

The Expanded Cease-Fires Data Set Code Book

Nigel Lo

Barry Hashimoto

Dan Reiter

Department of Political Science

Emory University

Atlanta, Georgia

September 23, 2008

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Coding rules	4
2.1	Unit of observation	5
2.2	Panel identification variables	5
2.2.1	CROSS SECTIONAL	5
2.2.2	TEMPORAL	6
2.3	“Failure” variable	6
2.4	Explanatory and Control Variables	6
2.4.1	BATTLE EVENTS	6
2.4.2	INTERRUPTED WAR	8
2.4.3	FOREIGN IMPOSED REGIME CHANGE	8
2.4.4	EXISTENCE AT STAKE	10
2.4.5	BATTLE DEATHS	10
3	Cease-Fires, Armistices and Peace Treaties	11
3.1	Summary of Cease-Fire Agreements	12
3.2	World War I	12
3.3	Wars between the World Wars	14
3.4	World War II	16
3.5	Wars after 1945	18
4	Notes Used to Code the Battle Events and Interrupted War Variables	20
4.1	World War I	21
4.2	Wars between the World Wars	58
4.3	World War II	80
4.4	Daughter states of China, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and fusion of Yemeni states	130
4.5	Wars between 1945-1997	131
4.6	Wars after 1997	131
5	Extra Notes About Wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	140
5.1	Additional notes for id = 181, 183, 184, 185	141
5.2	Chronology of the wars	141

Chapter 1

Introduction

This code book documents the data set prepared for:

- Lo, Nigel, Barry Hashimoto and Dan Reiter. 2008. “Ensuring Peace: Foreign-Imposed Regime Change and Postwar Peace Duration, 1914-2001.” *International Organization* 62(4): 717-36.

This data set increases the timespan of and corrects errors found in original data sets prepared for:

- Yuen, Amy and Suzanne Werner. 2005. “Making and Keeping Peace.” *International Organization*, 59(2): 261-292. [[publisher](#)]
- Fortna, Virginia Page. 2004. *Peace Time: Cease-Fire Agreements and the Durability of Peace*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. [[publisher](#)]
- Fortna, Virginia Page. 2003. “Scraps of Paper? Agreements and the Durability of Peace.” *International Organization* 57(2): 337-72. [[publisher](#)]

The original data sets covered the period from 1948 to 1997. The current data set covers the period from 1914 to 2001. Page Fortna’s [Cease-Fires Data Set code book](#) discusses the definition and coding of variables that are omitted in this code book. The authors followed Fortna’s instructions as they created new panels. The data documented here is for variables appearing for the first time in Yuen and Werner (2005) and in Lo, Hashimoto and Reiter (2008), or data not found on the [Correlates of War \(COW\)](#) website.

Replication files and updated versions of this code book appear on the website of coauthor, [Dan Reiter](#).

Chapter 2

Coding rules

2.1 Unit of observation

Each panel of the data set is a period of at least one day following two states' cessation of an *interstate war*. [COW Inter-State War Data, 1816-1997](#) (Version 3.0) defines states and interstate war.¹ Fortna (2003, 2004), Yuen and Werner (2005) and Lo, Hashimoto and Reiter (2008) interchangeably refer to this period of peace and the written agreement(s) related to it as a *cease-fire*. Chapter 3 lists interstate war dyads and these agreements.

The structure of the data set is suitable for survival analysis with time-varying covariates. Each row in the data set corresponds to a period of at least one day. The default number of days per row is 365: from 1 January to 1 January. A cease-fire panel ends either when another interstate war begins or when the observation period ends. In the jargon of survival analysis, when an observation period ends it is *right-censored*.

This data set differs from a data set of COW interstate wars configured for survival analysis in four respects. First, the authors treat large wars such as World Wars I and II as collections of dyadic wars, rather than single wars or fronts involving multiple belligerents. Second, the authors recognize panels for documented cessations of armed conflict during a COW interstate war. Third, the authors recognize new panels when a state splits into multiple *daughter* states that COW recognizes. Fourth, the data set recognizes a new panel when two states recognized by COW fuse to form a new state and COW recognizes the new state. In these cases of state *fission* and *fusion*, the *parent* state cease-fire panel is right-censored.

2.2 Panel identification variables

2.2.1 CROSS SECTIONAL

Variable name: id

This variable uniquely identifies each panel.

Variable name: war

This variable is the name of the war prior to the peace period in each panel. These names may differ from the names of COW interstate wars.

Variable name: ccode1

This variable is the COW country code of the state that won the war prior to the peace period in each panel. If the war was a tied outcome, the code is that listed by COW.

Variable name: ccode2

This variable is the COW country code of the state that lost the war prior to the peace period that each panel represents. If the war was a tied outcome, the code is that listed by COW.

Variable name: warnumb

This variable is the COW identifying number of the war prior to the peace period in each panel.

¹Sarkees, Meredith Reid. 2000. The Correlates of War Data on War: An Update to 1997. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 18/1. Pages 123-144. Recent wars come from the list in Wayman, Frank Whelon, Meredith Reid and J. David Armed conflict begins Singer. Interstate, Extra-State, and Non-State Wars, 1816-2004. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association, Honolulu, Hawaii, March 1-5, 2000.

Variable name: LHRcluster

This variable identifies panels as part of larger clusters of conflict, associated with multilateral wars and wars ending in the same set of cease-fire agreements.

2.2.2 TEMPORAL

Variable name: cyear [dichotomous]

This variable marks the initial year of observation in the panel.

Variable name: year

This variable is the current year of observation.

Variable name: date0 [calendar date]

This variable is the initial calendar date of the current observation.

Variable name: date1 [calendar date]

This variable is the last calendar date of the current observation.

Variable name: post45index [dichotomous]

This variable equals 1 if the cease-fire began after 1945.

2.3 “Failure” variable

Variable name: newwar [dichotomous]

This variable equals 1 if interstate war occurs.

2.4 Explanatory and Control Variables

2.4.1 BATTLE EVENTS

Variable name: A [day in Stata calendar]

This variable records the first day of violent armed conflict in the interstate war, standardized to Stata’s calendar. The COW coding decisions sometimes do not reflect this day. In those cases, the authors deviated from COW coding decisions. The variable may have missing values for cases that were coded by Yuen and Werner (2005).

Variable name: *B* [day in Stata calendar]

This variable records the day after which the victor of the interstate war dyad never lost a battle. The authors identified this day by determining the victor of the interstate war, finding the date of the last battle won by the war's loser, and then finding the date of the first battle won by the war's victor following the last battle won by the war's loser. This code book refers to *B* as the beginning of the "battle tide."

The authors used two conventions across dyads formed of Country 1 and Country 2.

1. A successful defensive holding operation by Country 1 against Country 2 is not a tide breaking battle outcome. To become a tide breaking battle outcome, Country 1 must successfully transform its holding operation against Country 2's offense into a successful counter-offensive. For example:

Germany-USSR in World War II

The USSR's victory at Stalingrad in winter, 1942-43 coincided with the end of Germany's invasion of the USSR and the beginning of the USSR's invasion of German occupied territories in Eastern Europe. The German success at Kharkov on 14 March 1943 is considered to break the tide of Soviet battle victories during this invasion, because it was a successful counter offensive following series of defensive operations. In contrast, German defensive operations and attempted counter-offensives during the USSR's siege of Budapest and Germany's Operation Spring Awakening during the winter months of 1943-44 are not tide breaking events, because Germany did not transform them into successful counter-offensives.

2. When Country 1 and Country 2 deploy their militaries across multiple geographic fronts, *B* occurs if Country 1 establishes a battle tide on at least one front and Country 2 does not establish a battle tide at any other front. For example:

United Kingdom (UK)-Turkey in World War I

World War I featured combat along entrenched fronts in Belgium, France, Poland and Galicia, Italy, Greece, the Dardanelles, Palestine, and Mesopotamia. Allied and Central Powers committed expeditionary forces to multiple fronts. The UK initially suffered defeats against Turkey in battles near Gaza, Palestine. Throughout 1917, the UK and Turkey were in stalemate in both Palestine and Mesopotamia. On 31 October 1917 General Edmund Allenby began consistently winning battles. This series of victories began with the capture Beersheeba in Palestine. Later in the fall of 1917, General Frederick Stanley Maude began winning consecutive victories in the Tigris River Valley in Mesopotamia. Meanwhile, Turkey did not turn any defensive operations into successful counter-offensives. An estimate of *B* in this case is 31 October 1917.

Chapter 4 contains a summary of all battle tide coding decisions. Coding summaries for cases coded by Yuen and Werner (2005) are not available, and the data set has missing values for these cases. This variable may not be available for some wars that COW or the authors code as having "tied" outcomes.²

Variable name: *C* [day in Stata calendar]

This variable records the last day of armed conflict in the war. The variable may have missing values for cases that were coded by Yuen and Werner (2005).

Variable name: *battletide* [months]

This variable records the number of months between *B* and *C*.

²Updates to the Yuen and Werner (2005) and Lo, Hashimoto and Reiter (2008) iteration of this variable appear in the [The Battle Tide Code Book, 1914-2001](#).

Variable name: battleconsistency $\in [0, 1]$

This variable is $\frac{C-\text{vic}1}{C-A}$, and its interpretation as given by Yuen and Werner (2005) is the proportion of the war duration in which “consistent” information about the belligerents’ capabilities reveals itself. The authors follow the convention in Yuen and Werner (2005) of coding battleconsistency= 0 when either COW or Reiter and Stam (2002)³ code the war as a tie.

2.4.2 INTERRUPTED WAR

Variable name: thirdpartyf [dichotomous]

According to Yuen and Werner (2005, 273), this variable equals 1 when all three of the following conditions are satisfied:

1. A third-party state or organization places pressure on at least one belligerent to end the war while the war is ongoing.
2. The belligerent acknowledges and is influenced by the third-party pressure.
3. Belligerents end the war in a cease-fire before they negotiate the final settlement of the war. Yuen and Werner (2005) do not give a definition of the term, final settlement. If the text of a cease-fire agreement does not explicitly address substantive issues surrounding the war and was not produced by a conference of the belligerents’ advocates, then the authors did not consider the agreement a final settlement.

2.4.3 FOREIGN IMPOSED REGIME CHANGE

There are two sources of data on instances of foreign imposed regime change (FIRC) with slightly different coding rules. In both sources the data is dichotomous. Werner (1996) codes regime changes that occur within a year of the end of an inter-state war.⁴ [Archigos Data Base on Leaders, 1875-2004](#) by Kristian Skrede Gleditsch and Giacomo Chiozza codes all instances of “effective” leaders being deposed by foreign countries.⁵ This data set includes variables based on both data sets.

Variable name: wernerFIRC [dichotomous]

This variable equals 1 when all of the following conditions, given by Werner (1996), are satisfied:

1. A foreign state is responsible for the regime change.
2. Any domestic involvement in the change of regime had to have occurred “only at the foreign power’s behest” and could not have represented un-sponsored actions.
3. The new regime must actually replace the old regime and must “effectively govern” the country.
4. The regime change occurs within a year of the end of the war.

The authors double-checked the codings in Werner (1996) and note the following:

³ Reiter, Dan and Allan C. Stam. 2002. *Democracies at War*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

⁴Suzanne Werner. 1996. Absolute and Limited War: the Possibility of Foreign-Imposed Regime Change. *International Interactions* 22: 1, pp. 67-88.

⁵Accessed 22 May 2007.

- For World War II cases, Werner (1996) codes a FIRC for the Germany-Romania dyad of World War II. Romania immediately declared war on Germany in the fall of 1944 after the Soviet invasion. German forces in Romania retreated to Western Romania fairly quickly as the Red Army and several Romanian divisions attacked them. The authors found no evidence that Germany changed the Romanian regime after Romania defected from its alliance with Germany. The variable is coded as 0 for this case.
- Werner (1996) codes a FIRC for the Germany-Belgium dyad in World War I. But, Belgium continued to fight against Germany in France and Africa, COW 3.0 does not code a Belgian “state death” in this time frame, and Belgium would have overturned FIRC that Werner (1996) alleges before the end of the war between Belgium and Germany. The variable is coded as 0 for this case.
- The United States-Afghanistan 2001 dyad involved a FIRC, according to the criteria listed above. The variable is coded as 1 for this case.
- Wars in which multiple states contribute to the defeat of the previous regime required that the authors identify the states actually responsible for the FIRC. The responsible states in these wars are listed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Imposers of Foreign Imposed Regime Change (FIRC) when Multiple States Contributed to the Previous Regime’s Defeat

FIRC in	Year	Imposer	Not Imposer
Turkey	1918	UK	France, Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy
Poland	1939	Germany, Russia (USSR)	
France	1940	Germany	Italy
Greece	1941	Germany, Italy	
Yugoslavia	1941	Germany, Italy	
Hungary	1945	Russia	Bulgaria, Romania
Germany	1945	US, UK, France, Russia (USSR)	Romania, Bulgaria, Italy
Japan	1945	US	UK, China, Russia (USSR)

Variable name: archigosFIRC [dichotomous]

Archigos has two variables similar to FIRC in Werner (1996). The variable equals 1 if the following conditions are met:

1. The Archigos variable, EXIT = 4 coincides with the ending year of the dyad’s interstate war. The variable EXIT has a score of 4 if a foreign state directly “deposes” a leader. If domestic forces remove a leader at the behest of a foreign state the variable does not have a score of 4.⁶
2. The Archigos variable, ENTRY = 2 coincides with the ending year of the dyad’s interstate war. The variable, ENTRY has a score of 2 if a leader enters power due to a “direct imposition” from another state.
3. The regime change occurs within a year of the end of the war.

The authors double-checked the Archigos codings and make the following notes.

⁶These events are coded as “irregular removal” (EXIT = 3) in contrast to removal by regular means (EXIT = 1) or death of natural causes (EXIT = 2).

- Belgium continued to fight against Germany in France and Africa, COW 3.0 does not code a Belgian “state death” in this time frame, and Belgium would have overturned FIRC that Werner (1996) alleges before the end of the war between Belgium and Germany. The variable is coded as 0 for this case. The variable is coded as 0 for this case.
- In the Japan-China dyad of World War II, Japan imposes a FIRC on China, the eventual winner of the war. China overturned the FIRC prior to the end of the war. The variable is coded as 0 for this case.

Variable name: archigospuppet [dichotomous]

The variable is set to 1 if the war’s victor imposed a non-democratic regime on the war’s loser.

2.4.4 EXISTENCE AT STAKE

Variable name: stake_e [dichotomous]

The [CICDM International Crisis Behavior \(ICB\)](#) measures the “Gravity of Value Threat” (GRAVR) of inter-state crises for much of the observation period.⁷ But ICB omits a number of events within world wars that would qualify as crises. Following Fortna (2003, 2004), the authors used the ICB criteria and scored each panel according to this the GRAVR criteria for category 6:

Threat to existence - threat of survival of population, genocide, threat to existence of entity, of total annexation, colonial rule, occupation.

If GRAVR category 6 obtains at any point during the conflict associated with a panel, then the authors code the variable as 1.

2.4.5 BATTLE DEATHS

Variable name: lndeaths

This variable is the natural log of the approximate number of battle deaths during the dyadic interstate wars that precede cease-fire panels. The data sources are COW version 3.0 and the following books:

- Axworthy, Mark. 1995. *Third Axis Fourth Ally: Romanian Armed Forces in the European War, 1941-1945*. London: Arms & Armour.
- Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland.
- Ellis, John. 1993. *World War II, a Statistical Survey: the Essential Facts and Figures for All the Combatants*. New York, NY: Facts on File.
- Glantz, David M. and Jonathan M. House. 1995. *When Titans clashed: How the Red Army Stopped Hitler*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas.

⁷Accessed March 27-29, 2007.

Chapter 3

Cease-Fires, Armistices and Peace Treaties

3.1 Summary of Cease-Fire Agreements

The authors collected 202 cease-fires in print. Each is the agreement accompanying the end of the war, or one containing follow up provisions. Of agreements in the list below, the authors omit agreements from the data set for any of the following reasons:

1. The agreements are alliances/security pacts.
2. States never implemented the agreement provisions.
3. The agreements are post-World War II multilateral agreements that Fortna (2003, 2004) omits.

If the terms of an agreement do not alter any codings due to previous agreements in any dyad, then these documents are *italicized* in the list below. In total, the data set contains coding for 145 agreements, after excluding the list of *italicized* agreements. Coders followed [Page Fortna's](#) rules for coding cease-fires.

3.2 World War I

Allied Powers with Austria-Hungary, Austria, and Hungary

3 November 1918 Protocol of the Conditions of an Armistice and Supplement

13 November 1918 Military Convention Between the Allies and Hungary

10 September 1919 Treaty of Peace (St. Germain-en-Laye)

14 June 1920 Treaty of Trianon

6 February 1930 Treaty of Friendship, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement (Austria and Italy)

15 May 1955 Austrian State Treaty

Russia-Austria-Hungary, Austria, and Hungary

29 March 1918 Legal-Political Treaty Supplementary to the Treaty of Peace

21 May 1920 Agreement Regarding the Repatriation of PoWs and Civilians

5 July 1920 Treaty Concerning the Return of PoWs

28 July 1921 Agreement Regarding the Exchange of PoWs and Interned Civilians

3 October 1921 Protocol Regarding the Mutual Exchange of PoWs Through the Mediation of Latvia and the International Red Cross

7 December 1921 Agreement Concerning the Repatriation of PoWs and Civilian Internees

UK-Hungary

20 December 1921 Agreement Respecting the Settlement of Enemy Debts

Japan-Germany (1914)

9 November 1914 Surrender at Tsingtau (summary only)

Allied Powers-Turkey (1918)

31 October 1918 Armistice Convention

10 August 1920 Treaty of Sevres

24 July 1923 Treaty of Lausanne

20 July 1936 Convention Regarding the Regime of the Straits

Russia-Turkey

3 March 1918 Legal-Political Treaty Supplementary
16 March 1921 Treaty of Friendship
10 September 1929 Convention Regarding the Order of Investigation and Regulation of Frontier Disputes
15 July 1932 Agreement Regarding the Investigation of Frontier Incidents and Disputes
28 March 1921 Convention Regarding Repatriation

Central Powers-Romania 1917

9 December 1917 Armistice (Focsani)
5 March 1918 Preliminary Treaty of Peace
7 May 1918 Treaty of Bucharest

Russia-Romania

9 March 1918 Agreement Regarding Military and Political Matters
20 November 1923 & 8 January 1924 Agreement Regarding the Prevention and Settlement of Frontier Disputes Along the Dniester

Central Powers-Russia

9 December 1917 Armistice (Focsani)
15 December 1917 Armistice (Brest-Litovsk 1)
3 March 1918 Peace Treaty (Brest-Litovsk 2)

Allied Powers-Bulgaria

29 September 1918 Armistice Convention
27 November 1919 Treaty of Peace (Neuilly-sur-Seine)

Bulgaria-Yugoslavia

24 January 1937 Treaty of Friendship (Bulgaria-Yugoslavia)

Russia-Bulgaria

3 March 1918 Legal-Political Supplementary to the Treaty of Peace

Russia-Germany

3 March 1918 Legal-Political Treaty Supplementary
27 August 1918 Supplementary Treaty Regarding Solution of Certain Political Questions
27 August 1918 Civil Law Agreement
27 August 1918 Secret Protocol to the Supplementary Treaty of 27 August 1918
28 May/8 July 1920 Agreement Regarding Political, Economic, and Military Relations
16 April 1922 Treaty of Rapallo
22 December 1917 Convention Concerning Poland
19 April 1920 Agreement Regarding the Mutual Repatriation of PoWs and Interned Civilians
6 May 1921 Supplementary Agreement to Agreement of 19 April 1920
22 January 1921 Additional Agreement to the Treaty of Berlin of 19 April 1920
3 April 1922 Military Convention

5 November 1922 Agreement Supplementary to the Rapallo Agreement of 16 April, 1922, Extending Provisions to Union Republics
24 April 1926 Agreement Regarding Neutrality and Non-Aggression
23 August 1939 Treaty of Non-Aggression
28 September 1939 German-Soviet Boundary and Friendship Treaty

Allied Powers-Germany

11 November 1918 German Armistice
28 June 1919 Treaty of Versailles
16 October 1925 Treaty of Locarno
29 September 1938 Munich Agreement

France-Germany

6 October 1921 Agreement Concerning the Application of Part VIII of Versailles

US-Germany

25 August 1921 Treaty of Peace Between the US and Germany
10 August 1922 Agreement Providing for the Determination of the Amount of the Claims Against Germany
8 December 1923 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Consular Rights Between the US and Germany
5 May 1928 Conciliation Treaty Between Germany and the US
5 May 1928 Arbitration Treaty Between Germany and the United States

UK-Germany

23 November 1921 Agreement Respecting Article 297(e)

3.3 Wars between the World Wars

Hungary-Czechoslovakia (1919)

24 June 1919 Armistice
14 November 1928 Convention relating to the Settlement of Questions arising out of the Delimitation of the Frontier
24 August 1937 Convention Concerning the Settlement of Technical and Economic Questions
19 March 1995 Treaty on Good-neighborly relations and Friendly-Co-operation between the Republic of Hungary and the Slovak Republic

Lithuania-Poland (1920)

7 October 1920 Suwalki Agreement
29 November 1920 Kaunas Armistice
26 April 1994 Treaty on Friendly Relations

Russia-Poland (1920)

12 October 1920 Preliminary Treaty of Peace and Armistice Conditions
18 March 1921 Treaty of Riga
3 August 1925 Agreement Regarding the Settlement of Conflicts in Frontier Zones
23 November 1932 Conciliation Convention

3 June 1933 Convention Regarding the Investigation and Settlement of Frontier Incidents
10 April 1932 Convention Regarding Juridical Relations
25 July 1932 Russo-Polish Non-Aggression Pact

France-Turkey (1921)

11 March 1921 Cilicia Peace Treaty
20 October 1921 Angora (Ankara) Accord
30 May 1926 Convention of Friendship and Good Neighborly Relations
20 July 1936 Convention Regarding the Regime of the Straits

Greece-Turkey (1922)

11 October 1922 Mudania Pact
24 July 1923 Treaty of Lausanne
24 July 1923 Straits of the Dardanelles Convention
1 May 1923 Convention Concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish Populations
23 July 1923 Protocol Relating to Certain Concessions
30 October 1930 Treaty of Friendship, Neutrality, Conciliation, and Arbitration
20 July 1936 Convention Regarding the Regime of the Straits

Russia-China (1929)

31 May 1924 Peking Agreement
20 September 1924 Mukden Agreement
3 December 1929 Nikolsk-Ussuriisk Protocol
22 December 1929 Protocol on the Settlement of the Conflict Concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway
16 July 2001 Treaty of Good-Neighborliness

Japan-China (1932/1933)

5 May 1932 Sino-Japanese Agreement
31 May 1933 Tang Ku (TÖangKu) Agreement

Saudi Arabia-Yemen (1934)

20 May 1934 Treaty of Taif
26 February 1995 Memorandum of Understanding
12 June 2000 Treaty of Jeddah

Paraguay-Bolivia (1935)

12/15 June 1935 Buenos Aires Mediation Commission Protocol (a.k.a Protocol of June 12, 1935)
9 July 1938 Confidential Agreement
21 July 1938 Chaco Peace Treaty
21 January 1936 Protocolized Act
22 April 1968 Treaty of Tlatelolco (Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America)

Japan-Russia (1938)

11 August 1938 Ceasefire

Russia-Japan (1939)

16 September 1939 Soviet-Japanese Agreement

3.4 World War II

Germany-Poland (1939)

18 November 1939 Treaty Between the FRGermany and Poland

Russia-Poland (1939)

30 July 1941 Polish-Soviet Agreement

14 August 1941 Polish-Soviet Military Agreement

19 August 1941 Protocol No. 2

4 December 1941 Declaration of Friendship

16 August 1945 Polish-Soviet Frontier

Russia-Finland (1940)

13 March 1940 Treaty of Moscow

Germany-Norway (1940)

10 June Norwegian Agreement

France-Germany (1940)

22 June 1940 German-French Armistice Treaty

France-Italy (1940)

24 June 1940 Armistice between France and Italy

Germany-Belgium (1940)

28 May 1940 German-Belgian Ceasefire Treaty

Germany-Netherlands (1940)

15 May 1940 German-Dutch Ceasefire Treaty

France-Thailand (1941)

11 March 1941 Armistice (Japanese Mediation Plan)

9 May 1941 Peace Convention

Greece-Germany (1941)

20 April 1941 German-Greco Armistice

21 April 1941 Ceasefire

Germany-Yugoslavia (1941)

18 April 1941 Ceasefire Treaty Between the German and Yugoslav Forces

UK-France (1941)

11 July 1941 Syrian Truce Convention

Allies-Italy (1943)

3 September 1943 Armistice with Italy

29 September 1943 Instrument of Surrender

10 February 1947 Italian Peace Treaty

Finland-Russia (1944)

4/5 September 1944 Finnish-Soviet Armistice

10 February 1947 Finnish Peace Treaty

Allies-Hungary (1945)

20 January 1945 Armistice with Hungary

10 February 1947 Hungarian Peace Treaty

Allies-Romania (1945)

12 September 1944 Armistice with Romania

10 February 1947 Romanian Peace Treaty

16 September 1996 Treaty of understanding, cooperation, and good neighborliness (Romania-Hungary)

Allies-Bulgaria (1945)

28 October 1944 Armistice with Bulgaria

10 February 1947 Bulgarian Peace Treaty

Allies-Japan (1945)

2 September 1945 Japanese Surrender

8 September 1951 Japanese Peace Treaty

28 April 1952 Treaty of Peace (RoC and Japan)

19 October 1956 Joint Declaration (USSR and Japan)

29 September 1972 Joint Communiqu \ddot{e} (China and Japan)

12 August 1978 Treaty of Peace and Friendship (China and Japan)

Allies-Germany, FRG and GDR (1945)

2 May 1945 Italian-German Instrument of Local Surrender

8 May 1945 German Surrender

28 April 1949 Agreement for Establishment of an International Authority for the Ruhr

6 July 1950 Agreement concerning the demarcation of the established and existing Polish-German State frontier

26 May 1952 Convention on the Relations Between the Three Western Powers and the FRG

22 August 1953 Protocol Concerning the Ending of German Reparations Payments

3 October 1954 Final Act of the Nine-Power Conference
23 October 1954 Termination of the Occupation Regime
23 October 1954 Convention on the Presence of Foreign Forces in the Federal Republic
23 October 1954 Extract from Protocol I Modify and Completing
23 October 1954 Protocol to NATO on the Accession of the FRG
5 May 1955 Convention on the Settlement of Matters
22 May 1963 The Elysee Treaty
22 January 2003 Joint Declaration on the 40th Anniversary of the Elysee Treaty
7 December 1970 Treaty of Warsaw
12 August 1970 FRG and USSR Non-Aggression Treaty
28 May 1977 Treaty of friendship, co-operation, and mutual assistance (GDR and Poland)
22 May 1989 Treaty between the GDR and Poland on the Delimitation of the Sea Areas in the Oder Bay
12 September 1990 Final Settlement
14 November 1990 Treaty between the FRG and Poland on the confirmation of the frontier between them
28 June 1991 Treaty on good neighborly relations

3.5 Wars after 1945

Korean War (1953) — Additional Followups

15 June 2000 Joint Peace Declaration

India-Pakistan (1971)

21 February 1999 Lahore Declaration
21 February 1999 Memorandum of Understanding

Kargil (1999)

4 July 1999 US-Pakistani Joint Statement

US-Yugoslavia (1999) [Kosovo]

18 March 1999 Rambouillet Accords
9 June 1999 Military Technical Agreement

Wars in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1999)

18 April 1999 Sirte Agreement
10 July 1999 Lusaka Accords
30 July 2002 Pretoria Accords
6 September 2002 Luanda Accords
21 February 2003 Joint Communique (Uganda and DRC)
10 October 2003 Principles on Good Neighborly Relations

Ethiopia-Eritrea (2000)

18 June 2000 Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities (Algiers Agreement)
12 December 2000 Agreement

Major European Treaties, Confidence Building Measures and Disarmaments Agreements

- 24 August 1921 Treaty of Peace Between the US and Austria*
- 29 August 1921 Treaty Establishing Friendly Relations Between the US and Hungary*
- 24 June 1925 Treaty of Friendship and Consular Rights Between the US and Hungary*
- 25 June 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of Poisonous Gases and Bacteriological Methods of Warfare
- 16 August 1928 Arbitration Treaty Between the US and Austria*
- 16 August 1928 Conciliation Treaty Between the US and Austria*
- 26 January 1929 Arbitration Treaty Between Hungary and the US*
- 26 January 1929 Conciliation Treaty Between Hungary and the US*
- 21 May 1929 General Act of Conciliation, Arbitration and Judicial Settlement Between the States of the Little Entente*
- 30 August 1940 Second Vienna Award
- 17 March 1948 Brussels Treaty
- 4 April 1949 Treaty of Washington (NATO)*
- 23 October 1945 Paris Agreement
- 14 May 1955 Warsaw Pact
- 26 March 1975 Convention of the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons
- 26 March 1975 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons
- 1 August 1975 Helsinki Accords
- 9 September 1983 Madrid Conference*
- 2 December 1983 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons
- 19 September 1986 Stockholm Conference
- 17 November 1990 Vienna Agreement*
- 19 November 1990 Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe
- 4 March 1992 Vienna Agreement
- 28 November 1994 Vienna Agreement
- 3 December 1996 Lisbon Summit
- 29 April 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling, and Use of Chemical Weapons
- 1 March 1999 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines
- 19 November 1999 Istanbul Summit plus Vienna Document
- 16 July 2001 Treaty of Good-Neighborliness (USSR and China)

Chapter 4

Notes Used to Code the Battle Events and Interrupted War Variables

4.1 World War I

id = 1 , 105 , 119
Japan—Germany
World War I
1914

Armed conflict begins: 18 September 1914.

Armed conflict ends: 7 November 1914.

Battle tide begins: 18 September 1914.

Interrupted War = 0.

1914

23 August—Japan declares war on Germany.

2 September—First Japanese land on Lungkow.

18-25 September—First Japanese contact with Germans. Japanese commence a bombardment of Tsingtao.¹

6 October—Marianas, Palau, Carolines, and Marshalls occupied by Japan.

7 November—German General in Tsingtao (Kiachow) Meyer-Waldeck seeks an armistice.²

¹ Strachan, Hew. 2001. *The First World War: Volume I, To Arms*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Page 463.

² Strachan. Page 464. See Burdick, Charles B. 1976. *The Japanese Siege of Tsingtau: World War I in Asia*. Hamden, CT. Chs. 4, 5, 6.

id = 2 , 3 , 4
Austria-Hungary—Russia
World War I
1914-1917

Armed conflict begins: 20 August 1914.

Armed conflict ends: 5 December 1917.

Battle tide begins 3 August 1917.

Interrupted War = 0.

1914

31 July—Russia orders general mobilization.³

20-21 August—Russians cross the Austro-Hungarian (AH) border in Galicia.⁴

23-4 August—Conrad takes the offensive and begins the battle. He captures a significant portion of a Russian division.⁵

30-31 August—Battle of Zamosc-Komarow is an AH success.⁶

7-9 September—AH chief Conrad enjoys some tactical successes.⁷

9 September—Russian successes force AH 1st through 4th armies to withdraw. Conrad appeals to Germany for help.

1915

13 May-30 September—German and AH forces push the Russian front stretching from Czernowitz to Riga back for hundreds of miles.⁸ On 26 September Ludendorff orders the entrenchment of the Central Powers' lines.

1916

4-7 June—Russian General Brusilov sends the 8th and 9th Armies to rout the Austro-Hungarians. AH commander Conrad requests German help—it arrives in Falkenhayn's 9 divisions and relinquishes control of his three northern armies to Falkenhayn.⁹ Austria-Hungary suffers 700,000 casualties and prisoners.

20 September—The Russians have by this date pushed the Eastern front back into Austria-Hungary between 50 and 100 miles from the Pripet Marshes to Wallachia in Romania. But by this date the front stabilizes.¹⁰

The campaign in Romania begins soon after, but Russia is not seriously involved and after the Central Powers pacify the country the fighting does not continue into Russia. Austria-Hungary devotes forces to the Italian campaign and Germany to the French front.

1917

30 June-1 July—Russian Seventh army under Belkovich begins bombarding the German lines of the South Army under General Bothmer at Brzeziny.¹¹ Since the Germans had adopted a defense in depth, Kerensky believed that the Russians' advance on the German line meant a success.

15 July—Russian offensive “peters out.”¹²

18 July—Russian General Kornilov overwhelms the Austrian III Army.¹³

19 July—Germans counter-attack and cover 10 miles in one day.¹⁴

³ Stone, Norman. 1975. *The Eastern Front, 1914-1917*. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Page 43.

⁴ Stone. Page 85.

⁵ Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 456.

⁶ Stone. Page 87.

⁷ Stone. Page 89.

⁸ Stone. Page 173.

⁹ Morrow, John H. 2005. *The Great War: An Imperial History*. London: Routledge. Pages 137-8.

¹⁰ Clark, Alan. 1971. *Suicide of the Empires: the Battles of the Eastern Front, 1914-18*. New York: American Heritage Press.

¹¹ Rutherford, Ward. *The Tsar's War, 1914-1917; the Story of the Imperial Russian Army in the First World War*. Cambridge: Ian Faulkner Publishing. Page 269.

¹² Clark. Page 122.

¹³ Rutherford. Page 272.

¹⁴ Rutherford. Page 273.

24 July—Germany captures Tarnopol.¹⁵

3 August—Austrian III Army pushes the Russian 7th and 8th Armies out of Austria-Hungary.¹⁶

20 October—Austria-Hungary communicates willingness to discuss peace terms with Russia.¹⁷

7 November—Kerensky's regime overthrown.

21 November—Russian radio messages Russian troops to delegate representatives for cease-fires on all lines.¹⁸

29 November—Hostilities cease.¹⁹

2 December—Brest-Litovsk Conference opens.²⁰

5 December—First armistice between the Central Powers and Russia.

15 December—Second armistice between the Central Powers and Russia.

Germany advances into Russian territory unchecked after the armistice. There is not much fighting on the Russian side.

1918

3 March—Peace of Brest Litovsk signed by Central Powers and Russia.

¹⁵ Rutherford. Page 272.

¹⁶ Clark. Page 114.

¹⁷ Rutherford. Page 277.

¹⁸ Rutherford. Page 277.

¹⁹ Clark. Page 122.

²⁰ Clark. Page 122.

id = 5
Bulgaria—Russia
World War I
1916-1917

Armed conflict begins: 1 August 1916.

Armed conflict ends: 5 December 1917.

Battle tide begins 25 September 1916.

Interrupted war = 0.

1916

1 August—Russia sends a brigade to the Salonika front to help French General Sarrail in a diversionary action to distract Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria from Romanian mobilization.²¹ Best estimate of the first contact with the Bulgarians is several days later.

27 August—Romania declares war on Austria-Hungary.

29-30 August—Russian General Zaionchovskii's 47th Corps moves to the Bulgarian border.²²

1 September—German Field Marshal August von Mackensen commands the Danube Army, consisting of the Third Bulgarian Army, the Turkish VI Corps, and a few small German units in the first Turkish attack on Romania.²³ General Erich von Falkenhayn was carrying out a parallel operation in Romania without Turkish or Bulgarian divisions—he had the German ninth army, which was made up of three German and two Austrian divisions.²⁴ So, the start of the Bulgarian battle tide against Russia is the start of the Turkish battle tide against Russia.

17 September—Turkish 25th Infantry Division joins Mackensen's forces and attack the Romanians. The battle is a stalemate for days.

25 September—Turks reach the Danube in Romania, cutting off Romanian formations.

27 September—Mackensen Falkenhayn pincer movement commences.

8 December—Mackensen captures Bucharest. No note of an armistice. Mackensen wanted to “drive the Romanian army physically out of their own country.”²⁵ Mackensen advanced about 25 km a day north with the 25th Infantry Division.

1917

January—With minimal Russian, as well as more substantial French aid, Romanians stop the German advance at the Sereth River.

June—Romanian forces under French general Henri Berthelot inflict defeats on Germany at Marasti and Marasesti near Moldavia (Bessarabia) but could not expel them from Wallachia in northern Romania.²⁶

These are basically failed counter offensives.

29 November—Hostilities cease.²⁷

2 December—Brest-Litovsk Conference opens.²⁸

5 December—First armistice between the Central Powers and Russia.

15 December—Second armistice between the Central Powers and Russia.

Germany advances into Russian territory unchecked after the armistice. There is not much fighting on the Russian side.

²¹ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 146.

²² Torrey, Glen. 1993. Indifference and Mistrust: Russian-Romanian Collaboration in the Campaign of 1916. *The Journal of Military History* 57:2 (April). Page 284.

²³ Erickson, Edward J. 2001. *Ordered to Die: A History of the Ottoman Army in the First World War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Page 143.

²⁴ Erickson. Page 143.

²⁵ Erickson. Page 147.

²⁶ Spector, Sherman David. 1962. *Rumania at the Paris Peace Conference: A Study of Diplomacy of Ioan I. C. Bratianu*. New York: Bookman Associates. Page 41.

²⁷ Clark. Page 122.

²⁸ Clark. Page 122.

1918

3 March—Peace of Brest Litovsk signed by Central Powers and Russia.

id = 6
Germany—Russia/USSR
World War I
From Start of the War
To 5 December 1917 [First Brest-Litovsk cease-fire]
1914-1917

Armed conflict begins: 17 August 1914.

Armed conflict ends: 5 December 1917.

Battle tide begins 19 July 1917.

Interrupted war = 0.

Note: We break the dyad apart into two wars. This is the first war.

1914

31 July—Russia orders general mobilization.²⁹

17 August—German I Corps commander von Francois advances to the border and Russian commander Rennenkampf had by then crossed into Eastern Prussia. This is the first engagement of Russian and German forces.³⁰

1917

30 June-1 July—Russian Seventh army under Belkovich begins bombarding the German lines of the South Army under General Bothmer at Brzeziny.³¹ Since the Germans had adopted a defense in depth, Kerensky believed that the Russians' advance on the German line meant a success.

15 July—Russian offensive “peters out.”³²

18 July—Russian General Kornilov overwhelms the Third Austrian Army.³³

19 July—Germans counter-attack under General Max Hoffmann with 9 German and 2 Austro-Hungarian troops. Brusilov retreats.³⁴ They cover 10 miles in one day.³⁵

24 July—Germany captures Tarnopol.³⁶

3 September—Germans capture Riga.

20 October—Austria-Hungary communicates willingness to discuss peace terms with Russia.³⁷

7 November—Kerensky's regime overthrown.

21 November—Russian radio messages Russian troops to delegate representatives for cease-fires on all lines.³⁸

29 November—Hostilities cease.³⁹

2 December—Brest-Litovsk Conference opens.⁴⁰

5 December—First armistice between the Central Powers and Russia.

15 December—Second armistice between the Central Powers and Russia.

²⁹ Stone, Norman. 1975. *The Eastern Front, 1914-1917*. London: Hodder and Stoughton. Page 43.

³⁰ Neiberg, Michael S. 2005. *Fighting the Great War: A Global History*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Page 44-5. See also Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 455.

³¹ Rutherford, Ward. *The Tsar's War, 1914-1917; the Story of the Imperial Russian Army in the First World War*. Cambridge: Ian Faulkner Publishing. Page 269.

³² Clark, Alan. 1971. *Suicide of the Empires: the Battles of the Eastern Front, 1914-18*. New York: American Heritage Press. Page 122.

³³ Rutherford. Page 272.

³⁴ Neiberg. Pages 218-9.

³⁵ Rutherford. Page 273.

³⁶ Rutherford. Page 272.

³⁷ Rutherford. Page 277.

³⁸ Rutherford. Page 277.

³⁹ Clark. Page 122.

⁴⁰ Clark. Page 122.

id=7
Turkey—Russia
World War I
1914-1918

Armed conflict begins: 31 October 1914.

Armed conflict ends: 5 December 1918.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Interrupted War = 0.

1914

29 October—Turkey sinks Russian ships and bombards Sevastopol and Odessa.⁴¹

31 October—Russian army begins operations near Dogubeyazit and the Russian Ambassador Giers leaves Constantinople.⁴²

5 November—A major Russian attack on Koprukoy begins.

1916⁴³

10 January—Russians stage a surprise offensive and overwhelm the Turks.⁴⁴

16 February—Russians seize Erzerum.

July—Russian offensive destroys the Turkish Third Army.

2 August-26 September—A series of Turkish counterattacks by the Turkish Second Army fails. This was the last major Turkish offensive of the war.

1917⁴⁵

Caucasus front is largely inactive.

1918

⁴¹ Doughty, Robert A. 2005. *Pyrrhic Victory: French Strategy and Operations in the Great War*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. Page 203

⁴² Erickson, Edward J. 2001. *Ordered to Die: A History of the Ottoman Army in the First World War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Page 46.

⁴³ Morrow, John H. 2004. *The Great War: an Imperial History*. London: Routledge. Ch. 4. Also, Erickson, ch. 5.

⁴⁴ Erickson. Page 121.

⁴⁵ Morrow, ch. 5.

id = 8 , 9 , 10
Austria-Hungary—Romania
World War I
1916-1918

Armed conflict begins: 28 August 1916.

Armed conflict ends: 9 December 1917.

Battle tide is 26 September 1916.

Note: Romanian successes were only holding operations, not counter-attacks.

Interrupted War = 0.

1916

27-8 August—Romania declares war on Austria-Hungary, invading her the next day (in the middle of the night).

25-28 September—General Erich von Falkenhayn began attacking Romania with the German ninth army, which was made up of three German and two Austrian divisions.⁴⁶

26 September—Falkenhayn crosses the Rotenturm Pass into Transylvania, captures Hermannstadt and 3,000 Romanian prisoners. Battle tide begins here.

27 September—Mackensen-Falkenhayn pincer movement commences.

5-8 October—Falkenhayn overthrows Romanians at Brasov and clears Transylvania.⁴⁷

Late October—The Romanians only win one victory in late October in the First Battle of Targu Jiu.⁴⁸

3 December—Romanians leave Bucharest.

1917

January—With minimal Russian, as well as more substantial French aid, Romanians stop the German advance at the Sereth River. The Central Powers abandon this front after overrunning most of Romania, however.

June—Romanian forces under French general Henri Berthelot inflict defeats on Germany at Marasti and Marasesti near Moldavia (Bessarabia) but could not expel them from Wallachia in northern Romania.⁴⁹

These are basically failed counter offensives.

9 December—General Lupescu of the Romanian General Staff signs an armistice at Focsani.⁵⁰

1918

5 March—Treaty of Buftea.

7 May—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey sign The Peace of Bucharest with Romania.

⁴⁶ Erickson. Page 143.

⁴⁷ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 200.

⁴⁸ Falls. Page 200.

⁴⁹ Spector, Sherman David. 1962. *Rumania at the Paris Peace Conference: A Study of Diplomacy of Ioan I. C. Bratianu*. New York: Bookman Associates. Page 41.

⁵⁰ Scott, James Brown (ed.). 1921. *Official Statements of War Aims and Peace Proposals*. Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, pp. 203-4.

id = 11
Bulgaria—Romania
World War I
1916-1918

Armed conflict begins: 1 September 1916.

Armed conflict ends: 9 December 1917.

Battle tide = 1.

Interrupted War = 0.

1916

27 August—Romania declares war on Austria-Hungary.

1 September—German Field Marshal August von Mackensen commands the Danube Army, consisting of the Third Bulgarian Army, the Turkish VI Corps, and a few small German units in the first Turkish attack on Romania.⁵¹ General Erich von Falkenhayn was carrying out a parallel operation in Romania without Turkish divisions—he had the German ninth army, which was made up of three German and two Austrian divisions.⁵²

17 September—Turkish 25th Infantry Division joins Mackensen's forces and attack the Romanians. The battle is a stalemate for days.

25 September—Turks reach the Danube in Romania, cutting off Romanian formations.

27 September—Mackensen Falkenhayn pincer movement commences.

8 December—Mackensen captures Bucharest. No note of an armistice. Mackensen wanted to “drive the Romanian army physically out of their own country.”⁵³ Mackensen advanced about 25 km a day north with the 25th Infantry Division.

1917

January—With minimal Russian, as well as more substantial French aid, Romanians stop the German advance at the Sereth River.

June—Romanian forces under French general Henri Berthelot inflict defeats on Germany at Marasti and Marasesti near Moldavia (Bessarabia) but could not expel them from Wallachia in northern Romania.⁵⁴

These are basically failed counter offensives.

9 December—General Lupescu of the Romanian General Staff signs an armistice at Focsani.

⁵¹ Erickson, Edward J. 2001. *Ordered to Die: A History of the Ottoman Army in the First World War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Page 143.

⁵² Erickson. Page 143.

⁵³ Erickson. Page 147.

⁵⁴ Spector, Sherman David. 1962. *Rumania at the Paris Peace Conference: A Study of Diplomacy of Ioan I. C. Bratianu*. New York: Bookman Associates. Page 41.

id = 12
Germany—Romania
World War I
1916-1918

Armed conflict begins: 1 September 1916.

Armed conflict ends: 9 December 1917.

Battle tide = 1. Romanian successes were holding operations, not counter-attacks.

Interrupted War = 0.

1916

1 September—German Field Marshal August von Mackensen commands the Danube Army, consisting of the Third Bulgarian Army, the Turkish VI Corps, and a few small German units in the first Turkish attack on Romania.⁵⁵ General Erich von Falkenhayn was carrying out a parallel operation in Romania without Turkish divisions—he had the German ninth army, which was made up of three German and two Austrian divisions.⁵⁶

17 September—Turkish 25th Infantry Division joins Mackensen’s forces and attack the Romanians. The battle is a stalemate for days.

25 September—Turks reach the Danube in Romania, cutting off Romanian formations.

27 September—Mackensen Falkenhayn pincer movement commences.

8 December—Mackensen captures Bucharest. No note of an armistice. Mackensen wanted to “drive the Romanian army physically out of their own country.”⁵⁷ Mackensen advanced about 25 km a day north with the 25th Infantry Division.

1917

January—With minimal Russian, as well as more substantial French aid, Romanians stop the German advance at the Sereth River.

June—Romanian forces under French general Henri Berthelot inflict defeats on Germany at Marasti and Marasesti near Moldavia (Bessarabia) but could not expel them from Wallachia in northern Romania.⁵⁸ These are basically failed counter offensives.

9 December—General Lupescu of the Romanian General Staff signs an armistice at Focsani.⁵⁹

1918

5 March—Treaty of Buftea between Central Powers and Romania is signed.

7 May—Treaty of Bucharest between Central Powers and Romania is signed.

⁵⁵ Erickson, Edward J. 2001. *Ordered to Die: A History of the Ottoman Army in the First World War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Page 143.

⁵⁶ Erickson. Page 143.

⁵⁷ Erickson. Page 147.

⁵⁸ Spector, Sherman David. 1962. *Rumania at the Paris Peace Conference: A Study of Diplomacy of Ioan I. C. Bratianu*. New York: Bookman Associates. Page 41.

⁵⁹ Scott, James Brown (ed.). 1921. *Official Statements of War Aims and Peace Proposals*. Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, pp. 203-4.

id = 13
Turkey—Romania
World War I
1916-1918

Armed conflict begins: 1 September 1916.

Armed conflict ends: 7 May 1918.

Battle tide begins 25 September 1916.

Interrupted War = 0.

1916

1 September—German Field Marshal August von Mackensen commands the Danube Army, consisting of the Third Bulgarian Army, the Turkish VI Corps, and a few small German units in the first Turkish attack on Romania.⁶⁰ Thus, the force is made up of a German commander with mainly Turkish and Bulgarian infantry divisions. General Erich von Falkenhayn was carrying out a parallel operation in Romania without Turkish divisions—he had the German ninth army, which was made up of eight German and two Austrian divisions.⁶¹ The Austrian First Army deployed to Transylvania.

17 September—Turkish 25th Infantry Division joins Mackensen’s forces and attack the Romanians. The battle is a stalemate for days.

25 September—Turks reach the Danube in Romania, cutting off Romanian formations.

2 October—In the midst of a large Romanian counter-attack on Mackensen’s forces the Turkish 15th infantry arrives to help the Turkish VI corps hold its ground.⁶²

1 November—Turkish 15th Infantry Division breaks through Romanian lines in an “astounding success.”⁶³

3 December—Romanians leave Bucharest.

6 December—Mackensen captures Bucharest.⁶⁴ No note of an armistice. Mackensen wanted to “drive the Romanian army physically out of their own country.”⁶⁵ Mackensen advanced about 25 km a day north with the 25th Infantry Division.

22 December—Mackensen routs a Russian relief force.

1917

7 January—the VI corps’ 26th Infantry Division and 15th Infantry Division captures the Sereb River area around the city of Ibrail, Romania.

9 December—Central Powers-Romania treaty is signed.

1918

7 May—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey sign The Peace of Bucharest with Romania.

⁶⁰ Erickson, Edward J. 2001. *Ordered to Die: A History of the Ottoman Army in the First World War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Page 143.

⁶¹ Erickson. Page 143.

⁶² Erickson. Page 144.

⁶³ Erickson. Page 145.

⁶⁴ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *First World War*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Page 302.

⁶⁵ Erickson. Page 147.

id = 14

Germany—Russia/USSR

World War I

From 17 February 1918 [Expiration of the First Brest-Litovsk Armistice]

To 3 March 1918 [Second Brest-Litovsk Armistice]

Armed conflict begins: 17 February 1918.

Armed conflict ends: 3 March 1918.

Battle tide begins: 17 February 1918.

Interrupted War = 0.

Note: We break this dyad into two wars. This is the second war.

1918

17 February—Germans call off the 15 December armistice and invade Russia.

Germany advances into Russian territory unchecked after the armistice. There is not much fighting on the Russian side.

3 March—Peace of Brest Litovsk signed by Central Powers and Russia.

id = 15
Romania--Russia
World War I
1917-1918

Armed conflict begins: 22 December 1917.

Armed conflict ends: 5 March 1918.

Battle tide begins 22 January 1918.

Interrupted War = 0.

1917

5-15 December—Russian-German Brest-Litovsk armistice and negotiations.

22 December—Romanian King Ferdinand orders General Prezan to begin disarming Russian soldiers in Romania.⁶⁶

1918

22 January—Russians withdraw in defeat from the Battle of Galati.⁶⁷

23 January—Romanian army crosses the border into Bessarabia and captures Chisinau in the following days.⁶⁸

28 January—Russia declares war on Romania.⁶⁹

2 February—German intelligence reports that the Romanians routed the Russians on an attempt to march through Bessarabia.⁷⁰

3 March—Russia signs the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Churchill (1929; 97) writes, “The Roumanians were in no condition to resist [the Red Guards’ advance into Bessarabia], but German authority intervened and a peace was signed six weeks later.”

5 March—Treaty of Buftea ends the Russian-Romanian war. Romania is to evacuate Bessarabia.

9 April—a governing council, Sfatul Tserii in Bessarabia declared the union of Bessarabia with Romania.⁷¹

⁶⁶ Torrey, Glen E. 1995. The Revolutionary Russian Army and Romania, 1917. The Carl Beck Papers in Russian and East European Studies No. 1103 (July). Pittsburg, PA: University of Pittsburg. Page 63.

⁶⁷ Torrey. Page 70

⁶⁸ Mitrasca, Marcel. 2002. *Moldova: a Romanian Province Under Russian Rule: Diplomatic History from the Archives of the Great Powers*. New York:Algora Publishing. Page 36.

⁶⁹ Churchill, Winston. 1929. *The World Crisis, 1918-1928: The Aftermath*. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons. Page 97.

⁷⁰ Torrey. Page 72.

⁷¹ Mitrasca. Page 38; Churchill. Page 97.

id = 16
France—Bulgaria
World War I
1915—1918

Armed conflict begins: 14 October 1915.

Armed conflict ends: 29 October 1918.

Battle tide begins 15 September 1918.

Interrupted War = 0.

1915

3 October—British and French expeditionary force of 2 divisions begin landing on Salonika.⁷²

14 October—French advance to Strumica Station and the Bulgarians begins firing artillery at them.⁷³

1916

April—France fields 4 divisions on the Salonika front.⁷⁴

1917

December—French reorganize the command on the Salonika front. General Sarrail is replaced by Guillaumat. France lost a total of 14,947 men in 1917 in Salonika.⁷⁵

1918

July—General Guillaumat is replaced by Franchet D'esperey on the Salonika front.

In late summer there are 4 British, six Greek, 8 French, 6 Serbian, one Italian, and 3 Czech divisions in northern Greece and Southern Bulgaria constituting 574,000 Allied troops. The Germans had left Bulgaria in the spring of 1918 for the offensives in France, leaving only German staff officers. There are 400,000 Bulgarian soldiers left.⁷⁶

15-29 September—The French, British, Serbs, Greeks and Italians take the offense in the Battle of Vardar and break the Bulgarian defensive line on 15 September. The Serbian 1st and 2nd armies and 2 French divisions attack the Bulgarians. British and Greeks attack at Lake Doiran. The battle is an Allied success.⁷⁷ The opposing forces are entirely Bulgarian except for German corps staff and German General von Steuben.⁷⁸

29 September—Serbs have advanced 80 miles and crossed the Bulgarian border and the French capture Skopje.⁷⁹ All of Macedonia is liberated.⁸⁰

29 September to 30 October—Allied forces advance into Albania, to Belgrade in Serbia, to Vidin in Bulgaria, and to Sofia and Plevna in Bulgaria.⁸¹

29 September—Bulgaria signs armistice with the Allied and Associated Powers.

⁷² Erickson, Edward J. 2001. *Ordered to Die: A History of the Ottoman Army in the First World War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Page 147.

⁷³ Doughty, Robert A. 2005. *Pyrrhic Victory: French Strategy and Operations in the Great War*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. Page 223.

⁷⁴ Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 468.

⁷⁵ Clodfelter. Page 468.

⁷⁶ Paschall, Rod. 1989. *The Defeat of Imperial Germany, 1917-1918*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books. Pages 198-200.

⁷⁷ Clodfelter. Page 469.

⁷⁸ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Spring of 1917 to the End of the War*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 131-2.

⁷⁹ Clodfelter. Page 469.

⁸⁰ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *The Routledge Atlas of the First World War*. Second ed. London: Routledge. Page 120.

⁸¹ Gilbert. Page 120.

id = 17
Greece—Bulgaria
World War I
1917-1918

Armed conflict begins: 2 July 1917.

Armed conflict ends: 29 October 1918.

Battle tide begins 15 September 1918.

Note: The Salonika front had been a stalemate until September 1918, when a combined Allied force broke Bulgarian lines and recaptured Macedonia, Serbia, and entered and captured much of Bulgaria itself. Greek divisions acted in unison with British divisions in this final offensive.

Interrupted War = 0.

1917

27 June—Greece joins the Allies.⁸²

2 July—Greek prime minister Venizelos declares war on the Central Powers. Greece sends 9 divisions to the Salonika front.⁸³

1918

In late summer there are 4 British, six Greek, 8 French, 6 Serbian, one Italian, and 3 Czech divisions in northern Greece and Southern Bulgaria constituting 574,000 Allied troops. The Germans had left Bulgaria in the spring of 1918 for the offensives in France, leaving only German staff officers. There are 400,000 Bulgarian soldiers left.⁸⁴

15-29 September—The French, British, Serbs, Greeks and Italians take the offense in the Battle of Vardar and break the Bulgarian defensive line on 15 September. The Serbian 1st and 2nd armies and 2 French divisions attack the Bulgarians. British and Greeks attack at Lake Doiran. The battle is an Allied success.⁸⁵

29 September—Serbs have advanced 80 miles and crossed the Bulgarian border and the French capture Skopje.⁸⁶ All of Macedonia is liberated.⁸⁷

29 September to 30 October—Allied forces advance into Albania, to Belgrade in Serbia, to Vidin in Bulgaria, and to Sofia and Plevna in Bulgaria.⁸⁸

29 September—Bulgaria signs armistice with the Allied and Associated Powers.

⁸² Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 468.

⁸³ Clodfelter. Page 468.

⁸⁴ Paschall, Rod. 1989. *The Defeat of Imperial Germany, 1917-1918*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books. Pages 198-200.

⁸⁵ Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 469.

⁸⁶ Clodfelter. Page 469.

⁸⁷ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *The Routledge Atlas of the First World War*. Second ed. London: Routledge. Page 120.

⁸⁸ Gilbert. Page 120.

id = 18
Italy—Bulgaria
World War I
1916-1918

Armed conflict begins: 11 August 1916.

Armed conflict ends: 29 October 1918.

Battle tide begins 15 September 1918.

Interrupted War = 0.

1916

11 August—Italian 35th division deploys to Salonika.⁸⁹

1918

In late summer there are 4 British, six Greek, 8 French, 6 Serbian, one Italian, and 3 Czech divisions in northern Greece and Southern Bulgaria constituting 574,000 Allied troops. The Germans had left Bulgaria in the spring of 1918 for the offensives in France, leaving only German staff officers. There are 400,000 Bulgarian soldiers left.⁹⁰ The Salonika front had been a stalemate until September 1918, when a combined Allied force broke Bulgarian lines and recaptured Macedonia, Serbia, and entered and captured much of Bulgaria itself.

15-29 September—The French, British, Serbs, Greeks and Italians take the offense in the Battle of Vardar and break the Bulgarian defensive line on 15 September. The Serbian 1st and 2nd armies and 2 French divisions attack the Bulgarians. British and Greeks attack at Lake Doiran. The battle is an Allied success.⁹¹

29 September—Serbs have advanced 80 miles and crossed the Bulgarian border and the French capture Skopje.⁹² All of Macedonia is liberated.⁹³

29 September to 30 October—Allied forces advance into Albania, to Belgrade in Serbia, to Vidin in Bulgaria, and to Sofia and Plevna in Bulgaria.⁹⁴

29 September—Bulgaria signs armistice with the Allied and Associated Powers.

⁸⁹ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 146.

⁹⁰ Paschall, Rod. 1989. *The Defeat of Imperial Germany, 1917-1918*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books. Pages 198-200.

⁹¹ Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 469.

⁹² Clodfelter. Page 469.

⁹³ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *The Routledge Atlas of the First World War*. Second ed. London: Routledge. Page 120.

⁹⁴ Gilbert. Page 120.

id=19
United Kingdom—Bulgaria
World War I
1915—1918

Armed conflict begins: 3 November 1914.

Armed conflict ends: 29 October 1918.

Battle tide begins 15 September 1918.

Interrupted War = 0.

1915

5 October—first British troops land in Greece at Salonika.

14 October—UK declares war on Bulgaria.⁹⁵ This is the same day as the first French action against Bulgaria.

3 November—Apparently the first contact made between British and Bulgarian forces at Krivolak, where the British and French face two Bulgarian brigades—the 7th and 11th divisions.⁹⁶

1918

July—General Guillaumat is replaced by Franchet D'esperey on the Salonica front.

In late summer there are 4 British, six Greek, 8 French, 6 Serbian, one Italian, and 3 Czech divisions in northern Greece and Southern Bulgaria constituting 574,000 Allied troops. The Germans had left Bulgaria in the spring of 1918 for the offensives in France, leaving only German staff officers. There are 400,000 Bulgarian soldiers left.⁹⁷

15-29 September—The French, British, Serbs, Greeks and Italians take the offense in the Battle of Vardar and break the Bulgarian defensive line on 15 September. The Serbian 1st and 2nd armies and 2 French divisions attack the Bulgarians. British and Greeks attack at Lake Doiran. The battle is an Allied success.⁹⁸ The opposing forces are entirely Bulgarian except for German corps staff and German General von Steuben.⁹⁹

29 September—Serbs have advanced 80 miles and crossed the Bulgarian border and the French capture Skopje.¹⁰⁰ All of Macedonia is liberated.¹⁰¹

29 September to 30 October—Allied forces advance into Albania, to Belgrade in Serbia, to Vidin in Bulgaria, and to Sofia and Plevna in Bulgaria.¹⁰²

29 September—Bulgaria signs armistice with the Allied and Associated Powers.

⁹⁵ Falls, Cyril. 1996a. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 43.

⁹⁶ Falls 1996a. Page 57.

⁹⁷ Paschall, Rod. 1989. *The Defeat of Imperial Germany, 1917-1918*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books. Pages 198-200.

⁹⁸ Clodfelter. Page 469.

⁹⁹ Falls, Cyril. 1996b. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Spring of 1917 to the End of the War*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 131-2.

¹⁰⁰ Clodfelter. Page 469.

¹⁰¹ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *The Routledge Atlas of the First World War*. Second ed. London: Routledge. Page 120.

¹⁰² Gilbert. Page 120.

id = 20
Yugoslavia—Bulgaria
World War I
1915—1918

Armed conflict begins: 3 October 1915.

Armed conflict ends: 29 October 1918.

Battle tide begins 15 September 1918.

Interrupted War = 0.

1915

6 September—Bulgaria joins Central Powers.¹⁰³

3 October—Bulgarian attack on Serbia begins without a declaration of war in coordination with an Austrian offensive in the North.¹⁰⁴ There is one Bulgarian division with Mackensen's group of Germans and Austro-Hungarians. There is another independent Bulgarian division.

13 October—Independent Bulgarian troops march on Nish after Bulgaria formally declares war and after Bulgarians had already participated in a joint Central Power offensive.

9 October—Belgrade falls.

28 October—Skoplje falls.

5 November—Nis falls.

12 November—Serbian army moves across Montenegro and Albania to the Adriatic coast.

1916

January-February—Serbian army moves to the island of Corfu. Corfu becomes the seat of the Serbian government until the end of the war.¹⁰⁵

11 March—Serbian army moves to Greek mainland in preparation for the Salonika offensive, which would take place in August.

1918

July—General Guillaumat is replaced by Franchet D'esperey on the Salonica front.

In late summer there are 4 British, six Greek, 8 French, 6 Serbian, one Italian, and 3 Czech divisions in northern Greece and Southern Bulgaria constituting 574,000 Allied troops. The Germans had left Bulgaria in the spring of 1918 for the offensives in France, leaving only German staff officers. There are 400,000 Bulgarian soldiers left.¹⁰⁶

15-29 September—The French, British, Serbs, Greeks and Italians take the offense in the Battle of Vardar and break the Bulgarian defensive line on 15 September. The Serbian 1st and 2nd armies and 2 French divisions attack the Bulgarians. British and Greeks attack at Lake Doiran. The battle is an Allied success.¹⁰⁷

29 September—Serbs have advanced 80 miles and crossed the Bulgarian border and the French capture Skopje.¹⁰⁸ All of Macedonia is liberated.¹⁰⁹

29 September to 30 October—Allied forces advance into Albania, to Belgrade in Serbia, to Vidin in Bulgaria, and to Sofia and Plevna in Bulgaria.¹¹⁰

29 September—Bulgaria signs armistice with the Allied and Associated Powers.

¹⁰³ Lederer, Ivo J. 1963. *Yugoslavia at the Paris Peace Conference: a Study in Frontiermaking*. New Haven: Yale University Press. Page 19. Also see: Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 29.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid. Page 20.

¹⁰⁵ Ibid. Page 20.

¹⁰⁶ Paschall, Rod. 1989. *The Defeat of Imperial Germany, 1917-1918*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books. Pages 198-200.

¹⁰⁷ Clodfelter. Page 469.

¹⁰⁸ Clodfelter. Page 469.

¹⁰⁹ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *The Routledge Atlas of the First World War*. Second ed. London: Routledge. Page 120.

¹¹⁰ Gilbert. Page 120.

id = 21
Greece—Turkey
World War I
1916-1918

Armed conflict begins: 12 September 1916

Note: This date is when Turkish troops move into Central Power occupied Greece.

Armed conflict ends: 30 October 1918.

Note: This date of the Allied armistice with Turkey).

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: Sources indicate that Greece joins the Allies and declares war on the Central Powers after the main Turkish force had left. If there is a battle tide, it ought to be coded as zero.

Interrupted War = 0.

1916

12 September—Ever Pasha sends the Turkish 50th Infantry division to the Salonika front, at the request of the German General Staff.¹¹¹

Early October—Turkish 50th division arrives in Drama, Salonika front and is assigned to the Struma River on the Aegean Sea.

6 December—Turkish XX Corps and 46th Infantry division deploy to Drama, Salonika front.

1917

Late March—Turkish general staff decides to withdraw Turks from Macedonia (the Salonika front).

Soldiers were withdrawn by April. They leave only one infantry regiment.

27 June—Greece joins the Allies.¹¹²

2 July—Greek prime minister Venizelos declares war on the Central Powers. Greece sends 9 divisions to the Salonika front.¹¹³

1918

15 September—French, British, Serbs, and Greeks achieve breakthrough at the Battle of Vardaro and begin pushing into Bulgaria.

6 October—British General Milne, commanding an army of three British, one French, and three Greek divisions with Italian and Serbian detachments begins marching toward the Dardanelles via Bulgaria and Adrianople in order to force the Turkish to peace terms.

30 October—British-Turkish armistice signed. French are excluded from the negotiations because they had excluded the British from the Bulgarian armistice negotiations.¹¹⁴

¹¹¹ Erickson, Edward J. 2001. *Ordered to Die: A History of the Ottoman Army in the First World War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Page 148.

¹¹² Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 468.

¹¹³ Clodfelter. Page 468.

¹¹⁴ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Spring of 1917 to the End of the War*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 266.

id = 22
France—Turkey
1915—1918
World War I

Armed conflict begins: 18 March 1915.

Armed conflict ends: 30 October 1918.

Note: COW date is inconsistent at 11 November 1918.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome. By the time of the successful Allied counter offensives in 1918, the Ottomans had withdrawn troops from the front. The last large battle had been at Florina, and had ended in a draw. Since France wins the war, the battle tide ought to be zero.

1915

18 March to 26 April—Four French battleships—*Bouvet*, *Suffren*, *Charlemagne*, and *Gaulois*—join 12 British battleships in bombarding the forts guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles at the outset of the Gallipoli Campaign. The French battleship *Bouvet* is sunk by a Turkish mine. One French division participates in the landing force at Kum Kale on the Asian side of the Dardanelles, but withdraw on 26 April.

25 April to 12 May—French lose 12,610 soldiers of 22,450 landed.¹¹⁵

6 August—13,000 French participate in the attack on Cape Helles in the Dardanelles.¹¹⁶

1916

9 January—The last Allied troops evacuate Gallipoli.¹¹⁷ French had suffered 27,000 casualties out of 79,000 participants.

17-27 August—Battle of Florina on the Salonica Front. Two Bulgarian armies, 2 German divisions, and 12,000 Turkish troops fail to break through an Allied line of 6 Serbian, 5 British, and 4 French divisions.¹¹⁸

10 September to 19 November—Allied counter offensive succeeds in capturing Monastir.

1918

July—General Guillaumat is replaced by Franchet D'esperey on the Salonica front.

In late summer there are 4 British, six Greek, 8 French, 6 Serbian, one Italian, and 3 Czech divisions in northern Greece and Southern Bulgaria constituting 574,000 Allied troops. The Germans had left Bulgaria in the spring of 1918 for the offensives in France, leaving only German staff officers. There are 400,000 Bulgarian soldiers left.¹¹⁹

15-29 September—The French, British, Serbs, Greeks and Italians take the offense in the Battle of Vardar and break the Bulgarian defensive line on 15 September. The Serbian 1st and 2nd armies and 2 French divisions attack the Bulgarians. British and Greeks attack at Lake Doiran. The battle is an Allied success.¹²⁰

29 September—Serbs have advanced 80 miles and crossed the Bulgarian border and the French capture Skopje.¹²¹ All of Macedonia is liberated.¹²²

29 September to 30 October—Allied forces advance into Albania, to Belgrade in Serbia, to Vidin in Bulgaria, and to Sofia and Plevna in Bulgaria.¹²³

29 October—Bulgaria signs armistice with the Allied and Associated Powers.

¹¹⁵ Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 465.

¹¹⁶ Clodfelter. Page 465.

¹¹⁷ Clodfelter. Page 465.

¹¹⁸ Clodfelter. Page 468.

¹¹⁹ Paschall, Rod. 1989. *The Defeat of Imperial Germany, 1917-1918*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books. Pages 198-200.

¹²⁰ Clodfelter. Page 469.

¹²¹ Clodfelter. Page 469.

¹²² Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *The Routledge Atlas of the First World War*. Second ed. London: Routledge. Page 120.

¹²³ Gilbert. Page 120.

id = 23
United Kingdom—Turkey
World War I
1914-1918

Armed conflict begins: 1 November 1914.

Armed conflict ends: 30 October 1918.

Note: COW date is inconsistent at 11 November 1918.

British battle tide begins: 31 October 1917.

Interrupted War = 0.

1914

1 November—British ships attack a Turkish minelayer in Smyrna harbor.¹²⁴ This marks the beginning of hostilities.

7 November—UK lands troops at Basra.¹²⁵

1917

UK had captured the Sinai Peninsula, Kuwait, Basra, Ahwaz, Nasiriya, Amara between 1914-1916. There ensued an inactivity in this sector. The British in Mesopotamia begin an assault up the Tigris River, eventually capturing Baghdad on 11 March 1917, but then British General Stanley Maude stops his advance there until the fall of 1917 due to summer heat. In Palestine, the Turks repulse the British in the First (26 March) and Second (20 April) Battles of Gaza. Then, General Edmund Allenby begins a more successful advance against the Gaza-Beersheeba line. On 31 October Allenby begins winning a series of victories, capturing Beersheeba first, then Jerusalem on 9 December.¹²⁶ In the fall of 1917 General Maude captures much of Mesopotamia surrounding the Tigris River. Summary of 1917: The spring was a success in Mesopotamia but a failure in Palestine for the British. The fall was an unqualified success for the British. Since the British did not continue winning battles in Mesopotamia in the spring of 1917, a conservative estimate for the start of the British battle tide is 31 October 1917.

1918

14 September—In Azerbaijan, British General Dunsterforce retreats from the Turkish siege of Baku. Turks successfully capture the city.¹²⁷ There is little British engagement, however. This is a very minor sideshow to the real campaigns in Mesopotamia and Palestine.

19 September—Battle of Meggido begins.

21 September—In Palestine, British General Allenby wins the Battle of Meggido by routing the Turkish XXII corps, capturing Tire, Nazareth, and territory to the Sea of Galilee and upper Jordan River.¹²⁸

25 September—In Palestine, the British capture Haifa, Acre, and Meggido.¹²⁹

17 October—In Western Turkey, Ottoman General Pasha Izzet sends a captive British General, Charles Townshend to negotiate for Turkey an armistice with British fleet commander Admiral Somerset Gough-Calthorpe near Mudros.¹³⁰

23 October—In Mesopotamia, British force the Turks to retreat at the Battle of Little Zab River. General Allenby captures Aleppo in Syria.¹³¹

30 October—In Mesopotamia, Turkish General Hakki Bey, aware of the Mudros peace talks, orders his army to surrender at Sharqat.

¹²⁴ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *First World War*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Page 104.

¹²⁵ Erickson, Edward J. 2001. *Ordered to Die: A History of the Ottoman Army in the First World War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Page 46.

¹²⁶ Morrow, John H. 2004. *The Great War: An Imperial History*. London: Routledge. Page 197-9.

¹²⁷ Erickson. Pages 190-192.

¹²⁸ Erickson. Page 198-199.

¹²⁹ Erickson. Page 199.

¹³⁰ Weber, Frank G. 1970. *Eagle on the Crescent: Germany, Austria, and the Diplomacy of the Turkish Alliance: 1914-1918*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. Pages 250, 252.

¹³¹ Erickson. Page 201.

30 October—The Mudros talks end in a formal armistice on the battleship *Agamemnon*.¹³² The French are protest the separate peace and do not participate.

¹³² Weber. Page 250.

id = 24
Yugoslavia—Turkey
World War I
1916—1918

Armed conflict begins: 12 September 1916

Armed conflict ends: 30 October 1918 (1 regiment of Turkish soldiers had been left in Salonika Front).

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome. Turkey withdraws most of its forces during the stalemate on the front. There is no mention of the remaining Turkish regiment's contribution to any battles thereafter.

Interrupted War = 0.

1916

12 September—Enver Pasha sends the Turkish 50th Infantry division to the Salonika front, at the request of the German General Staff.¹³³

Early October—Turkish 50th division arrives in Drama, Salonika front and is assigned to the Struma River on the Aegean Sea.

6 December—Turkish XX Corps and 46th Infantry division deploy to Drama, Salonika front.

1917

Late March—Turkish general staff decides to withdraw Turks from Macedonia (the Salonika front).

Soldiers were withdrawn by April. They leave only one infantry regiment. Because one infantry regiment is left, we code the effective end date of the war as the date of the Turkish armistice.

1918

The Turks have evacuated the Salonika front by 1918, and the Serbian army fights only Bulgarians, Austro-Hungarians, and Germans in its Anglo-French led advance into Bulgaria and toward Adrianople.

15-29 September—The French, British, Serbs, Greeks and Italians take the offense in the Battle of Vardar and break the Bulgarian defensive line on 15 September. The Serbian 1st and 2nd armies and 2 French divisions attack the Bulgarians. British and Greeks attack at Lake Doiran. The battle is an Allied success.¹³⁴

29 September—Serbs have advanced 80 miles and crossed the Bulgarian border and the French capture Skopje.¹³⁵ All of Macedonia is liberated.¹³⁶

29 September to 30 October—Allied forces advance into Albania, to Belgrade in Serbia, to Vidin in Bulgaria, and to Sofia and Plevna in Bulgaria.¹³⁷

6 October—British General Milne, commanding an army of three British, one French, and three Greek divisions with Italian and Serbian detachments begins marching toward the Dardanelles via Bulgaria and Adrianople in order to force the Turkish to peace terms.

30 October—British-Turkish armistice signed. French are excluded from the negotiations because they had excluded the British from the Bulgarian armistice negotiations.¹³⁸

¹³³ Erickson, Edward J. 2001. *Ordered to Die: A History of the Ottoman Army in the First World War*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. Page 148.

¹³⁴ Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 469.

¹³⁵ Clodfelter. Page 469.

¹³⁶ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *The Routledge Atlas of the First World War*. Second ed. London: Routledge. Page 120.

¹³⁷ Gilbert. Page 120.

¹³⁸ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Spring of 1917 to the End of the War*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 266.

id = 25 , 26 , 27
France-Austria-Hungary
World War I
1915-1918

Armed conflict (France and UK) begins 3 December 1917.

Armed conflict (France and UK) ends 3 November 1918.

Battle tide (Italy, France, UK) begins 28 October 1918.

Interrupted war = 0.

1915

23 May—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary

24 May—Italians begin their first offensives. They drive back Austrian outposts.¹³⁹

23 June—First Italian offensive by General Luigi Cadorna. This begins the Isonzo front, lasting until March 1916.

1917

3 December—British and French divisions arrive at the Italian-Austrian front to relieve Italian divisions.¹⁴⁰

1918

22 March to 9 April—British and French withdraw two Italian, two French, and two British divisions from Italy to the Western front.¹⁴¹

13-23 June—Austrians launch four attacks near the Piave River on the Asiago Plateau.¹⁴² On the Asiago Plateau there is a stalemate, but the Italians and three British divisions check the advance. On the Piave front, the Austrians and Italians develop a stalemate but the Austrians capture Nerva on the 20th. On June 23 the Austrians have retreated in the night. However, the Italian counter-attack on the Monte Grappa line of summits the 24th and 29th “completely failed” and they abandoned their offense on the 29th.¹⁴³ The French and British divisions did not participate in the offensive. They remained on the defensive. On the whole, the Piave and Asiago Battles were failed Austrian offensives, but resulted in more trench war—not in successful counter offensive operations.

25 June-24 October—There is a “long pause” on the front from the end of the Battle of Piave to the start of the final Allied offensive on 24 October. French and British on the Asiago Plateau basically fight trench warfare against the Austro-Hungarians. All victories are only small offensive patrols and surprise actions. The Italian pattern is similar to that of the French and British.¹⁴⁴

16 October—Austro-Hungarian emperor Karl declares his empire a federal state. This was tantamount to a declaration of independence for the Czechs, Jugoslavs, Galicia and Polish Silesia, Serbs Croats and Slovenes.¹⁴⁵

24 October—Battle of Vittorio Veneto begins with 3 British, 2 French, and 52 Italian divisions. The Allies are trying to cross the Piave River but meet resistance from the entrenched Austro-Hungarian Isonzo Army.

28 October—Austrian field-marshal Boroevic writes that his Isonzo Army’s strength on the Piave front was seriously crippled. On this day the Austrian high command also contacted the Italian Comando Supremo to talk about an armistice. Boroevic decides to withdraw his armies from the Piave front.¹⁴⁶

¹³⁹ Edmonds, Sir James E. and H.R. Davies. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations in Italy, 1915-1918*. London: The Imperial War Museum. Page 13.

¹⁴⁰ Edmonds and Davies. Page 106.

¹⁴¹ Edmonds and Davies. Pages 146-157.

¹⁴² Edmonds and Davies. Page 194.

¹⁴³ Edmonds and Davies. Page 238.

¹⁴⁴ The British and French had begun winning battles on the Salonika front with the 15 September offensive. However, Austria-Hungary had already withdrawn its troops except for German staff corps with divisions fully manned by Bulgarians. When the two Central Powers rushed reserve divisions into the Balkans in an attempt to stem the Allied tide in the Balkans, they met with little success.

¹⁴⁵ Edmonds and Davies. Page 362.

¹⁴⁶ Edmonds and Davies. Pages 314-16.

29 October—British defeat the Austrians at Monticiano. Austrian armies on the Isonzo Front generally retreat until the end of the war after this date.¹⁴⁷

31 October—All Austrian armies in general retreat.¹⁴⁸

2 November—Bela Linder, Hungarian Minister of War tells Field Marshall Krobotin that Hungary is quitting the war.¹⁴⁹

4 November—Armistice is communicated to Italian XIV Corps. Since the armistice would not take effect until 3 p.m. (as decided by General Badoglio even though it was signed on November 3) the Italians push on to six miles past Tagliamento. There is no mention of French or British troops participating on the 3/4 November offensive.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

¹⁴⁸ Edmonds and Davies. Page 321.

¹⁴⁹ Edmonds and Davies. Page 366.

id = 28 , 29 , 30
Greece-Austria-Hungary
World War I
1917—1918

Armed conflict begins: 2 July 1917.

Armed conflict ends: 4 November 1918.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Interrupted war = 0.

Note: the Austro-Hungarians had withdrawn from the Salonika front by the time of the 15 September 1918 Allied offensive that drove back the Central Powers' trench lines on that front. The Bulgarians under German leadership and staff were the opposing force. German and Austro-Hungarian reinforcements in 7 divisions arrived in September-October 1918, but it was the Serbian Army—not the Greeks—that encountered this force.

Since the Salonika front had been an indecisive and entrenched stalemate until fall 1918, the battle tide for this variable is zero.

1917

27 June—Greece joins the Allies.¹⁵⁰

2 July—Greek prime minister Venizelos declares war on the Central Powers. Greece sends 9 divisions to the Salonika front.¹⁵¹

1918

15-29 September— The French, British, Serbs, Greeks and Italians take the offense in the Battle of Vardar in Salonika and break the Bulgarian defensive lines on 15 September. The Serbian 1st and 2nd armies and 2 French divisions attack the Bulgarians. British and Greeks attack at Lake Doiran. The Greek forces are 9 divisions, 6 under British General Milne, 2 under French General d'Anselme, and 1 under General Henrys.¹⁵² The battle is an Allied success.¹⁵³ By 15 September 1918 when the Allies begin a successful counter offensive, Austria-Hungary has withdrawn all of her forces to the Italian front. Thus, all of the Greek divisions' successes in 1918 are not against against Austria-Hungary, but against Bulgaria. In October 1918 Germany and Austria-Hungary each sent three divisions of reinforcements to Serbia, plus one AH cavalry division. There was no fighting, however—the Central Power forces retreated in front of the Allied advances to the Danube River.¹⁵⁴

3 October—Serbians engage Austrian 9th division and German LXI Corps near Nich. Central Powers are defeated.¹⁵⁵ This begins the Serbian battle tide against Austria-Hungary and Germany.

10 October—Serbians assault Nich and eventually capture it, along with Belgrade in the following weeks.

4 November—Austria-Hungary armistice.

¹⁵⁰ Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 468.

¹⁵¹ Clodfelter. Page 468.

¹⁵² Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Spring of 1917 to the End of the War*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 131.

¹⁵³ Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 469.

¹⁵⁴ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917*. Page 271-2.

¹⁵⁵ Falls, Page 273-4.

id = 31 , 32 , 33
UK-Austria-Hungary
World War I
1915-1918

Armed conflict (France and UK) begins 3 December 1917.

Armed conflict (France and UK) ends 3 November 1918.

Battle tide (Italy, France, UK) begins 28 October 1918.

Interrupted war = 0.

1915

23 May—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary

24 May—Italians begin their first offensives. They drive back Austrian outposts.¹⁵⁶

23 June—First Italian offensive by General Luigi Cadorna. This begins the Isonzo front, lasting until March 1916.

1917

3 December—British and French divisions arrive at the Italian-Austrian front to relieve Italian divisions.¹⁵⁷

1918

22 March to 9 April—British and French withdraw two Italian, two French, and two British divisions from Italy to the Western front.¹⁵⁸

13-23 June—Austrians launch four attacks near the Piave River on the Asiago Plateau.¹⁵⁹ On the Asiago Plateau there is a stalemate, but the Italians and three British divisions check the advance. On the Piave front, the Austrians and Italians develop a stalemate but the Austrians capture Nerva on the 20th. On June 23 the Austrians have retreated in the night. However, the Italian counter-attack on the Monte Grappa line of summits the 24th and 29th “completely failed” and they abandoned their offense on the 29th.¹⁶⁰ The French and British divisions did not participate in the offensive. They remained on the defensive. On the whole, the Piave and Asiago Battles were failed Austrian offensives, but resulted in more trench war—not in successful counter offensive operations.

25 June-24 October—There is a “long pause” on the front from the end of the Battle of Piave to the start of the final Allied offensive on 24 October. French and British on the Asiago Plateau basically fight trench warfare against the Austro-Hungarians. All victories are only small offensive patrols and surprise actions. The Italian pattern is similar to that of the French and British.¹⁶¹

16 October—Austro-Hungarian emperor Karl declares his empire a federal state. This was tantamount to a declaration of independence for the Czechs, Jugoslavs, Galicia and Polish Silesia, Serbs Croats and Slovenes.¹⁶²

24 October—Battle of Vittorio Veneto begins with 3 British, 2 French, and 52 Italian divisions. The Allies are trying to cross the Piave River but meet resistance from the entrenched Austro-Hungarian Isonzo Army.

28 October—Austrian field-marshal Boroëvic writes that his Isonzo Army’s strength on the Piave front was seriously crippled. On this day the Austrian high command also contacted the Italian Comando Supremo to talk about an armistice. Boroëvic decides to withdraw his armies from the Piave front.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁶ Edmonds, Sir James E. and H.R. Davies. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations in Italy, 1915-1918*. London: The Imperial War Museum. Page 13.

¹⁵⁷ Edmonds and Davies. Page 106.

¹⁵⁸ Edmonds and Davies. Pages 146-157.

¹⁵⁹ Edmonds and Davies. Page 194.

¹⁶⁰ Edmonds and Davies. Page 238.

¹⁶¹ The British and French had begun winning battles on the Salonika front with the 15 September offensive. However, Austria-Hungary had already withdrawn its troops except for German staff corps with divisions fully manned by Bulgarians. When the two Central Powers rushed reserve divisions into the Balkans in an attempt to stem the Allied tide in the Balkans, they met with little success.

¹⁶² Edmonds and Davies. Page 362.

¹⁶³ Edmonds and Davies. Pages 314-16.

29 October—British defeat the Austrians at Monticiano. Austrian armies on the Isonzo Front generally retreat until the end of the war after this date.¹⁶⁴

31 October—All Austrian armies in general retreat.¹⁶⁵

2 November—Bela Linder, Hungarian Minister of War tells Field Marshall Krobotin that Hungary is quitting the war.¹⁶⁶

4 November—Armistice is communicated to Italian XIV Corps. Since the armistice would not take effect until 3 p.m. (as decided by General Badoglio even though it was signed on November 3) the Italians push on to six miles past Tagliamento. There is no mention of French or British troops participating on the 3/4 November offensive.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ Edmonds and Davies. Page 321.

¹⁶⁶ Edmonds and Davies. Page 366.

id = 34 , 35 , 36
Yugoslavia—Austria-Hungary
World War I
1914—1918

Armed conflict begins: 12 August 1914.

Armed conflict ends: 4 November 1918.

Battle tide begins 3 October 1918.

Interrupted war = 0.

1914

18 July—Austria-Hungary declares war on Yugoslavia.

12 August—First battle between Yugoslavia and Austria-Hungary between the Austrian 6th and 5th Armies on the Drina River.¹⁶⁷ Serbia pushes back the AH 5th Army but the 6th Army is unopposed elsewhere.¹⁶⁸

From 12 August to 25 October the Austrians begin a string of victories.

28 October—6th Army forces the Uzice Serbian army into retreat.¹⁶⁹ AH captures Belgrade soon after.

4 November—Battle of Kolubara: Serbians begin a string of victories, forcing Austro-Hungarian 6th Army to retreat across the Sava by 12 November. The 5th Army retreats on 14-5 November. This was a catastrophic Austrian defeat.¹⁷⁰

1915

Serbia had defeated Austria-Hungary in 1914. Austria-Hungary defeats Serbia in 1915 with help from Germany and Bulgaria.

6 September—Bulgaria joins Central Powers.¹⁷¹

3 October—Bulgarian attack on Serbia begins without a declaration of war in coordination with an Austrian offensive in the North.¹⁷² There is one Bulgarian division with Mackensen's group of Germans and Austro-Hungarians. There is another independent Bulgarian division.

1918

By 15 September 1918 when the Allies begin a successful counter offensive, Austria-Hungary has withdrawn all of her forces to the Italian front. Thus, all of Serbia's successes in 1918 are not against Austria-Hungary, but against Bulgaria. In October 1918 Germany and Austria-Hungary each sent three divisions of reinforcements to Serbia, plus one AH cavalry division. There was no fighting, however—the Central Power forces retreated in front of the Serbian advances to the Danube River.¹⁷³

3 October—Serbians engage Austrian 9th division and German LXI Corps near Nich. Central Powers are defeated.¹⁷⁴ This begins the Serbian battle tide against Austria-Hungary and Germany.

10 October—Serbians assault Nich and eventually capture it, along with Belgrade in the following weeks.

4 November—Austria-Hungary armistice.

11 November—German armistice.

¹⁶⁷ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 11.

¹⁶⁸ Falls. Page 13.

¹⁶⁹ Falls. Page 17.

¹⁷⁰ Falls. Pages 19-21.

¹⁷¹ Lederer, Ivo J. 1963. *Yugoslavia at the Paris Peace Conference: a Study in Frontiermaking*. New Haven: Yale University Press. Page 19. Also see Falls. Page 29.

¹⁷² Ibid. Page 20.

¹⁷³ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917*. Page 271-2.

¹⁷⁴ Falls, Page 273-4.

id = 37 , 38 , 39
Italy—Austria-Hungary
World War I
1915-1918

Armed conflict (Italy) begins 23 May 1915.

Armed conflict (Italy) ends 4 November 1918.

Battle tide (Italy, France, UK) begins 28 October 1918.

Interrupted War = 0.

1915

23 May—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary

24 May—Italians begin their first offensives. They drive back Austrian outposts.¹⁷⁵

23 June—First Italian offensive by General Luigi Cadorna. This begins the Isonzo front, lasting until March 1916.

1917

3 December—British and French divisions arrive at the Italian-Austrian front to relieve Italian divisions.¹⁷⁶

1918

22 March to 9 April—British and French withdraw two Italian, two French, and two British divisions from Italy to the Western front.¹⁷⁷

13-23 June—Austrians launch four attacks near the Piave River on the Asiago Plateau.¹⁷⁸ On the Asiago Plateau there is a stalemate, but the Italians and three British divisions check the advance. On the Piave front, the Austrians and Italians develop a stalemate but the Austrians capture Nerva on the 20th. On June 23 the Austrians have retreated in the night. However, the Italian counter-attack on the Monte Grappa line of summits the 24th and 29th “completely failed” and they abandoned their offense on the 29th.¹⁷⁹ The French and British divisions did not participate in the offensive. They remained on the defensive. On the whole, the Piave and Asiago Battles were failed Austrian offensives, but resulted in more trench war—not in successful counter offensive operations.

25 June-24 October—There is a “long pause” on the front from the end of the Battle of Piave to the start of the final Allied offensive on 24 October. French and British on the Asiago Plateau basically fight trench warfare against the Austro-Hungarians. All victories are only small offensive patrols and surprise actions. The Italian pattern is similar to that of the French and British.¹⁸⁰

16 October—Austro-Hungarian emperor Karl declares his empire a federal state. This was tantamount to a declaration of independence for the Czechs, Jugoslavs, Galicia and Polish Silesia, Serbs Croats and Slovenes.¹⁸¹

24 October—Battle of Vittorio Veneto begins with 3 British, 2 French, and 52 Italian divisions. The Allies are trying to cross the Piave River but meet resistance from the entrenched Austro-Hungarian Isonzo Army.

28 October—Austrian field-marshal Boroevic writes that his Isonzo Army’s strength on the Piave front was seriously crippled. On this day the Austrian high command also contacted the Italian Comando Supremo to talk about an armistice. Boroevic decides to withdraw his armies from the Piave front.¹⁸²

¹⁷⁵ Edmonds, Sir James E. and H.R. Davies. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations in Italy, 1915-1918*. London: The Imperial War Museum. Page 13.

¹⁷⁶ Edmonds and Davies. Page 106.

¹⁷⁷ Edmonds and Davies. Pages 146-157.

¹⁷⁸ Edmonds and Davies. Page 194.

¹⁷⁹ Edmonds and Davies. Page 238.

¹⁸⁰ The British and French had begun winning battles on the Salonika front with the 15 September offensive. However, Austria-Hungary had already withdrawn its troops except for German staff corps with divisions fully manned by Bulgarians. When the two Central Powers rushed reserve divisions into the Balkans in an attempt to stem the Allied tide in the Balkans, they met with little success.

¹⁸¹ Edmonds and Davies. Page 362.

¹⁸² Edmonds and Davies. Pages 314-16.

29 October—British defeat the Austrians at Monticiano. Austrian armies on the Isonzo Front generally retreat until the end of the war after this date.¹⁸³

31 October—All Austrian armies in general retreat.¹⁸⁴

2 November—Bela Linder, Hungarian Minister of War tells Field Marshall Krobotin that Hungary is quitting the war.¹⁸⁵

4 November—Armistice is communicated to Italian XIV Corps. Since the armistice would not take effect until 3 p.m. (as decided by General Badoglio even though it was signed on November 3) the Italians push on to six miles past Tagliamento. There is no mention of French or British troops participating on the 3/4 November offensive.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ Edmonds and Davies. Page 321.

¹⁸⁵ Edmonds and Davies. Page 366.

id = 40
Germany—Belgium
World War I
1914-1918

Armed conflict begins: 3 August 1914.

Armed conflict ends: 11 November 1918.

Battle tide begins: 3 August 1914.

Note: Belgium loses to Germany. The study will probably exclude this dyad. Polity IV codes the data as missing. COW 3.0 codes the war as ongoing after German occupation. The Archigos data set codes German administrators during the war, even though Belgium forces under King Albert and in East Africa continue fighting against German armies throughout the end of the year 1918.¹⁸⁶

1914

3 August—German army commanded by Otto von Emmich invades Belgium.

30 November—Battle of Yser ends.

1915

25 May—Second Battle of Ypres ends. Belgians field 1 division.

¹⁸⁶ Giacomo Chiozza, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch and Hein E. Goemans. Archigos. A Data Base on Leaders 1875 - 2004. Version 2.5. July 2006. Accessed 20 June 2007 at: <http://mail.rochester.edu/~hgoemans/data.htm>.

id = 41
France—Germany¹⁸⁷
World War I
1914-1918

Armed conflict begins: 8 August 1914.

Armed conflict ends: 11 November 1918.

Battle tide begins 18 July 1918.

Interrupted war = 0.

1914

3 August—Otto von Emmich invades Belgium.

8 August—French first offensive when General Bonneau's VII Corps captures Mullhouse in Alsace and German's counter-attack the next day.

1918

4 June—German attack; French and American successful holding operation. French and American forces cause General Ludendorff to halt his offensive after Allied victory at Chateau-Thierry.

11 June—French counter-attack in the midst of a general German offensive. French counter-attack in the midst of the German Operation Gneisenau at the Noyon-Montdidier sector of the front is a success, but casualties are greater on the Allied side.

14 June—French Tenth Army counter-attacks Ludendorff's offensive near Belleau Wood and halts it.¹⁸⁸

14-15 July—Final German attack (Second Marne) on the Western Front begins.¹⁸⁹

17 July—Germans attack; there are successful French, American and British holding operations. German Champagne—Marne offensive ends in something like a tie. General Ludendorff pulls back after French, British, and American forces hold the Germans at the Marne River.

18 July—French General Ferdinand Foch orders a counter-attack and breaks the German line, capturing 20,000 Germans and 400 heavy guns. Americans recapture the Jaulgonne and start marching north to Fere-en-Tardenois.¹⁹⁰

22 July—The French offensive, starting on 18 July kills an estimated 30,00 German soldiers.¹⁹¹

4 August—French capture Soissons.¹⁹²

5 August—French and American counter-attack and success. The Aisne-Marne allied counter offensive ends in a success. French field 3 armies and 1 in reserve.

¹⁸⁷ General reference is Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

¹⁸⁸ Morrow, John H. 2005. *The Great War: An Imperial History*. London: Routledge. Page 245.

¹⁸⁹ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *First World War*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Page 440; Morrow. Page 246.

¹⁹⁰ Gilbert. Page 443.

¹⁹¹ Gilbert. Page 443.

¹⁹² Gilbert. Page 447.

id = 42
Italy—Germany
World War I
1915-1918

Armed conflict begins: 24 October 1917.

Armed conflict ends: 11 November 1918.

Battle tide begins 5 August 1918.

Interrupted war = 0.

1915

23 May—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary, but not on Germany. Italy will fight a war of attrition against German forces on the Isonzo front until late into the year 1917.

1917

24 October— Joint Austro-Hungarian/German force of 15 divisions attacks the Italian 2nd army between Tolmino and Plezzo in the Isonzo Valley.¹⁹³ Clodfelter (2002) estimates 25 Central Power divisions including 7 from Germany.¹⁹⁴

25 November to 2 December—German military chiefs Ludendorff and Hindenburg decide to order German General Von Below to remove German forces from the front. Their orders follow those of Austrian chief Conrad, ordered by Emperor Charles to stop his offensive at Asiago, Italy.

31 December—Joint Austro-Hungarian/German Caporetto offensive ends. Germans do not engage Italians again in World War I except for Italian-German engagements on the Western Front in France. Morelli (2001) argues that the battle was a large tactical victory, but a strategic failure for Germany.¹⁹⁵

1918

18 July to August 5—Aisne-Marne offensive ends in victory. Italy fields 2 divisions and suffers 9,334 losses.¹⁹⁶

11 November—Germany surrenders to Allies.

¹⁹³ Morselli, Mario. 2001. *Caporetto, 1917: Victory or Defeat?* London: Frank Cass.

¹⁹⁴ Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 468.

¹⁹⁵ Morelli. Pages 124-126.

¹⁹⁶ Clodfelter (2002), pg. 455.

id = 43
United Kingdom—Germany¹⁹⁷
World War I
1914-1918

Armed conflict begins: 23 August 1914.

Armed conflict ends: 11 November 1918.

British battle tide begins 5 August 1918.

1914

23 August—British fight the Germans at the Battle of Mons.

1918

17 July—German attack; French and American and British successful holding operation. German Champagne—Marne offensive ends in a tie. General Ludendorff pulls back after French, British, and American forces hold the Germans at the Marne River.

18 July—Foch orders a counter-attack and breaks the German line, capturing 20,000 Germans and 400 heavy guns. Americans recapture the Jaulgonne and start marching north to Fere-en-Tardenois.¹⁹⁸

5 August—French and American counter-attack and success. The Aisne-Marne allied counter offensive ends in a success. British engage 4 divisions.

9 November—British battleship HMS Britannia is sunk. Only 40 fatalities. Decision: not tide breaking.

¹⁹⁷ General reference is Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

¹⁹⁸ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *First World War*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Page 443.

id = 44
United States—Germany¹⁹⁹
World War I
1914-1918

Armed conflict begins: 18 January 1918 (declaration of war occurs on 6 April 1917).

Armed conflict ends: 11 November 1918.

Battle tide begins: 29 May 1918.

Interrupted war = 0.

1917

6 April—US declares war on Germany.

26 June—The first “large contingent”—14,000—of American troops lands in France, but did not enter battle.²⁰⁰

1918

18 January—The American 1st Division enters the front line in the Ansauville Sector of the St. Mihiel salient.²⁰¹

28-29 May—First division size US victory at Cantigny, France.

5-6 June—American Second and Third Marine Divisions begin to fight at Belleau Wood.²⁰²

21 June—American Marines and Army win more victories at Belleau Wood.²⁰³

17 July—The German Champagne-Marne offensive ends in a tie. Ludendorff pulls back after French, British, and American forces hold the Germans at the Marne River. This is the first tie of the German spring offensive.

18 July—Foch orders a counter-attack and breaks the German line, capturing 20,000 Germans and 400 heavy guns. Americans recapture the Jaulgonne and start marching north to Fere-en-Tardenois.²⁰⁴

19 July—A German U-boat mine sinks the US cruiser San Diego.

6 June to 1 July—US victories.

4 July—US victory at the Somme front.

14-15 July—US victory at the Champagne-Marne.

18 July-August 5—Aisne-Marne offensive is a US victory.

30 September—US transport Ticonderoga is sunk by a German U-Boat. This is not viewed as a “victory tide breaking” event.

¹⁹⁹ General reference is Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

²⁰⁰ Gilbert, Martin. 1994. *First World War*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Page 341.

²⁰¹ Gilbert. Page 397.

²⁰² Mosier, John. 2001. *The Myth of the Great War: A New Military History of World War I*. New York: Harper Collins. Page 321.

²⁰³ Morrow, John H. 2005. *The Great War: An Imperial History*. London: Routledge. Page 245.

²⁰⁴ Gilbert. Page 443.

id = 45
Yugoslavia/Serbia—Germany
World War I
1915-1918

Armed conflict begins: 6 October 1915.

Armed conflict ends: 11 November 1918.

Battle tide begins: 3 October 1918.

Interrupted war = 0.

1915

6 October—Falkenhayn's German troops arrive in Serbia and are placed under Mackensen's command. They begin bombarding the Danube area near Belgrade on this date.²⁰⁵

1916

German troops are deployed to the Salonika front. The only German-Yugoslav encounter mentioned in Clodfelter (2002) is The Battle of Florina on 17 August 1916. There are two German divisions along with Bulgarian and Ottoman troops. The Central Powers fail to break the Allied lines.²⁰⁶

September to November—Allies capture some territory on the Salonika front in Albania and Serbia while the Central Powers are attacking Romania.

1918

By 15 September 1918 when the Allies begin a successful counter offensive, Austria-Hungary has withdrawn all of her forces to the Italian front. Thus, all of Serbia's successes in 1918 are not against Austria-Hungary, but against Bulgaria. In October 1918 Germany and Austria-Hungary each sent three divisions of reinforcements to Serbia, plus one AH cavalry division. There was no fighting, however—the Central Power forces retreated in front of the Serbian advances to the Danube River.²⁰⁷

3 October—Serbians engage Austrian 9th division and German LXI Corps near Nich. Central Powers are defeated.²⁰⁸ This begins the Serbian battle tide against Austria-Hungary and Germany.

10 October—Serbians assault Nich and eventually capture it, along with Belgrade in the following weeks.

4 November—Austria armistice.

11 November—German armistice.

²⁰⁵ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917*. Nashville: Battery Press. Page 32.

²⁰⁶ Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Page 468.

²⁰⁷ Falls, Cyril. 1996. *History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence: Military Operations, Macedonia, from the Outbreak of War to the Spring of 1917*. Page 271-2.

²⁰⁸ Falls. Page 273-4.

4.2 Wars between the World Wars

id = 46 , 130 , 131
Czechoslovakia—Romania²⁰⁹
1919

Armed conflict begins: 16 April 1919

Note: We use this date because the date of first armed conflict was not listed in sources and COW 3.0 uses this date.

Armed conflict ends: 24 June 1919.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: Hungary invaded Czechoslovakia and overran Prague. After it retreated, Czechoslovakia was unable to inflict damage on Hungarian armies in the field and a stalemate developed, ending with the armistice. Information is scanty on this war.

1919

16 April—Romania invades Hungary. COW 3.0 claims that the Hungarian-Czech war began on this date, too.

Later April (date unidentifiable) —Czechoslovakia attacks Northern Hungary.

11 May—Hungary captures Prague, Czechoslovakia.

12 May—Hungary captures Fülekk and the Czech army flees to positions it held on 21 March.²¹⁰

16 May—Hungary withdraws from Czechoslovakia.

7-15 June—The Allies give ultimatums to Hungary to surrender. Hungary rejects it. France prepares to attack. Bela Kun government orders an evacuation of the occupied Czech territories and his government flees Budapest.

19 June—Hajdu writes that the balance of forces of the Czech/French armies and the Hungarian Red Army plus reserves was “roughly equal. . . it proved impossible to turn the tables within a few days.”²¹¹

24 June—Hungary signs an armistice with Czechoslovakia. Sources do not reference this document. Hajdu writes that Péter Ágoston (Hungary) and General Eugène Mittelhauser (Czechoslovakia) negotiated the terms in Bratislava. General Maurice Pellé (France) was also present. He writes that they settled "on a 4km wide no man's land."²¹² Though the agreement only had military relevance, the Czechoslovak right to administer the evacuated territory was recognized." Hungarian government massacres Hungarian opposition militias around the same time.

26 July—Czechoslovak army begins occupying the neutral zone.²¹³

1920

4 July: Treaty of Trianon.

²⁰⁹ General sources are Juhász, Gyula. 1979. *Hungarian Foreign Policy: 1919-1945*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó. Pastor, Peter. 1988. *War and Society in East Central Europe Vol. XX.: Revolutions and Interventions in Hungary and its Neighbor States, 1918-1919*. Boulder: Social Science Monographs.

²¹⁰ Hajdu, Tibor. 1979. *The Hungarian Soviet Republic*. Budapest : Akadémiai Kiadó. Page 120.

²¹¹ Hajdu, 1979. Page 145.

²¹² Hajdu, 1979. Page 150-151.

²¹³ Hajdu, 1979. Page 164.

id = 47
Romania—Hungary
1919

Armed conflict begins: 16 April 1919.

Armed conflict ends: 3 August 1919.

Battle tide begins: 24 July 1919. No organized Hungarian force “breaks the battle tide .” Romania occupied Budapest for a period before the Allies convince the occupation force to evacuate. Romania voluntarily withdraws from the capital on 14 November 1919. Hungarian Admiral Horthy’s army marches into Budapest soon after without conflict. Allies (French) coordinate the switch. Romania withdraws all forces from Hungary soon afterward without any conflict.

Interrupted war = 0.

1919

16 April—Romania invades Hungary. COW also says that war started on this date.

20 July—Hungarian victory. Hungary crosses the Tisza River and attacks Romanian positions.²¹⁴ Fighting continues until 25 July 1919, after which Romanian forces are largely unopposed.

24 July—Romanian victory. Romanian army breaks through the center of the Hungarian Army’s Tisza offensives. By this date, the Hungarian 2nd Division had evacuated Hodmezovasarhely and was later defeated, the 3rd Corps had stalled, and the 1st Corps retreated.²¹⁵

25 July—Romanian victory. Hungary orders its Tojaj 3rd Corps to withdraw from the Tisza front.²¹⁶

27 July—Romanian victory (apparently without fighting). Hungarian divisions at the Szolnok bridgehead withdraw.²¹⁷

30 July—Bela Kun rejected surrender to Romania after the failure to keep Romanian troops from crossing the Tisza River, which runs N-S through the middle of Hungary and is separated from Budapest by a short, flat plain.

1 August—Romanian victory. Hungarian commander Stromfeld re-captures Szolnok but were enveloped by Romanian cavalry.²¹⁸ The socialist Governing Council of Hungary, led by Bela Kun resigned and handed over power to trade union functionaries headed by Gyula Peidl, who formed a new Hungarian government.

3 August—Romanian troops occupy Budapest in the afternoon. The Peidl government continues. Peter Pastor and Tibor Hajdu in Pastor’s (1988) edited volume of essays dates the occupation of Budapest as 4 August 1919. Deák and Ujvary’s (1939) edited volume of primary source materials dates the occupation at 3 August.

6 August—Leader of one of the two large Hungarian counter-revolutionary movements formerly based in Vienna, Istvan Friedrich organizes a coup with the help of police, soldiers, and Romanian soldiers that topples the Peidl government. Friedrich recalls Archduke Joseph of Habsburg to be "homo regius." Friedrich was appointed as prime minister of Hungary by the Archduke.

19 August—The leader of the second large Hungarian counter-revolutionary movements (the Szeged Government), Miklos Horthy submitted to rule from the Friedrich government. Other counter-revolutionary groups under Istvan Bethlen, Pal Teleki, and Istvan Nagyatadi Szabo were less cooperative and conspired with the "Romanian Government."

23 August—the Peace Conference succeeded in pressuring the Archduke Joseph to resign. Deák and Ujvary (1939) date the abdication of the Archduke as 24 August 1919.²¹⁹

7 November—Horthy and British diplomat Sir George Russel Clerk negotiated with leaders of the Hungarian liberal and social democratic parties in Budapest and all sides agreed that Horthy's "national

²¹⁴ Juhász, Gyula. 1979. *Hungarian Foreign Policy: 1919-1945*. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó. Page 26.

²¹⁵ Hajdu, Tibor. 1979. *The Hungarian Soviet Republic*. Budapest : Akadémiai Kiado. Pages 162-3.

²¹⁶ Hajdu. Pages 162-3.

²¹⁷ Hajdu. Page 164.

²¹⁸ Hajdu. Page 167.

²¹⁹ Deák, Francis and Dezso Ujvary. 1939. *Papers and Documents Relating to the Foreign Relations of Hungary*. Vol. I: 1919-1920. Collected and edited by. Budapest: Royal Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

army" should enter Budapest following the Romanian army's evacuation, which the Peace Conference Entente Powers demanded.

14 November—Romanian forces exit Budapest.

16 November—Admiral Horthy and his army entered Budapest.

9 December—Allies and Romania agree on “withdrawal of Romanian troops from Hungarian territory.”²²⁰

²²⁰ Deák and Ujvary, 1939. Page XXI.

id = 48
Poland—Russia²²¹
1920

Armed conflict begins: February 14, 1920.

Ceasefire date: October 12, 1920 (Treaty of Riga).

Battle tide begins 16 August 1920.

Interrupted War = 0

1920

May 27—The last Russian victory is a counter offensive to the Polish offensive.

July 25—Polish forces withdrawn to Warsaw.

16 August—Battle of Warsaw forces Russians back by 25 August.

²²¹ General source is: Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland.

From 19 April 1919 [First attack on Vilna]
To the 7 October 1920 [Suwalki Agreement]

Armed conflict begins: 19 April 1919.

Armed conflict ends: 7 October 1920.

Battle tide begins: 19 September 1920.

Note: Although accounts of numerous military-technical cease-fires are found in the Lithuanian Delegation report from 1921, these claims are not corroborated by other sources. The first corroborated (and located) cease-fire signed by political representatives is the Treaty of Suwalki, signed on 7 October 1920.

Interrupted war = 1. The League of Nations intervened to broker a cease-fire conference ending the Treaty of Suwalki. The Treaty did not address the disputed object of the war, the city of Vilna. Historical sources make it clear that the LON “interrupted” the war. During the armistice conference there were numerous allegations of cease-fire violations and it is possible that several military cease-fires failed before the belligerents finally signed the Suwalki agreement.

1919

16 April – Joseph Pilsudski begins Poland’s military operation against Bolshevik-controlled Lithuania.²²³

19 April – Colonel Wladyslaw Belina-Prazmowski attacks the Russian Bolsheviks in Vilna. According to Gleditsch (2004), the 1994 Correlates of War (COW) data set codes this date as the start date of the war.²²⁴ Gleditsch writes, "Dates are inconsistent between different versions of the data sets. The 2001 COW data set codes this war as lasting from 15/7/1920 to 1/12/1920 whereas the 1994 COW data set codes it as lasting from 19/4/1919 to 9/10/1920. As the interstate war criterion is meant to apply to the entire course of the event I have used the earlier state date here."²²⁵

20 April – Poland occupies Vilna.²²⁶

30 July – Lithuanians capture Suwalki. Poles evacuate.²²⁷

20 August – Polish defeat the Russians in Battle of Warsaw, which turned the tide of Poland’s war with both Lithuania and Russia in favor of Poland.²²⁸

26 August – Russians hand Vilna over to the Lithuanians.

28 August – Polish forces occupy Suwalki and Lithuanians retreat without fighting.²²⁹

30 August – Poles push the Lithuanians back to the Foch line and occupy Seiny.²³⁰

2 September – Lithuanians briefly capture Suwalki, but are pushed back by the Polish.²³¹

3 September -- *London Times* (6 Sept. 1920) reports a Lithuanian military dispatch claiming battle victory against Poland on the Grodno-Suwalki Front and in multiple cities North of Suwalki. This is probably in reference to the 2 September activity.

4 September – *London Times* (6 Sept. 1920) reports a Polish military dispatch claiming Polish battle victories against Lithuanian armies near the Bug river and Krasno.

²²² Refers to the following periodical sources: *The London Times*. Monday, Sept. 6, 1920. Lithuania In The Field. Attack Upon The Poles. Strained Situation. pg. 10; Issue 42508; col E. *The London Times*. Tuesday, Oct 26, 1920. More Fighting On Vilna Front. March On Kovno Feared. pg. 9; Issue 42551; col B. *The London Times*. Monday, Apr 18, 1921. The Possession of Vilna: Rival Claims. pg. 9; Issue 42697; col D.

²²³ Dziewanowski, M. K. 1969. *Joseph Pilsudski: A European Federalist, 1918-1922*. Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution. Page 134.

²²⁴ Gleditsch, Kristian Skrede. 2004. "A Revised List of Wars Between and Within Independent States, 1816-2002" *International Interactions* 30.

²²⁵ Gleditsch, 2004. Page 259.

²²⁶ Dziewanowski, 1969. Page 134.

²²⁷ Lithuanian Delegation [LD1921]. 1921. *The Lithuanian-Polish Dispute*. Second Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. Kensington, London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. Page 59.

²²⁸ Rauch, Georg von. 1974. *The Baltic States: the years of independence; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, 1917-1940*. Translated from the German by Gerald Onn. Berkeley : University of California Press. Page 101.

²²⁹ Senn, Alfred Erich. 1966. *The Great Powers, Lithuania, and the Vilna Crisis: 1920-1928*. Leiden: E.J. Brill. Page 36.

²³⁰ LD1921. Page 59.

²³¹ Senn. Page 36.

5 September – *London Times* (18 April 1920) writes that a battle between Polish and Lithuanian forces occurred at Suwalki. No victor was reported. Poland appeals for mediation to the League of Nations (LON).²³² Poles pushed the Lithuanians back to the Lipsk-Rudavka-Rigalovka line.²³³

7-8 September – Poles capture Seiny, again.

13 September – Lithuanians capture Seiny and the sides declare a cease-fire except at the village of Giby.²³⁴

14 September – Military cease-fire applies to the entire front.²³⁵

15 September – A Polish delegation and Lithuanian delegation meet at Kalvaria.²³⁶

16 September – League of Nations mediation begins.²³⁷

18 September – Poland breaks off the negotiations because it rejects the 8 December boundary line that the LON and Lithuania are in favor of.²³⁸

19 September – Fighting reoccurs along the entire front.²³⁹ Poland occupies Niemen and pushes back Lithuanian forces along multiple lines. Lithuania notifies Poland it wants to seek mediation from the League of Nations.²⁴⁰

20 September – League of Nations Council declares a truce with the 8 December 1919 line re-established until 6'o'clock on the 19th. The LON sends a military mission and a designates committee of three members to keep watch over the situation.²⁴¹

29 September – Poland and Lithuania order armies to cease-fire at noon along the entire front but Poland only ceases hostilities only in the region of the highroad Kalvaria-Suwalki between 16 and 18 hours.²⁴²

30 September – Poles continue partial cease-fire only West of the Niemen.²⁴³

1 October – Polish and Lithuanian governments sign a provisional cease-fire at Suwalki.²⁴⁴ However, Lithuanian Delegation (1921, 60) claims that Polish forces attacked Lithuanian positions west of the Niemen.

2 October – Poland renews attacks.²⁴⁵

5 October – Fighting dies down to intermittent fire and Lithuanian forces are ordered not to engage.²⁴⁶

6 October – The Suwalki Conference delegates agree to cease-fire in the region of Orany.²⁴⁷

7 October – Lithuania and Poland sign Treaty of Suwalki.²⁴⁸ The agreement was to become effective on 10 October. The truce provided for a cession of hostilities and an exchange of POWs.²⁴⁹ Polish troop movements continued on 7 October.²⁵⁰

8 October – COW codes the end of the Poland-Lithuania War.

1920

Poland has occupied Vilna on 4 April 1919 while fighting the Russia.

15 July – Russia offers Lithuania to restore control of Vilna to Lithuania in return for joining forces with the Red Army.²⁵¹

²³² CICDM International Crisis Behavior Project Information [ICB]. Website. Accessed March 27-29, 2007. URL: <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/icb>

²³³ LD1921. Page 59.

²³⁴ LD1921. Page 59.

²³⁵ LD1921. Page 59.

²³⁶ LD1921. Page 59.

²³⁷ ICB.

²³⁸ LD1921. Page 60.

²³⁹ LD1921. Page 60.

²⁴⁰ LD1921. Page 60.

²⁴¹ Senn. Page 40.

²⁴² LD1921. Page 60.

²⁴³ LD1921. Page 60.

²⁴⁴ Horak, Stephan. 1964. *Poland's International Affairs: 1919-1960*. Bloomington: University of Indiana Press. Page 7.

²⁴⁵ LD1921. Page 60.

²⁴⁶ LD1921. Page 60.

²⁴⁷ LD1921. Page 60.

²⁴⁸ Horak. Page 7.

²⁴⁹ Dziewanowski, 1969. Pages 316-18.

²⁵⁰ LD1921. Page 60.

²⁵¹ Rauch, Georg von. 1974. *The Baltic States: the years of independence; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, 1917-1940*. Translated from the German by Gerald Onn. Berkeley : University of California Press. Page 101.

id = 50

Poland—Lithuania²⁵²

From 9 October 1920 [Re-Occupation of Vilna]

To 29 November 1920 [Treaty of Kaunas]

Armed conflict begins: 9 October 1920.

Armed conflict ends: 29 November 1920.

Battle tide begins: 9 October 1920.

Interrupted war = 1. Note: The League of Nations was an intervening actor throughout the second phase of the Poland-Lithuania War. The Treaty of Kaunas left an “rogue” Polish general in control of Vilna. The final settlement of the war was postponed to be decided by a plebiscite at a later date.

1920

9 October – Polish General Zeligowski violates the Treaty of Suwalki and occupies Vilna.²⁵³ There are no casualties and the Lithuanian resistance crumbles. Some sources claim that Poland simply denied that it ordered Zeligowski to launch his “surprise attack.”²⁵⁴ The Royal Institute of International Affairs argues that the Polish leader, General Pilsudski later admitted his responsibility for Zeligowski’s actions.²⁵⁵

Mid-October—The League of Nations (LON) instructed Poland to act in moderation and called for Zeligowski to evacuate Vilna. Poland argued that Zeligowski was acting as a rogue general. When the Lithuanians prepared to mount an offensive, the LON’s Military Commission to the area, headed by French Colonel Chardigny demanded that they cancel the offensive. Lithuania obeys.²⁵⁶

24 October – *London Times* (26 Oct. 1920) reports that the Polish forces occupying Vilna won a battle victory against the Lithuanian Kovno Government’s army. The article states that German soldiers subsequently crossed the border to reinforce Lithuanian forces.

1 November – The League of Nations makes a failed attempt to impose an armistice on the two sides.²⁵⁷

2 November – *The London Times* (ibid.) cites a Lithuanian telegram from 18 November claiming that on the morning of 2 November Polish offenses against Lithuania were continuing.

19 November – *The London Times* (ibid.) cites a telegram (presumably from the League of Nations or from the Lithuanian Kovno Government – this is unclear) dated 20 November. The telegram claims that Lithuania had “repulsed” Polish General Zeligowski’s forces and captured an entire Polish brigade, its staff, and armaments. This is corroborated nowhere else in English sources I checked. Moreover, Zeligowski remained in control of Vilna.

29 November – LON mediation led to an agreement on a plebiscite that would determine which side of the border Vilna would lie on. This treaty left Polish General Zeligowski in control of Vilna.

30 November—Lithuania and Poland sign the Treaty of Kaunas ending the war.

²⁵² Refers to the following periodicals: *The London Times*. Tuesday, Oct 26, 1920. More Fighting On Vilna Front. March On Kovno Feared. pg. 9; Issue 42551; col B.

²⁵³ Dziewanowski, M. K. 1969. *Joseph Pilsudski: A European Federalist, 1918-1922*. Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution. Page 316.

²⁵⁴ Von Rauch 1974, 101

²⁵⁵ The Royal Institute of International Affairs: Information Department. 1938. *The Baltic States: A Survey of the Political and Economic Structure and the Foreign Relations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania*. London: Oxford University Press. Page 90.

²⁵⁶ Senn, Alfred Erich. 1966. *The Great Powers, Lithuania, and the Vilna Crisis: 1920-1928*. Leiden: E.J. Brill. Pages 54-7.

²⁵⁷ Dziewanowski, 1969. Page 317.

id = 190

France—Turkey [Cilicia]²⁵⁸

1919-1921

Armed conflict begins: 1 November 1919.

Armed conflict ends: (cease-fire date): 11 March 1921.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: The war is a tie. There is very little information available on this case.

Interrupted war = 0.

²⁵⁸ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc; Zeidner, Robert Farrer. 2005. *The Tricolor over the Taurus: The French in Cilicia and Vicinity, 1918-1922*. Atatürk Kültür, Dil, ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu [Ankara : Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History].

id = 51

France—Turkey [Angora]²⁵⁹

1921-1921

Armed conflict begins: 7 May 1921

Armed conflict ends: (cease-fire date): 20 October 1921.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: The war is a tie. There is very little information available on this case.

Interrupted war = 0.

²⁵⁹ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc; Zeidner, Robert Farrer. 2005. *The Tricolor over the Taurus: The French in Cilicia and Vicinity, 1918-1922*. Atatürk Kültür, Dil, ve Tarih Yüksek Kurumu [Ankara : Atatürk Supreme Council for Culture, Language and History].

id = 52
Turkey—Greece²⁶⁰
1919—1922

Armed conflict begins: 5 May 1919

Armed conflict ends: 11 October 1922.

Battle tide begins 16 September 1921.

Interrupted war = 0.

1921

16-17 July—Last clear Greek victory at Afyon and Eskisehir.

1921

24 August—Battle of Sakarya begins.

16 September—Battle of Sakarya ends with a clear Turkish victory.

1922

Greeks win no significant victories. Turks expel all Greek forces from Turkey in a rout.

²⁶⁰ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

id = 53
Russia—China²⁶¹
1929

Armed conflict begins: 17 August 1929. Armed conflict ends: (cease-fire date): 22 December 1929.
Battle tide = 1. Note: No apparent Chinese military successes. Interrupted war = 0.

²⁶¹ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

id = 54
Japan—China²⁶²
Manchuria and Shanghai War
1931-1932 From the Manchuria Incident
To the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 5 May 1932

Armed conflict begins: 18 September 1931.

Note: COW version 3.0 claims the start date of the war was 19 December 1931. There is no evidence of anything important happening on that date. The Mukden (Manchurian) Incident happened on 18 September and Japanese invasion of China followed.

Armed conflict ends: 3 March 1932.

Battle tide begins: 29 February 1932.

Interrupted war = 1.

Note: Japan's invasion force concluded a truce with China around Shanghai after the Chinese withdrawal from the city with ongoing pressure from the League of Nations and Shanghai International Settlement. After mediated peace negotiations a treaty was signed on 5 May 1932.

1931

18 September—The Manchurian/Mukden Incident. Japanese officers of the Kwantung Army in the Liaotung Peninsula direct 11,000 soldiers in an attack on China. The Japanese begin to occupy Mukden, Changchung and Kirin in China's three Northeastern provinces (Kirin, Liaoning and Heilungchiang). Technically, Henry Pu-Yi becomes the puppet Chinese leader under control of the Kwantung Army heads. They name the new state Manchukuo. The Japanese invasion is weakly opposed because vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Armed Forces, General Chang Hsueh-ling (allied to Chiang Kai-Shek) declared a policy of non-resistance (although he was reportedly at a rehabilitation center for drug addiction at the time).²⁶³ The night before the Japanese had kidnapped all Chinese pilots in the Mukden area. Serious fighting did occur, however, when Chinese officers leading some 18,000 troops troops disobeyed Hsueh-ling's orders of non-resistance.

8 October—Japanese bomb Chinchow.²⁶⁴

24 October—League of Nations mediation begins and lasts through 1933.²⁶⁵

19 November—Japanese capture Tsitsihar.²⁶⁶

19 December—COW version 3.0 war start date. The rationale for this date rather than the Mukden incident is unclear.

1932

18 January—Japanese monks in Shanghai instigate attacks on Chinese in Shanghai.

28 January-4 March—Japanese under Rear Admiral Shiozawa Koichi invade Shanghai after Chinese General Tsa'i T'ing-k'ai rejects his ultimatum for surrender of the city. A 33 day urban battle begins when T'ing-k'ai's 19th Route Army puts up a strong resistance. American and British consuls arrange a "lull" in the fighting in early February. In mid-February Lieutenant General Ueda Kenkichi dispatches to Shanghai with 18,000 troops.²⁶⁷

²⁶²General sources are: Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.; Bing-Shuey Lee, Edward. 1933. *One Year of the Japan-China Undeclared War and the Attitude of the Powers*. Shanghai, China: The Mercury Press; Bing-Shuey Lee, Edward. 1933. *Two Years of the Japan-China Undeclared War and the Attitude of the Powers*. Shanghai, China: The Mercury Press; Coble, Parks. 1991. *Facing Japan: Chinese Politics and Japanese Imperialism, 1931-1937*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; M. Ke-Wen, Wang. Wang Jingwei and the Policy Origins of the "Peace Movement," 1932-1937. Chapter in Barrett, David P. and Larry N. Shyu (eds.). 2001. *Chinese Collaboration with Japan, 1932-1945: The Limits of Accommodation*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. Pages 21-37; Liang, Chin-Tung. 1969. *Asia in the Modern World, No. 6: The Sinister Face of the Mukden Incident*. New York: St. John's University Press.

²⁶³Coble 1991. Pages 11-12.

²⁶⁴Coble, 1991. Page 32.

²⁶⁵Hudson, Manley O. 1933. The Report of the Assembly of the League of Nations on the Sino-Japanese Dispute. *The American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 27, No. 2. (April). Pages 300-5.

²⁶⁶Coble, 1991. Page 14

²⁶⁷Coble, 1991. Pages 43-4.

18 February—Ueda sends an ultimatum to Ts'ai T'ing-k'ai asking him to withdraw from Shanghai or face a renewed general offensive. Ts'ai rejected the note the next day (the 19 Feb.). Manchukuo proclaims Manchukuo's independence. Japan will not recognize its independence until September.

20 February—The renewed Japanese attack on Shanghai is again met with tough resistance from the Chinese.

29 February-3 March—Japan sends General Shirakawa Yoshinori to take over the Shanghai operation with two more task forces. A League of Nations delegation arrives in Shanghai and pressures both sides to make peace. Leaders of the 19th Route army and Chiang Kai-shek in command of the Chinese 5th army order a full retreat, criticizing the Japanese negotiation of a truce through a League intermediary while landing extra invasion forces.²⁶⁸

3 March—The fighting “virtually ceased” after the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Shanghai and immediately following that negotiations occurred over a formal truce.²⁶⁹

April—Chinese and Japanese conduct peace talks around the International Settlement in Shanghai.²⁷⁰

5 May—Chinese 19th Japan and China sign the Sino-Japanese Peace Agreement. They conclude a “local settlement under which a twenty-kilometer-wide zone was created around Shanghai, from which Chinese troops were excluded.”²⁷¹ The truce agreement establishes a demilitarized zone, Japanese withdrawal from and an international commission of Chinese, Japanese, English, French, American and Italian representatives to police the truce.²⁷² Japan builds a fortress to the north of Shanghai.²⁷³

²⁶⁸Coble, 1991. Pages 48-51

²⁶⁹Ch'iu Kuo-chen. 1969. *A History of the Rise and Fall of the Nineteenth Route Army*. Hong Kong: Yu-ch'ou ch'u-pan-she. Pages 53-54; and Elmquist, Stephen L. 1951. The Sino-Japanese Undeclared War of 1932 at Shanghai, in *Papers on China*, vol. 5 (May). Cambridge: Regional Studies Seminar, Harvard University. Pages 39-74; and Ts'ai T'ing-kai. *The Nineteenth Route Army's Resistance to Japan and a True Account of Chiang Kai-Shek's Destruction of that Army*. N.P.: n.p., n.d. Citations are from Coble, 1991. Page 48.

²⁷⁰Coble, 1991. Pages 49, 51.

²⁷¹Dreyer, Edward L. 1995. *China at War, 1901-1945*. London: Longman. Page 175. Parks, 199. Pages 11-55. Nish, Ian. 1990. An Overview of Relations between China and Japan, 1895-1945. *The China Quarterly*, No. 124, China and Japan: History, Trends and Prospects. (Dec.), pp. 601-623.

²⁷²Coble, 1991. Pages 49-50.

²⁷³Lockwood, Jr., William W. 1934. The International Settlement at Shanghai, 1924-1934. *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. 28, No. 6. (1934). Page 1037.

id = 189
Japan—China²⁷⁴
Jehol and Shanhaikuan War
From the Bombing of Jehol
To the Tangku Truce
1932-1933

Armed conflict begins: 17 July 1932.

Note: COW version 3.0 does not recognize this split in the war although a peace agreement splits the two periods.

Armed conflict ends: 23 May 1933.

Note: COW version 3.0 war end date is incorrect.

Battle tide begins: 3 January 1933.

Interrupted war = 0.

Note: Japan completely ignores the League of Nations Lytton Report, instead choosing to withdraw from the League.

1932

Immediately after the Sino-Japanese Peace Agreement signing, bandits in Manchuria in the Tungpei (Northeast) Army continued the war on Japan. However, Chiang Kai-Shek and Chang Hsueh-liang refused to endorse them. Japan accused them of it, garrisoning more troops and carrying out mopping up operations. Chinese forces from Nanking vigorously suppressed banditry, as well.

17 July—Japan bombs the city of Ch'aoyang in the province of Jehol after Japan's failure to seduce General T'ang Yu-lin to become a Japanese puppet and break with General Chang Hsueh-liang (vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army).²⁷⁵

21 August—The Kwantung Army seizes the city of Nanling.²⁷⁶

1 October—Serious combat occurs at Shanhaikuan between the Kwantung Army and General Ho Chu-kuo, subordinate to Chang Hsueh-liang. The Chinese engage some 9,000 soldiers.²⁷⁷

4 October—LON publishes the Lytton report recognizing Japanese autonomy in Manchuria.

9 December—Serious clashes at Shanhaikuan. Possibly also some fighting in the Jehol province.²⁷⁸

1933

3 January—Japan finally captures Shanhaikuan after about 5 months. This was an event of major importance and shocked China. The attack route running through a pass near the city (where the Great Wall of China reaches the ocean) was seen as the first step in a full-scale invasion of China. The Japanese held military parades that fueled rumors of a coming attack on Pieping and Tientsin.²⁷⁹

January—March—The League of Nations condemns Japanese aggression and Japan leaves the League. Japan continues to fight in Jehol and occupy other areas of China.

23 February—Japan begins its attack on the Jehol province. Chinese resistance is weak. Hsueh-liang resigns his command.²⁸⁰

²⁷⁴General sources are: Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.; Bing-Shuey Lee, Edward. 1933. *One Year of the Japan-China Undeclared War and the Attitude of the Powers*. Shanghai, China: The Mercury Press; Bing-Shuey Lee, Edward. 1933. *Two Years of the Japan-China Undeclared War and the Attitude of the Powers*. Shanghai, China: The Mercury Press; Coble, Parks. 1991. *Facing Japan: Chinese Politics and Japanese Imperialism, 1931-1937*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; M. Ke-Wen, Wang. Wang Jingwei and the Policy Origins of the "Peace Movement," 1932-1937. Chapter in Barrett, David P. and Larry N. Shyu (eds.). 2001. *Chinese Collaboration with Japan, 1932-1945: The Limits of Accommodation*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. Pages 21-37; Liang, Chin-Tung. 1969. *Asia in the Modern World, No. 6: The Sinister Face of the Mukden Incident*. New York: St. John's University Press.

²⁷⁵Coble, 1991. Page 90.

²⁷⁶Coble, 1991. Page 90.

²⁷⁷Coble, 1991. Page 91.

²⁷⁸Nish, 1990; Coble, 1991. Page 91.

²⁷⁹Coble, 1991. Page 91.

²⁸⁰Coble, 1991. Pages 94-95

24 February—League of Nations Commission of Enquiry condemning Japanese policy in Manchuria is adopted by the League Assembly, Japan opposing.

March—Chinese defenders in Hsifengk'ou fiercely resist the Japanese, but eventually succumb after a month of harassment. This is the only engagement in the north that could be considered a victory for China. But by early April most passes in the area had been captured by the Japanese and the Chinese were in rout.

27 March 1933—Japan withdraws from the League of Nations. ²⁸¹

1 April—Japan starts a general offensive southward, targeting General Ho Chu-kuo. It succeeds.

6 May—COW version 3.0 war end date. There is not historical evidence of the war stopping at this point.

7 May—After a brief retreat in the Luan River area (captured after 1 April) due to the pressure of moderates in Japan (including the emperor), the Kwantung Army re-launched its general offensive and fought until the end of the peace negotiations.

11-22 May—The Kwantung Army captures Luanchou, T'angshan, Miyun, and approached Peiping and Tientsin. At this point Nanking asked a cease-fire. ²⁸²

23 May—Huang Fu, Chinese representative of the Peiping Political Affairs Council (responsible for the five northern Chinese provinces) “forges a basic truce agreement with Japanese parties.” This truce seems to be a gentleman's agreement in preparation for the Tangku Treaty. There is no evidence of foreign pressure for peace, other than the League of Nations, which is out of the picture at this point. ²⁸³

31 May—Japanese representatives and Huang Fu formally sign the Tangku Truce. The truce created a DMZ, ordered the Chinese army to withdraw, and gave the Japanese Jehol and Shanhaikuan. Extremists in the Kwantung Army accepted the truce because of moderates in Japan. The Chinese made huge concessions in the negotiation and the Japanese pressured them into secret oral commitments. The truce also meant China's de facto recognition of Manchukuo.

²⁸¹Hudson. Page 304.

²⁸²Coble, 1991. Page 105.

²⁸³Coble, 1991. Page 111.

id = 55 , 129
Saudi Arabia—Yemen 1934²⁸⁴

Armed conflict begins: 20 March 1934

Ceasefire date: 20 May 1934

Battle tide = 1

Interrupted War: 0. There is European pressure for armistice which caused Saudi Arabia to moderate its demands, but the Treaty of Taif was a comprehensive peace agreement. It was not a cease-fire.

1934

No apparent Yemeni successes.

²⁸⁴ Wenner, Manfred W. 1967. *Modern Yemen 1918-1966*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 145-146.

id = 56
Paraguay—Bolivia
1935

Armed conflict begins: 15 June 1932.

Armed conflict ends: (cease-fire date): 25 June 1935 (armistice).

Battle tide begins: May 21 1935.

Interrupted War = 1. Regional and major powers arms embargoes are pressures for Bolivia to end the war. The final agreement doesn't occur until the 1938 agreements.

1935

Last Bolivian successes are Bolivian counterattacks in April-May 1935. These “grind to a halt” on 17 May 1935.²⁸⁵ First Paraguayan success after that was renewal of Paraguayan offensive on May 21 according to Clodfelter.²⁸⁶ Paraguay wins the war.

²⁸⁵ Farcau, Bruce. 1996. *The Chaco War: Bolivia and Paraguay, 1932-1935*. Westport, CT: Praeger. Page 229.

²⁸⁶ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

id = 57
Italy—Ethiopia²⁸⁷
1935-1935

Armed conflict begins: 3 October 1935.

Armed conflict ends: 9 May 1936.

Battle tide begins: 19 January 1936.

Interrupted war = 0.

Note: There is no cease-fire in 1936 or afterward until the 1947 Allied-Italy peace treaty at Paris following World War II. An Ethiopian rebellion ensues, although Haile Selassie does not return to Ethiopia and the Italian occupation continues. In 1941 when the UK invades Italian East Africa, the British control the Ethiopian armies under the nominal direction of Selassie. There is no mentionable combat between Italian and Ethiopian forces in 1941.

1935

3 October—Italy invades Ethiopia

15 December—Ethiopian counter offensive occurs while the Italian army is largely inactive. The Battle of Tembien begins.²⁸⁸

22 December—Ras Seyum recaptures Addis Ababa.

1936

12 January—General Graziani moves to intercept Ras Desta.²⁸⁹

19 January—Italian victory. Graziani's forces defeat Ras Desta on the Southern Front and General Bergonzoli captures the city of Neghelli.²⁹⁰ General Bergonzoli's forces meet stiff tough resistance immediately North of Neghelli and turn back.²⁹¹

21-24 January—Italian victory. General Badoglio resists an Ethiopian offensive during the Battle of Tembien at Wariew Pass. Sbacchi (1985, 25) argues this and the 19 January success in the South constitute the war's first major victory.

10-19 February: Italian victory. General Badoglio (Italy) defeats Mulugeta's army at Amba Aradam.²⁹²

15 February—Italy sends Chukry Jacir Bey to negotiate peace terms, or to bribe Selassie into a peace settlement if necessary. Selassie refuses. Bey attempts to kidnap Selassie, (Italy had ordered him to) but he fails.

27 February—Italian victory. Ethiopian generals Kassa and Seyum are defeated at Tembien.

3 March—Italian victory. Badoglio defeats Imru.

31 March—Italian victory. Badoglio defeats Haile Selassie at Mai Cew and routs his army at Lake Ashangi.

March-April—Italy attempts to negotiate a secret peace settlement, but Ethiopia and Italy never agree on terms.

2 April—Italian victory. Italy routs the main Ethiopian Army under Selassie's command at Mai Ceu. The army's remnants flee toward Dessie.²⁹³

14-16 April: Italian victory. Italy fights the battle of Ogaden and captures Dessi. Badoglio and Lessona write to Selassie, giving him permission to have Selassie march into Addis Ababa to recognize the coming annexation. Selassie does not reply.²⁹⁴

22 April—Ethiopian Imperial family flees to Jerusalem

2 May—Haile Selassie flees.

5 May—Italian victory. Badoglio captures Addis Ababa

²⁸⁷ General source is: Sbacchi, Alberto. 1985. *Ethiopia under Mussolini: Fascism and the Colonial Experience*. New Jersey: Zed Books.

²⁸⁸ Mockler, Anthony. *Haile Selassie's War: The Italo-Ethiopian Campaign, 1935-1941*. New York: Random House. Page xxxi.

²⁸⁹ Mockler. Page 92

²⁹⁰ Barker, A.J. 1968. *The Civilizing Mission: the Italo-Ethiopian War: 1935-6*. London: Cassel. Page 327.

²⁹¹ Mockler. Pages 93-4.

²⁹² Sbacchi, 1985. Page 25.

²⁹³ Barker. Page 327.

²⁹⁴ Sbacchi, 1985. Page 30.

7 May—Italian victory. Seyum surrenders his army to Badoglio

9 May—Mussolini declares the war is over and announces Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

1 June—Graziani becomes Viceroy of Ethiopia; Italy creates the new *Legge Organica* to govern Ethiopia.

id = 58
Japan—Russia [Changkufeng]²⁹⁵
Changkufeng War
1938

Armed conflict begins: 29 July 1938.

Ceasefire date: 11 August 1938.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome. Reiter and Stam (2002) code this war as a draw. COW codes Japan as winning. Clodfelter reports that Japan fails to dislodge Soviets from the disputed hill.

Interrupted War = 0.

29 July—First armed conflict at a hill South of Shachaofeng. After this encounter the Imperial Japanese Army ordered forces in the field to act with caution.

Following the first day of combat there was a buildup of forces on both sides. No battle tide emerged, as the Japanese forces were ordered to simply defend the disputed hill. They did not retreat.

11 August—Shigemitsu signs a cease-fire with Litvinov in Moscow.

²⁹⁵Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.; Coox, Alvin D. 1985. *Nomonhan: Japan against Russia, 1939 Vol 1*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

id = 59
Russia-Japan [Nomonhan]²⁹⁶
Nomonhan War
1939

Armed conflict begins: 14 May 1939.

Armed conflict ends: 16 September 1939 (agreement is dated September 15, but agreement says hostilities end on September 16).

Battle tide begins 20 August 1939.

Interrupted War = 0.

1939

11 May—Japanese cavalry engages Outer Mongolians near the Halha River.

14 May 1939—As the Kwantung Army reinforces the area, the Outer Mongolians withdraw, refusing to fight. Soviet soldiers have reinforced their positions, however. When the Japanese attack they are beaten by the Soviets.

3 July—Japanese offensive stalls near Halha's west bank.

22 July—Until this date a 4 km front is the site of most of the combat. There is no clear battle tide. The Japanese prepare for a late July offensive, being unable to dislodge the Soviets.

23 July—The Japanese offensive pushes the Soviets back along the front at a heavy cost to the Japanese. After this attack, both sides settled down along the 30 km front until August.

20 August—The Soviet offensive begins. Zhukov's tanks begin to immediately overwhelm the Japanese in a flanking maneuver.

16 September—Japanese and Soviets declare a cease-fire.

²⁹⁶Coox, Alvin D. 1985. *Nomonhan: Japan against Russia, 1939* [Vols. 1-2]. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press; Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.; Drea, Edward J. 1981. *Nomonhan: Japanese-Soviet Tactical Combat, 1939*. Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute.

id = 60
Mongolia—Japan [Nomonhan]²⁹⁷
Nomonhan War
1939

Armed conflict begins: 11 May 1939.

Armed conflict ends: 16 September 1939 (agreement is dated September 15, but agreement says hostilities end on September 16).

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: No evidence of any tide of Mongolian successes, and no evidence of any Japanese tide against the Mongolians (the Soviets beat the Japanese, beginning with Zhukov's August offensive).

Interrupted War = 0.

Note: There is not evidence that the Mongolians wanted to keep fighting the Japanese and any other country pressured them to stop fighting.

1939

11 May—Japanese cavalry engages Outer Mongolians near the Halha River.

14 May 1939—As the Kwantung Army reinforces the area, the Outer Mongolians withdraw, refusing to fight. Soviet soldiers have reinforced their positions, however. When the Japanese attack they are beaten by the Soviets.

3 July—Japanese offensive stalls near Halha's west bank.

22 July—Until this date a 4 km front is the site of most of the combat. There is no clear battle tide. The Japanese prepare for a late July offensive, being unable to dislodge the Soviets.

23 July—The Japanese offensive pushes the Soviets back along the front at a heavy cost to the Japanese. After this attack, both sides settled down along the 30 km front until August.

20 August—The Soviet offensive begins. Zhukov's tanks begin to immediately overwhelm the Japanese in a flanking maneuver.

16 September—Japanese and Soviets declare a cease-fire.

²⁹⁷Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.; Drea, Edward J. 1981. *Nomonhan: Japanese-Soviet Tactical Combat, 1939*. Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas: Combat Studies Institute. Pages 1-11.

4.3 World War II

id = 61
Germany-Poland²⁹⁸
1939

Armed conflict begins: 1 September 1939.

Armed conflict ends: 5 October 1939.

Battle Tide = 1.

Interrupted War = 0

1939

Although Germans suffer casualties into the hundreds of thousands, there are no apparent Polish military successes. German forces withdraw Westward once the USSR invades Poland only so as to prevent accidental conflict with the Red Army.

28 September—Warsaw captured.

30 September— Poland issues a note of protest against the dual invasion to all governments with Polish diplomatic representatives.

5 October—Last battle mentioned in Clodfelter (2002).

²⁹⁸ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

id = 62
Russia—Poland²⁹⁹
World War II
1939

Armed conflict begins: 17 September 1939.

Armed conflict ends: 5 October 1939.

Note to this case: on 30 July 1941 (while COW 3.0 codes Poland as being a dead state) Poland and the USSR sign an agreement annulling the Soviet-German treaties of 1939 relating to Poland, restoring diplomatic relations, committing aid and support in the war against Germany, forming a Polish Army on the territory of the USSR, and granting amnesty to all Polish citizens in the USSR and POWs. The document does not mention ceasing hostilities between Poland and Russia. But it is the first piece of diplomacy concluded between the two countries. A follow up document regarding the creation of a Polish army in the USSR and a Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance were signed between the date of this treaty and December 1941.

Battle tide = 1.

Interrupted war = 0.

1939

1 September—Germany invades Poland.

17 September—USSR invades Poland. The USSR notifies the Polish Embassy in Moscow that it no longer recognizes the Polish state. Poland refuses to accept Moscow's note.

28 September—Warsaw captured.

30 September—Poland issues a note of protest against the dual invasion to all governments with Polish diplomatic representatives.

5 October—Last battle mentioned in Clodfelter (2002).

²⁹⁹ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

id = 63
USSR-Finland³⁰⁰
World War II [Winter War]
1940

Armed conflict begins: 30 November 1939.

Armed conflict ends: (cease-fire date): 13 March 1940.

Battle tide begins: February 13.

Interrupted War = 0.

1940

January—Last Finnish victory is Finnish destruction of Soviet 168th division in January .

13 February—USSR breaks through the Mannerheim Line and continues to win victories until the end of the war.

³⁰⁰ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

id = 64
Germany—Netherlands³⁰¹
World War II
1940

Armed conflict begins: 10 May 1940

Armed conflict ends: 14 May 1940

Battle tide = 1.

Interrupted war = 0.

1940

No apparent Dutch victories against Germany.

³⁰¹ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

id = 65
Germany—Belgium³⁰²
World War II
1940

Armed conflict begins: 10 May 1940

Armed conflict ends: 28 May 1940

Battle tide = 1.

Interrupted war = 0.

1940

No apparent Belgian victories against Germany. Temporary, successful holding operations achieved by defense in depth are not significant.

³⁰² Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

id = 66
Germany—Norway³⁰³
World War II
1940

Armed conflict begins: 9 April 1940

Armed conflict ends: 29 June 1940

Battle tide = 1.

Interrupted war = 0.

1940

Only apparent Norwegian military success is at Oslo on April 9, when Norwegian coastal defenses sink 3 German vessels and damaged a couple more. But, Oslo falls the next day. Successful British naval action April 10-13 off Narvikfjord does not stop the German battle tide . No Norwegian forces were involved.

³⁰³ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc.

id = 67
France-Germany WWII³⁰⁴
World War II
1939-1940

Armed conflict begins: 3 September 1939

Armed conflict ends: 22 June 1940

Battle tide begins: 13 May 1940

Interrupted war = 0.

1939

3 September—France declares war against Germany.

6 September—First French forays across German frontier between Moselle and Pfalzer Wald. These are insignificant operations. Little else happens until May 1940.

1940

10 May—French forces cross the Meuse south of Namur according to the Dyle defensive plan in response to the German attacks in the North.

12 May—Rommel crosses the Meuse with the 7th Panzer Division.

13 May—French 7th Army is hit by a massive Luftwaffe attack. The 7th fails to respond. French learn of German Ardennes maneuver south of the Meuse. The French 2nd Army and 9th Armies counter-attack. Guderian and Reinhardt begin their breakthrough and maul the French 2nd and 9th Armies.

14 May—Forward French forces near Gembloux retreat to Antwerp in the face of German attacks.

15 May—Germans breakthrough the French 6th Army's defenses and proceed to the French 1st Army's defense sector (south of Brussels).

16 May—French Army Group 1 retreats westward and the French 9th Army is mauled.

18 May—Germans capture Antwerp. French 7th Army retreats from Breda.

19 May—De Gaulle's counter-attack near Laon fails.

21 May—Guderian reaches the English channel. German infantry divisions enter France. Following these initial battles of the German breakthrough, French do not make any significant counter-attacks on the Germans. Armed conflict ends: in armistice: 22 June 1940.

³⁰⁴ General sources are: Maier, Klaus A., Horst Rohde, Bernd Stegemann, and Hans Umbert. 1991. *Germany and the Second World War, Volume II: Germany's Initial Conquests in Europe*. Dean S. McMurry and Ewald Osers (trans.). Edited by the Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt (Research Institute for Military History, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; and Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

id = 68
Italy—France
World War II
1940

Armed conflict begins: 10 June 1940.

Armed conflict ends: 24 June 1940.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Interrupted War = 0.

1940

10 June—Mussolini declares war on France. Neither France nor Italy achieves a string of victories during the war. Italy is unable to break the French fortified line. Italy fights to a standstill at the St. Bernard Pass, but does capture the town of Menton. France shells Genoa and Savona and bombs Turin. Italy suffers far more casualties during the war, but is rewarded with more favorable armistice terms. In late June Mussolini wishes to capture Nice before signing an armistice with France, but he does not wish to jeopardize Hitler's settlement with France.³⁰⁵

24 June—Armistice negotiations in Rome are held. Hitler refuses joint negotiations. There is not evidence that Hitler pressured Mussolini to seek peace.³⁰⁶ Italy and Germany coordinate their demands, however—Hitler informs Mussolini that the French—German armistice would not come into effect until Italy and France have come to an agreement.³⁰⁷

³⁰⁵ Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt (Research Institute for Military History), Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. 1991. *Germany and the Second World War, Volume II: Germany's Initial Conquests in Europe*. Dean D. McMurry and Ewald Osers eds.). P.S. Falla (trans. ed.). Oxford: Clarendon Press.

³⁰⁶ Research Institute for Military History. Page 309.

³⁰⁷ MacGregor Knox. 1982. *Mussolini Unleashed, 1939-1941: Politics and Strategy in Fascist Italy's Last War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Page 129-131.

id = 69 , 114 , 128
Germany—Yugoslavia³⁰⁸
World War II
1941

Armed conflict begins: 6 April 1941.

Armed conflict ends: 17 April 1941.

Battle Tide = 1.

Interrupted War = 0.

1941

17-25 March—Hitler and Prince Paul (Yugoslavia) negotiate Yugoslavia's accession to the Tripartite Pact.

26-27 March—Yugoslavian air force General Bora Mirkovic seizes Belgrade, forces Prince Paul to resign, and installs a new king—King Peter—and a new government under Dusan Simovic.

6, 8, 10 April—Germany attacks Macedonia, Serbia, and Croatia, respectively. The entire plan of attack is successful.

15 April—Germany takes prisoner the Yugoslav high command near Sarajevo.

17 April—Yugoslavia signs an armistice with Germany in Belgrade. Surrender is unconditional. Hitler carves up Yugoslavia for Bulgaria, Hungary, and Italy. He leaves two divisions in Old Serbia and withdraws the rest.

³⁰⁸ General sources are: Keegan, John. 1989. *The Second World War*. London: Hutchinson. Pages 151-7. Schreiber, Gerhard, Bernd Stegemann and Detlef Vogel. 1995. *Germany and the Second World War, Volume III: The Mediterranean, South-East Europe, and North Africa, 1939—1941*. Edited by Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt (Research Institute for Military History), Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. Dean D. McMurry, Ewald Osers, and Louise Willmot (trans.). P.S. Falla (trans. and ed.). Oxford: Clarendon Press. Pages 516-26. Weinberg, Gerhard L. 1994. *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Pages 220-22.

id = 70
Italy—Yugoslavia
World War II
1941

Armed conflict begins: 12 April 1941.

Armed conflict ends: 17 April 1941.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: No evidence of any significant Italian combat victories. Germany did almost all the work. In addition, Italian units were not inter-mixed with German units. Italy performed a “mopping up” action. Interrupted War = 0.

1941

26-27 March—Yugoslavian air force General Bora Mirkovic seizes Belgrade, forces Prince Paul to resign, and installs a new king—King Peter—and a new government under Dusan Simovic.³⁰⁹ Italy’s role in the war against Yugoslavia is to provide increased security in Northern Albania and to invade Slovene territory only after Germany successfully advances. Italy is to take the Northwest part of Slovenia.³¹⁰

12 April—Italy’s Second Army enters Croatia after Germany had destroyed almost all of the Yugoslavian army and after pro-axis Croats under the leadership of Ante Pavelic had declared Croatian independence.³¹¹

16 April—Mussolini sends Count Ciano to negotiate with Hitler. Pavelic had agreed to cede territory to Mussolini earlier. Hitler agrees to cede a third of Yugoslavia to Italy the two leaders set a line between their spoils running down the Sava Valley in Slovenia. Italy took Southern Slovenia, Montenegro and Western Macedonia.³¹²

17 April—Yugoslavia signs an armistice with Germany in Belgrade.

³⁰⁹ John Keegan. 1989. *The Second World War*. London: Hutchinson. Pages 151-7. Schreiber, Gerhard, Bernd Stegemann and Detlef Vogel. 1995. *Germany and the Second World War, Volume III: The Mediterranean, South-East Europe, and North Africa, 1939–1941*. Edited by Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt (Research Institute for Military History), Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. Dean D. McMurry, Ewald Osers, and Louise Willmot (trans.). P.S. Falla (trans. and ed.). Oxford: Clarendon Press.

³¹⁰ Schreiber, Stegemann and Vogel. Page 486, 491.

³¹¹ Ilija Jukic. 1974. *The Fall of Yugoslavia*. Dorian Cooke (trans.). New York: Harcourt Brace. Page 75.

³¹² Schreiber, Stegemann and Vogel. Pages 522-4; Jukic. Pages 75-6.

id = 71 , 104 , 118
Germany—Greece
World War II
1941

Armed conflict begins: 6 April 1941.

Armed conflict ends: 23 April 1941.

Battle Tide = 1.

Interrupted war = 0.

1941

6 April—Germany invades Greece.

9 April—Greek defenders on the Metaxas line surrender.

12 April—British and Greek defenders retreat from the front line and allow the Germans to advance.³¹³

16 April—British begin a retreat from the Greek-British front in Greece.³¹⁴

18 April—Greek prime minister commits suicide.

20 April—General Tsolakoglou requests Germany to sign an armistice with Greece. Greek forces had withdrawn from their front against Italy on Albanian territory, but there is not evidence that the Italians actually began any tide of victories.³¹⁵

21 April—Six Greek divisions surrender to Germany and Italy advanced to the Greek frontier. There is no mention of them entering Greece or being opposed on their advance.³¹⁶

23 April—Neither Field Marshall List (Germany) nor General Tsolakoglu (Greece) want to include Italy in the armistice negotiations. After Mussolini complains to Hitler, Hitler sends General Jodl to Greece with orders to include Italy in the armistice.³¹⁷

³¹³ Schreiber, Gerhard, Bernd Stegemann and Detlef Vogel. 1995. *Germany and the Second World War, Volume III: The Mediterranean, South-East Europe, and North Africa, 1939—1941*. Edited by Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt (Research Institute for Military History), Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. Dean D. McMurry, Ewald Osers, and Louise Willmot (trans.). P.S. Falla (trans. ed.). Oxford: Clarendon Press. Page 507.

³¹⁴ *Source*: John Keegan. 1989. *The Second World War*. London: Hutchinson. Pages 151-7.

³¹⁵ Schreiber, Stegemann and Vogel, 511.

³¹⁶ Schreiber, Stegemann and Vogel, 511.

³¹⁷ Schreiber, Stegemann and Vogel, 512.

id = 72
Italy—Greece
World War II
1940-1941

Armed conflict begins: 28 October 1940.

Armed conflict ends: 23 April 1941.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: COW codes Italy as the victor of the war. However, a Greek battle tide begins on 3 November 1940 and is only broken when Germany invades in the spring of 1941. There is not evidence that Greeks and Italians fought seriously after Germany's interruption.

Interrupted war = 0.

1940

28 October—Italy attacks Greece through the Albania-Greek coastal area near Corfu.³¹⁸

3 November—Greek forces wipe out the Italian Julia Division of the Alpini forces at Metsovan.³¹⁹ There are not Italian victories after this.

14 November—General A. Papagos (Greece) counter-attacks and drives back the Italians.³²⁰

13-16 November—Mussolini recalls Italian commanders, though the new commanders continue withdrawing in the face of the Greek attack.³²¹

23 November—Despite General Badoglio's (Italy) remobilization, Greeks continue to advance.³²²

30 November—Greek counter offensive is still a success with 15 Italian divisions facing 11 Greek divisions.³²³

4 December—Italian situation is grave; Greeks capture Pogradec and Soddu (Italy) “temporarily lost his head.”³²⁴ Mussolini decides to ask Hitler for help. Count Ciano convinces him to order Soddu to hold the line on the Albanian front. Mussolini sends Alfieri to Berlin to ask Hitler for assistance against Greece. Hitler claims he cannot do anything until the spring and tells Italy to hold the line in Albania.³²⁵

7 December—Greeks continue their advance, “but with diminished striking power.”³²⁶

January and February—Further Greek advances are only limited. Greece continues to keep Italians from advancing, however. British air defense aid for the Greek side had little import for the battle outcomes on this front—i.e. Greece did most of the fighting here.³²⁷

March—An Italian counter offensive fails. Greeks capture Këlcyrë.³²⁸

6 April—Germany attacks Greece with the Twelfth Army. Hitler planned Germany's invasion without coordination with the Italian forces.³²⁹ Neither Weinberg (1994), Keegan (1989), Knox (1982), nor Kirkpatrick (1964) mention any Italian battle victories after Germany's attack.³³⁰

20 April—General Tsolakoglou requests Germany to sign an armistice with Greece. Greek forces had withdrawn from their front against Italy on Albanian territory, but there is not evidence that the Italians

³¹⁸ Gerhard L. Weinberg. 1994. *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Page 216.

³¹⁹ Schreiber, Gerhard, Bernd Stegemann and Detlef Vogel. 1995. *Germany and the Second World War, Volume III: The Mediterranean, South-East Europe, and North Africa, 1939–1941*. Edited by Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt (Research Institute for Military History), Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. Dean D. McMurry, Ewald Osers, and Louise Willmot (trans.). P.S. Falla (trans. and ed.). Oxford: Clarendon Press. Page 437.

³²⁰ MacGregor Knox. 1982. *Mussolini Unleashed, 1939-1941: Politics and Strategy in Fascist Italy's Last War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Page 237.

³²¹ Knox, 237-8.

³²² Knox, 249.

³²³ John Keegan. 1989. *The Second World War*. London: Hutchinson.

³²⁴ Knox, 250.

³²⁵ Knox, 273.

³²⁶ Knox, 251.

³²⁷ Weinberg, 209-210.

³²⁸ Schreiber, Stegemann and Vogel, 447.

³²⁹ Schreiber, Stegemann and Vogel, 451-96.

³³⁰ Ivone Kirkpatrick. 1964. *Mussolini: Study of a Demagogue*. London: Odhams Books.

actually began any tide of victories.³³¹

21 April—Six Greek divisions surrender to Germany and Italy advanced to the Greek frontier. There is no mention of them entering Greece or being opposed on their advance.³³² 23 April—Neither Field Marshall List (Germany) nor General Tsolakoglu (Greece) want to include Italy in the armistice negotiations. After Mussolini complains to Hitler, Hitler sends General Jodl to Greece with orders to include Italy in the armistice.³³³

³³¹ Schreiber, Stegemann and Vogel, 511.

³³² Schreiber, Stegemann and Vogel, 511.

³³³ Schreiber, Stegemann and Vogel, 512.

id = 73
Thailand—France
World War II
1940-1941

Armed conflict begins: 1 December 1940.

Armed conflict ends: 28 January 1941.

Note: This conflict follows the pattern, cease-fire—armistice—peace treaty. 28 January 1941 is the cease-fire after which no more fighting occurs. Since France later rejected the cease-fire but did not re-initiate armed conflict, and because the cease-fire document itself is not available, we code the start of post-war peace duration at the armistice on 11 March 1941.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome. Actions on 17 January 1940, as in the entire war are disputed and unclear. There is scanty information and no evidence of spectacular successes on either side. This war would be a tie if not for the fact that France withdrew from Thailand.

Interrupted war = 1. There is strong evidence of Japanese pressure and the French agree to at least two armistices before the final peace settlement on 9 May 1941.

1940

1 December 1940: Air battle over Thakek, near the Thai border between French and Thai aircraft lasts for 20 minutes. The battle outcome is unreported. *N.Y. Times* (December 2, 1940).

27 December – FRANCE reports in an article on 31 December, 1940 that French and Thai forces made a truce after they had resumed serious fighting “the day after Christmas” (I took this to mean 27 December) along the Northern Cambodian frontier in the region north of Poipet and West of the Mekong. Vichy claimed that the Thais lost the battle. *N.Y. Times* (January 1, 1941). The article’s language is confusing, but I gathered that the two sides signed the truce after the post-Christmas fighting. No document appears and there is scanty information corroborating this. This truce appears to be a temporary military technical agreement and not worthy of breaking this case into multiple wars.

29 December: *N.Y. Times* (December 30, 1940) reports that large scale hostilities flared up on the Aranyapredes border area prior to the article’s date. Thais claim that they beat the French in two battles with many French casualties and that French forces retreated.

1941

2-4 January: *N.Y. Post* (January 2, 1941) and *N.Y. Herald Tribune* (January 4, 1941) report that Thai officials arrived in Vichy to negotiate a settlement with France. These negotiations may have started on 28 or 29 December 1940. No document appears.

5 January – 22 days of fighting begin when the French attack Aranya Prades.³³⁴

9 January – France claims it destroyed 40 Thai aircraft.³³⁵

17 January – The French Asiatic Squadron led by cruiser *Lamotte-Piquet* allegedly sinks the main force of the Thai Navy (one cutter and three destroyers) in a surprise attack in the Gulf of Siam. France suffered no casualties (*N.Y. Times*, January 21, 1941).³³⁶ Wyatt refers to this battle as “a serious naval defeat.”³³⁷ Sivaram downplays the French success, claiming that Thailand sunk three smaller French craft and damaged the *Lamotte-Piquet*.³³⁸ Vadakarn claims that three French ships were sunk and the French cruiser burnt from stern to stern in a Thai victory.³³⁹ On the same day as the French naval victory, Thailand scored “the biggest victory of the war” in a fight with the French Foreign Legion forces, killing more than 200 French soldiers. Thailand captured over 100 soldiers and some tanks. Following this, the French began a ground retreat.³⁴⁰ These contemporary Thai journalistic sources may be biased. Roger Garreau, Acting

³³⁴ Vadakarn, Luang Vichitr. 1941. *Thailand’s Case*. Bangkok: Thanom Punahitananda, Thai Commercial Press. Page 78.

³³⁵ Levy, Roger and Andrew Roth. 1941. *French Interests and Policies in the Far East*. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations Inquiry Series. Page 186.

³³⁶ Levy and Roth, 1941. Page 187. The authors put the date as 17 January.

³³⁷ Wyatt, David. *Thailand: A Short History*. 2nd ed. New Haven: Yale University Press 2003. Page 245.

³³⁸ Sivaram, M. 1941. Mekong clash and Far East crisis, a survey of the Thailand-Indochina conflict and the Japanese mediation and their general repercussions on the Far Eastern situation. Bangkok: Thai Commercial Press. Pages 101-2.

³³⁹ Vadakarn, 1941. Page 78.

³⁴⁰ Sivaram, 1941. Page 97.

French Minister in Bangkok “ ’took diplomatic initiative’ ” to seek “restoration of peace between Thailand and French Indo-China.”³⁴¹ Thailand refused the offer.

19-22 January – Thai forces capture “important towns” until capturing Champasakdi, capital of the Champasakdi province.³⁴²

21 January – Japan offers to mediate the Thai-French conflict. Thailand accepts.³⁴³

22 January – France accepts Japan’s offer.

28 January – Levy and Roth (Page 188) write, “hostilities were to cease . . . at 10 a.m.”

29 January – Armistice negotiations begin on the Japanese cruiser, *Natori* in Saigon Harbor. Seven Japanese led by Major General Sumita, six French, and six Thai representatives are present.³⁴⁴

30 January – Thailand and France agree to a temporary armistice as negotiations continue. Belligerents are to withdraw 10 km from the positions they held on 28 January. Thailand gained parts of Cambodia and Laos as a result. Airplanes and raiding parties are not to cross the lines. Navies are not to cross a line extended from the border into the Gulf of Siam. The armistice has an expiration date on February 25, 1941. The Japanese continue to send forces into Southeast Asia (*N.Y. Times*, February 3, 1941).³⁴⁵

31 January – Vadakarn (Pages 78-9) writes that French and Thai met on the Japanese cruiser, *Natori* on the 31st, not 30th and signed “The Truce Pact” off Saigon at 7:00 PM.

10 February – The Japanese warship *Sumisuki* docks in Bangkok harbor, according the Bangkok government. *Christian Science Monitor*, February 3, 1941; *N.Y. Herald Tribune*, February 5 and 11, 1941.³⁴⁶

19 February – *N.Y Herald Tribune* (February 18, 19, 1941) reports that Japan lands reinforcements in Saigon, refuels its destroyers at Bangkok, and had stationed 15 units of the Japanese Fleet to the Gulf of Siam.

21 February: French representatives of the Vichy government decide to reject the Japanese proposal that France give Thailand one-third of Laos and Cambodia to Thailand.³⁴⁷

24 January – Koh Ishii, Japanese spokesperson declares France must accept a new proposal on the border dispute.

9 March – *The N.Y. Times* (March 10, 1941) reports that the Japan-sponsored peace plan has been modified. French and Thai governments reach “complete agreement.”

10 March – *Time Magazine* (March 10, 1941) runs a short article with the headline “Japan Wins the War.” The article quotes a Vichy representative saying the armistice was forced upon Vichy by Japan.

11 March – Representatives of Japan, Thailand, and France initial documents enacting the Japanese mediation plan. Thailand receives about 25,000 square miles of territory with a population of about 1 million.³⁴⁸

13 March – France denies the legality of the 11 March armistice and mediation settlement (*N.Y. Times* March 13, 1941).

9 May – France and Thailand sign a Peace Convention in Tokyo.

³⁴¹ Levy and Roth, 1941. Pages 187-8.

³⁴² Sivaram, 1941. Page 97-8.

³⁴³ Levy and Roth, 1941. Page 188.

³⁴⁴ Levy and Roth, 1941. Page 188.

³⁴⁵ Levy and Roth, 1941. Pages 188, 193.

³⁴⁶ Levy and Roth, 1941. Page 189.

³⁴⁷ Levy and Roth, 1941. Page 193.

³⁴⁸ Levy and Roth, 1941. Page 195-6 and *N.Y. Times* (March 11, 1941).

id = 74
UK-France ³⁴⁹
World War II
1940-1941

Armed conflict begins: 7 July 1940

Note: This is the COW start date. It is the first day of the week following the week of the British sinking of the French fleet at Oran and the first French bombing reprisal at Gibraltar.

Armed conflict ends: 14 July 1941

Battle tide begins: 8 June 1941

Note: Although the British begin the war with a series of tactical victories, most engagements are indecisive. Operation Catapult—the sinking of the French fleet at Oran—is mostly excluded because the COW war start date is 7 July 1940. The British invasion of Dakar is repulsed. Hostilities resume when Britain decisively beats the Vichy defenses in Syria and Lebanon following the installment of German airbases in Vichy France-controlled Lebanon and Syria.

Interrupted War = 0.

1940

3-5 July—In Operation Catapult, the British sink French battleships at Mers-El-Kebir (Oran) and persuaded the French fleet at Alexandria to submit to the British. More than 1,000 French naval servicemen die.

5 July—Vichy France bombs Gibraltar.

7-8 July—French warships in port at Casablanca put to sea.

9 July—British immobilize the French battleship Richilieu (35,000 tons) at the port of Dakar.

23 September—An Anglo-French force sets out to invade Dakar. A British naval squadron exchanges fire with the French. Charles de Gaulle, on board a British warship demanded that the French governor of Dakar submit to the Free French forces. After the exchange of naval gunfire, de Gaulle tries to lead a landing, but is repulsed by Vichy forces.³⁵⁰

24 September—French repulse 2,000 British troops attempting to land at Rufisque 25 miles from Dakar. British sink a French submarine.³⁵¹

25 September— de Gaulle and the British squadron call off the invasion of Dakar and retreat.³⁵² *The London Times* calls the situation at Dakar a “stalemate” until the British and Free French call off the siege of the city for fear of developing it into a large battle.

26 September—At least 100 French planes drop about 100 tons of bombs on Gibraltar. French lose at least three planes. A French submarine may have sunk a British destroyer, but the machine was “unidentified.”³⁵³

27 September—Vichy France broadcasts its intention to suspend conflict with Britain unless further British attacks on French forces or colonial possessions occur.³⁵⁴

1941

8 June—Two columns of Australian troops under British command invade Vichy French Lebanon. Indian and Free French troops invade Syria. There is mention of resistance by the Vichy defenders but no mention of success.

³⁴⁹ General source is Gaunson, A.B. 1987. *The Anglo-French Clash in Lebanon and Syria, 1940-45*. London: Macmillan Press.

³⁵⁰ Dakar Action Ended; Allied Forces Withdraw, Desire To Avoid Bloodshed. *The London Times* Sept. 26, 1940; pg. 4; Issue 48731.

³⁵¹ "British Landing Beaten Off"; Stories From Vichy. *The London Times* Sep 25, 1940; pg. 4; Issue 48730.

³⁵² Dakar. *The Times* Sept. 26.

³⁵³ Gibraltar Again Bombed; Waves Of Aircraft From Morocco.

The London Times Sept. 26, 1940; pg. 4; Issue 48731.

³⁵⁴ Reprisals Suspended; Petain Government Will "Call It Quits". *The London Times* Sept. 28, 1940; pg. 3; Issue 48733.

12 June—Free French have advanced to within 10 miles of Damascus, Syria and the Australians have captured Marjayoun in central Lebanon. A weak Vichy counter-attack follows and Anglo-French forces stay on the defensive for another week.

18-20 June—British General Habforce invades Syria from Iraq and British General Slim invades from the Euphrates region.

21 June—Australians seize Damascus.

12 July—Dentz, the French commander in Lebanon asks Britain for an armistice. He has 6,000 casualties.

14 July—British and French sign an Armistice at Acre. A secret protocol ensures the repatriation of Vichy troops to mainland France and refuses the Free French the opportunity to recruit them.

id = 75
Russia—Italy
World War II
1941-1943

Armed conflict begins: 22 June 1941.

Armed conflict ends: September 3, 1943.

Battle tide begins 16 December 1942.

Interrupted war = 0.

1941

22 June—Italian 8th army invades the USSR with Germany, Hungary, Romania, and Spanish Blue Legion “volunteers.”

1942

16 December—Soviet General Golikov attacks the Italian 8th Army near the Don River in the Stalingrad vicinity. Soviets capture 15,000 Italians and the Italians make no more contributions to the battle.³⁵⁵

1943

3 September—Italy signs armistice with the Allies countries.

³⁵⁵ Clodfelter, Michael. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc. Page 505

id = 76
Italy—USA³⁵⁶
World War II
1941—1943

Armed conflict begins: 17 November 1942.

Armed conflict ends: 3 September 1943.

Battle tide begins: 7 May 1943.

Interrupted war = 0.

1941

11 December—US enters WWII when Germany and Italy declare war on the US.

1942

November—Eisenhower and Patton had directed attacks against Vichy French in Algeria and Morocco.

They did not arrive in Italian and German-occupied Tunisia until about 17 November, however.

17 November—Eisenhower and army arrive in Tunisia. Facing him are German forces and the Italian 1st Army.³⁵⁷

1943

6 March—Italian General Messe is in charge of the Italian 1st Army in Tunisia after Rommel departs.

Patton is CO of the American forces in Tunisia.

22 April-3 May—Americans and British advance to Tunis.

3 May—Battle of Tunis. Americans and British v. Italians and Germans.

7 May—Americans and British capture Tunis. Axis defense collapses.

13 May—British and French to the South mop up the Italians and Messe surrenders.

10 July—Allied Troops land in Sicily. The Initial US Ranger offensive against the Italian Livorno Division is a success.³⁵⁸

12 July—Allies capture Syracuse.

Allied failures on 11 and 14 July and through the third week of the Allied campaign in Sicily are due to friendly fire accidents and stiff German resistance—not Italian forces.³⁵⁹

3 August—General Guzzoni (Italy) evacuates his troops across the Straits of Messina.

5 August—Italy meets with Allies to discuss surrender terms.³⁶⁰

3 September— British troops cross the Messina Straits into Italy. Italians sign unconditional armistice terms.³⁶¹ British troops cross the Messina Straits into Italy.

8 September—Eisenhower announces Italy's surrender.

³⁵⁶ General sources are: Keegan, John. 1989. *The Second World War*. London: Hutchinson. Page 327; MacGregor Knox. 1982. *Mussolini Unleashed, 1939-1941: Politics and Strategy in Fascist Italy's Last War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Schreiber, Gerhard, Bernd Stegemann and Detlef Vogel. 1995. *Germany and the Second World War, Volume III: The Mediterranean, South-East Europe, and North Africa, 1939—1941*. Edited by Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt (Research Institute for Military History), Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. Dean D. McMurry, Ewald Osers, and Louise Willmot (trans.). P.S. Falla (trans. and ed.). Oxford: Clarendon Press; Weinberg, Gerhard. 1994. *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; and Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

³⁵⁷ Clodfelter. Page 495.

³⁵⁸ D'este, Carlo. 1990. *World War II in the Mediterranean, 1942-45*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books. Page 53-4.

³⁵⁹ D'este. Page 64-70.

³⁶⁰ Keegan. Page 350.

³⁶¹ Keegan. Page 350.

id = 77
Italy—Great Britain
World War II
1940—1943

Armed conflict begins: 10 June 1940.

Armed conflict ends: 3 September 1943.

Battle tide begins 10 July 1943.

Interrupted war = 0.

1940

10 June—COW start date for Italy in World War II. Count Ciano declares war to Allied ambassadors.³⁶²

11 June—British Royal Air Force bombs targets in Milan and Turin.³⁶³

16-17 June—British victories against Italy in Libya.³⁶⁴

8-9 July—Between Sardinia and Calabria the British air force based on Gibraltar inflicts damage on the entire Italian fleet and forces it to retreat.³⁶⁵

11-12 November—UK sinks 3 Italian battleships at Taranto.³⁶⁶

9 December—General Wavell (UK) launches a counter offensive in Egypt. This starts a series of successes (i.e. 21 January 1942) that lasts until 5 February 1942. British take 130,000 prisoners and capture 400 miles in two months.³⁶⁷

1941

20 January—Sudan Defence Forces crosses into Italian Ethiopia.

7 February—Great Britain completely destroys the Italian 10th army.³⁶⁸

8 February—Great Britain's Navy bombards Genoa.³⁶⁹

10-15 February—In a series of battles the Italians drive off the 4th and 5th Indian Divisions (Great Britain), but the latter counter-attacked then drove the Italians back.³⁷⁰

February—General Rommel's attacks drive back the British, but these are German—not Italian—successes.

28 March—UK destroys three Italian heavy cruisers at Cape Matapan at the outset of the Greece campaign.³⁷¹

2 April—UK and Ethiopia occupy all of Italian Eritrea.

5 April—UK captures Adis Ababa.

23 July 1941—Italian navy sinks one British destroyer and damaged two others near Malta.³⁷²

28 September—Italy sinks a British transport. However, the British sunk an Italian submarine two days later and the Italians overall “had not been able to prevent the resupplying of Malta. . . “³⁷³

18 December—Italians succeed in incapacitate the British ships *Queen Elizabeth* and *Valiant*.³⁷⁴ This is a minor success, not a significant victory over British forces.

1942

July—UK defeated by Germany at Gazala and Toebruck and defends Alam Halfa.

³⁶² MacGregor Knox. 1982. *Mussolini Unleashed, 1939-1941: Politics and Strategy in Fascist Italy's Last War*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Page 125.

³⁶³ Knox. Page 125.

³⁶⁴ Knox. Page 130.

³⁶⁵ John Keegan. 1989. *The Second World War*. London: Hutchinson. Page 327.

³⁶⁶ Keegan. Pages 147-9.

³⁶⁷ Keegan. Pages 147-9.

³⁶⁸ Knox. Page 256.

³⁶⁹ Knox. Page 271.

³⁷⁰ Keegan. Page 323.

³⁷¹ Keegan. Page 327.

³⁷² Schreiber, Gerhard, Bernd Stegemann and Detlef Vogel. 1995. *Germany and the Second World War, Volume III: The Mediterranean, South-East Europe, and North Africa, 1939—1941*. Edited by Militärgeschichtliches Forschungsamt (Research Institute for Military History), Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. Dean D. McMurry, Ewald Osers, and Louise Willmot (trans.). P.S. Falla (trans. and ed.). Oxford: Clarendon Press. Page 709.

³⁷³ Ibid. Page 710.

³⁷⁴ Ibid. Page 724.

8 November—Great Britain and the USA undertake Operation Torch, landing on Africa’s NW coast.
1943

10 July—Allied Troops land in Sicily.³⁷⁵ There was “no effective coordination of German and Italian preparations. . . .”³⁷⁶ However, the initial British glider offensive is a huge failure.³⁷⁷ The Initial US Ranger offensive against the Italian Livorno Division is a success.³⁷⁸

12 July—Allies capture Syracuse. Allied failures on 11 and 14 July and through the third week of the Allied campaign in Sicily are due to friendly fire accidents and stiff German resistance—not Italian forces.³⁷⁹

3 August—General Guzzoni (Italy) evacuates his troops across the Straits of Messina.

5 August—Italy meets with Allies to discuss surrender terms.³⁸⁰

3 September—Italians sign unconditional armistice terms.³⁸¹ British troops cross the Messina Straits into Italy.

8 September—General Eisenhower announces Italy’s surrender for the first time. Eisenhower’s troops land at Salerno.

³⁷⁵ Gerhard Weinberg. 1994. *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Page 594.

³⁷⁶ Weinberg. Page 596.

³⁷⁷ D’este, Carlo. 1990. *World War II in the Mediterranean, 1942-45*. Chapel Hill, NC: Algonquin Books. Page 53.

³⁷⁸ D’este, 1990. Page 53-4.

³⁷⁹ D’este. Page 64-70.

³⁸⁰ Keegan. Page 350.

³⁸¹ Keegan. Page 350.

id = 78
Russia—Finland
World War II [Continuation War]
1941-1944

Armed conflict begins: 25 June 1941

Ceasefire date: 5 September 1944

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome. Finland wins battle of Ilomantsi ending August 9, 1944.

There is no evidence of Soviet military victories after that.

Interrupted War = 0.

id = 79
Romania—USSR
World War II³⁸²
1941-1944

Armed conflict begins: 22 June 1941.

Armed conflict ends: 12 September 1944.

Battle tide begins: 19 November 1943.

Interrupted war = 0.

1941

22 June—Romania enters the war with Germany by attacking the USSR. Fourteen Romanian divisions join General von Rundstedt's Army Group South aiming for Kiev.³⁸³

1942

15 May—Manstein's 11th Army with 3 Romanian divisions captures the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea.

28 June—Germans and Romanians capture Sevastopol.

19 November—Vicinity of Stalingrad, USSR: Romanian 2nd and 5th Corps disintegrate at the onset of Operation Uranus. Soviets surround Romanian 4th and 5th Corps. Romanians lose 55,000 casualties in one day.³⁸⁴

1943

2 February—Germans Field Marshall Paulus surrenders at Stalingrad. Two entire Romanian armies have been lost.

14 March—Two German SS Panzer Divisions led by Lieutenant General Paul Hauser under the umbrella of General Von Manstein's Army Group South recapture Kharkhov. Romanians do not participate in this attack.³⁸⁵ These are SS Panzer attacks.

1944

8 February—Soviets capture Nikopol and cut off Romanian armies in the Crimea.

12 September—Romanian-Soviet armistice.

³⁸² General sources are: Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; and Taylor, Brian. 2004. *Barbarossa to Berlin: A Chronology of the Campaigns on the Eastern Front 1941 to 1945, Volume II: The Defeat of Germany 19 November 1942 to 15 May 1945*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount.

³⁸³ Clodfelter. Page 499.

³⁸⁴ Taylor. Pages 1-2.

³⁸⁵ Glantz, David M. and Jonathan M. House. 1995. *When Titans Clash: How the Red Army Stopped Hitler*. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas. Page 147.

id = 80
Romania-Hungary³⁸⁶
World War II
From 2 September 1944
To 11 October 1944 [Molotov-Faragos Armistice]

Armed conflict begins: 2 September 1944.

Armed conflict ends: 12 October 1944

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome. The war is a tie. The USSR (possibly though not certainly with Romanian assistance) win a large battlefield victory on the day of the armistice. The Romanians in the field, however had definitely been defeated in battle near Cluj prior to the armistice. Interrupted war = 0. There is no evidence that the USSR or any othe Ally pressured Romania to stop attacking Hungary against Romania's will.

1944

2-19 September—The 2nd Hungarian Army along with the German 8th Army attacks Soviet 7th Guards and 40th Army and Romanian 4th Army to the east of Cluj, Romania. Romanians and Soviets are beaten badly from September 2 onward, though the battle lasts for several weeks.³⁸⁷

11 October—Cluj falls to the Soviets. Szeged falls, too. Germans and Hungarians retreat to Hungary.³⁸⁸ Assumption is that the Romanian 4th Army helped win the Battle of Cluj, but this is not certain. On the same day General Faragoss, acting in the name of the Horthy government in Budapest signs an armistice with Molotov in Moscow.³⁸⁹

12 October—Armistice orders are relayed to the Soviet front.

³⁸⁶ General sources are Axworthy, Mark. 1995. *Third Axis, Fourth Ally: Romanian Armed Forces in the European War, 1941-1945*. London: Arms and Armour Press. Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; Erickson, John. 1983. *The Road to Berlin: Stalin's War with Germany*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson; Mitcham, Samuel W. 2001. *Crumbling Empire: The German Defeat in the East, 1944*. Westport, CT: Praeger; Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; and Miller, Marshall Lee. 1975. *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Taylor, Brian. 2004. *Barbarossa to Berlin: A Chronology of the Campaigns on the Eastern Front 1941 to 1945, Volume 2: The Defeat of Germany 19 November 1942 to 15 May 1945*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount; and Ungvary, Krisztian. 2005. *The Siege of Budapest: One Hundred Days in World War II*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

³⁸⁷ Taylor. Pages 224, 227, 228.

³⁸⁸ Erickson. Page 392.

³⁸⁹ Erickson. Page 392.

id = 81
Russia-Hungary³⁹⁰
World War II
From 27 June 1941
To 12 October 1944 [Molotov-Faragos Armistice]

Armed conflict begins: 27 June 1941.

Armed conflict ends: 12 October 1944.

Battle tide begins: 13 January 1943.

Interrupted war = 0

1941

27 June—COW codes Hungary entering WWII. Hungary participated in Germany's Operation Barbarossa. The Hungarian 2nd Army eventually ends up opposite the Soviet Voronezh Front to the north of Stalingrad and south of Bryansk.

1943

13 January—Soviet 40th Army launches the first counter offensive against the Hungarian 2nd Army. It destroys the Hungarian 7th division.³⁹¹

14 January—the Voronezh continues to rout the Hungarian 2nd Army.

19 January—Hungarian 2nd Army surrenders at Ostrogozh.³⁹²

1944

11 October—Hungarians and Germans soundly defeated at Cluj, Romania. They retreat toward Debrecen, Hungary. Faragoss signs an armistice with Molotov in Moscow at the order of Horthy in Budapest.³⁹³

12 October—Armistice orders are relayed to the Soviet front.

12-17 October—Germans and Hungarians continue retreating toward Debrecen.

15-16 October—Germany replaces Horthy regime with Szalasi regime.

³⁹⁰ General sources are Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; Erickson, John. 1983. *The Road to Berlin: Stalin's War with Germany*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson; Mitcham, Samuel W. 2001. *Crumbling Empire: The German Defeat in the East, 1944*. Westport, CT: Praeger; Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; and Miller, Marshall Lee. 1975. *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Taylor, Brian. 2004. *Barbarossa to Berlin: A Chronology of the Campaigns on the Eastern Front 1941 to 1945, Volume 2: The Defeat of Germany 19 November 1942 to 15 May 1945*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount; and Ungvary, Krisztian. 2005. *The Siege of Budapest: One Hundred Days in World War II*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

³⁹¹ Taylor. Pages 31-2.

³⁹² Taylor. Page 34.

³⁹³ Erickson. Pages 392-3; Taylor. Pages 238-40.

id = 82, 83
Bulgaria-US & UK³⁹⁴
World War II
1944-1945

Armed conflict begins: 1 August 1943.

Note: 13 December 1941 is the COW version 3.0 war start date. No combat occurred until 1 August 1943.

Armed conflict ends: 8 September 1944.

Battle tide begins: 14 November 1943.

Note: General Eisenhower's 14 November 1943 bombing raid from Italian bases probably included both British and American bombers. We code the battle tide starting on the same day for both Allies.

Interrupted war = 0.

1941

April—During the German invasion of Greece, British carry out several bombing raids against Bulgaria with little impact.³⁹⁵

13 December—COW codes Bulgaria entering WWII. US does not respond to the declaration.

1942

5 June—US declares war on Bulgaria.

1943

1 August—US and UK send a bomber fleet through Bulgarian airspace to bomb the Ploiesti airfields in Romania. Bulgarian fighters intercept them and shoot down three bombers. There is no mention of Bulgarian losses.³⁹⁶ In later air battles, American P-38 fighters effectively counter-attack the Bulgarian interceptors.

14 November—General Eisenhower sends 91 British and American B-25s and many P-38s to attack Sofia. The raid is successful.

1944

10 January—Allies bomb Sofia again killing several thousand Bulgarians and throwing the capital into panic.³⁹⁷

16 March—Allies bomb Sofia, again. This time they use incendiary bombs.

29-20 March—An even larger incendiary attack on Sofia occurs.

18 April—Allies bomb Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

5 September—Bulgarians inform the USSR that German forces have evacuated the country. USSR declares war on Bulgaria.³⁹⁸ The USSR had not previously participated in any of the bombing raids on Bulgaria.

8 September—Bulgaria declares war on Germany. Minor clashes with Germans occur. Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front crosses the Bulgarian border and enters Sofia with no Bulgarian resistance. Bulgaria devotes 450,000 soldiers in three Bulgarian armies to invade Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian 1st Army later enters Hungary with the General Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front. Clodfelter claims that Soviet troops enter on September 5, but other sources disagree.³⁹⁹

28 October—Bulgarians sign armistice with USSR in the name of the Allied powers.

³⁹⁴ General sources are Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; Mitcham, Samuel W. 2001. *Crumbling Empire: The German Defeat in the East, 1944*. Westport, CT: Praeger; Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; and Miller, Marshall Lee. 1975. *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

³⁹⁵ Miller. Page 165.

³⁹⁶ Miller. Page 165-166.

³⁹⁷ Miller. Page 167.

³⁹⁸ Mitcham. Page 201.

³⁹⁹ See Miller. Pages 214-215 and Mitcham. Page 201.

id = 83
[See id = 82]

id = 84
Bulgaria-Hungary⁴⁰⁰
World War II
From 14 October 1944
To 20 January 1945 [Voroshilov-Miklos Armistice]

Note: this case is combined with id = 87 due to poor evidence that the 20 January 1945 cease-fire ever took place.

Armed conflict begins: 7 November 1944.

Armed conflict ends: 20 January 1945.

Battle tie = 0. Bulgarians penetrated deep into Hungarian territory, but the armistice was declared as they were completely surrounded by German-Hungarian forces.

Interrupted war = 0. No evidence of pressure on Bulgaria to stop fighting.

1944

8 September—Bulgarians sign armistice with USSR. Bulgaria declares war on Germany and devotes 450,000 soldiers of the First Army to join Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front.

28 September—From this date onward Hungarians fought alongside Germans in Hungary. The Hungarian order of battle in the German force was the 3rd Hungarian Army (within Army Group South), the VII Hungarian Corps and 2nd Hungarian Army (within Army Group Fretter-Pico), the 9th Hungarian Guards Jaeger Brigade (within the German 8th Army), and the 1st Hungarian Army (within Army Group Heinrici). There were other independent Hungarian units in Budapest, as well. The Bulgarian First Army was attached to Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front.⁴⁰¹

7 November—Third Ukrainian Front to which the Bulgarian 1st Army is attached tries to cross to the West bank of the Danube near Mohacs, Batina, and Apatin.⁴⁰² This is far to the South of Budapest. The intention was to drive northward after the crossing so as to cut off the German retreat from Budapest. The Soviets encounter fierce resistance, however.

22 November—Tolbukhin and the Ukrainian 3rd finally break through to the West side of the Danube. Part of Tolbukhin's front departs to aid Malinovskii in the siege of Budapest. The Bulgarian First Army appears to remain with Tolbukhin, however. Throughout the December-February siege of Budapest, neither Ungvary (2005) nor Mitcham (1989) mention the Bulgarian First Army in the actual siege of Budapest. Bulgarians are part of the encirclement force driving west-northwest from the city.

20 December—Tolbukhin starts to drive northward from the Danube in southern Hungary. He intends to encircle Budapest from the west.⁴⁰³

26 December—Tolbukhin and Malinovskii complete their encirclement of Budapest.⁴⁰⁴

1945

⁴⁰⁰ General sources are Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; Erickson, John. 1983. *The Road to Berlin: Stalin's War with Germany*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson; Mitcham, Samuel W. 2001. *Crumbling Empire: The German Defeat in the East, 1944*. Westport, CT: Praeger; Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; and Miller, Marshall Lee. 1975. *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Taylor, Brian. 2004. *Barbarossa to Berlin: A Chronology of the Campaigns on the Eastern Front 1941 to 1945, Volume 2: The Defeat of Germany 19 November 1942 to 15 May 1945*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount; and Ungvary, Krisztian. 2005. *The Siege of Budapest: One Hundred Days in World War II*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

⁴⁰¹ Mitcham. Page 218-19.

⁴⁰² Mitcham. Page 228.

⁴⁰³ Erickson. Page 438.

⁴⁰⁴ Erickson. Page 438.

6-18 January—Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian front encounters the beginnings of heavy German resistance and appears to be over-extended on the west of the Danube.⁴⁰⁵ Axis defenders in this region include the VII Hungarian Corps and the 3rd Hungarian Army.⁴⁰⁶

19 January—German tanks have surrounded Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front from the south, near Dunapentele.⁴⁰⁷

20 January— Stalin advises Tolbukhin, who is at Szekesfehervar in the Lake Balaton area (currently being surrounded from the south by the German-Hungarian forces) to consider withdrawing all the way to the east bank of the Danube. Hungarian representatives of the Miklos' provisional government in Debrecen signs an armistice in Moscow with Voroshilov. The armistice is extended to all United Nations fighting Hungary. It is assumed the armistice includes Bulgaria as a co-belligerent.

⁴⁰⁵ Erickson. Pages 439-40.

⁴⁰⁶ Mitcham. Page 221; Erickson. Page 435.

⁴⁰⁷ Erickson. Page 440.

id = 85

Romania-Hungary⁴⁰⁸

World War II

From 17 October 1944 [Failure of the Molotov-Faragos Armistice]

To 20 January 1945 [Voroshilov-Miklos Armistice]

Armed conflict begins: 17 October 1944.

Armed conflict ends: 20 January 1945.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: This war is a tie. Romania helps siege Budapest, but the USSR orders the Romanians to leave before the Soviets even capture Pest, eastern half of Budapest.

Interrupted war = 1. Soviets pressure Romanians out of Budapest just as they are nearing victory in the capture of Pest. General Nicolae Sova reluctantly obeys Malinovsky's order. For his reluctance the Soviets sentence him to a prison camp. Then the Soviets sign a cease-fire applicable to the Romanians without even consulting the Romanians. The cease-fire with the provisional government is signed before the fascist government in Budapest had been overthrown. It amounts to terms of occupation without mention of any of the political issues between Hungary and Romania, especially Transylvania.)

1944

17 October—Soviet attack German 8th Army and Hungarian 1st and 2nd Armies. Mitcham (Page 227) shows a map indicating the Romanian 4th and 1st armies were well advanced into Romania by 29 October 1944. This means that the Romanians had probably crossed the border and began advancing westward as soon as the Soviet attack re-commenced on 17 October.

19 October—German 8th Army and Hungarian 1st and 2nd Armies push Soviets back some 20 miles from Debrecen.⁴⁰⁹ No mention of Romanian participation.

15 November—Romanian 7th Army joins the Soviets in the siege of Budapest.⁴¹⁰ This is the first found reference to Romanian participation in the Soviet renewal of the war against Hungary.

1945

15-16 January—After penetrating Soviet General Malinovsky orders the Romanian 7th Army Corps commander Nicolae Sova to take the 7th and vacate the Budapest vicinity prior to the USSR's final assault on Pest. The 7th is ordered the front in northern Hungary, presumably along the Slovakian/Austrian border to the south of Bratislava. The Romanians are also excluded from the Battle of Lake Balaton in March. Sova is very reluctant to leave Budapest since the Allies are about to capture Pest. He is arrested and sent to a labor camp for his reluctance. This appears to be the end of Romanian confrontations with Hungarians, although they continue to fight German units. At the time they were ordered out of Budapest, the Romanian 7th Army Corps had captured a major objective—reaching the Great Boulevard—but at great cost. Since October, Romania had lost 23,000 dead, wounded, and missing since October.⁴¹¹

From 12 January to 20 March the Soviet Stavka orders the Romanian 4th Army to overrun the German XVII Corps and Hungarian V Corps and capture the Ore Mountains on the Hungarian-Czechoslovakian border. Hungarians disintegrate before the mountains are even reached, however.⁴¹²

⁴⁰⁸ General sources are Axworthy, Mark. 1995. *Third Axis, Fourth Ally: Romanian Armed Forces in the European War, 1941-1945*. London: Arms and Armour Press. Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; Erickson, John. 1983. *The Road to Berlin: Stalin's War with Germany*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson; Mitcham, Samuel W. 2001. *Crumbling Empire: The German Defeat in the East, 1944*. Westport, CT: Praeger; Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; and Miller, Marshall Lee. 1975. *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford: Stanford University Press; Taylor, Brian. 2004. *Barbarossa to Berlin: A Chronology of the Campaigns on the Eastern Front 1941 to 1945, Volume 2: The Defeat of Germany 19 November 1942 to 15 May 1945*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount; and Ungvary, Krisztian. 2005. *The Siege of Budapest: One Hundred Days in World War II*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

⁴⁰⁹ Erickson. Page 394.

⁴¹⁰ Ungvary. Page 422.

⁴¹¹ Ungvary. Page 148.

⁴¹² Axworthy. Pages 210-211.

20 January—In Moscow, the recently formed Debrecen provisional government led by Hungarian defector General Miklos (formerly part of the Horthy government) signs an armistice with the USSR, USA, UK and other United Nations fighting the Axis powers.

In early April the Romanians encounter Hungarian divisions, but Axworthy (1995; page 211) says that they surrender en masse to the Romanians.

id = 86
Russia-Hungary⁴¹³
World War II

From 17 October 1944 [Failure of Molotov-Faragoss Armistice]
To 20 January 1945 [Voroshilov-Miklos Armistice]

Note: this case is combined with id = 88 due to poor evidence that the 20 January 1945 cease-fire ever took place.

Armed conflict begins: 17 October 1944.

Armed conflict ends: 20 January 1945.

Battle tide begins: 7 December 1945.

Interrupted war = 0.

1944

12-17 October—Germans and Hungarians continue retreating toward Debrecen.

15-16 October—Germany replaces Horthy regime with Szalasi regime.

17 October—Soviets attack German and Hungarians at Debrecen.

25 October—Malinovskii captures Satu Mare and Carei Mare, ending the Debrecen stalemate.⁴¹⁴

14-18 November—Soviets fail to cross the Danube.⁴¹⁵

4 December—German-Hungarian defenses inflict massive losses on the Soviet 2nd Ukrainian Front attempting to cross the Danube at Ercsi.⁴¹⁶

7 December—Soviets have by this date captures Adony, Szigetvar, Vukovar, Barcs, and advance to Lake Balaton after smashing through the 2nd Panzer Army.⁴¹⁷ This begins the Soviet battle tide ending in the encirclement of Budapest, and the commencement of the siege. Hitler declares on this day Budapest is to be made a fortified palace and will be held at all cost.⁴¹⁸

9 December—Soviets capture Ercsi, where Germans had previously defeated them. German counter-attacks throughout Hungary fail.

Throughout December the Soviets break through German defenses around Lake Balaton and complete the encirclement of Budapest. German counter-attacks are brushed aside.

29 December—Hungarians manage to stabilize a line of defense around Budapest but fail to halt the Soviet advance.⁴¹⁹

1945

Throughout January the Soviets struggled to capture Pest on the east side of the Danube. No German or Hungarian counter-attacks succeeded for more than a few dozen hours. None dislodged the Soviets from the Budapest vicinity, let alone Hungary.

20 January—Faragoss signs an armistice with Molotov in Berlin.

⁴¹³ General sources are Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; Erickson, John. 1983. *The Road to Berlin: Stalin's War with Germany*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson; Mitcham, Samuel W. 2001. *Crumbling Empire: The German Defeat in the East, 1944*. Westport, CT: Praeger; Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; and Miller, Marshall Lee. 1975. *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Taylor, Brian. 2004. *Barbarossa to Berlin: A Chronology of the Campaigns on the Eastern Front 1941 to 1945, Volume 2: The Defeat of Germany 19 November 1942 to 15 May 1945*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount; and Ungvary, Krisztian. 2005. *The Siege of Budapest: One Hundred Days in World War II*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

⁴¹⁴ Erickson. Page 394.

⁴¹⁵ Taylor. Page 246.

⁴¹⁶ Taylor. Page 250.

⁴¹⁷ Taylor. Page 250.

⁴¹⁸ Ibid.

⁴¹⁹ Taylor. Page 254.

id = 87

Bulgaria-Hungary⁴²⁰

World War II

From 22 January 1945 [Failure of Voroshilov-Miklos Armistice]

To 1 April 1945 [Imposition of Allied Control Commission]

Note: this case is combined with id = 84 due to poor evidence that the 20 January 1945 cease-fire ever took place.

Armed conflict begins: 22 January 1945.

Armed conflict ends: 1 April 1945.

Battle tide begins: 16 March 1945.

Interrupted war = 0.

1945

22 January—German-Hungarian 6th army re-starts its assault on Szekesfehervar.⁴²¹ Taylor writes that Tolbukhin begins to concede land on the 22nd. It is assumed that the Bulgarian-Hungarian second war starts on 22 January 1945.

23 January—Elements of the 3rd Ukrainian Front win a victory after fighting near Lake Balaton and the Danube. No mention of Bulgarians, however.

27 January—German 6th Army recaptures Szekesfehervar between Lake Balaton and Velencei in Hungary after hard fighting. The 3rd counter-attacks and puts immense pressure on the 6th Army's 4th SS Panzer Korp.⁴²²

20 February—German 6th Army attacks the 3rd Ukrainian Front again near Lake Balaton.

5-6 March—German Army Group South launches an enormous counter offensive against Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Front (at this time containing 6 Bulgarian infantry divisions), which counters with 407,000 troops and 400 tanks. The entire 1st Bulgarian Army is present. The Germans commit 430,000 troops and 880 panzers, including about 11 Hungarian divisions.⁴²³ The battle is indecisive until 16 March.

15 March—Soviet air attacks have neutered the German offensive at Lake Balaton and it bogs down. A last ditch German offensive ends in failure.⁴²⁴

16 March—An enormous and eventually successful 3rd Ukrainian counter-attack at Lake Balaton begins.⁴²⁵ Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Front contributes, as well. The counter-offense routs the Germans.

1 April—Tolbukhin captures the last important town in Hungary, Sopron.⁴²⁶ The Hungarian 3rd Army disintegrates and surrenders en masse.⁴²⁷ This is a de facto end to the war. The Stavka orders the Bulgarian First Army to capture Glognitz, Bruck, Graz, Maribor in Austria, etc.⁴²⁸ There is no cease-fire, but it is assumed that the same armistice terms of 20 January 1945 carry over to 1 April 1945 since it had been the provisional government in Debrecen that negotiated the failed armistice, yet the armistice had set up an Allied Armistice Commission (made up of the UK, US, and USSR) that continued its relationship with the Debrecen government and helped install it in Budapest.

⁴²⁰ General sources are Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; Erickson, John. 1983. *The Road to Berlin: Stalin's War with Germany*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson; Mitcham, Samuel W. 2001. *Crumbling Empire: The German Defeat in the East, 1944*. Westport, CT: Praeger; Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; and Miller, Marshall Lee. 1975. *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Taylor, Brian. 2004. *Barbarossa to Berlin: A Chronology of the Campaigns on the Eastern Front 1941 to 1945, Volume 2: The Defeat of Germany 19 November 1942 to 15 May 1945*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount; and Ungvary, Krisztian. 2005. *The Siege of Budapest: One Hundred Days in World War II*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

⁴²¹ Taylor. Page 268.

⁴²² Taylor. Page 272.

⁴²³ Taylor. Page 288-289.

⁴²⁴ Taylor. Page 293-294.

⁴²⁵ Erickson. Page 516.

⁴²⁶ Erickson. Page 517.

⁴²⁷ Taylor. Page 301.

⁴²⁸ Erickson. Page 548.

id = 88
Russia-Hungary⁴²⁹
World War II

From 21 January 1945 [Failure of Voroshilov-Miklos Treaty]
To 1 April 1945 [Imposition of the Allied Control Commission]

Note: this case is combined with id = 86 due to poor evidence that the 20 January 1945 cease-fire ever took place.

Armed conflict begins: 21 January 1945.

Armed conflict ends: 1 April 1945.

Battle tide begins: 28 January 1945.

Interrupted war = 0.

1945

21 January—In Budapest, Hungarians counter-attack Russian positions in Buda.⁴³⁰

22 January—Heavy indecisive fighting in Budapest.⁴³¹

23 January—3rd Ukrainian Front begins to contain Germans & Hungarians near Lake Balaton.⁴³² The 2nd Ukrainian Front attacks the German 8th Army (containing Hungarian Jaeger Guards and 46th Hungarian infantry⁴³³) near the Slovak-Hungarian border.

27 January—German-Hungarians recapture Szekesfehervar to the west of Budapest, threatening Tolbukhins 3rd Ukrainian Front with encirclement.⁴³⁴

28 January—Soviets capture Margit Island between Buda and Pest.⁴³⁵

29 January—German-Hungarian counter-attack in Budapest fails.⁴³⁶

13 February—Siege in Budapest ends with a failed German-Hungarian breakout.

6 March—Operation Fruhlingserwachen begins. The Germans only manage to drive back the Soviet line, not breakthrough it.⁴³⁷ The operation does not really break the Soviet battle victory consistency begun earlier in January.

15 March—German offensives in Hungary completely fail.

16 March—Soviet counter offensive in Lake Balaton region begins a rout of all German forces in the country.

1 April—Last important town in Hungary is captured. Hungarian 3rd army disintegrates.

⁴²⁹ General sources are Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; Erickson, John. 1983. *The Road to Berlin: Stalin's War with Germany*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson; Mitcham, Samuel W. 2001. *Crumbling Empire: The German Defeat in the East, 1944*. Westport, CT: Praeger; Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; and Miller, Marshall Lee. 1975. *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Taylor, Brian. 2004. *Barbarossa to Berlin: A Chronology of the Campaigns on the Eastern Front 1941 to 1945, Volume 2: The Defeat of Germany 19 November 1942 to 15 May 1945*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount; and Ungvary, Krisztian. 2005. *The Siege of Budapest: One Hundred Days in World War II*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

⁴³⁰ See Ungvary (2005), Taylor (2004).

⁴³¹ Taylor. Page 268.

⁴³² Taylor. Page 269.

⁴³³ Mitcham. Page 218.

⁴³⁴ Taylor. Page 272.

⁴³⁵ Taylor. Page 273.

⁴³⁶ Ibid.

⁴³⁷ Taylor. Page 289.

id = 89 , 102 , 116
Bulgaria-Germany⁴³⁸
World War II
1944-1945

Armed conflict begins: 9 September 1944.

Armed conflict ends: 7 May 1945.

Battle tide begins: 16 March 1945.

Interrupted war = 0.

Notes: Although Bulgaria donates its 1st Army to help the USSR drive the Germans out of Yugoslavia and assists in the capture of Belgrade late in 1944, the Soviet Southern front bogs down in the Budapest siege. Bulgarian forces partly directed by Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front. Bulgarians participate in a large battle at Lake Balaton. They win the first victory where sources mention the Bulgarian 1st Army on 16 March 1945. The Bulgarian 1st had not participated in the actual siege of Budapest to the best of our knowledge.

1944

5 September—Soviet occupation force captures Sofia with no resistance.

8 September—Bulgarians sign armistice with USSR. Bulgaria declares war on Germany and devotes 450,000 soldiers of the First Army to join Tolbukhin's 3rd Ukrainian Front.

9 September—Bulgarians regiments resisting disarmament by the Germans are defeated in Prilep, Macedonia.⁴³⁹ COW codes Bulgaria entering WWII versus the Axis.

28 September—Bulgaria and USSR invade German-occupied Yugoslavia.

9 October—1st Bulgarian Army advances as Germans encounter partisan attacks to Nis.⁴⁴⁰

14-15 October—Third Ukrainian Front to which the Bulgarian 1st Army is attached assaults and captures Belgrade.⁴⁴¹ From this point on, the Bulgarian First Army appears to have been assimilated by the Third Ukrainian Front. There is little mention of its independent activities until the Battle of Lake Balaton on 5-15 March 1945.⁴⁴² However, several sources claim that Bulgarians fought in Soviet operations during siege of Budapest.⁴⁴³ Orders of battle in Erickson (1983), Mitcham (1989), and Ungvary (2005) do not agree.

5 December—Third Ukrainian Front advances into Hungary.⁴⁴⁴ By the end of December the Soviets encircle Budapest and begin constant artillery strikes.

1945

Notes: see id = 84 for more detail. Throughout the first part of January, the German 6th Army surrounds

⁴³⁸ General sources are Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; Mitcham, Samuel W. 2001. *Crumbling Empire: The German Defeat in the East, 1944*. Westport, CT: Praeger; Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; and Miller, Marshall Lee. 1975. *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Taylor, Brian. 2004. *Barbarossa to Berlin: A Chronology of the Campaigns on the Eastern Front 1941 to 1945, Volume 2: The Defeat of Germany 19 November 1942 to 15 May 1945*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount; and Ungvary, Krisztian. 2005. *The Siege of Budapest: One Hundred Days in World War II*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

⁴³⁹ Mitcham. Page 201.

⁴⁴⁰ Mitcham. Page 204.

⁴⁴¹ Mitcham. Page 205; Clodfelter. Page 512; Dear and Foot. Page 171.

⁴⁴² Ungvary does not mention Bulgarian casualties in his appendix.

⁴⁴³ Dear and Foot. Page 171. See also Clodfelter (2002).

⁴⁴⁴ Taylor. Page 250.

the Ukrainian 3rd Front to the southwest of Budapest.

23 January—3rd Ukrainian front victory after continuous fighting near Lake Balaton and the Danube.

27 January—German 6th Army recaptures Szekesfehervar between Lake Balaton and Velencei in Hungary after hard fighting. The 3rd counter-attacks and puts immense pressure on the 6th Army's 4th SS Panzer Korp.⁴⁴⁵

20 February—German 6th Army attacks the 3rd Ukrainian Front again near Lake Balaton.

5-6 March—German Army Group South launches an enormous counter offensive against Tolbukhin's Third Ukrainian Front (at this time containing 6 Bulgarian infantry divisions), which counters with 407,000 troops and 400 tanks. The entire 1st Bulgarian Army is present. The Germans commit 430,000 troops and 880 panzers.⁴⁴⁶

15 March—Soviet air attacks have neutered the German offensive at Lake Balaton and it bogs down. A last ditch German offensive ends in failure.⁴⁴⁷

16 March—Tolbukhin's enormous counter offensive in the Lake Balaton battle begins. It ends with a rout of the German local forces. Bulgarian 1st army participates. The Bulgarians are then ordered by the Stavka to attack positions in Austria. It is assumed the Germans are basically in a complete rout after this point. Battle tide begins here.

6 April—Bulgarian help the Soviets capture Vienna.

2 May—Sources frequently cite 2 May as the surrender of Berlin, but fighting continues until at least 7 May.

8 May—German surrender at Rheims. Bulgarians do not sign, but are co-belligerents in status.

⁴⁴⁵ Taylor. Page 272.

⁴⁴⁶ Taylor. Page 288-289.

⁴⁴⁷ Taylor. Page 293-294.

id = 90 , 106 , 120
Italy-Germany⁴⁴⁸
World War II
1943-1945

Armed conflict begins: 18 October 1943.

Note: This is the COW version 3.0 date for Italy's re-entry into WWII.

Armed conflict ends: 2 May 1945.

Note: This the effective surrender of General Vietinghoff's German armies in Italy based on a provisional armistice signed on 29 April 1945. We code hostilities as lasting until 2 May 1945.

Battle tide begins: 5 December 1944.

Interrupted War = 0.

1943

2-8 September—Italian armistice negotiations with Allies follow Mussolini's removal. An Italian government under Vittorio Emanuele III establishes itself in the south. Badoglio claims that Italian armies amounting to 430,000 men fought the Germans until 20 September, when the Allies commanded the Italians to stop fighting until December.⁴⁴⁹

Second half of 1943—Throughout September 1943 Germany either assimilates or disbands and imprisons 600,000 Italian troops in the Balkans and Greece. Another 500,000 Italian troops in north Italy and occupied France “disappear into thin air.” General Rommel's forces send only 40,000 to Germany.⁴⁵⁰ There are three Italian divisions on Rhodes, Samos and Crete.⁴⁵¹ The only full Italian division that continues to fight on the German side of the war after the Italian surrender and prior to Mussolini's reorganization of a fascist army under the banner of the Italian Social Republic is the 184 Parachute Division. Two other infantry divisions and one mountain division later join the fascists. By December 1944, Field Marshal von Vietinghoff's Army Group has 27 German and 4 Italian divisions. Two more Italian divisions accompany the German 14th Army on the flank from Vergato to the Mediterranean. The Italian Cremona and Friuli divisions on Corsica fight the German 90th Infantry. On Maddalena near Sardinia smaller Italian units fight Germans asking them to disarm. On Rhodes a division size battle with the Germans happens. In Cefalonia, Corfu and Albania similar Italian-German battles happen. In northern Italy there is little organized resistance to the Germans. Scattered Italian forces fight the Germans in Greece and Yugoslavia and Montenegro (the Garibaldi Division), but without spectacular success. In fact, Italian losses in the Balkans are heavy.⁴⁵² In Rome, the order to Italian soldiers from liberated Italy is to stand fast against the coming German invasion. The Ariete Division fails to close in on the German force's rear, however. The “battle” for Rome is an Italian failure. Overall about 10,000 Italian soldiers die at the time of the surrender. Most Italian ships surrender to the Allies. German dive-bombers sink the Italian battleship *Roma* and 1,300 sailors die.⁴⁵³ From September 1943 to April 1944 the Italian navy loses 733 killed, 6,369 missing, and 748 wounded in the sinking of 4 destroyers, 5 torpedo boats, a corvette, 3 auxiliary cruisers, a submarine, and 14 M.T.B.s.⁴⁵⁴ In the 1943 battles, the Germans do not suffer considerable losses due to Italian offenses, partly due to the limitation on Italian “Royal Army” operations imposed by the British and Americans.

Late December 1943—General Badoglio leads a motorized Italian force of 5,200 (gradually increased to 21,000) men into action with the American 5th Army. Eisenhower forbids Badoglio from increasing the

⁴⁴⁸ General sources are: Badoglio, Pietro. 1948. *Italy in the Second World War: Memories and Documents*. Muriel Currey (trans.). London: Oxford University Press; Botjer, George F. 1996. *Sideshow War: The Italian Campaign, 1943-1945*. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press; Corti, Eugenio. 2003. *The Last Soldiers of the King: Wartime Italy, 1943-45*. Manuela Arundel (trans.). Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press; Graham, Dominick and Shelford Bidwell. 1986. *Tug of War: The Battle for Italy, 1943-1945*. London: Hodder and Stoughton; and Shepperd, G.A. 1969. *The Italian Campaign, 1943-45: a Political and Military Re-Assessment*. London: Arthur Barker Ltd.

⁴⁴⁹ Badoglio. Page 177-8.

⁴⁵⁰ Sheppard. Page 139.

⁴⁵¹ Botjer. Page 47.

⁴⁵² Badoglio. Page 178-9.

⁴⁵³ Botjer. Pages 48-51.

⁴⁵⁴ Badoglio. Page 188.

Italian armed forces further and prevented Badoglio's forces from participating in battles.⁴⁵⁵ There is no mention of serious Italian action against Germans.

1944

15 March—Third Battle of Cassino ends in failure for Allies.⁴⁵⁶

June—The Italian *Corpo Italiano di Liberazione* (Italian Liberation Corps) attached to the British-Canadian-Polish-Polish 8th Army forms a line above Lanciano in Abruzzi.⁴⁵⁷

4 June—Badoglio resigns as head of state of fascist Italy.

5 June—Allies capture Rome. Italian Liberation Corps contributes to this operation, but it is not a central focal point in the war in Italy, and Italians only contribute 14,000 troops at this time.

25 August—British-Canadian-Polish-Polish 8th Army opens its offensive against the German Army Group C, withdrawn in order to the northern Gothic Line.⁴⁵⁸

10 September—American 5th Army opens its offensive on the Gothic Line.⁴⁵⁹

13-21 September—Allied successes on the Gothic Line.⁴⁶⁰ Vietinghoff and Kesselring are in crisis.⁴⁶¹ There is no mention of Italian participation in the Allied successes.

October—Corti writes that the Italian “army” is being re-organized in this month. Soldiers are being conscripted, uniformed and trained in Puglia. Germany formally declares war on Italy. He writes about “disintegration” in the reorganization camps and low morale in general.⁴⁶²

27 October—American 5th Army halts its offensive. This is the end of the Allied winter campaign south of Bologna but the British-Canadian-Polish 8th Army continues to advance.⁴⁶³

9 November—British-Canadian-Polish 8th Army reaches Forli and continues its advance against Gothic Line.

By December—Allied Field Marshal Alexander commands two armies (the 5th and 8th Armies) comprising 16 infantry and 4 armored divisions. He also commands 6 infantry brigades and 8 armored or tank brigades. Two of these brigades are independent Italian combat groups.⁴⁶⁴ At this time, Churchill was considering withdrawing forces in Italy for use in France and Hitler and Kesselring were withdrawing forces for use in Hungary.⁴⁶⁵ Corti writes that the Italian armies mostly wait out the winter on the front in the mountains of Campania and Abruzzi.⁴⁶⁶ However, fighting between the British-Canadian-Polish 8th and the German 10th was particularly fierce throughout the winter.⁴⁶⁷

5 December—British-Canadian-Polish 8th Army captures Ravenna. The Italian 28th Division (Garibaldi Division) plays a large role in this operation, attacking the Germans from the rear. An Italian officer, Major Bulow in command of several hundred partisans in cooperation with Canadian troops, contributes significantly to the capture of the town. This is the first mentioned independent Italian victory.⁴⁶⁸ This is the first real Italian success against German forces. Prior partisan activity had not successfully forced any German retreats; German retreat prior to winter 1944/1945 is due to Allied breakthroughs against East-West German defensive lines in late summer and fall of 1944. There had not been any serious Italian contribution to these breakthroughs.

Late December—Germans and fascist Italians make breakthroughs against the 92 Division positions in the Serchio Valley, but these are not Italian losses. The Allies capture ground until the end of December, when heavy snow limits both German and Allied operations.⁴⁶⁹

⁴⁵⁵ Badoglio. Pages 102-3.

⁴⁵⁶ Graham and Bidwell. Page 408.

⁴⁵⁷ Corti. Page 3.

⁴⁵⁸ Graham and Bidwell. Page 409.

⁴⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁴⁶¹ Ibid. Pages 363-4.

⁴⁶² Corti. Page 90.

⁴⁶³ Graham and Bidwell. Page 409.

⁴⁶⁴ Sheppard. Pages 333-4.

⁴⁶⁵ Sheppard. Chapter 18.

⁴⁶⁶ Corti. Page 97.

⁴⁶⁷ Graham and Bidwell. Page 383.

⁴⁶⁸ Sheppard. Page 334.

⁴⁶⁹ Sheppard. Page 324.

1945

Through mid-February—The Allied armies are mainly training in preparation for the spring offensive against German positions in northern Italy.

1 March—Italian combat groups move with Alexander's armies from Tuscany to the German Gothic Line between La Spezi and Rimini. Italians are in the rear during much of the fierce fighting.⁴⁷⁰

9 April—By 9 April the Allied armies have the following Italian divisions attached to the British-Canadian-Polish 8th Army: the Cremona Combat Group, part of the V Corps; the Folgore Combat Group, part of the XIII Corps; and the Friuli Combat Group, part of the X Corps. Attached to the American 5th Army is the Legano Combat Group, part of the II Corps.⁴⁷¹

10 April—British-Canadian-Polish 8th Army launches its final offensive on the German Gothic Line. In the following days the Folgore Combat Group breaks through the line in the Santero and Silarno Valleys. The Legnano advances in the region of Bologna, eventually capturing it. Despite fierce German resistance the line breaks. Guerilla war intensifies after Germans burn down the town of Marzabotto.⁴⁷²

14-17 April—Cremona Combat Group assists in successful Allied attacks near Bastia.⁴⁷³

17 April—Von Vietinghoff requests permission from Hitler to withdraw to the Po River Valley. Hitler denies.

20 April—Von Vietinghoff withdraws.

29 April—Agreement for unconditional surrender of German forces is signed at Caserta, to become effective on 2 May.

2 May—Allied-Italian armistice in Italy is effective. Italians collect German POWS. They do not continue into Germany.

⁴⁷⁰ Corti. Page 286, 291.

⁴⁷¹ Order of Battle: Italian Co-Belligerent Forces. Military History Network, mihist.net. Website accessed 8 June 2006: <http://www.milhist.net/oribat/italcobel.html>.

⁴⁷² Corti. Page 298.

⁴⁷³ Sheppard. Page 362.

id = 91 , 112 , 126
US-Germany⁴⁷⁴
World War II
1941-1945

Armed conflict begins: 11 December 1941.

Armed conflict ends: 7 May 1945.

Note: 8 May is the

Battle tide begins: 26 December 1944

Interrupted war = 0.

1941

31 October—German U-562 sinks US destroyer Reuben James.

11 December—US formally at war with Germany. COW codes war starting on this date.

1942

May-August—German wolf packs terrorize Atlantic coast, killing thousands of US civilians and servicemen.

8 November—Operation Torch begins. US invades Vichy France controlled-Morocco and Algeria.

17 November—Eisenhower's task forces "start for" German-occupied Tunisia.

1944

German Ardennes Offensive breaks the US tide beginning in North Africa and continuing through France.

26 December—US tide re-establishes when Patton & 3rd Army link up with American forces in Bastogne and stem the German salient.

1945

7 May—German decision to surrender.

8 May—Rheims surrender.

⁴⁷⁴ Sources: Weinberg, Gerhard. 1994. *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. Page 768. See also Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland.

id = 92 , 113 , 127
UK-Germany
World War II
1939-1945

Armed conflict begins: 3 September 1939

Armed conflict ends: 7 May 1945.

Note: 8 May is the day of the armistice

Battle tide begins: 26 December 1945.

Interrupted war = 0.

1939

3 September—British liner *Athena* is sunk by German U-30 with 112 deaths.

14 September—British destroyer sinks German U-39.

13 October—German boat U-47 penetrates British defenses at Scapa Flow and sinks the *Royal Oak*, killing 833.⁴⁷⁵

1944

26 December—Patton's 3rd Army attack on the south of the German Ardennes offensive rescues Allies in a dire situation. Montgomery, supreme commander of forces north of the bulge, is relieved. There are no more German successes and the Allied counter offensive begins soon thereafter, driving into Germany.⁴⁷⁶

1945

7 May—German decision to surrender.

8 May—German surrender at Rheims.

⁴⁷⁵ Gilbert, Martin. 1989. *Second World War*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Page 21.

⁴⁷⁶ Weinberg, Gerhard. 1994. *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. Page 768. See also Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland.

id = 93 , 110 , 124
Romania-Germany⁴⁷⁷
World War II
1944-1945

Armed conflict begins: 24 August 1944.

Armed conflict ends: 11 May 1945.

Battle tide begins: 16 January 1945.

Interrupted War = 0.

1944

24 August—Romanians revolt against German authority in Bucharest. Hitler orders the 5th Flak Division in Romania to punish the Romanians. When the 5th is repulsed by Romanian military forces, the German Luftwaffe bombs Romania. Fighting breaks out in Ploiesti.⁴⁷⁸

25 August—Romanian government declares war on Germany.⁴⁷⁹

26 August—Last Germans are routed from Bucharest.⁴⁸⁰ Romanians capture 7 German generals.

30 August—Romanians soundly defeat Germans at Ploiesti.⁴⁸¹

5 September—German counter-attack near Cluj begins. Romanians lose up to 40 km. A series of “scrappy” and poorly executed border battles begins between Romanian borders and those of Hungary and Yugoslavia.⁴⁸² The situation is essentially a stalemate.

20 October—Debrecen falls to the Soviets and Romanian 2nd and 3rd Mountain Divisions.⁴⁸³ However, on the same day Hungarian forces plus the German 24th Panzer Division, 4th SS Panzer Grenadier Division, and a battalion of German tanks destroys the Romanian 4th Division on the Tisa River. Axworthy writes that this was the most serious setback of the Romanian army since its defection.⁴⁸⁴

December—The 2nd Ukrainian Front, to which the Romanian 7th Corps is now attached, encircles Budapest. As the 3rd Ukrainian Front encircles Budapest to the South and engages heavy German-Hungarian stopping power, the 2nd Ukrainians Front swings around to the north of the city. Parts of the both Fronts detach to assault Pest and Buda. The fighting in the city is indecisive until some major breakthroughs following Soviet peace parleys of late December with the Germans and Hungarians, in which the legation is blown up and shot. The 7th Corps of Romanians achieves those major breakthroughs under independent local command of Romanian General Nicolae Sova.

1945

15-16 January—After gaining 6 km in vicious street fighting against German-Hungarian forces in Budapest, the 2nd Ukrainian Front expels the 7th Corps to capture mountain defenses in northern Hungary near the Czechoslovak border. Ungvary (2005) and Axworthy (1995) argue that the Romanians would have captured Pest had Malinovsky not ordered them to other objectives. The general strategy of the Stavka during 1945 was to use the Romanian armies at its disposal as battering rams against the toughest German defenses. Based on the successes in Pest, the Romanian battle tide probably starts around 16 January 1945 and continues until the end of the war.

⁴⁷⁷ General sources are Axworthy, Mark. 1995. *Third Axis, Fourth Ally: Romanian Armed Forces in the European War, 1941-1945*. London: Arms and Armour Press. Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflict: a Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC and London: MacFarland; Mitcham, Samuel W. 2001. *Crumbling Empire: The German Defeat in the East, 1944*. Westport, CT: Praeger; Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press; and Miller, Marshall Lee. 1975. *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford: Stanford University Press. Taylor, Brian. 2004. *Barbarossa to Berlin: A Chronology of the Campaigns on the Eastern Front 1941 to 1945, Volume 2: The Defeat of Germany 19 November 1942 to 15 May 1945*. Staplehurst, UK: Spellmount; and Ungvary, Krisztian. 2005. *The Siege of Budapest: One Hundred Days in World War II*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

⁴⁷⁸ Taylor. Page 220.

⁴⁷⁹ Taylor. Page 220.

⁴⁸⁰ Axworthy. Page 190.

⁴⁸¹ Axworthy. Page 192.

⁴⁸² Axworthy. Page 194.

⁴⁸³ Axworthy. Page 200-201.

⁴⁸⁴ Axworthy. Page 201-202.

12 April—Romanian 2nd Armored Regiment closely escapes annihilation near Vienna at the devices of the 3rd Panzer, 25th and 26th SS Divisions (strangely, these are Hungarian units of regimental strength, but they seem to be under German staff). This is a smaller scale action, and since the Romanians do win, it doesn't break their tide .

6-11 May—With German surrender in sight, 2nd Ukrainian Front with two entire Romanian armies (1st and 4th , i.e. the 7th Guards) drive northward from Brno. All Soviet armies dash for Prague. They rout the German defenses of the city on 11 May.

id = 94 , 111 , 125
Russia—Germany
World War II
1941—1945

Armed conflict begins: 22 June 1941

Armed conflict ends: 12 May 1945.

Note: This is the invasion of Prague after the armistice and destruction of Germany's Army Group Center. Although we do not code this as an event that creates a new panel in the data set, we extend the duration of the war these several days and argue that the armistice came into effect once the Red Army ceased its operations.

Battle tide begins 12 July 1943.

Interrupted war = 0.

1941

22 June—Germany invades USSR.

1943

14 March—Last victory of German forces is the German recapture of Kharkov.

12 June—The Red Army routs Hitler's Operation Citadel in the Kursk Offensive. This establishes the USSR's tide of victories ending with German capitulation.

1944

Russian armies stall on the Eastern front from the Baltics to the Carpathians as the Red Army rebuilds transport systems, re-deploys forces, and conscripts new soldiers. Germany halts the Soviet advances on Warsaw but fails to break the Soviet bridgeheads across the Vistula. Russia fails to rout Army Group North from Latvia.⁴⁸⁵ The German effort to relieve Budapest (roughly 1 January 1945 to 15 March 1945) including the destruction of the Soviet Garam Bridgehead, the Spring Awakening Operation, and three relief attempts in Budapest—is a major counter offensive by Germany. It fails.⁴⁸⁶ It does not constitute a successful counter offensive and is a campaign length action. There are no successful German counter offensives of campaign size from the Gulf of Finland to the Aegean Sea. There are not even any large Germany battle victories. Small Soviet defeats are quickly followed up by Russian successes. One capital falls after another. Marginal German successes in holding the Russian tide at Budapest are the closest thing to German victories in 1944.

1945

7 May—Germany surrenders.

⁴⁸⁵ Weinberg, Gerhard. 1994. *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Pages 758-60.

⁴⁸⁶ Ungváry, Krisztián. 2005. *The Siege of Budapest: One Hundred Days in World War II*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

id = 95 , 103 , 117
France-Germany⁴⁸⁷
World War II
1944-1945

Armed conflict begins: 23 October 1944.

Note: This is the COW start date, which is somewhat arbitrary.

Armed conflict ends: 7 May 1945.

Note: COW version 3.0 date is incorrect.

Battle tide begins at latest on 23 October 1944.

Interrupted War = 0.

1944

France was winning the war against Germany before COW codes the start of the second Franco-German war of WWII. By the time of the COW start date, France had already begun a tide of battles in a plan to push the Germans out of France from Provence to Alsace. German counter-attacks only delayed the operation's success, and at considerable cost to the Germans. France invaded Germany in 1945.

15 August—200,000 Forces Françaises de l'Interieur (FFI) and other French soldiers under the command of General de Lattre de De Lattre de Tassigny invade Provence, France and are met by German forces.⁴⁸⁸

22-24 August—German forces in Paris evacuate FFI under General Leclerc enters the capital.⁴⁸⁹

25 August—General von Chollitz, commander of German forces in Paris surrenders to Leclerc.⁴⁹⁰

26 August—De Lattre de Tassigny captures Toulon after combat with German forces.⁴⁹¹

28 August—De Lattre de Tassigny captures Marseille after combat with German forces.⁴⁹²

3 September—French capture Lyon and continue northward along the Rhone.⁴⁹³

Mid-September to late October—French 1st Army and the American 7th Army penetrates North along the Rhone and attempts to cross the Vosges Mountains crest into Alsace at several points, but encounters stiffening German resistance. Until early November, the French and German forces on opposite sides of the Vosges crest prepare for the coming battles in Alsace.⁴⁹⁴

November 14-22—De Lattre de Tassigny attacks Upper Alsace along with the American 7th Army. It is a French success. The French continue to the west bank of the Rhine in Alsace south of Colmar. General Guillaume also reports successes in Alsace.⁴⁹⁵

25 November—German counter-offensive at Burnhaupt fails and Germans withdraw.⁴⁹⁶

$\frac{3}{4}$ December—German counter offensive results in tough fighting and high casualties on both sides, but does not prevent the French from occupying the area from Belfort to the Rhine, including the cities Mulhouse, Huningue, Altkirch, Dannemarie, and Massevaux.⁴⁹⁷

1945

3 January—De Lattre de Tassigny decides not to pull out of Alsace despite the US suggestion to cede territory in face of the German Ardennes offensive and the thinning American support in Alsace.

7 January-9 February—De Lattre de Tassigny successfully resists a German counter offensive on the French 1st Army in Alsace from Colmar to Strasbourg, held by the French. After the collapse of the Ardennes offensive to the north, American forces regroup with De Lattre de Tassigny's forces. The combined forces

⁴⁸⁷ General reference is Footitt, Hilary and John Simmonds. 1988. *France, 1943-1945*. New York: Holmes & Meier.

⁴⁸⁸ Christofferson, Thomas R. and Michael S. Christofferson. 2006. *France During World War II: From Defeat to Liberation*. New York: Fordham University Press. Page 180.

⁴⁸⁹ Christofferson and Christofferson. Page 179.

⁴⁹⁰ Christofferson and Christofferson. Page 179.

⁴⁹¹ De Lattre de Tassigny, Marshal. 1952. *The History of the French First Army*. Malcom Barnes (trans.). London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd. Page 93.

⁴⁹² De Lattre de Tassigny. Pages 114-5.

⁴⁹³ Christofferson and Christofferson. Page 181.

⁴⁹⁴ De Lattre de Tassigny. Chapter 7.

⁴⁹⁵ De Lattre de Tassigny. Chapter 9.

⁴⁹⁶ De Lattre de Tassigny. Page 261.

⁴⁹⁷ De Lattre de Tassigny. Page 284.

push the last Germans out of France, who cross the Rhine at Chalampé and blow up the bridge behind them. In about 21 days of fighting culminating in the capture of Colmar, France loses 2,137 dead and 11,253 wounded. Germans lose about three times as many.⁴⁹⁸

March 19-24—French under General Guillaume enter Germany and break the Siegfried Defensive Line.⁴⁹⁹

30 March—French 1st Army crosses the Rhine and opens a wide salient in Western Germany from the Oden Wald in the north to the Black Forest in the South.⁵⁰⁰

18 April-7 May—French 1st Army has captured Stuttgart and destroyed the German 19th, 24th Armies.⁵⁰¹

8/9 May—Capitulation of Nazi Germany in Berlin. General De Lattre de Tassigny signs the German surrender for France at Rheims.

⁴⁹⁸ De Lattre de Tassigny. Chapters 11-12.

⁴⁹⁹ De Lattre de Tassigny. Page 416.

⁵⁰⁰ De Lattre de Tassigny. Pages 432-4.

⁵⁰¹ De Lattre de Tassigny. Chapters 15-16.

id = 96 , 100
China—Japan
World War II
1937-1945

Armed conflict begins: 7 July 1937.

Armed conflict ends: 15 August 1945.

Battle tide begins: 12 April 1945.

Interrupted War = 0.

Note: COW splits this war on 7 December 1941, when Japan attacks the US. The reason is unclear. Even though most of the Chinese fighting against Japan occurred before the US entered the war, China nevertheless continued to fight Japan in conventional battles until the 1945 armistice. This project codes China and Japan as fighting a single war from 7 July 1937 until the Japanese surrender on 14 August 1945.

1937
7 July—COW war start date. Marco Polo Bridge battle near Peiping.

11 July—Local cease-fire.⁵⁰² There is not information corroborating this cease-fire. There is no evidence that it was more than a temporary military truce and there is not clear evidence that the truce was written.

1944
18 April—Japanese begin their Ichigo Operation. Japan defeated Chinese armies.

Mid May—General Stillwell (US) leads an army of Chinese and American divisions but stalemates against Japanese in the Myitkyina area in India.⁵⁰³ The operation is a draw.

18 June—Japan begins fighting around Ch'angsha, successfully defeats Chinese armies.

Early August—Japan begins fighting around Hengyang and successfully defeats Chinese armies. Japan also recaptures many American airbases in China.⁵⁰⁴

3 October—Chinese surrender Shaoyang.

Late October—Chinese launch a “damaging attack” at Guiping, but the Japanese capture Luizhou and Guilin soon afterward.⁵⁰⁵

8 December—China recaptures forward Japanese positions at 8 December. The military situation develops into a stalemate by the end of December near Hechi in northern Guangxi “with neither side able to move the other.”⁵⁰⁶

10 December—Japanese create a corridor from Vietnam through western Guangxi.⁵⁰⁷
1945

4 April—Japanese capture Nanyang.⁵⁰⁸

12 April—Chinese capture Laohekou and begin a counter-attack in northwestern Hubei.⁵⁰⁹

14 April—Chinese capture Xiangyang and positions on the Han River.⁵¹⁰

2 May— An “all out” Japanese attack westward toward Jiangkou that began on 29 April ends in complete failure.⁵¹¹

9 May—Japan orders the 20th army in China to withdraw.⁵¹²

May—Chinese recapture Nanning, Longzhou, Hechi, and Pingyang by the beginning of June.⁵¹³

⁵⁰² Dreyer, Edward L. *China at War, 1901-1949*. London: Longman. Page 211.

⁵⁰³ Weinberg, Gerhard. 1994. *A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Page 642.

⁵⁰⁴ Weinberg. Pages 640-1.

⁵⁰⁵ Wilson, Dick. 1982. *When Tigers Fight: The Story of the Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1945*. New York: Viking Press. Page 242.

⁵⁰⁶ Wilson. Page 244.

⁵⁰⁷ Wilson. Page 245.

⁵⁰⁸ Wilson. Page 247.

⁵⁰⁹ Wilson. Page 247.

⁵¹⁰ Wilson. Page 247.

⁵¹¹ Wilson. Page 249.

⁵¹² Wilson. Page 249.

⁵¹³ Wilson. Page 245.

Late June—Chinese rout the Japanese in southwestern Guangxi, crosses the Vietnam border to attack the Japanese, and captures Liuzhou.⁵¹⁴
15 August—Japan surrenders to Allies.

⁵¹⁴ Wilson. Page 245.

id = 97
US-Japan⁵¹⁵
World War II
1941-1945:

Armed conflict begins: December 7, 1941.

Armed conflict ends: 15 August 1945.

Note: Armistice signed in Tokyo Bay on 2 September 1945 and dated 12 September 1945. However, general armed conflict stopped on 15 August 1945.

Battle tide begins: 7 February 1943.

Note: Arguably, the Japanese victory at Vella Lavella in October 1943 broke the tide the US established at Guadalcanal. But only two US destroyers sank, compared to one Japanese destroyer. The US soon after conquered the island.

Interrupted War = 0.

1941

7 December—Japan attacks US at Pearl Harbor.

1942

August—Japanese win a large naval victory off of Guadalcanal at Savo Island.

1943

7 February—Guadalcanal campaign ends. The campaign involved victories and losses for both sides and was fought far from the national territory of Japan and the US, so it cannot be viewed as an unbroken string of American victories. A feasible decision is to code the entire campaign as a series of stalemated battles ending with an American victory. There are no more significant Japanese victories after Guadalcanal.

1945

15 August—date of Japanese surrender.

2 September—Signing of the Allied armistice with Japan in Tokyo Bay.

⁵¹⁵ General sources are: Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Levine, Alan J. 1995. *The Pacific War: Japan Versus the Allies*. Westport, CT: Prager. Spector, Ronald H. 1985. *Eagle Against the Sun: the American War with Japan*. New York: Free Press.

id = 98
UK—Japan⁵¹⁶
World War II
1941-1945

Armed conflict begins: 8 December 1941.

Armed conflict ends: 15 August 1945

Battle tide begins: 22 June 22 1944.

Interrupted war = 0.

1941

8 December—Japanese attack British at Hong Kong.

1944

5 April—Japanese victory at Imphal, Burma.

22 June—British relief of Imphal ends in the recapture of Imphal.

1945

15 August—date of Japanese surrender.

2 September—Signing of the Allied armistice with Japan in Tokyo Bay.

⁵¹⁶ General sources are: Clodfelter, Michael. 2002. *Warfare and Armed Conflicts: A Statistical Reference to Casualty and Other Figures, 1500-2000*. Second ed. Jefferson, NC: MacFarland. Levine, Alan J. 1995. *The Pacific War: Japan Versus the Allies*. Westport, CT: Prager. Spector, Ronald H. 1985. *Eagle Against the Sun: the American War with Japan*. New York: Free Press.

id = 99
Russia-Japan⁵¹⁷
World War II
1945

Armed conflict begins: 9 August 1945.

Armed conflict ends: 1 September 1945.

Battle tide begins: 9 August 1945.

Interrupted war = 0.

1945

9 August—Kravchenko's 6th Guards Tank Army crosses the USSR-Manchukuo border, capturing 450 km by the 11th and overrunning nominal resistance.

15 August—6th Guards enter the central Manchurian Valley and defeat Japanese 3rd Area Army. Fierce fighting continues throughout mid-August, but Japanese make no successful counter-attacks.

22 August—Stalin calls off the planned amphibious-airborne assault on Hokkaido.

23 August—Russians occupy Port Arthur.

25 August—Russians conquer Southern Sakhalin.

23 August-1 September—Russians occupy Kuriles.

2 September—Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

⁵¹⁷ Sources: Gilbert, Martin. 1989. *Second World War*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Glantz, David M. and Jonathan M. House. 1995. *When Titans Clash: How the Red Army Stopped Hitler*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas. Dear, I.C.B. and M.R.D. Foot. 1995. *The Oxford Companion to World War II*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

4.4 Daughter states of China, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and fusion of Yemeni states

id = 100 = 96
id = 101 = 65
id = 102 = 89
id = 103 = 95
id = 104 = 71
id = 105 = 1
id = 106 = 90
id = 107 = 64
id = 108 = 66
id = 109 = 61
id = 110 = 93
id = 111 = 94
id = 112 = 91
id = 113 = 92
id = 114 = 69
id = 115 = 65
id = 116 = 89
id = 117 = 95
id = 118 = 71
id = 119 = 1
id = 120 = 90
id = 121 = 64
id = 122 = 66
id = 123 = 61
id = 124 = 93
id = 125 = 94
id = 126 = 91
id = 127 = 92
id = 128 = 69
id = 129 = 55
id = 130 = 46

4.5 Wars between 1945-1997

id = 131 to id = 179

[See Yuen, Amy and Suzanne Werner. 2005. Making and Keeping Peace. *International Organization*, 59 (Spring). Pages 261–292.]

4.6 Wars after 1997

id = 180

India—Pakistan

Kargil War

1999

Armed conflict begins: 26 May 1999.

Armed conflict ends: 17 July 1999.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: No evidence of a tide of significant battle victories on either side. The war is a tie.

Interrupted war = 1.

Note: Significant pressure from the United States. No formal cease-fire except the non-specific US-Pakistan joint statement of 5 July 1999.

id = 181
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)—Uganda⁵¹⁸
1998-1999
From 2 August 1998
To the First Sirte Agreement

Armed conflict begins: 2 August 1999.

Armed conflict ends: 18 April 1999.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: War is coded as a tie.

Interrupted war = 1.

Note: Sirte agreement leaves many issues undecided. Rwanda does not sign. Rebel groups do not sign.
1998

2 August—War breaks out between the DRC on one side and Rwanda and Uganda on the other side.⁵¹⁹

There are associated conflicts between rebel groups loyal to both sides.

1999

18 April—Sirte, Lybia agreement ends war between DRC (Kabila) and Uganda (Museveni). Chad (Deby) and Eritrea (Afeworki) also sign. There is both third-party pressure to end the war (from the OAU and other African states) and this cease-fire occurs before the Lusaka Agreement, which is a more extensive agreement in scope and membership. The variable *thirdpartycf* is coded: 1. Since neither Rwanda nor Zimbabwe signed the Sirte agreement and their first cease-fire agreement is Lusaka, they are scored 0 for *thirdpartycf*.

28 May—Following a summit in Tanzania and a second summit at Sirte attended by leaders of only two of the relevant belligerents—Uganda and Rwanda, announces a unilateral cease-fire on all fronts. No cease-fire materializes between Rwanda and the DRC and its allies. However, there is no evidence that Uganda re-initiated armed conflict with the DRC.

⁵¹⁸ See Appendix A.

⁵¹⁹ Filip Reyntjens. 1999. Briefing: The Second Congo War: More than a Remake. *African Affairs*, 98. Page 246.

id = 182
US—Yugoslavia⁵²⁰
Kosovo
1999

Armed conflict begins: 24 March 1999.

Armed conflict ends: 9 June 1999.

Battle tide = 1.

Note: No evidence of any Yugoslavian battle victories. The war is a series of air strikes followed by a multi-national NATO occupation force.

Interrupted war = 0.

Note: The US contributed 214 planes on 24 March, but that number grows to 731 in Europe by June 1999. The non-US NATO total contribution was 327 planes. The largest contributions were: France-84 aircraft; Italy-58 aircraft; Germany-33 aircraft. If the US contributed 731 aircraft. So, France's contribution meets the threshold to qualify it for a panel (10% of US contributions). Italy's and Germany's contributions fall below the threshold. Although Italy and Germany (and other countries) also contributed both the use of airfields, logistical assistance, and naval forces on standby in the Aegean and Mediterranean seas, these do not qualify them for separate panels since the NATO means of conflict in this war were bombing sorties.

⁵²⁰ General source is Unclassified Report to Congress: Kosovo/Operation Allied Force After-Action Report. United States Department of Defense publication. 31 January 2000. Accessed at the Department of Defense website, 20 June 2007: <http://www.dod.mil/pubs/kaar02072000.pdf>.

id = 183
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)—Rwanda⁵²¹
1998-1999
From 2 August 1998
To the Lusaka Agreement

Armed conflict begins: 2 August 1998.

Armed conflict ends: 10 July 1999.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: No evidence of a significant battle tide developing on either side.

Interrupted war = 0.

Note: Although there is significant third-party pressure to end the war from other African, European, and North American states, the Lusaka Agreement was the end product of an extensive series of peace conferences held as armed conflict was ongoing. There was no implemented cease-fire prior to the Lusaka Agreement.

1998

2 August—War breaks out between the DRC on one side and Rwanda and Uganda on the other side.⁵²²

There are associated conflicts between rebel groups loyal to both sides.

1999

18 April—Sirte, Lybia agreement ends war between DRC (Kabila) and Uganda (Museveni). Chad (Deby) and Eritrea (Afeworki) also sign. There is both third-party pressure to end the war (from the OAU and other African states) and this cease-fire occurs before the Lusaka Agreement, which is a more extensive agreement in scope and membership. The variable *thirdpartycf* is coded: 1. Since neither Rwanda nor Zimbabwe signed the Sirte agreement and their first cease-fire agreement is Lusaka, they are scored 0 for *thirdpartycf*.

28 May—Following a summit in Tanzania and a second summit at Sirte attended by leaders of only two of the relevant belligerents—Uganda and Rwanda, announces a unilateral cease-fire on all fronts. No cease-fire materializes between Rwanda and the DRC and its allies. However, there is no evidence that Uganda re-initiated armed conflict with the DRC.

10 July—Lusaka Peace Agreement ends the war between the remaining three dyads. Rwandan and Ugandan allied rebel groups gain control of the parts of the DRC, with Rwandan and Ugandan regular soldiers among the occupation forces. The list of signatories is the DRC, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Uganda, Angola, and Namibia.

6 August—the United Nations sends 90 military liaisons to the DRC.

⁵²¹ See Appendix A.

⁵²² Filip Reyntjens. 1999. Briefing: The Second Congo War: More than a Remake. *African Affairs*, 98. Page 246.

id = 184
Zimbabwe—Rwanda
1998-1999
From 19 August 1998
To the Lusaka Agreement

Armed conflict begins: 19 August 1998.

Armed conflict ends: 10 July 1999.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: War is a tie. No evidence of any battle tide .

Interrupted war = 0.

Note: Although there is significant third-party pressure to end the war from other African, European, and North American states, the Lusaka Agreement was the end product of an extensive series of peace conferences held as armed conflict was ongoing. There was no implemented cease-fire prior to the Lusaka Agreement.

1998

2 August—War breaks out between the DRC on one side and Rwanda and Uganda on the other side.⁵²³

There are associated conflicts between rebel groups loyal to both sides.

19 August—Zimbabwe joins the war as an ally of the DRC, fighting against Rwanda and Uganda plus rebel groups within the DRC.⁵²⁴

1999

18 April—Sirte, Lybia agreement ends war between DRC (Kabila) and Uganda (Museveni). Chad (Deby) and Eritrea (Afeworki) also sign. There is both third-party pressure to end the war (from the OAU and other African states) and this cease-fire occurs before the Lusaka Agreement, which is a more extensive agreement in scope and membership. The variable *thirdpartycf* is coded: 1. Since neither Rwanda nor Zimbabwe signed the Sirte agreement and their first cease-fire agreement is Lusaka, they are scored 0 for *thirdpartycf*.

28 May—Following a summit in Tanzania and a second summit at Sirte attended by leaders of only two of the relevant belligerents—Uganda and Rwanda, announces a unilateral cease-fire on all fronts. No cease-fire materializes between Rwanda and the DRC and its allies. However, there is no evidence that Uganda re-initiated armed conflict with the DRC.

10 July—Lusaka Peace Agreement ends the war between the remaining three dyads. Rwandan and Ugandan allied rebel groups gain control of the parts of the DRC, with Rwandan and Ugandan regular soldiers among the occupation forces. The list of signatories is the DRC, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Uganda, Angola, and Namibia.

6 August—the United Nations sends 90 military liaisons to the DRC.

⁵²³ Filip Reyntjens. 1999. Briefing: The Second Congo War: More than a Remake. *African Affairs*, 98. Page 246.

⁵²⁴ Reyntjens 1999. Page 248.

id = 185
Zimbabwe—Uganda
1998-1999
From 19 August 1998
To the Lusaka Agreement

Armed conflict begins: 19 August 1998.

Armed conflict ends: 10 July 1999.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: War is a tie. No evidence of a battle tide on either side.

Interrupted war = 0.

Note: Although there is significant third-party pressure to end the war from other African, European, and North American states, the Lusaka Agreement was the end product of an extensive series of peace conferences held as armed conflict was ongoing. There was no implemented cease-fire prior to the Lusaka Agreement.

1998

2 August—War breaks out between the DRC on one side and Rwanda and Uganda on the other side.⁵²⁵

19 August—Start date for *Zimbabwe-Rwanda* and *Zimbabwe-Uganda*.⁵²⁶

1999

18 April—Sirte, Lybia agreement ends war between DRC (Kabila) and Uganda (Museveni). Chad (Deby) and Eritrea (Afeworki) also sign. There is both third-party pressure to end the war (from the OAU and other African states) and this cease-fire occurs before the Lusaka Agreement, which is a more extensive agreement in scope and membership. The variable *thirdpartycf* is coded: 1. Since neither Rwanda nor Zimbabwe signed the Sirte agreement and their first cease-fire agreement is Lusaka, they are scored 0 for *thirdpartycf*.

28 May—Following a summit in Tanzania and a second summit at Sirte attended by leaders of only two of the relevant belligerents—Uganda and Rwanda, announces a unilateral cease-fire on all fronts. No cease-fire materializes between Rwanda and the DRC and its allies. However, there is no evidence that Uganda re-initiated armed conflict with the DRC.

10 July—Lusaka Peace Agreement ends the war between the remaining three dyads. Rwandan and Ugandan allied rebel groups gain control of the parts of the DRC, with Rwandan and Ugandan regular soldiers among the occupation forces. The list of signatories is the DRC, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Uganda, Angola, and Namibia.

6 August—the United Nations sends 90 military liaisons to the DRC.

⁵²⁵ Filip Reyntjens. 1999. Briefing: The Second Congo War: More than a Remake. *African Affairs*, 98. Page 246.

⁵²⁶ Reyntjens 1999. Page 248.

id = 186
Ethiopia—Eritrea
1998-2000

Armed conflict begins: 6 May 1998.

Armed conflict ends: 18 June 2000.

Battle consistency = 0 due to tied war outcome.

Note: War is coded a tie. However, Ethiopian battle tide begins 18 May 2000.

Interrupted war = 1.

Note: US, Rwanda, and the Organization for African Unity (OAU) pressure the belligerents to end the war. The first cease-fire document is in anticipation of a formal peace treaty.

1998

6 May—Violent conflict begins.

3 June—US and Rwanda team up to mediate the conflict at the request of both belligerents.

18-19 June—OAU states send a delegation to mediate the conflict.

2000

17 May—United Nations Security Council imposes arms supply measures.

18 May—Ethiopia captures Barentu, then goes on to push Eritrea out of the Zalambessa front and Ethiopia moves into the Eritrean highlands.⁵²⁷

18 May to 18 June—Ethiopian series of victories.

18 June—OAU representative and Minister of Justice of Algeria hosts belligerent foreign ministers in Algiers. They sign a cease-fire titled the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities. The talks were conducted with the assistance of the Personal Envoy of the Presidency of the European Union, Rino Serri, and the representative of the President of the United States, Anthony Lake.⁵²⁸

31 June—UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea is established and sends military observers to the region to enforce peace and prepare for the next peace agreement. Ethiopia is allowed to keep its troops in position until two weeks after the UN Peace Keeping Mission arrives. When they withdraw, they will be allowed to continue occupying the original, disputed territories of the war—Badme, Zalambessa and Bure. There will be a 25 km DMZ in Eritrean territory. Local civilian militia will be established there until the border is delimited. UN PKM will monitor the mission.⁵²⁹

12 December 2000—OAU brokers a peace treaty between Ethiopia and Eritrea in Algiers.

⁵²⁷ Negashi, Tekeste and Kjetil Tronvoll. 2000. *Brothers at War: Making Sense of the Eritrean—Ethiopian War*. Oxford: James Curry. Page 170.

⁵²⁸ United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea website: <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unmee>

⁵²⁹ Negashi and Tronvoll. Page 166.

id = 187
US—Afghanistan
2001

Armed conflict begins: 19 October 2001.
Armed conflict ends: 5 December 2001.
Battle tide = 1.
Note: No evidence of any Afghan battle victories.
Interrupted war = 0.

id = 188⁵³⁰
France—Yugoslavia
Kosovo
1999

Armed conflict begins: 24 March 1999.

Armed conflict ends: 9 June 1999.

Battle tide = 1.

Note: No evidence of any Yugoslavian battle victories. The war is a series of air strikes followed by a multi-national NATO occupation force.

Interrupted war = 0. Note: The US contributed 214 planes on 24 March, but that number grows to 731 in Europe by June 1999. The non-US NATO total contribution was 327 planes. The largest contributions were: France-84 aircraft; Italy-58 aircraft; Germany-33 aircraft. If the US contributed 731 aircraft. So, France's contribution meets the threshold to qualify it for a panel (10% of US contributions). Italy's and Germany's contributions fall below the threshold. Although Italy and Germany (and other countries) also contributed both the use of airfields, logistical assistance, and naval forces on standby in the Aegean and Mediterranean seas, these do not qualify them for separate panels since the NATO means of conflict in this war were bombing sorties.

id = 189 , 190

See chapter, Wars between the world wars

⁵³⁰ General source is Unclassified Report to Congress: Kosovo/Operation Allied Force After-Action Report. United States Department of Defense publication. 31 January 2000. Accessed at the Department of Defense website, 20 June 2007: <http://www.dod.mil/pubs/kaar02072000.pdf>.

Chapter 5

Extra Notes About Wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

5.1 Additional notes for id = 181, 183, 184, 185

There is poor historical and journalistic coverage of the wars in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), although several agreements signed between 1999 and the present are publicly available. Secondary sources regarding the war are generally of limited quality. In order to code any panels from this war, the authors made the following coding decisions and note their rationale.

Which belligerents get panels in the data set? Over half a dozen countries participated in the conflict in the DRC. Based on the available information about troop levels and level of involvement, we include the following four dyads in the data set: DRC-Rwanda, DRC-Uganda, Zimbabwe-Rwanda, and Zimbabwe-Uganda. While Rwanda and Uganda were the invading belligerents, Zimbabwe is the largest DRC-allied contributor of troops to the conflict, with 6,000 troops in 1998 according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's Yearbook 1999.¹ Zimbabwe's contribution was also at least 10% the largest contribution (DRC, with 50,000 troops). The authors observe panels for years of this conflict up to 2001. Zimbabwe panels generally feature missing covariates for the conflict years.

When did interstate war resume between the belligerents with panels? A clear break in the series of wars arrived with the 1999 Sirte and 1999 Lusaka agreements. While the Lusaka agreement was reportedly in effect, Uganda and Rwanda plus armed groups allied to those states reportedly continued to fight. The creation of a national DRC army, the *Forces Armées Congolaises* (FAC) accompanied the Lusaka Agreement. Congo-Kinshasa, the seat of government of the DRC led by Laurent Désiré Kabila, controlled FAC.²

Allegations of cease-fire violation among these belligerents surfaced soon after Sirte and Lusaka. But information about the date that interstate war resumed after Sirte and Lusaka is of questionable credibility. The authors' estimate that when FAC began to fight Ugandan and Rwandan soldiers mixed with armed rebel group clients of Uganda and Rwanda within occupied areas of the DRC, interstate war between the DRC-Uganda and DRC-Rwanda resumed. For both dyads, this date is 20 March 2000.³

5.2 Chronology of the wars

1998

2 August—Start date for *DRC-Rwanda* and *DRC-Uganda*.⁴

19 August—Start date for *Zimbabwe-Rwanda* and *Zimbabwe-Uganda*.⁵

1999

18 April—Sirte, Lybia agreement ends war between DRC (Kabila) and Uganda (Museveni). Chad (Deby) and Eritrea (Afeworki) also sign. OAU and other African states pressure the belligerents to end the war, leading to the Sirte cease-fire, prior to the Lusaka Agreement, which is a more extensive agreement in scope and membership. **As a result, the variable *thirdparty* equals 1. But since neither Rwanda nor Zimbabwe signed the Sirte agreement (their first cease-fire agreement is Lusaka) the variable *thirdparty* equals 0 for panels including those Rwanda and Zimbabwe.**

¹SIRPI Yearbook 1999: Armaments, Disarmaments and International Security. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press. Pages 24, 30-31. Angola contributed 4000 soldiers. Namibia and Chad both contributed 1000 soldiers.

²The Archigos data set code book refers to Kabila as the head of state of the DRC/Zaire from May 16, 1997 to January 16, 2001. Giacomo Chiozza, Kristian Skrede Gleditsch and Hein E. Goemans. Archigos. A Data Base on Leaders 1875 - 2004. Version 2.5. July 2006. Accessed 20 June 2007 at: <http://mail.rochester.edu/~hgoemans/data.htm>.

³This is based on the following quote, "Le 20 mars 2000, on apprend la reprise des combats. Les FAC se seraient engagés dans des offensives généralisées sur tous les fronts: Equateur (ligne Kela), Kasai, Katanga (ligne Manono/Kongolo), Shabunda, Masisi, . . . La guerre déborde donc des lignes de front" in Muhindo, Vincent Mbavu. 2005. *La R-D Congo Piégée: De Lusaka à l'AGI (1999-2005)*. Paris: L'Harmattan. Pages 20-21.

⁴Filip Reyntjens. 1999. Briefing: The Second Congo War: More than a Remake. *African Affairs*, 98. Page 246.

⁵Reyntjens 1999. Page 248.

28 May—Following a summit in Tanzania and a second summit at Sirte attended by leaders of only two of the relevant belligerents—Uganda and Rwanda, announces a unilateral cease-fire on all fronts. No cease-fire materializes between Rwanda and DRC-allied belligerents. There is no evidence that Uganda returned to war.

10 July—Lusaka Peace Agreement ends the war between the remaining three dyads. Rwandan and Ugandan allied rebel groups gain control of the parts of the DRC, with Rwandan and Ugandan regular soldiers among the occupation forces. The list of signatories is the DRC, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Uganda, Angola, and Namibia.

6 August—the United Nations sends 90 military liaisons to the DRC.

2000

23 February—Belligerent heads of state meet in Zambia and decide to both renew the Lusaka agreement, which is scheduled to expire on 1 March 2000, and to activate the retreat of foreign troops from the DRC.

20 March—The FAC—the national army of the DRC—re-opens hostilities in all fronts within the DRC occupied by Rwandan and Ugandan soldiers.

8 April— A cease-fire agreement to take effect on the 14th is signed by the DRC, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Uganda and the three rebel groups.

Note: There is too little information about this cease-fire. We prefer to omit a panel beginning on March 20, 2000 and ending on April 8, 2000.

14-15 August—The DRC cancels the 14 April 2000 cease-fire.