

## Notes on Dyadic Wars

This file describes the changes made in the Correlates of War (CoW) Interstate War data to create dyadic war data. It details how multilateral wars were broken into dyads, which dyad did not fight and so are dropped, which combatants fought under unified commands and so are aggregated into one, and the dates when different from CoW.

1. Boxer Rebellion: UK, US, France, Japan, and Russia coded as Relief Expedition; unified command existed from beginning of relief expedition.
2. Sino-Russian War of 1900: I begin this war on June 27, 1900 with the first major battle in Manchuria between Chinese troops and Russian troops and railway guards (see Lensen, *The Russo-Chinese War*, p. 14). Singer and Small do not begin the war until the end of the Boxer Rebellion. I treat them as different because the Russian campaign in Manchuria was separate from the relief expedition to Beijing.
3. World War I:
  - a. Portugal dropped as combatant as Portuguese troops served under British command. Portugal only fought Germany.
  - b. Belgium-Bulgaria, Belgium-Turkey, US-Bulgaria dyads dropped (did not fight on common fronts).
  - c. Belgium-Austria-Hungary is dropped because their forces never fought one another, although both did fight on the Western Front.
  - d. Date beginning of Germany-Italy dyads to August 28, 1916 with Italian declaration of war on Germany.
  - e. Date beginning of US-Austria-Hungary dyads in December 7, 1917 with US declaration of war on Austria-Hungary.
4. Manchurian War: I begin this war on September 18, 1931 with the beginning of Japanese military action.
5. Sino-Japanese War: I combine this war with Japan-China dyad of World War II to make one war beginning July 7, 1937 and ending August 14, 1945.
6. World War II (dates given as day.month.year):
  - a. Drop following dyads:
    - i. USSR-Bulgaria (never fought, *The Times Atlas of the Second World War*, 176-77)
    - ii. USSR-Italy (all Italian forces in Russia fought under German command)
    - iii. Bulgaria-Greece (Bulgaria entered war after Greece was conquered, although Bulgarian troops were involved in occupation of Greece)

- b. Drop Japan-China dyads because they are now part of Sino-Japanese War.
  - c. Consolidate all dyads with Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa into Commonwealth (joint command).
  - d. Consolidate Ethiopia into Commonwealth command as they fought under British command.
  - e. Consolidate Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria into one force under German command.
  - f. Consolidate US, Commonwealth and Brazil into Western Allies against Germany and Italy, but not against Japan.
  - g. Consolidate Mongolia into Soviet Union against Japan.
  - h. Add Poland-Soviet Union beginning 17.9.1939 and ending 27.9.1939. Soviet fatalities were just under 1000 (see Overy, Richard. *Russia's War*.)
  - i. Germany-Greece dyad dated to begin April 6, 1941 instead of October 25, 1940 (when Italy attacked Greece).
  - j. Interesting question: US war involvement against Germany should begin on September 4, 1941 with first naval action between USS Greer and U652 in North Atlantic. I have not done this.
  - k. Soviet Union vs. Japan ends 20.8.1945 rather than 14.8.1945 because the surrender to Soviet forces took effect that day. See Lensen, *The Strange Neutrality*.
7. World War II then has the following dyadic wars:
- a. Germany vs. Poland (ends 27.9.1939), France (ends 22.6.1940), Western Allies (ends 7.5.1945), Norway (ends 9.6.1940), Netherlands (ends 14.5.1940), Belgium (ends 28.5.1940), Yugoslavia (ends 17.4.1941), Greece (ends 23.4.1941), Soviet Union (ends 7.5.1945)
  - b. Italy vs. Western Allies (ends 2.9.1943), France (ends 22.6.1940), Greece (ends 23.4.1941)
  - c. Finland vs. Soviet Union (ends 19.9.1944)
  - d. Japan vs. Commonwealth (ends 14.8.1945), United States (ends 14.8.1945), Soviet Union (ends 14.8.1945)
  - e. Soviet Union vs. Poland (ends 27.9.1939)
8. Franco-Thai War: Change start date to November 28, 1940 with first French air raid and Thai decision to respond to it. See Sivaram, M. 1941, *Mekong Clash and Far East Crisis*.
9. First Kashmir: I date the beginning of the interstate war to March 17, 1948 when Pakistan first committed its regular troops to combat. See Brines, *The Indo-Pakistani Conflict*, pp. 74-75. CoW dates the public admission by Pakistan that its troops were in combat in Kashmir.
10. Korean War: Consolidate UN forces into UN.
11. Sinai: Consolidate Great Britain and France into Western Allies.

12. Vietnam:

- a. Consolidate Australia, Philippines, South Korea, and Thailand into US. Keep South Vietnam separate. See Larsen, Stanley Robert and James Lawton Collins Jr. 1985. "Allied Participation in Vietnam." Washington, DC: Department of the Army. Accessed at ¶ <http://www.army.mil/cmhp/books/Vietnam/allied/index.htm><sup>†</sup>.
- b. Cambodia dropped as participant.

13. Six Day: Egypt-Israel dyad ends 9.6.1967 (Oren, *Six Days of War*, p. 286), Jordan-Israel dyad ends 8.6.1967 (Oren, *Six Days of War*, p. 258).

14. Yom Kippur: Consolidate Iraq and Jordan with Syria, Saudi Arabia with Egypt.

15. Ogaden: Consolidate Cuba and Ethiopia into Ethiopia. See de Waal, *Evil Days: Thirty Years of War and Famine in Ethiopia*.

16. Tanzanian-Ugandan: Consolidate Libya into Uganda.

17. Israel-Syria (Lebanon): I code the beginning of the war as June 4, 1982 with the first Israeli airstrikes that led to the invasion of Lebanon that led to fighting with Syrian forces.

18. Gulf War:

- a. The Iraqi invasion and Kuwaiti resistance to it is dropped. The war begins on January 16, 1991 with initiation of combat by the Coalition forces.
- b. US, UK, Italy and France fought under US command. All other nations (Morocco, Egypt, Syria, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, UAE) fought under Saudi command. See Schubert, Frank and Theresa Kraus (eds). *The Whirlwind War*. Center of Military History, United States Army, Ch. 6.
- c. I end the fighting on March 3, 1991 with formal ceasefire after battle of March 2. See Friedman and Karsh, *The Gulf Conflict: 1990-1991*, pp. 406-07.

## Three Letter Codes for Unified Commands

Numbers are assigned as follows: 1 is always the first digit, the next three are the COW war number, followed by two digits to signify different unified commands. So the Relief Expedition during the Boxer Rebellion is 1-082-01. Short names are commonly based on commanders or the obvious title of the alliance.

1. Boxer Rebellion:
  - a. Relief Expedition: United Kingdom (200), United States (2), France (220), Japan (740), and Russia (365). Number is 108201. Short name is REX.
2. World War I:
  - a. United Kingdom (200) and Portugal (235): Number is 1106101. Short name is UKP. Because Portuguese forces only fought German forces, the only dyad for this unified command is UKP-GER.
  - b. United Allied Command of United States (2), United Kingdom (200), France (220), Italy (325), Belgium (211), and Portugal (235) begins April 6, 1918. Number is 110602. Short name is FCH (for Marshal Foch, n'est-ce pas?). I have not included this in the data set because command was not unified until late in the war.
  - c. United Central Powers command under Hindenberg-Ludendorff begins September 6, 1916 (Herwig, *The First World War: Germany and Austria-Hungary 1914-1918*, p. 215). Number is 110603. Short name is H-L. Again, this unified command is not represented in the data set because it occurred late in the war.
3. World War II
  - a. British Commonwealth: United Kingdom (200), Canada (20), Australia (900), New Zealand (920), and South Africa (560). Number is 113901. Short name is COM (for Commonwealth). The warring dyad is COM-JAP as other warring dyads are subsumed by US-Commonwealth unified command.
  - b. Western Allies: British Commonwealth as above, United States (2), Free French (220), and Brazil (140). Number is 113902. Short name is IKE ('cause I like Ike). Ethiopia is included here as well, but does not matter for calculation of capabilities because it does not exist in 1939.
  - c. Germany and Axis Allies against Soviet Union: Germany (255), Italy (325), Hungary (310), Rumania (360), and Bulgaria (355). Number is 113903. Short name is AXS (for Axis). Warring dyad is AXS-USR as minor Axis allies only fought in these dyads.
  - d. Germany and Axis Allies against Western Allies: Germany (255), Hungary (310), Rumania (360), and Bulgaria (355). Number is 113904. Short name is AXI (for Axis). Warring dyad is AXI-IKE as minor Axis allies only fought in these dyads. Germany fought alone against Poland, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, and France. Italy fought separately and Germany fought alone against Greece and Yugoslavia.

- e. Soviet Union and Mongolia. Soviet Union (365) and Mongolia (712). Number is 113905. Short name is ZHU (for Zhukov). Warring dyad is ZHU-JAP.
4. Korean War.
- a. United Nations: United States (2), Republic of Korea/South Korea (732), United Kingdom (200), Philippines (840), Turkey (640), Australia (900), Canada (20), France (220), Netherlands (210), Belgium (211), Greece (350), Thailand (800), Ethiopia (530), and Colombia (100). Number is 115101. Short code is UNK (for United Nations in Korea, you were expecting MacArthur?).
5. Sinai
- a. United Kingdom (200) and France (220). Number is 115701. Short name is FUK (I was going to say Bumbling Idiots, but there is no good three-letter combo for that...).
6. Vietnam War
- a. United States and Allies: United States (2), Republic of Korea (732), Australia (900), Thailand (800), and Philippines (840). Number is 116301. Short code is WML (for Westmoreland).
7. Yom Kippur
- a. Syria (652), Jordan (663), and Iraq (645). Number is 118101. Short name is ASD (for Assad).
  - b. Egypt (651) and Saudi Arabia (670). Number is 118102. Short name is SAD (for Sadat).
8. Ethiopian-Somalian (Ogaden):
- a. Ethiopia (530) and Cuba (40). Number is 118901. Short name is ETC.
9. Tanzanian-Ugandan:
- a. Uganda (500) and Libya (620). Number is 119001. Short name is IDI (for obvious reasons).
10. Gulf War
- a. United States (2), United Kingdom (200), France (220) and Italy (325). Number is 121101. Short name is SWK (for Schwartzkopf).
  - b. Saudi Arabia (670), Egypt (651), Syria (652), Kuwait (690), Qatar (694), Oman (698), UAE(696), and Morocco (600). Number is 121102. Short name is SUL.

## Location of Fighting for Calculation of Relative Capabilities in Dyadic Wars

The calculation of relative capabilities corrects for distance from the homeland to the location of the fighting. For many cases, this judgment does not matter because the warring countries are contiguous.

For each warring state, its composite capabilities in the year the war broke out are calculated. For warring dyads during the World Wars including other wars, such as Franco-Thai, all capabilities are calculated for the year the war broke out.

Location of fighting by warring dyad:

Boxer Rebellion: China

Sino-Russian: China

Russo-Japanese: Russia

Third Central American: Guatemala

Fourth Central American: Nicaragua

Spanish-Moroccan: Morocco

Italo-Turkish: Turkey

First Balkan: Turkey

Second Balkan: Bulgaria

World War I:

Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria vs. Serbia: Serbia

Germany, Austro-Hungary vs. Russia: Russia

France, United Kingdom, Portugal, United States vs. Germany: Germany

Germany vs. Belgium: Belgium

France, United Kingdom, United States vs. Austro-Hungary: Austro-Hungary

Germany vs. Japan: Japan

France, United Kingdom, Russia vs. Turkey: Turkey

Germany, Austro-Hungary vs. Italy: Italy

United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia vs. Bulgaria: Bulgaria

Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria vs. Rumania: Rumania

Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria vs. Greece: Greece

Russo-Polish: Russia

Hungarian-Allies: Hungary

Greco-Turkish: Turkey

Franco-Turkish: Turkey

Lithuanian-Polish: Lithuania

Sino-Soviet: China

Manchurian: China

Chaco: Paraguay

Italo-Ethiopian: Ethiopia

Sino-Japanese: China

Changkufeng: Japan

Nomohan: Japan

World War II:

Germany, Soviet Union vs. Poland: Poland

Western Allies vs. Germany and Minor Allies: Germany

Germany vs. France: France  
Germany vs. Norway: Norway  
Germany vs. Belgium: Belgium  
Germany vs. Netherlands: Netherlands  
Italy vs. France: France  
Western Allies vs. Italy: Italy  
Germany, Italy vs. Greece: Greece  
Germany vs. Yugoslavia: Yugoslavia  
Germany and Minor Allies vs. Soviet Union: Russia  
Finland vs. Soviet Union: Russia  
United States, Commonwealth vs. Japan: Japan  
Soviet Union and Mongolia vs. Japan: Japan  
Russo-Finnish: Finland  
Franco-Thai: Thailand  
Palestine: Israel  
First Kashmir: India  
Korean: South Korea  
Russo-Hungarian: Hungary  
Sinai: Egypt  
Assam: India  
Vietnam: South Vietnam  
Second Kashmir: Pakistan  
Six Day:  
    Israel-Egypt: Egypt  
    Israel-Jordan: Jordan  
    Israel-Syria: Syria  
Israeli-Egyptian: Egypt  
Football: Honduras  
Bangladesh: Pakistan  
Yom Kippur: Israel  
Turco-Cypriot: Cyprus  
Vietnamese-Cambodian: Cambodia  
Ethiopian-Somalian: Ethiopia  
Ugandan-Tanzanian: Uganda  
Sino-Vietnamese: Vietnam  
Iraq-Iran: Iran  
Falklands: Argentina  
Israel-Syria: Lebanon  
Sino-Vietnamese: Vietnam  
Gulf War: Kuwait

## Codings of Initiators and War Outcomes

Because COW considers multilateral wars as one event, they only code the initiator of the entire event and they only code the outcome of the entire war. For example, they code Poland as a victor in World War II. Below are codings for initiators and outcomes to be added for dyadic wars. A state initiates when it attacks a neutral state or creates a new front to the war by intervening in an ongoing war. I do not code other interventions as initiations as a conservative rule; some dyadic wars then do not have an initiator. I also code the outcomes of dyadic wars when they differ from the outcome of the entire war.

### Initiators:

World War I: Austria-Hungary initiates only against Serbia.

Russia initiates against Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Germany initiates against France and Belgium.

Japan initiates against Germany.

Turkey initiates against Russia, United Kingdom, and France.

Italy initiates against Austria-Hungary.

World War II: Western Allies (IKE) initiate against Germany and Axis Allies (AXI)

France initiates against Germany.

Russia/Soviet Union initiates against Poland.

Germany initiates against Norway.

Germany initiates against Netherlands and Belgium.

Italy initiates against Western Allies and France.

Italy initiates against Greece.

Germany initiates against Yugoslavia.

Germany and Axis Allies (AXS) initiate against Russia/Soviet Union.

Japan initiates against United States and British Commonwealth (COM).

Russia/Soviet Union and Mongolia (ZHU) initiate against Japan.

Vietnam: United States and Allies (WST) initiates against North Vietnam.

Gulf War: United States and Allies (SWK) and Saudi Arabia and Allies (SUL) initiate against Iraq.

### Change in Outcomes:

World War I: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria defeat Russia and Romania.

Turkey defeats Russia.

Sino-Japanese (1937-1945): China defeats Japan.

World War II: Germany defeats Poland, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, and Greece.

Russia/Soviet Union defeats Poland.

Italy defeats Greece.