The Battle Deaths Dataset, 1946–2005, Version 2.0
Documentation of Coding Decisions II

For use with Correlates of War State-Based Armed Conflict Dataset, 1900–97, Version 3.0

Dataset by:
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This document contains information on the adaptation of the Battle Deaths Dataset data, originally compiled for use with the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, Version 4-2006, to the Correlates of War State-Based Armed Conflict Dataset, Version 3.0. To obtain the original dataset or to download a version of the Correlates of War Data that has been expanded to include the information in the Battle Deaths Dataset please visit www.prio.no/cscw/datasets. A version of the dataset is also available for use with a dataset on civil conflict compiled by Fearon & Laitin (2001).

1 Bethany Lacina (blacina@stanford.edu) and Nils Petter Gleditsch (nilspg@prio.no) are co-authors of an article that describes this dataset in full: Lacina, Bethany & Nils Petter Gleditsch, 2005. ‘Monitoring Trends in Global Combat: A New Dataset of Battle Deaths.’ European Journal of Population: 21(2–3): 145–166. Please cite this article when making use of the battle deaths data. The data and article are available at www.prio.no/cscw/cross/battledeaths.

2 Bethany Lacina is a Graduate Fellow at the Stanford University Department of Political Science and a Research Associate at the Centre for the Study of Civil War, PRIO.
Acknowledgements and a Note on Citations and Copyrights

The work reported here has been carried out in collaboration with a number of colleagues at the Centre for the Study of Civil War, the UCDP Conflict Data Project, and the Centre for Human Security, Liu Centre for Global Issues, University of British Columbia.

Users of the battle deaths dataset should cite the article in which the data are presented:


Additional analysis of the data presented here can be found in:

Users of this data should contact Bethany Lacina (blacina@stanford.edu) with comments or corrections so that this dataset may be improved in further versions. This work has been funded mainly by the Research Council of Norway, with additional contributions from the Centre for Human Security.

For permission to make extensive use of their materials would like to thank the Centre for Human Security, Liu Centre for Global Issues, University of British Columbia; Project Ploughshares; Juan Fernando Giraldo; Enric Martinez–Herrera, Jorge Restrepo; Michael Spagat; the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute; the UCDP University Conflict Data Project; and Juan F. Vargas. The copyrights to the materials produced by these and all of sources are retained by their original authors and publishers. These excerpts presented here should not be used as a basis for quotation, reproduction, or distribution of the included materials. Users must contact the original authors and/or publishers if they wish to gain permission for such activities. In a few cases, manuscripts and other works-in-progress have been cited. Users should be aware that they must contact the original authors to obtain the most up-to-date versions of those documents, and that the authors’ language or findings may have changed somewhat when these documents appear as published works.
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Notes on the adaptation of the Battle Deaths Dataset Reference
Definition of Battle Deaths

The definition of battle deaths used in this dataset closely follows from the definition of conflict used to create the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset (Gleditsch et al., 2002; Harbom, Högladh & Wallensteen, 2006). According to codebook for the UCDP/PRIO dataset (Harbom et al., 2006):

‘An armed conflict is a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths.

The separate elements of the definition are operationalized as follows:

(1) Use of armed force: use of arms in order to promote the parties’ general position in the conflict, resulting in deaths.
   (1.1) Arms: any material means, e.g. manufactured weapons but also sticks, stones, fire, water, etc.

(2) 25 deaths: A minimum of 25 battle-related deaths per year and per incompatibility.

(3) Party: A government of a state or any opposition organization or alliance of opposition organizations.
   (3.1) Government: The party controlling the capital of the state.
   (3.2) Opposition organization: Any non-governmental group of people having announced a name for their group and using armed force.

(4) State: A state is:
   (4.1) an internationally recognized sovereign government controlling a specified territory, or
   (4.2) an internationally unrecognized government controlling a specified territory whose sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory.

(5) Incompatibility concerning government and/or territory: The incompatibility, as stated by the parties, must concern government and/or territory.
   (5.1) Incompatibility: the stated generally incompatible positions.
   (5.2) Incompatibility concerning government: Incompatibility concerning type of political system, the replacement of the central government, or the change of its composition.
   (5.3) Incompatibility concerning territory: Incompatibility concerning the status of a territory, e.g. the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession, or autonomy (internal conflict).’

The Battle Deaths Dataset defines battle deaths as deaths resulting directly from violence inflicted through the use of armed force by a party to an armed conflict during contested combat. Contested combat is use of armed force by a party to an armed conflict against any person or target during which the perpetrator faces the immediate threat of lethal force being used by another party to the conflict against him/her and/or allied fighters. Contested combat excludes the sustained destruction of soldiers or civilians outside of the context of any reciprocal threat of lethal force (e.g. execution of prisoners of war).

Timeframe: Annual battle deaths data which includes both deaths during combat and deaths from wounds received in combat. Some of those considered dead of wounds may have died in a year following that in which combat actually took place, especially in the case of battles taking place late in the calendar year. These deaths were included, however, if they were the direct and immediate result of injuries sustained during combat violence. Long term reduction in life expectancy because of wounds or disability was not included.
Wars in the Correlates of War data not included in UCDP/PRIO Data

Extra-Systemic Wars

American-Philippine War, 4 February 1899–4 July 1902 (COW War No. 392)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>4,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>12,500</td>
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(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):

P. 1011: ‘Suppression of the Philippine Insurrection necessitated the employment of 100,000 American troops, whose casualties amounted to 4,243 [sic] killed and 2,818 wounded in action. Filipino losses were some 16,000 killed and approximately 100,000 more died of famine.’

(Clodfelter, 2002):

P. 271: ‘In the guerilla struggle’s first 13 months US losses…were 245 KIA… ‘Flip’ losses in the same period were recorded by the American military command as 3,854 KIA.’

P. 272: ‘…4,234 American soldiers died in the Filipino Insurrection, 1,073 of them killed in 2,811 armed engagements … At least 16,000 Filipinos were killed in combat and possibly as many as 200,000 civilians died as a result of the diseases, starvation, and privation caused by the conflict.’

(White, 2004):

Leon Wolff wrote in Little Brown Brother (1961) that the US sustained 4,234 battle fatalities, and the Filipinos 16,000 counted casualties and more than 20,000 likely. He estimates perhaps 200,000 Filipino civilian deaths from disease.

‘John Gates (‘War-Related Deaths in the Philippines, 1898–1902’, Pacific Historical Review 53:367 (1983)) estimates a demographic shortfall between 127,593 and 362,659. A 1902 cholera epidemic killed a recorded 137,505, so the absolute most that could have died in the war would be 225,154.’

Interpretation:

4,234 is the recurrent figure for the US military, although Clodfelter disagrees with other sources about the number of KIA. 16,000 to 20,000 are the most widely cited numbers for Filipino combat dead.

Low estimate: 1,073 US military deaths plus 16,000 Filipino deaths: 17,073 total deaths.

High estimate: 4,234 US military deaths plus 20,000 Filipino deaths: 24,234 total deaths.

Best estimate: 4,234 US military deaths plus 16,000 Filipino deaths: 20,234 total deaths.

Trended based on Clodfelter’s estimate of first 13 months.
Somali Rebellion, September 1899–5 March 1905 (COW War No. 393)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000)
UK 6,000
Total Unknown

(Library of Congress Federal Research Division, 1989): ‘... from 1899 to 1920, the dervishes conducted a war of resistance against the Ethiopians and British, a struggle that devastated the Somali Peninsula and resulted in the death of an estimated one-third of northern Somalia's population and the near destruction of its economy...’

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 394: ‘Four combined British-Ethiopian campaigns were undertaken from 1901 to 1904 ... The first expedition, mounted in 1901 ... attack on Dervish fortifications at Erigo by the Somali mercenaries resulted in casualties of 108 killed and 62 wounded for the attackers and 60 killed for the defenders. ... On April 17, 1903 a British-led united was ambushed by 1,400 guerillas at Gumburu and over 200 soldiers were killed, with 41 of the 46 survivors wounded. On January 10, 1904, a British force of 1,000 under Major General Charles Egerton defeated 5,000 Somalis at Jidballi, inflicting at least 400 casualties on the rebels at a cost of 27 killed ... In August 1913 ... the 150-man Somali Camel Constabulary, led by Richard Corfield, was ambushed by the mullah’s men and nearly wiped out at Dul Madoba.’

(OnWar.com, 1999): ‘...the Mullah followed up his first coup of April 1899 by a further successful foray against the Habr Yunis in August, and he reoccupied Burao with a force estimated at 5000 men. ... During the first seven months of 1900, the Mullah was comparatively inactive ... The first expedition started in April 1901 ... casualties inflicted on the Dervishes were estimated at some 1,200 killed and wounded ... second expedition was launched in June 1902 ... the Dervishes sustained some 1,400 casualties ... The advance from Obbia commenced on the 22nd February 1903 ... The Dervish casualties, estimated by some at 2,700, are unknown: for no British officer survived ... casualties were all officers (9) and 187 men killed and 29 men wounded. Another action at Daratoleh ... resulted in the infliction of heavy casualties on the [Mullah], [British] losses amounting to 2 officers and 13 men killed, and 4 officers and 25 men wounded. In the meantime the Abyssinians inflicted a crushing defeat on the Dervishes, claiming to have killed 1000 of their spearmen. ... [The Mullah’s] casualties in the actual fight at Jidballi (both January 1904) must have been very large; but far greater were his losses during the course of his subsequent flight northwards to Jidali ... The moral of his Dervishes as a fighting body had been utterly destroyed; and their numbers, estimated at 6,000 to 8,000 before Jidballi, could not have exceeded 800 on the conclusion of the campaign.’

(White, 2004): ‘By summing the battle casualties in the campaigns that are described in the OnWar.com essay for the 1899–1905 phase of the war, I determined that the dervishes suffered some 11,700 casualties (K+W) fighting the British, which would come to around 3,000 KIA, plus another 1,000 killed in battle with the Abyssinians. The British lost something over 200 KIA.’

Interpretation: Estimated 4,200 deaths, from White. Trended with 1901–04 as the peak years of fighting. British losses estimated as 200.

Boer War of 1899, 11 October 1899–31 May 1902 (COW War No. 395)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
UK 22,000
Total 35,000

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 855: ‘Total British casualties were 5,774 killed and 22,829 wounded. The Boers lost an estimated 4,000 killed…’

[Wood, 2968 #253: 23]: Estimates 22,000 British soldiers dead, 14,000 of these from disease, 4,000 Boer soldiers and 20,000 Boer civilians dead.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 328: ‘This [British] force of nearly half a million men suffered 7,582 battle deaths, including 712 officers—5,774 KIA and 1,808 DOW. Another 13,139, including 406 officers, died of disease, most of them from enteric fever. …making a grand total of 21,942 dead from all causes. … Boers in uniform died in combat to the number of 6,650; 1,150 more died of disease and 1,000 died from other causes…But the real toll for the Afrikaaners fell among those out of uniform. At least 18,000, and possibly as many as 28,000, Boer civilians died in the concentration camps set up by Kitchener. And finally, an often forgotten statistic of the Boer War was the 12,000 blacks who died, mostly from disease, on either side while serving as porters, servants, and laborers with the contending armies.’

(Pakenham, 1979):
P. 572:
Estimates over 100,000 casualties among the 365,693 imperial and 82,742 colonial troops fighting on the British side: 22,000 dead, 5,774 killed by enemy action or accident, 16,168 died of wounds or disease.
Estimates over 7,000 dead among the 87,365 Boers, including 2,120 foreign volunteers
Estimates of Boer men, women and children dead in concentration camps from 18,000 to 28,000
P. 573: 107,000 Africans were held in concentration camps, deaths are estimated from 7,000 to 12,000
P. 573: ‘How many deaths were there among the Africans who fought on the side of the British—the ten thousand armed Africans who served as scouts, guides and blockhouse guards, and the thirty to forty thousand unarmed Africans who worked as drivers, labourers and so on? The Boers openly admitted killing the armed African when they captured them, and there is much unpublished evidence that they killed the unarmed ones too.’

(Attridge, 2003: 3):
British: 7,792 KIA
British died of disease: 13,250
Boers killed: 6,000
Boer women and children dead in concentration camps: 26,370 died
P. 3: ‘The official figure of 14,154 blacks dying in camps in now known to be wrong. It was over 20,000—they were incarcerated because the British feared they might help the Boers and because a cheap labour force would be needed once the gold mines in Witwatersrand were reopened.’

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<tr>
<td>British KIA:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boer KIA:</td>
<td>6,650</td>
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<td>Total:</td>
<td>12,424</td>
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British Conquest of Kano & Sokoto, 19 January–27 July 1903 (COW War No. 396)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
UK 1,000
Total Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 394–395: ‘Kano fell to the invaders on February 3, with the 1,300 defenders losing some 300 killed. In order to enlarge upon this conquest, Sir Frederick Lugard then marched with an armed force, from his West African Frontier Force of 200 officers and 2,000 native soldiers, on Sokoto, the suzerain state of Kano. Sokoto was captured by the British on March 15, with 100 of its defenders dying in the assault. … Resistance continued for some months. In one epic little battle at Kotoroshi, 45 mounted infantrymen of the West African Frontier Force repulsed attacks by 3,000 tribesmen, killing 65 of them.’

Interpretation:
The COW state deaths figure seems too high for UK losses and the value was possibly chosen to accord with the threshold value set by COW for defining a war. Clodfelter lists 365 Africans killed and does not mention any British losses. Low and best estimate: 365. High estimate: 1000.

Southwest African Revolt, 12 January 1904–November 1905 (COW War No. 397)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
Germany 2,000
Total 80,000

See Hull (2003) for a description of the military campaign and the policy of extermination implemented in this conflict.

(von Albertini & Wirz, 1982: 397): 123 colonists killed in the first days of the rising. Over 2,000 Germans died of all causes during the rebellion. About two-thirds of all Hereros and one half of the Nama died, in prison camps and because they were driven into the Kalahari Desert.

(Kohn, 1986)
P. 182: ‘The Herero tribe rose in rebellion in South West Africa in 1904 …About 80 percent of the Herero people and 50 percent of the Hottentots were killed.’

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 396: ‘Germany lost in the Herero and Hottentot War 676 soldiers and 211 civilians killed, 76 missing, and 689 died of disease… At least 11,000 black guerrillas were killed … the death toll among black civilians (herded into forced labor camps) from disease as well as German bullets… may have reached 65,000 Hereros and 10,000 Hottentots. Some 9,000 of 17,000 rebel POWs died…’
German figures show 7,682 of about 17,000 prisoners in concentration camps died 1904–07
A relatively reliable census in 1911 puts post-war population at 15,130 for the Herero and 9,781 for the Nama. More controversy surrounds estimates of the pre-war population.
About three-quarters of Herero and half the Nama had died during the war. There was also a 60% reduction in the Damara population, who were not party to the revolt.
Estimates 75,000 Africans died

Trotha had boasted of his policy—extermination. Berlin had tried to countermand it, but to a great extent in had remained his policy. Before the war, the Herero were estimated to be at least 80,000 strong. In August 1904 more than half the tribe had been driven in to the Omaheke and the wells sealed behind them. … Only about 5,000 people…somehow broke through the Omaheke … Many Herero surrendered and were sent to work in forced labour camps—a total of 9,000 by the summer of 1905. But many more must have died of starvation or been killed in the raids on Herero villages that continued until November 1905.‘When the census was taken in 1911, only half the Nama estimated a decade before (9,800 out of 20,000) and less than a quarter of the original number of Herero (15,000 out of 80,000) were found to have survived the war.’

Interpretation:
887 German soldier and civilians KIA (Clodfelter)
11,000 African KIA (Clodfelter). Additional African deaths estimated to be the result of genocide.
No trend coded.

Maji-Maji Revolt, July 1905–June 1906 (COW War No. 399)
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
Germany 1,000
Total 150,000

An estimated 200,000 natives reportedly perished by hanging, shooting, starvation, and disease.

Notes a 1911 official estimate of 120,000 men, women and children dead

‘According to official estimates, some 75,000 died in the fighting and during the famine and epidemics which followed.’
(Pakenham, 1992: 622): ‘Famine killed more than ten times the number that had ever taken up arms against the Germans—250,000–300,000 according to the leading African historian... Perhaps half the Vidunda, more than half the Matumbi, and three-quarters of the Pangwas died in the rebellion or its aftermath.’
(Implies total rebel strength of 25,000 to 30,000 at most.)

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 396: ‘Thus fortified, the Africans descended upon the boma (small fort) of Kilosa (Ifkara) in the south on August 16, wiping out the tiny Askari (native troops) garrison of 13. ... The Germans... went on a great killing spree from October 1905 to June 1906 … anywhere from 75,000 to 120,000 natives out of a population of 2 million were hung, shot, otherwise butcheted in myriad ways, or died of hunger after the Germans burned their crops. Germans [sic] battle deaths in the colonial period through 1918 were ... 117 officers and 1,732 noncoms and enlisted men killed in Southwest Africa.’

Interpretation:
This war was overwhelmingly one of massacre and forced starvation; by some coders it might be considered a genocide. There are only 130 noted battle deaths among Germans and native troops garrisoned at Kilosa.

Estimated 1,000 deaths.

**British-Zulu War of 1906, March 1906–July 1906 (COW War No. 400)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
UK 5,000
Total Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 396–397: ‘The cost of this suppression was 26 Britons and 30 blacks killed and 37 British soldiers wounded. About 2,300 Zulus were slain and 4,700 taken prisoner.’

(Coquery, 1988): Rebellion begins with a Zulu ambush that kills two white policemen. The resistance was suppressed through burning of villages, destruction of crops, and confiscation of livestock. Estimates as many as 3,000 Africans were killed.

Interpretation:
COW figure for UK deaths is too high. Estimated 2,356 dead. (From Clodfelter: 26 Britons + 30 African UK troops +2,300 Zulus)

**First Moroccan War, 1911–30 March 1912 (COW War No. 401)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
France 1,000
Spain 0
Total Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 395: ‘On April 17, 1912, Moroccan army units mutinied in the Moroccan capital ... slaughtered 19 French military advisers, 9 European civilians, and 43 Moroccan Jews. ... One Algerian company was caught in the rebel trap and lost 35 killed and 70 wounded before it could disengage. ... 15,000 Moroccan tribesmen renewed the siege of the city on May 24. That first night of the siege cost the French 38 KIA ... Four days later the tribesmen threw everything they had against the city, but were repulsed with 1,000 dead. ... Action shifted south later in the year ... September 6, 1912. In the greatest slaughter of the conquest, 2,000 Moroccans were slain. French firepower had achieved this victory at a cost only [sic] 2 KIA and 23 WIA.’

Interpretation:
The COW figure of 1,000 may simply have been adopted in accord with their minimum definition a war. It seems too high for French losses.

1911: No information available.
Low estimate: 50 dead
High estimate: 200 dead
Best estimate: 100 dead

1912: Deaths reported in Clodfelter total 3,146. Estimated 3,146 KIA.

The participant file gives French and Spanish deaths as unknown.

Sino-Tibetan War of 1912, March 1912–April 1913 (COW War No. 402)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
China 2,000
Total Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 2,000 dead.

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 1009–1010: ‘1911, October 10 ... During this time Tibet rose against Chinese rule and drove the Chinese garrison out of the country. Britain prevented any subsequent Chinese efforts to re-establish authority in Tibet by force.’
Interpretation:
Estimated 2,000 deaths.

Second Moroccan War, 1916–1917 (COW War No. 404)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
France 2,000
Spain 0
Total Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): 2,000 dead.

Interpretation:
Estimated 2,000 deaths.

Sino-Tibetan War of 1918, 7 January–August 1918 (COW War No. 405)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
China 1,000
Total Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): 1,000 dead.

Interpretation:
Estimated 1,000 deaths.

Caco Revolt, 17 October 1918–19 May 1920 (COW War No. 406)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
USA 28
Total 2,102

(Fagg, 1965: 131): ‘A caco leader named Charlemagne Peralte raised perhaps 20,000 rural Haitians in rebellion… Perhaps 2,250 Haitians lost their lives.’
(Rogozinski, 1994: 240): ‘The rebels – variously estimated at 2,000 to 40,000 – easily defeated the local gendarmerie… According to official records, the marines lost thirteen of their number while killing 3,071 Haitians.’

(Clodfelter, 2002):

P. 425: ‘The most serious insurgency occurred in Haiti… The rebellion lasted for more than 19 months, October 17, 1918–May 19, 1920. Both Caco leaders were killed in battle, along with at least 2,004 of their men. The Marines lost 28 killed in action and the Gendarmerie lost 70 killed.’

(Heinl & Heinl, 1978, 462): ‘The best evidence, which is not very satisfactory for either side, suggests that, in putting down the Cacos, Marines and Gendarmerie sustained 98 killed and wounded; and from 1915 through 1920 some 2,250 Cacos were killed … Examination of reports on which the number of Caco casualties seems to have been based, however, suggests that many such may have been inflated … No such study yet exists, but it would be surprising indeed if the contemporary count of 2,250 Caco dead withstood re-examination…”

Interpretation:

The following is the range of losses that appears in the sources identified:

US Marines: 13–28
Gendarmerie: 70
Haitians: 2,004–3,071, with 2,250 as the most widely cited figure

Low estimate: 13 + 70 + 2,004 = 2,087
High estimate: 28 + 70 + 3,071 = 3,169
Best estimate: 28 + 70 + 2,250 = 2,348

British-Afghan War of 1919, May 8 August 1919 (COW War No. 408)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

UK 1,000
Total Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):

P. 391: ‘The victor’s casualties were 236 KIA, 615 WIA. … Afghan losses are unknown but undoubtedly much heavier. In addition to their battle deaths, the Anglo-Indian forces reported 566 deaths from cholera and 334 deaths from other diseases and other causes.’

(Adamec, 1996, 233): 236 British soldiers killed, 615 wounded, 566 deaths of cholera and 334 of other diseases and accidents. No figures available for Afghan losses.
(OnWar.com, 1999): ‘The month long war resulted in about 1,000 Afghan dead and 2,000 British and colonial deaths.’

**Interpretation:**

Estimated 236 British KIA (Clodfelter) and 1,000 Afghan KIA (OnWar.com).

**Franco-Syrian War, 1920 (COW War No. 409)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
- France: 5,000
- Total: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 5,000 dead.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 392: ‘Between January 1919 and April 1920 French records show that their forces had lost 150 officers and 3,432 enlisted men killed in battle or died of disease and had suffered 2,400 wounded.’

**Interpretation:**

The COW figure for state losses probably includes deaths from all causes rather than KIA. No record is available of Syrian losses, so 5,000 was coded as an estimate of battle deaths on both sides. Participant losses coded as unknown.

**Iraqi-British War, June 1920–1921 (COW War No. 410)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
- UK: 2,000
- Total: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 1,000 military dead.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 392: ‘Casualties for the occupation forces included 426 KIA, 615 MIA, and 1,228 WIA. About 8,450 Iraqis died in the rebellion.’

(White, 2004): Notes a 19 April 2003 article in the Guardian reporting 9,000 Iraqis and 9 British had died.
**Interpretation:** 8,876 battle deaths estimated from Clodfelter. No trend.

**Italo–Libyan War, June 1920–July 1932 (COW War No. 412)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
- Italy: 5,000
- Total: 40,000

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 398: ‘Over 100,000 Senussi, nearly 50% of the tribe’s population, had died during the insurrection, most of them in Graziani’s concentration camps. … Actual combat deaths on both sides during the war totaled about 40,000.’

(White, 2004):
John Wright in *Libya: A Modern History* (1982) estimates that the native population fell by 125,000. Qaddafi claimed in 1969 that 750,000 Libyans (i.e. half the total population) died under the Italians. While administering the territory prior to independence, the UN estimated that 250,000 to 300,000 natives died between 1912 and 1942.

**Interpretation:**

Estimated 40,000 KIA (Clodfelter & COW) of which 5,000 were Italian KIA (COW)

**Riff Rebellion, 18 July 1921–27 May 1926 (COW War No. 413)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
- France: 4,000
- Spain: 25,000
- Total: 40,000

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 11,000 civilian and 29,000 military war-related deaths

(Kohn, 1986):
P. 372–373: ‘Silvestre and some 12,000 Spanish troops (out of a total of 20,000) were slain by the Rif at the Battle of Annual on July 21, 1921.’

(OnWar.com, 1999):
Estimates the following losses by group:
- Berbers: 5,000
- France: 16,000
Spain: 15,000
TOTAL: 36,000

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 398: ‘The conquest of the Rif cost Spain 63,000 battle casualties. Nearly 50,000 Spaniards died in battle or from disease. France…lost 10,000 dead in and out of battle. Actual battle casualties for French forces were 2,500 killed (including 940 Frenchmen; the rest were colonial troops) and 8,500 wounded. The Rif rebels lost about 30,000 killed or wounded.’

(Payne, 1967: 494):
‘The only available statistics on the number of dead missing lost by the Spanish Army …’ read as follows:
1916: 281 Europeans, unknown number of Regulares
1917: 183 Europeans, unknown number of Regulares
1918: 370 Europeans, unknown number of Regulares
1919: 487 Europeans, 10 Regulares
1920: 549 Europeans, 12 Regulares
1921: 10,225 Europeans, 13 Regulares
1922: 548 Europeans, 227 Regulares
1923: 366 Europeans, 142 Regulares
1924: 3,266 Europeans, 1,091 Regulares
1925: 399 Europeans, 220 Regulares
1926: 213 Europeans, 310 Regulares
1927: 195 Europeans, 369 Regulares
Total: 17,082 Europeans, 2,394 Regulares

*Interpretation:*
Berbers: 5,000 (OnWar.com)
France: 2,500 (Clodfelter)
Spain: 15,017 Europeans + 2,003 Regulares (Payne) = 17,020
Total: 24,520.
Trend based on Spanish losses from Payne.

**Moplah Rebellion, November 1921–February 1922 (COW War No. 414)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,474</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 390: 'In the southern province of Madras an anti-British and anti-Hindu outbreak in August 1921 by Muslim rebels called Moplahs required a major counterguerilla effort by the British, October 1921–February 1922. ... The tally for this Moplah Rebellion was 2,337 rebels killed, 1,652 wounded, and 5,700 captured, hundreds of Hindu civilians slain, and 137 casualties among the security forces.'

*Interpretation:*

Losses by group have been given as 2,337 insurgents killed + 137 security forces + ‘hundreds’ of slain civilians. The low estimate for civilian deaths was 200, the high estimate was 900, and the mean of these figures, or 350, was used as a best estimate of civilian losses.

No trend coded.

**Franco-Druze War, 18 July 1925–1 June 1927 (COW War No. 416)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 392–393: ‘Led by Sultan el-Atrash, the Druze tribesmen revolted on July 18, 1925. A French column... was sent packing, August 2–3, with 600 KIA... On the night of September 16 some 3,000 tribesmen attacked a French Foreign Legion... The Legionnaires repulsed the attack, killed 500 Druze and wounded 500, but lost 47 KIA... On November 20 a squadron of Legion cavalry, some 120 men, was surrounded...A relief force fought its way through to the squadron’s rescue four days later, but by then only 35 Legionnaires remained alive. ...Meanwhile, the rebellion had spread to Damascus ... the French garrison there withdrew...October 14 and then pummeled the Syrian capital with a two-day artillery, air, and tank bombardment, October 18–19, that killed over 500 civilians. The French reoccupied Damascus, but the city was again swept by rebellion on July 18, 1926. A second, even more intense shelling and aerial bombardment of the city followed ... killed 1,000 Syrians. ... The French had to ... sacrifice 4,000 lives in battle but by the summer of 1927 the Druze had to accept defeat...’

*Interpretation:*

Estimated 8,000 total deaths, and trended this estimate based on Clodfelter’s description of specific battles.

**SayagSan’s Rebellion, December 1930–June 1932 (COW War No. 417)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002): P. 393: ‘Saya San’s guerilla force was called the Galen Army and numbered about 1,500. The uprising spread to Central and Upper Burma. Ten thousand rebels were killed, 128 of their leaders were strung up, and over 9,000 insurgents were incarcerated.’

(Htin Aung, 1967: 292): ‘The rebellion was finally suppressed in 1930–32 by which time 10,000 rebels had been killed, 9,000 had been captured and given prison terms, and 128, … had been hanged.’

(von Albertini & Wirz, 1982: 126): ‘Roughly 3,000 Burmese were killed or wounded, 9,000 taken prisoner, 350 arrested, and 128 hanged, including Saya San himself.’

(Donnison, 1970: 119): ‘Casualties on the government side, including troops, police, headmen, and civilians, were about 70 killed (two of these were British) and 88 wounded. ‘Several score’ of Indians lost their lives. On the rebel side known casualties amounted to 3,000. Some 9,000 surrendered or were taken prisoner … 78 were hanged.’

(This source does not clarify whether rebel ‘casualties’ includes wounded.)

Interpretation:

Government losses were estimated as about 70 by Donnison.

The figure of 10,000 rebels killed may include all deaths due to war; it seems too high given the size of Saya San’s force. Von Albertini & Wirz estimate 3,000 battle casualties, implying perhaps 1,000 rebel KIA.

Low and best estimate: 1,070
High estimate: 3,070

British-Palestinian War, 20 April 1936–17 May 1939 (COW War No. 418)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
UK 2,849
Total Unknown

(MiddleEastReference.org.uk, 2004): 5,032 Palestinians killed and 146 hanged

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986): P. 1042: ‘The revolt was suppressed by the British only after the loss of several thousand lives.’
(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 393: ‘The rebellion’s toll included 126 members of the British security forces killed, along with 547 Jews and 2,176 Arab nationalist and noncombatants.’

Interpretation:
The COW figure is exactly that in Clodfelter. This number should not have been coded as UK deaths.

Best and Low estimate (from Clodfelter): 126 British forces + 547 Jews + 2,176 Arabs = 2,849
High estimate from Clodfelter and MiddleEastReference: 126 British security forces + 547 Jews + 5,032 Arabs = 5,705

Boxer Rebellion, 17 June–14 August 1900 (COW War No. 82)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Rummel, 1991): Estimates 10,000 dead in war and 105,000 dead in democide


(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 1008–1009: ‘The [allied] force returned to their ships [June 26] having suffered 300 casualties. …1900, August …to relieve the diplomatic group, pinned in the British Legation compound. … Casualties among the civilian volunteers were 12 killed and 23 wounded, while the guard detachments lost 4 officer and 49 men killed … Rescued also were the defenders of the P’ei Tang, compound of the Catholic cathedral. … Seven marines, 4 priests, and an estimated 400 of the Christian Chinese had been killed in the fighting.’

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 400: ‘In June 1900 the Boxers went on a rampage. … Across China 106 missionaries and their families were slain, including 29 children. … In Peking the foreign legations were besieged … By the time the legations were relieved on August 14, 54 of its defenders, 11 noncombatants and 9 Chinese Christian converts had been killed … An early attempt to rescue the legations … was repelled by June 27 with a loss of 62 KIA … A landing force of 900 marines and bluejackets seized the forts at a cost of 172 casualties. … the allies on July 13–14 launched an attack on Tientsin’s Chinese Quarter. Losses were heavy—750 killed or wounded … and some 5000 Chinese were killed or injured. … at Peitsang on August 5, with the Japanese doing most of the fighting and suffering most of the casualties—some 300 killed or wounded in total. … Stiff fighting on August 13 cost the Japanese 200 casualties and the Russians were repelled in an attack on the Tung Pien Gate, losing 26 KIA … the Catholic compound at P’ei Tang [lost] … 7 marines, 4 priests, and 400 converts killed. … the allies stormed the Imperial city on August 15. American losses that day were 15 KIA, 34 WIA … In addition to foreign and Boxer deaths, some 30,000 Chinese Christians were killed by the Boxers.’

Interpretation:

Sources agree closely if Rummel’s democide figure is interpreted as an estimate of the toll of massacres against Chinese Christians.

Low estimate: 1,500 Boxers killed (Wood), 24 French deaths, 622 Japanese deaths, 34 UK deaths, 21 US deaths, 302 Russian deaths (from COW), 485 deaths in the besieged compounds (Clodfelter).

High and best estimate: 2,000 Boxers KIA, 24 French deaths, 622 Japanese deaths, 34 UK deaths, 21 US deaths, 302 Russian deaths (from COW), 485 deaths in the besieged compounds (Clodfelter).

**Sino-Russian War, 17 August–10 October 1900 (COW War No. 83)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>3,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Clodfelter, 2002):

P. 400: ‘On July 14, at Blagoveshchensk on the Russian side of the Amur River, the Cossack garrison responded to sporadic fire from the Chinese side of the river by rounding up the Chinese population of the town and forcing them into the river. Some 3,500 civilians were drowned. Then the Russians stormed across the river to kill another 700 Chinese in Aigen. … The Russians lost 242 killed in combat and 1,283 wounded. Chinese losses went unrecorded, but were surely several times as many as those of the invader.’

Interpretation:

Estimated 4,000 battle deaths, from COW.
Russo-Japanese War, 8 February 1904–15 September 1905 (COW War No. 85)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
Japan 80,378
Russia 71,453
Total 151,831

(Wood, 1968, 23): Russia had 45,000 KIA or DOW and Japan 85,000 KIA or DOW

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 922–925: See this source for sides’ losses in individual battles

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 404: ‘Officially, Russian casualties were reported to include 34,000 battle deaths, including 5,200 soldiers who died of their wounds… A more precise set of figures garnered from other sources lists 52,623 Russian battle deaths and 18,830 disease deaths, for a total of 71,453 fatalities on the Russian side. … Japanese KIAs totaled 47,152, and those who died of wounds numbered 11,424, for a total of 58,576 battle deaths. Another 21,802 Japanese servicemen died of disease. Thus, the grand total of Japanese fatalities in the Russo-Japanese War was 80,378. … A second calculation records 94,539 Japanese battle deaths, including the startling figure of 47,387 men who died of their wounds…’

(White, 2004):
Samuel Dumas in Losses of Life Caused By War (1923) lists the following casualty estimates:
Japanese KIA: 47,152 (Japanese Bureau of Military Statistics)–47,400 (Verluststatistik)
Russian KIA: 28,800 (Verluststatistik)–52,623 (from Gaedke). White estimates that the Gaedke figure is too large.

Interpretation:
Japan: KIA & DOW estimated as 58,576 from Japanese bureau of statistics (Clodfelter & White).
Russia: KIA and DOW estimated as 52,623 (Clodfelter).
Total: 111,199.
Trended based on Clodfelter battle data.

Third Central American War, 27 May–20 July 1906 (COW War No. 88)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
El Salvador 300
Guatemala 400
Honduras 300
Total 1,000

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 1,000 dead.

(Wood, 1968, 4): Estimates total military deaths at about 2,000.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 418: ‘…lasted from May 23-July 20, after 400 Guatemalans, 300 Salvadorans, and 300 Hondurans (Honduras was El Salvador’s ally in the war) had been slain.’

(Karnes, 1965: 185–186): ‘By March 1906 … Armed emigrados converged upon Guatemala from each of the four neighboring states. … By July the skirmishes had ripened into war. Salvadoran casualties reached the thousands…’

Interpretation:

Low estimate: 1,000 battle deaths (COW, Clodfelter, Eckhardt—may be using each other as sources)  
High estimate: 2,000 battle deaths (Wood)  
Best estimate: 1,500 (mean)

Fourth Central American War, 19 February–23 May 1907 (COW War No. 91)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:  
El Salvador 300  
Honduras 300  
Nicaragua 400  
Total 1,000

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 1,000 deaths

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 419: ‘These efforts resulted in war, February 19–April 23, 1907, and cost the lives of 400 Nicaraguans, 300 Salvadorans, and 300 Hondurans.’

Interpretation:

Estimated 1,000 battle deaths
Spanish-Moroccan War, 7 July 1909–23 March 1910 (COW War No. 94)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Clodfelter, 2002): P. 397: ‘Constant fighting between the fierce Berber tribesmen of the Riff and the Spanish on the Moroccan coast resulted in the campaign of July 7, 1909-March 23, 1910. … Some 2,000 Spanish soldiers and 8,000 Moroccans died—more from bacteria than from bullets.’

**Interpretation:**

Clodfelter suggests at least half of the total deaths coded by COW are non-battle deaths. Estimate 5,000 KIA. No trend estimated.

The participant file estimates the sides’ losses based on the COW ratio.

Italo-Turkish War, 29 September 1911–18 October 1912 (COW War No. 97)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Wood, 1968, 4): Estimates 6 thousand Italian and 14 thousand Turkish military deaths.

(White, 2004):

Urlanis has estimated in *Voini I Narodo-Nacelenie Europi* (1960) that there were about 14,000 total deaths from all causes in this conflict: six thousand total KIA, 1,948 Italians and 4,000 Turks dead of disease, and 400 Italians and 1,600 Turks DOW.

(Clodfelter, 2002): P. 397: ‘Italy pestered Turkey elsewhere, with naval raids on Rhodes, Smyrna, Hodeida on the Yemen coast, the Dodecanese Islands, and the Dardanelles. … Turkey’s losses in Libya alone were about 14,000 killed in battle or dead of disease by the end of the conflict on October 15, 1912. Italy purchased Libya at a cost of 4,000 combat deaths, 2,000 disease deaths, and 6,000 wounded…’

(A ratio between Turkish disease and battle deaths similar to that of Italy would imply about 9,333 Turks dead in combat.)
Interpretation:

Low estimate: 6,000 (From Urlanis. In the participant file, sides’ losses are based on ratio in COW)
High estimate: 13,000 (From Clodfelter: 4,000 Italian KIA and 9,000 Turkish KIA)
Best estimate: 9,500 (Mean. In the participant file, sides’ losses are based on ratio in COW)

First Balkan War, 17 October 1912–19 April 1913 (COW War No. 100)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>32,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>82,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(White, 2004):
Urlanis estimated in *Voini I Narodo-Nacelenie Europi* (1960) that in the first and second Balkan war there were 122,000 KIA, 20,000 DOW, and 82,000 dead of disease.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 384: ‘Records on casualties for the Balkan War are scant. … A very rough estimate would show about 30,000 battle deaths and 20,000 disease deaths for Turkey and about 55,000 battle and disease deaths for the Balkan allies, distributed thus: Bulgaria—32,000; Serbia—15,000; Greece—5,000; and Montenegro—3,000.’

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 927–928: ‘1912, November 5. Battle of Monastir. … Nearly 20,000 Turks were killed or captured. ….1913, March 26. Fall of Adrianople. A combined Bulgar-Serb siege operation ended with a 2-day assault against the eastern face of the fortress, breaching the Turk lines, despite an allied loss of 9,500 men.’

Interpretation:

Low and best estimate:

Turkish KIA: Estimated 30,000 (From Clodfelter)
The Turk’s ratio (three-fifths) between battle deaths and death from all causes was used to estimate the number of KIA among the other parties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>KIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>19,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Totals 63,000

High estimate: 71,000 (Based on Ulanis’ figure of 142,000 KIA in both wars.)

**Second Balkan War, 30 June–30 July 1913 (COW War No. 103)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>60,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(White, 2004):
Urlanis estimated in *Voini I Narodo-Nacelenie Europi* (1960) that in the first and second Balkan war there were 122,000 KIA, 20,000 DOW, and 82,000 dead of disease.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 384: ‘Deaths in the Second Balkan War, including those from sickness, were estimated at over 20,000 for Bulgaria (Bulgaria lost a total of 53,825 dead in the two wars, 60% of them from disease), 18,500 for Serbia, 2,500 for Greece (Greek combat losses for both Balkan Wars were 6,247 battle dead, 45,869 wounded, 188 missing), 2,000 for Turkey, and 1,500 for Romania.’

**Interpretation:**

Low and best estimate:

The ratio of Bulgarian KIA to deaths of all causes was used to estimate the losses of the participants based on information in Clodfelter. Totals 26,700.

High estimate: 71,000 (Based on Ulanis’ figure of 142,000 KIA in both wars.)

**World War I, 29 August 1914–11 November 1918 (COW War No. 106)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>13,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Casualties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>87,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,385,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,773,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>7,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>335,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>908,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>116,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8,578,031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Blake, 1988):
P. 383: ‘A conservative estimate of casualties of the war gives 10 million killed and 20 million wounded.’

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 479: ‘No one knows with certainty the total cost of the First World War in human lives. The most generally accepted military toll is 8.6 million dead and 21 million wounded out of 65 million mobilized. This count includes almost 5.1 million dead and 12.8 million wounded out of 42.4 million mobilized on the Allied side, and over 3.5 million dead and 8.4 million wounded out of 22.9 million mobilized on the side of the Central Powers. ... The true toll of civilian lives forfeited in the Great War is even more hazardous to estimate, given the fact that many counts of noncombatant dead mix without distinction those who died of sickness and starvation spread by the war with those slain by bombs, bullets and bayonets. The generally accepted figure for noncombatant deaths is 6.5 million—3 million on the Allied side and 3.5 million on the Central Powers’ side.’
P. 479–480: ‘Russia sacrificed the greatest number... Out of 12 million mobilized... about 1.7 million died, the vast majority in combat, and 4.95 million were wounded. As many as 2 million civilians in the Russian Empire, including 500,000 Poles and Lithuanians, were killed by the war, but the vast majority of these deaths were caused by disease, hunger and privation inflated and intensified by the war. Official figures compiled by Russia’s Central Statistical Department are less than totally reliable. Total casualties are listed as: KIA—626,440, DOW 17,174... France ... and its colonial empire lost, according to official figures, 1,265,735 military dead (14% of those called to arms) and 4,266,000 wounded ... Of the dead, as many as 941,000 were killed in the war’s first 18 months;... Approximately 40,000 French civilians also died in the Great War. ... The most widely accepted count of British Empire casualties list 908,371 dead (including 765,399 just for the United Kingdom)... Civilian deaths, most of which occurred in U-boat sinkings, is reckoned at 30,633... Italy ... Although estimates go as high as 689,000 dead, the official military toll lists 462,391 dead ... including 320,000 combat deaths... Romania ... 335,706 died, 120,000 were wounded, and 80,000 were reported captured or missing. About 275,000 Romanian civilians also died during the conflict. About half of the military dead and most of the civilian fatalities were caused by disease, hunger, and the elements. ... Nearly 54,000 combat deaths suffered by the United States... Serbia... military deaths totaled 127,535. About 45,000 of them died in battle and 82,000 from typhus, influenza, malnutrition, and frostbite.'
Noncombatant deaths, mostly from disease and malnutrition, numbered at least 200,000 and as many as 650,000. About 1,000 civilians were fatal victims of Austrian atrocities. Belgium...mourned 13,715 battle deaths, as many as 24,000 nonhostile military deaths...and about 30,000 civilian deaths, including about 3,000 killed in German atrocities in 1914. Portugal’s expeditionary force of 65,166 served in France, January 1917–November 1918. ...Portuguese casualties in France amounted to 1,935 KIA...Of the 34,000 who campaigned in Africa, 1,800 died in battle or from sickness. In addition, 23,000 African soldiers fighting under the Portuguese flag and up to 130,000 African noncombatants died in African operations, the vast majority from disease. Total Portuguese military losses were 7,222 dead...Greece called up 230,000 men and lost 23,098 dead from all causes, including 5,000 in battle. ...As many as 132,000 Macedonian civilians succumbed to disease and other war-related causes. [For] Montenegro...battle claimed 3,000 lives... A more reliable count of total Japanese military deaths from all causes lists 1,344 fatalities. China was not a direct combatant, but sent 100,000 coolies to labor on the Western Front alone. Just in the British sector of the front, 1,612 Chinese coolies died from shellfire and disease. ...Germany. ...The highest estimate for military deaths is 2,057,000. The figures most commonly accepted show 1,808,555 military dead (including 55,006 POW deaths), 4,248,158 wounded, and 762,106 civilian fatalities, most of them due to malnutrition caused by the Allied blockade. ... Austria-Hungary...Casualties included 1,290,000 military dead (including 480,000 POW deaths) ... and 300,000 civilian dead, two-thirds of them Polish. ...Turkey mobilized 2,998,321 men and 70 divisions and lost 243,598 battle dead...Civilian deaths in the Ottoman Empire attributable to the war were as many as 2,150,000, many of them Armenians slaughtered by the Turks in the great pogroms of 1915. Bulgaria...losses were 75,844 killed in battle, 25,500 military dead from disease and other causes, ...and 275,000 civilian disease and malnutrition deaths.'

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
Excerpts from a chart on page 990:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allies</th>
<th>Military Battle Deaths</th>
<th>Civilian Deaths</th>
<th>Nature of Civilian Deaths Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,357,800</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>Battle Deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>908,371</td>
<td>30,633</td>
<td>Battle Deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>462,391</td>
<td></td>
<td>No figure available; relatively small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>50,585</td>
<td></td>
<td>No figure available; relatively small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>13,715</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>No figure available; relatively small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumania</td>
<td>335,706</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>132,000</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>7,222</td>
<td></td>
<td>No figure available; relatively small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>No figure available; relatively small</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Central Powers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COW</th>
<th>Clodfelter</th>
<th>Dupuy&amp;Dupuy</th>
<th>Notes on trend and civilians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
<td>1,808,546</td>
<td>760,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Caused by blockade by Allies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>922,500</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>One-third attributed to Allied blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>2,150,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>More than one-half Armenian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>75,844</td>
<td>275,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8,020,980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interpretation:**
Comparing figures side-by-side, it seems that the COW project occasionally uses military deaths from all causes instead of battle deaths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COW</th>
<th>Clodfelter</th>
<th>Dupuy&amp;Dupuy</th>
<th>Notes on trend and civilians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,290,000</td>
<td>922,500</td>
<td>300,000 civilian deaths, one-third during blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>13,716</td>
<td>13,715</td>
<td>13,715</td>
<td>27,000 civilian deaths, subtracting victims of 'atrocities'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>87,500</td>
<td>75,844</td>
<td>75,844</td>
<td>250,000 civilian deaths from hardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,385,000</td>
<td>1,265,735</td>
<td>1,357,800</td>
<td>Notes 941,000 in first 18 months; 40,000 civilian battle deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,773,700</td>
<td>1,808,555</td>
<td>1,808,546</td>
<td>About 760,000 civilian deaths, most through blockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>320,000 civilians dead through hardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>462,391</td>
<td>Few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>Few. Most in 1914 in the Tsingtao Campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>Not inc.</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1935 in France in 1918, remainder in Africa. 23K African soldiers and 130K African civilians died from battle, hardship and disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>7,222</td>
<td>7,222</td>
<td>7,222</td>
<td>1935 in France in 1918, remainder in Africa. 23K African soldiers and 130K African civilians died from battle, hardship and disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>335,706</td>
<td>335,706</td>
<td>335,706</td>
<td>275,000, most from disease and starvation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>Perhaps 2 million civilians dead, most from hardships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>200–650,000, mostly disease and starvation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>243,598</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>Figure of 2,150,000 includes the Armenian genocide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>908,371</td>
<td>908,371</td>
<td>908,371</td>
<td>30,633 civilians dead in U-boat sinkings. This figure includes soldiers from the Empire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>116,516</td>
<td>54,000</td>
<td>50,585</td>
<td>No civilian deaths</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following figures were estimated. In order to discount civilians death tolls that were largely due to war-hardships, one-fourth of the total figure for civilian losses was estimated as battle deaths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Combatant</th>
<th>Civilian</th>
<th>Notes on trend and civilians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>922,500</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>From Dupuy &amp; Dupuy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>13,715</td>
<td>6,750</td>
<td>One-fourth of total civilian deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>75,844</td>
<td>62,500</td>
<td>Estimate an additional 250,000 civilian deaths from hardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,265,735</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,773,700</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Based on description of battle of Tsingtao, Clodfelter P. 459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>7,222</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese African subjects</td>
<td>1,734</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>African combatants taken from P. 464 of Clodfelter. Descriptions of the campaign suggest that African civilian deaths were overwhelmingly from disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>167,583</td>
<td>68,750</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>243,598</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>Up to 2.15 million total deaths have been estimated. At least one million of these were interpreted as part of the Armenian, and so 1 million was subtracted here. One-fourth of the remaining toll was estimated as battle related. Combatant and civilian deaths are roughly equal, which is similar to the experience of Serbia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>908,371</td>
<td>30,633</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>50,585</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>This results in an estimate of slightly fewer soldiers KIA than that given by COW, as expected. Civilian deaths well below the 6.5 million total thought to have been caused by disease and starvation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for military and civilian deaths:</td>
<td>7,504,002</td>
<td>1,248,633</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>8,752,635</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The war was divided into 4 geographical theaters, and coded with estimates based on information in Clodfelter. The vast preponderance of deaths were coded in Europe.
Russo-Polish War, 14 February 1919–18 October 1920 (COW War No. 109)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 387: ‘General Józef Piłsudski invaded the Ukraine with 52,000 Poles on April 25, 1920, and on May 7 captured Kiev from some 30,000 defenders. Polish casualties up to May 7 were only 150 killed and 300 wounded. …Russian counter-offensive…drove Piłsudski’s 94,000 men out of the Ukraine and back to Warsaw by July 25. … The decisive Battle of Warsaw commenced on August 16, with 180,000 Poles pitted against 150,000 Russians. …Total Russian loss was 100,000, including 66,000 POWs…Polish losses were 4,362 KIA…’

(White, 2004): The Polish official commission gave Polish losses as 17,278 killed, 30,337 total dead, and 51,374 MIA. Ulanis estimated in Voini I Narodo-Nacelenie Europi (1960) that the figure for KIA is an underestimate.

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 991: ‘1920, August 16–25. Battle of Warsaw. … The Poles captured 66,000 prisoners and more than 230 guns, 1,000 machine guns, and 10,000 vehicles. Total Russian casualties were approximately 150,000; the Poles lost 50,000 men.’
P. 991–2: ‘1920, September 12–October 10. Continued Polish Offensive. … In these last 2 battles, the Russians lost some 50,000 prisoners and 160 guns.’

Interpretation:
Ulanis data suggests the COW figure is for total deaths rather than killed in combat. Estimated Polish KIA as 17,278 (Ulanis). Clodfelter reports 100,000 total Russian losses at the Battle of Warsaw, including 66,000 POWs, which agrees well with COW’s figure of 40,000 Russian dead throughout the war if this figure includes deaths from all causes. Estimated 40,000 Russian deaths from all causes. Adjusted this figure downward according to the ratio between Polish KIA and total deaths for an estimate of 23,000 Russian KIA.

Hungarian-Allies War, 16 April–4 August 1919 (COW War No. 112)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(OnWar.com, 1999): Estimates one thousand deaths each for Hungary and Czechoslovakia, 2,000 for Romania.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 387: ‘The Hungarian battle casualties from November 20, 1918–August 20, 1919 totaled 11,666, including 3,670 combat deaths. Total deaths in the conflict, combat and otherwise, amounted to 6,000 Hungarians, 3,000 Romanians, and 2,000 Czechs.’

_Interpretation:_

Clodfelter’s information implies that COW figures include war disease as well as battle deaths. The ratio between total Hungarian deaths and Hungarian KIA was used to adjust the COW figures downward. Estimated:

- Hungary: 3,670 KIA
- Czechoslovakia: 1,200 KIA
- Romania: 1,800 KIA

**Greco-Turkish War, 5 May 1919–11 October 1922 (COW War No. 115)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

- Greece: 30,000
- Turkey: 20,000
- Total: 50,000

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 994: ‘Casualty figures for the war are not available. Turkish losses were probably less than 100,000 men. Greek casualties were upward of 200,000, of whom at least half were lost during the flight to Smyrna in August–September, 1922.’

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 388: ‘The Greek army turned into a panic-stricken and murdering mob as they burned, looted, and butchered all the way back to Smyrna. The Turks retaliated in full by assaulting Smyrna, September 9–11, and massacring hundreds of the 40,000 Greek soldiers who fell into their hands. … Greek military losses …Including the 35,000 missing and taken prisoner, the total was 105,000, half or more lost in the disastrous flight to and loss of Smyrna, August–September 1922. Of the total at least 30,000 were killed in battle or died of disease, besides the thousands of Greek civilians who died while Smyrna burned. Total Turkish losses were 13,000 killed in battle and 35,000 wounded, not counting thousands of noncombatant deaths.’

(White, 2004): Greek KIA (possibly including dead of wounds) have been estimated at 19,362, deaths from disease (and wounds?) at 4,878. Greece lost 17,995 MIA. Turkey’s military losses were similar. There are estimates of over 100,000 killed during the Smyrna affair.
Interpretation:

Greek KIA: 19,362 (White)
Turkish KIA: 13,000 (from Clodfelter)
Additional civilian deaths were considered one-sided violence.

Franco-Turkish War, 1 November 1919–20 October 1921 (COW War No. 116)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
- France 5,000
- Turkey 35,000
- Total 40,000

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 388: ‘In February–April 1920 some 30,000 Turks engaged in a series of clashes with French units in Cilicia and southern Anatolia, inflicting hundreds of casualties on the interventionists.’

Interpretation:

The COW figure is quite puzzling. This war is ignored by most sources, and it was not in the original COW war list (Small & Singer, 1982). The engagements mentioned in Clodfelter included only 30,000 soldiers on the Turkish side, and the COW data lists more than three times that number dead in the period 1919–21.

High estimate: 40,000 from COW.
Low and best estimate: 1,000 deaths.
Participant file based on COW ratio.

Lithuanian-Polish War, 15 July–1 December 1920 (COW War No. 117)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
- Lithuania 500
- Poland 500
- Total 1,000

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 1,000 civilians dead.
Interpretation:

Estimated 1,000 battle deaths.

Sino-Soviet War, 17 August–3 December 1929 (COW War No. 118)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
China  3,000
USSR  200
Total  3,200

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 408: ‘By August the situation had deteriorated to open border hostilities, with some 10,000 Russian soldiers undertaking a limited offensive in the region from August 12–28. … By November 26, after the Chinese had lost 1,035 killed and 8,000 men taken prisoner … Of 18,521 Soviet soldiers directly engaged in combat, casualties totaled 143 killed, 665 wounded, 4 missing.’

Interpretation:
High estimate: 3,200 (COW)
Low estimate: 1,178 (From Clodfelter: 1,035 + 143)
Best estimate: 2,189 (Mean)

Manchurian War, 19 December 1931–6 May 1933 (COW War No. 121)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
China  50,000
Japan  10,000
Total  60,000

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 409: ‘This prelude of the 1937–45 Sino-Japanese War exacted an estimated toll of 50,000 Chinese and 10,000 Japanese dead from all causes. Another source puts the combined toll at 64,000 dead.’

Interpretation:
Clodfelter’s information implies that the COW figures are probably disease and battle deaths, but no alternate figures were identified.
Low estimate: 20,000 (two-thirds of total deaths related to disease rather than battle)
High estimate: 60,000 (COW)
Best estimate: 40,000 (one-third of total deaths not battle-related)

**Chaco War, 15 June 1932–12 June 1935 (COW War No. 124)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>56,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>92,661</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Blake, 1988):
P. 68: ‘Paraguay gained most of the disputed territory, but the price was immense for both countries. More than 50,000 Bolivians and 35,000 Paraguayans had lost their lives.’

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 434: ‘In the Chaco, Paraguay sacrificed another 36,000 …12,000 of whom were killed in battle and the rest the victims of the Chaco and its diseases. … Bolivia lost 52,397 dead, 25,000 of them killed in action. Another 4,264 of the 21,000 Bolivian prisoners taken died in captivity. About 50,000 Bolivian soldiers were wounded.’

(Farcau, 1996, 230): ‘The death toll for this terrible little war… No reliable figures are available, but totals of fifty thousand Bolivian and forty thousand Paraguayan dead from all causes are generally accepted. One can assume the number of wounded to be approximately twice that, not counting those who contracted serious illnesses during the war.’

(The reference to ‘serious illnesses’ was confusing but it was interpreted it as non-fatal illnesses as it was mentioned in parallel to injuries and because the war death figures were labeled as ‘from all causes’)

**Interpretation:**

COW figures seem to include deaths from disease. Estimated 12,000 Paraguayan and 25,000 Bolivian battle deaths, from Clodfelter.

**Saudi-Yemeni War, 20 March 1932–6 December 1935 (COW War No. 125)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 393: ‘Losses were not tallied, but certainly must have numbered in the thousands, most of them Yemeni.’

*Interpretation:*

Estimated 2,100 killed.

**Italo-Ethiopian War, 3 October 1935–9 May 1936 (COW War No. 127)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Clodfelter, 2002):

P. 399: ‘Italy had enlarged its African empire…at a cost of 4,359 killed in combat…2,313 Italians, 1,085 Eritreans, 507 Somalis and Libyans, and 453 Italian laborers. Ethiopian military and civilian dead, many of them from the barbarous Italian bomb and mustard gas attacks, were estimated as high as 275,000.’

(White, 2004): Estimates 75,000 Ethiopian battle deaths, arguing that the estimate of 275,000, based on a 1945 memorandum from Ethiopia to the Conference of Prime Ministers, was based on suspiciously vague figures

*Interpretation:*

Italian KIA: 4,359 KIA (Clodfelter)

Low and best estimate of Ethiopian KIA: 16,000 (COW)

High estimate of Ethiopian KIA: 75,000 (White)

**Sino-Japanese War, 7 July 1937–9 May 1941 (COW War No. 130)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See McCormack (2003) for a discussion of one-sided violence in this conflict and the debate as to whether genocide took place.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 412: ‘China reported its total yearly battle casualties as: 367,362 for 1937; 735,017 for 1938; 346,543; 299,483 for 1941.’

P. 412–413: ‘According to Chinese figures… China lost 1,319,958 KIA, 1,761,335 WIA, and 130,116 MIA. Again, these casualty figures do not include the losses of the Communists, guerrillas, and civilians. The total number of dead suffered by China probably neared 3 million. Historian R.J. Rummel estimates 3,949,000 Chinese war dead from 1937–45, including 400,000 military. The highest estimate of Chinese deaths from all causes is 6,325,000. [Japanese] bombs killed 71,105 Chinese … At least 3,000 Chinese were murdered by Japanese Medical Detachments 100 and 731, units conducting medical, biological, and chemical warfare experiments on human subjects. Japan’s sacrifice in China from 1931–45 was officially set at 388,605 military dead from all causes, 202,958 of them since December 7, 1941.’

P. 413–414: ‘The losses of the two main Communist military formations were given as 323,626 killed or wounded for the Eighth Route Army (12,536 casualties in 1938, increasing to 63,847 in 1942) and 120,879 killed or wounded for the New Fourth Army (17,601 in 1942). … The Japanese high command claimed that it lost to all guerrilla formations in China, not just to the Red Chinese, but to other noncommunist partisans as well, only 50,000 killed or wounded and a few hundred captured. This would be out of a total Japanese, puppet Chinese, and satellite Manchurians losses of 960,000 killed or wounded, 280,000 POWs, and 100,000 desertions.’

Interpretation:

Estimated the following:
State Chinese combatants: 1,319,958 KIA (Chinese official figure, probably too low)
Communist Chinese combatants: 150,000 (Estimated 1/3 of the 444,505 KIA and WIA reported in Clodfelter)
Chinese killed by air raids: 71,105 (This may double count some combatants, but those figures are already expected to be somewhat low)
Japanese KIA: 185,647
Chinese and Manchurians fighting for Japan KIA: 134,000 (Based on Clodfelter’s estimate of 960,000 total KIA and WIA among all forces on the Japanese side. One-third of these were estimate as KIA, and Japanese regular forces KIA were then subtracted)

Resulting estimated total: 1,860,710. This estimate is still considerably lower than most estimates of deaths from all causes in this conflict which have been set at 3 to 6 million.

China’s official casualty counts by year were used to estimate a trend in the data.

Changkufeng War, 29 July–11 August 1938 (COW War No. 133)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,726</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Clodfelter, 2002):

P. 414: ‘For two weeks in the summer of 1938, July 29–August 11 … the Russians lost 717 KIA, 2,752 WIA, 75 MIA. Japan reported that its 10,000-man 19th Infantry Division… lost 526 KIA, 913 WIA.’
(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 1043: ‘1938, July 11–August 10. Undeclared Hostilities with Russia. Severe fighting broke out because of a dispute over the poorly defined frontier where Machuria, Korea, and Siberia meet.’

Interpretation:
Japanese KIA: 526
Low and best estimate of Russian losses: 717 (Clodfelter; used as the best estimate because the source specifies that this is KIA only). Total of 1,243 battle deaths.
High estimate of Russian losses: 1,200 from COW. Total of 1,726 battle deaths.

Nomonhan War, 11 May–16 September 1939 (COW War No. 136)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
Japan 20,000
Mongolia 3,000
USSR 5,000
Total 28,000

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 414: ‘In late May 1939 the Japanese … attack Soviet forces … on the … disputed border of Outer Mongolia, long a satellite of the Soviet Union. … The Japanese…lost over 17,000 men, 8,440 of whom were killed, and 8,776 were wounded. The Russians lost 6,831 killed, 15,251 wounded, 1,143 missing, out of 69,000 deployed on the front.’

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 1043: ‘The Soviets admitted 9,824 casualties, but their losses were probably comparable to the Japanese admitted 17,405 casualties.’

Interpretation:
Estimated Japanese losses: 8,440 (Clodfelter)
Estimated Russian losses: 6,831 (Dupuy & Dupuy and Clodfelter agree fairly closely, with both suggesting a figure of more than the admitted 9,924 KIA and WIA.)
Estimated Mongolian losses: 3,000 (COW)

World War II, 1 September 1939–14 August 1945 (COW War No. 139)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
Australia 33,826
Belgium 9,600
Brazil 1,000
Bulgaria 10,000

39
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nations</th>
<th>Military Dead</th>
<th>Civilian Dead</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>292,100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Negligible civilian deaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>397,762</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>Up to 15 million civilian dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>210,671</td>
<td>108,000</td>
<td>Up to 15 million civilian dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>Up to 15 million civilian dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,506,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>Up to 17 million total civilian dead, including 6 million Jews and 4.5 million Poles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>77,500</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,506,000</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>1,634,907</td>
<td>26,013,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 16,634,907

(Blake, 1988): P. 383. The dead in World War II have been estimated at 15 million military, or which up to 2 million were Soviet prisoners-of-war. An estimated 3.5 million civilians died.

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986): Table from page 1198 excerpted here. Authors do not specify if military dead includes deaths from all causes or only combat deaths.

(Nations): Total: 16,634,907

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(Blake, 1988): P. 383. The dead in World War II have been estimated at 15 million military, or which up to 2 million were Soviet prisoners-of-war. An estimated 3.5 million civilians died.

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986): Table from page 1198 excerpted here. Authors do not specify if military dead includes deaths from all causes or only combat deaths.
(Clodfelter, 2002):

P. 581: ‘When one adds up all the civilian victims of the Holocaust, of the Resistance in occupied Europe, of the terror bombings, of starvation, disease and privation caused by the conflict, the toll of World War II, at the most conservative estimate, surpasses 30 million—with 40 million a more likely figure and some estimates going up to 55 million.’

P. 582: ‘Noncombatant deaths for many of the nations engaged can only be roughly estimated. The Soviet Union lost from 7 to 12 million. Poland lost about 5,675,000 dead, including 3 million Jews. Yugoslavia lost at least 1.2 million. Other Allied noncombatant deaths included: France 350,000, including 107,874 killed in the resistance or in air bombing; Greece—325,000; Czechoslovakia—215,000; Netherlands—200,000; UK—65,000, including 60,595 in bombing and bombardment…; Philippines—91,000; Belgium—76,000; Norway—7,000; US—6,000, including 5,638 Merchant Marine. Among the Axis powers, noncombatant deaths in Germany included, by one count, 593,000 lost to Anglo-American bombing (including 56,000 foreign workers and 40,000 Austrians), 10,000 killed in crossfire in the west, and 619,000 lost to the Soviets and their allies in the east. Japan lost, by official count, 658,595. Other Axis civilian deaths included: Hungary 290,000; Romania—200,000; Austria—170,000; Italy—152,941; Bulgaria—10,000; Finland—2,000.’

P. 580: ‘A Japanese source lists 299,485 civilians victims of the American air bombardment, 1,739 noncombatants slain by US naval bombardment, and a total, including atomic bombing victims, disease deaths, and those who died of starvation and other causes attributable to the war, of 658,595 civilian dead. US sources estimate noncombatant losses for Japan in the strategic bombing offensive at 260,000 killed…’

P. 580–581: ‘Some 70,147 of the 76,327 structures in Hiroshima were destroyed. One count placed the dead at 78,150…the seaport of Nagasaki, population 280,000…at least 32,753 people died….A centograph in Hiroshima bears the names of 172,024 victims of the blast who died immediately or in the years since of radiation poisoning. A separate centograph holds the names of 2,117 Korean nationals living in Hiroshima who died because of the bombing.’

P. 582: Excerpts from a chart of military deaths, with notes added:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Axis</th>
<th>Military Dead all Causes</th>
<th>Military Battle Dead</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>3,250,000</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
<td>D&amp;D agree; COW comparable to dead all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2,565,878</td>
<td>1,555,308</td>
<td>&lt;COW; D&amp;D roughly agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>380,000</td>
<td>110,823</td>
<td>&lt;COW; &gt;D&amp;D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>169,882</td>
<td>COW comparable to dead all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>147,435</td>
<td>&gt;COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>79,047</td>
<td>&gt;COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>Not inc. in COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>6,671</td>
<td>&lt;COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>8,668,400</td>
<td>6,329,600</td>
<td>&lt;COW and D&amp;D, each listing 7.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2220000, 1937-45</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>D&amp;D est. 500,000 &amp; COW est. 1,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>305,000</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>(COW est. 305,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland inc. Partisans</td>
<td>597,320</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>(COW est. 320,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish Regulars</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>123,178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>403,195</td>
<td>264,443</td>
<td>D&amp;D and COW comparable to dead all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>37,467</td>
<td>23,365</td>
<td>COW comparable to dead all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>42,666</td>
<td>37,476</td>
<td>COW comparable to dead all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>48,674</td>
<td>36,092</td>
<td>Not inc. In COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>13,081</td>
<td>10,033</td>
<td>COW comparable to dead all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>8,681</td>
<td>6,840</td>
<td>COW comparable to dead all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>407,318</td>
<td>282,131</td>
<td>D&amp;D agree; COW comparable to dead all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>245,000</td>
<td>213,324</td>
<td>Same as COW; D&amp;D comparable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece inc. Partisans</td>
<td>88,300</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>Not inc. In COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greek Regulars</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>17,024</td>
<td>&lt;COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>22,651</td>
<td>8,460</td>
<td>&lt;COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,598</td>
<td>COW comparable to dead all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>6,344</td>
<td>&lt;COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>Not inc. In COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>6,683</td>
<td>Not inc. In COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>Comparable to COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>27,256</td>
<td>Not inc. In COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Colonies</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>6,877</td>
<td>Not inc. In COW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of roughly 12.3 million. D&D total of 14.8 million, COW total of 16.6 million.
**Interpretation:**
Combant losses were generally adjusted down from COW—those figures seem to include deaths from all causes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Coded</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>23,365</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>245,000</td>
<td>Based on total dead in Clodfelter. Battle dead estimated using German ratio between all causes of death and battle dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>8,460</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Colonies</td>
<td>6,877</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>6,671</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>37,476</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>From Dupuy &amp; Dupuy; COW figure inc. civilian dead or pre-41?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>6,683</td>
<td>Not inc. In COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>Not inc. In COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>79,047</td>
<td>&gt;COW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>213,324</td>
<td>Same as COW; D&amp;D comparable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
<td>D&amp;D agree; COW comparable to dead all causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece inc. Partisans</td>
<td>82,100</td>
<td>Based on total battle deaths in Clodfelter. Used ratio between COW and Clodfelter estimates' of Greek regulars' deaths to obtain estimate of deaths from all causes to battle deaths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>147,435</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>36,092</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>110,823</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1,555,308</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>6,344</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>10,033</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>1,598</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>27,258</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nation</td>
<td>Clodfelter</td>
<td>Dupuy &amp; Dupuy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland inc. Partisans</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>169,882</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>6,840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>264,443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>282,131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>6,329,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>267,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,604,533</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COW does not account for civilian losses. These were estimated accordingly. Where only a figure for deaths from all causes related to war was available, these were discounted by 75% to estimate battle deaths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Clodfelter</th>
<th>Dupuy &amp; Dupuy</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Coded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td>42,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>not listed</td>
<td>1 million</td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>215,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified, but probably war-related</td>
<td>53,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>107,874</td>
<td>108,000</td>
<td>Resistance and air bombing included in Clodfelter figure</td>
<td>107,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,222,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>Clodfelter figure largely from 593K in bombings, 10K in battle in west, and 619K in east of which the type is uncertain.</td>
<td>750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td>81,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td>72,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>152,941</td>
<td>40–100,000</td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td>38,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>412,127</td>
<td></td>
<td>299,485 (air bombing) + 1,739 (naval bombardment) + 78,150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Hiroshima) + Nagasaki (32,753) = 412,127. 658,595 is the total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>official figure for deaths from all causes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified, but probably war-related</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>91,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified, but plausibly battle-related</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>5,675,000</td>
<td>4.5 million</td>
<td>Includes war-related deaths and victims of the Holocaust. Used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the figure of 1.5 million, from Dupuy's low estimate of civilian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>deaths minus three million Jews as a base figure for war deaths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>60,595</td>
<td></td>
<td>Victims of bombing and bombardment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Largely from the Merchant Marine: interpreted as battle-related</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>7–12 million</td>
<td>10–15 million</td>
<td>War-related figures; lowest estimate of 7 million used as an estimate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of battle deaths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>1.2 million</td>
<td></td>
<td>Type unspecified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total: 10,889,546</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total calculated here is almost 11 million dead. Added to military deaths, that accounts for about 25 million people. This figure is still well below the figures for total deaths from the war-hardships of WWII, which range up to 55 million.

These data were trended according to geographic theater based on battle information in Clodfelter and information on US casualty rates after it entered the war. In the COW participant files, some countries appear twice because they were inactive during a period of WWII. Their battle deaths are evenly divided between the entries because more specific information was not available.

A note on Japanese victims of radiation poisoning: In general, annual battle deaths data which includes both deaths during combat and deaths from wounds received in combat. Some of those considered dead of wounds may have died in a year following that in which combat actually took place, especially in the case of battles taking place late in the calendar year. These deaths were included, however, if they were the direct and immediate result of injuries sustained during combat violence. Long term reduction in life expectancy because of wounds or disability was not included. The most difficult case of such a distinction comes from World War II in Japan. Based on descriptions of mortality patterns in Bergström (1983), battle deaths include fatalities those caused by the force and heat of the explosions, and lethal doses of radiation exposure but exclude the longer term mortality caused by non-fatal doses of radiation that did not receive sufficient treatment.

**Russo-Finnish War, 30 November 1939–3 December 1940 (COW War No. 142)**
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>24,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>74,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Wood, 1968, 10): Estimates 50,000 military dead for the USSR, 40,000 military dead for the Finnish.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 485: ‘Finland counted 23,157 KIA, 1,766 MIA (and presumed dead)…Soviet military deaths from all causes were 126,875, including 71,124 KIA…’

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 1055: ‘Finnish losses in the war were about 25,000 killed and 43,000 wounded. Russian losses have never been published, but they were probably about 200,000 killed and 400,000 more wounded.’

Interpretation:
Finnish losses: 23,157 (COW and Clodfelter)
Soviet losses low estimate: 50,000 (COW, Wood)
Soviet losses high and best estimate: 71,124 (Clodfelter—used as the preferred figure because these are identified as KIA)

Franco-Thai War, 1 December 1940–22 January 1941 (COW War No. 145)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 1,000 military and 1,000 civilian dead

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 415: ‘Thailand mobilized 50,000 men and began border incursions in November 1940. On January 9, 1941, the Thais attacked both Laos and Cambodia…Total French casualties were about 200.’

Interpretation:
Clodfelter’s estimate for KIA & WIA for France is much lower than that reported by COW. For a number of wars in this period, COW figures have been war-related deaths and included significant numbers of soldiers dead of disease (especially European forces abroad).
Low estimate: Estimated 200 French KIA and WIA from Clodfelter, and a similar number of Thai casualties based on the ratio in COW. This yields 400 total KIA and WIA; 130 of these estimated as battle deaths.
High estimate: 1,400 (COW)
Best estimate: Thai KIA estimated as 700, from COW. French casualties estimated as 65 KIA, from Clodfelter.

Intrastate Wars

**Columbia vs. Liberals, 1 September 1899–15 June 1903 (COW War No. 582)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 100,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Kohn, 1986): ‘…an estimated 100,000 Colombians lost their lives in the fighting, which ended in June 1903.’

(White, 2004): Estimates from 60,000 to 130,000 dead.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 367: ‘In just the first year of the conflict, 13, 492 lives were lost in battles involving more than 200 combatants, and total deaths, including those from diseases, numbered as many as 20,000. All told, as many as 100,000 sons of Columbia died, though probably half of those fatalities were victims of germs rather than gunshots.’

(Bergquist, 1978):
P. 133: Estimates a death toll of perhaps a hundred thousand: ‘This figure, commonly cited in the literature, is no more than a guess. Combat was most intense during the first year of the fighting when, according to one contemporary estimate, 13,492 men died in combat on both sides in battles involving more than 200 men. The same source estimated total deaths ‘including those resulting from wounds and epidemics’ at about 20,000. … Disease, particularly yellow fever and dysentery, probably caused more deaths than combat, especially during the last year of the war [when government troops were sent from the highlands to Panama] … it was certainly a very high proportion of the total Colombian population of some four million…’

*Interpretation:*

Based on Clodfelter’s estimate, half of the total of 100,000 dead was coded as battle deaths.
Trend: 13,492 deaths coded in 1899, no trend thereafter.

**Venezuela vs. Castro Led Rebels, 24 May–22 October 1899 (COW War No. 583)**
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 2,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 366: ‘...2,000 lives were lost and the government’s army was shattered.’

Interpretation:
Estimated 2,000 dead.

Venezuela vs. Matos Led Rebels, December 1901–July 1903 (COW War No. 584)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,050
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 429: ‘Juan Vincenter Gómez quickly marched to the defense of this caudillo, beating the rebels in seven battles in a 66-day campaign in western Venezuela. The decisive battle came October 12–21, 1902, at La Victoria when 6,000 Castro troops defeated 14,000 rebels. The final rebel stronghold ... fell in July 1903 when its 3,000 defenders were outfought by an equal number of government troops landed from river ships by Gómez. In the fierce fifty-hour battle Gómez lost 250 killed and 400 wounded, while rebel losses exceeded 800.’

Interpretation:
Estimated 1,050 deaths

Ottoman Empire vs. VMRO Rebels, 2 August 1903–2 November 1903 (COW War No. 585)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 2,000
Total Deaths: 4,000

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 382: ‘In some 239 recorded skirmishes the fierce Bulgars ... killing 5,328 Turks for only 994 fatal casualties on their own side. But it was against the hapless and unarmed villagers that the Turks retaliated, destroying 200 villages, burning 12,000 houses, and slaying 4,700 noncombatants.’
(Totals either 6,322 or 11,022, depending on whether civilian deaths are considered battle-related.)

(Kaplan, 1993):
P. 61: 4,694 Macedonian civilians and 994 guerrillas killed. Over 3,000 women and girls were estimated to have been raped by the Turks.
P. 61: ‘…on August 2, 1903, Macedonia exploded. … It lasted ten days, until 2,000 Turkish troops, supported by artillery, overwhelmed 1,200 guerrillas in Krushovo … The Turks reportedly raped 150 women and girls in Krushovo … Throughout Macedonia it was the same.’

*Interpretation:*

Sources are quite precise, and the only difficulty was deciding whether to code civilian retaliatory attacks as battle deaths. They were included in the high estimate (Estimated 5,328 Turks KIA + 994 Bulgars KIA + 4,694 civilians). Because the wave of retaliation followed the primary fighting these deaths were excluded from the low and best estimates (Estimated 5,328 Turks KIA + 994 Bulgars KIA).

**Uruguay vs. Blancos, 1 January–1 September 1904 (COW War No. 587)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 1,000 dead

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 429–430: ‘Several skirmishes led up to the Battle of Tupambae, June 22–24, the bloodiest in Uruguay’s history. … Casualties on both sides exceeded 2,300.’

*Interpretation:*
Low estimate: 770 KIA (1/3 of the 2,300 casualties estimated by Clodfelter)
High estimate: 1,000 (COW & Eckhardt)
Best estimate: 880 (Mean)

**Russia vs. Workers/Peasants, 22 January 1905–1 January 1906 (COW War No. 588)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 382: ‘From November 1905 to June 1906, for example, 288 police officials were slain by revolutionaries and 383 wounded. By October 1906 a total of 3,611 government officials had been killed or wounded. At least 1,500 czarist soldiers or bureaucrats died in the Revolution of 1905. About 15,000 rebels and noncombatants were killed and 20,000 wounded.’

Interpretation:

In this case, COW figure seems to have only recorded deaths among state forces.

Low estimate: 1,000 deaths (COW)
High and best estimate: 16,500 deaths (Clodfelter)

**Rumania vs. Peasants, 15 March–30 April 1907 (COW War No. 589)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 2,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(White, 2004): Estimates 11,000 rebels killed

(Clodfelter, 2002, 382–383): ‘Over 11,000 lives were lost in the rebellion, most of them peasants slain in the suppression.’

Interpretation:

High estimate: 11,000 (White and Clodfelter)
Low estimate: 2,000 (COW)
Best estimate: 6,500 (Mean)

**Morocco vs. Fez Caids of 1907, 1 August 1907–19 August 1908 (COW War No. 590)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
France: 200
Morocco-State Deaths: 1,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
on July 30, 1907 after a mob murdered 9 Europeans in Casablanca. Some 2,000 Senegalese tirailleurs and Foreign Legionnaires were landed and let loose on the city to burn, sack, and slay. Hundred of Moroccans were butchered. … The battle that broke the back of the rebellion occurred on November 29 when a 4,000-man Moroccan harka failed to punch through a French line on the Wadi Kiss and paid for its effort with 300 dead. Farther south along the Algerian-Moroccan border a harka led by Moulai Lahsin burst in among the tents of a sleeping French bivouac at Menabha on April 17, 1908. By the time the surprised Legionnaires had recovered enough to repulse the attackers, they had lost 19 KIA and 101 WIA. Moroccon casualties totaled 100. General Vigny then took the field against the 6,000 rebels and routed them at Bou Denib on May 13. As many as 500 Moroccans fell. The region was not yet subdued… it required a 4,000-man relief column under General Alix to break the siege and defeat the Moroccans at Djorf on September 7. At least 500 Moroccans were killed.’

(Totals 819 battle deaths, plus an additional 600 Moroccan KIA and WIA.)

Interpretation:

COW estimate agrees with intensity of conflict described in Clodfelter. Estimated 1,200 battle deaths.

**Iran vs. Constitutionalists, 23 June 1908–17 July 1909 (COW War No. 591)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
Iran-State Deaths: 1,000
Russia: 100
Total Deaths: Unknown

For background see Browne (1966, 249–291).

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 1,000 dead.

Interpretation:

No further battle deaths information found. Estimated 1,100 deaths.

**Mexico vs. Liberals & Radicals, 20 November 1910–15 July 1914 & 1 December 1914–21 May 1920 (COW War No. 592)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 250,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 419: ‘In April 3,000 of Madero’s army led by Villa and Pascual Orozco surrounded the Díaz garrison … A truce was worked out which effectively left the city in Madero’s hands. The revolutionaries had suffered as many as 500 casualties; the garrison’s losses were 180 killed and 250 wounded. Mexico City was convulsed by anti-Díaz demonstrations. These protests culminated on May 24 with the firing of machine guns mounted on the National Palace’s rooftop and balconies … As may as 200 demonstrators were slain.’

P. 420: ‘La Decena Trágica: 1913. … 5,000 … victims of the Tragic Ten Days.’

P. 422: ‘The Huerta-Carranza civil war, the third major armed conflict of the revolution, had lasted from February 1913 to August 1914 and had taken at least 80,000 lives in battle.’

P. 424: ‘Including deaths from diseases and famine spread by the revolutionary turmoil, as many as 1 million Mexicans may have died in the revolution and its aftermath.’

(White, 2004):
‘The population explosion of the 20th Century is so pervasive that populations have continued to climb during most [conflicts]… however, the intensity of the Mexican Revolution is such that the counted population of Mexico actually declined from 15,160,369 in 1910 to 14,334,780 in 1921.’

Most experts are vague on the number dead due to the war. The median estimate in the data White has investigated is about 1 million deaths.

*Interpretation:*

Estimated 250,000 battle deaths (COW) and coded 80,000 of them in 1913–14, from Clodfelter. The figure of 250,000 battle deaths is substantially smaller than the estimates for war-related deaths, which is plausible.

**Morocco vs. Fez Caïds of 1911, 15 January–10 June 1911 (COW War No. 593)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
France: 150
Morocco-State Deaths: 1,500
Total Deaths: Unknown

For background information see Burke (1976, 140–209).

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 2,000 dead.

*Interpretation:*

No additional information found. Estimated 1,650 deaths.

**Paraguay vs. Liberals, 15 July 1911–11 May 1912 (COW War No. 594)**
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 2,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 2,000 dead.

Interpretation:
No additional information found. Estimated 2,000 deaths.

China vs. Republicans of 1911, 11 October–31 December 1911 (COW War No. 595)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996):
Estimates deaths in the following conflicts:
Republicans v Govt. (1911): 1,000 civilians and 1,000 combatants killed
Republicans v Govt. (1913): 5,000 civilians and 5,000 combatants killed
Bandits v Govt. (1913–14): 5,000 civilians and 5,000 combatants killed
Pai-Lings v Govt. (1914): 5,000 killed

Interpretation:
In China’s internal wars, Eckhardt has estimated that the total toll of each war is about twice that recorded by the COW project. This estimation procedure seems quite rough, but if civilian and ‘non-state’ death figures have been excluded from the COW numbers, the total number of battle deaths should be adjusted upward.

Low estimate: 1,000 (COW)
High estimate: 2,000 (Eckhardt)
Best estimate: 1,500 (Mean)

China vs. Republicans of 1913, 12 July–1 September 1913 (COW War No. 597)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 5,000
Total Deaths:  Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996):
Estimates deaths in Republicans v Govt. (1913): 5,000 civilians and 5,000 combatants killed

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 5,000 (COW)
High estimate: 10,000 (Eckhardt)
Best estimate: 7,500 (Mean)

China vs. Pai-Lings, 15 March–15 September 1914 (COW War No. 598)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths:  5,000
Total Deaths:  Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996):
Estimates deaths in Pai-Lings v Govt. (1914): 5,000 killed

Interpretation:
Estimated 5,000 killed

Russia vs. Kirghiz & Kzables, 4 July 1916–27 February 1917 (COW War No. 599)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths:  3,000
Total Deaths:  103,000

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 391: ‘When a war-pressed Russia violated the long acknowledged exemption granting the Muslims protection from any kind of mandatory military service by issuing a call-up for 500,000 rear area laborers, the people of Turkistan reacted violently. In widespread attacks they killed 2,325 Russian civilians, 55 native bureaucrats, and 24 Russian officials. Another 1,384 Russian civilians were reported missing and presumed dead. … The Russian army was sent in and easily brought the rebellion under control. … at a cost to the Russians of 97 killed. … The Russian peasant settlers in Turkestan, enraged by the Muslim murders, then went on the rampage. Official Russian figures list
only 958 Muslim deaths in the rebellion, plus 51 executions. But the true toll of Muslim dead was at least 5,000. About 190,000 Muslims were rounded up and incarcerated and another 300,000 sought refuge in China. (Suggests 8,885 total deaths, some of which might be considered one-sided rather than battle violence)

Interpretation:
The COW figure seems to reflect deaths from war-induced hardship and possibly also incarcerations. However, even using the information on violent deaths provided in Clodfelter is difficult because uprisings against civilians (first against Russian civilians, then against Muslims) could possibly be considered inter-communal or one-sided violence rather than battle deaths.

Low estimate: This estimate includes no civilian fatalities. Sum of 55 bureaucrats killed in rebel attacks, 24 Russian officials killed in rebel attacks, 97 Russian soldiers killed in suppressing the rebellion, and 958 rebel deaths, interpreting the official figure as battle casualties, while higher estimates include anti-Muslim massacres. Total low estimate: 1,134 deaths.

High estimate: Includes all civilian deaths reported in Clodfelter, including Russians missing and presumed dead. Totals 8,885 deaths.

Best estimate: By summing 2,325 Russians killed in rebel attacks, 55 bureaucrats killed in rebel attacks, 24 Russian officials killed in rebel attacks, 97 Russian soldiers killed in suppressing the rebellion, and 958 rebel deaths one obtains an estimate of 2,989 battle deaths. This is close to the COW estimate of 3,000 state deaths in this conflict. Although some portion of the 2,325 Russian civilian deaths may not be battle-related, the figure of 3,000 was used as a reasonable estimate of battle fatalities.

Russia vs. Anti-Bolsheviks, 9 December 1917–18 March 1921 (COW War No. 600)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths:
Russian state losses: 50,000
Finland: 50
France: 50
Japan: 1500
UK: 350
USA: 275
Total State Deaths: 52,225
Total Deaths: 800,000

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 386: ‘Official Red army losses in the Civil War from 1918–20 included 418,758 battle deaths…283,079 dead of disease and all other causes… The White forces lost an estimated 175,000 dead in battle and 150,000 dead from disease. The greatest number of deaths came from famine, disease, and reprisals. Chaos and anarchy killed far more Russians than did formal combat. The security police of both sides – the notorious Soviet Cheka under Feliks Dzerhinski in particular – may have killed as many as 1 million Russians through execution or imprisonment. Another half a million Russians died in the long Siberian retreat of 1919–20. … All told, as many as 9 million Russians may have died as a result of the turmoil and upheaval of the Russian Civil War.’

(White, 2004): Cites combat deaths estimates of 800,000 military deaths; 825,000 combat deaths; 632,000 Red Army KIA and 1,290,000 White Army dead from all causes; 1,410,000 battle deaths including 500,000 civilians; and 2 million total combat deaths. Figures for total deaths due to war range from 3 million to 10 million

*Interpretation:*

Sources estimates:
- Red Army battle dead: estimated between 418,758–632,000
- White Army battle dead: 175,000 up to 1.3 million of battle and disease
- Estimates of all combat deaths: 300,000 to 825,000

Low estimate: 593,758 (Armies’ losses from Clodfelter, summed)
High estimate: 1,093,758 (Armies’ losses from Clodfelter, plus estimate of 500,000 civilians KIA from White)
Best estimate: 825,000 (median figure from White; similar to COW estimate)

The participant file uses the COW figures and changes only the Russian data, which now includes estimates of all Russians killed.

**China vs. Yunnan Rebels, 1917–1918 (COW War No. 602)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
- State Deaths: 1,000
- Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 1,000 dead

*Interpretation:*

No additional information found. 1,000 deaths coded.

**Finland vs. Communists, 28 January 1918–30 April 1918 (COW War No. 603)**
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 20,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 386: ‘Total Red Guard and Russian Bolshevik losses included 5,500 killed in battle ... A total of 8,380 Reds were executed by the Whites either during the war or in the White Terror following the White victory. The White Guards admitted to only 3,537 casualties during the civil war, including 467 POWs, but a more accurate estimate of their losses included 5,300 battle deaths and 7,300 wounded. German casualties totaled 950.’
(11,750 battle dead.)

Estimates:
Red Terror: 1,649 killed (mostly middle class)
White Terror: 8,380 Reds killed + 12,000 dead in camps.
Total: 30,000 killed, less than one-fourth (7,500) in battle

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 7,500
High estimate: 20,000 (COW)
Best estimate: 11,750 (Clodfelter’s figures are the most precise available)

Hungary vs. Anti-Communists, 25 March 1919–15 February 1920 (COW War No. 604)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 4,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 4,000 deaths

(OnWar.com, 1999): Estimate 590 executions during the Red Terror, about 5,000 during the White Terror

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 387: ‘The Reds had executed 342 people while they held power; the counter-revolutionaries formally executed 329 Reds and sympathizers and murdered 1,200 more after the flight of Bela Kun.’
Interpretation:

No additional estimates of battle deaths found. Estimated 4,000 deaths.

**USSR vs. Peasants in Ta, August 1920–August 1921 (COW War No. 605)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 6,700
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 388: ‘About 5,000 peasants were killed in battle … Soviet military losses are unknown, but at least 1,000 members of the Communist Party and other civilians loyal to Moscow were killed in Tambov Province and nearly another 700 slain in neighboring Voronezh.’

Interpretation: No further information found. Estimated 6,700 deaths.

**Mexico vs. Huerta Led Rebels, 4 December 1923–February 1924 (COW War No. 607)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 7,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 426: ‘About 7,000 Mexicans died in the rebellion.’

(White, 2004): Estimates 7,000 dead.

Interpretation:

Estimated 7,000 deaths.

**Bulgaria vs. Agrarian League, 23–28 September 1923 (COW War No. 608)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 3,000
Total Deaths: Unknown
(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 389: ‘In September 1923 armed uprisings by the Agrarian League and the Communists, with support from Yugoslavia, broke out in several parts of Bulgaria. They were suppressed with great severity; several thousand people, mostly peasants, were slain.’

**Interpretation:**

‘Several’ thousand can be interpreted as at least 3,000. No additional information found. Estimated 3,000 total deaths.

**Honduras vs. Conservatives, 9 February–31 March 1924 (COW War No. 609)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 1,000 deaths

**Interpretation:** No additional information found. 1,000 deaths estimated.

**Afghanistan vs. Anti-Reformists of 1924, 15 March 1924–15 January 1925 (COW War No. 610)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,500
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 1,000 military and 1,000 civilian dead.

(Adamec, 1996):
P. 147: ‘A rebellion led by the Mangal tribe that seriously threatened the rule of Kind Amanullah. The revolt started in March 1924 in response to the king’s reforms.’
P. 148: 55 rebels executed after the war, 2,000 prisoners taken.

**Interpretation:** No additional information found. Estimated 1,500 deaths, from COW.

**China vs. Kuomintang, 1 July 1926–30 June 1928 (COW War No. 612)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
Chinese State Deaths: 10,000
Japan: 500
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 10,000 dead.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 406–407: ‘...the Chinese Communists attempted an uprising in the city of Nanch’ang on August 1, 1927. Led by Yeh T’ing, Chu Teh, and Ho Lung, the 20,000 Communists inflicted 800 casualties...then were forced to evacuate on August 8. ... A second uprising was attempted on September 8. ... 2,000 Communists ... [were] forced to retreat with 1,200 survivors ... In December Yeh T’ing called on the proletariat of Canton to rise in revolution. ... took a minimum of 4,000 to 5,000 lives, with some authorities placing the toll at closer to 8,000, or even as many as 15,000.’

*Interpretation:*

Clodfelter’s battle information supports a figure in the range of COW’s estimate. Estimated 10,500 KIA.

**Mexico vs. Cristeros, 31 August 1926–15 June 1930 (COW War No. 613)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 10,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 427: ‘The three-year guerilla war had cost the lives of 45,000 to 60,000 Federal soldiers and supporters, including 12 generals, 70 colonels, and 1,800 other officers. The Cristeros counted 25,000 to 40,000 dead.’

*Interpretation:*
Low estimate: 10,000 (COW)
High estimate: 70,000 (from Clodfelter)
Best estimate: 40,000 (mean)

**Afghanistan vs. Anti-Reformists of 1928, 10 November 1928–15 October 1929 (COW War No. 614)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 7,500
Total Deaths: Unknown
Casualties in the civil war were heavy; at least 15,000 of Habibullah’s followers were killed and possibly as many loyalists died as well.

**Interpretation:**
Low estimate: 7,500 (COW)
High estimate: 30,000 (from Clodfelter)
Best estimate: 18,750 (mean)

**China vs. Muslims of 1928, 1928 (COW War No. 615)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 200,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 200,000 dead.

**Interpretation:**
No additional information was uncovered distinguishing this war from simultaneous violence related to anarchy and warlordism in China.

Low estimate: 1,000
High and best estimate: 200,000

**Mexico vs. Escoban Led Rebels, 3 March–4 May 1929 (COW War No. 617)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 2,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 428: ‘By May 4 the 35,000 Federal troops in the field had crushed the rebellion. Total fatalities were about 2,000.’

**Interpretation:**
Estimated 2,000 deaths.

**Saudi Arabia vs. Ikhwan, 30 March 1929–10 January 1930 (COW War No. 618)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
- State Deaths: 1,000
- Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 392: ‘At least 1,000 rebels fell…half of the fallen were slain. Ibn Saud’s army lost 200 killed and 200 wounded.’

**Interpretation:**
- Low estimate: 700 (from Clodfelter)
- High estimate: 1,000 (COW)
- Best estimate: 850 (mean)

**China vs. War Lords, 1 March 1929–13 October 1930 (COW War No. 619)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
- State Deaths: 75,000
- Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates 75,000 deaths.

**Interpretation:**
No additional information was uncovered distinguishing this war from simultaneous violence related to anarchy and warlordism in China. Estimated 75,000 dead.

**China vs. Communists of 1930, 15 November 1930–15 October 1935 (COW War No. 620)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
- State Deaths: 200,000
- Total Deaths: Unknown

(Eckhardt, 1996): Estimates in a conflict called ‘Communists vs. Govt. (1930–35)’ that there were 500,000 dead
Total deaths in the conflict have been estimated at 1,275,000, with more than one million dead in 1933–34 alone

(White, 2004): Total deaths in the conflict have been estimated at 1,275,000, with more than one million dead in 1933–34 alone

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 407: ‘The First Extermination Campaign commenced in October 1930. … By the end of January 1931 the Nationalist campaign had ended in failure. Chu Teh’s losses were no more than 3,000 killed or wounded. … The second campaign kicked off in May 1931. … Nationalist casualties were about 20,000. … [Communist] losses were about 4,000. … Third Extermination Campaign, launched in July 1931. … had inflicted 10,000 casualties on the Marxist enemy when they had to call a halt to the campaign because of the September 1931 Mukden Incident with the Japanese. … After hostilities with Japan ended temporarily in Manchuria and Shanghai in June 1932, Chiang was able to begin the Fourth Extermination Campaign.’

P. 408: ‘By the summer of 1934 four great belts of cleared and fortified territory, each miles apart, were fashioning an ever tightening noose around the Kiangsi and Oyuwan Soviets. Chu Teh had lost 60,000 killed or wounded; Hsu the Ironside even more. At least 1 million peasants residing in the battle zones had died. With imminent destruction facing them, the Chinese Communist hierarchy decided to evacuate the Soviets and undertake the historic Long March. … cost the Communists at least 100,000 casualties. … One estimate of the total battle deaths from December 1927 to December 1936 is 1,275,000; the low estimate is 400,000.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 200,000 (COW)
High and Best estimate: 500,000 deaths (Eckhardt; agrees with Clodfelter’s suggestion that 400,000 is a minimum figure for this conflict)

Trend: 1931 and 1932 have only one-half the number of battle deaths of surrounding years because of the interruption in fighting due to the war with Japan.

Russia vs. Central Asian Rebels, 1931–34 (COW War No. 622)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,000
Total Deaths: 20,000

Interpretation:
No additional information was found on this conflict, which was not included in A Resort to Arms (Small & Singer, 1982). The very lopsided ratio between state losses and total deaths suggests a great deal of one-sided violence or war-related deaths.

Low estimate: 1,000 (minimum)
High and best estimate: 20,000 (From COW; no additional information)

El Salvador vs. Leftists, 22–25 January 1932 (COW War No. 623)
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 8,000
Total Deaths: 32,000

(White, 2004): Summary executions have been estimated at 10,000 and total deaths in the conflict as high as 32,000 killed

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 428: ‘On the night of January 22, 1932, about 16,000 Salvadoran campesinos … rose in rebellion… The dictator’s army and police corps then carried out a series of reprisals called the Matanza, in which thousands of campesinos were summarily executed. At least 10,000 people were slain (some sources go as high as 25,000), 90% of them in the Matanza that followed the fighting. On the government side 40 soldiers, 30 paramilitary policemen, and 30 local cops or civilian supporters of the dictatorship were killed by the rebels.’
(Records 100 state deaths, and estimates 1,000–2,500 peasants KIA, calculated based on 10% of the total toll)

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 1,100 (From Clodfelter)
High estimate: 8,000 (COW’s figure for state deaths, interpreted here as a figure for battle deaths)
Best estimate: 2,600 (From Clodfelter)

Peru vs. Aprista Rebels, 7–17 July 1932 (COW War No. 624)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 2,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(White, 2004): Cites estimates of 50 loyalists executed by rebels, and 1,000–6,000 rebels executed by loyalists.

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 431: ‘At least 1,000 and possibly as many as 2,000 lives were lost in the rebellion. Several hundred militants had been herded into the ruins of the ancient Indian fortress of Chan Chan and shot to death.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 1,000 (Clodfelter)
High estimate: 2,000 (Clodfelter & COW)
Best estimate: 1,500 (mean)
Brazil vs. Paolists, 9 June–31 August 1932 (COW War No. 625)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

For background see Bello (1966: 290–291).

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 431: ‘After total casualties on both sides reached the 15,000 mark, the Paulistas realized the futility of further resistance and gave up in early October.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 1,000 (From COW)
High estimate: 5,000 (One-third of total casualties in Clodfelter)
Best estimate: 3,000 (Mean)

Austria vs. Socialists, 12 February–30 July 1934 (COW War No. 627)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,000
Total Deaths: 2,000

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 372: ‘The Heimwehr lost 115 killed, 319 wounded. Schutzbund and noncombatant casualties were 196 killed and 486 injured.’

Interpretation: Clodfelter’s information is quite specific, and it has been used as the preferred source, therefore.
Low and best estimate: 311 KIA.
High estimate: 2,000 KIA (COW)

Spain vs. Asturian Miners, 4–8 October 1934 (COW War No. 628)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,300
Total Deaths: Unknown
(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 372: ‘The toll of the rebellion was 1,335 killed and 2,951 wounded. Of the dead, only 284 were lost on the government side…’

(Kohn, 1986):
P. 35: ‘The miners had burned churches and killed about 40 persons, including 29 priests. The government troops killed an estimated 3,000 and took about 35,000 prisoners…’

Interpretation:

Clodfelter and COW correspond on this conflict. Estimate 1,335 deaths.

Spain vs. Fascists, 18 July 1936–29 March 1939 (COW War No. 629)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish State</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Dupuy & Dupuy, 1986):
P. 1032–1033: ‘The war had cost about 700,000 lives in battle, 30,000 more executed or assassinated, and another 15,000 killed in air raids.’

(White, 2004):
Provides an account of Ramon Salas Larraza’s Perdidas de la guerra (1977)

Battle deaths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republicans KIA</td>
<td>60,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationalists KIA</td>
<td>59,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign soldiers, both sides</td>
<td>25,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilians</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>165,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Executions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Republicans</td>
<td>72,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Nationalists</td>
<td>35,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>165,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disease:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>165,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL: 268,500 deaths by violence (adding disease: 433,500)
(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 378–379: Describes the battle for Barcelona in December 1938–January 1939, and the battle for Madrid. Relatively few battle deaths—rapid capitulation after this point
P. 379: ‘German combat fatalities numbered about 300. … Mussolini’s reported losses were 3,819 dead, including 277 who died of sickness or in accidents … Many sources agree on higher figures, including about 6,000 Italian killed or died of disease.’
P. 380: ‘Portugal … lost as many as 8,000 killed or dead of disease… Soviet fatalities (for the Republic) totaled 158. Most of the foreigners who fought for the Republic were idealists recruited by the Comintern for the International Brigades. … The number of those volunteers who died for their idealism is open to dispute, but the total was probably not too far short of 15,000, if not higher. The toll of the war for Spain has often said to have totaled 1 million lives lost out of a population of 25 million. But this figure would only be accurate if the 400,000 exiles who fled into France are included… Gabriel Jackson’s research…puts battle deaths at only 100,000 … [but] these figures seem far too low.’
P. 381: ‘To the 330,000 Spaniards who died violent deaths in the Spanish Civil War, Jackson adds 50,000 deaths from starvation and 200,000 Republican deaths before firing squads or in concentration camps…to make a grand total of 580,000 … Hugh Thomas…lists civilian battle deaths at 25,000… Thomas adds another 200,000 who died of disease and starvation…In his revised edition of The Spanish Civil War, Thomas lowered his estimates of battlefield deaths to 110,000 for the Republicans, 90,000 for the Nationalists…’

Interpretation:
High estimate: 320,000 (Jackson)
Low estimate: 160,500 (Larraza)
Best estimate: 225,000 (Thomas, updated figures)

The data was trended based on battle information in Clodfelter. In the participant file, COW’s figures were retained, other than Spanish losses.

**Columbia vs. Conservatives, 9 April 1948–12 April 1949 (COW War No. 638)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,400
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 715: ‘On April 9, 1948…the populist Liberal leader of the Colombian masses…was assassinated. A great outbreak of rioting, arson, and looting followed—known to history as the Bogotazo. By April 12 … as many as 2,585 people were dead (the lowest estimate of riot deaths was 549).’

Interpretation:

This conflict is not included in the UCDP/PRIO data because of an unclear level of organization, and many of these deaths would be considered intra-communal or one-sided violence if they had occurred in the context of other wars.
Low and best estimate: 549 (Clodfelter’s lowest figure)
High estimate: 1,400 (COW)

**Columbia vs. Liberals of 1949, 15 September 1949–31 December 1962 (COW War No. 640)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 300,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(White, 2004): Estimates 200,000–300,000 dead.

(Kohn, 1986):
P. 116: Columbia was thrown into a constant state of insurrection and criminality from 1948 to 1958 (called ‘La Violencia’), a period during which more than 200,000 persons lost their lives…”

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 715: ‘One authority listed fatal casualties as 134,820—85,144 peasants, 39,856 other civilians (including members of the rival conservative and liberal armed gangs), 6,200 Colombian military servicemen, and 3,620 policemen and government officials. Including those who died from their wounds and disappeared forever, the same source calculates 180,000 total deaths through 1958 and another 20,000 fatalities in the period of diminished but still considerable violence through 1962.’

**Interpretation:**

Estimated 134,820 killed, based on Clodfelter’s relatively specific data. ‘Disappeared’ persons were not considered battle deaths. Following Clodfelter, nine-tenths of these deaths were coded from 1949–58, and one-tenth in the remaining years.

**Algeria vs. Former Rebel Leaders, 28 July 1962–15 January 1963 (COW War No. 659)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,500
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Harff & Gurr, 1988):
Table of Genocides and Politicides since WWII. Country: Algeria, July–Dec 1962, victimized groups: Harkis, OAS supporters, number of victims: 12,000–60,000.

(Clayton, 1988):
P. 188–189: ‘French estimates suggest a further 50,000 indigenous disappeared between March 1961 and March 1962, with the likelihood of revenge killings of indigenous after the March cease-fire totaling at least 151,000, almost certainly more.’
Postwar feuding between opposing factions of the FLN, mostly pitting the ‘interior’ forces…against the ‘exterior’ forces…cost up to 150,000 lives. Another 30,000 Algerians, from the 200,000 harkis who served with the French during the war, were massacred by the rebel victors.’

Interpretation: Estimated 150,000 deaths from Clodfelter, Clayton. These deaths are considered one-sided violence in the UCDP/PRIO dataset.

Rwanda vs. Watusi, 15 November 1963–6 February 1964 (COW War No. 664)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 2,500
Total Deaths: Unknown

(White, 2004):
The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Africa (1959–61) estimated 10,000 deaths. Harff & Gurr have estimated 5,000–14,000 dead in genocide.

Interpretation: The COW figure is much lower than figures including massacres, and so it may be a reasonable estimate of total battle deaths. Estimated 2,500 killed.

Uganda vs. Buganda Tribe, 23 May 1966–1 June 1966 (COW War No. 667)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 2,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(White, 2004): Cites an estimate of 2,900 killed.

(Lewis, 2004):
‘June 1966 – UGANDA … The next day [May 24]… a clash had occurred near Kampala between police and dissident Baganda in which five persons were killed … It was subsequently reported that followers of the Kabaka had offered stiff resistance for several hours to the Government troops who were attacking with anti-tank guns and light artillery, and that at least 250 persons had been killed in fierce fighting. … While the fighting gradually died down on May 25, the number of victims was unofficially estimated to exceed 1,000—a Ugandan Red Cross worker stating that 200 bodies, including those of women and children, had been removed from the fringe of the battle area around the Kabaka's palace alone. … Contrary to the unofficial reports of heavy casualties, President Obote stated that only about 20 people had been reported to him as killed; that about 20 had been killed elsewhere in Buganda…’

Interpretation:
The estimated scale of the conflict is similar in all sources. Low and best estimate: 2,000 (COW) High estimate: 2,900 (White)

**China vs. Red Guard, 15 January 1967–1 September 1968 (COW War No. 670)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 50,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 700: ‘Radicals and moderates fought each other in conditions of near civil war, May 1966–April 1969. In June 1967 clashes between the Red Guards and the people’s Liberation Army (PLA) in Wuhan took over 1,000 lives. Total deaths in the violence in Peking in this period were over 1,700 and in Shanghai more than 10,000. … Chaos so threatened China by 1968 that the PLA, with Mao’s blessing, took steps to forcibly restore order in many provinces. Deaths as a result of this repression were heaviest in three provinces: Kwangsi, where 100,000 died; Kwantung, with 40,000 dead; and Yunnan, with 30,000 fatalities. … the toll of the Cultural Revolution. Most estimates of lives lost range from 400,000 to 1 million.’

*Interpretation:* The COW figures suggest only the period of fighting between the Red Guard and moderates is being coded, but the name of this conflict suggests that the repression of the Red Guard by the PLA is the conflict of interest.

Estimated 50,000 battle deaths from COW. Trended based on information in Clodfelter.

**Jordan vs. Palestinians, 17–24 September 1970 (COW War No. 677)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
Jordanian State Deaths: 2,000
Syria: 100
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 640: ‘Total deaths estimated by the Red Crescent… were 3,440, with 10,840 wounded. Of these, the Jordanian army lost 750 KIA, 1,250 WIA.’

*Interpretation:* 3,440 deaths coded because the source (the Red Crescent) is known and considered reliable. Syrian losses in participant file unchanged.

**Burundi vs. Hutu, 30 April–25 May 1972 (COW War No. 683)**
Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:

State Deaths: 50,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(White, 2004): Cites estimates of 50,000 to 210,000 with a median of about 120,000

(Clodfelter 2002):
P. 625: ‘The rebellion of April 29-July 31, 1972, against the usurper President Michel Micombero… Although not over 1,000 Tutsis were killed in the initial revolt, vengeance against the Buhutu was not sated until as many as one hundred time the number of Tutsi were slain (100,000).’

(Kohn, 1986):
P. 77: ‘…armed revolts erupted throughout Burundi, with the Hutu violently attacking the Tutsi. In retaliation, the government slaughtered more than 100,000 Hutu to suppress them; the victorious Tutsi, who suffered the loss of about 10,000 lives…’

(Lewis, 2004):
‘June 1972 - BURUNDI
An alleged attempt to overthrow the Government of President Micombero at the end of April led to widespread fighting … Owing to the imposition of censorship by the authorities in Burundi, details of these events became known only from official Burundian sources and from refugees who had crossed the country’s borders. … it was reported that ‘thousands of men, women and children’ had been massacred during a week of indiscriminate killing by anti-Government forces, especially in Bururi province. … European observers estimated that the number of Tutsi killed did not exceed 5,000, while in their view all other casualties were Hutu killed by the Army or by Tutsi civilians … European missionaries … were on June 8 reported to be convinced that there was in Burundi a deliberate campaign by Government troops to liquidate all educated Hutu, including Church and medical workers, teachers and school children, with the death-toll nearing 100,000.’

Interpretation:
The figure for battle deaths should include only the Tutsi and Hutu combatants and civilians killed in the initial revolt. Sources estimate between 1,000–5,000 Tutsi killed in that period, although some of these deaths may not be battle-related.

Low estimate: 1,000
High estimate: 5,000
Best estimate: 3,000 (mean)

Nigeria vs. Muslim Fundamentalists, 18 December 1980–1 January 1981 (COW War No. 707)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 5,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(White, 2004): Estimates more than 4,000 killed in 1980

(Clodfelter, 2002):
P. 628: ‘On December 18 and 19 about 50 policemen were slain in a battle with the fanatics. … The crisis came to a head on Christmas Day, when a mob of cultists attacked the house of governor Kano. The governor then called in federal troops, and on December 30–31 they sealed off the quarter of Kano where the cult resided and opened fire. Marwa and at least 1,000 of his disciples were killed (several witnesses to the mass execution claim that as many as 7,000 people were slain.)’

(Lewis, 2004):
‘January 1984 - NIGERIA
The 1980 riots were unleashed in the city of Kano on Dec. 18–19 and caused great damage to property and a considerable number of deaths. … the rioters' leader was reported to have been killed on Dec. 30, by which time the police were again in full control of the city. The official death toll was at that time given as 1,000, with 50 policemen being among those killed.’

Interpretation:
Low estimate: 1,050 (Official figure from Keesing’s)
High estimate: 7,000 (highest unofficial figure, from Clodfelter)
Best estimate: 4,025 (mean)

Trend: coded just 25 deaths in 1981 because media reports imply the conflict was over by 31 December 1980.

Nigeria vs. Muslim Fundamentalists, 2 February–4 March 1984 (COW War No. 718)

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(Lewis, 2004):
‘May 1984 - NIGERIA … Rioting broke out on Feb. 27 in the town of Yola, capital of Gongola state in eastern Nigeria, when police attempted to arrest members of the proscribed sect of the late Malam Marwa (also known as Maitatsine). As many as 1,000 people were thought to have died in the disturbances which occurred when the military governor was abroad on an official mission.’

Interpretation: Estimated 1,000 deaths.
**Burundi vs. Hutu, 18–22 August 1988 (COW War No. 725)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 5,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

(White, 2004): Cites estimates of between 5,000 and 33,000 dead, with a median of 20,000.

(Clodfelter 2002): P. 625: ‘In August 1988 another Buhutu pogrom in northern Burundi resulted in 2,000 Tutsi deaths and in a horrible army reaction by Tutsi soldiers in which 20,000 Buhutu were slaughtered.’

Intense inter-tribal fighting erupted around Aug. 10, 1988, in northern Burundi and led to great loss of life. … Reports indicated that the Hutu initially rose up against the Tutsi minority in the area and, armed with machetes and other traditional weapons, killed up to 2,000. In retaliation the better-armed Tutsi wreaked revenge, apparently assisted by the Army. … An early estimate from an unnamed government source referred to 24,000 deaths, but a figure of 5,000 was given by Mr Cyprien Mbonimpa, the Minister for Foreign Relations and Co-operation … Refugees from the fighting, the great majority of whom were Hutu, who fled to neighbouring Rwanda, spoke of up to 50,000 dead. Other unconfirmed estimates placed the total at some 20,000.’

**Interpretation:**
Estimated 2,000 deaths based on the initial stage of the conflict. This figure may still be too high to reflect battle deaths rather than one-sided violence.

**Zaire vs. Rebels, 28 January–4 February 1993 (COW War No. 744)**

Correlates of War Dataset (Sarkees, 2000) deaths by participant:
State Deaths: 1,000
Total Deaths: Unknown

On Jan. 28, Mobutu's decision to send in the presidential guard, to quell rioting by disaffected troops, led to serious fighting in Kinshasa and hundreds of deaths. French troops were deployed to evacuate expatriates after the French ambassador, Philippe Bernard, was killed by machine-gun fire.’

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Interpretation:

High estimate: 1,000 (From COW)
Low estimate: 300 (‘Hundreds’ from Keesing’s)
Best estimate: 650 (mean)
Notes on the adaptation of the Battle Deaths Dataset

Indonesia, 1945, Conflict #420: This conflict-year was coded based on COW data.

Burma, 1948–95, Conflicts #639, 673 & 639: These conflicts were interpreted as encompassing all internal violence in Burma during the years COW considers them active.

China, 1950, Conflict #632: The final year of the Chinese civil war in the COW data is interpreted as the first year of a new conflict between Taiwan & China in the UCDP/PRIO dataset. Therefore, the total number killed in the Chinese civil war appears slightly higher in the COW version of this data.

Vietnam, 1965, Conflicts #654 & 163: The transition between what COW codes as distinct civil and international wars occurred on 6 February. 1/12th of the deaths estimated in 1965 were coded as a part of the civil war. Also, Cambodia is coded as a participant in this war, but also has an ongoing civil war of its own. In the interstate participant file, Cambodian deaths are coded as unknown.

Guatemala, civil war, 1970–71, Conflicts #668 & 678: The COW dataset records simultaneous conflicts between the government and Indians and between the government and leftists. These conflicts are not distinguished in the UCDP/PRIO dataset or in most sources. Battle deaths in 1970–71 were divided evenly between the two conflicts and a 0 was coded under ‘yrlydata’.

Yom Kippur War, 1973, Conflict #181: Saudi Arabia is noted as a participant by COW, although this involvement was not officially acknowledged. Reliable casualty figures are not available, and battle deaths were marked as unknown.

Iraq, 1974, Conflict #690: COW records Iranian participation in the Kurdish Iraqi insurgency, while UCDP/PRIO codes a distinct interstate conflict between Iran and Iraq in this year. Iranian deaths in the Kurdish conflict are coded as unknown in the COW participant file.

Lebanon, 1975–1990, Conflicts #205 & 691: The civil war in Lebanon and was between Israel and Syria in 1982 are coded separately in the COW dataset, and as part of a single conflict by UCDP/PRIO. In 1982, the COW entry for the interstate war was retained unchanged, and these deaths were subtracted from the toll of the intrastate conflict in that year. A 0 was coded under ‘yrlydata’. Syria and Israel’s losses in the Lebanese intrastate war are coded as unknown.

Ethiopia, 1976–84, Conflicts #189 & 694: Ethiopia’s civil war in Ogaden and the Ethiopian-Somali interstate war from 1977–78 are coded separately in COW and as a single war in the UCDP/PRIO dataset. They have been disaggregated for the COW files by taking the original COW values for the interstate conflict, and coding remaining deaths in the intrastate war file.

Vietnam vs. Cambodia, 1975–79, Conflicts #187 & 702: The interstate war between Vietnam and Cambodia overlaps with the 1978 start of the Cambodian civil war precipitated by Vietnamese invasion. Deaths in 1978 and 1979 are coded in the intrastate file, while 1978 and 1979 are coded as unknown values in the interstate conflict-years file.
Iran, 1978–79, Conflict #699: This conflict includes violence leading up to the fall of the Shah of Iran in February 1979 and continues, according to COW, through 31 December 1979. In 1978, 1600 deaths were estimated based on Clodfelter (2002, 649). After the fall of the Shah, this conflict was interpreted as encompassing all internal violence in Iran during the remainder of 1979.

India, 1985–present, Conflict #722: This conflict was interpreted as encompassing violence in Punjab and Kashmir.

Nicaragua, 1990, Conflict #712: Not included in the UCDP/PRIO data. Estimated 100 battle deaths based on the SIPRI Yearbook (Lindgren et al., 1991).

Georgia, 1991–94, Conflict #736: This conflict was interpreted as encompassing conflict for the control of Georgia and the Abkhazian secessionist movement. The year 1994 is included in COW but not in the UCDP/PRIO data. Estimated 200 battle deaths from the SIPRI Yearbook (Sollenberg & Wallensteen, 1995).


Pakistan, 1994, Conflict #752: The civil conflict with the MQM is not included in the UCDP/PRIO data in 1994. The high and best estimate is 925 battle deaths, based on Project Ploughshares (2003); the low estimate is 24 battle-deaths, based on non-inclusion in the UCDP/PRIO data.

Liberia, 1996, Conflict #754 : The UCDP Conflict Database (2006) includes the following coder’s note: ‘For the conflict between Ulimo-J and the Government, the number of deaths lies between 25 and 999 however the incompatibility is unclear for this dyad.’ However, the COW case name for conflict #754 refers to the National Patriotic Forces. Coded a low estimate of 25 deaths, a high estimate of 999 deaths, and an unknown best estimate.


References


