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Zachary Shirkey
CUNY Hunter College

Alex Weisiger
Columbia University

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An Annotated Bibliography for the Correlates of War Interstate Wars Database¹

Zachary C. Shirkey
Department of Political Science
St. John Fisher College
Rochester, NY

Alex Weisiger
Department of Political Science
Columbia University
New York, NY

Abstract: We provide an annotated bibliography for the Correlates of War Interstate Wars dataset. The availability of such a bibliography should help scholars to address several obstacles to valid inference, including over-reliance on well-known or highly salient cases, concerns about whether proxy variables accurately capture the variable they are intended to measure, problems assessing the theoretical and empirical significance of outliers, and concerns about whether observed statistical relationships exist for the reason that theory leads us to expect. This document should also be helpful for scholars who are interested in coding new variables or in evaluating the appropriateness of existing variables for their research. The bibliography includes military and political/diplomatic sources and, where pertinent, highlights potential concerns with certain works.

The introduction of statistical methods, a process that was driven most notably by the Correlates of War project, has contributed to significant progress in the study of violent political conflict. The creation of large datasets has permitted researchers to address questions that previously remained unasked and to have greater confidence in the general validity of results drawn from their empirical evidence. At the same time, however, existing datasets are obviously not a panacea. Any large dataset will inevitably contain errors, sapping confidence (especially among those who are unfamiliar with its contents) in the validity of results in studies that use it. Equally obviously, researchers will be unable to evaluate hypotheses for which valid measures of

¹ We would like to thank Tanisha Fazal and Page Fortna for allowing us to make use of a list of sources generated in research for the War Initiation and Termination (WIT) data project, and Paul Diehl, Nils Petter Gleditsch, Glenn Palmer, and anonymous reviewers for providing useful advice and comments.

the central variables do not exist. Moreover, theoretical and empirical advances may provide grounds for questioning the strategies used by established projects in coding even central variables, such as war outcome.² Less obviously, the availability of off-the-shelf datasets may promote certain research pathologies: able to pull datasets directly off the internet in Stata-compatible format, researchers may feel little need to actually know what is happening inside their data so long as statistical results conform (or can be made to conform) to their predictions.

In these circumstances, the availability of qualitative information about cases can help to address important concerns. Most obviously, qualitative knowledge of cases provides the basis for coding new variables or recoding old ones. The option to turn to qualitative information can also help researchers address oddities and apparent errors in existing data without needing to resort to extreme measures such as list-wise deletion. Such knowledge can also provide the basis for addressing common concerns that observed results are the product of different theoretical processes than those posited by the researcher or that proxy variables are not acting in the way the researcher believes. Similarly, ready access to information about additional cases can help qualitative researchers to better assess the generalizability of their results.

Unfortunately, there are significant obstacles to such efforts. In very large datasets, of course, it is simply beyond the capacity of any one researcher to know even a limited amount about all observations. Even when the number of observations is relatively small, tracking down information can be quite difficult, especially for lesser-known cases, which are often the ones about which questions are most likely to arise. It can be quite hard to find sources that cover a specific case, and even when such sources are found many may not provide the information

² See Fortna (2005) for a discussion of discrepancies among existing codings of war outcomes, arising from different coding strategies.

needed to address the researcher's concern, while worries may arise about biases or other research deficiencies.

This paper is designed to help address some of these concerns in a specific context by providing an annotated bibliography for the Correlates of War (COW) interstate wars dataset.³ The COW dataset was the first to code an extensive range of variables for a broad range of conflicts across an extended time period, and it remains the primary dataset for interstate wars. At the same time, however, even researchers who work directly with this data often know little about many of the observations, in large part because finding good information can be quite difficult. The one extant bibliography of which we are aware (Small and Singer 1982, pp. 297-307) is substantially outdated, covers an outdated list of wars, and provides few useful citations for minor conflicts, which are the ones where researchers are most likely to have trouble finding relevant information.

In developing this bibliography, our goal has been to provide useful information in precisely those cases in which relevant information is difficult to find. In so doing, we made no attempt to be exhaustive: for many wars there are excellent works that are not included here. Indeed, where a wide range of high-quality secondary sources is available, given space restrictions we often do not list any at all. Notably, the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars have been dropped entirely, as has information on major belligerents in both World Wars, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. We have limited our list to English-language sources in the expectation that most researchers will not want to or be able to work with any given non-

³ The existence of such a bibliography may raise methodological concerns for some readers in that by pointing researchers to certain sources at the exclusion of others it might promote false agreement. This problem is, of course, endemic to the broader research enterprise to some degree: history is written by the winners (or the relatively wealthy, or those who care about the issue in question. . .). It is our position, however, that these dangers are relatively minor in contrast to the obstacles to inference that arise from the incurious use of invalid proxies and the difficulty of ruling out the possibility that co-variation occurs for reasons other than those posited by theory.

English language. We also have focused on secondary rather than primary sources. The sources listed for each war are not necessarily the same sources used in the COW coding. In large part, this is because the bibliography is not intended to be solely a way to replicate COW's coding, but as tool to aid researchers in supplementing the raw data in COW. Thus, while the sources could have been used in the coding, they also offer much more detail than is possible to include in COW or any database and thus are potential sources not only for better understanding the variables included in the COW interstate war database, but also for examining variables that are not included.

One of the primary distinctions in the historiography of wars is between military and political/diplomatic histories: as both types are potentially of interest to researchers using COW, entries provide information about whether a source is weighted towards diplomacy or military affairs or provides information about both. Because it is often difficult to find information about minor participants in even well known multilateral conflicts, sources that provide information on those participants are included at a disproportionate level. Additionally, while the sources listed here are generally the best available on a given subject, given the often short list of relevant sources even the best are often biased toward one side or the other; where such biases exist, we note them. Finally, for some wars the most that is available are short segments within books about a country or region over a broader time period; in these cases, we note relevant page numbers.

General Sources: Kohn (1999) provides a short but useful summary of almost all wars in COW, generally focusing on the political aspects of conflicts. Clodfelter (2002) is the preeminent encyclopedia of wars for military questions, particularly as a source for specific figures for army sizes, casualties, etc. The *Annual Register* is a yearly serial that provides

information on political and military developments on a country by country basis throughout the time span covered by COW and thus can be a generally useful source, although coverage outside of Europe is limited prior to the mid 20th century. Scheina (2003) provides useful summaries of wars in Latin America over COW's entire time period.

(1) Franco-Spanish (1823): Relatively little information about this war is available in English, in particular as pertains to military clashes (which were not numerous). Hemingway (1824) is the best available source, and the only one with details on military developments. Latimer (1898) covers the politics and diplomacy of the war in significant detail. Nichols (1971) provides useful information on pre-war diplomacy, especially as pertains to the Conference of Verona, which authorized the French invasion.

(4) Russo-Turkish (1828-1829): Chesney (1854) is a detailed military account of both the Balkan and Caucasian theaters, but is extremely light on diplomacy. It is also good for a general background of Russo-Turkish relations preceding the war. Russell (1877, pp 58-178) covers the military course of the war in both the Balkans and Caucasus. Hozier (1877-1879, pp. 120-145) is primarily a military account with some information on ante-bellum diplomacy and the Treaty of Adrianople, which terminated the war. Miller (1923, pp. 127-131) is useful for information of the termination of the war and offers a brief summation of the military course of the war.

(7) Mexican-American (1846-1848): Bauer (1974) is a very detailed diplomatic and military history of the war. Eisenhower (1989) is a detailed, but accessible, military account of the war, with significant information on pre-war diplomacy, domestic politics, and the termination of the war. Smith (1919) is the most detailed account of the war, with extensive coverage of military, diplomatic, and domestic political events, but suffers from a strong, pro-US bias. Finally, Mahin

(1997) is a thorough diplomatic account of the war and is especially strong on the peace negotiations.

(10) Austro-Sardinian (1848): As for all the wars of Italian Unification, King (1967, vol. 1) is the most detailed source for both diplomacy and military developments, although he has a pro-Italian bias. Taylor (1934) covers the central details of the war in a book that focuses on great power diplomacy relating to the Italian question. Jenks (1978) is particularly useful for the Austrian perspective. Works on the Risorgimento, such as Gooch (1986) and Beales and Biagini (2002), generally provide a short overview of the war.

(13) First Schleswig-Holstein (1848): Sybel (1968, pp. 164-165, 247-279, and 430-436) is the most detailed source available, although it has a pro-German bias. The book covers military events and intra-war diplomacy in detail, with briefer coverage of the peace settlement and antebellum diplomacy. Carr (1963) is diplomatic account of the events leading to the war and has some coverage of the war's termination. Sandiford (1975) focuses on third party mediation efforts, notably those of Britain and Russia.

(16) Roman Republic (1849): Trevelyan (1933) provides the best account of military developments (as well as a decent amount of diplomacy), albeit with some hagiography of Garibaldi. King (1967, vol. 1) is again most useful for diplomacy, although as always his pro-Italian bias creates some problems. Jenks (1978) is somewhat useful for Austria's role, while Beales and Biagini (2002) provide a useful summary for those looking for a less detailed account.

(19) La Plata (1851-1852): Limited information in English is available for this war. The best source, and the only significant source on military developments, is Lynch (1981); note that researchers should avoid the reprint edition of his book, which omits the discussion of foreign

policy. Ferns (1960) and MacLean (1995) also provide some useful information on diplomacy, especially as pertains to the involvement of European powers. Additional information is available in better sources on the Paraguayan War, most notably Whigham (2002).

(22) Crimean (1853-1856): Many good military accounts exist, and hence none are listed here, but good diplomatic histories are harder to find. Schroeder (1972) offers a very detailed diplomatic account of the war, with a focus on Austria and Britain. Rich (1985) thoroughly covers diplomatic events during all stages of the war. It is light on military details and focuses moderately on Britain. Saab (1977) is a diplomatic history of the early stages of the war, with unusually good information on Ottoman diplomacy. Herman Van Meir's contribution online at www.suite101.com/article.cfm/crimean_war/102522 is the only detailed source on Sardinian involvement.

(25) Anglo-Persian (1856-1857): The most useful English-language source on the war is English (1971), who covers both diplomacy and battles, albeit without particularly in-depth coverage of military affairs. Hunt and Townsend (1858) cover the war in significant detail, especially as pertains to military questions, but without much benefit of hindsight. Scholars interested in the Persian perspective on the war may find Walpole (1912, vol. VI, pp. 266-273) useful.

(28) Italian Unification (1859): As always for Italian wars, King (1967, vol. 2) provides the most detail, especially on diplomacy, but with a pro-Italian bias. Blumberg (1990) has an in-depth treatment that focuses especially on the pre-war diplomacy. Jenks (1978) is especially useful for Austria, but his discussion of the war is in general reliable. Many works on the Risorgimento (e.g., Beales and Biagini 2002) also cover diplomacy of the war, if usually in less detail.

(31) Spanish-Moroccan (1859-1860): Hardman (1860) is an English journalist's personal account. It is not always clear what is significant and has a pro-Spanish bias, but it gives an indication of contemporary reactions to events. The book is useful for military events, but is light on diplomacy. Pennell (2001, pp. 64-69) gives a highly opinionated account that is most useful for its focus on the Moroccan side. Woolman (1968, pp. 31-33) briefly discusses the settlement that ended the war and some relevant internal Spanish politics. The book also gives a brief synopsis of the military course of the war.

(34 and 37) Italo-Roman (1860) and Italo-Sicilian (1860-1861): King (1967, vol. 2) is once more the best source on diplomacy for both the Italo-Roman and Italo-Sicilian conflicts. Most works on the Risorgimento (e.g., Mack Smith 1971, Beales and Biagini 2002) also cover diplomacy, often in more readily accessible formats. Trevelyan (1933) is most useful for military events, especially for Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily (which COW does not code as part of either conflict).

(40) Franco-Mexican (1862-1867): Dawson (1935) is probably the best source for both diplomatic and military developments. Bock (1966) covers the great power diplomacy that preceded the war in great detail, but stops before the fighting starts. Dabbs (1963) provides a substantial amount of detail on the experiences of the French army and thus is useful for military questions. Most available sources focus primarily on the French (and Mexican conservative) experience; Smart (1962) is thus useful in providing information on the Mexican liberals who opposed the French.

(43) Ecuadorian-Colombian (1863): Details on this conflict are extremely limited, and what sources exist in English are invariably *extremely* biased, largely because the then president of Ecuador (Gabriel Garcia Moreno) remains a polarizing figure. Most sources in English (e.g.,

Maxwell-Scott 1908) rely ultimately on Berthe (1889), who is probably the best available source, but whose claims should still be treated with great caution. In his overview, Scheina (2003, vol. 1, pg. 275) tries to stick to the middle ground, and thus gives relatively little useful information.

(46) Second Schleswig-Holstein (1864): Sybel (1968, vol. 3) is a good, comprehensive source for both the diplomatic and military course of the war, with an unfortunate but moderate pro-German bias. Pflanze (1990, vol. 1, pp. 237-267) offers a detailed diplomatic account of the affair, including diplomacy between Prussia and many of the neutral great powers. Bucholz (2001, pp. 77-102) provides a detailed military account of the conflict from the Prussians' point of view. It also has some background information and limited coverage of Prussian decision-making.

(49) Lopez (1864-1870): Several decent histories of the war have been written. Whigham (2002) provides the most detail of any source, but as of the creation of this bibliography only volume one of his two-volume work had been published. Leuchars (2002) is the best source for military questions, and his coverage of political and diplomatic issues is good. Phelps (1975) is also generally reliable, although he could not benefit from more recent historical debates about the war. Anyone interested in post-war diplomacy will find Warren (1978) particularly useful.

(52) Spanish-Chilean (1865-1866): Scheina (2003, vol. 1) provides a useful overview of both diplomatic and military events in the conflict. Werlich (1990) adds a significant amount about both military and diplomatic developments, especially in the later stages of the conflict (including the period after the Spanish departure, when Chile and Peru contemplated a significant escalation). St. John (1992) and Collier (1996) both touch on the conflict, providing some diplomatic details not covered in the above works.

(55) Seven Weeks (1866): Hozier (1867) is a thorough military and diplomatic account of the war, though it suffers some from its lack of access to classified archives. It is the best source on the minor German states and provides decent coverage of Italy. Wawro (1996) is a detailed military account with some information on diplomacy. The book is by far the best source on Italian involvement in the conflict. Friedrich (1995, pp. 116-138) focuses on Moltke's decision-making and military movements, though it has some coverage of Bismarck's diplomacy and decision-making. Breuilly (1996, pp. 67-87) is a concise diplomatic and military history of the conflict, with some useful information on the decision-making of the minor states.

(58) Franco-Prussian (1870-1871): Wawro (2003) is an excellent source for military events, including the often overlooked campaigns after the fall Paris. The book briefly covers diplomacy and antebellum events. Wetzel (2001) offers a good diplomatic overview of the war. Moltke (1988[1891]) is an account written by the head of the Prussian forces, but is fairly straightforward given the obvious potential for bias. It provides detailed information on military movements that is not limited to the central campaigns. Finally, McCabe (1871) is a very detailed military and diplomatic account of the war, albeit without benefit of hindsight.

(60) First Central American (1876): Scheina's (2003, vol. 1, pg. 256) account of the war is very short, but accurate. The best available source is Bancroft (1887, vol. VIII), although relevant information is scattered among several chapters (especially ch. 19, but also 21 and 22). Karnes (1961) is also useful, more for political questions than military ones. Burgess's (1926, ch. 15) biography of the primary instigator of the war contains a useful summary of the political developments, but little on the battles.

(61) Russo-Turkish (1877-1878): Hozier (1877-1879) is a highly detailed, though at times awkwardly organized, military sketch of the war. It contains a decent analysis of the diplomatic

activities from a distinctly British point of view. Anderson (1910) and Greene (1996[1879]) are detailed military accounts of the war. Medlicott (1963, pp. 1-136) and Woodward (1920) are concise but detailed diplomatic histories that focus on the Congress of Berlin.

(64) Pacific (1879-1883): Farcau (2000) is the best general work on the war, covering both diplomacy and military developments in significant detail. Sater (1986) also provides a useful history of the war, focused on Chile. Scheina's (2003, vol. 1) discussion of the war encapsulates the events much more briefly. Discussion of the role of outside powers, including attempts to negotiate an end to the fighting, can be found in Millington (1948).

(65) Anglo-Egyptian (1882): Mansfield (1972, pp. 17-50) has a detailed account of Egyptian and British decision-making, diplomacy, and domestic politics. Vogt (1992[1883]) is a thorough military account of the conflict with some background and diplomatic information, with anti-Egyptian biases typical for a European of his time. Featherstone (1993) is a concise military account of the war. Hopkins (1986) is interested in evaluating theories about the long-term causes of wars and imperialism, but provides useful information on antebellum British actions and motivations.

(67) Sino-French (1884-1885): Both McAleavy (1968) and Eastman (1967) cover the war, including the extended political dispute that preceded it, reliably and in detail. Both are best for political and diplomatic questions and cover the military developments in less detail. Dommen (2001) has a very short summary of the conflict. French-speaking researchers will quickly find a number of other useful sources.

(70) Second Central American (1885): Scheina (2003, vol. 1, pg. 257) again has a short but useful summary. Bancroft (1887, vol. 3) is the most detailed available source, although relevant information is scattered through several chapters. Karnes (1961) covers the central political

dispute well, but his discussion of events of the war is cursory. Robertson (1932) also provides a brief synopsis of the war.

(72) Franco-Thai (1893): It is not clear on what basis this conflict is included in COW's list of interstate wars, as very little fighting occurred. Tuck (1995) covers the history of Franco-Siamese interaction during this period, including an overview of the Paknam Incident at the center of this dispute. A large amount of useful information on diplomacy is available from Tips (1996); the book is primarily a translation of the diaries of a Belgian who was working as an advisor to the Siamese king. Some more information can be gleaned from Smyth (1994[1898]), who as a British official in the region had a noticeable but not crippling anti-French bias.

(73) Sino-Japanese (1894-1895): Vladimir (1896) is the most detailed military and diplomatic account of the conflict, including extensive appendices of diplomatic correspondence. Written by a diplomat involved in the crisis, the work has a strong anti-Korean bias but is fairly free of bias towards the belligerents. Paine (2003) is strongest on internal Chinese politics and western views of the war. It also contains strong coverage of military events. Lone (1994) analyses Japanese military and diplomatic strategy (including fears of European intervention), public opinion, the experiences of Japanese soldiers, and the war's termination.

(76) Greco-Turkish (1897): The best source on political questions, and the only significant one to write with substantial benefit of hindsight, is Tatsios (1984). Scheville (1922) provides a shorter overview of the war. Ashmead-Bartlett (1897) and Rose (1898) both cover military developments in detail, the former from the Ottoman perspective and the latter from the Greek perspective. Perris (1897) has a lot of diplomatic detail, albeit with a significant pro-Greek bias.

(82) Boxer Rebellion (1900): Duiker (1978) covers the origins of the war and provides detailed coverage of military events from a Western point of view, with more limited coverage of

diplomacy. Keown-Boyd (1991) is a detailed military history with decent diplomatic coverage (including inter-allied tensions). The work also covers Chinese domestic politics, the capabilities of the Chinese and Western forces involved, and post-war Russian activities in Manchuria.

Martin (1968) is a detailed military account of the war with light diplomatic coverage.

(83) Sino-Russian (1900): Lensen (1967) is rare in that it focuses entirely on the Sino-Russian War. It is a very detailed military account with some discussion of diplomatic activity after the termination of the war. Tan (1967, pp. 157-188) provides a brief military account of the war and more detailed coverage of the diplomacy associated with the war's termination. Weigh (1967, pp. 101-111) is mainly a diplomatic account, focusing on the post-war negotiations. The work has an anti-Russian bias, and its discussions of military events are unreliable.

(88 and 91) Third and Fourth Central American (1906 and 1907): No sources cover these two related wars in much detail, especially as pertains to military developments. Scheina's (2003, vol. 1, 259-260) summaries are accurate, but brief. Karnes (1961) is the best source on political and diplomatic questions, but he has no detail on military ones. Stuart and Tigner (1975) touch on the wars briefly. Given American diplomatic involvement, one of the most useful sources turns out to be the relevant FRUS volumes (United States Department of State 1909, 1910).

(94) Spanish-Moroccan (1909-1910): Information on this war is limited, especially with respect to details of the military encounters. Balfour (2002, ch. 1) provides an overview of the war and is probably the best available source in English. Woolman's (1968) book deals with the Spanish experience in Morocco in detail, but his primary focus is on a subsequent (1921-1926) rebellion. Ullman (1968) also touches on the war, especially in the context of Spanish domestic politics.

(97) Italo-Turkish (1911-1912): Childs (1990) is a detailed diplomatic history of the war, with very light coverage of military events including the Aegean theater. The work also contains a great deal of information on the internal politics of the belligerents. McClure (1986) is the most detailed account the Libyan campaign, but ignores the Aegean campaign and has a strong pro-Italian bias. It contains excerpts from several public documents, but otherwise ignores diplomatic events. Simon (1987) discusses the pre-war situation in Libya, as well as the disposition of Ottoman forces and their supply problems in Libya. The work mostly focuses on military and political events in Libya after the conclusion of the war from an Ottoman point of view.

(100 and 103) First and Second Balkan (1912-1913 and 1913): Hall (2000) provides concise but fairly comprehensive coverage of the military and diplomatic course of both wars. It is strongest on its coverage of Bulgaria. Helmreich (1938) is a detailed diplomatic and political history of both wars, with few military details. *A Concise History of the Balkan Wars* (1998) gives a very detailed military account of Greece's role in both wars and has some information on the activities of Greece's allies, with an unsurprising pro-Greek bias. Erickson (2003) gives a detailed account of military events in all theaters of the First Balkan War *only*, though with less detail on the Aegean and Montenegrin theaters. There is some coverage of antebellum military reforms and pre-war coordination between the allies.

(106) World War I (minor participants, 1914-1918): Most works on the Western Front provide solid coverage of Belgium's involvement, so separate sources are not listed here. Hamilton and Herwig (2003) is a detailed diplomatic history of the spread of the war and covers Serbia, Japan, the Ottoman Empire, Italy, Bulgaria, Romania, and Greece as well as the major powers. The coverage of Turkey is especially strong relative to other sources available in

English. Falls (1959) provides concise, yet detailed, coverage of all theaters of the war including Africa, the Balkans, the Caucasus, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and the Far East. Howard (1931) and Weber (1970) cover inter-Entente diplomacy toward the Ottomans and the Ottoman alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary, respectively. Hall (1996) and Petkov (1991) provide useful information about Bulgaria's entry into and exit from the war, respectively. Renzi (1987) is perhaps the best diplomatic history of Italy's intervention, offering exceptional detail on Italian decision-making, domestic politics, and the policies of other states toward Italy. Wheeler (1978, pp. 127-133, 172-184) is the best widely available source in English on Portuguese involvement. Almeida, et al (1917) is *extremely* biased in the favor of Portugal, but provides useful military and diplomatic details about Portuguese involvement that are otherwise hard to find in English. Torrey (1998) covers all relevant aspects of Romanian involvement. Leontartis (1970, 1990) covers Greece's entry into the war, with limited information on its subsequent actions.

(109) Russo-Polish (1919-1920): Watt's (1979) history of interwar Poland is the best source for the politics and diplomacy of the war, and his coverage of military questions is decent. Fiddick (1990) also covers political issues in detail, this time from a Soviet perspective. Davies (1972) is probably the best of several books that cover the military aspects of the war in great detail.

(112) Hungarian-Allies (1919): Pastor (1988) is an edited volume with strong coverage of diplomatic details and some useful information on military developments. The most helpful chapters are those by Fogarassy, Hetés, Gosztony, and Torrey (his second chapter). Kiraly (1982) is also an edited volume, again strongest on diplomacy, with some military details. The chapters by Ormos, Pastor, and Kalvoda are the most helpful. Romsics (1999, pp. 99-110) is a good source for internal Hungarian politics during the period of the war, with a sketchy account of international and military events.

(115) Greco-Turkish (1919-1922): Smith (1973) is the most detailed diplomatic and military account of the war. Gulzar (1961) is a detailed diplomatic and political history of the conflict. It is sympathetic toward Ataturk's Nationalist government. Sonyel (1975, pp. 8-25, 74-128 and 161-226) covers Turkish diplomacy and domestic politics, with limited coverage of military events. Its coverage of the Treaty of Lausanne is particularly strong. Howard (1931) provides solid coverage of Greek and Turkish diplomacy with third powers, with far lighter coverage of military events and decision-making. Cummings (1938) covers the role of Entente diplomacy and the negotiation of the Treaty of Lausanne.

(116) Franco-Turkish (1919-1921): The most detailed source is Zeidner (2005); his work is the only one in English that provides details about events on the ground. Sonyel (1975, pp. 8-27, 73-107) again covers Turkish diplomacy and internal politics. It covers military events in passing. Smith (1959, pp. 104-112) focuses on diplomatic developments, but with limited detail. Cummings (1938) covers the diplomatic background of the war and the termination of the conflict.

(117) Lithuanian-Polish (1920): Watt (1979) is the first source that researchers should consult, although relevant details about the war are scattered around events of the Russo-Polish War. Senn (1959) covers pre-war politics and diplomacy in detail, whereas his later work (Senn 1966) focuses more heavily on great power involvement. Because of the involvement of the League of Nations, a number of works on international legal questions relating to the war exist; Brockelbank (1926) is the most readily accessible.

(118) Sino-Soviet (1929): Lensen (1974) had the most detailed discussion of the dispute, and is particularly useful for military questions, which other sources cover at best in passing. Lee (1983) provides additional detail on the Chinese perspective, including important information on

Chinese internal politics. Several other works (Wei 1956, Cheng 1957, Clubb 1971) include roughly chapter-length overviews of the war.

(121) Manchurian (1931-1933): A number of studies address the politics and diplomacy of the war, especially as pertains to Japanese internal divisions; Ogata (1964) and Nish (2002) are good examples. Morley (1984) contains two lengthy essays on the run-up to and early stages of the war; again, this source is less useful for information on battles. Te-Jen (1967) is probably the best source for military questions and for the invasion of Jehol; for this stage of the conflict, see also Hu (1974), a biased (pro-Chinese) but detailed source.

(124) Chaco (1932-1935): Farcau (1996) is probably the best source available in English. It is a detailed military account, but also covers the internal politics of the belligerents, antebellum diplomacy, and the peace negotiations. Zook (1960) is a detailed military account with strong coverage of antebellum diplomacy as well as briefer coverage of intra-war diplomacy and the peace negotiations. Rout (1970) offers a detailed account of the workings of the peace conference as well as information on mediation efforts, Standard Oil's role, and antebellum diplomacy. La Foy (1946) covers the various attempts at outside mediation.

(125) Saudi-Yemeni (1934): No source covers this war in great detail, and thus most researchers will need to consult multiple sources. Farouhy (1947) provides the most in-depth discussion, focusing on political questions but with some military details. Jarman (1990) contains a British report from 1934 that summarizes the main details of the war. De Gaury (1966, ch. 4) contains some military details not available elsewhere. Other summaries include Werner (1967), Macro (1968), and Holden and Johns (1981).

(127) Italo-Ethiopian (1935-1936): Barker (1968) is a detailed diplomatic account of the conflict with considerable attention on British and French diplomatic involvement. The work

also provides decent coverage of the military progress of the war. Mockler (1984) is a detailed military account of the war, occupation, and eventual liberation of Ethiopia. Hardie (1974) focuses primarily on European diplomacy with respect to the war, with an anti-Italian bias.

(130) Sino-Japanese (1937-1945): Morley (1983), which contains translations of works on the war, is one of the better sources for politics and diplomacy prior to and during the war. Boyle (1972) is also a useful source on politics, especially within China. On the military side, Ch'i (1982) is one of a number of useful sources; he is particularly useful with respect to the later years of the conflict (after Pearl Harbor).

(133) Changkufeng (1938): Coox (1977) is the most extensive source available on the subject and is based primarily on Japanese sources. It focuses on military tactics and decision-making, with slight coverage of diplomatic activities. Blumenson (1960) is an early revision of the Soviet interpretation of the incident and contains useful information on both military actions and the diplomacy of the belligerents. Haslam (1992, pp. 112-121) focuses on Soviet decision-making and strategy with light coverage of military events. It is based mainly on Soviet sources.

Kikuoka (1988) focuses on responsibility for the initiation of the conflict and is based primarily on Japanese sources; it takes issue with the conclusions of the post-WWII Tokyo tribunals.

(136) Nomohan (1939): Coox (1985) offers a detailed military account of the war, with some discussion of diplomatic events (see ch. 38). It is primarily from the Japanese perspective.

Tinch (1951) is a generally pro-Soviet account based on the records of the Tokyo tribunal. It contains details about military questions and information on wider Japanese-Soviet relations.

Drea (1981) and Sella (1983) provide extensive military details, with little discussion of diplomacy. Haslam (1992, pp. 129-134) focuses on Soviet decision-making and strategy with light coverage of military events and is based mainly on Soviet sources.

(139) World War II (minor participants, 1939-1945): Many general histories cover the events of the war well and will provide useful information on the activities of the major powers and many aspects of minor power involvement. In particular, Poland's period of belligerence is covered well in standard sources, and information on the involvement of the Commonwealth countries is readily available given their close coordination with Britain. For more detailed information on the remaining minor powers, good first sources to consult are Andenæs et al. (1966) for Norway, Maass (1970) for the Netherlands, Allen (2003, ch. 1) for Belgium, Cruickshank (1976) for Greece, Tomasevich (2001) for Yugoslavia, Shirreff (1995) for Ethiopia, Fenyó (1972) for Hungary, Giurescu (2000) for Romania, Miller (1975) for Bulgaria, Vehviläinen (2002) for Finland, McCann (1973) for Brazil, and Baabar (1999, ch. 25-27) for Mongolia. Brown (2004) provides useful information on the naval conflict associated with France's period on the Axis side of the war.

(142) Russo-Finnish (1939-1940): A large and generally quite good literature covers the Russo-Finnish War; the sources we cite thus could easily be supplemented or replaced. Edwards (2006) provides a detailed discussion of military developments in the campaign, with a more cursory discussion of politics and diplomacy. Wuorinen (1948) gives a useful overview of political issues both for the Winter War and for the subsequent Continuation War (Finland's participation in World War II). Tanner (1950) has a detailed discussion of politics and diplomacy written by a Finnish policymaker during the war; its biases are identifiable, but not excessive.

(145) Franco-Thai (1940-1941): As most of the action in this war took place at the diplomatic level, even non-English sources provide little information on military developments. Tarling (1996, pp. 179-184, 251-276) and Aldritch (1993, ch. 6) both provide good overviews of the diplomacy of the conflict, with a focus on the British perspective but with a general discussion of

all relevant parties. Dommen (2001, ch. 2) is good for the internal politics of the French Empire and briefly reviews the major military events of the war (pg. 251). Kasetsiri (1974) covers Thai domestic politics during the period and thus provides a useful perspective on Thai decisions.

(147) First Kashmir (1948-1949): Brecher (1953, pp. 18-104) provides detailed information on motivations, UN mediation efforts, and post-war events. It is one of the few sources that is generally free of bias. Korbel (1954) is a fairly straight-forward diplomatic history of the conflict and with extensive coverage of the UN's role. Bamzai (1966) provides a fairly detailed military account of the conflict and UN mediation efforts, but has a pronounced pro-Indian bias. Ganguly (1994, pp. 13-46) has a pro-Indian bias, but contains useful political information. Prasad and Pal (1987) give a detailed military account of the war, with some information on the UN's role, but with a strong pro-Indian bias.

(148) Palestine (1948): Most studies of the Arab-Israeli Wars focus on military questions, with politics and diplomacy taking a back seat. Herzog (1984) provides a useful summary of the war, focusing on military questions. Tal (2004) is probably the best general source on the war, especially for political and diplomatic issues. Persson (1979) has a useful discussion of international mediation efforts, especially during the earlier parts of the war. O'Ballance (1957) is one of many good sources on military developments.

(151) Korean (1950-1953): Because the literature on the Korean War is quite large and is generally good, we note here only that Catchpole's (2000) work is particularly useful for scholars interested in the minor powers involved on the UN side.

(154) Russo-Hungarian (1956): Molnar (1971) is, despite a pro-Hungarian bent, one of the best sources on the diplomacy and causes of the war, though it suffers from a lack of access to archival material. Györkei and Horváth (1999) is a collection of several works on the war that

provides a chronology of military and political events. Felkay (1989, pp. 59-87) is an account of events within Budapest; however, it is lacking on Soviet decision-making. Barber (1974) is written by a pro-Hungarian eyewitness and is mainly a chronological description of events within Budapest. Irving (1981) provides a detailed account of events, with little analysis. The work is strongly anti-Marxist.

(157) Sinai (1956): A large number of works cover this war, especially as pertains to British policy. As elsewhere, Herzog (1984) provides a useful summary of the conflict, focusing on military questions. Cooper (1978) is a good first source for the politics and diplomacy of the war. Kyle's (1991) book is written in a popular style but contains a wealth of information about the conflict.

(160) Assam (1962): Maxwell (1970) is a detailed diplomatic history of the conflict and briefly covers military questions. It is one of the few English-language sources that is not biased in favor of India. Bhat (1967) provides a detailed account of military actions and intra-war diplomatic activity, but is heavily biased in favor of India. The book also provides a significant amount of information on pre-war claims and post-war negotiations.

(163) Vietnamese (1965-1975): Given the large and readily accessible literature on the Vietnam War, the only work noted here is Larsen and Collins (1985), who are unusually useful with respect to the minor powers involved in the defense of South Vietnam.

(166) Second Kashmir (1965): Ganguly (1994, pp. 47-80) is a detailed diplomatic account and contains a quick summary of military events. The work has a pro-Indian bias. Bamzai (1966, pp. 233-334) is a fairly detailed military account with discussion of the diplomatic activities, including UN involvement. The work has a very strong pro-Indian bias. Lehl (1997) is a detailed, military account of the war with a pro-Indian bias. Khan (1979) is primarily a personal

account of Sino-Pakistani talks during the war and is of some help in understanding Pakistani decision-making. The work has a significant pro-Pakistani bias.

(169) Six Day (1967): Work on this conflict is particularly characteristic of the tendency in the Arab-Israeli Wars to focus on the military side of the conflict. Herzog's (1984) summary is typically useful, but a wide range of other sources cover military developments, especially from the Israeli perspective (e.g., O'Ballance 1972). Oren (2003) is the best available source on the political and diplomatic questions of the war, especially pre-war politics. Parker (1993) also provides a short but very useful discussion of the politics of the war.

(172) Israeli-Egyptian (Attrition, 1969-1970): Herzog (1984) again provides a useful summary of military issues, while Korn (1992) is the best work on the political and diplomatic issues of the conflict. Parker (1993) provides a useful shorter discussion, while Gawrych (2000) usefully traces developments from the Six Day War through this conflict to the Yom Kippur War. Bar-Siman-Tov (1980) is a political science study of the war that contains many details of the conflict alongside his theoretical argument.

(175) Football (1969): Easily the best work on this brief war is Anderson (1981). Scheina's (2003, vol. 2, p. 301-306) summary is quite useful, especially with respect to military questions. Martz (1978) adds some details about diplomacy, especially attempts to bring about a settlement. Durham (1979) investigates the economic and ecological precursors to the conflict in great detail, but provides very little information on the war itself.

(178) Bangladesh (1971): Sisson and Rose (1990) is an extensive diplomatic account of the war, with only a broad discussion of military events. Matinuddin (1994) is a detailed military and diplomatic history of the conflict, covering the causes of the war, the role of outside powers, and the UN, but with an anti-Indian bias. Sagar (1997) is a detailed military account of the war

with a pronounced pro-Indian bias. Ganguly (1994, pp. 81-118) focuses on the causes of the war but includes a quick review of military events and of the superpowers' roles, with a pro-Indian bias.

(181) Yom Kippur (1973): Herzog (1984) once again provides a useful summary of military developments; Aker (1985) is representative of the many more detailed military accounts. On the political side, Gawrych (2000) again is useful. Parker (2001) is an edited volume of a retrospective conference that provides a lot of useful information on the war.

(184) Turko-Cypriot (1974): Bunge (1980, pp. 208-222) provides a concise military account as well as some background and diplomatic details. Mirbagheri (1998) focuses on international negotiations and peacekeeping. Borowiec (2000, pp. 71-92) provides a brief description of military events and the political events that precipitated the invasion. Denktash (1982) is an often self-serving report of one of the protagonists and has a strong pro-Turkish bias. Still, it is useful for some historical details, especially diplomatic details before and after the conflict.

(187) Vietnamese-Cambodian (1975-1979): Morris (1999) is the best English-language work on the Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict; it focuses on political decisions, especially in Cambodia, but provides useful military details as well. Rowley and Evans (1990) similarly provide useful information on the politics of the war, albeit with a less intuitive organization. Otherwise, the best discussions of the war are contained in works on the closely related 1979 Sino-Vietnamese War. Of these, Hood (1992) and Chen (1987) are among the more useful.

(189) Ethiopian-Somalian (1977-1978): Gorman (1981) is probably the best account of the causes and diplomacy surrounding the conflict. Bhardwaj (1979) provides an account of military progress of the war as well as the pre- and intra-bellum internal situation in Ethiopia. Nzongola-Ntalaja (1991) is a diplomatic account of the war with emphasis on the war's international

component. Dougherty (1982, pp. 19-37) covers the military course of the war and intra-war diplomacy.

(190) Ugandan-Tanzanian (1978-1979): Avirgan and Honey (1982) is perhaps the most detailed source on the conflict in English; it includes detailed accounts of diplomatic and military activity. Tanzania (1979) naturally has a strong, pro-Tanzanian bias, but still provides useful diplomatic and military information about the causes and course of the war, including the role of the OAU. Kasozi (1994, pp. 120-127) provides a brief diplomatic overview of the conflict.

(193) Sino-Vietnamese (1979): Studies of this war generally focus on political and diplomatic questions, with military questions covered less closely. Chen (1987) is a useful general source, while Hood (1992) and Ray (1983) provide useful overviews of politics. Chen (1983) is the best source that focuses on the military aspects of the war, but the work is quite short.

(199) Iran-Iraq (1980-1988): A large literature covers the Iran-Iraq War, but many extant English-language studies will not be of much use for political scientists. Karsh (2002) provides a straightforward but superficial summary. Pelletiere (1992) is among the better political studies of the war, although he like all others is hampered by the limited information about political decision-making within the conflict. O'Ballance (1988) provides one of the better military studies of the war, although he committed his work to publication shortly before the ceasefire (but after all the major military developments).

(202) Falklands (1982): The best single-volume work on the war is by Freedman and Gamba-Stonehouse (1991); Freedman's (2005) subsequent multi-volume history is the most detailed available work (and, despite being the official British history, is commendably unbiased). Scheina (vol. 2, pp. 307-317) provides a useful overview of the conflict, focusing on military developments. Boyce (2005) is a broader military history of the war.

(205) Israel-Syria (Lebanon, 1982): Herzog (1984) once again provides a useful overview for this conflict, which politically was one of the more complicated of the Arab-Israeli Wars. Parker (1993) has a good overview of the political side of the war. Evron (1987) covers the political aspect of the war well, especially on the Israeli side. Sahliyah (1986) is useful for the PLO's role in the conflict. Shiff and Ya'ari (1984) provide a good military history of the war.

(208) Sino-Vietnamese (1987): This war was really a temporary escalation in the low-level cross-border skirmishing that followed the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese War; as such (and considering the secrecy of governments on both sides), there is almost no information about it. Stanley-Mitchell's (2002, pp. 409-412) brief summary is probably the best English-language discussion of this period. Hood (1992, pg. 79) also makes reference to it.

(211) Gulf War (1990-1991): The already large literature on the Gulf War generally is focused on the military side of the conflict. On the political side, Khadduri and Ghareeb (1997) provide a useful discussion of the political dispute that led to war, especially in Iraq-Kuwait relations. The U.S. News & World Report history (1992), while not analytical and arguably somewhat biased against the Bush administration, provides a lot of useful details about politics and diplomacy. Gordon and Trainer (1995) is typical of the better military accounts of the war.

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