests by the participants for miscellaneous jobs.

Requests for library materials were seen as a possible major bottleneck. In anticipation of this, two steps were taken. First, a library request form (Appendix 1) was designed for participants to submit their requests on. Second, the messenger system was expanded so that one other staff member would be responsible on assigned days to handle all out-of-lab errands, including fulfilling library requests.

Having anticipated the major operational problems, thought turned toward the composition and assignment of staff. A general staff organization hierarchy was subsequently drawn up with lines of authority and responsibility clearly stated. The main concern was that the participants, as well as everyone else in the Laboratory, should have only one or two people to whom they should carry their work requests or problems. The role of the BSL research coordinator was expanded to serve as liaison

between the staff and participants and was supported by a newly created position of trouble-shooter. The research coordinator was seen as handling all requests for any type of work plus normal problems not concerning the data base or analysis procedures. The trouble-shooter was designated as being responsible for fielding all questions and problems regarding the data activities of the seminar. He could resolve the difficulty himself or refer the participant to the proper staff member able to solve the problem. A complete Organizational Chart is presented in Appendix 2.

This organizational framework was seen as being the best able to handle the workload as efficiently as possible and minimizing to the greatest degree possible any confusion that might arise in the system.

Seminar Operation. If sufficient staff is a necessary prerequisite in the pre-seminar stages of a data confrontation seminar, it is an absolutely essential factor when the seminar is in progress. In addition to operational staff, there must be an adequate clerical staff to handle the additional seminar load. During the entire ICFP seminar a backlog of more than one day in typing was rare, mainly due to the fact that the clerical staff was enlarged so that it consisted of four full-time secretaries for 12 participants. In addition, if needed, several of the staff members, as well as the receptionist, were able to assist in the typing.

Because some papers submitted for typing were of a mathematical nature, equipping one of our typewriters with mathematical symbols proved to be very useful. Participants should be urged to bring a sufficient number of copies of any papers previously prepared for distribution during the seminar. Since additional photocopying of papers is often necessary, however, the use of a good copier or reproducer should be arranged. Care should be taken to

ensure that there are sufficient file copies of all materials, particularly papers and substantive memoranda, to meet any short-run future need. When visitors arrived, sometimes unexpectedly, it was possible to provide them with the important materials generated to date with a minimum of effort and expense.

Related to the seminar communication process discussed in the last section, there should be a parallel evaluation process, that is, gathering material for the post-seminar evaluation. A chronological master file of all DCS communications prior to as well as during the seminar was kept. This master file contained not only communication between participants but also communications between staff and participants as well as between staff members themselves. Participants and staff members were encouraged to submit their personal evaluations as to particular problems or overall organization in written form to the file at any time during the seminar as well as at its conclusion. The master file serves as a record of seminar activities (and as such should include minutes of all sessions) as well as problems on which subsequent changes or modifications in the DCS format can be based.

Note that all of these seminar procedures are concerned essentially with one problem--the problem of maintaining a highly responsive environment. The nature of a data confrontation seminar requires that the working environment be flexible and responsive, with a finely tuned administrative support system, so that problems can be surfaced and solved rapidly without any cost to the participants. Each of the procedures utilized contributed, in its own way, to meeting the participants' needs, maintaining the laboratory work schedule, and providing an overall organizational framework in which

the many varied tasks centered around the DCS could be accomplished with a minimum of confusion and a maximum of efficiency.

The general schedule of activities for the seminar followed these lines.

9:30 A.M. - First submittal/pick-up run to the Computer Center.

10:00 A.M. - Seminar meeting convenes

11:30 A.M. - Second Computer run

12:00 P.M. - Seminar meeting adjourns

12-2 P.M. - Lunch

1:30 P.M. - Third Computer run

2:00 P.M. - Seminar meeting re-convenes, small groups convene to discuss common problems, or individual work periods.

4:30 P.M. - Seminar adjourns

4:30 P.M. - Fourth Computer run

The above schedule was followed rather closely the first week and in later sessions was modified as desired. The afternoon sessions tended to move toward small group meeting and away from full-member sessions.

Organizational Interface Problems. The distribution of staff resources surfaced as the major operational problem. While demands on the technical staff and the systems group can generally be foreseen, demands for clerical and secretarial assistance are much more difficult to estimate. Clerical chores including keypunching, submittal and pick up of programs, and library work were widely in demand because of the nature of the enterprise. In addition, an average of 10-15 typing requests, some of which were highly technical, were submitted by each participant per week.

In order to cope with these demands for service, the ICFP/DCS organized support staff around the concept of a "pool." This organizational model had

several utilities. First, the pool had a centralized system for the distribution of work. As a result, the Research Coordinator, who served as director of the staff pool, could set work priorities. The job priority system was typically done on an "as soon as possible" basis, with urgent problems undertaken in non-routine ways. This assured that those tasks with a time deadline could be finished before those without by assigning all available personnel to priority tasks until their completion. Secondly, centralized coordination aided in the ongoing analysis of the needs of participants and helped generate the necessary data for restructuring and estimating staff needs for future DCS efforts.

Upon evaluating their experience, several of the participants indicated a desire to have individual assistants for the duration of the seminar. In order to ensure the benefits derived from the pool system as well as to provide individual support for each participant, the following organizational modification is suggested. Participants in a DCS may want to consider bringing with them technical assistants from their home institution. Such an assistant might be a "computer-wise" advanced graduate student who is familiar with the particular research project of interest to the participant.

In an ideal situation, these special assistants would be able to visit the site of the DCS for a week at least two months prior to the conference. During this week, they could familiarize themselves with procedures that have been provisionally designed for the conference, with computer support facilities and program languages available, with job control language requirements, and with data access methods. The graduate assistants should on their return provide specialized feedback for the participant concerning modifications in the research effort that may have to be taken because of systems or data constraints. In addition, the graduate assistant should

alert DCS staff to any problems that he might see arise during the course of the seminar so that modifications can be invented or contingency plans worked out.

While the above proposal would appear to be the best from our experience, modifications may have to be made depending on the nature and structure of the host institution. Organizational interface problems, however, manifest less variation with respect to seminar format than do systems interface problems, since any DCS, regardless of format, has as an objective the creation of a working environment in which data can be easily confronted.

The Systems Interface. The interface between data and participants is the most essential mission of a Data Archive staff and Systems staff in preparing for and interacting with the participants in a data confrontation seminar. This section (1) describes the procedures established for acquiring, documenting, and archiving data sets; (2) presents methods developed for disseminating information on data sets to participants; (3) locates important problems in the system interface area regarding the analysis and manipulation of data by the participants; and (4) makes suggestions for improvements in the systems interface area.

The ICFP Data Confrontation Seminar relied heavily upon the research infrastructure provided by the Behavioral Sciences Laboratory. Important components of this research organization are the Data Archives staff and the Systems staff, whose function in the past has been to acquire, document, archive, and facilitate the analysis of data for the Comparative Analysis of Policy Environments (CAPE) Project (Burgess, 1970). The Data Archive staff was charged with the primary responsibility of acquiring the necessary data sets and facilitating their access for the ICFP participants.

Data Acquisition. Project CAPE has been gathering data since 1968 on national attributes and the foreign policy behavior of nations (Burgess and Peterson, 1969, 1970). During this time, Project CAPE has in addition compiled a modest archive of other data sets related to international relations and the comparative study of foreign policy. The task of acquiring additional data sets to supplement the CAPE data base and the BSL Archive specifically for the ICFP Data Confrontation Seminar began two months before the seminar. At that time there were only seven data sets held by the BSL/CAPE archive.³

During the two months preceding the seminar, the Data Archive Section acquired and archived 13 additional data sets.⁴ As a guideline to determine which data sets to acquire, the Data Archive Section systematically queried the prospective participants in the Data Confrontation Seminar, soliciting requests on the data sets that they considered most appropriate for the implementation of their proposed research efforts for the seminar (see Appendix 1). On the ten questionnaires returned, 12 data sets were explicitly requested. The frequency of requests and the actual number of users during the course of the seminar are displayed in Figure 1.

³CAPE, Alger/Brams Diplomatic Representation, Banks and Textor, Brams International Trade, Feierabend, PRI/O International Organizations Data, and Russett's World Handbook I.

⁴The Polimetrics Laboratory of the Department of Political Science under the direction of C. Richard Hofstetter and archivist, Dennis Gombert deserve much credit for their full support during the operation of the seminar, and for their absolutely essential work in archiving the newly acquired data. The BSL/CAPE Archive is now fully integrated with the data archive of the Polimetrics Laboratory.

Figure 1. DCS Data Sets

	<u>REQUEST FREQUENCY</u>	<u>USAGE FREQUENCY</u>
World Event/Interaction Survey (McClelland)	6	4
World Handbook (II)	5	7
CAPE Comparative Analysis of Policy Environments --(Burgess)	5	5
Political Instability Events (Feierabend)	2	0
Dimensionality of Nations DON (Rummel)	2	0
Civil Violence (Gurr)	2	1
Foreign Policy Event Data (Hermann/Salmore)	2	2
Correlates of War (Singer)	2	3
International Trade (Brams)	1	1
Diplomatic Representation (Alger/Brams)	1	2
International Political System Data (East)	1	1
International Organizations Data	1	1

These data sets, if not already supported in the BSL/CAPE archive, were then acquired either from the International Relations Archive (IRA) through the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (ICPR), or from individual researchers. By the first session of the data confrontation seminar, the data sets displayed in Figure 2 were documented, archived, and prepared for the use of the participants.

Figure 2. Archived Data Sets for the ICFP/DCS

<u>PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S)</u>	<u>DATA COLLECTION</u>
Alger/Brams	Diplomatic Representation
Banks/Textor	<u>A Cross-Polity Survey*</u>
Brams	International Visits
Brams	International Trade
Burgess	CAPE Project
Rummel	DON Project*
East	Comparative Foreign Policy Data
East	International Political System Data
Feierabend	Political Instability Events*
Gillespie	Rank-Ordered Cross-National Indices
Gurr	(I) Genesis of Civil Violence* (II) Genesis of Civil Strife
Hermann/Salmore	Foreign Policy Event Data
Peace Research Institute	International Organization Data
McClelland	World Event Interaction Survey*
McGowan	African Aggregate Data
Russett	International Relations*
Russett	<u>World Handbook I*</u>
Singer	Correlates of War*
Taylor/Hudson	<u>World Handbook II*</u>
Wrigley	U. N. Roll Call*

*These data sets are available through the Inter-University Consortium of Political Research.

In addition to the large data base made available and prepared by the BSL Archive Section, the DCS participants enjoyed conversational access to data sets stored in the University of Michigan Computer Center. This latter capability involved a direct "on-line" computer hook-up between the Ohio State and the University of Michigan's computers via 2741 remote access terminals. The data sets that could have been accessed in this fashion included:

- Conflict Data for the Berlin and Cuban Crises, collected, scaled, and coded by Walter H. Corson, ISR, University of Michigan;
- World Event/Interaction Survey, collected by Charles McClelland and his associates at the University of Southern California;
- AID Study of Foreign Aid, a data collection supported, in part, by the Voluntary International Coordination (VIC) Project, ISR, University of Michigan.

This arrangement was coordinated through the efforts of the BSL Systems staff, the BSL Archive Section, and the Voluntary International Coordination (VIC) Project, located at the University of Michigan.⁵ Although these data sets were infrequently accessed during the course of the seminar, the availability of such a remote access system demonstrates the potential of future data confrontation seminars without an in-house data base and attendant statistical support packages. Moreover, the capability for accessing inter-university data archives from geographically remote locations should be expanded further.

⁵Instrumental in arranging this "on-line" analysis capability were Robert R. Beattie and L. Thomas Sanders, VIC Project Associates at the University of Michigan.

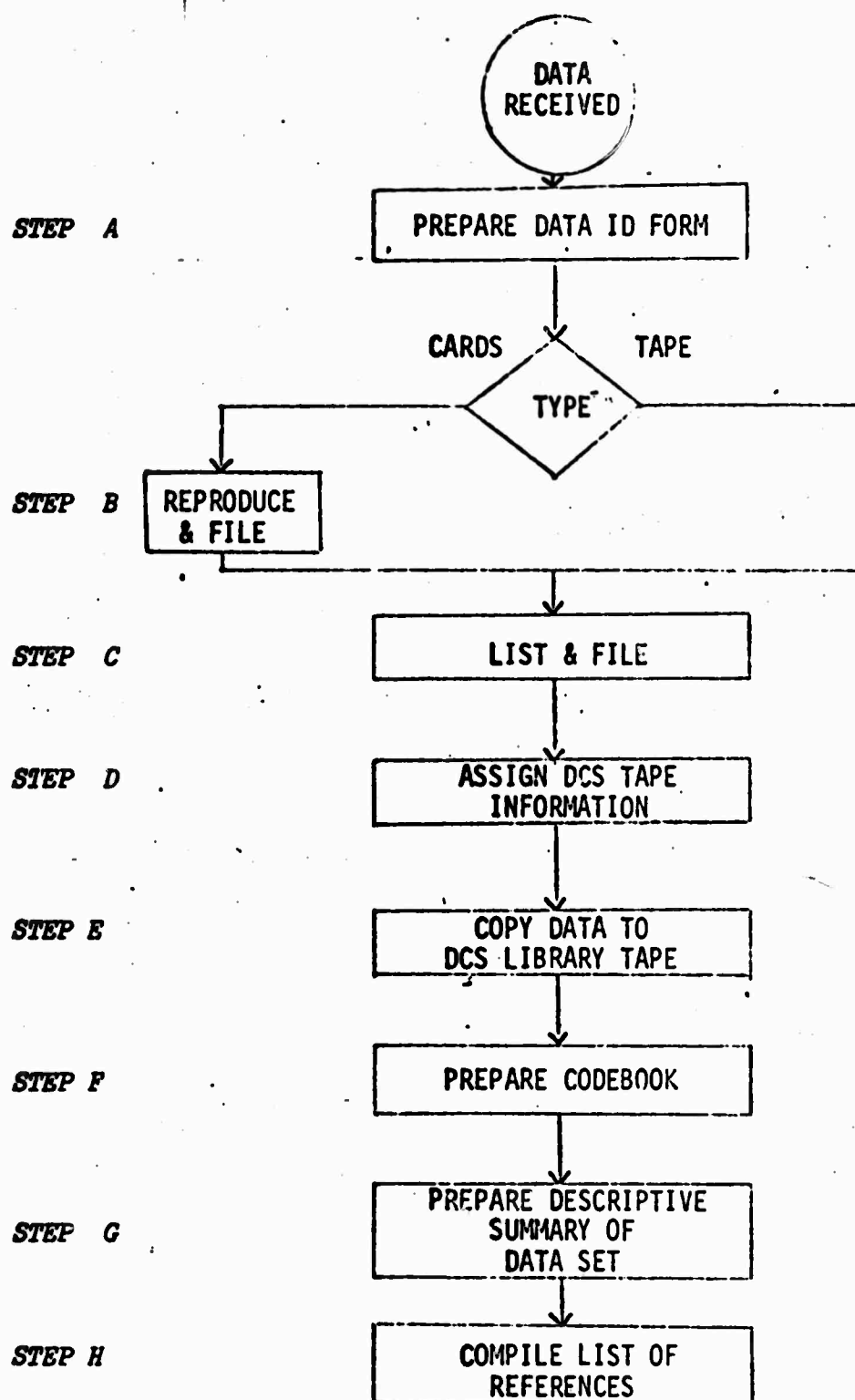
Procedures for Archiving Data Sets. Given the mission of the Data Archive Section to document adequately information on data sets and to facilitate access and usage by researchers, the following procedures were established in order to maximize efficiency and accuracy in preparing documentation and to minimize the possibilities of error, mishandling, and loss of information. These procedures were more than satisfactory in meeting the requirements for quality data archiving maintained by the administrative staff of the ICFP/DCS.

Data received by the Archives Section were in the form of punched computer cards or machine readable tape. Once received, information on the data set was immediately logged on to a Data Identification Form (see Appendix 1) which provided in-house information and control over the documentation stages involved in the archiving process. A flow chart of the documentation/archiving process is described below in Figure 3.

After a Data Identification Form was prepared for a data set, the next step involved reproducing the data deck, if the data were contained on cards. This procedure insured against the loss or mutilation of data decks. All data, whether on cards or tape, were then printed (Step C) for the purpose of checking the correspondence of data to the data title or descriptor. Because occasional errors were found between the written materials provided and the organization of the data set, this was an important step in the data preparation process. A master file of all data set listings is currently maintained and kept updated in the Archive.

Standard DCS tape specifications were assigned to each data set (Step D) and the data were copied onto the DCS library tape (Step E). The specifications for each data set (tape serial number, slot number,

Figure 3. Data Acquisition, Documentation and Archiving



file sequence number, data set name, and data control block) were catalogued and prepared for distribution to the participants. It is from this source that a participant could obtain information on the location of the data so that he could then directly access the data for analysis.

Codebooks were prepared for each data set (Step F). If possible, these were prepared in multiple copies, enabling each DCS participant to have his own copy, obviating the need to consult a master codebook. For each data set, a descriptive summary was prepared (Step G) in order to provide information on the data set to potential users who may not have been familiar with it. The descriptive summary for each data set contained the following information:

- (1) Principal investigator
- (2) Institutional affiliation
- (3) Unit of investigation
- (4) Type of data
- (5) Number of variables
- (6) Number of cases
- (7) Year or time period of data
- (8) Format of data
- (9) General material on the history and nature of the collection
- (10) Data-making procedures
- (11) References
- (12) List of variables
- (13) List of cases

A catalogue containing descriptive summaries for all 20 data sets was prepared (Munton and Youra, 1970) and distributed to all DCS participants. This catalogue allowed the participants to surface variables relevant to this research design with a minimum investment of time by use of the master list variables. The participants could evaluate the utility of any given data set by a quick scan of the catalogue. In addition, the Data Archive Section compiled in one central file, copies of articles and books that describe the data set or report analysis based on the data (Step H) in order to provide the participants with information on the past usages of any given data set.

Accessing Data Sets. To facilitate participant access to the data bank, the following documents were prepared by the Data Archives Section:

- (1) Master File of Data Listings
- (2) Catalogue of Tape Specifications (i.e., BSL Tape Library)
- (3) Codebooks
- (4) Descriptive Summary of Data Sets
- (5) File of Reference Material
- (6) Master Variable Index
- (7) Master Index of Cases

The last two documents listed above, the Master Index of Variables and the Master Index of cases, were prepared to assist the DCS participants in the location of variables and cases, and in the merging of variables and cases across data sets. The Master Index of Variables (Munton and Youra, 1970) is an integrated index of all variables that are contained in the catalogue data collections. The variables are listed in alphabetical order and the number of that variable within the particular data collection is noted below the index entry. The index is compiled through the use of punched card data sets in order to permit up-dating the Index as new data sets are acquired.

The Matrix of Cases has Data Sets in the rows with the columns containing the cases (nations) that are found in each data collection. The Matrix is designed to assist the researcher in locating comparative data concerning specific countries or groups of countries and in determining the comparability of two or more data sets with respect to their sample of cases.

Analysis of Data Sets. To provide analysis support, the OSIRIS, BMD and PSTAT statistical packages were made operational on the OSU system.⁶

⁶Each of these statistical packages contain programs that allow the user to use a wide variety of statistical analyses. The programs offer a range of statistics from simple cross-tabulation and descriptive statistics to the more complex multivariate analysis such as multiple regression, factor analysis, and analysis of variance and covariance.

A document describing the available programs and their capabilities was prepared and sent to all participants prior to the seminar (Burgess and Youra, 1970). During one of the first conference sessions, the participants were briefed on "batch" submittal procedures and the operation of the conversational remote access system. Unique programming problems were dealt with by the BSL Systems Staff on an individual basis. However, most participants utilized existing statistical analysis programs (see Appendix 6).

On-line conversational analysis capability was developed using three IBM 2741 remote typewriter terminals. Ideally, all data sets would have been accessible in this manner, but owing to time constraints the ICFP/DCS was able to access only the CAPE and WEIS data in an interactive mode. The size of most international relations data sets and the programs available for analysis severely taxed the storage capacity of available disk space. Secondly, seminar participants characteristically tended to involve themselves in analysis that required the utilization of computer resources for either a prolonged time period and/or programs that generated prolific printed output. Because of these two factors, the decision was made to allow access only to the most frequently requested data set (see page 15) in addition to CAPE (which was already accessible). All data sets, including WEIS and CAPE, could also be accessed by batch processing on the IBM 360/75. Although limited, this direct-access capability proved extremely useful in that during one session the question was raised as to the nature of the relationship between two variables and the answer was provided within a matter of minutes. On-line capability for the analysis of data could be greatly increased if participants would specify at an early date the particular variables of interest to their research design so that limited

data sets, defined by the participants specification of variables, could be placed on an on-line access system.

Systems Interface Problems. Two major problems arose that were general enough in nature so as to have implications for any data confrontation seminar that utilizes multiple data sets. Solutions to both problems rest in the development of policies at the archival level or, in the absence of standardization, in the development of data utility software, since both problems involve the manipulation and accessibility of data sets.⁷ The first problem concerns the relation of descriptive codebooks to physical data sets. The second, and perhaps the single, most important, problem with this particular DCS format, involves the merging of multiple data sets.

Newly prepared data submitted by the participants and non-IRA data sets in some cases had not been thoroughly checked for illegal characters and internal consistency with the codebook. When these data were integrated into an analysis deck, the failure to "clean" the data set often resulted in the loss of analysis output and a substantial delay in providing results to the participants. A Codebook-Data Consistency and Error Analysis Program is now being developed to correct this problem. This program will check a data set to determine whether the codebook-specified format is consistent with the actual physical format of the data and will also check data cells for illegal characters with respect to the information on legal entries provided by the codebook. All data sets should be run against such a program prior to the start of a data confrontation seminar.

⁷This developmental work is now being undertaken by the Systems Staff of the BSL.

The second systems interface problem is encountered in the basic character of a multi-data set seminar, namely, the need for a capability to merge different data sets for analytical purposes. In nearly all cases, the participants selected variables drawn from different data sets to implement their research designs. This involved creating an analysis deck for a specified subset of observations drawn from unique data sets. The absence of standardized coding procedures in the international relations community created the single most time consuming problem faced by the Systems Staff. The value of the plea of Russett, Singer and Small (1968) for the adoption of a standardized coding system for identifying national units takes on increased meaning in light of the ICFP/DCS experience.⁸ The lack of consistency in the country identification sequence in the archived data sets made the task of merging data by machine impossible without special software preparation in the pre-analysis stage. The result of this inconsistency was that analysis decks were hand-sorted at the expense of time for actual analysis of results and the presentation and discussion of these results to the detriment of the entire seminar. This problem bears substantial consideration, if for no other reason than facilitating the exchange of data sets within any pluralistic scientific community such as international studies.

For future seminars, the development of a Generalized ID Dictionary Conversion and Data Merge Program is underway. This program will take any non-IRA identification numbers and convert them into the IRA/WEIS accepted

⁸The Association of Computing Machinery in its Communications of the ACM; Vol. 13, No. 8, August 1970, proposes a standardized list of state ID numbers and alphabetic abbreviations for the states and dependencies of the U.S.; this list is presently under review by the American National Standards subcommittee on Data Elements, Codes, and Formats (ANSI X 3.8).

alpha-numeric codes. A sub-routine of this program will then merge the requested variables from several data sets for the specified cases into an analysis deck in a format specified by the user. As these software solutions are developed, the multi-data set format will become more feasible in an operational sense. The proposed solutions will reduce the data preparation demands placed on the participants and free more time for analysis and evaluation of results. The crucial point is that seminars designed to use multiple data sets should spend the majority of the system's resources on the development of data utility programs and not on providing data analysis packages. However, if specialized analysis routines are required, the participants must give sufficient lead time for their development, testing and documentation. The development of such packages is impossible during the actual course of the seminar.

The Data Confrontation Seminar: An Evaluation. While the discussion of operations for a data confrontation seminar may at first appear to be trivial, it can be argued that the establishment of successful operating routines provides the basis for the success of the entire confrontation effort. Research methods in the social sciences are, traditionally, directed toward the generation and acquisition of new data. The data confrontation seminar method does not generate data but instead serves to create an environment in which to analyze data in an interactive mode.

This "analytic environment" has as a foundation an infrastructure in which confrontations can occur. Therefore, the success of a DCS effort is determined almost entirely in terms of the success of the operating routines that establish that infrastructure.

As the key participant input into the preparation of a DCS, research designs must be finished and circulated prior to the start of the seminar. Otherwise, time is spent in formulating a design at the expense of data analysis during the actual seminar. This, of course, necessitates distribution of information regarding the data holdings at the host institution with a sufficient lead time so as to insure completion of the designs prior to the seminar. The basic data archive should be established at least one year prior to the seminar and participants acquainted with its holdings through a series of mailings. If possible, the initial confrontation with the data should be undertaken at the home institution before the start of the seminar. The following is suggested as an outline of a timetable for participant/staff preparations. Research designs should be developed and circulated for comment six to nine months before the seminar. Three to four months before, personal data sets should be sent to the archive and variables specified for analysis decks to be sent to participant for analysis. One to two months before, analysis deck and types of analyses to be performed at the host institution should be sent to the Systems Staff. A comprehensive timetable for staff, systems and participant preparations is presented in Appendix 3.

The traditional pattern of research that has the individual scholar working alone and often presenting the results of several years' work at a single professional meeting to either stand or fall by his colleagues' acceptance has been affected by two trends in the social sciences. The first trend is the increasing substantive and methodological specialization that characterizes contemporary social science research. The consequence of this trend is that many social scientists have only token knowledge of the methodological and substantive innovations that, upon further study,

would benefit their research enterprises. The second trend, partially an offshoot of the first, is the move toward programmatic, team research efforts. This latter development has been solidified somewhat by current Federal trends toward programmatic research funding as opposed to project funding (Burgess, 1970a).

—The data confrontation seminar emerges as the method capable of supporting the common element in both of the above trends, collegial interaction. Those benefits derived from increased contact thereby become the positive values associated with the DCS method. As mentioned before, the collegial contact afforded by the DCS differs from the contact associated with professional meetings and informal information channels. In the latter case, contact is often intermittent and superficial; in the former case, the interaction is prolonged and intensive.

Continuous interaction with colleagues in an "analytic environment" yields specific payoffs. First, the systematic and cost-effective utilization of unique methodological and substantive talents is a direct result of the DCS method. Each scholar brings his own area of expertise to bear on the common effort. Second, a related indirect benefit, the educational payoff alleviates the tendency toward a "superficial" knowledge of techniques relevant to the research enterprise. Third, the DCS provides the foundation and incentive toward programmatic research undertakings. The investment of time and intellectual resources in a DCS provides the incentive to continue the collegial effort, "think tank," until the fruits of the common effort emerge to the satisfaction of all participants. The mutual commitment serves as the foundation on which programmatic research efforts can be sustained. Fourth, the DCS tends to uncover the inadequacy of current data holdings.

Hopefully, the real test of a DCS is whether the participants will be motivated to generate new data sets to cover the gaps surfaced during the seminar.

If one places a positive value on these payoffs with respect to social science research, the DCS represents a methodological advance. Scholars with a commitment to common goals, both substantive and methodological, will find that the DCS provides the means to accomplish these common ends. In the process, the sustained interaction between these individuals can generate spin-off effects, such as new data, that will prove beneficial to the entire community. The recognition of these trends and the "promise" of the DCS enterprise make the future of the DCS method a promising one.

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APPENDIX 1**The Forms**

ICFP/DCS Questionnaire

1B

Name _____ Social Security Number _____

I. Personal

Date of birth _____ Married () Single ()

Will your wife accompany you to Ohio? yes () no ()

Wife's name _____

How many children will accompany you? _____

Children's names _____

Are you bringing pets? yes () no ()

When is your arrival date? day _____ time _____

How will you arrive? car () air () train () other ()

How long do you plan to stay? until _____
(date)

Will you require transportation assistance in Columbus? _____

If yes, explain:

What living accommodations do you prefer?

furnished () unfurnished ()

number of bedrooms _____

other information

Is there any information regarding other personal matters that you would like us to supply you?

II. Professional

- (1) In which of the four areas of activity agreed to at Pittsburgh will you be working during the seminar?

_____ nation type (genotype) construction and testing
 _____ input or source variables
 _____ outcome measures
 _____ component (input/output) relationships

- (2) What will be your areal emphasis?

_____ all nations
 _____ "regional" cluster (describe: _____)
 _____ "analytical" cluster (describe: _____)

- (3) What temporal perspective will you use?

_____ cross-sectional
 _____ longitudinal: from _____ to _____

- (4) What data sets will you use?

certainly

likely

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- (5) What computer programs will you use for data description, reduction
--and analysis?

certainly

likely

- (6) Do you have any candidates for short term consultants (methodological or substantive) or visitors who you would like to see invited to attend the seminar for a day or two and perhaps lead an informal discussion or critique? Please list names and current addresses below.

DATA IDENTIFICATION FORM

DATA SET TITLE: _____

OWNER/CONTACT: ☐ BSL ☐ Other: _____

DATA DESCRIPTION: _____

NUMBER OF VARIABLES: _____ NUMBER OF CASES: _____

CODEBOOK: ☐ Yes ☐ No

LOCATION: ☐ BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES LAB

NUMBER: _____

☐ POLIMETRICS LAB

DATA LISTING: ☐ Yes ☐ No

NUMBER: _____

STORAGE INFORMATION:

☐ Cards

NUMBER OF CARD IMAGES: _____

☐ Tape

VOLUME SERIAL: _____

SLOT #: _____

DS NAME: _____

FILE SEQUENCE #: _____

DCB: _____

☐ Disk

DS NAME: _____

DCB INFORMATION: _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

6B

PROGRAMS FOR RESEARCH ON POLICY
BSL Clerical Staff
 Revised June 1970

DATE OF ORDER _____ AUTHORIZATION _____

TO: Research Coordinator _____

FROM: _____

PRIORITY ☐ Urgent ☐ ASAP ☐ Date Needed _____

PURPOSE ☐ Xerox ☐ Bibliographic ☐ Simulation
☐ BSL Library ☐ Data Collection ☐ Programming
☐ Housekeeping ☐ Data Analysis
☐ Other _____

DISPOSITION ☐ Return Work Order
☐ See above person for additional instructions
☐ See Research Coordinator before starting job

ASSIGNED TO _____ DATE COMPLETED _____

ESTIMATED TIME REQUIRED _____ TIME REQUIRED _____

DESCRIPTION/INSTRUCTIONS:

CHARGE TO (CIRCLE ONE): BSL Dept SBS Univ ICFP Mershon Personal Other _____

PURPOSE OF MATERIAL

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. TEACHING						
2. RESEARCH						
3. ADMINISTRATIVE						
4. SERVICE						
5. PROFESSIONAL						
6. OTHER						

7B

TYPING INSTRUCTIONS
BSL Clerical Staff
Revised June 1970

DATE OF ORDER _____ AUTHORIZATION* _____

NAME _____

PRIORITY: ☐ Urgent ☐ ASAP ☐ Date Needed _____

☐ Letter **MAILING:** ☐ Regular ☐ BSL #0700-120700
☐ Memo ☐ Air Mail ☐ Mershon #4265-510002
☐ Manuscript ☐ Special Delivery ☐ Dept #0755-120755

PAPER ☐ BSL letterhead ☐ Dept letterhead ☐ white bond
☐ white mimeo ☐ white 3-hole ☐ color _____

DRAFT ☐ rough draft ☐ final draft**

SPACING ☐ single ☐ double ☐ triple

MARGINS ☐ normal ☐ wide

REPRODUCE ☐ mimeograph ☐ ditto ☐ save master

COPIES ☐ Xerox _____ ☐ Carbon _____ ☐ Mimeo or ditto _____

FILING _____ ☐ Make file # _____

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

CHARGE TO (CIRCLE ONE): BSL Dept SBS Univ ICFP Mershon Personal

PURPOSE OF MATERIAL

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. TEACHING						
2. RESEARCH						
3. ADMINISTRATIVE						
4. SERVICE						
5. PROFESSIONAL						
6. OTHER						

*NO TYPING JOB WILL BE DONE WITHOUT AN AUTHORIZATION.

**UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL FINAL DRAFTS OF LETTERS WILL BE SINGLE-SPACED, NORMAL MARGINS; MANUSCRIPTS WILL BE DOUBLE-SPACED, NORMAL MARGINS.

00412

BSL SYSTEM USAGE RECORD

Submittal (blue
card) Number

Name _____ Acct. No. _____ 88

Program(s) _____

Data Set Name(s) _____

Before

After

JOB // START _____

JOB // STOP _____ CPU _____ MIN _____ SEC

HASP-II JOB STATISTICS -- _____ CARDS READ --

LINES PRINTED --_____
CARDS PUNCHED --

Place any comments on back

DCS MANUSCRIPT LOG
BSL Clerical Staff
Revised June 1970

DATE OF ORDER _____ AUTHORIZATION _____

AUTHOR _____

TITLE _____ REFERENCE # _____

DATE MS RECEIVED ____ / ____ / ____ at ____ ☐ am ☐ pmDATE MS COMPLETED ____ / ____ / ____ at ____ ☐ am ☐ pmDATE DISTRIBUTED ____ / ____ / ____ at ____ ☐ am ☐ pm

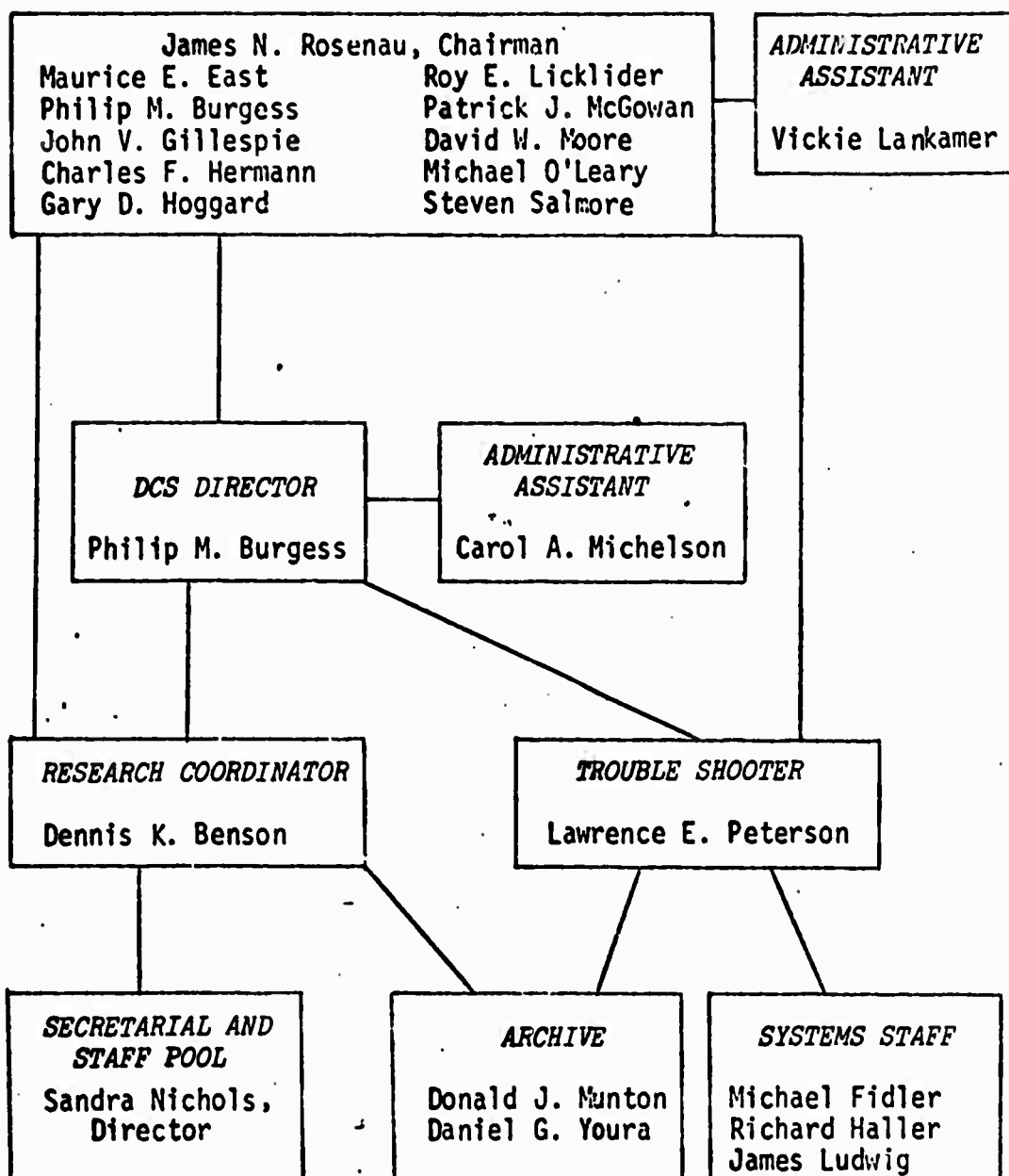
DISTRIBUTED TO

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

—APPENDIX 2

Organization of the ICFP/DCS
The Behavioral Sciences Laboratory
The Ohio State University

August 1970

PARTICIPANTS**BEHAVIORAL****SCIENCES****LABORATORY**

APPENDIX 3

Master Timetable for a Single Session DCS

MASTER TIMETABLE FOR SINGLE SESSION DCS

TIME BEFORE	PARTICIPANTS	ORGANIZATIONAL STAFF	SYSTEMS STAFF
12 Months		(1) Invitations sent (2) Data needs survey (3) Evaluation of financial support for participants and staff	(1) Establish organizational structure of Data Archive
11 Months	(1) Respond to invitations (2) Respond to data needs		
10 Months			(1) Begin establishment of basic Data Archive (2) Standardize unit ID numbers
9 Months	(1) Begin development of basic research design		(1) Distribute list of initial data holdings by case and variable to all participants
8 Months	(1) Distribute research designs for critique by other participants	(1) Begin initial meetings on operational structure	(1) Begin analysis program development
7 Months	(1) Comment on designs		(1) Distribute list of final data holdings by case and variable to all participants
6 Months	(1) Revise and finalize designs		(1) Begin development of on-line analysis systems
5 Months	(1) Send personal data sets for inclusion in data base	(1) Begin development of organizational structure	(1) Complete development of analysis program systems

TIME BEFORE	PARTICIPANTS	ORGANIZATIONAL STAFF	SYSTEMS STAFF
4 Months	(1) Specify variables for analysis deck to be sent to home institution	(1) Distribute questionnaire concerning personal needs	(1) Complete data base (2) Begin development of special software needs
3 Months	(1) Specify analysis deck composition and analysis to be performed at host institution (2) Statement of personal needs	(1) Begin initial housing considerations	(1) Prepare and send analysis decks to home institutions
2 Months	(1) Assistant, if any, visits host institution to report on problems and learn the use of existing facilities	(1) Train research assistants of participants	(1) Prepare and perform analyses to be sent to participants (2) Arrange for back-up systems (3) Train research assistants of participants
1 Month	(1) Analyze results of previous analysis (2) Specify analysis decks to be prepared for analysis during first week of DCS	(1) Finalize housing arrangements (2) Begin development of operational routines	(1) Complete development of special software needs (2) Complete development of on-line analysis systems and distribute statement of specifications to participants
3 Weeks		(1) Notify participants of housing arrangements	
2 Weeks	(1) Distribute papers concerning initial results	(1) Begin staff training (2) Prepare participant guides to help adjustment to new locale	
1 Week	(1) Arrive prior to start of DCS and settle into new lodgings	(1) Finalize all operating routines (2) Make specific staff role assignments	(1) Complete preparation of analysis decks for arrival
First Week of DCS	(1) Discuss initial results		

APPENDIX 4**A Summary of Recommendations**

RECOMMENDATIONS--MULTIPLE DATA SET FORMAT

ORGANIZATIONAL

1. Facilitate participant adjustment to new locale with minimum level of disruption.
2. If possible, house participants together to sustain interaction.
3. Provide means to train research assistants brought from home institution.
4. Organize staff support around the concept of a "pool."
5. Place the control of the staff pool in one person so that he can allocate staff resources according to priority demands.
6. Maintain a master file of all seminar-generated material as a record of the seminar.

SYSTEMS

1. Establish Data Archive well in advance of the seminar.
2. Check all data sets for code book discrepancies.
3. Standardize all I.D. numbers across the data sets.
4. Circulate descriptive materials on Data Archive well in advance of the seminar.
5. Create analysis decks prior to the start of the seminar.
6. If possible, perform initial analysis prior to the start of the seminar.

PARTICIPANTS

1. Complete and circulate research designs well in advance of seminar.
2. Select variables for analysis decks with sufficient lead time so that decks can be prepared prior to seminar.
3. If possible, perform initial analysis and interpret initial results for presentation at first session of the seminar.

APPENDIX 5**Seminar Organization: Social Considerations**

This appendix outlines social considerations for a DCS. These minor aspects of organizational planning contribute to the smooth operation and success of the Seminar.

I. Housing:

1. Location - all participants housed in same area.
2. Advantages of this arrangement:
 - a. proximity of participants conducive to car pooling
 - b. social life easier
 - c. wives are together
 - d. easy accessibility for ad hoc meetings
 - e. move easily developed rapport among participants
3. Advantages of location chosen included:
 - a. swimming pools
 - b. air conditioning
 - c. cinema, two shopping plazas, two fine restaurants, a number of small eating places - all within walking distance.

II. Pre-seminar Preparation:

1. Information and orientation packet compiled for participants.
2. Contents:
 - a. University history
 - b. campus map
 - c. city/county map
 - d. state map
 - e. general information on Columbus
 - f. area restaurant guide (annotated) - see Exhibit I (attached) for example.
3. Theatre:
 - a. A number of tickets to summer stock productions secured for participants.

Restaurant Guide

THE GASLIGHT
4681 Reed Road
451-3065

Hours: weekdays - 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
for lunch; 5:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
for dinner, 5:30 p.m. to 12:00 a.m.
on the weekend.

Limited menu: 2 beef, 1 seafood, 1 special.
Great food, especially the make-your-own
salads. Fantastic sandwich menu. Prices:
moderate.

GEEM LOONG RESTAURANT
1773 W. 5th Avenue
486-9651

Hours: Mon. to Thur. - 11:30 a.m. to 12:00
a.m.; Fri. and Sat. - 11:30 a.m. to
2:00 a.m.; Sun. - 12:00 p.m. to
10:00 p.m.

Excellent Chinese food, bar, American food.
Good for carry-out also. Dress casual.
Family environment. Prices: reasonable.
Rated one of Columbus' best.

GUS' RESTAURANT
1130 Dublin Road
486-4000

Hours: all week - 11:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
for food.

Large restaurant. Private rooms. Varied menu.
Good food. Cocktails. Casual to dressy.

LEONARDO'S PIZZA
4452 Kenny Road
451-0234

Hours: Tue. to Thur. - 4:00 p.m. to 12:00
p.m.; Fri. and Sat. - 4:00 p.m. to
2:00 a.m.; Sun. - 4:00 p.m. to
11:00 p.m.; Closed Mon.

Carry-out only. Pizza, subs, chicken.
Rumored to be the best pizza in town.

LUM'S RESTAURANT
3121 Olentangy River Road
262-7000

Hours: weekdays - 11:00 a.m. to 1:30 a.m.;
Sun. - 12:00 p.m. to 1:30 a.m.

Limited menu, good service. Hot dogs steamed
in beer with sauerkraut. Good selection of
domestic and imported beers; carry-out.

MCL CAFETERIA
3160 Kingsdale Center
486-5776

Hours: weekdays - 11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.
for lunch, 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
for dinner; Sat. - 11:00 a.m. to
8:30 p.m.; Sun. - 11:00 a.m. to
7:30 p.m.

OSU GOLF COURSE
3605 Tremont Road
293-8028

Hours: Grill - 11:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.;
Sunday brunch - 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
Sunday brunch is fabulous!

APPENDIX 6

**Systems Utilization: Some Data on
the ICFP/DCS**

(Appendix in preparation)

DYADIC DISPUTES

**William D. Coplin
J. Martin Rochester**

**International Relations Program
Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs
Syracuse University
1970**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DESIGN OF THE STUDY

Section 1: NATIONAL ATTRIBUTES OF PARTICIPANTS

Description

Variable 1:	ICPR Study Number
Variable 2:	Country Code
Variable 3:	Case Identification Number
Variable 4:	Country Code of Opposition Party in the Case
Variable 5:	Month Case Introduced to Institution
Variable 6:	Year Case Introduced to Institution
Variable 7:	Date of Independence
Variable 8:	Month When Current Government or Constitutional Order was Established
Variable 9:	Year When Current Government or Constitutional Order was Established
Variable 10:	Month When Current Regime Came to Power
Variable 11:	Year When Current Regime Came to Power
Variable 12:	How the Dispute was Introduced
Variable 13:	Type of Political System
Variable 14:	Stage of Economic Development
Variable 15:	Social-Cultural Region
Variable 16:	Geographical Region
Variable 17:	Degree of Institutional Usage

Section 2: PATTERNS OF INSTITUTIONAL USAGE BY PARTICIPANTS

Description

Variable 1:	ICPR Study Number
Variable 2:	Country Code
Variable 3:	Year When Independence was Achieved
Variable 4:	Year When Independence Terminated
Variable 5:	Total Number of PCIJ Cases in Which Country Participated
Variable 6:	Number of PCIJ Cases in Which Country was Respondent to Another Party's Application

Variable 7:	Number of PCIJ Cases in Which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute
Variable 8:	Number of PCIJ Cases in Which the Country was the Applicant
Variable 9:	Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the PCIJ
Variable 10:	Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the PCIJ
Variable 11:	Total Number of ICJ Cases in Which Country Participated
Variable 12:	Number of ICJ Cases in Which the Country was the Respondent to Another Party's Application
Variable 13:	Number of ICJ Cases in Which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute
Variable 14:	Number of ICJ Cases in which the Country was the Applicant
Variable 15:	Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the ICJ
Variable 16:	Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the ICJ
Variable 17:	Total Number of World Court (PCIJ and ICJ) Cases in Which the Country Participated
Variable 18:	Number of World Court Cases in Which the Country was the Respondent to Another Party's Application
Variable 19:	Number of World Court Cases in Which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute
Variable 20:	Number of World Court Cases in Which the Country was the Applicant
Variable 21:	Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the World Court
Variable 22:	Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the World Court
Variable 23:	Total Number of League Cases in Which the Country Participated
Variable 24:	Number of League Cases in Which the Country was the Object of Another Party's Unilateral Introduction of the Dispute
Variable 25:	Number of League Cases in Which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute
Variable 26:	Number of League Cases in Which the Country Unilaterally Introduced the Dispute
Variable 27:	Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the League
Variable 28:	Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the League
Variable 29:	Total Number of UN Cases in Which the Country Participated
Variable 30:	Number of UN Cases in Which the Country was the object of Another Party's Unilateral Introduction of the Dispute
Variable 31:	Number of UN Cases in Which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute

Variable 32:	Number of UN Cases in Which the Country Unilaterally Introduced the Dispute
Variable 33:	Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the UN
Variable 34:	Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the UN
Variable 35:	Total Number of League and UN Cases in Which the Country Participated
Variable 36:	Number of League and UN Cases in Which the Country was the Object of Another Party's Unilateral Introduction of the Dispute
Variable 37:	Number of League and UN Cases in Which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute
Variable 38:	Number of League and UN Cases in Which the Country Unilaterally Introduced the Dispute
Variable 39:	Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the League and UN
Variable 40:	Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the League and UN
Variable 41:	Total Number of PCIJ, ICJ, League and UN Cases in Which the Country Participated
Variable 42:	Number of Cases Involving the Four Institutions in Which the Country was the Respondent to or Object of Another Party's Unilateral Introduction of the Dispute
Variable 43:	Number of Cases Involving the Four Institutions in Which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute with the other Party
Variable 44:	Number of Cases Involving the Four Institutions in Which the Country Unilaterally Introduced the Dispute
Variable 45:	Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the Four Institutions
Variable 46:	Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the Four Institutions

Section 3: CASE ATTRIBUTE (DYAD) DATA

Description:

Variable 1:	ICPP Study Number
Variable 2:	Case Identification Code
Variable 3:	Country Code of One Participant
Variable 4:	Country Code of Second Participant
Variable 5:	Country Code of Country Which Introduced the Case to the Institution

Variable 6:	How the Dispute was Introduced
Variable 7:	How the Dispute was Introduced to the League or UN
Variable 8:	How the Dispute was Introduced to the PCIJ or ICJ
Variable 9:	Organ of the League or UN in the Case
Variable 10:	Previous International Institutions Used in the Case
Variable 11:	Month of Start of Dispute
Variable 12:	Day of Start of Dispute
Variable 13:	Year of Start of Dispute
Variable 14:	Month Dispute Introduced to Institution
Variable 15:	Day Dispute Introduced to Institution
Variable 16:	Year Dispute Introduced to Institution
Variable 17:	Month Case Disposed by Institution
Variable 18:	Day Case Disposed by Institution
Variable 19:	Year Case Disposed by Institution
Variable 20:	Type of Issue in the Case
Variable 21:	Hostilities Associated with the Case
Variable 22:	Institution Credited with Stopping Hostilities
Variable 23:	Appeal for Direct Negotiations/Referral to Regional Organization
Variable 24:	Inquiry
Variable 25:	Collective Mediation/Conciliation
Variable 26:	Single Mediator
Variable 27:	Adjudication
Variable 28:	No Action
Variable 29:	Cease-fire Ordered
Variable 30:	Truce Supervision Established
Variable 31:	Enforcement, Boycott, Embargo
Variable 32:	Police Force
Variable 33:	Secretary-General's Presence
Variable 34:	Committee of Experts Established
Variable 35:	Material Support Provided
Variable 36:	Outcome of Dispute Following Disposal of Dispute by the Institution
Variable 37:	Number of Judgments Issued
Variable 38:	Number of Merit Judgments
Variable 39:	Number of Non-Merit Judgments

Variable 40:	Number of Advisory Opinions Solicited by the League or UN
Variable 41:	System-type at Introduction of the Case
Variable 42:	Relative Power Capability (GNP) of the Disputants
Variable 43:	Membership of Disputants in the Western European Social-Cultural Region
Variable 44:	Geographical Distance Between Disputants
Variable 45:	Military Distance Between Disputants
Variable 46:	Economic Interdependence
Variable 47:	Comparison of Political Systems
Variable 48:	Comparison of Economic Stages of Development
Variable 49:	Comparison of Social-Cultural Regions
Variable 50:	Comparison of Geographical Regions
Variable 51:	Comparison of Institutional Usage

APPENDIX

Country List and Codes: Table I

Case List and Codes: Table II

Variable Format:

Participant Attribute Data: Table IIIa

Participation (USAGE) Attribute Data: Table IIIb

Case Attribute (DYAD) Data: Table IIIc

SECTION 1

PARTICIPANT ATTRIBUTE DATA

I. Participants as the Unit of Analysis

A. Participant attributes

Data was collected for each participant across the following variables:

(1) age of the state at the time of the dispute; (2) age of the government or constitutional order existing at the time of the dispute; (3) age of the regime in power at the time of the dispute; (4) the country's role in the introduction of the dispute; (5) type of political system; (6) stage of economic development; (7) social-cultural region; (8) geographical region; and (9) degree of participation in the institution handling the dispute.

If a state took part in more than one dyadic dispute involving an international institution, data was gathered on that state for each case in which it was a participant.

Variable 1

ICPR Study Number

The ICPR study number is a standard number assigned to projects for accounting and identification purposes. The study number for this data set is 7523.

Variable 2

Country Code

The codes used are those presented in Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (September, 1968) 935-950.

The countries included in this study used in Variable 2 are presented in Table I of the Appendix.

Variable 3

Case Identification Number

Table II of the Appendix presents a list of cases before the Permanent Court of International Justice, the International Court of Justice, the League of Nations and the United Nations. Also noted in the list are the participants in the case (Variables 2 and 4) and the date when the case was introduced to the institution (Variables 5 and 6).

Variable 4

Country Code of the Opposition Party in the Case

See Table I of the Appendix for the list of countries and codes used in this variable.

Variable 5

Month in Which Case was Introduced to the Institution

01 January

02 February

.. Etc.

12 December

Variable 6

Year in Which Case was Introduced to the Institution

The last two digits of the year in which was introduced to the institution, e.g., "45" - 1945.

Variable 7

Date of Independence

- 00 Country was independent as of 1900
- 05 Country achieved independence in 1905
- 59 Country achieved independence in 1959

The date of independence was noted as indicated in Bruce M. Russett, Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (September, 1968) 935-950.

Variable 8

Month when Current Government or Constitutional Order was Established

- 00 Established at least by 1900 or month could not be determined
- 01 Established in January
- ..
- 12 Established in December

Current government or constitutional order means existing at the time of the *introduction of the dispute to the institution*. The *Statesman's Yearbook* (1925-1966) was relied upon for this information, although the researcher had to make some interpretative judgments. The last major constitutional revision or extra-legal succession to power served as the basic guideline for determining the age of the current government. One rule adopted was that if the current *regime* has held power for a long period of time, any declaration of a new constitution by the regime during its reign is not considered the beginning of a new *government* or *constitutional order* since it is assumed that the new constitution does not change the essential rules of the political system; in this case the date of the *government* is

coded either as the date when the *regime* assumed power or, if the same constitutional rules existed before the current regime, the date when the original constitutional order was established (e.g., in the 1946 UN case in which the Stalin regime participated, the date of the *government* was coded as 07/18 - when Lenin's constitution formally established the Communist constitutional order - and *not* as 11/27 - when Stalin achieved power - or 12/36 - when Stalin's new constitution was promulgated). It should also be noted that there are a few instances (e.g., India, North Vietnam) where date of *government* is coded as earlier than date of *independence*, the reason being that these states were operating under constitutions before independence was officially recognized.

Variable 9

Year When Current Government or Constitutional Order was Established

- 00 Established at least by 1900
- 05 Established in 1905, etc.
- .. The last two digits of the year in which current government or constitutional order was established.

See Variable 8 for a more complete description and discussion of this variable.

Variable 10

Month When Current Regime Came to Power

- 00 Month not determined
- 01 January
- .. Etc.
- 12 December

Current regime or administration is the one existing at the time of the *introduction of the dispute to the institution*. The *Stateman's Yearbook* was relied upon for the data here also. Again there were some problems of interpretation. In accordance with the rules mentioned under Variable 8, in no instance is the date of *regime* earlier in time than the date of *government*; however, as with Variable 8, the *regime* date occasionally precedes the date of *independence*. The "regime" was identified as the *effective* head of government (i.e., the king, prime minister, president, or other official who was the chief decision-maker); an intuitive judgment had to be made in those cases where the head of government could not be clearly identified due to a sharing of power (e.g., the case of Weimar Germany where power gravitated at various times between the President and Chancellor). There was also the question of coding a new regime every time a new cabinet was formed with the same prime minister as leader but with a different coalition of political parties; generally the regime was *not* coded as "new" if the same prime minister remained in power and the coalition remained relatively intact, the regime *was* coded as "new" if the same party retained power but selected a different leader to head the government.

Variable 11

Year When Current Regime Came to Power

The last two digits of the year when the current regime came to power.

See Variable 10 for a more complete description and discussion of this variable.

Variable 12

How the Dispute was Introduced to the Institution

1. Jointly submitted by the disputants.
2. Unilaterally introduced by the country.
3. Unilaterally introduced by the country which was the *opposition* party in the case.
4. Other - cases in which there is a third party introduction of the dispute to the institution.

Sources of data used in this variable include the following:

Manley O. Hudson, *World Court Reports*, (1934-1943)

I.C.J. Reports, (1946-1964)

Journal of the League of Nations (1920-1940)

United Nations Bulletin (1946-1954)

UN Review (1954-1964)

UN Monthly Chronicle (1965-1968)

Denys P. Myer, *Handbook of the League of Nations* (New York: World Peace Foundation, 1935)

F. P. Walter, *A History of the League of Nations* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952)

Synopses of United Nations Cases in the Field of Peace and Security 1946-1965 (New York: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1966)

Variable 13

Type of Political System

- 1 Closed
- 2 Semi-open
- 3 Open

This variable is based on Fred R. von der Mehden's *Politics of the Developing Nations* (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1964), in which he classifies political systems, according to degree of party competition, as "non-competitive," "semi-competitive," and "competitive." Judgments as to degree of competition were made on the basis of descriptions in the *Statesmen's Yearbook*. Because of the confusion with the term "competitive," the terms "open," "semi-open" and "closed" were employed in place of competitive, semi-competitive and non-competitive.

Variable 14

Stage of Economic Development

1. Traditional or pre-takeoff (underdeveloped)
2. Takeoff (intermediate)
3. Maturity and high mass-consumption (developed)

This variable employed Rostow's concept of the stages of economic growth. Rostow's categories have been collapsed into three: underdeveloped (traditional and pre-takeoff), intermediate (takeoff), and developed (maturity and high mass-consumption). Post-World War II data was obtained from Bruce M. Russett, et. al., *World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964). Pre-World War II status was based on the post-World War II standings in addition to economic reports in the *Statesman's Yearbook*.

Variable 15

Social-Cultural Region

1. Latin America
2. Western Europe

3. Eastern Europe
4. Other

This variable is based on the social-cultural regions delineated in Bruce M. Russett's *International Regions and the International System: A Study in Political Ecology* (Chicago: Rand McNally, 1967). Whereas Russett has six categories (Afro-Asia, Western Community, Latin America, Semi-Developed Latins, Eastern Europe, and Unclassifiable), we have created only four; the Semi-Developed Latins have been grouped under Latin American, and the five unclassifiable states have been placed in the Afro-Asian category which we have labeled "other."

Variable 16

Geographical Regions

1. North and Central America
2. South America
3. Western Europe
4. Eastern Europe
5. North Africa
6. Central and South Africa
7. Middle East
8. North Asia
9. South and East Asia

Although a large number of social-cultural classifications can be predicted by geography, several cannot (e.g., Japan is in the Western Community group). Hence, Variable 16 (geographical region) is also included in the data set. The categories used are those found in William D. Coplin, *Introduction to International Politics* (Chicago: Markham Publishing Co., 1971).

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The changes in Coplin's classifications are as follows: U.S.S.R. is confined to what we have labeled the North Asia category; U.A.R. is confined to the Middle East category; all those listed by Coplin in the Northwestern Asia category, except the Soviet Union, are restricted to the South and East Asia category.

Variable 17

Degree of Institutional Participation

In order to determine a country's over-all participation (between 1920 and 1968) in the institution in question, a summary statistic-average index was presented. The average index was calculated by assigning a value of 1 to the respondent vote, a value of 2 to joint submission, and a value of 3 to unilateral introduction. The total index was determined by simply combining the weighted values with the total number of cases participated in by the country. The *average* index, a more appropriate indicator of usage was derived by the total number of cases. (Note: A country was assigned an average index score of 0 if it was involved in one or more disputes before the institution but wholly in a respondent capacity.)

SECTION 2

PARTICIPATION (USAGE) ATTRIBUTE DATA

Data was collected also on the nature and extent of each state's usage of the four international institutions (PCIJ, ICJ, League and UN). For each participant across each institution, data was gathered on the following variables: (1) total number of cases in which the country participated; (2) number of cases in which the country was the respondent to another party's unilateral introduction of the dispute to the institution; (3) number of cases in which the country jointly submitted the dispute to the institution with the other party; (4) number of cases in which the country unilaterally introduced the dispute to the institution; (5) the country's *total* weighted index of participation in the institution; and (6) the country's *average* weighted index of participation in the institution. Data further was gathered on these same variables for PCIJ-ICJ participation combined, League-UN participation combined, and over-all participation in the four institutions together.

Variable 1

ICPR Study Number

The ICPR study number is a standard number assigned to projects for accounting and identification purposes. The study number for this dataset is 7523.

Variable 2

Country Code

The codes used are those presented in Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (Sept. 1968) 935-950.

The countries included in this study and the codes used in Variable 2 are presented in Table I of the Appendix.

Variable 3

Year When Country Achieved Independence

- 00 Country was independent as of 1900
- 05 Country achieved independence in 1905
- ..
- 59 Country achieved independence in 1959

The date of independence was noted as indicated in Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (Sept. 1968) 935-950.

Variable 4

Year When Country's Existence as an Independent Entity Ended

- 00 Country still independent
- 20 Country lost independence in 1920
- 59 Country lost independence in 1959

Variable 5

Total Number of Permanent Court of International Justice Cases in which Country Participated

Variable 6

Number of Permanent Court of International Justice Cases in which Country was the Respondent to Another Party's Application

Variable 7

Number of Permanent Court of International Justice Cases in which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute with the other Party

Variable 8

Number of Permanent Court of International Justice Cases in which the Country was the Applicant

Variable 9

The Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice

To calculate the total index of participation, a value of 1 was assigned to the respondent role, a value of 2 to joint submission, and a value of 3 to unilateral introduction. The total index was determined by simply combining the weighted values with the total numbers of cases participated in by the country.

Variable 10

The Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice

The average index, a more appropriate indicator of usage, was derived by combining the weighted values with the total number of cases and then dividing by the total number of cases. (Note: A country was assigned an average index score of 0 if it was involved in one or more disputes before the institution but wholly in a respondent capacity.)

Variable 11

Total Number of International Court of Justice (ICJ) Cases in which the Country Participated

Variable 12

Number of International Court of Justice Cases in which the Country was the Respondent to Another Party's Application

Variable 13

Number of International Court of Justice Cases in which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute with the Other Party

Variable 14

Number of International Court of Justice Cases in which the Country was the Applicant

Variable 15

The Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the International Court of Justice

See Variable 9 for a complete description of the procedure for calculating the total weighted index of participation.

Variable 16

The Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the International Court of Justice

See Variable 10 for a complete description of the procedure for calculating the average index of participation.

Variable 17

Total Number of World Court (PCIJ and ICJ) Cases in which the Country Participated

Variable 18

Number of World Court (PCIJ and ICJ) Cases in which the Country was the Respondent to Another Party's Application

Variable 19

Number of World Court (PCIJ and ICJ) Cases in which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute with the Other Party

Variable 20

Number of World Court (PCIJ and ICJ) Cases in which the Country was the Applicant

Variable 21

The Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the World Court

See Variable 9 for a complete description of the procedure for calculating the total weighted index of participation.

Variable 22

The Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the World Court

See Variable 10 for a complete description of the procedure for calculating the average index of participation.

Variable 23

Total Number of League of Nations Cases in which the Country Participated

Variable 24

Number of League of Nations in which the Country was the Object of Another Party's Unilateral Introduction of the Dispute

Variable 25

Number of League of Nations Cases in which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute with the Other Party

Variable 26

Number of League of Nations Cases in which the Country Unilaterally Introduced the Dispute

Variable 27

The Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the League of Nations

Variable 28

The Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the League of Nations

Variable 29

Total Number of United Nations Cases in which the Country Participated

Variable 30

Number of United Cases in which the Country was the Object of Another Party's Unilateral Introduction of the Dispute

Variable 31

Number of United Nations Cases in which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute with the Other Party

Variable 32

Number of United Nations Cases in which the Country Unilaterally Introduced the Dispute

Variable 33

The Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the United Nations

Variable 34

The Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the United Nations

See Variable 10 for a complete description of the procedure for calculating the average weighted index of participation.

Variable 35

Total number of League of Nations and United Nations Cases in which the Country Participated

Variable 36

Number of League of Nations and United Nations Cases in which the Country was the Object of Another Party's Unilateral Introduction of the Dispute

Variable 37

Number of League of Nations and United Nations Cases in which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute with the Other Party

Variable 38

Number of League of Nations and United Nations Cases in which the Country Unilaterally Introduced the Dispute

Variable 39

The Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the League of Nations and the United Nations

See Variable 9 for a complete description of the procedure for calculating the total weighted index of participation.

Variable 40

The Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the League of Nations and United Nations

See Variable 10 for a complete description of the procedure for calculating the average weighted index of participation.

Variable 41

Total Number of Permanent Court of International Justice, International Court of Justice, League of Nations and United Nations cases in which the Country Participated

Variable 42

Number of Cases Involving the Four Institutions (PCIJ, ICJ, League and UN) in which the Country was the Respondent to or Object of Another Party's Unilateral Introduction of the Dispute

Variable 43

Number of Cases Involving the Four Institutions (PCIJ, ICJ, League and UN) in which the Country Jointly Submitted the Dispute with the Other Party

Variable 44

Number of Cases Involving the Four Institutions (PCIJ, ICJ, League and UN)
in which the Country Unilaterally Introduced the Dispute

Variable 45

The Country's Total Weighted Index of Participation in the Four Institutions
(PCIJ, ICJ, League and UN)

See Variable 9 for a complete description of the procedure for calculating the total weighted index of participation.

Variable 46

The Country's Average Weighted Index of Participation in the Four Institutions
(PCIJ, ICJ, League and UN)

See Variable 10 for a complete description of the procedure for calculating the average index of participation.

SECTION 3

CASE ATTRIBUTE or DYAD DATA

II. Case-Units as the Unit of Analysis

The term "case-unit" is employed in the data collected on dyadic disputes involving the World Court because separate cases (at least as far as the calendar of the Court is concerned) have been grouped together if they involved the same issues in a relatively short period of time. For example, although the Asylum Case and the Haya de La Torre Case are listed separately in the official records of the ICJ, they are listed as one case-unit in this study. All of the contentious cases handled by the PCIJ and the ICJ between 1922 and 1968 were included in this study except for the four which involved multiple litigants (Wimbledon, Statue of Memel, Gerliczy, and Monetary Gold cases). Although Advisory Opinions were not included, those disputes that were brought to the Court, but which, for one reason or another, the Court never rendered a decision on, have been included (except for those which had not been completed by 1968).

The selection of case-units for the dyadic disputes involving the League of Nations and the United Nations was much more difficult than it was for the World Court because in many instances no actions were taken by the institutions. The criteria used for selection were: (1) two nations involved, and (2) dispute introduced in either the Council or Assembly (or both) or the League or the UN. For the League, the cases selected were drawn from Appendix 34 of Quincy Wright's *A Study of War*, 2nd ed. (Chicago: U. of Chicago Press, 1965). For the UN, cases were drawn from Appendix E (1552) of Wright and *Synopses of United Nations Cases in the Field of Peace and Security 1946-1965* (New York: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1966).

A. Case attributes

Data was collected for each case-unit on the following variables: (1) manner in which the dispute was introduced to the institution (and, specifically, how it was introduced to the *World Court* and how it was introduced to the League and UN); (2) organ of the League or UN used in the case (not applicable to the World Court); (3) previous international institutions used in the dispute (not applicable to the World Court); (4) number of months between start of dispute and submission of the dispute to the institution; (5) number of months between submission of the dispute and disposal of the dispute by the institution; (6) type of issue associated with the case; (7) hostilities associated with the case; (8) extent to which the institution is credited with stopping hostilities; (9) action taken by the League or UN (not applicable to World Court); (10) outcome of the dispute following disposal by the institution; (11) *total* number of judgments issued by the Court in the case (not applicable to League or UN); (12) number of *merit* judgments in the case (not applicable to League or UN); (13) number of *non-merit* or *procedural* judgments in the case (not applicable to League or UN); (14) number of advisory opinions solicited by League or UN organ in the case (not applicable to World Court); and (15) system-type at time of introduction of the dispute to the institution.

All of the latter variables, with the exception of the last have been investigated on the basis of data gathered from Manley O. Hudson's *World Court Reports* (1935-1943), the *I.C.J. Reports* (1946-1964), the *Journal of the League of Nations* (1920-1940), and the *United Nations Bulletin* (1946-1954), *UN Review* (1954-1964) and *UN Monthly Chronicle* (1965-1968). Denys P. Myers' *Handbook of the League of Nations* (New York: World Peace Foundation, 1935), F. P. Walter's *A History of the League of Nations* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1952),

and *Synopses of United Nations Cases in the Field of Peace and Security* (1946-1965 (New York; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1966) were used as supplementary sources. The last variable is based on the categories supplied by Ernst B. Haas, in *Collective Security and the Future International System* (Denver: University of Denver, 1968). The categories are: unipolar (1919-1930 and 1945-1947) bipolar (1931-1940 and 1948-1955); tripolar (1956-1962); and multipolar (1963-).

One set of variables has been listed for the four institutions, although (as indicated) certain variables are inapplicable to certain institutions. For example, regarding method of introducing dispute two categories were constructed which may be applicable to all institutions: (1) jointly submitted by the disputants and (2) unilaterally introduced by one of the disputants. Also, more specific categories were created which focus on the World Court on the one hand, and the League and United Nations on the other (compulsory jurisdiction accepted by respondent; plural third party introduction, etc.).

B. Dyad attributes

Besides the collection of data on case characteristics, data was also gathered on dyadic characteristics in each case, i.e., the relationship between the parties in the dispute. The variables here include: (1) relative power capability (GNP) of the disputants; (2) membership of the disputants in Western European social-cultural region; (3) geographical distance between the disputants; (4) military "distance"; (5) economic interdependence; (6) similarity of political systems; (7) similarity of economic stages; (8) similarity of social-cultural regions; (9) similarity of geographical regions; and (10) similarity of institutional usage (i.e., participation in the institution handling the particular case).

Variable 1

ICPR Study Number

The ICPR study number is a standard number assigned to projects for accounting and identification purposes. The study number for this dataset is 7523.

Variable 2

Case Identification Code

A list of cases and the codes used in this variable is presented in Table II of the Appendix.

Variable 3

Country Code of One Participant in the Case

The codes used are those presented in Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (Sept. 1968) 935-950.

A list of the countries and their codes is presented in Table I of the Appendix.

Variable 4

Country Code of the Second Participant in the Case

A list of countries and their codes is presented in Table I of the Appendix.

Variable 5

Code of Country Which Introduced the Case to the Institution

Coded in this variable is one of the participants if one participant introduced the case unilaterally, or a third party if the case was a third party introduction; "000" appears if no country was singly responsible for submission of the dispute, as with a joint introduction.

The countries and their codes are presented in Table 1 of the Appendix.

Variable 6

How the Dispute was Introduced to the Institution

- 1 Jointly by two disputants
- 2 Unilaterally by one of the disputants
- 3 Other

Variable 7

How the Dispute was Introduced to the League of Nations or United Nations

- 1 Jointly by the two disputants
- 2 Unilaterally by one of the disputants
- 3 Single third party
- 4 Plural third party
- 5 Plural third party with one of the disputants
- 9 Inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ cases

Variable 8

How the Dispute was Introduced to the PCIJ or ICJ

- 1 Mutual agreement

Variable 8 (continued)

- 2 Compulsory jurisdiction accepted by the respondent
- 3 Compulsory jurisdiction challenged by the respondent but overruled by the Court
- 4 Compulsory jurisdiction challenged by the respondent and upheld by the Court
- 5 Application accepted by the second party
- 6 Application refused by the second party
- 9 Inapplicable to League or UN cases

Variable 9

Organ of the League or UN Used in the Case

- 1 Security Council
- 2 General Assembly
- 3 Both the Council and the Assembly
- 9 Inapplicable to PCIJ and ICJ cases

Variable 10

Previous International Institutions Used in the Dispute

- 1 Legal institutions
- 2 Other IGO's
- 3 Ad hoc alliances
- 4 None
- 9 Inapplicable to PCIJ and ICJ cases (data not gathered)

Variable 11

Month Dispute Started

- 00 Month indeterminable but year known

Variable 11 (continued)

01-32 January, February, etc. ---- December

99 Month, day and year indeterminable, i.e., missing data

Variable 12

Day Dispute Started

00 Day indeterminable but year known

01-31 Day of month

99 Month, day and year indeterminable, i.e., missing data

Variable 13

Year Dispute Started

00 Dispute started in 1900 or before

09 Dispute started in 1909, etc.

99 Year dispute started indeterminable, i.e., missing data

Variable 14

Month of the Introduction of the Dispute to the Institution

Date of *submission* of the dispute to the institution was identified as the date of formal application (to the World Court) or communication (to League or UN organ); any reported *intentions* of a state to submit the dispute were ignored.

00 Month indeterminable but year known

01-12 January, February, ---- etc., December

99 Month, day and year indeterminable, i.e., missing data

Variable 15

Day of the Introduction of the Dispute to the Institution

Date of *submission* of the dispute to the institution was identified as the date of formal application (to the World Court) or communication (to League or UN organ); any reported *intentions* of a state to submit the dispute were ignored.

00 Day indetermined, but year known

01-31 Day of month

99 Month, day and year indeterminable, i.e., missing data

Variable 16

Year of the Introduction of the Dispute to the Institution

Date of *submission* of the dispute to the institution was identified as the date of formal application (to the World Court) or communication (to League or UN organ); any reported *intentions* of a state to submit the dispute were ignored.

00 Dispute started in 1900 or before

09 Dispute started in 1909, etc.

99 Year dispute started indeterminable, i.e., missing data

Variable 17

Month of the Disposal of the Case by the Institution

Date of *disposal* of the dispute by the institution refers to the final action (including a decision not to act) taken by the institution in the case; disposal does not mean "settlement."

00 Month indeterminable but year known

01-12 January, February, ---- etc., December

99 Month, day and year indeterminable, i.e., missing data

Variable 18

Day of the Disposal of the Case by the Institution

Date of disposal of the dispute by the institution refers to the final action (including a decision not to act) taken by the institution in the case; disposal does not mean "settlement."

00 Day indeterminable but year known

01-31 Day of month

99 Month, day and year indeterminable, i.e., missing data

Variable 19

Year of the Disposal of the Case by the Institution

00 Dispute started in 1900 or before

09 Dispute started in 1909, etc.

99 Year dispute started indeterminable, i.e., missing data

Variable 20

Type of Issue in the Case

There were six issue categories formed: (1) contractual; (2) treatment of persons; (3) territorial; (4) threat of war or subversion; (5) outbreak of hostilities; and (6) other. The "contractual" category generally applies to disputes involving commercial agreements either between individuals or between governments; cases concerning treaty interpretation are coded according to the *content* of the treaty provisions in question (e.g., the right of safe passage guaranteed in a treaty would be coded in category 2 and *not* category 1).

Where hostilities have developed over a territorial dispute or dispute involving treatment of persons, the issue is coded as 5 rather than 2 or 3. Category 6 is a residual class which includes those issues, such as self-determination

that do not fit into the other categories.

- 1 Contractual
- 2 Treatment of persons
- 3 Territorial
- 4 Threat of war or subversion
- 5 Outbreak of hostilities
- 6 Other

Variable 21

Hostilities Associated with the Case

- 1 None
- 2 Between start of dispute and submission of dispute to the institution
- 3 Between submission of the dispute and disposal of the dispute by the institution
- 4 Between start of the dispute and disposal by the institution

Variable 22

Institution Credited with Stopping Hostilities

- 1 Yes
- 2 Yes - truce initiated and maintained
- 3 No
- 4 No - truce initiated but not maintained
- 5 Not relevant (no hostilities involved)

Variable 23

Appeal for Direct Negotiations/Referral to Regional Organization

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 24

Inquiry

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 25

Collective Mediation/Conciliation

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 26

Single Mediator

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 27

Adjudication

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 28

No Action

- 0 Some action was taken in the case
- 1 No action was taken by the League or UN in the case
- 9 The variable was not considered for the PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 29

Cease Fire Ordered

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 30

Truce Supervision Established

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 31

Enforcement, Boycott, Embargo

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case

Variable 31 (continued)

- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 32

Police Force

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 33

Secretary-General's Presence

Physical presence of Secretary-General at the scene of the dispute.

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 34

Committee of Experts Established

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 35

Material Support Provided

- 0 Above action was *not* taken by the League or UN in the case
- 1 Above action *was* taken in the case
- 9 The variable is inapplicable to PCIJ or ICJ

Variable 36

Outcome of the Dispute Following Disposal of the Dispute by the Institution

It was not always clear whether or not the dispute could be considered "settled." Obviously, all conflicts are eventually "settled" in the sense that they are resolved, if not by mutual agreement, then by one side imposing its will on the other. It was decided to code a dispute as "unsettled" only if the dispute ended with a *fait accompli* or if it later was resumed very shortly after an initial (ostensible) agreement.

- 1 Settled by institution
- 2 Institution helped settle
- 3 Settled bilaterally
- 4 Settled multilaterally

Variable 37

Number of Judgments Issued by the PCIJ or ICJ in the Case

- 0-8 Actual number of judgments
- 9 Inapplicable, i.e., UN or League case

Variable 38

Number of Merit Judgments Issued in the Case by the PCIJ or ICJ

- 0-8 Actual number of judgments
- 9 Inapplicable, i.e., UN or League case

Variable 39

Number of Non-Merit or Procedural Judgments in the Case

- 0-8 Actual number of judgments
- 9 Inapplicable, i.e., UN or League case

Variable 40

Number of Advisory Opinions Solicited by the League or UN in the Case

- 0-8 Actual number of opinions
- 9 Inapplicable, i.e., PCIJ or ICJ cases

Variable 41

System-Type at Time of Introduction of the Case

- 1 Unipolar (1919-1930) and (1945-1947)
- 2 Bipolar (1931-1940) and (1948-1955)
- 3 Tripolar (1956-1962)
- 4 Multipolar (1963-)

Variable 42

Relative Power Capability (GNP) of the Disputants

Separate categories were created for *unilaterally* introduced cases (GNP parity; initiator's GNP respondent's; initiator's GNP respondent's) and *jointly* submitted cases (GNP parity; GNP disparity). GNP disparity was identified as at least a 25 percent difference between the two parties taking the larger as a percentage of the smaller number. GNP data for dyads after World War II were taken from the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook*. For Pre-War data, rough approximations were made based in part on national income figures in such sources as the *Statesman's Yearbook*.

- 1 Unilaterally introduced case - GNP parity
- 2 Unilaterally introduced case - initiator's GNP respondent's case
- 3 Unilaterally introduced case - initiator's GNP respondent's GNP
- 4 Jointly submitted case - GNP parity
- 5 Jointly submitted case - GNP disparity
- 6 Other

Variable 43

Membership of the Disputants in the Western European Social-Cultural Region

Separate categories were again constructed for unilaterally introduced cases (both are members; initiator is member; respondent is member; neither are members) and *jointly* submitted cases (both are members; only one is member; neither are members.)

- 1 Unilaterally introduced case - both are members
- 2 Unilaterally introduced case - initiator is a member
- 3 Unilaterally introduced case - respondent is a member
- 4 Unilaterally introduced case - neither are members
- 5 Jointly submitted case - both are members
- 6 Jointly submitted case - only one is a member
- 7 Jointly submitted case - neither are members
- 8 Other

Variable 44

Geographical (border to border) Distance Between the Disputants

In this variable countries were coded as either sharing a common border, less than 500 miles apart, or more than 500 miles apart. The border to border distance (not capital to capital distance) was measured, with various maps in several world atlases used. If one of the parties in the dispute exercised control over a territory contiguous to the other party, the two disputants were coded as sharing a common border even if the states were situated on different continents (e.g., Senegal and Portugal - due to Angola's existence as a part of Portugal).

- 1 0 miles (common border)
- 2 Less than 500 miles
- 3 Over 500 miles

Variable 45

Military Distance

Military "distance" was examined in terms of (1) direct alliance, (2) no alliance, and (3) opposing alliance. Data on military alliance was acquired from J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "Formal Alliances: A Quantitative Description," *Journal of Peace Research* (1966).

- 1 Direct alliance
- 2 No alliance
- 3 Opposing alliance

Variable 46

Economic Interdependence

Economic interdependence was coded as (1) none (if neither country was mentioned as a principal trading partner of the other in the *Statesman's Yearbook* for the year in which the case was submitted); (2) moderate (if only one country was mentioned as a principal trading partner); or (3) heavy (if both states were mentioned in each other's descriptions as principal trading partners). The measure is exceedingly rough, but the lack of available data for the pre-World War II period prevented the use of the "Direction of Trade" statistics now available for the postwar period.

- 1 None
- 2 Moderate
- 3 Heavy

Variable 47

Comparison (similarity/dissimilarity) of Political Systems

Dyads were simply coded as similar or dissimilar on the basis of the

data gathered on "*participant attributes*." Similarity/dissimilarity of usage of the institution involved in the case was determined as follows: similarity was coded if the difference between the two countries' *average* index scores (for the institution involved) was less than or equal to .5; dissimilarity was coded if the difference was greater than .5.

- 1 Similar
- 2 Dissimilar

Variable 48

Comparison of Economic Stages of Development

Dyads were simply coded as similar or dissimilar on the basis of the data gathered on "*participant attributes*." Similarity/dissimilarity of usage of the institution involved in the case was determined as follows: similarity was coded if the difference between the two countries' *average* index scores (for the institution involved) was less than or equal to .5; dissimilarity was coded if the difference was greater than .5.

- 1 Similar
- 2 Dissimilar

Variable 49

Comparison of Social-Cultural Regions

Dyads were simply coded as similar or dissimilar on the basis of the data gathered on "*participant attributes*." Similarity/dissimilarity of usage of the institution involved in the case was determined as follows: similarity was coded if the difference between the two countries' *average* index scores (for the institution involved) was less than or equal to .5; dissimilarity was coded if the difference was greater than .5.

Variable 49 (continued)

- 1 Similar
- 2 Dissimilar

Variable 50

Comparison of Geographical Regions

Dyads were simply coded as similar or dissimilar on the basis of the data gathered on "*participant attributes*." Similarity/dissimilarity of usage of the institution involved in the case was determined as follows: similarity was coded if the difference between the two countries' *average* index scores (for the institution involved) was less than or equal to .5; dissimilarity was coded if the difference was greater than .5.

- 1 Similar
- 2 Dissimilar

Variable 51

Comparison of Institutional Usage

Dyads were simply coded as similar or dissimilar on the basis of the data gathered on "*participant attributes*." Similarity/dissimilarity of usage of the institution involved in the case was determined as follows: similarity was coded if the difference between the two countries' *average* index scores (for the institution involved) was less than or equal to .5; dissimilarity was coded if the difference was greater than .5.

- 1 Similar
- 2 Dissimilar

TABLE 1

LEAGUE AND UNITED NATIONS

<u>Country Code</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Country Code</u>	<u>Country</u>
002	United States	366	Estonia
040	Cuba	368	Lithuania
041	Haiti	375	Finland
042	Dominican Republic	380	Sweden
090	Guatemala	385	Norway
091	Honduras	390	Denmark
093	Nicaragua	433	Senegal
094	Costa Rica	471	Cameroon (Fr. Cameroons)
095	Panama	490	Congo (Belgian)
100	Colombia	520	Somalia (Italian Somaliland)
101	Venezuela	530	Ethiopia
135	Peru	560	South Africa
140	Brazil	600	Morocco
145	Bolivia	616	Tunisia
150	Paraguay	625	Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)
155	Chile	630	Iran/Persia
160	Argentina	640	Turkey
200	United Kingdom	645	Iraq
210	Netherlands	651	United Arab Republic (Egypt & U.A.R.)
211	Belgium		Syria
220	France	652	Lebanon
223	Liechtenstein	660	Israel
225	Switzerland	666	People's Republic of China/ China
230	Spain	710	Republic of China (Taiwan)
235	Portugal		Japan
255	West Germany/Germany	713	India
290	Poland	740	Pakistan
305	Austria	750	Burma
310	Hungary	770	Thailand
315	Czechoslovakia	775	Cambodia
325	Italy	800	Laos
339	Albania	811	North Vietnam
345	Yugoslavia/Serbia	812	South Vietnam
350	Greece	816	Indonesia
355	Bulgaria	817	
360	Rumania	850	
365	U.S.S.R./Russia		

TABLE II

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

<u>Case #</u>	<u>Name of Case</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Date of Introduction</u>
001	Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions	Greece/Great Britain	05/24
002	Interpretation of Article 179, Annex, Paragraph 4, of the Treaty of Neuilly	Greece/Bulgaria	07/24
003	German Interests in Polish Upper Silesia and the Factory at Chorzow	Germany/Poland	05/25
004	Denunciation of the Treaty of November 2, 1865, between China and Belgium	Belgium/China	11/26
005	The Lotus Case	France/Turkey	01/27
006	Rights of Minorities in Upper Silesia (Minority Schools)	Germany/Poland	01/28
007	Payment of Various Serbian Loans Issued in France	France/Serb-Croat-Slovene State	05/28
008	Payment of Brazilian Federal Loans	France/Brazil	04/28
009	Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex	France/Switzerland	03/29
010	Legal Status of Eastern Greenland (includes SE Greenland case)	Denmark/Norway	07/31
011	Delimitation of the Territorial Waters between Castellorizo and Anatolia	Turkey/Italy	08/31
012	Administration of the Prince of Pless	Germany/Poland	05/32
013	Appeal from Judgment of Czechoslovak-Hungarian Mixed Arbitral Tribunal (Peter Pazmany University v. Czechoslovakia)	Czechoslovakia/Hungary	05/33
014	Polish Agrarian Reform and the German Minority	Germany/Poland	07/33
015	The Lighthouse Case	France/Greece	05/33

TABLE II (Continued)

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (con't)

<u>Case #</u>	<u>Name of Case</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Date of Introduction</u>
016	Oscar Chinn Case	United Kingdom/Belgium	05/34
017	Pajzs, Csaky and Eterhazy	Hungary/Yugoslavia	12/35
018	Losinger & Co.	Switzerland/Yugoslavia	11/35
019	Diversion of Water From the River Meuse	Netherlands/Belgium	08/36
020	The Borchgrave Case	Belgium/Spain	03/37
021	Phosphates in Morocco	Italy/France	05/36
022	Panevezys-Saldutiskis Railway	Estonia/Lithuania	11/37
023	Electricity Co. of Sofia and Bulgaria	Belgium/Bulgaria	01/38
024	Societe Commerciale De Belgique	Belgium/Greece	05/38

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

101	Corfu Channel Case	United Kingdom/Albania	05/47
102	Fisheries Case	United Kingdom/Norway	09/49
103	Asylum Case	Columbia/Peru	10/49
104	Rights of Nationals of the U.S. in Morocco	France/United States	10/50
105	Ambatielos	Greece/United Kingdom	04/51
106	Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.	United Kingdom/Iran	05/51
107	The Minquiers and Ecrehos Case	France/United Kingdom	12/50
108	Nottebohm	Liechtenstein/Guatemala	12/51
109	Case of Certain Norwegian Loans	France/Norway	07/55
110	Case Concerning Right of Passage over Indian Territory	Portugal/India	12/55
111	Case Concerning the Application of the Conv. of 1902 Governing the Guardianship of Infants	Netherlands/Sweden	07/57

TABLE II (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (con't)

<u>Case #</u>	<u>Name of Case</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Date of Introduction</u>
112	Interhandel Case	Switzerland/United States	10/57
113	Case Concerning Sovereignty over Certain Frontier Land	Belgium/Netherlands	11/57
114	Case Concerning Arbitral Award Made by King of Spain on 23 December 1906	Honduras/Nicaragua	07/58
115	Case Concerning Aerial Incident of 27 July 1955	Israel/Bulgaria	10/57
116	Case Concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear	Cambodia/Thailand	09/59
117	Case Concerning the Protection of French Nationals and Protected Persons in Egypt	France/Egypt	10/49
118	"Electricite de Beyrouth" Company Case	France/Lebanon	08/53
119	Treatment in Hungary of Aircraft and Crew of USA	USA/Hungary	02/54
120	Treatment in Hungary of Aircraft and Crew of USA (USSR)	USA/USSR	02/54
121	Aerial Incident of March 10, 1953	USA/Czechoslovakia	03/53
122	Antarctica Case	United Kingdom/Argentina	05/55
123	Antarctica Case	United Kingdom/Chile	05/55
124	Aerial Incident of Oct. 7, 1952	USA/USSR	05/55
125	Aerial Incident of July 27, 1955	USA/Bulgaria	10/55
126	Aerial Incident of July 27, 1955	United Kingdom/Bulgaria	11/57
127	Aerial Incident of Sept. 4, 1954	USA/USSR	07/58
128	Case Concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co.	Belgium/Spain	09/55
129	Case Concerning the Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepots de Beyrouth and the Societe Radio-Orient	France/Lebanon	02/59

TABLE II (Continued)

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (con't)

<u>Case #</u>	<u>Name of Case</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Date of Introduction</u>
130	Aerial Incident of Nov. 7, 1954	USA/USSR	06/59
131	Case Concerning the Northern Cameroons	Cameroon/United Kingdom	05/61

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

201	Enzeli	Iran/U.S.S.R.	05/20
202	Aaland Islands	Sweden/Finland	06/20
203	Vilna	Poland/Lithuania	09/20
204	Coto	Panama/Costa Rica	02/21
205	Upper Silesia	Poland/Germany	08/21
206	Eastern Carelia	Finland/U.S.S.R.	01/22
207	Tunis Nationality Decrees	United Kingdom/France	08/22
208	Hungarian Frontier	Hungary/Yugoslavia	05/22
209	Burgenland	Austria/Hungary	08/22
210	Salgo Tarsan	Hungary/Czechoslovakia	11/22
211	Hungarian Optants	Hungary/Romania	03/23
212	Jaworzina	Poland/Czechoslovakia	09/23
213	Corfu	Greece/Italy	09/23
214	Ecumenical Patriarch	Greece/Turkey	02/25
215	Dmir Kapu	Bulgaria/Greece	10/25
216	Albanian Minorities	Albania/Greece	12/25
217	Mosul Territory in Iraq	Turkey/United Kingdom	08/24
218	Cruiser "Salamis"	Greece/Germany	08/25
219	Bahrein Islands	Iran/United Kingdom	01/27
220	Gran Chaco I	Bolivia/Paraguay	12/28

TABLE II (Continued)

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

<u>Case #</u>	<u>Name of Case</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Date of Introduction</u>
221	Gran Chaco II	Bolivia/Paraguay	09/32
222	Rhodope Forest	Greece/Bulgaria	07/30
223	Manchuria	China/Japan	09/31
224	Bulgarian-Greek Debt	Bulgaria/Greece	08/31
225	Finnish Vessels	Finland/United Kingdom	09/31
226	Iraq-Syrian Frontier	France/United Kingdom	12/31
227	Letica	Peru/Columbia	09/32
228	Anglo-Persian Oil Co.	United Kingdom/Iran	12/32
229	Iraq Frontier	Iran/Iraq	12/34
230	Hungarian Frontier	Hungary/Yugoslavia	05/34
231	Marseilles Crimes	Hungary/Yugoslavia	12/34
232	Syria (Sanjak)	Turkey/France	12/36
233	Ethiopia	Ethiopia/Italy	03/35
234	China	China/Japan	08/37
235	Russo-Finnish War	Finland/U.S.S.R.	12/39

THE UNITED NATIONS

301	Forces in Iran	Iran/U.S.S.R.	01/46
302	Thai Border	Thailand/France	05/46
303	Treatment of Indians	India/S. Africa	06/46
304	Corfu Channel	United Kingdom/Albania	01/47
305	Kashmir	India/Pakistan	01/48
306	Intervention in China	China/U.S.S.R.	09/49
307	Threats to Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia/U.S.S.R.	11/51

TABLE II (Continued)

THE UNITED NATIONS

<u>Case #</u>	<u>Name of Case</u>	<u>Participants</u>	<u>Date of Introduction</u>
308	Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.	United Kingdom/Iran	09/51
309	Morocco	Egypt/France	10/51
310	Forces in Burma	Burma/Nat. China	03/53
311	West Irian	Indonesia/Netherlands	08/54
312	Syria-Turkish Crisis	Syria/Turkey	10/57
313	Cambodian Border	Cambodia/Thailand	11/58
314	Sudanese Border	Sudan/Egypt	02/58
315	Tunisian Border	Tunisia/France	02/59
316	Laos Intervention	Laos/N. Vietnam	08/59
317	Eichman Kidnapping	Argentina/Israel	06/60
318	South Tyrol	Austria/Italy	06/60
319	Cuban Complaint	Cuba/United States	07/60
320	U-2 Incident	United States/U.S.S.R.	04/60
321	Mauritania	Morocco/France	12/60
322	Cyprus	Greece/Turkey	12/63
323	Goa Invasion	Portugal/India	12/61
324	Venezueland Boundary	Venezuela/United Kingdom	08/62
325	Senegal Border	Senegal/Portugal	03/63
326	Ethiopian Border	Ethiopia/Somalia	02/64
327	Panama	Panama/United States	01/64
328	Haiti/Dom. Rep.	Haiti/Dominican Republic	05/63
329	Cambodian Border	Cambodia/South Vietnam	04/64
330	Gibraltar	United Kingdom/Spain	08/65
331	Mercenaries in Angola	Rep. of Congo/Portugal	09/66

VARIABLE FORMAT
TABLE IIIa
PARTICIPANT ATTRIBUTE DATA

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Decimal Places</u>
1	ICPR Study Number	1	4	0
2	Country Code of Case Country	5	3	0
3	Case Identification Code	8	3	0
4	Country Code of Opposition Country in the Case	11	3	0
5	Month when Case Introduced to the Institution	14	2	0
6	Year When Case Introduced to the Institution	16	2	0
7	Year Independence Achieved	18	2	0
8	Month When Current Government or Constitutional Order Began	20	2	0
9	Year When Current Government or Constitutional Order Began	22	2	0
10	Month When Current Regime Began	24	2	0
11	Year When Current Regime Began	26	2	0
12	How Dispute Introduced to the Institution	28	1	0
13	Type of Political System	29	1	0
14	Stage of Economic Development	30	1	0
15	Social-Cultural Region	31	1	0
16	Geographical Region	32	1	0
17	Degree of Institutional Usage	33	2	1

Note: These data are ordered on Variable 2, the Country Code of the Country for which attribute data were collected.

TABLE IIIb
PARTICIPATION (USAGE) DATA

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Decimal Places</u>
1	ICPR Study Number	1	4	0
2	Country Code	5	3	0
3	Year Independence Achieved	8	2	0
4	Year Independence Terminated	10	2	0
5	Total Number of Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) Participated in	12	2	0
6	Number of PCIJ Cases in Which Country was Respondent	14	2	0
7	Number of PCIJ Cases Country Introduced Jointly with Another Country	16	2	0
8	Number of PCIJ Cases in Which Country was Applicant	18	2	0
9	Total Weighted Index of Parti- cipation in PCIJ Cases	20	4	1
10	Average Weighted Index of Participation in PCIJ Cases	24	3	1
11	Total Number of International Court of Justice (ICJ) Cases Participated in	27	2	0
12	Number of ICJ Cases in Which Country was Respondent	29	2	0
13	Number of ICJ Cases in Which Country Introduced Jointly with Another Country	31	2	0
14	Number of ICJ Cases in Which Country was Applicant	33	2	0
15	Total Weighted Index of Parti- cipation in ICJ Cases	35	4	1

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Decimal Places</u>
16	Average Weighted Index of Participation in ICJ Cases	39	3	1
17	Total Number of World Court Cases Participated in	42	2	0
18	Number of World Court Cases in Which Country was Respondent	44	2	0
19	Number of World Court Cases Introduced Jointly with Another Country	46	2	0
20	Number of World Court Cases in Which Country was Applicant	48	2	0
21	Total Weighted Index of Participation in World Court Cases	50	4	1
22	Average Weighted Index of Participation in World Court Cases	54	3	1
23	Total Number of League of Nations Cases Participated in	57	2	0
24	Number of League Cases in Which Country was Object of	59	2	0
25	Number of League Cases Introduced Jointly with Another Country	61	2	0
26	Number of League Cases Country Introduced Unilaterally	63	2	0
27	Total Weighted Index of Participation in League Cases	65	4	1
28	Average Weighted Index of Participation in League Cases	69	3	1
29	Total Number of UN Cases Country Participated in	72	2	0
30	Number of UN Cases in Which Country was Object of Another's Unilateral Introduction	74	2	0
31	Number of UN Cases Introduced Jointly with Another Country	76	2	0

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Decimal Places</u>
32	Number of UN Cases Introduced Unilaterally	78	2	0
33	Total Weighted Index of Participation in UN Cases	80	4	1
34	Average Weighted Index of Participation in UN Cases	84	3	1
35	Total Number of League and UN Cases Participated in	87	2	0
36	Number of League and UN Cases in Which Country was Object of Another's Unilateral Introduction	89	2	0
37	Number of League and UN Cases Introduced Jointly with Another Country	91	2	0
38	Number of League and UN Cases Introduced Unilaterally	93	2	0
39	Total Weighted Index of Participation in League and UN Cases	95	4	1
40	Average Weighted Index of Participation in League and UN Cases	99	3	1
41	Total Number of Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ), International Court of Justice (ICJ), League and UN Cases Participated in	102	2	0
42	Number of Cases for the Four Institutions in Which Country was Object of Another's Unilateral Introduction	104	2	0
43	Number of Cases for the Four Institutions Introduced Jointly with Another Country	106	2	0
44	Number of Cases for the Four Institutions Introduced Unilaterally	108	2	0
45	Total Weighted Index of Participation in the Four Institutions	110	4	1
46	Average Weighted Index of Participation in the Four Institutions	114	3	1

Note: These data are ordered on Variable 2, the Country Code of the Country for which participation or usage data were collected.

TABLE IIIc
CASE ATTRIBUTE DATA

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Missing Data Code</u>
1	ICPR Study Number	1	4	
2	Case Identification Code	5	3	
3	Country Code of One Participant	8	3	
4	Country Code of Second Participant	11	3	
5	Country Code of Country Which Introduced Dispute to Institution	14	3	
6	How the Dispute was Introduced to the Institution	17	1	
7	How the Dispute was Introduced to the League/UN	18	1	9
8	How the Dispute was Introduced to the Permanent Court of International Justice (PCIJ) or International Court of Justice (ICJ)	19	1	9
9	League or UN Organization Used	20	1	9
10	Previous International Organi- zation Used	21	1	9
11	Month Dispute Started	22	2	99
12	Day Dispute Started	24	2	99
13	Year Dispute Started	26	2	99
14	Month Dispute Introduced to the Institution	28	2	
15	Day Dispute Introduced to the Institution	30	2	
16	Year Dispute Introduced to the Institution	32	2	
17	Month Case Disposed by Institution	34	2	

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Missing Data Code</u>
18	Day Case Disposed by Institution	36	2	
19	Year Case Disposed by Institution	38	2	
20	Type of Issue in Case	40	1	
21	Hostilities Associated with Case	41	1	
22	Institution Credited With Stopping Hostilities	42	1	
23	Appeal for Direct Negotiations/ Referral to Regional Organization	43	1	9
24	Inquiry	44	1	9
25	Collective Mediation/Conciliation	45	1	9
26	Single Mediator	46	1	9
27	Adjudication	47	1	9
28	No Action	48	1	9
29	Cease-Fire Ordered	49	1	9
30	Truce Supervision Established	50	1	9
31	Enforcement, Boycott, Embargo	51	1	9
32	Police Force	52	1	9
33	Secretary-General's Presence	53	1	9
34	Committee of Experts Established	54	1	9
35	Material Support Provided	55	1	9
36	Result or Outcome of Dispute After Disposal by Institution	56	1	
37	Number of Judgments Issued	57	1	9
38	Number of Merit Judgments Issued	58	1	9
39	Number of Non-Merit Judgments Issued	59	1	9
40	Number of Advisory Opinions Solicited	60	1	9

<u>Variable Number</u>	<u>Variable Name</u>	<u>Tape Location</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Missing Data Code</u>
41	System-Type at Time of Introduction of Case	61	1	
42	Relative Power Capability	62	1	
43	Membership of Disputants in the Western European Social-Cultural Region	63	1	
44	Geographical Distance Between Disputants	64	1	
45	Military Distance Between Disputants	65	1	
46	Economic Interdependence	66	1	
47	Comparison of Political Systems	67	1	
48	Comparison of Economic Stages of Development	68	1	
49	Comparison of Social-Cultural Regions	69	1	
50	Comparison of Geographical Regions	70	1	
51	Comparison of Institutional Usage	71	1	

Note: These data are ordered on Variable 2 the Case Identification Code. These data are collected for cases before the four institutions. The case is the unit of analysis. There are 121 cases.