

Introducing the ICBe Dataset: Very High Recall and Precision Event Extraction from Narratives about International Crises

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Abstract

How do international crises unfold? We conceive of international affairs as a strategic chess game between adversaries, necessitating a systematic way to measure pieces, moves, and gambits accurately and consistently over different contexts and periods. We develop such a measurement strategy with an ontology of crisis actions and interactions and apply it to a high-quality corpus of crisis narratives recorded by the International Crisis Behavior (ICB) Project. We demonstrate that the ontology has high coverage over most of the thoughts, speech, and actions contained in these narratives and produces high inter-coder agreement when applied by human coders. We introduce a new crisis event dataset ICB Events (ICBe). We find that ICBe captures the process of a crisis with greater accuracy and granularity than other well-regarded events or crisis datasets. We make the data, replication material, and additional visualizations available at a companion website www.crisisevents.org.

1 Introduction

If we record every event between countries in all of diplomacy, military conflict, and international political economy, how much information would this chronicle amount to, and how surprised would we be to see something new? In other words, what is the entropy of international relations? This record could, in principle, be unbounded. Still, the central conceit of political science is that there are structural regularities that limit what actors can do, their best options, and even which actors are likely to survive (Brecher 1999; Reiter 2015). If so, then these events can be systematically measured. Massive effort is expended in social science recording these regularities.¹ With improvements in natural language processing, more open-ended efforts have sought to capture entire unstructured streams of international events drawn from news reports.² How close these efforts are to accurately measuring all or even most of what is essential in international relations is an open empirical question, one for which we provide new evidence here.

Our contribution is a high coverage ontology and event dataset for key historical episodes in 20th and 21st-century international relations (IR). We develop a large, flexible ontology of international events with the help of both human coders and natural language processing. We apply it sentence-by-sentence to an unusually high-quality corpus of historical narratives of international crises (Brecher 1999; Brecher, James, and Wilkenfeld 2000; Wilkenfeld and Brecher 2000; James 2019; Iakhnis and James 2019). The result is a new lower bound estimate of how much actually happens between states during pivotal historical episodes. We then develop several methods for objectively gauging how well these event codings reconstruct the information contained in the original narrative. We conclude by benchmarking our event codings against several current state-of-the-art event data collection efforts. As should come as no surprise to anyone who works with event data, we find that existing systems produce sequences of events that do not contain enough information to

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¹See work on crises (Brecher and Wilkenfeld 1982; Beardsley et al. 2020), militarized disputes (Palmer et al. 2021; Gibler 2018; Maoz et al. 2019), wars (Sarkees and Wayman 2010; Reiter, Stam, and Horowitz 2016), organized violence (Ralph Sundberg and Mihai Croicu 2016; Pettersson and Eck 2018), political violence (Raleigh et al. 2010), sanctions (Felbermayr et al. 2020), trade (Barari and Kim, n.d.), and international agreements (Kinne 2020; Owsiaik, Cuttner, and Buck 2018; Vabulas and Snidal 2021), dispute resolution (Vabulas and Snidal 2021; Frederick, Hensel, and Macaulay 2017), and diplomacy (Moyer, Turner, and Meisel 2020; Sechser 2011).

²See Li et al. (2021); Halterman (2020); Brandt et al. (2018); Boschee et al. (2015); Hegre et al. (2020); Grant et al. (2017). On event-extraction from images and social-media see Zhang and Pan (2019) and Steinert-Threlkeld (2019).

reconstruct the underlying historical episode. The underlying fine-grained variation in international affairs that we care about is unrecognizable through the lens of current quantification efforts.

This is a measurement paper and therefore makes the following argument — there is a real-world unobserved latent concept known as international relations, we propose a method for systematically measuring it, we successfully apply this method producing a new large scale set of measurements, those measurements exhibit several desirable kinds of internal and external validity, and those measurements out-perform other existing approaches. The article organizes that argument into eight sections. Section 2 defines the task of event extraction and proposes evaluation criteria for objectively gauging the performance of that task. Section 3 is a literature review that synthesizes a reasonable prior belief behind the existence of the unobserved latent concept we intend to measure and highlights existing current approaches for measuring them. Section 4 details our proposed method for measuring events, including the ICB Events (ICBe) dataset’s ontology, coding procedures, and methodology. Section 5 demonstrates the internal validity of our coding exercise, the high agreement between coders and their self-reported confidence in codings, and external validity in the form of high coherence in side-by-side comparisons of source sentences and resulting codings. Section 6 evaluates internal validity by showing that like-codings cluster when their source sentences are mapped into semantic space. Section 7 offers a comparison against existing systems with case studies at the crisis level where we show both much higher recall of events that occurred and precision in what those events were and how they fit into the overall macro-level event. A final section concludes.

2 Task Definition and Ground Truth

We consider the task of high-coverage information extraction from a historical episode between two or more states (e.g., the Cuban Missile Crisis). A historical episode is demarcated by a period of time $[T_{start}, T_{end}] \in T$ and a set of players $p \in P$. We posit that an episode can be divided into unique discrete events, $e \in E$, each consisting of a time period, one or more players, and a single behavior ($b \in B$) so that $e \equiv \{T_e, P_e, B_e\}$. The task is to produce sequences of parsimonious events that still reconstruct the important details of the original macro narrative.

We take as ground truth an unusually high-quality corpus of historical narratives and quantitative codings from the International Crisis Behavior (ICB) project (Brecher et al. 2017; Brecher and Wilkenfeld 1997). Their domain is 20th and 21st-century crises, defined as a change in the type or an increase in the intensity of disruptive interaction with a heightened probability of military hostilities that destabilizes states’ relationships or challenges the structure of the international system (Brecher and Wilkenfeld 1982).¹ Crises are a significant focus of detailed single case studies or case comparisons because they provide an opportunity to examine behaviors in IR short of, or at least prior to, full conflict (Holsti 1965; Paige 1968; Allison and Zelikow 1971; Snyder and Diesing 1977; Gavin 2014; George and Smoke 1974; Brecher and Wilkenfeld 1982; Gaddis 1987; Brecher and James 1988). The corpus is unique in IR because it is designed to be used in downstream quantitative coding projects. Each narrative was written by consensus by a small number of scholars, using a uniform coding scheme, with similar specificity (Hewitt 2001). Case selection was exhaustive based on a survey of world news archives and region experts, cross-checked against other databases of war and conflict, and non-English sources (Kang and Lin 2019; Brecher et al. 2017, 59). Each of the 475 crises $c \in C$ are listed with summary information in Appendix 10.1.

3 Prior Beliefs and Existing State of the Art

Successful measurement requires the existence of an unobserved latent state among all possible states, $\omega \in \Omega$ and a systematic data generating process (DGP) that converts that state into observables that enter the historical record, $X = f(\omega)$. We organize our prior beliefs about possible states, Ω , and the DGP, $f()$, along two overarching axes, summarized in detail by Table 1. The first axes (rows) represents the types of information we expect to find in IR and forms the basis for our proposed ontology. We employ a metaphor of international affairs as a chess game, with players (polities, rebel groups, IGOs, etc.), pieces (military

¹On near crises see Iakhnis and James (2019).

platforms, civilians, domains), and behaviors (think, say, do). Precise sequencing is required to capture gambits (sequences of moves) and outcomes (victory, defeat, peace, etc.), while precise geo-coding is required to understand the chessboard (medium of conflict). The resulting codebook for events includes 117 different behaviors and is available in full in the online material.¹

The second axis (columns) represents sources of evidence for our concept priors and the existing state of the art. The first column ('Literature') maps each type of information to recent studies documenting its importance to IR. The second column ('ICB Corpus') documents the presence of that information in the ICB Corpus as identified by an expert review and natural language processing (Appendix 10.2). The third set of columns compare the ontologies of event-level datasets beginning with our contribution ICBe, then Cameo dictionary lookup based systems (Real-Time Phoenix (Brandt et al. 2018); Historical Phoenix (Althaus et al. 2019); ICEWS (Boschee et al. 2015; Hegre et al. 2020); Terrier (Grant et al. 2017)), the Militarized Interstate Disputes dataset, and the UCDP-GED dataset (Ralph Sundberg and Mihai Croicu 2016; Pettersson and Eck 2018; Sundberg and Melander 2013).² Finally, the fourth set of columns compares episode-level datasets beginning with the original ICB project (Brecher et al., n.d.; Brecher and Wilkenfeld 1982; Beardsley et al. 2020); the Militarized Interstate Disputes dataset (Palmer et al. 2021; Gibler 2018; Braithwaite 2010, 2009), and the Correlates of War (Sarkees and Wayman 2010).

Table 1: Prior Beliefs, State of the Art, and Existing Data

		Concept	Literature	ICB Corpus	Events Datasets				Episodes Datasets		
					ICBe (us)	Cameo	MIDs Incidents	UCDP-GED	ICB	MIDs	COW
		Start	Brecher (1993); Hegre and Sambanis (2006); Iakhnis and James (2019); Sambanis (2004)	1918	1918	1945	1993	1989	1918	1816	1816
		End	Kreutz (2010); Weisiger (2016/ed)	2017	2017	2021	2010	2015	2017	2014	2007
		N		10,749	10k+	1M+	9,620	128k+	1,078	5,884	1,039
Players	States	Subnational Actors	Fazal (2011); Paul, Ikenberry, and Hall (2020); Ryan (2021); Spruyt (1996)	✓	433	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			Haffar (2002); Hsu et al. (2020); Kuznetsov (2014); McMillan (2008);	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
	IGO/NGO	Civilians	Bush and Hadden (2019); Kim (2017); McCleary and Barro (2008); Olter (2021)	✓		✓	✓				✓
			Ben-Yehuda and mishaliram (2006); Bueno de Mesquita and Smith (2012)	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Pieces	Fatalities	Force Size	Lacina (2006); Lacina and Gleditsch (2005)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
			Carafano (2014); Goertz and Diehl (1986); McNabb Cochran and Long (2017)	✓		✓					
	Force Domain		Gartzke and Lindsay (2019); Horowitz (2020); Lanoszka and Hunzeker (2016); Lindsay and Gartzke (2020)	✓		✓	✓				
Think	Alert (Start/End Crisis) Wishes (Desire/Fear)	Evaluation (Victory/Defeat)	Lupton (2018)	✓		✓					✓
			Goldgeier and Tetlock (2001); Mercer (2005); Stein and Russett (1980)	✓		✓					✓
	Aims (Territory, Policy, Regime, Preemption) Awareness (Discover, Become Convinced)	React to past event (Praise, Disapprove, Accept, Reject, Accuse)	Sullivan (2007)	✓		✓					✓
			Ramsay (2017); Wirtz (2006); Yarhi-Milo (2013)	✓		✓					
	Request future event (Appeal, Demand)		O'Neill (2018); Risse (2000); Trager (2016)	✓		✓	✓				
		Zartman and Faure (2005)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			

¹See the Github Repository ICBEEventData.

²Absent datasets include BCOW (Leng and Singer 1988), WEIS (McClelland 1978), CREON (Hermann 1984), CASCON (Bloomfield and Moulton 1989), and SHERFACS (Sherman 2000) (see histories (Merritt 1994) and (Schrodt and Hall 2006)).

		Events Datasets			Episodes Datasets	
	Concept	Literature	ICB Corpus	ICBe (us)	UCDP-GED	COW
Say	Predict future event (Promise, Threaten, Express Intent, Offer Without Condition) Predict with condition (Offer, Ultimatum)	Davis (2000); Sechser (2011) R. Powell (2002)	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓
Do	Government (Leadership/Institution Change, Coup, Assassination)	Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza (2009); Harkness (2016); Jones and Olken (2009); Matanock (2017); J. M. Powell and Thyne (2011)	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	COW MIDs ICB
	By Civilians (Protest/Riot/Strike)	Chenoweth, Hendrix, and Hunter (2019)				
	Against Civilians (Terrorism, Domestic Rights, Mass Killing, Evacuate)	Eck and Hultman (2007); LaFree and Dugan (2007)				
	Diplomacy (Discussion, Meeting, Mediation, Break off negotiations, Withdraw/Expel Diplomats, Propoganda)	Beardsley (2011)				
	Legal Agreements (Sign Agreement, Settle Dispute, Join War on Behalf of, Ally, Mutual Defense Pact, Open Border, Cede Territory, Allow Inspections, Political Succession, Leave Alliance, Terminate Treaty)	Leeds and Anac (2005); Gibler and Sarkees (2004); Owsiaik, Cuttner, and Buck (2018)				
	Violate Agreement (Violate Terms of Agreement)	Leeds (2003/ed)				
	Mutual Cooperation or Directed Aid (Economic cooperation or Aid, Military Cooperation, Intelligence Cooperation, Unspecified)	Leeds (1999)				
	Directed Aid (General Political Support, Economic Aid, Humanitarian Aid, Military Aid, Intelligence Aid, Unspecified Aid)	de Mesquita and Smith (2007); Yarhi-Milo, Lanoszka, and Cooper (2016)				
	Preparation (Alert, Mobilization, Fortify, Exercise, Weapons Test)	Lai (2004)				
	Maneuver (Deployment, Show of Force, Blockade, No Fly Zone, Border Violation)	Allen, Flynn, and Martinez Machain (2021)				
Military	Combat (Battle/Clash, Attack, Invasion/Occupation, Bombard, Cease Fire, Retreat)	Fortna (2018); Min (2021)				
	Strategic (Declare War, Join War, Continue Fighting, Surrender, End War, Withdraw from War, Switch Sides)	Levy and Thompson (2011); Reiter (2009)				
	Autonomy (Assert Political Control Over, Assert Autonomy Against, Annex, Reduce Control Over, Decolonize)	Frederick, Hensel, and Macaulay (2017); Hensel (1996); Schultz (2015)				

4 ICBe Coding and Aggregation Process

Each crisis was assigned to at least two expert coders, 3 to 5 undergrad coders, with a third tie-breaking expert coder assigned to sentences with high disagreement.¹ Each coder was instructed to thoroughly read and familiarize themselves with the full text. Once a coder felt that they understood the crisis, the coder was presented with a novel graphic user interface (GUI) that steps the coder through the narrative sentence by sentence (Figure 1).

¹Expert coders were graduate students or postgraduates who collaboratively developed the ontology and documentation for the codebook. Undergrad coders were students who engaged in classroom workshops. Coders worked independently with the codebook after a practice coding where an expert answered questions.

Figure 1: Graphical User Interface (GUI) for coding ICBe

The GUI and the ontology follow a hierarchical design philosophy where a smaller number of significant decisions are made early on and then progressively refined into more specific details (Brust and Denzler 2020). Proceeding in order, coders chose the number of events (0-3), the highest behavior (thought, speech, or activity), a set of players (P), whether the means were primarily armed or unarmed, whether there was an increase or decrease in aggression (uncooperative/escalating or cooperative/de-escalating), and finally one or more non-mutually exclusive specific activities. Identifying armed means triggered questions regarding force size, fatalities, domains, units, etc. Location and timing information is always collected, each calling for specific answers when possible and general approximations. Together, this process quickly focuses the coder on a smaller number of relevant options while also allowing them to apply multiple tags if the sentence explicitly includes more than one or there is insufficient evidence to choose only one tag. The guided coding process also allows for the possibility that earlier coarse decisions have less error than later fine-grained decisions.

A novel feature of the ontology is that thought, speech, and do behaviors can be nested into combinations so that any unique combination is reachable if warranted by the event. For example, a speech could be about a threat to perform a do unless another do is performed, and each can be specified in full detail. Likewise, a thought can be about a fully defined speech or do. For example, in the Cuban Missile Crisis, the United States became aware that the Soviet Union performed an interaction of placing missile sites in Cuba. Through compounding, we can capture what players were said to have known, learned, or felt about specific fully described behaviors.

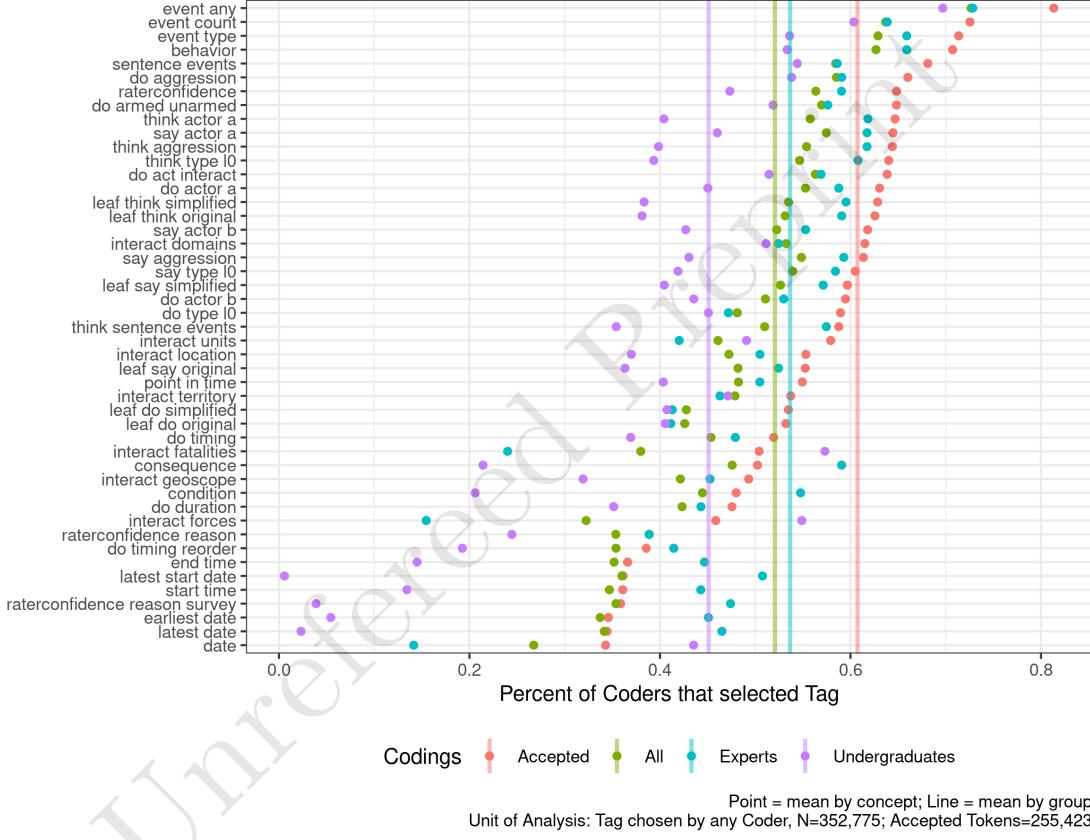
5 Internal Measurement Validity – Intercoder Agreement and Aggregating Disagreements

Without an existing validation dataset, we cannot use traditional measures of validity. We instead examine agreement between coders, juxtaposition with source sentences, and case study comparisons with peer datasets. One form of internal validity for these codings is high agreement between coders when applying the ontology. We employ three ways to evaluate and maximize agreement: (1) multiple expert and undergrad coders per sentence (often including a tie-breaking expert coder where there were disagreements), (2) a theoretically motivated scheme for aggregating across disagreements, and (3) survey questions on self-reported confidence and reasons for low confidence. The unit of analysis for these comparisons is the individually applied tag; every answer to every question in the ontology is a separate tag applied to that sentence (e.g., an actor, a behavior, a date, etc.). There were 113 coders (including 5 expert coders) who recorded 833,197 coder-tags

across the entire corpus. Of those, there were 400,716 unique sentence-tags applied by at least one coder. We ask how much support those possible tags received across coders, and how we should adjudicate disagreements when a tag was not chosen by every coder.

We evaluate agreement as the percentage of coders who voted for a tag proposed by any coder (Figure 2). The average agreement across all coders is 52% (55% across experts and 45% across undergraduates). A post-aggregation algorithm described below raises mean agreement considerably to 61%. Further, there is expected heterogeneity in agreement with higher agreement for coarse, high-level decisions near the root of the ontology than for fine-grained, high-dimensional concepts further down the tree.

Figure 2: Intercoder Agreement by Concept/Type



To understand when and why coders disagree, we required self-reported confidence scores and reasons for low confidence. Overall, expert coders self-reported a high level of confidence in their own codings, reporting low confidence only about 20% of the time. When coders reported low confidence, they cited a mismatch between the ontology and the text about half of the time (“survey doesn’t fit event” 45%) and noted a lack of information or confused writing in the source text the other half (“more knowledge needed” 40%, “confusing sentence” 6%). In addition, we observed that individual coders exhibit nontrivial coding styles. Some coders are more expressive and apply multiple tags per concept, while others focus on only the single best match and differ in how many events to code. We also observed unintended synonymy (e.g., the same information can be framed as a threat to do something or a promise not to do something if a condition is met).

This data-generating process suggests a theoretically motivated algorithm for aggregating over disagreements (Algorithm 1). We filter tokens to only those with (1) at least one expert coder vote and (2) a majority of expert votes or a majority of undergrad votes. If neither majority exists, we accept the one token with the most votes. This leaves 289,844 (72%) accepted tokens. In practice, this screens noisy tags that no expert considered possible but leverages undergrad knowledge to tie-break between equally plausible tags chosen by

experts. A final step handles possible disagreement over the number of events or participants in the events. An event is emitted for each unique set of actors along with their surviving tags.

Algorithm 1: Aggregating Coder-Tokens into Sentence-Events

Data: Coder-Sentence-Tokens
Result: Sentence-Events

```

1 foreach sentence in sentences do
2   | foreach concept in concepts do
3     |   foreach token in tokens do
4       |     if expert votes==0 then reject;           /* Require at least one expert vote */;
5       |     else if expert votes > expert voters/2 then
6         |       accept;                         /* And a majority of expert votes */
7       |     else if undergrad votes > undergrad voters/2 then
8         |       accept;                         /* Or a majority of undergrad votes */
9     |   end
10    |   if sum(accepted) == 0 then
11      |     sort tags by votes; head 1; accept; /* If still no tag, take one with most votes */
12    |   end
13  | end
14  | foreach ActorSet in unique(ActorSets) do
15    |   emit event;
16  | end
17 end
```

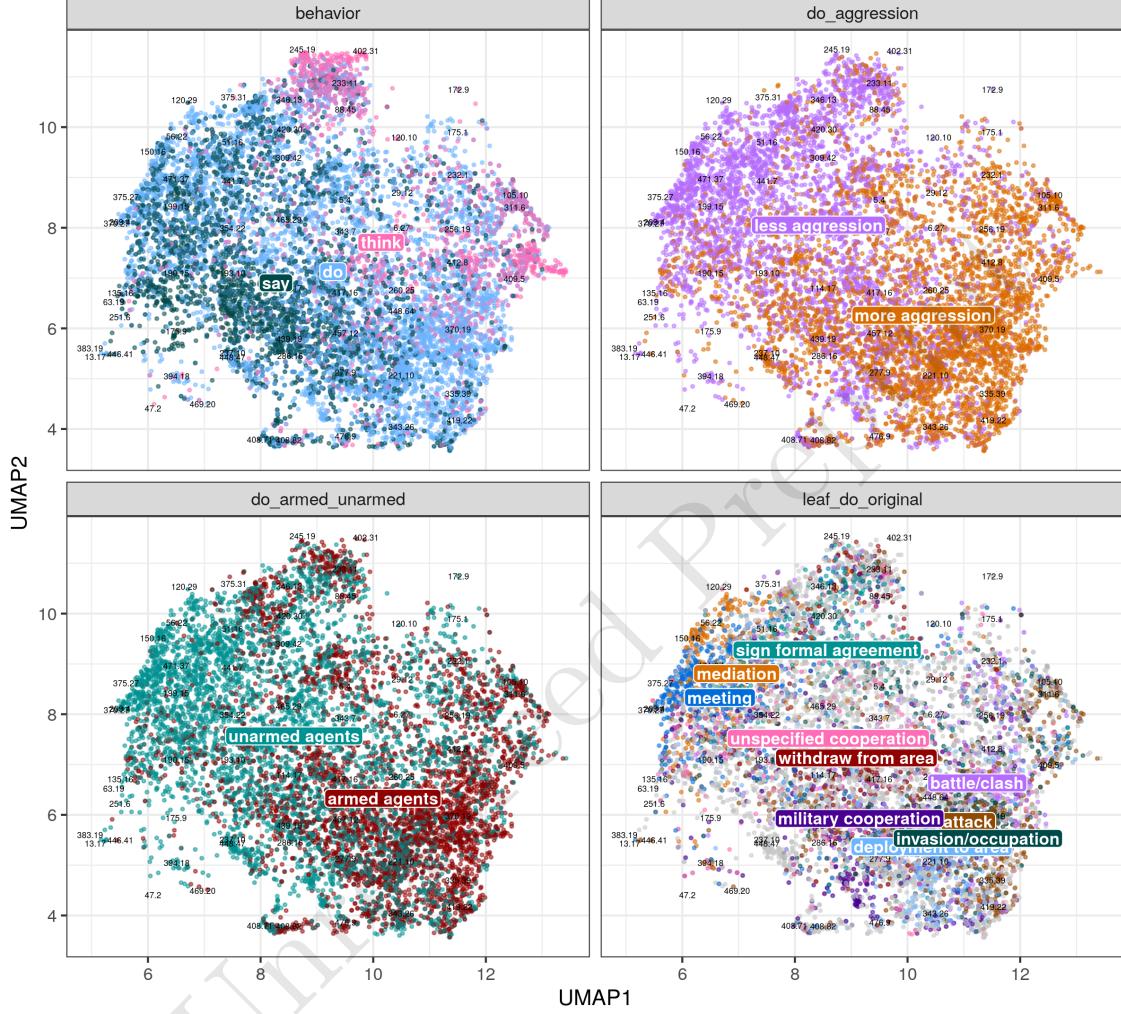
6 Sentence Level Intrinsic Evaluation

Next, we ask whether codings agree with the raw source material at the sentence level. There are 12,517 distinct sentences in the corpus. We start with a high-level view, taking the sentence texts and embedding them into a latent semantic space with a large language model specializing in sentence similarity, Sentence-BERT (Reimers and Gurevych 2019).¹ Sentence embeddings are shown in Figure 3, disaggregated by four high-level ontology questions and each possible tag. Superficially, user applied tags tend to separate and cluster across semantic space in ways that suggests they are cueing on information actually provided by the text of the source sentence.

¹We preprocess sentences to replace named entities with a generic Entity token.

Figure 3: ICBe event codings in comparison to Semantic Embeddings from the Sentence-BERT large language model

Variation in Tags by Semantic Embeddings of Source Sentences Sentences Embedding Sentence-BERT, UMAP Projection



Notes:

Going further, we examine accepted tokens side-by-side with the original source material. We perform stratified sampling across the semantic space, and provide comparisons for 15 sentences here in Table 2, 50 more in the Appendix 10.3, and the full set online. To enhance readability, we map selected tokens into a form sentence more akin to the source sentence (original tokens shown underlined). At the sentence level, we find codings accurately reflect the key events of the text. Further, we note that human-in-the-loop coding correctly performs entity resolution, which is often not explicitly mentioned in the text, posing a problem for automated systems.

Table 2: ICBe Codings for a Stratified Sample of Sentences (15)

id	sentence	codings_sentence
6.27	Russia provided statements of support to the communist regime in Hungary and relieved the pressure from Romania by diverting its attention to the northeast, sending an ultimatum on 1 May 1919, which triggered Romania's crisis over Bessarabia.	<u>Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic</u> initiated general political support toward <u>Hungary</u> . <u>Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic</u> initiated praise toward <u>Hungary</u> . <u>Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic</u> initiated general political support toward <u>Hungary</u> .
56.22	Unsuccessful attempts to find a solution were made by the following: mediation by the the U.K., at the Brussels Conference of November 1937; France, with a 14 July 1937 statement in favor of peaceful resolution; Italy, with a similar statement on 21 July; and Germany, through the Trautmann Mission, which began mediation on 28 October 1937.	<u>United Kingdom</u> initiated mediation toward <u>People's Republic of China;Japan</u> . <u>Germany</u> initiated mediation toward <u>People's Republic of China;Japan</u> . <u>France;Italy</u> initiated appeal toward <u>People's Republic of China;Japan</u> . <u>Japan</u> initiated cease fire;declaration of peace toward <u>People's Republic of China</u> .
114.17	The report, issued in May 1947, called for an end to external assistance to Greek Communist guerrillas.	<u>United Nations</u> initiated demand toward <u>Soviet Union</u> . <u>Soviet Union</u> initiated military aid toward <u>Democratic Army of Greece</u> . <u>United Nations</u> initiated appeal toward <u>Democratic Army of Greece</u> . <u>United States of America</u> initiated end economic aid toward <u>Democratic Army of Greece</u> .
175.9	The Dominican Republic promptly denied all charges.	<u>Dominican Republic</u> initiated reject toward <u>Venezuela</u> .
209.4	President Nasir visited Yemen in April 1964.	<u>Egypt</u> initiated meeting
237.10	On 12 March an announcement was made suspending the trade agreement that allowed the Vietnamese to use Sihanoukville Port and purchase supplies in Cambodia.	<u>Cambodia</u> initiated end economic cooperation toward <u>North Vietnam</u> .
277.9	Zaire responded with force on the day of the attack but, aware of its inability to repel the invaders alone, sent an appeal for help to African states, Belgium, and the United States.	<u>Zaire</u> initiated appeal toward <u>Morocco;United States of America;Belgium;Egypt</u> . <u>Morocco;United States of America;Belgium;Egypt</u> initiated unspecified cooperation toward <u>Zaire</u> .
311.6	A crisis for Tunisia was triggered on the night of 26-27 January 1980 when a group of 50 Tunisian insurgents crossing the border from Algeria attacked and captured army and police installations in the oasis town of Gafsa, killing 40 persons.	<u>Tunisia</u> experienced a start of crisis about 6. <u>Libya</u> initiated attack;invasion/occupation toward <u>Tunisia</u> . <u>Tunisia</u> experienced a start of crisis about 6. <u>Tunisia</u> initiated attack;invasion/occupation
343.26	The same day a U.S. naval task force, including the assault ship Guam and led by the aircraft carrier Independence, was diverted to the Caribbean, ostensibly for the possible evacuation of U.S. citizens.	<u>United States of America</u> initiated deployment to area toward <u>Grenada</u> . <u>United States of America</u> initiated deployment to area
370.27	The OAU Secretary-General visited the Chadian and Libyan capitals.	<u>Organisation of African Unity</u> initiated meeting toward <u>Libya</u> . <u>Organisation of African Unity</u> initiated meeting toward <u>Chad</u> .
409.5	A crisis for Israel was triggered on 10 July by a Hezbollah attack in the security zone that killed five IDF soldiers and wounded many others.	<u>Israel</u> experienced a start of crisis about 5. <u>Hezbollah</u> initiated attack toward <u>Israel</u> .
419.22	In response, the US destroyed the air-defense systems involved.	<u>United States of America</u> initiated attack toward <u>Iran</u> . <u>United States of America</u> initiated bombard toward <u>Iraq</u> .
457.12	Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen believed that the Thai deployment threatened Cambodias national security.	<u>Cambodia</u> experienced a become convinced;fear about 11.

7 Episode Level Intrinsic Evaluation and Comparison to State of the Art

To demonstrate validity at the level of entire episodes, we conduct two qualitative case studies. We choose cases where Phoenix had substantially more relevant events (included crisis actors in crisis time span) than ICBe, likely exacerbating the well-known poor coherence of automated codings but increasing the likelihood of capturing key events. The two cases also differ in useful ways; the Cuban Missile Crisis is high stakes and widely recognized and the DRC Civil War for being particularly complicated, lengthy, and modern.

For each case we first establish necessary and secondary details of each crisis from secondary historical sources independent of the ICB corpus. We then evaluate the precision and overall coherence of ICBe codings using

a type of timeline visualization we call a ‘crisis map’.¹. Finally we compare the recall of key events by ICBe and the existing state-of-the-art datasets. For an event dataset to have good performance, it must both have high recall of salient facts, catching the key details and not just the trivia, and good precision, recording only events that actually occurred without distracting duplicates, miscodings, or other apparent examples of measurement error.

7.1 Case Study: Cuban Missiles Crisis (1962)

The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred between the United States, the Soviet Union, and Cuba from October 16, 1962, to November 20, 1962. There are two critical points of context. First, the United States and Soviet Union enjoyed only a partial mutually assured destruction nuclear posture; the United States had accurate short-range ballistic missiles (SRBMs) in Europe and ICBMs, and the Soviet Union only had long-range, slow to arm, and relatively inaccurate ICBMs. Second, the United States launched the unsuccessful Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in April 1961.

The Soviet Union and Cuba reached an agreement to stage Soviet troops, tactical nuclear weapons, and medium-range ballistic missiles (MRBMs) in Cuba in May 1962. U.S. intelligence suspected these plans in August, and their presence was later confirmed by reconnaissance flights (October 14), ultimately triggering the main arc of the crisis.

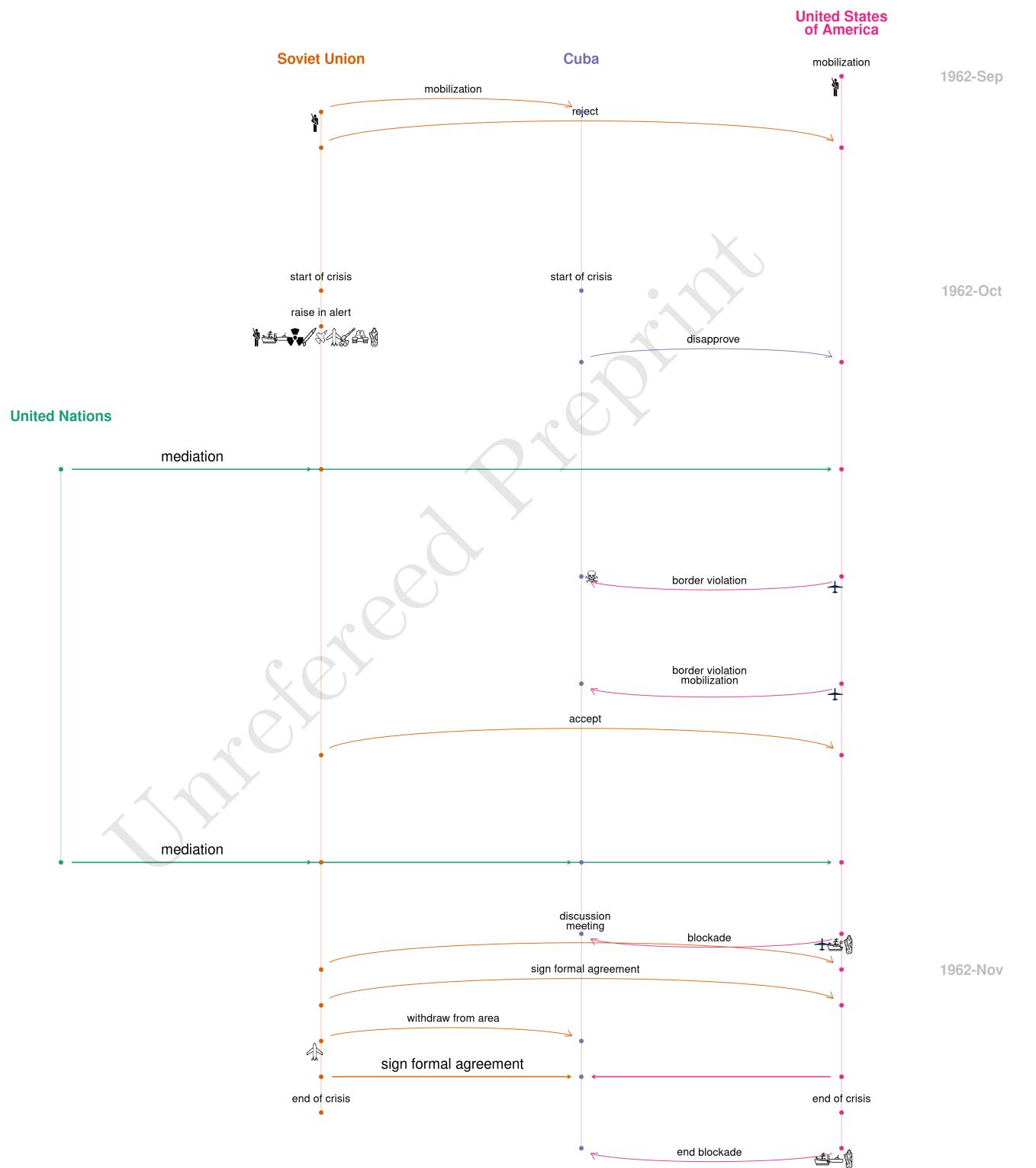
The two great powers responded with both escalation and de-escalation. As escalations, the United States prepared a complete invasion of Cuba (October 17) and raised the nuclear alert status to DEFCON 3 (October 22) then partially to DEFCON 2 (October 24) (Brugioni 1991). Likewise, the Soviet Union mobilized (October 11) and went on alert (October 22). As de-escalations, the United States sought a diplomatic solution and imposed a naval blockade as a non-violent military measure to buy time while preventing further Soviet reinforcements from reaching Cuba. The main arc concludes with an agreement by the Soviet Union to withdraw entirely from Cuba, the U.S. agreeing never to invade Cuba, and a clandestine agreement by the U.S. to retire MRBMs based in Turkey.

A secondary crisis arc included several dangerous steps. Cuba mobilized all of its forces in preparation for an invasion (October 22). The United States continued aggressive violations of Cuban airspace by reconnaissance flights leading to the shooting down of a U.S. U-2 (October 27). Both sides went ahead with previously scheduled nuclear weapons tests (October 27-28). Finally, Cuba extended the crisis after the United States and Soviet Union reached their agreement, attempting and failing to retain Soviet bombers.

The precision and overall coherence of ICBe codings are shown in a side-by-side comparison of the source narrative and codings in Appendix 10.4 and via the crisis map in Figure 4 below. The entire back-and-forth of the conflict can be directly read from the timeline. The deployment of the missiles is recorded as the cause of the crisis for the United States. The United States is recorded as demanding specifically that they be removed. After the agreement is reached, the fulfillment of that obligation is recorded with the withdrawal of the missiles specifically and the end of the blockade. There are some details lost in the translation. The tit-for-tat details of the agreement, particularly the exchange of missiles in Turkey, are lost. The detail of the missiles deployed to Cuba being nuclear is not recorded at first because the narrative only refers to them as missiles initially, but is later recorded correctly when the narrative becomes explicit. The brief Cuban gambit to keep some weapons is present in the ICB narrative but mostly ignored by the coders as of low importance. In sum, the ICBe codings correctly record the cause, response, and resolution of the crisis, the correct order of moves, and the size of the stakes at play. In comparison crisis maps of Cameo (Phoenix) (Figure 6), ICB Dyadic Codings (Figure 7), and MIDs (Figure 8) in Appendix 10.4 do not reflect the overlying macro story nor the specific details of interest.

¹The project website has such visualizations for every crisis.

Figure 4: Cuban Missile Crisis according to ICBe (us)



Recall of critical events for ICBe and other state-of-the-art systems are shown in Table 3. ICBe records 8 of 10 critical events identified by the case history. It misses the mobilization of Cuba’s military forces, owing to an emphasis of the ICB crisis narrative on the United States and the Soviet Union as the primary actors. It also misses the secondary events of the inconveniently timed nuclear weapons tests by both the United States and the Soviet Union, which was also excluded from the narrative.

Only three other datasets have temporal coverage of this case. The Cline Historical Phoenix event dataset, which is based on Cameo dictionary codings of the New York Times and Wall Street Journal articles, only includes events that could be loosely mapped to one key turning point, the withdraw of missiles and peaceful resolution of the crisis. Two episode-level datasets contain temporal information on this crisis. A dyadic version of the original ICB dataset (Hewitt 2003) contains information on 6 of the critical events, but describes them in terms that are too vague to reconstruct the episode. For example, the deployment of nuclear weapons is described only as an “external change,” and the response of mobilizations for war and the blockade are a “non-violent military act.” The Dyadic Militarized Interstate Disputes (MIDs) dataset (Maoz et al. 2019) includes only two possible mappings, a ‘show of troops’ near the start of the crisis, and a ‘yield to’ near the end.

Table 3: Cuban Missile Crisis ground truth and event data

Ground Truth			Events		Episodes	
Actor	Event	Date	ICBe (us)	Cameo (Phoenix)	ICB Dyadic	MIDs
USSR	Deploy missiles and troops to Cuba	May	deployment to area; mobilization (troops, missiles)	-	external change	show of troops
US	Recon flight confirms missiles	Oct. 14	trigger crisis, discover fact, deployment of missiles to Cuba	-	external change	-
USSR	Mobilization	Oct. 11	mobilization	-	non-violent military act	-
US	Mobilization	Oct. 17	mobilization	-	-	-
US	Raise Alert Defcon 3	Oct. 22	raise in alert	-	-	-
Cuba	Mobilizes	Oct. 22	-	-	non-violent military act	-
US	Blockade	Oct. 22	blockade	-	non-violent military act	-
USSR	U-2 shootdown	Oct. 27	border violation; mobilization	-	-	-
US & USSR	Nuclear Weapons Test	Oct. 27-28	-	-	-	-
US & USSR	Withdraw missiles, promise to never invade Cuba, withdraw of missiles from Turkey	Oct. 27	sign formal agreement	express intent to cooperate, engage in diplomatic cooperation	semi-formal agreement - voluntary	yield to
USSR	Missiles withdrawn	Nov. 5-9	withdraw from area	-	-	-
US	Blockade lifted	Nov. 20	end blockade	-	-	-

7.2 Case Study: DRC Civil War (1998)

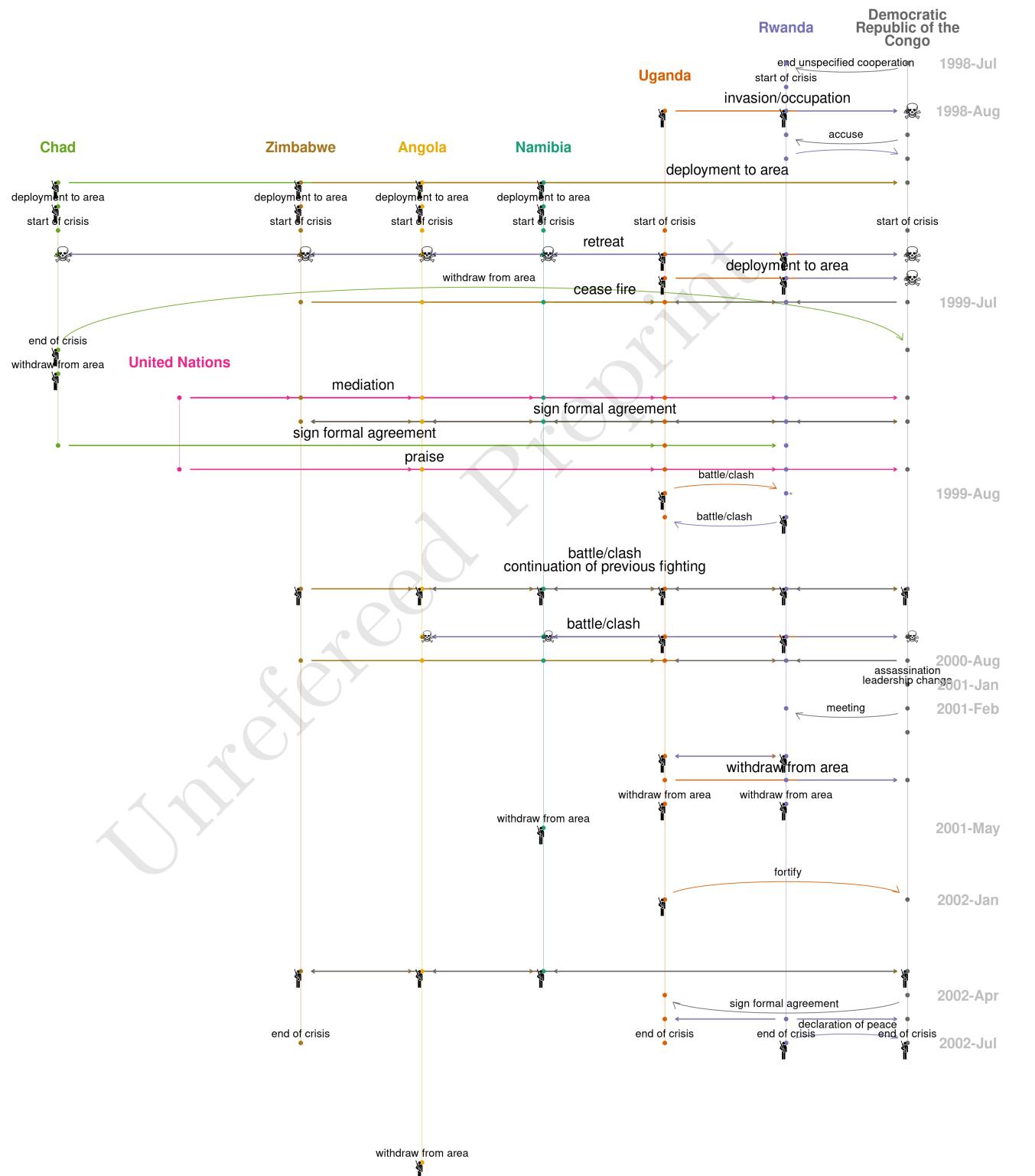
The civil war in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), also called the Second Congo War and the Great African War, took place between 29 July 1998 and 30 July 2002 and included Angola, Chad, the DRC, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. The necessary background for the episode is that in May 1997 Rwandan-backed rebels helped install Laurent Kabila as President of the DRC. The main arc of the episode begins a year later when Kabila then seeks to distance himself from Rwanda and demands that the rebels leave DRC territory (July 27, 1998). The main response is that they refuse and instead begin a campaign for the capital, still backed by Rwanda. The main arc ends with the DRC successfully defending against the campaign and reaching a peace agreement with Rwanda (July 30, 2002), Uganda (September 6, 2002), and other participants, including rebel groups (December 17, 2002) (Lansford 2021; Kisangani 2010).

A secondary arc concerns third-party involvement and political upheaval within the DRC. First, the conflict

brings Uganda in on the side of Rwanda, and Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Chad in on the side of the DRC. Second, a United Nations-sponsored mediation produced a failed cease-fire (July 10, 1999) and a U.N. peacekeeping mission (MONUC) (September 30) (Lansford 2021; Kisangani 2010). Finally, Laurent Kabila was assassinated (January 17, 2001) and was succeeded by his son Joseph Kabila (January 24), who showed a higher tolerance of U.N. involvement (Scherer 2015).

Precision and overall narrative coherence for the DRC case is strong, as demonstrated by side-by-side ICBe event codings in Appendix 10.5, and shown visually as a crisis map in Figure 5 below. The overall details of the crisis can be read from the timeline, particularly the invasion by Uganda and Rwanda of the DRC, several short-lived cease fires, the shift in internal politics of the DRC due to the assassination and leadership change, a U.N. intervention, and final formal agreements to end the crisis. The role of the numerous third parties (Chad, Zimbabwe, Angola, and Namibia) who intervened on different sides is less clear. Similarly, the group structure of sub-national actors, who are represented as agents acting on behalf of Rwanda and Uganda, is ambiguous.

Figure 5: DRC Civil War according to ICBe (us)



Not shown: South Africa; United States of America; European Union; Zaire; Southern African Development Community; Zambia

By comparison, crisis maps of Cameo (Phoenix) (Figure 9), ICEWS (Figure 10), and Terrier (Figure 11), are unintelligible despite deduplication and heavy filtering of irrelevant or uninteresting events. The real-time advantage of automated dictionary coding of news articles comes at the price of producing too many irrelevant events between unimportant actors or describes important events too vaguely to be used directly, and instead may only be interpretable in terms of weighted counts over time (Terechshenko 2020). ICB Dyadic Events (Figure 12), MIDs Incidents (Figure 13), and MIDs Episodes (Figure 14) do a good job showing the start and stop of conflict and between which actors, but lose any detailed context.

Recall of critical events is shown in Table 4 below. ICBe records 10 of 14 critical events identified by the case history. It performs poorly on subnational conflict events, missing the formation of the RCD, the deployment of a U.N. peacekeeping mission, the withdraw of Rwandan troops following the peace agreements, and the separate peace struck with the rebel groups RDC and MLC. These details were under-textualized in the ICB narrative. Temporal coverage of this more recent crisis was much greater across datasets, and so we can compare the ICBe codings to five other event-level and two episode-level datasets. As before, Cameo dictionary codings from the Cline Center’s historical Phoenix dataset offer possible coverage of 8 events. Cameo codings from Terrier, which includes a much larger number of news sources from the LexisNexis database, only provide possible coverage of one event. The DARPA-funded ICEWs system produces possible coverage of 7 events and notably was the only system to catch the assassination of Kabil. The MIDs incident-level dataset includes possible coverage of 4 events. MIDs episode-level data incorporates possible coverage of 6 events. Finally, Dyadic ICB data cover 7 events.

Table 4: DRC Civil War ground truth and event data

Ground Truth			Events						Episodes	
Actor(s)	Event	Date	ICBe (us)	Phoenix	Terrier	ICEWS	MIDs Incidents	MIDs	ICB Dyadic	
DRC	Demand withdrawal of Rwanda troops,	July 29, 1998	end unspecified cooperation	refuse to yield	accuse; make statement; demand; threaten	demand; expel or deport individuals	clash, policy, 1-25 deaths; fortify border		political act	
Rally for Congolese Democracy (RCD)	Rebellion in DRC	Aug. 2, 1998			-		-			
Rwanda & Uganda	Support rebels (RCD)	Aug. 1998	military cooperation	express intent to cooperate	-	cooperate militarily	-	begin interstate war	indirect violent act	
Rwanda	Occupy territory in DRC	Aug. 1998	invasion / occupation		-		clash, 101-250 deaths; threat to occupy territory; policy; begin interstate war	begin interstate war	violent military act	
Zimbabwe & Angola	Attack RCD	Aug. 1998	deployment to area	mobilize or increase armed forces; provide military protection or peacekeeping	-	fight with small arms and light weapons	clash, policy, 26-100 deaths; begin interstate war	join interstate war	violent military act; violent military act	
Uganda & DRC	Cease Fire	July 1999	cease fire; mediation; sign formal agreement	Sign formal agreement; express intent to meet or negotiate; engage in diplomatic cooperation	-	appeal for de-escalation of military engagement; host a visit; engage in negotiation (EU and South Africa)		-	non-violent military act; unilateral -self	
Uganda & Rwanda	Fighting near Kisangani	June 2000	battle/clash; continuation of previous fighting; break off negotiations	use conventional military force' retreat or surrender militarily; mobilize increase armed forces	-	use conventional military force; provide military aid; mobilize or increase armed forces	clash, policy	ongoing mid - stalemate	-	

Ground Truth			Events						Episodes	
Actor(s)	Event	Date	ICBe (us)	Phoenix	Terrier	ICEWS	MIDs Incidents	MIDs	ICB Dyadic	
DRC	Laurent-Désiré Kabila assassinated	Jan. 16, 2001	assassination	-	-	assassinate (Head of Government (Congo))	-	-		
DRC	Joseph Kabila takes power	Jan. 24, 2001	leadership change	-	-	-	-	-		
U.N.	Peacekeeping Observers; Mediation	Feb. 2001	-	-	-	-	-	-		
DRC & Rwanda	Peace Agreement	July 2002	sign formal agreement; declaration of peace; end of crisis	express intent to cooperate; express intent to meet or negotiate; express intent to settle dispute	-	-	-	stalemate	formal agreement-voluntary	
DRC & Uganda	Peace Agreement	Sept. 2002	sign formal agreement; end of crisis	express intent to cooperate; express intent to meet or negotiate; express intent to settle dispute	-	make a visit; host a visit	-	stalemate	formal agreement-voluntary	
Rwanda	Withdraw Troops	Sept. 2002	-	yield	-	-	-	-		
DRC; RCD; MLC	Peace Agreement	Dec. 2002	-	-	-	-	-	-		

8 Conclusion

We investigated event extraction from narratives describing key historical episodes in international relations. We synthesized a prior belief about the latent unobserved phenomena that drive these events in international relations and proposed a mapping to observable concepts that enter into the observed historical record. We designed an ontology with high coverage over those concepts and developed a training procedure and technical stack for human coding of historical texts. Multiple validity checks find the resulting codings have high internal validity (e.g. intercoder agreement) and external validity (i.e. matching source material in both micro-details at the sentence level and macro-details spanning full historical episodes). Further, these codings perform much better in terms of recall, precision, coverage, and overall coherence in capturing these historical episodes than existing event systems used in international relations.

We release several open-source products along with supporting code and documentation to further advance the study of IR, event extraction, and natural language processing. The first is the International Crisis Behavior Events (ICBe) dataset, an event-level aggregation of what took place during the crises identified by the ICB project. These data are appropriate for statistical analysis of hard questions about the sequencing of events (e.g. escalation and de-escalation of conflicts). Second, we provide a coder-level disaggregation with multiple codings of each sentence by experts and undergrads that allows for the introduction of uncertainty and human interpretation of events. Further, we release a direct mapping from the codings to the source text at the sentence level as a new resource for natural language processing. Finally, we provide a companion website that incorporates detailed visualizations of all of the data introduced here (www.crisisevents.org).

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10 Appendix

10.1 Appendix 1: ICB Crises and Summary Information

#	Name	Start	End	Sent.	Events	Trigger	Gravity	Intensity	Outcome	Satisfaction
1	russian civil war i	1918	1920	13	5.3	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
2	costa rican coup	1918	1919	20	16.0	Non-violent military	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
3	russian civil war ii	1918	1919	9	6.8	Non-violent military	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
4	baltic independence	1918	1920	33	20.1	Internal challenge	Threat to existence	Serious clashes	Imposed agreement	Mostly satisfied
5	teschen	1919	1920	22	16.0	Political act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Imposed agreement	All dissatisfied
6	hungarian war	1919	1919	28	24.8	Political act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly dissatisfied
7	smyrna	1919	1919	22	23.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
8	third afghan war	1919	1919	22	19.4	Political act	Threat to influence	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All dissatisfied
9	finnishrussian border	1919	1920	17	16.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
10	bessarabia	1919	1920	24	22.0	Political act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
11	cilician war	1919	1921	18	17.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All satisfied
12	rhinish rebellions	1920	1920	24	19.2	Indirect violent	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All satisfied
13	polishrussian war	1920	1920	22	15.8	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All satisfied
14	persian border	1920	1921	25	24.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Single actor case
15	aaland islands	1920	1921	27	15.2	Non-violent military	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
16	greceturkey war i	1920	1920	29	9.8	Violent act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
17	vilna i	1920	1920	21	20.7	Political act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All satisfied
18	greceturkey war ii	1921	1921	25	16.4	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
19	costa ricapanama border	1921	1921	18	13.2	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
20	german reparations	1921	1921	21	16.7	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
21	karls return to hungary	1921	1921	37	21.0	Other non-violent act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All satisfied
22	austrian separatists	1921	1921	20	11.0	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
23	albanian frontier	1921	1921	17	17.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	All dissatisfied
24	burgenland dispute	1921	1921	14	10.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Imposed agreement	Equally mixed
25	greceturkey war iii	1922	1922	16	9.7	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
26	chanak	1922	1922	21	12.7	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
27	ruhr i	1923	1923	21	14.0	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
28	corfu incident	1923	1923	21	13.5	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
29	hijaznajd war	1924	1925	27	16.0	Political act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	Equally mixed
30	ruhr ii	1924	1924	17	10.7	Political act	Economic threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
31	mosul land dispute	1924	1924	30	30.5	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
32	bulgariagreek frontier	1925	1925	22	21.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
33	nicaragua civil war i	1926	1927	26	27.0	Non-violent military	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
34	hegemony over albania	1926	1927	19	18.5	Political act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Imposed agreement	Mostly satisfied
35	shantung	1927	1929	35	38.5	Non-violent military	Threat to influence	Minor clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
36	vilna ii	1927	1927	24	21.0	Other non-violent act	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All satisfied
37	chaco i	1928	1929	24	15.4	Violent act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
38	chinese eastern railway	1929	1929	31	23.5	Non-violent military	Political threat	Serious clashes	Imposed agreement	Equally mixed
39	mukden incident	1931	1932	23	16.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
40	shanghai	1932	1932	25	22.0	Political act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
41	chaco ii	1932	1935	35	26.7	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
42	leticia	1932	1933	28	20.3	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
43	jehol campaign	1933	1933	19	21.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	Single actor case
44	saudiyemen war	1933	1934	20	14.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	All dissatisfied
45	austria putsch	1934	1934	42	15.7	Internal challenge	Political threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
46	assassination of king alexander	1934	1934	26	12.3	Internal challenge	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
47	ethiopian war	1934	1936	75	44.7	Political act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
48	bulgariaturkey	1935	1935	22	17.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
49	kaunas trials	1935	1935	17	10.7	Economic act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
50	ecuadorperu border i	1935	1935	10	8.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
51	remilitarization of the rhineland	1936	1936	40	25.3	Non-violent military	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Other	No adversarial actor
52	spanish civil war i	1936	1937	47	35.0	Internal challenge	Political threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case

#	Name	Start	End	Sent.	Events	Trigger	Gravity	Intensity	Outcome	Satisfaction
53	alexandretta	1936	1939	38	29.0	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Imposed agreement	All satisfied
54	spanish civil war ii	1937	1937	22	11.1	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
55	amur river incident	1937	1937	16	13.0	External change	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
56	marco polo bridge	1937	1938	25	19.0	Violent act	Political threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
57	postage stamp crisis	1937	1937	10	8.0	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
58	dominican republichaiti i	1937	1938	19	16.0	Violent act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Single actor case
59	panay incident	1937	1937	21	14.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
60	anschluss	1938	1938	22	19.0	Political act	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
61	polish ultimatum	1938	1938	29	18.5	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
62	czechoslovakia may crisis	1938	1938	15	10.0	Non-violent military	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
63	changkufeng	1938	1938	19	13.0	External change	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
64	munich	1938	1938	43	37.8	Internal challenge	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Imposed agreement	No adversarial actor
65	spanish civil war iii	1938	1938	30	14.3	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
66	italy threatfrance	1938	1939	25	12.5	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
67	spanish civil war iv	1938	1939	28	16.0	Violent act	Political threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
68	czechoslovakias annexation	1939	1939	25	16.8	Political act	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
69	memel	1939	1939	26	15.5	External change	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Imposed agreement	Single actor case
70	danzig	1939	1939	29	25.3	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
71	invasion of albania	1939	1939	31	29.3	Political act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
72	nomonhan	1939	1939	19	15.5	Indirect violent	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
73	tientsin	1939	1939	27	16.0	Economic act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
74	entry into wwii	1939	1939	119	93.0	Political act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
75	soviet occupation of the baltic	1939	1939	28	20.6	Political act	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Imposed agreement	No adversarial actor
76	finnish war	1939	1940	43	41.5	Political act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	No adversarial actor
77	invasion of scandinavia	1940	1940	29	21.0	Non-violent military	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	No adversarial actor
78	fall of western europe	1940	1940	25	21.0	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	No adversarial actor
79	closure of burma road	1940	1940	19	14.5	Political act	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Single actor case
80	romanian territory	1940	1940	39	37.5	Political act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Imposed agreement	Single actor case
81	battle of britain	1940	1940	25	15.0	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
82	east africa campaign	1940	1941	30	16.0	Violent act	Threat to influence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
83	balkan invasion	1940	1941	56	39.0	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
84	mideast campaign	1941	1941	30	23.0	Non-violent military	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Imposed agreement	Mostly dissatisfied
85	barbarossa	1941	1941	23	17.5	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
86	ecuadorperu border ii	1941	1942	28	19.5	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
87	occupation of iran	1941	1942	15	17.1	Violent act	Threat to existence	Serious clashes	Imposed agreement	Single actor case
88	pearl harbor	1941	1942	55	38.5	Political act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
89	stalingrad	1942	1943	21	16.0	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
90	el alamein	1942	1943	21	16.5	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
91	fall of italy	1943	1943	18	18.5	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
92	german occupation of hungary	1944	1944	11	8.8	Non-violent military	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
93	soviet occupation of east europe	1944	1945	31	29.5	Non-violent military	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly dissatisfied
94	dday	1944	1945	26	20.5	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
95	fall of saipan	1944	1944	23	12.3	External change	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
96	iranoil concessions	1944	1944	18	14.5	Economic act	Economic threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
97	leyte campaign	1944	1944	15	7.3	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
98	greek civil war i	1944	1945	16	12.5	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Other	Single actor case
99	luzon	1945	1945	11	6.0	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
100	final soviet offensive	1945	1945	19	11.0	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
101	iwo jima	1945	1945	19	10.7	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
102	communism in romania	1945	1945	20	15.0	Indirect violent	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
103	okinawa	1945	1945	17	10.5	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case
104	trieste i	1945	1945	35	24.2	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
105	french forceassyria	1945	1945	25	16.0	Non-violent military	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
106	karsardahan	1945	1946	23	14.3	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
107	hiroshimanagasaki	1945	1945	33	18.4	Violent act	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
108	azerbaijan	1945	1946	34	39.5	Internal challenge	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Mostly satisfied

#	Name	Start	End	Sent.	Events	Trigger	Gravity	Intensity	Outcome	Satisfaction
109	indonesia independence i	1945	1947	21	22.0	Political act	Threat to existence	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All dissatisfied
110	communism in poland	1946	1947	12	8.0	External change	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Other	Single actor case
111	turkish straits	1946	1946	15	15.8	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
112	greek civil war ii	1946	1947	13	9.0	Internal challenge	Political threat	Full scale war	Faded	Single actor case
113	communism in hungary	1947	1947	20	5.7	External change	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
114	truman doctrine	1947	1947	18	9.2	Economic act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All satisfied
115	marshall plan	1947	1947	32	14.9	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
116	indonesia independence ii	1947	1948	17	16.8	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All dissatisfied
117	cubadominican republic	1947	1947	15	11.2	Non-violent military	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
118	junagadh	1947	1948	13	8.6	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
119	kashmir i	1947	1949	38	24.5	Indirect violent	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
120	palestine partitionisrael independence	1947	1949	30	24.7	External change	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Formal agreement	Mostly dissatisfied
121	communism in czechoslovakia	1948	1948	29	11.6	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
122	soviet note to finland i	1948	1948	12	5.7	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Imposed agreement	Single actor case
123	berlin blockade	1948	1949	25	19.1	Economic act	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Mostly satisfied
124	hyderabad	1948	1948	22	10.7	Political act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
125	china civil war	1948	1949	15	13.5	Indirect violent	Political threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
126	costa ricanicaragua i	1948	1949	18	13.0	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Formal agreement	Single actor case
127	indonesia independence iii	1948	1949	16	14.7	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
128	sinai incursion	1948	1949	13	10.3	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
129	pushtunistan i	1949	1950	16	13.8	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
130	luperon	1949	1949	8	5.5	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
131	soviet blocyugoslavia	1949	1951	13	9.8	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Faded	Single actor case
132	korean war i	1950	1950	27	19.7	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
133	korean war ii	1950	1951	27	30.3	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Semi-formal agree	Mostly satisfied
134	hula drainage	1951	1951	27	25.0	Other non-violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
135	punjab war scare i	1951	1951	21	10.5	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstdnd	Equally mixed
136	suez canal	1951	1952	16	15.3	Political act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
137	catalina affair	1952	1952	13	6.7	Violent act	Other	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstdnd	Single actor case
138	burma infiltration	1953	1954	28	21.6	Non-violent military	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
139	invasion of laos i	1953	1953	13	10.0	Non-violent military	Political threat	Serious clashes	Faded	All dissatisfied
140	korean war iii	1953	1953	21	12.2	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Mostly satisfied
141	east german uprising	1953	1953	14	9.5	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
142	trieste ii	1953	1953	14	11.2	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
143	qibya	1953	1953	13	8.0	Violent act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
144	guatemala	1953	1954	20	20.0	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
145	dien bien phu	1954	1954	42	21.8	Violent act	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Imposed agreement	No adversarial actor
146	taiwan strait i	1954	1955	24	20.8	Political act	Threat to existence	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	Mostly satisfied
147	costa ricanicaragua ii	1955	1955	18	15.0	Non-violent military	Political threat	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
148	baghdad pact	1955	1955	18	16.8	Political act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Other	Single actor case
149	gaza raidczechoslovakia arms	1955	1956	21	17.0	Violent act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Other	All satisfied
150	pushtunistan ii	1955	1955	24	17.0	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
151	goa i	1955	1955	18	16.0	Political act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
152	suez nationalizationwar	1956	1957	33	33.3	Economic act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
153	qalqilya	1956	1956	17	13.9	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
154	poland liberalization	1956	1956	21	21.5	External change	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstdnd	All satisfied
155	hungarian uprising	1956	1957	18	12.3	External change	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
156	mocoron incident	1957	1957	14	10.0	Political act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
157	jordan regime	1957	1957	16	9.0	Internal challenge	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
158	franceturisia	1957	1958	24	18.8	Violent act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
159	syriaturkey confrontation	1957	1957	24	22.6	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
160	ifni	1957	1958	14	12.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Faded	Single actor case
161	west irian i			17	14.0					
162	egyptsdan border i	1958	1958	1	9.2	Political act	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Other	No adversarial actor
162	formation of uar	1958	1958	17	9.2	Political act	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Other	No adversarial actor
163	egyptsdan border i	1958	1958	13	8.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
164	abortive coupindonesia	1958	1958	27	12.0	Non-violent military	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case

#	Name	Start	End	Sent.	Events	Trigger	Gravity	Intensity	Outcome	Satisfaction
165	iraqlebanon upheaval	1958	1958	32	22.0	Internal challenge	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
166	taiwan strait ii	1958	1958	19	16.3	Non-violent military	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Tacit undrstd	All satisfied
167	cambodiathailand	1958	1959	16	15.5	Political act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
168	berlin deadline	1958	1959	41	25.7	Political act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
169	mexicoguatemala fishing rights	1958	1959	10	7.8	Economic act	Economic threat	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
170	central americacuba i	1959	1959	31	23.0	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
171	chinaindia border i	1959	1960	19	12.5	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	All dissatisfied
172	shattalarab i	1959	1960	11	10.2	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstd	All dissatisfied
173	rottem	1960	1960	14	11.3	Non-violent military	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstd	All satisfied
174	ghanatogo border i	1960	1960	15	11.6	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstd	Single actor case
175	failed assassinationvenezuela	1960	1960	23	26.5	Internal challenge	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Other	Equally mixed
176	congo ikatanga	1960	1962	29	32.5	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Other	All satisfied
177	mali federation	1960	1960	17	14.7	Internal challenge	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
178	central americacuba ii	1960	1960	16	14.3	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Tacit undrstd	No adversarial actor
179	ethiopiasomalia	1960	1961	15	12.5	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Faded	Single actor case
180	pathet lao offensive	1961	1961	24	23.7	Indirect violent	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Other	No adversarial actor
181	bay of pigs	1961	1961	17	19.2	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
182	pushtunistan iii	1961	1962	15	10.6	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
183	kuwait independence	1961	1961	18	13.7	Political act	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
184	bizerta	1961	1961	14	10.3	Political act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
185	berlin wall	1961	1961	32	26.2	Internal challenge	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstd	Mostly dissatisfied
186	vietcong attack	1961	1961	20	11.8	Internal challenge	Political threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
187	west iran ii	1961	1962	16	11.5	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
188	breakup of uar	1961	1961	13	9.0	Internal challenge	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
189	soviet note to finland ii	1961	1961	10	4.3	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
190	goa ii	1961	1961	21	17.5	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Imposed agreement	Single actor case
191	malimauritania	1962	1963	14	5.8	Internal challenge	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Single actor case
192	taiwan strait iii	1962	1962	24	11.6	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
193	nam tha	1962	1962	23	19.3	Indirect violent	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstd	No adversarial actor
194	chinaindia border ii	1962	1963	26	24.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
195	yemen war i	1962	1963	18	19.6	Indirect violent	Political threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All dissatisfied
196	cuban missiles	1962	1962	37	30.6	External change	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Mostly dissatisfied
196	guinea regime	1962	1962	37	30.6	External change	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Mostly dissatisfied
197	malaysia federation	1963	1965	23	20.1	Political act	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Other	All satisfied
198	dominican republchaiti ii	1963	1963	23	17.6	Other non-violent act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
199	algeriamorocco border	1963	1963	16	14.5	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
200	cubavenezuela	1963	1963	13	8.0	Internal challenge	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Other	Single actor case
201	kenyasomalia	1963	1964	23	19.3	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstd	Single actor case
202	cyprus i	1963	1964	57	53.0	Political act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
203	jordan waters	1963	1964	13	7.0	Economic act	Economic threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Mostly dissatisfied
204	dahomeyniger	1963	1964	14	12.8	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
205	burundirwanda	1963	1964	21	14.2	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Other	All satisfied
206	panama flag	1964	1964	20	11.2	Internal challenge	Threat to influence	Minor clashes	Imposed agreement	Equally mixed
207	east africa rebellions	1964	1964	19	17.3	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
208	ogaden i	1964	1964	28	19.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
209	yemen war ii	1964	1964	16	14.0	Violent act	Political threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All dissatisfied
210	gulf of tonkin	1964	1964	31	20.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
211	congo ii	1964	1964	28	20.2	Internal challenge	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
212	yemen war iii	1964	1965	26	21.4	Violent act	Political threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All dissatisfied
213	pleiku	1965	1965	12	8.7	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
214	rann of kutch	1965	1965	16	10.5	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
215	dominican intervention	1965	1965	24	15.0	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	Minor clashes	Formal agreement	Single actor case
216	kashmir ii	1965	1966	28	25.3	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
217	guinea regime	1965	1965	14	8.0	Internal challenge	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstd	Single actor case
218	rhodesias udi	1965	1966	30	22.0	Political act	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
219	yemen war iv	1966	1967	32	29.3	Violent act	Political threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All dissatisfied
220	el samu	1966	1966	12	10.2	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
221	che guevarabolivia	1967	1967	21	18.2	Internal challenge	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case

#	Name	Start	End	Sent.	Events	Trigger	Gravity	Intensity	Outcome	Satisfaction
222	six day war	1967	1967	28	32.3	Non-violent military	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	Mostly dissatisfied
223	cyprus ii	1967	1967	16	13.3	Indirect violent	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Mostly satisfied
224	pueblo	1968	1968	28	25.5	Violent act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Imposed agreement	Mostly satisfied
225	tet offensive	1968	1968	33	30.5	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
226	karameh	1968	1968	13	11.4	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
227	prague spring	1968	1968	42	29.8	Political act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Imposed agreement	Mostly satisfied
228	essequibo i	1968	1968	16	14.0	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
229	beirut airport	1968	1969	17	11.4	Violent act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Other	Single actor case
230	vietnam spring offensive	1969	1969	29	22.5	Violent act	Threat to existence	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
231	ussuri river	1969	1969	32	18.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
232	war of attrition	1969	1970	25	16.7	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All satisfied
233	ec121 spy plane	1969	1969	12	9.0	Violent act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
234	shattalarab ii	1969	1969	24	19.0	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
235	football war	1969	1969	24	19.2	Indirect violent	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
236	cairo agreementplo	1969	1969	12	8.2	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Imposed agreement	Single actor case
237	invasion of cambodia	1970	1970	33	26.7	Political act	Political threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
238	black september	1970	1970	31	26.5	Political act	Political threat	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	Mostly satisfied
239	cienfuegos submarine base	1970	1970	20	13.0	External change	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
240	conakry raid	1970	1970	22	24.8	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Other	Single actor case
241	invasion of laos ii	1971	1971	24	16.8	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	All satisfied
242	bangladesh	1971	1971	28	19.5	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	Mostly satisfied
243	chadlibya i	1971	1972	14	12.8	External change	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
244	caprivi strip	1971	1971	10	6.2	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Other	Single actor case
245	tanzaniauganda i	1971	1971	20	11.2	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All dissatisfied
246	vietnam ports mining	1972	1972	20	15.8	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Semi-formal agree	Mostly dissatisfied
247	tanzaniauganda ii	1972	1972	12	8.6	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
248	northsouth yemen i	1972	1972	19	19.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All satisfied
249	christmas bombing	1972	1973	16	14.5	External change	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Formal agreement	Mostly satisfied
250	zambia raid	1973	1973	12	9.3	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
251	libyan plane	1973	1973	18	9.5	External change	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
252	iraq invasionkuwait	1973	1973	19	16.6	Violent act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Formal agreement	Single actor case
253	israel mobilization	1973	1973	19	12.8	Non-violent military	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
254	cod war i	1973	1973	19	8.8	Violent act	Economic threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
255	octoberyom kippur war	1973	1974	55	44.3	Non-violent military	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Formal agreement	Mostly satisfied
256	omansouth yemen	1973	1976	29	14.7	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Single actor case
257	cyprus iii	1974	1975	41	33.5	Internal challenge	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly dissatisfied
258	final north vietnam offensive	1974	1975	18	15.5	Violent act	Political threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	No adversarial actor
259	mayaguez	1975	1975	17	12.1	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
260	war in angola	1975	1976	77	39.8	Indirect violent	Political threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
261	moroccan march	1975	1976	53	47.3	Political act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Other	Mostly satisfied
262	belize i	1975	1975	18	14.5	Non-violent military	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
263	cod war ii	1975	1976	16	17.5	Internal challenge	Economic threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
264	east timor i	1975	1976	29	23.9	Political act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
265	lebanon civil war	1976	1976	31	27.7	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
266	uganda claims	1976	1976	21	16.0	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
267	operation thrasher	1976	1976	26	19.4	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Other	Equally mixed
268	nouakchott i	1976	1976	7	4.0	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
269	iraqi threat	1976	1976	11	6.0	Non-violent military	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
270	entebbe raid	1976	1976	20	14.0	Other non-violent act	Threat of grave damage	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
271	sudan coup attempt	1976	1976	19	15.5	Internal challenge	Political threat	Minor clashes	Other	Single actor case
272	aegean sea i	1976	1976	18	14.2	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
273	nagomia raid	1976	1976	16	12.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Serious clashes	Other	Single actor case
274	poplar tree	1976	1976	35	22.0	Violent act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
275	syria mobilization	1976	1976	13	10.0	Non-violent military	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstnd	Single actor case
276	operation tangent	1976	1977	16	12.4	Non-violent military	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
277	shaba i	1977	1977	23	19.5	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
278	mapai seizure	1977	1977	15	12.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Serious clashes	Other	Single actor case

#	Name	Start	End	Sent.	Events	Trigger	Gravity	Intensity	Outcome	Satisfaction
279	belize ii	1977	1977	19	13.8	Non-violent military	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
280	nouakchott ii	1977	1977	14	12.2	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
281	egyptlibya clashes	1977	1977	15	13.7	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	All dissatisfied
282	ogaden ii	1977	1978	26	23.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
283	rhodesia raid	1977	1978	25	15.8	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Other	Single actor case
284	vietnam invasion of cambodia	1977	1979	73	56.5	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
285	french hostages mauritania	1977	1977	28	20.5	Indirect violent	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Other	All satisfied
286	chimiotembe raids	1977	1978	18	10.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
287	beagle channel i	1977	1978	22	16.3	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
288	chadlibya ii	1978	1978	20	22.0	External change	Political threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All dissatisfied
289		1978	1978	15	12.2	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
290	litani operation	1978	1978	15	12.2	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
290	chadlibya iii	1978	1978	14	18.0	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	Full scale war	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
291	cassinga incident	1978	1978	26	15.6	Violent act	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
292	shaba ii	1978	1978	31	26.0	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
293	air rhodesia incident	1978	1978	23	17.0	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
294	nicaragua civil war ii	1978	1979	43	35.2	Violent act	Political threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	All satisfied
295	beagle channel ii	1978	1979	23	23.7	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
296	fall of amin	1978	1979	34	36.5	Violent act	Political threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Mostly dissatisfied
297	angola invasion scare	1978	1978	12	12.2	External change	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
298	sinovietnam war	1978	1979	26	17.7	Indirect violent	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
299	tan tan	1979	1979	22	12.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Other	Single actor case
300	raids on zipra	1979	1979	15	12.2	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	All dissatisfied
301	northsouth yemen ii	1979	1979	25	26.7	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All satisfied
302	raids on swapo	1979	1979	14	7.7	Violent act	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Other	Single actor case
303	afghanistan invasion	1979	1980	42	26.0	Indirect violent	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Mostly dissatisfied
304	chadlibya iv	1979	1979	25	18.2	Political act	Political threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	All satisfied
305	goulimimetarfaya road	1979	1979	27	18.7	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
306	soviet threatpakistan	1979	1979	21	10.4	Political act	Other	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
307	rhodesia settlement	1979	1980	44	31.5	Internal challenge	Political threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Mostly satisfied
308	raid on angola	1979	1979	13	7.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Other	Single actor case
309	us hostages in iran	1979	1981	56	44.0	Violent act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
310	colombianicaragua	1979	1981	27	17.0	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
311	raid on gafsa	1980	1980	33	24.2	Internal challenge	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
312	operation iman	1980	1980	19	13.3	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Faded	Single actor case
313	operation smokeshell	1980	1980	16	10.5	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
314	libya threatsadat	1980	1980	24	14.8	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Faded	Equally mixed
315	solidarity	1980	1981	32	19.2	Internal challenge	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All satisfied
316	libyamalta oil dispute	1980	1980	25	14.0	Non-violent military	Economic threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
317	onset iraniraq war	1980	1980	38	26.2	Political act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
318	libya intervention in the gambia	1980	1980	20	10.5	Internal challenge	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
319	jordansyria confrontation	1980	1980	19	6.5	Non-violent military	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstdnd	Single actor case
320	east africa confrontation	1980	1981	10	8.3	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Single actor case
321	chadlibya v	1981	1981	34	24.0	Political act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
322	ecuadorperu border iii	1981	1981	26	22.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
323	mozambique raid	1981	1981	12	6.3	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Faded	Single actor case
324	iraq nuclear reactor	1981	1981	21	11.0	External change	Threat to existence	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
325	essequibo ii	1981	1983	26	16.5	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
326	contras i	1981	1981	22	11.5	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
327	albiqa missiles i	1981	1981	19	14.3	Violent act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
328	cameroonnigeria i	1981	1981	20	17.5	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
329	coup attempt in the gambia	1981	1982	16	10.7	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Single actor case
330	gulf of syrite i	1981	1981	17	13.0	Other non-violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
331	operation protea	1981	1981	20	15.7	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
332	galtat zemmour i	1981	1981	23	12.6	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
333	ul137 incident	1981	1981	29	19.0	Political act	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All satisfied
334	coup attempt in bahrain	1981	1982	18	12.8	Internal challenge	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
335	khoramshahr	1982	1982	40	22.8	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Single actor case

#	Name	Start	End	Sent.	Events	Trigger	Gravity	Intensity	Outcome	Satisfaction
336	falklandsmalvinas	1982	1982	50	32.7	External change	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	Equally mixed
337	war in lebanon	1982	1983	45	29.8	Violent act	Threat to influence	Full scale war	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
338	ogaden iii	1982	1982	12	10.8	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Other	All dissatisfied
339	lesotho raid	1982	1982	15	11.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Other	Single actor case
340	libya threat to sudan	1983	1983	25	20.0	Non-violent military	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All satisfied
341	chadnigeria clashes	1983	1983	18	14.1	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
342	chadlibya vi	1983	1984	37	28.6	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	Mostly dissatisfied
343	invasion of grenada	1983	1983	42	22.0	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
344	able archer 8	1983	1983	27	13.3	Non-violent military	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Faded	Single actor case
345	maitengwe clashes	1983	1983	13	9.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Other	Single actor case
346	ethiopiasudan tension	1983	1984	16	12.2	Non-violent military	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
347	operation askari	1983	1984	23	21.7	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Single actor case
348	basrakharg island	1984	1984	43	23.1	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
349	aegean sea ii	1984	1984	15	11.3	Violent act	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
350	omdurman bombing	1984	1984	17	13.2	Violent act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Faded	All satisfied
351	vietnam incursion into thailand	1984	1984	15	9.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
352	sinovietnam clashes	1984	1984	19	19.2	Violent act	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Faded	Single actor case
353	three village border i	1984	1984	25	10.5	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
354	nicaragua mig21s	1984	1984	25	13.0	External change	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All satisfied
355	botswana raid	1985	1985	16	12.7	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Other	Single actor case
356	expulsion of tunisians	1985	1985	21	12.7	Non-violent military	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
357	albiqa missiles ii	1985	1986	15	11.3	Violent act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstd	Equally mixed
358	egypt air hijacking	1985	1985	26	11.0	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
359	burkina fasomali border	1985	1986	15	9.7	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
360	south africa raid on lesotho	1985	1986	18	13.3	Violent act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Single actor case
361	capture of alfaw	1986	1986	33	19.2	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
362	chadlibya vii	1986	1986	22	19.5	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Faded	Mostly satisfied
363	gulf of syrite ii	1986	1986	36	33.8	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Other	Equally mixed
364	aldibal incident	1986	1986	15	10.3	Violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Single actor case
365	south africa cross border raid	1986	1986	16	15.5	Violent act	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Other	Equally mixed
366	rebel attack on uganda	1986	1987	21	23.0	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
367	mozambique ultimatum	1986	1986	13	11.0	Political act	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Single actor case
368	attempted coup in togo	1986	1987	29	21.7	Internal challenge	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
369	contras ii	1986	1986	21	15.0	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
370	chadlibya viii	1986	1987	49	34.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
371	sinovietnam border	1987	1987	17	10.7	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	All dissatisfied
372	punjab war scare ii	1987	1987	31	25.4	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
373	todghere incident	1987	1987	14	12.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Single actor case
374	syria intervention in lebanon	1987	1987	25	19.1	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Imposed agreement	Single actor case
375	sand wall	1987	1987	34	23.7	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
376	aegean sea iii	1987	1987	31	24.0	Political act	Economic threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
377	cameroonnigeria ii	1987	1987	12	6.5	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	Single actor case
378	india intervention in sri lanka	1987	1987	40	24.5	Non-violent military	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
379	mecca pilgrimage	1987	1987	29	27.0	Internal challenge	Political threat	Minor clashes	Faded	Equally mixed
380	south africa intervention in angola	1987	1988	40	19.0	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
381	three village border ii	1987	1988	17	17.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
382	kenyauganda border	1987	1987	13	9.3	Violent act	Economic threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
383	contras iii	1988	1988	19	9.8	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
384	spratly islands i	1988	1988	50	23.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Faded	Equally mixed
385	iraq recapture of alfaw	1988	1988	34	20.5	Violent act	Territorial threat	Full scale war	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
386	libyan jets	1988	1989	13	12.7	Violent act	Threat to influence	Minor clashes	Tacit undrstd	All satisfied
387	mauritaniasenegal	1989	1991	21	13.0	Political act	Economic threat	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
388	cambodia peace conference	1989	1990	22	20.0	Political act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	No adversarial actor
389	contras iv	1989	1989	21	15.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
390	galat zemmour ii	1989	1989	31	17.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Faded	Single actor case
391	invasion of panama	1989	1990	36	22.7	Political act	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed

#	Name	Start	End	Sent.	Events	Trigger	Gravity	Intensity	Outcome	Satisfaction
392	kashmir iii nuclear confrontation	1990	1990	31	30.2	Political act	Threat to existence	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
393	gulf war	1990	1991	86	67.2	Violent act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	Mostly satisfied
394	rwanda uganda	1990	1991	25	24.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Serious clashes	Tacit undrstd	Single actor case
395	liberia sierra leone	1991	1991	28	18.8	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
396	ghanatogo border ii	1991	1991	10	8.0	Non-violent military	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Tacit undrstd	Single actor case
397	yugoslavia i croatiaslovenia	1991	1992	94	56.2	Internal challenge	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Formal agreement	Mostly dissatisfied
398	bubian	1991	1991	10	7.2	Violent act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Faded	Equally mixed
399	foreign intervention in zaire	1991	1991	24	19.0	Indirect violent	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
400	ecuadorperu border iv	1991	1991	19	12.5	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Mostly satisfied
401	nagornyykarakabkh	1991	1992	40	24.5	Internal challenge	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Faded	All dissatisfied
402	egyptsudan border ii	1992	1992	32	16.0	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
403	yugoslavia ii bosnia	1992	1995	134	92.5	Political act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Formal agreement	Mostly satisfied
404	papua new guineasolomon	1992	1992	19	15.8	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
405	sleeping dog hill	1992	1992	14	10.8	Violent act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
406	iraq nofly zone	1992	1992	37	29.0	Political act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
407	georgiaabkhazia	1992	1993	66	48.7	Political act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Single actor case
408	north korea nuclear i	1993	1994	90	44.5	Other non-violent act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
409	operation accountability	1993	1993	28	19.1	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Tacit undrstd	All satisfied
410	cameroonnigeria iii	1993	1994	33	25.2	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Faded	All dissatisfied
411	haiti military regime	1994	1994	33	26.0	Political act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Imposed agreement	Equally mixed
412	iraq troop deploymentkuwait	1994	1994	48	36.8	Non-violent military	Threat to existence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
413	ecuadorperu v	1995	1995	21	14.5	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
414	spratly islands ii	1995	1995	14	8.5	Non-violent military	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
415	taiwan strait iv	1995	1996	27	17.7	Political act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
416	red sea islands	1995	1995	23	19.5	Violent act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
417	aegean sea iv	1996	1996	31	20.8	Other non-violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
418	operation grapes of wrath	1996	1996	38	24.8	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
419	desert strike	1996	1996	31	20.5	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Other	Equally mixed
420	north korean submarine	1996	1996	31	22.7	Non-violent military	Threat to influence	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
421	zaire civil war	1996	1997	55	48.5	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Imposed agreement	Equally mixed
422	unscom i	1997	1998	32	12.2	Political act	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
423	cypriaturkey missile crisis	1998	1998	20	12.7	External change	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
424	ethiopiaeritrea	1998	2000	33	27.5	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All satisfied
425	indiapakistan nuclear tests	1998	1998	24	15.6	Non-violent military	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
426	drc civil war	1998	2002	40	35.3	Political act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Formal agreement	All satisfied
427	us embassy bombings	1998	1998	25	14.3	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Mostly dissatisfied
428	syriaturkey	1998	1998	24	21.0	Verbal act	Limited mil damage	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
429	unscom ii operation desert fox	1998	1998	31	23.0	Political act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Mostly satisfied
430	kosovo	1999	1999	33	21.0	Political act	Threat of grave damage	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Mostly satisfied
431	kashmir iv kargil	1999	1999	19	16.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
432	east timor ii	1999	1999	26	14.8	Violent act	Threat to influence	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
433	caspian sea	2001	2001	17	13.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Single actor case
434	afghanistanusa	2001	2001	43	20.3	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	Equally mixed
435	indian parliament attack	2001	2002	16	12.2	Violent act	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All satisfied
436	kaluchak	2002	2002	30	16.5	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Minor clashes	Tacit undrstd	All dissatisfied
437	myanmarthailand	2002	2002	17	15.2	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Tacit undrstd	All satisfied
438	parsley island	2002	2002	16	16.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	Equally mixed
439	pankisi gorge	2002	2002	29	21.5	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
440	iraq regime change	2002	2003	67	38.0	Verbal act	Threat to existence	Full scale war	Imposed agreement	Mostly satisfied
441	north korea nuclear ii	2002	2004	48	25.0	Verbal act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
442	iran nuclear i	2003	2004	38	12.5	External change	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
443	haifa suicide bombing	2003	2003	37	24.7	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Faded	All dissatisfied
444	drcrwanda	2004	2004	40	28.5	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed

#	Name	Start	End	Sent.	Events	Trigger	Gravity	Intensity	Outcome	Satisfaction
445	south ossetiaabkhazia	2004	2004	27	15.8	Political act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Faded	All dissatisfied
446	ethiopiaeritrea ii	2005	2006	48	32.2	Political act	Threat of grave damage	Minor clashes	Faded	All dissatisfied
447	chadsudan i	2005	2006	31	26.6	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
448	iran nuclear ii	2006	2007	65	16.8	Other non-violent act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	All satisfied
449	chadsudan ii	2006	2006	56	40.6	Internal challenge	Political threat	No violence as cmt	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
450	north korea nuclear iii	2006	2007	79	29.8	External change	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
451	israellebanon war ii	2006	2006	54	47.5	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Full scale war	Other	All satisfied
452	ethiopia invasion somalia	2006	2007	60	60.7	Verbal act	Limited mil damage	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	All satisfied
453	chadsudan iii	2007	2007	55	17.5	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
454	ethiopiaeritrea iii	2007	2007	30	24.8	Political act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Faded	All dissatisfied
455	chadsudan iv	2007	2008	59	68.5	Non-violent military	Political threat	Serious clashes	Tacit undrstd	All satisfied
456	djiboutieritrea	2008	2008	29	28.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Faded	All dissatisfied
457	preah vihear temple i	2008	2009	37	35.0	External change	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
458	russogeorgian war	2008	2008	32	16.0	Non-violent military	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
459	north korea nuclear iv satellite launch	2009	2009	33	23.0	Verbal act	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Faded	Mostly dissatisfied
460	chadsudan v	2009	2010	42	23.0	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	All satisfied
461	cheonan sinking	2010	2010	40	27.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Faded	Equally mixed
462	yeonpyeong island	2010	2011	44	43.5	Non-violent military	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Faded	All dissatisfied
463	preah vihear temple ii	2011	2011	41	40.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
464	libyan civil war	2011	2011	78	42.0	Indirect violent	Political threat	Serious clashes	Other	Mostly satisfied
465	cote divoire presidential crisis	2011	2011	41	25.5	Violent act	Political threat	Serious clashes	Unilateral act	Single actor case
466	sudansouth sudan	2011	2012	54	33.0	Violent act	Territorial threat	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
467	scarborough shoal	2012	2012	50	18.0	Other non-violent act	Territorial threat	No violence as cmt	Unilateral act	Single actor case
468	syriaturkey border incidents	2012	2012	29	19.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Faded	Single actor case
469	north korea nuclear v	2013	2013	64	42.5	Non-violent military	Threat of grave damage	No violence as cmt	Formal agreement	All satisfied
470	syria chemical weapons	2013	2013	49	23.0	Indirect violent	Threat to influence	No violence as cmt	Other	Equally mixed
471	crimeadonbass	2014	2015	83	52.5	External change	Threat to influence	Serious clashes	Formal agreement	Equally mixed
472	chinese oil rig	2014	2014	41	22.0	Other non-violent act	Territorial threat	Minor clashes	Unilateral act	Equally mixed
473	indiapakistan border firing	2014	2014	30	14.0	Violent act	Limited mil damage	Minor clashes	Faded	All dissatisfied
475	korean land mine	2015	2015	33	20.5	Violent act	Political threat	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	All satisfied
476	turkeyrussia jet incident	2015	2016	82	85.5	Violent act	Threat of grave damage	Minor clashes	Semi-formal agree	Mostly satisfied

10.2 Appendix 2: Verb Meanings (Glosses) found in the ICB Corpus (top 200)

uses	Lemma	Gloss
445	trigger	put in motion or move to act "trigger a reaction" "actuate the circuits"
278	announce	announce publicly or officially "The President declared war"
273	end	put an end to "The terrible news ended our hopes that he had survived"
247	begin	set in motion, cause to start "The U.S. started a war in the Middle East" "The Iraqis began hostilities" "begin a new chapter in your life"
233	send	transfer "The spy sent the classified information off to Russia"
202	sign	approve and express assent, responsibility, or obligation "All parties ratified the peace treaty" "Have you signed your contract yet"
192	trigger	release or pull the trigger on "Trigger a gun"
175	perceive	become conscious of "She finally perceived the futility of her protest"
175	terminate	bring to an end or halt "She ended their friendship when she found out that he had once been convicted of a crime" "The attack on Poland terminated the relatively peaceful period after WW I"
171	respond	respond favorably or as hoped "The cancer responded to the aggressive therapy"
168	declare	announce publicly or officially "The President declared war"
166	meet	come together "I'll probably see you at the meeting" "How nice to see you again"
155	accuse	blame for, make a claim of wrongdoing or misbehavior against "he charged the director with indifference"
148	end	bring to an end or halt "She ended their friendship when she found out that he had once been convicted of a crime" "The attack on Poland terminated the relatively peaceful period after WW I"
146	respond	show a response or a reaction to something
140	take	take by force "Hitler took the Baltic Republics" "The army took the fort on the hill"
139	occur	come to pass "What is happening" "The meeting took place off without an incidence" "Nothing occurred that seemed important"
138	occupy	march aggressively into another's territory by military force for the purposes of conquest and occupation "Hitler invaded Poland on September 1, 1939"
136	condemn	express strong disapproval of "We condemn the racism in South Africa" "These ideas were reprobated"

uses	Lemma	Gloss
127	be	be identical or equivalent to "One dollar equals 1,000 rubles these days"
121	follow	keep informed "He kept up on his country's foreign policies"
115	escalate	increase in extent or intensity "The Allies escalated the bombing"
114	be	have life, be alive "Our great leader is no more" "My grandfather lived until the end of war"
113	be	to remain unmolested, undisturbed, or uninterrupted used only in infinitive form "let her be"
107	involve	make complex or intricate or complicated "The situation was rather involved"
106	include	consider as part of something "I include you in the list of culprits"
103	call	call a meeting invite or command to meet "The Wannsee Conference was called to discuss the Final Solution" "The new dean calls meetings every week"
102	call	order or request or give a command for "The unions called a general strike for Sunday"
101	request	inquire for information "I requested information from the secretary"
99	agree	be in accord be in agreement "We agreed on the terms of the settlement" "I can't agree with you" "I hold with those who say life is sacred" "Both philosophers concord on this point"
93	become	undergo a change or development "The water turned into ice" "Her former friend became her worst enemy" "He turned traitor"
93	withdraw	pull back or move away or backward "The enemy withdrew" "The limo pulled away from the curb"
92	continue	exist over a prolonged period of time "The bad weather continued for two more weeks"
92	launch	begin with vigor "He launched into a long diatribe" "She plunged into a dangerous adventure"
90	begin	have a beginning, of a temporal event "WW II began in 1939 when Hitler marched into Poland" "The company's Asia tour begins next month"
89	follow	keep under surveillance "The police had been following him for weeks but they could not prove his involvement in the bombing"
86	mediate	act between parties with a view to reconciling differences "He interceded in the family dispute" "He mediated a settlement"
83	support	argue or speak in defense of "She supported the motion to strike"
81	attack	take the initiative and go on the offensive "The Serbs attacked the village at night" "The visiting team started to attack"
81	lead	tend to or result in "This remark lead to further arguments among the guests"
80	take	carry out "take action" "take steps" "take vengeance"
79	be	happen, occur, take place "I lost my wallet this was during the visit to my parents house" "There were two hundred people at his funeral" "There was a lot of noise in the kitchen"
79	fight	be engaged in a fight carry on a fight "the tribesmen fought each other" "Siblings are always fighting" "Militant groups are contending for control of the country"
79	reject	refuse to accept or acknowledge "I reject the idea of starting a war" "The journal rejected the students paper"
78	accept	give an affirmative reply to respond favorably to "I cannot accept your invitation" "I go for this resolution"
78	issue	bring out an official document such as a warrant
77	discuss	speak with others about something talk something over in detail have a discussion "We discussed our household budget"
76	come	be received "News came in of the massacre in Rwanda"
76	have	be confronted with "What do we have here" "Now we have a fine mess"
76	increase	make bigger or more "The boss finally increased her salary" "The university increased the number of students it admitted"
76	invade	march aggressively into another's territory by military force for the purposes of conquest and occupation "Hitler invaded Poland on September 1, 1939"
75	claim	assert or affirm strongly state to be true or existing "He claimed that he killed the burglar"
75	resolve	reach a conclusion after a discussion or deliberation
75	threaten	to utter intentions of injury or punishment against "He threatened me when I tried to call the police"
73	order	issue commands or orders for
71	kill	deprive of life "AIDS has killed thousands in Africa"
71	renew	reestablish on a new, usually improved, basis or make new or like new "We renewed our friendship after a hiatus of twenty years" "They renewed their membership"
70	attempt	make an effort or attempt "He tried to shake off his fears" "The infant had essayed a few wobbly steps" "The police attempted to stop the thief" "He sought to improve himself" "She always seeks to do good in the world"
68	capture	take possession of by force, as after an invasion "the invaders seized the land and property of the inhabitants" "The army seized the town" "The militia captured the castle"
68	dispute	have a disagreement over something "We quarreled over the question as to who discovered America" "These two fellows are always scrapping over something"
68	hold	be in accord be in agreement "We agreed on the terms of the settlement" "I can't agree with you" "I hold with those who say life is sacred" "Both philosophers concord on this point"
68	lead	preside over "John moderated the discussion"
68	remain	be left of persons, questions, problems, results, evidence, etc. "There remains the question of who pulled the trigger" "Carter remains the only President in recent history under whose Presidency the U.S. did not fight a war"
67	agree	achieve harmony of opinion, feeling, or purpose "No two of my colleagues would agree on whom to elect chairman"
65	follow	come after in time, as a result "A terrible tsunami followed the earthquake"
63	respond	react verbally "She didn't want to answer" "answer the question" "We answered that we would accept the invitation"
62	dispatch	kill without delay "The traitor was dispatched by the conspirators"
61	continue	continue talking "I know it's hard, he continued, but there is no choice" "carry on pretend we are not in the room"
61	include	allow participation in or the right to be part of permit to exercise the rights, functions, and responsibilities of "admit someone to the profession" "She was admitted to the New Jersey Bar"
61	mark	celebrate by some ceremony or observation "The citizens mark the anniversary of the revolution with a march and a parade"
61	threaten	to be a menacing indication of something "The clouds threaten rain" "Danger threatens"
60	withdraw	withdraw from active participation "He retired from chess"
59	achieve	to gain with effort "she achieved her goal despite setbacks"
59	occur	to be found to exist "sexism occurs in many workplaces" "precious stones occur in a large area in Brazil"
58	continue	continue in a place, position, or situation "After graduation, she stayed on in Cambridge as a student adviser" "Stay with me, please" "despite student protests, he remained Dean for another year" "She continued as deputy mayor for another year"
58	decide	reach, make, or come to a decision about something "We finally decided after lengthy deliberations"
58	refuse	refuse to accept "He refused my offer of hospitality"
58	support	be behind approve of "He plumped for the Labor Party" "I backed Kennedy in 1960"
57	attack	launch an attack or assault or begin hostilities or start warfare with "Hitler attacked Poland on September 1, 1939 and started World War II" "Serbian forces assailed Bosnian towns all week"
57	inform	impart knowledge of some fact, state of affairs, or event to "I informed him of his rights"

uses	Lemma	Gloss
57	receive	express willingness to have in ones home or environs "The community warmly received the refugees"
57	urge	force or impel in an indicated direction "I urged him to finish his studies"
56	allow	let have "grant permission" "Mandela was allowed few visitors in prison"
56	deploy	to distribute systematically or strategically "The U.S. deploys its weapons in the Middle East"
56	involve	connect closely and often incriminatingly "This new ruling affects your business"
55	adopt	take on titles, offices, duties, responsibilities "When will the new President assume office"
55	agree	consent or assent to a condition, or agree to do something "She agreed to all my conditions" "He agreed to leave her alone"
55	negotiate	discuss the terms of an arrangement "They negotiated the sale of the house"
54	provide	give something useful or necessary to "We provided the room with an electrical heater"
54	resume	take up or begin anew "We resumed the negotiations"
54	warn	notify of danger, potential harm, or risk "The director warned him that he might be fired" "The doctor warned me about the dangers of smoking"
52	reject	refuse to accept "He refused my offer of hospitality"
51	arrive	reach a destination arrive by movement or progress "She arrived home at 7 o'clock" "She didn't get to Chicago until after midnight"
50	begin	begin to speak or say "Now listen, friends, he began"
50	pass	go unchallenged be approved "The bill cleared the House"
50	suspend	stop a process or a habit by imposing a freeze on it "Suspend the aid to the wartorn country"
49	increase	become bigger or greater in amount "The amount of work increased"
49	intervene	get involved, so as to alter or hinder an action, or through force or threat of force "Why did the U.S. not intervene earlier in WW II"
49	reach	to gain with effort "she achieved her goal despite setbacks"
49	send	to cause or order to be taken, directed, or transmitted to another place "He had sent the dispatches downtown to the proper people and had slept"
48	approve	give sanction to "I approve of his educational policies"
48	deny	deny formally an allegation of fact by the opposing party in a legal suit
48	establish	institute, enact, or establish "make laws"
47	appeal	request earnestly something from somebody ask for aid or protection "appeal to somebody for help" "Invoke God in times of trouble"
46	impose	impose and collect "levy a fine"
45	issue	circulate or distribute or equip with "issue a new uniform to the children" "supply blankets for the beds"
45	recognize	accept someone to be what is claimed or accept his power and authority "The Crown Prince was acknowledged as the true heir to the throne" "We do not recognize your gods"
44	allege	report or maintain "He alleged that he was the victim of a crime" "He said it was too late to intervene in the war" "The registrar says that I owe the school money"
44	demand	ask to be informed of "I demand an explanation"
44	propose	make a proposal, declare a plan for something "the senator proposed to abolish the sales tax"
43	appeal	challenge a decision "She appealed the verdict"
43	cause	give rise to cause to happen or occur, not always intentionally "cause a commotion" "make a stir" "cause an accident"
43	restore	bring back into original existence, use, function, or position "restore law and order" "reestablish peace in the region" "restore the emperor to the throne"
42	hold	take and maintain control over, often by violent means "The dissatisfied students held the Presidents office for almost a week"
42	hold	stop dealing with "hold all calls to the Presidents office while he is in a meeting"
42	make	consider as being "It wasn't the problem some people made it"
42	refuse	show unwillingness towards "he declined to join the group on a hike"
42	remain	stay behind "The smell stayed in the room" "The hostility remained long after they made up"
41	comply	act in accordance with someones rules, commands, or wishes "He complied with my instructions" "You must comply or else" "Follow these simple rules" "abide by the rules"
41	make	engage in "make love, not war" "make an effort" "do research" "do nothing" "make revolution"
41	overthrow	cause the downfall of rulers "The Czar was overthrown" "subvert the ruling class"
40	bomb	throw bombs at or attack with bombs "The Americans bombed Dresden"
40	cross	travel across or pass over "The caravan covered almost 100 miles each day"
40	do	engage in "make love, not war" "make an effort" "do research" "do nothing" "make revolution"
40	reaffirm	affirm once again "He reaffirmed his faith in the church"
40	set	fix conclusively or authoritatively "set the rules"
40	state	express in words "He said that he wanted to marry her" "tell me what is bothering you" "state your opinion" "state your name"
39	control	exercise authoritative control or power over "control the budget" "Command the military forces"
39	fade	disappear gradually "The pain eventually passed off"
39	leave	move out of or depart from "leave the room" "the fugitive has left the country"
39	report	announce as the result of an investigation or experience or finding "Dozens of incidents of wife beatings are reported daily in this city" "The team reported significant advances in their research"
39	seek	inquire for "seek directions from a local"
38	claim	demand as being ones due or property assert ones right or title to "He claimed his suitcases at the airline counter" "Mr. Smith claims special tax exemptions because he is a foreign resident"
38	create	make or cause to be or to become "make a mess in ones office" "create a furor"
38	indicate	to state or express briefly "indicated his wishes in a letter"
38	initiate	set in motion, start an event or prepare the way for "Hitlers attack on Poland led up to World War II"
38	prevent	stop someone or something from doing something or being in a certain state "We must prevent the cancer from spreading" "His snoring kept me from falling asleep" "Keep the child from eating the marbles"
38	stop	seize on its way "The fighter plane was ordered to intercept an aircraft that had entered the countrys airspace"
38	view	deem to be "She views this quite differently from me" "I consider her to be shallow" "I don't see the situation quite as negatively as you do"
38	withdraw	retire gracefully "He bowed out when he realized he could no longer handle the demands of the chairmanship"
37	demand	request urgently and forcefully "The victims family is demanding compensation" "The boss demanded that he be fired immediately" "She demanded to see the manager"
37	expel	force to leave or move out "He was expelled from his native country"
37	warn	advise or counsel in terms of someones behavior "I warned him not to go too far" "I warn you against false assumptions" "She warned him to be quiet"

uses	Lemma	Gloss
36	involve	engage as a participant "Dont involve me in your family affairs"
36	protect	use tariffs to favor domestic industry
36	strengthen	make strong or stronger "This exercise will strengthen your upper body" "strengthen the relations between the two countries"
36	use	seek or achieve an end by using to ones advantage "She uses her influential friends to get jobs" "The presidents wife used her good connections"
35	accept	receive a report officially, as from a committee
35	impose	impose something unpleasant "The principal visited his rage on the students"
35	last	persist for a specified period of time "The bad weather lasted for three days"
35	take	take into consideration for exemplifying purposes "Take the case of China" "Consider the following case"
34	ask	make a request or demand for something to somebody "She asked him for a loan"
34	authorize	give or delegate power or authority to "She authorized her assistant to sign the papers"
34	evacuate	move out of an unsafe location into safety "After the earthquake, residents were evacuated"
33	be	have an existence, be extant "Is there a God"
33	conclude	reach agreement on "They concluded an economic agreement" "We concluded a ceasefire"
33	deny	declare untrue contradict "He denied the allegations" "She denied that she had taken money"
33	pass	allow to go without comment or censure "the insult passed as if unnoticed"
33	visit	come to see in an official or professional capacity "The governor visited the prison" "The grant administrator visited the laboratory"
32	begin	take the first step or steps in carrying out an action "We began working at dawn" "Who will start" "Get working as soon as the sun rises" "The first tourists began to arrive in Cambodia" "He began early in the day" "Lets get down to work now"
32	engage	carry on wars, battles, or campaigns "Napoleon and Hitler waged war against all of Europe"
32	express	give expression to "She showed her disappointment"
32	fear	be afraid or scared of be frightened of "I fear the winters in Moscow" "We should not fear the Communists"
32	force	take by force "Storm the fort"
32	move	cause to move or shift into a new position or place, both in a concrete and in an abstract sense "Move those boxes into the corner, please" "Im moving my money to another bank" "The director moved more responsibilities onto his new assistant"
32	offer	threaten to do something "I offered to leave the committee if they did not accept my proposal"
31	carry	capture after a fight "The troops carried the town after a brief fight"
31	cease	put an end to a state or an activity "Quit teasing your little brother"
31	form	develop into a distinctive entity "our plans began to take shape"
31	reinforce	make stronger "he reinforced the concrete"
30	broker	act as a broker
30	conduct	direct the course of manage or control "You cannot conduct business like this"
30	create	bring into existence "The company was created 25 years ago" "He created a new movement in painting"
30	enter	to come or go into "the boat entered an area of shallow marshes"
30	fail	be unsuccessful "Where do todays public schools fail" "The attempt to rescue the hostages failed miserably"
30	report	make known to the authorities "One student reported the other to the principal"
30	undermine	destroy property or hinder normal operations "The Resistance sabotaged railroad operations during the war"
29	claim	take as an undesirable consequence of some event or state of affairs "the accident claimed three lives" "The hard work took its toll on her"
29	implement	pursue to a conclusion or bring to a successful issue "Did he go through with the treatment" "He implemented a new economic plan" "She followed up his recommendations with a written proposal"
29	participate	become a participant be involved in "enter a race" "enter an agreement" "enter a drug treatment program" "enter negotiations"
29	place	identify the location or place of "We localized the source of the infection"
29	plan	have the will and intention to carry out some action "He plans to be in graduate school next year" "The rebels had planned turmoil and confusion"
29	succeed	attain success or reach a desired goal "The enterprise succeeded" "We succeeded in getting tickets to the show" "she struggled to overcome her handicap and won"
29	withdraw	make a retreat from an earlier commitment or activity "Well have to crawfish out from meeting with him" "He backed out of his earlier promise" "The aggressive investment company pulled in its horns"
28	decide	cause to decide "This new development finally decided me"
28	defend	be on the defensive act against an attack
28	erupt	start abruptly "After 1989, peace broke out in the former East Bloc"
28	prevent	keep from happening or arising make impossible "My sense of tact forbids an honest answer" "Your role in the projects precludes your involvement in the competitive project"
28	provide	mount or put up "put up a good fight" "offer resistance"
28	reach	move forward or upward in order to touch also in a metaphorical sense "Government reaches out to the people"
28	report	to give an account or representation of in words "Discreet Italian police described it in a manner typically continental"
27	assist	give help or assistance be of service "Everyone helped out during the earthquake" "Can you help me carry this table" "She never helps around the house"
27	catalyze	change by catalysis or cause to catalyze
27	convene	meet formally "The council convened last week"
27	express	send by rapid transport or special messenger service "She expressed the letter to Florida"
27	proclaim	state or announce "I am not a Communist, he exclaimed" "The King will proclaim an amnesty"
27	seek	make an effort or attempt "He tried to shake off his fears" "The infant had essayed a few wobbly steps" "The police attempted to stop the thief" "He sought to improve himself" "She always seeks to do good in the world"
27	violate	destroy and strip of its possession "The soldiers raped the beautiful country"
27	wound	cause injuries or bodily harm to
26	aid	give help or assistance be of service "Everyone helped out during the earthquake" "Can you help me carry this table" "She never helps around the house"

10.3 Appendix 3: Sentence Examples

Table 7: ICBe Codings for 50 Sample Sentences

id	sentence	codings_sentence
6.27	Russia provided statements of support to the communist regime in Hungary and relieved the pressure from Romania by diverting its attention to the northeast, sending an ultimatum on 1 May 1919, which triggered Romania's crisis over Bessarabia.	<u>Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic</u> initiated <u>general political support</u> toward <u>Hungary</u> . <u>Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic</u> initiated <u>praise</u> toward <u>Hungary</u> . <u>Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic</u> initiated <u>general political support</u> toward <u>Hungary</u> .
29.12	Tension between the two rivals for primacy in Arabia and Islam, the Saudis and the Hashemites, became acute in 1923 with clashes between Najd and Hijaz pilgrims; but the conflict was controlled by their common patron, the U.K., which had played that role since the Arab Revolt during World War I.	<u>United Kingdom</u> initiated <u>economic cooperation</u> ; <u>general political support</u> ; <u>unspecified cooperation</u> toward <u>Sultanate of Nejd</u> ; <u>Kingdom of Hejaz</u> . <u>Kingdom of Hejaz</u> initiated <u>riot</u>
51.16	Each actor in the Remilitarization of the Rhineland crisis sought a pacific solution that might condemn Germany overtly but at the same time allow for a negotiable settlement.	<u>France</u> ; <u>United Kingdom</u> ; <u>Romania</u> ; <u>Belgium</u> ; <u>Czechoslovakia</u> ; <u>Poland</u> ; <u>Yugoslavia</u> experienced a <u>desire about</u> <u>16</u> . <u>Germany</u> initiated <u>discussion</u> ; <u>settle dispute</u> toward <u>France</u> ; <u>United Kingdom</u> ; <u>Romania</u> ; <u>Belgium</u> ; <u>Czechoslovakia</u> ; <u>Poland</u> ; <u>Yugoslavia</u>
56.22	Unsuccessful attempts to find a solution were made by the following: mediation by the the U.K., at the Brussels Conference of November 1937; France, with a 14 July 1937 statement in favor of peaceful resolution; Italy, with a similar statement on 21 July; and Germany, through the Trautmann Mission, which began mediation on 28 October 1937.	<u>United Kingdom</u> initiated <u>mediation</u> toward <u>People's Republic of China</u> ; <u>Japan</u> . <u>Germany</u> initiated <u>mediation</u> toward <u>People's Republic of China</u> ; <u>Japan</u> . <u>France</u> ; <u>Italy</u> initiated <u>appeal</u> toward <u>People's Republic of China</u> ; <u>Japan</u> . <u>Japan</u> initiated <u>cease fire</u> ; <u>declaration of peace</u> toward <u>People's Republic of China</u> .
88.45	The end of the crisis for the Netherlands was its formal surrender on 5 March 1942.	<u>Netherlands</u> experienced a <u>end of crisis</u> about <u>45</u> . <u>Netherlands</u> initiated <u>surrender</u> toward <u>Japan</u> .
105.10	A crisis for Syria was triggered on 17 May 1945 when three French battalions landed in Beirut and proceeded to Syria in order to secure positions in Damascus and other major cities.	<u>Syria</u> experienced a <u>start of crisis</u> about <u>10</u> . <u>France</u> initiated <u>deployment to area</u> toward <u>Syria</u> .
114.17	The report, issued in May 1947, called for an end to external assistance to Greek Communist guerrillas.	<u>United Nations</u> initiated <u>demand</u> toward <u>Soviet Union</u> . <u>Soviet Union</u> initiated <u>military aid</u> toward <u>Democratic Army of Greece</u> . <u>United Nations</u> initiated <u>appeal</u> toward <u>Democratic Army of Greece</u> . <u>United States of America</u> initiated <u>end economic aid</u> toward <u>Democratic Army of Greece</u> .
150.16	The first attempt at mediation involved Prince Musaid Din Abdur Rahman from Saudi Arabia, Col.	<u>Egypt</u> ; <u>Iraq</u> ; <u>Saudi Arabia</u> initiated <u>mediation</u> toward <u>Pakistan</u> ; <u>Afghanistan</u> .
172.9	The termination date for both was 4 January 1960 when an Iranian ship was allowed to pass through the Shatt unmolested.	<u>Iran</u> ; <u>Iraq</u> experienced a <u>end of crisis</u> about <u>9</u> . <u>Iran</u> initiated <u>economic cooperation</u> toward <u>Iraq</u> .
175.9	The Dominican Republic promptly denied all charges.	<u>Dominican Republic</u> initiated <u>reject</u> toward <u>Venezuela</u> .
190.15	Salazar acceded to the Secretary-General's request, but Nehru replied with a demand that Portugal leave Goa.	<u>Portugal</u> initiated <u>accept</u> toward <u>India</u> .
199.15	were perceived by Morocco to be partial to Algeria in the dispute.	<u>Morocco</u> experienced a <u>become convinced</u> about <u>15</u> . <u>United Arab Republic</u> ; <u>Cuba</u> ; <u>Egypt</u> initiated <u>general political support</u> toward <u>Morocco</u> .
209.4	President Nasir visited Yemen in April 1964.	<u>Egypt</u> initiated <u>meeting</u>
221.10	A policy of containment was decided upon, and on 1 April Barrientos flew to the area in which 3,000 Bolivian soldiers had encircled the guerrillas until an effective fighting force could be trained.	<u>Bolivia</u> initiated <u>blockade</u> toward <u>Nancahuazú Guerrilla</u> . <u>Bolivia</u> initiated <u>mobilization</u>
233.11	The crisis ended on 26 April when the U.S. naval task force was moved from the Sea of Japan into the Yellow Sea, after no further incidents occurred.	<u>United States of America</u> experienced a <u>end of crisis</u> about <u>11</u> . <u>United States of America</u> initiated <u>de-mobilization</u> ; <u>withdraw from area</u> toward <u>North Korea</u> .
237.10	On 12 March an announcement was made suspending the trade agreement that allowed the Vietnamese to use Sihanoukville Port and purchase supplies in Cambodia.	<u>Cambodia</u> initiated <u>end economic cooperation</u> toward <u>North Vietnam</u> .
251.6	Twenty minutes of sustained warnings and signals to the pilot brought no results.	<u>Israel</u> initiated <u>end unspecified cooperation</u> toward <u>Libya</u> .
256.19	And by the end of 1975 the insurgents had been driven out of their last strongholds in Dhofar and had crossed into South Yemen.	<u>Oman</u> initiated <u>attack</u>
277.9	Zaire responded with force on the day of the attack but, aware of its inability to repel the invaders alone, sent an appeal for help to African states, Belgium, and the United States.	<u>Zaire</u> initiated <u>appeal</u> toward <u>Morocco</u> ; <u>United States of America</u> ; <u>Belgium</u> ; <u>Egypt</u> . <u>Morocco</u> ; <u>United States of America</u> ; <u>Belgium</u> ; <u>Egypt</u> initiated <u>unspecified cooperation</u> toward <u>Zaire</u> .
286.16	The Rhodesian raids were condemned by the U.K. and the U.S.	<u>United Kingdom</u> ; <u>United States of America</u> initiated <u>disapprove</u> toward <u>Rhodesia</u> .
309.42	By the end of the month Iran had responded by dispersing the hostages among 16 locations.	<u>Iran</u> initiated <u>human rights violation</u> ; <u>restrict rights</u>

id	sentence	codings_sentence
311.6	A crisis for Tunisia was triggered on the night of 26-27 January 1980 when a group of 50 Tunisian insurgents crossing the border from Algeria attacked and captured army and police installations in the oasis town of Gafsa, killing 40 persons.	Tunisia experienced a <u>start of crisis</u> about 6. Libya initiated attack;invasion/occupation toward <u>Tunisia</u> . Tunisia experienced a <u>start of crisis</u> about 6. Tunisia initiated attack;invasion/occupation
335.39	From mid-August 1982 to January 1983 Iraq launched frequent air strikes, mainly against economic targets – Kharg Island and shipping in Iranian waters; but it, too, failed to achieve a strategic breakthrough or to recapture Iraqi territory lost to Iran in 1982.	Iraq initiated attack;bombard;continuation_of_previous_fighting toward <u>Iran</u> .
343.7	The new People's Revolutionary Government created a one-party system, suspended the constitution, and banned the opposition.	Grenada initiated <u>restrict rights</u>
343.26	The same day a U.S. naval task force, including the assault ship Guam and led by the aircraft carrier Independence, was diverted to the Caribbean, ostensibly for the possible evacuation of U.S. citizens.	United States of America initiated deployment to area toward <u>Grenada</u> . United States of America initiated deployment to area
346.13	Tension and low-intensity conflict persisted until 20 February when Sudan's foreign minister announced unilateral steps to end its hostile verbal campaign against Ethiopia as a goodwill gesture.	Sudan initiated express intent toward <u>Ethiopia</u> . Sudan initiated settle dispute toward <u>Ethiopia</u> .
370.19	Moreover, on 2 January 1987 Chad pressed its attack; and, after heavy fighting it claimed the recapture of the northeast oasis of Fada and the northwest oasis of Zouar.	Chad initiated invasion/occupation toward <u>Libya</u> .
370.27	The OAU Secretary-General visited the Chadian and Libyan capitals.	Organisation of African Unity initiated meeting toward <u>Libya</u> . Organisation of African Unity initiated meeting toward <u>Chad</u> .
375.31	Although their summit meeting did not generate a formal agreement or any solution to the conflict, it reduced tension between Morocco and Algeria and terminated the crisis for all three state participants.	Mauritania;Morocco;Algeria experienced a <u>end of crisis</u> about 26:29.
408.71	The obstacle was overcome through a bilateral agreement reached in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on 12 June 1995: North Korea accepted South Korea's primary role in building, supplying, and installing the two new reactors.	North Korea initiated accept toward <u>South Korea</u> . South Korea initiated military cooperation toward <u>North Korea</u> .
409.5	A crisis for Israel was triggered on 10 July by a Hezbollah attack in the security zone that killed five IDF soldiers and wounded many others.	Israel experienced a <u>start of crisis</u> about 5. Hezbollah initiated attack toward <u>Israel</u> .
412.8	In this atmosphere of escalating tension, very similar to the prelude to the 1990-91 Gulf crisis-war, Iraqi forces began to move toward Kuwait on 2 October.	Iraq initiated deployment to area;deployment to area;mobilization toward <u>Kuwait</u> .
417.16	On the 28th a group of Turkish journalists flew by helicopter to Imia, took down and tore the Greek flag and raised the Turkish flag, which was then proudly displayed over Turkish media.	Turkey initiated reject toward <u>Greece</u> . Turkey initiated assert political control over;assert political control over;end_unspecified_co toward <u>Greece</u> .
419.22	In response, the US destroyed the air-defense systems involved.	United States of America initiated attack toward <u>Iran</u> . United States of America initiated bombard toward <u>Iraq</u> .
420.30	(A day after the apology, the US administration announced that North Korea agreed, for the first time, to discuss with South Korea and the United States a formal end to the Korean War.	North Korea initiated express intent toward <u>United States of America</u> . United States of America;South Korea initiated discussion toward <u>North Korea</u> . North Korea initiated promise toward <u>United States of America</u> . North Korea initiated discussion toward <u>United States of America;South Korea</u> .
439.19	In September 2002, the Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov accused Georgia of aiding and abetting international terrorism and warned that Russia was ready to strike at Georgia in self-defense.	Russia initiated accuse toward <u>Georgia</u> . Georgia initiated military cooperation
457.12	Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen believed that the Thai deployment threatened Cambodias national security.	Cambodia experienced a become convinced;fear about 11.
465.29	That same day, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) promised a safe and dignified exit for Gbagbo and his family if he conceded the election and handed power over to Ouattara.	Economic Community of West African States initiated express intent toward <u>Ivory Coast</u> . Economic Community of West African States initiated military cooperation toward <u>Ivory Coast</u> .

10.4 Appendix 4: Cuban Missile Crisis

Table 8: ICBe Codings for Cuban Missile Crisis (Crisis 196)

id	sentence	codings_sentence
196.1	There were three crisis actors in the most ominous of all East/West crises, the United States, Cuba, and the Soviet Union.	No events.
196.2	The crisis lasted from 16 October to 20 November 1962.	No events.
196.3	Pre-crisis After the 1961 Bay of Pigs abortive invasion, Cuba became one of the central issues of U.S. foreign policy: the U.S. viewed Cuba as a potential source of communist-oriented subversive activities in Latin America.	No events.

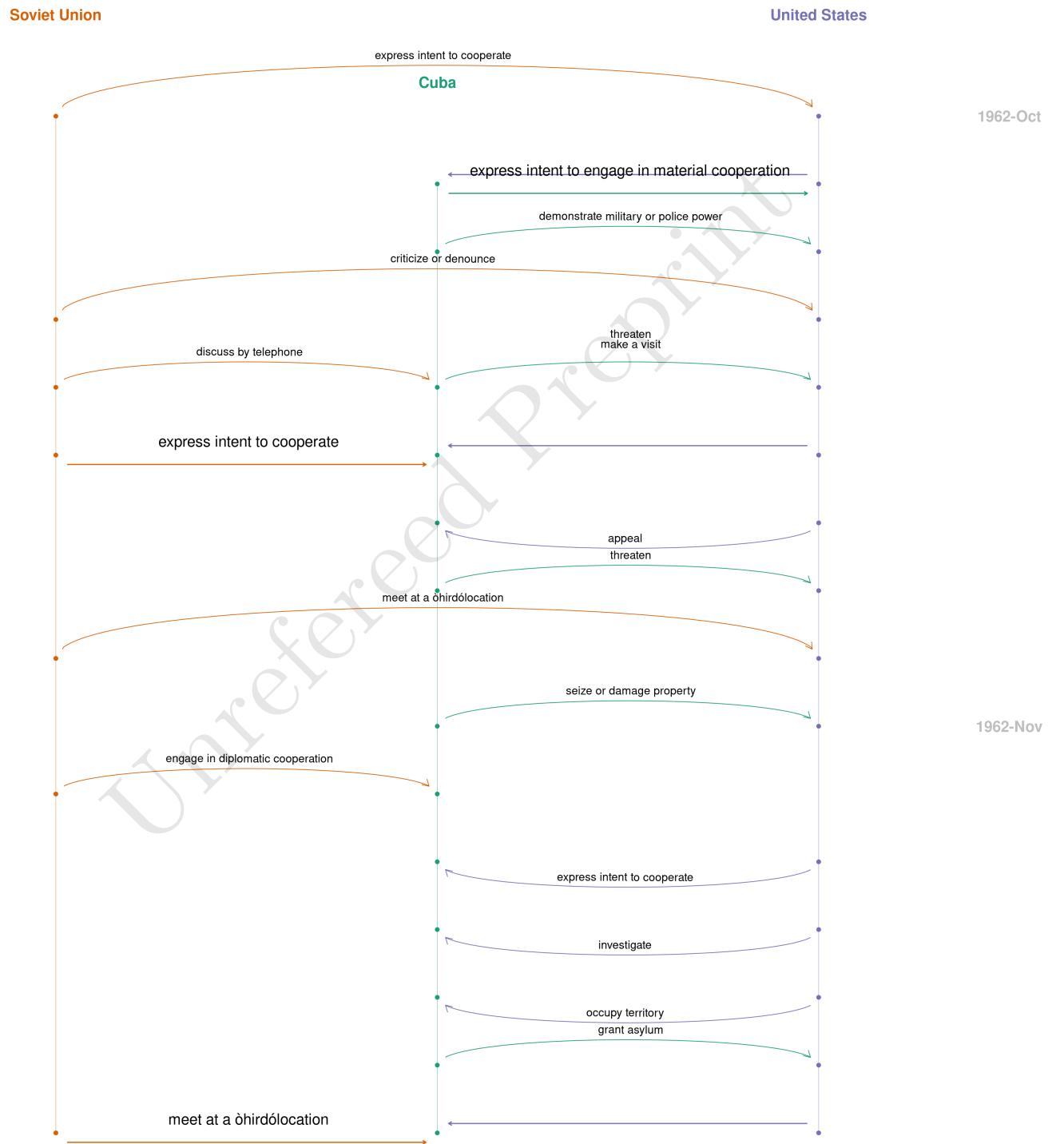
id	sentence	codings_sentence
196.4	When the U.S. discovered the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba on 7 September 1962 it called up 150,000 reservists.	United States of America initiated <u>mobilization</u>
196.5	The Soviets mobilized on the 11th.	Soviet Union initiated <u>mobilization</u> toward <u>Cuba</u> .
196.6	Although persistent rumors circulated concerning the deployment of Soviet missiles in Cuba, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin denied the charges, and Premier Khrushchev gave his personal assurances that ground-to-ground missiles would never be shipped to Cuba.	Soviet Union initiated <u>reject</u> toward <u>United States of America</u> .
196.7	On the eve of the Missile crisis Washington did not openly challenge the Soviet statements concerning the defensive character of the weapons being sent to Cuba.	No events.
196.8	The U.S. crisis was triggered on 16 October when the CIA presented to President Kennedy photographic evidence of the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba.	No events.
196.9	The U.S. responded with a decision on the 20th to blockade all offensive military equipment en route to Cuba.	No events.
196.11	When this was announced on 22 October, a crisis was triggered for Cuba and the USSR. An urgent meeting of the UN Security Council was requested by both the U.S. and Cuba on the 22nd, and by the USSR the next day.	Soviet Union;Cuba experienced a <u>start of crisis</u> about 9.
196.12	On the 23rd as well, the Soviets accused the United States of violating the UN Charter and announced an alert of its armed forces and those of the Warsaw Pact members.	Soviet Union;Warsaw Pact initiated <u>raise in alert</u>
196.13	That day Cuba responded by condemning the U.S. blockade and declaring its willingness to fight.	Cuba initiated <u>disapprove</u> toward <u>United States of America</u> .
196.14	A resolution was adopted on the 23rd by the OAS calling for the withdrawal of the missiles from Cuba and recommending that member-states take all measures, including the use of force, to ensure that the government of Cuba would not continue to receive military material.	No events.
196.15	On 24 October the Security Council adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to confer with the parties.	No events.
196.16	On that same day, U Thant began mediation by sending identical letters to Khrushchev and Kennedy which proposed that the Soviet Union and the United States enter into negotiations, during which period both the shipment of arms and the quarantine would be suspended.	United Nations initiated <u>mediation</u> toward <u>Soviet Union;United States of America</u> .
196.17	Moscow's major response to the crisis was a letter from Khrushchev to Kennedy on 26 October offering the removal of Soviet offensive weapons from Cuba and the cessation of further shipments in exchange for an end to the U.S. quarantine and a U.S. assurance that it would not invade Cuba.	No events.
196.17	Moscow's major response to the crisis was a letter from Khrushchev to Kennedy on 26 October offering the removal of Soviet offensive weapons from Cuba and the cessation of further shipments in exchange for an end to the U.S. quarantine and a U.S. assurance that it would not invade Cuba.	NA
196.18	The situation was exacerbated on the 27th when a U.S. U-2 surveillance plane was shot down.	United States of America initiated <u>border violation</u> toward <u>Cuba</u> .
196.19	That day another Khrushchev letter was received in Washington offering the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba in exchange for the removal of U.S. missiles from Turkey.	No events.
196.19	That day another Khrushchev letter was received in Washington offering the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba in exchange for the removal of U.S. missiles from Turkey.	NA
196.20	U.S. mobilization and aerial reconnaissance flights were stepped up.	United States of America initiated <u>border violation;mobilization</u> toward <u>Cuba</u> .
196.21	And on the 27th President Kennedy sent the Soviet premier an acceptance of the proposals contained in the letter of 26 October while making no reference to Khrushchev's second letter of the 27th.	No events.
196.22	The following day Khrushchev notified the U.S. government that he had ordered work on the missile sites in Cuba stopped.	Soviet Union initiated <u>accept</u> toward <u>United States of America</u> .
196.23	He agreed to ship the missiles back to the USSR and promised that UN observers would be allowed to verify the dismantling of the sites.	No events.
196.24	At the same time he warned Washington that U-2 reconnaissance flights over Cuba must be stopped as well.	No events.
196.26	On 30 October U Thant began talks in Havana, and Kennedy agreed to lift the quarantine for the duration of the talks.	United Nations initiated <u>mediation</u> toward <u>Soviet Union;Cuba;United States of America</u> .
196.25	The crisis continued at a lower level of intensity for several more weeks due to Cuban President Castro's demands concerning a U.S. pledge not to invade his country.	No events.

id	sentence	codings_sentence
196.27	When Cuba rejected UN inspection, the U.S. resumed the quarantine and air surveillance.	United States of America initiated <u>blockade</u> toward <u>Cuba</u> .
196.28	The Kremlin sent Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan to Cuba on 2 November to try to persuade Castro to allow UN inspection.	Soviet Union initiated <u>discussion;meeting</u> toward <u>United States of America</u> .
196.29	When this proved unsuccessful, a U.S.-USSR agreement was reached on 7 November allowing U.S. inspection and interception of Soviet ships leaving Cuba and the photographing of the missiles.	Soviet Union initiated <u>sign formal agreement</u> toward <u>United States of America</u> .
196.30	The following day the superpowers negotiated the removal of the IL-28 bombers which Castro had claimed were Cuban property.	Soviet Union initiated <u>withdraw from area</u> toward <u>Cuba</u> .
196.30	The following day the superpowers negotiated the removal of the IL-28 bombers which Castro had claimed were Cuban property.	Soviet Union;United States of America initiated <u>sign formal agreement</u> toward <u>Cuba</u> .
196.31	Castro's agreement was conveyed to the U.S. on 20 November 1962, which terminated the Missile crisis for all three actors.	Soviet Union;United States of America experienced a <u>end of crisis</u> about <u>30</u> .
196.32	The U.S. naval quarantine was lifted immediately, but aerial surveillance continued until the agreement was completely carried out.	United States of America initiated <u>end blockade</u> toward <u>Cuba</u> .
196.33	U Thants mediation efforts had an important impact on crisis resolution.	No events.
196.34	The acting Secretary-General managed to act as a facilitator and kept lines of communication open by contacting both parties.	No events.
196.35	He also used formulative mediation by highlighting common interests and making substantive suggestions to both sides for diffusing the crisis.	No events.
196.36	Overall, U Thants mediation effort was a significant factor in easing tensions between crisis actors which contributed to a more rapid termination of the crisis.	No events.
196.37	Three regional/security organizations were involved in this crisis – the OAS, NATO, and the WTO. Kennedy sent Dean Acheson to Paris on 23 October to brief NATO's Permanent Council on U.S. measures against Cuba.	No events.
196.38	Involved were members of the Warsaw Pact, whose forces were put on alert, and Latin American states which offered military assistance to the U.S.	No events.

Figure 6: Cuban Missile Crisis according to Phoenix

CUBAN MISSILES (1962-1962)

Phoenix Dyadic Events

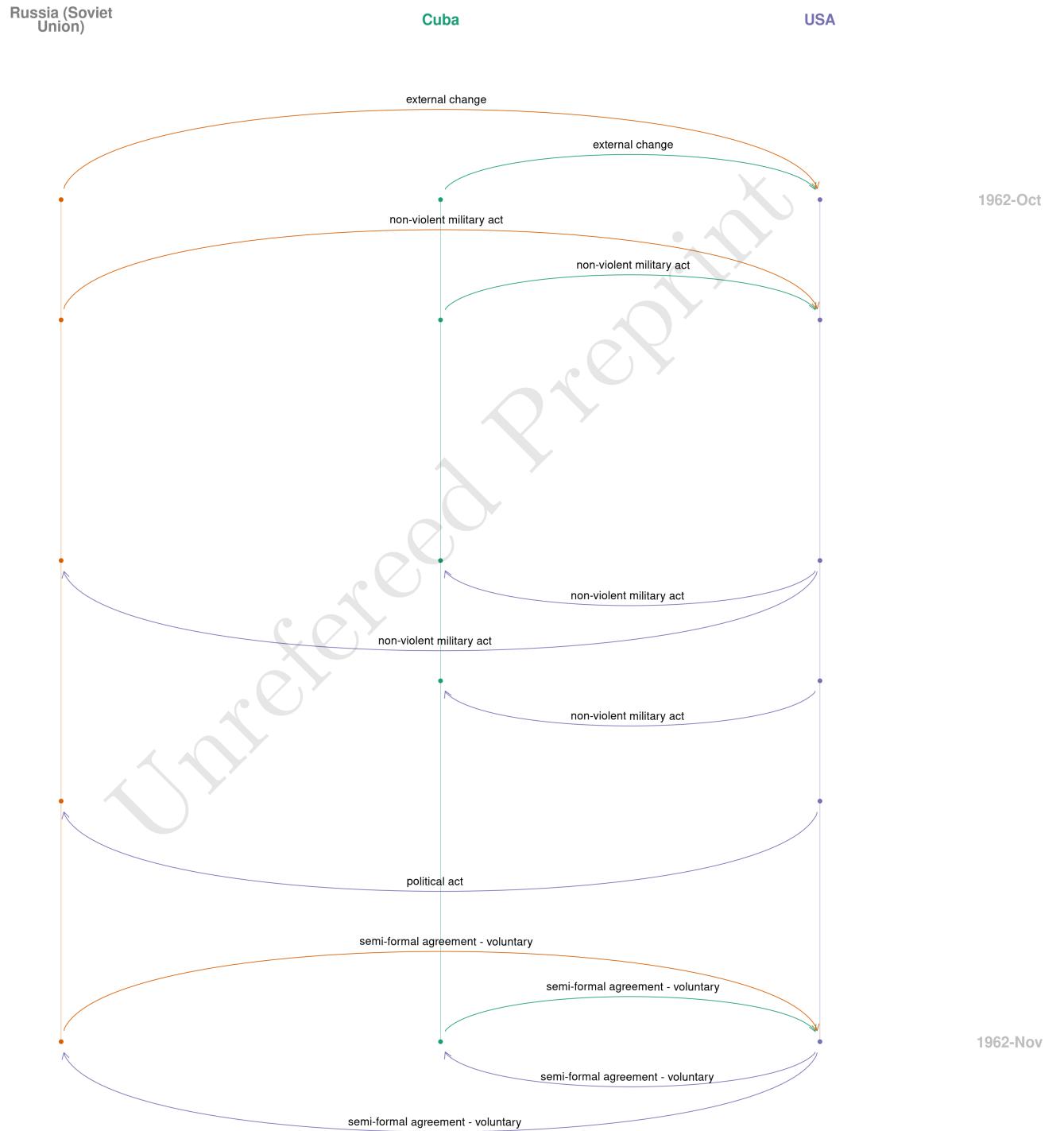


Data: Cline Center Historical Phoenix Event Data (Althaus et al. 2017)

Figure 7: Cuban Missile Crisis according to ICB

CUBAN MISSILES (1962-1962)

ICB Dyadic Events

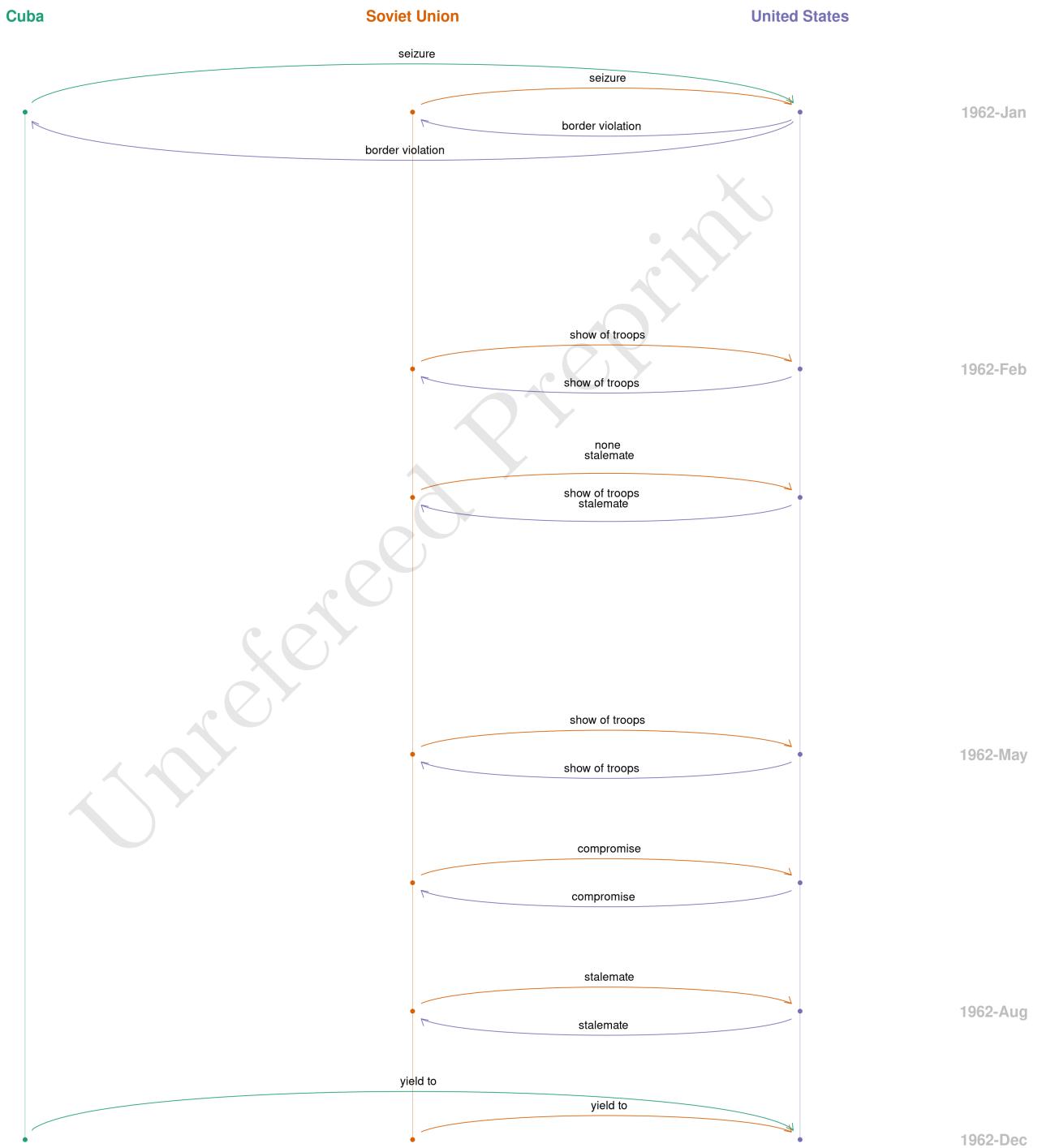


Data: Dyadic International Crisis Behavior (ICB) (Hewitt 2003)

Figure 8: Cuban Missile Crisis according to MIDs Episodes

CUBAN MISSILES (1962-1962)

Dyadic Militarized Interstate Disputes (MIDs)



Source: CrisisEvents.org (Douglass et al. 2021)
Data: Dyadic Militarized Interstate Disputes (MIDs) (Maoz et al. 2019)

10.5 Appendix 5: DRC

Table 9: ICBe Codings for DRC Civil War (Crisis 426)

id	sentence	codings_sentence
426.1	A regional conflict centered in the Democratic Republic of Congo, numerous peripheral actors, and resulted in the deaths of over 2.5 million people.	No events.
426.2	Background In May 1997, rebel groups, backed by Rwanda, captured power in Zaire and deposed President Mobutu Sese Seko.	Zaire initiated coup
426.3	The country was renamed the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Laurent-Desire Kabila was installed as president.	No events.
426.4	Relations between Kabila and the Rwandan government did not remain cordial for long, as the predominantly Tutsi government in Rwanda lamented that the Congolese government had not taken a stronger stance against Hutu militia groups accused of staging attacks against Rwanda from the DRC.	No events.
426.5	Among growing tensions, in a decree on 29 July 1998, Kabila ordered all foreign troops to leave the country and dismissed James Kabarehe, a Rwandan Tutsi who had apparently been serving as his chief military adviser.	Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated end unspecified cooperation toward Rwanda.
426.6	This triggered a crisis for Rwanda.	Rwanda experienced a start of crisis about 5.
426.8	The rift between Kabila and his former allies had sparked a new rebellion, backed by Rwanda and Uganda.	Uganda;Rwanda initiated invasion/occupation toward Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.7	On 2 August, fighting broke out in Kinshasa, and the DRC government blamed Rwandan soldiers for starting the conflict.	Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated accuse toward Rwanda.
426.7	On 2 August, fighting broke out in Kinshasa, and the DRC government blamed Rwandan soldiers for starting the conflict.	Rwanda initiated battle/clash toward Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.9	Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Chad sided with Kabila, and sent their troops in his support.	Namibia;Chad;Angola;Zimbabwe initiated deployment to area toward Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.9	Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Chad sided with Kabila, and sent their troops in his support.	Namibia;Chad;Angola;Zimbabwe initiated deployment to area
426.10	As a result, the violent conflict that broke out on 2 August triggered a crisis for the DRC, Uganda, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Chad.	Namibia;Uganda;Chad;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo experienced a start of crisis about 7.
426.12	The intervention of troops from Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola and Chad turned the tide and the rebels were pushed back.	Uganda;Rwanda initiated retreat toward Namibia;Chad;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.11	Rebel forces, backed by Rwandan and Ugandan troops, began to advance towards the capital, Kinshasa, in August 1998.	Uganda;Rwanda initiated deployment to area toward Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.26	Notably, a cease-fire agreement brokered by President Chiluba of Zambia was signed on 10 July 1999 in Lusaka, Zambia.	Namibia;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated cease fire toward Uganda;Rwanda.
426.26	Notably, a cease-fire agreement brokered by President Chiluba of Zambia was signed on 10 July 1999 in Lusaka, Zambia.	Zambia initiated mediation toward Namibia;Uganda;Rwanda;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo
426.35	Chad began to withdraw on 30 April 1999; Namibia complied with a UN-sponsored pull-out on 12 May 2001; and Angola announced its withdrawal of troops on 9 November 2001.	Chad experienced a end of crisis about 35. Chad initiated withdraw from area toward Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.35	Chad began to withdraw on 30 April 1999; Namibia complied with a UN-sponsored pull-out on 12 May 2001; and Angola announced its withdrawal of troops on 9 November 2001.	Chad initiated withdraw from area
426.37	For example, the Security Council approved observer troops to assist in the implementation of the Lusaka accords, and the UN Mission in the DRC was involved in mediation efforts.	United Nations initiated mediation toward Namibia;Uganda;Rwanda;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo
426.13	As the crisis continued in a cycle of rebel advancement and retreat, in July 1999, the governments involved in the war signed a peace agreement.	Namibia;Uganda;Rwanda;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated sign formal agreement toward Namibia;Uganda;Rwanda;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo
426.13	As the crisis continued in a cycle of rebel advancement and retreat, in July 1999, the governments involved in the war signed a peace agreement.	Namibia;Chad;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated sign formal agreement toward Uganda;Rwanda.
426.27	Although this peace accord received support from the Southern Africa Development Community, the EU and the UN Security Council, it never achieved a tenable peace.	United Nations;European Union;Southern African Development Community initiated praise toward Uganda;Rwanda;Angola;Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.14	The following month, troops from Uganda and Rwanda, clashed briefly in the city of Kinsangani, prompting frantic diplomatic efforts to ease tensions.	Uganda initiated battle/clash toward Rwanda.
426.14	The following month, troops from Uganda and Rwanda, clashed briefly in the city of Kinsangani, prompting frantic diplomatic efforts to ease tensions.	Rwanda initiated battle/clash toward Uganda.

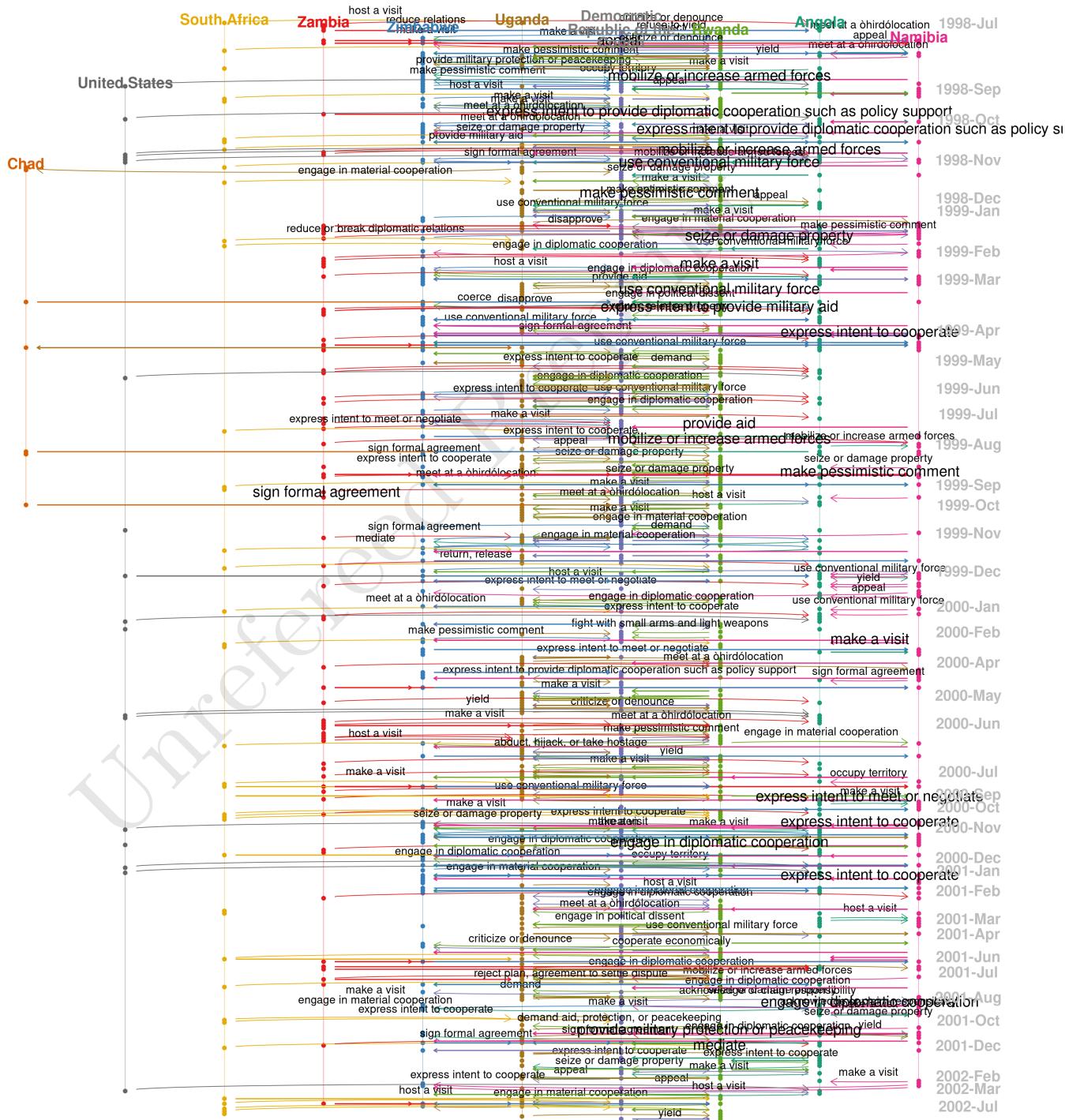
id	sentence	codings_sentence
426.15	The efforts seemed to yield some result: in the same month, the two principal rebel groups signed the agreement.	No events.
426.16	Peace was, however, short-lived.	No events.
426.17	In October 1999, allegations of ceasefire violations emerged, and in February 2000, renewed fighting broke out.	Namibia;Uganda;Rwanda;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated battle/clash;continuation of previous fighting toward Namibia;Uganda;Rwanda;Angola;Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.17	In October 1999, allegations of ceasefire violations emerged, and in February 2000, renewed fighting broke out.	Namibia;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated battle/clash;continuation of previous fighting toward Uganda;Rwanda.
426.17	In October 1999, allegations of ceasefire violations emerged, and in February 2000, renewed fighting broke out.	Uganda;Rwanda initiated battle/clash toward Namibia;Angola;Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.18	In August 2000, leaders of the countries involved in the war met in Lusaka, but the summit broke down.	Namibia;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated break off negotiations;meeting toward Uganda;Rwanda.
426.19	In January 2001, Kabila was assassinated by his bodyguard, and his son, Joseph Kabila, assumed power.	Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated assassination;leadership_change
426.20	In February 2001, Kabila met Rwandan President Paul Kagame in Washington, paving the way for peace talks.	Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated meeting toward Rwanda.
426.20	In February 2001, Kabila met Rwandan President Paul Kagame in Washington, paving the way for peace talks.	Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated meeting toward Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.21	In February 2001, Ugandan and Rwandan troops began a pullback as a goodwill gesture.	Uganda;Rwanda initiated withdraw from area toward Uganda;Rwanda.
426.21	In February 2001, Ugandan and Rwandan troops began a pullback as a goodwill gesture.	Uganda;Rwanda initiated withdraw from area toward Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.21	In February 2001, Ugandan and Rwandan troops began a pullback as a goodwill gesture.	Uganda;Rwanda initiated withdraw from area
426.35	Chad began to withdraw on 30 April 1999; Namibia complied with a UN-sponsored pull-out on 12 May 2001; and Angola announced its withdrawal of troops on 9 November 2001.	Namibia initiated withdraw from area
426.22	In November of the same year, however, a UN panel of experts restated its earlier assertion that the warring parties were deliberately prolonging the conflict, in order to plunder the region's rich natural resources, including gold, diamonds and timber.	No events.
426.23	Many observers also believed that Angola's involvement in the war was driven by its interest in possible oil reserves in the area.	No events.
426.24	In January 2002, amid ethnic clashes, Uganda reinforced its troop presence, fuelling fears that the war would continue.	Uganda initiated fortify toward Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.28	Another major peace agreement occurred in Sun City, South Africa between the DRC and Uganda on 10 April 2002.	South Africa initiated mediation toward Uganda;Rwanda;Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.25	Negotiation rounds took place throughout the conflict, but without initial success.	No events.
426.26	Notably, a cease-fire agreement brokered by President Chiluba of Zambia was signed on 10 July 1999 in Lusaka, Zambia.	Namibia;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated cease fire toward Namibia;Uganda;Rwanda;Angola;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.28	Another major peace agreement occurred in Sun City, South Africa between the DRC and Uganda on 10 April 2002.	Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated sign formal agreement toward Uganda.
426.29	President Mbeki of South Africa brokered the agreement, but it failed because Rwanda refused to agree to the power-sharing arrangements.	Rwanda initiated reject toward Uganda;Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.30	The crisis for the system ended on 30 July 2002, after President Kagame of Rwanda and President Kabila of the DRC signed a peace agreement in Pretoria, South Africa.	Uganda;Rwanda;Zimbabwe;Democratic Republic of the Congo experienced a end of crisis about 30. Rwanda;Democratic Republic of the Congo initiated declaration of peace toward Democratic Republic of the Congo.
426.31	The conditions of the agreement called for a withdrawal of Rwandan troops in exchange for the disarmament of Rwandan Hutu rebels seeking refuge within the DRC.	No events.
426.32	Although the Pretoria agreement only involved Rwanda and the DRC, it provided the crucial impetus for hostilities to diminish across the system and marked the end of all major confrontations among the crisis actors.	No events.
426.33	At the actor level, the Pretoria agreement marked the end of the crisis for the DRC, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe, who all were actively involved in the conflict up until 30 July 2002.	No events.
426.34	Angola, Namibia and Chad all unilaterally pulled out of the conflict prior to the termination of the crisis at the system level.	No events.
426.35	Chad began to withdraw on 30 April 1999; Namibia complied with a UN-sponsored pull-out on 12 May 2001; and Angola announced its withdrawal of troops on 9 November 2001.	Angola initiated withdraw from area

id	sentence	codings_sentence
426.36	The United Nations was active in supporting the peace efforts.	No events.
426.38	However, the effectiveness of the UN action was only marginal, as there was considerable disagreement about the mandate of the UN presence.	No events.
426.39	The United States' involvement was primarily limited to political statements of approval or disapproval, and there is evidence that the US was covertly involved in training troops on both sides of the conflict.	<u>United States of America</u> initiated <u>disapprove;praise</u> toward <u>Angola</u> .
426.40	However, the US did not have a significant influence on the crisis dynamics.	No events.

Figure 9: DRC Civil War according to Phoenix

DRC CIVIL WAR (1998-2002)

Phoenix Dyadic Events

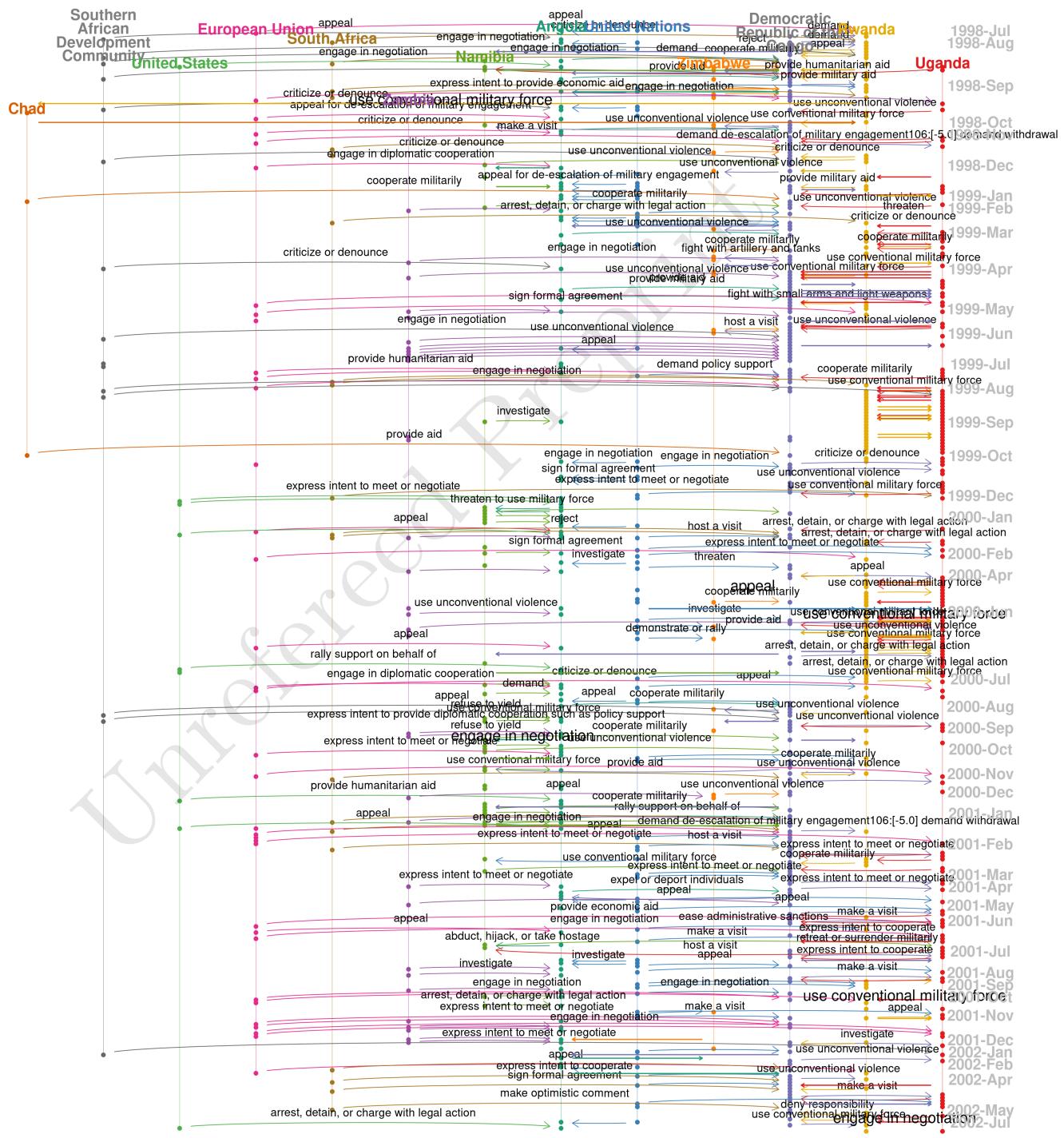


Data: Cline Center Historical Phoenix Event Data (Althaus et al. 2017)

Figure 10: DRC Civil War according to ICEWS

DRC CIVIL WAR (1998-2002)

ICEWS Dyadic Events

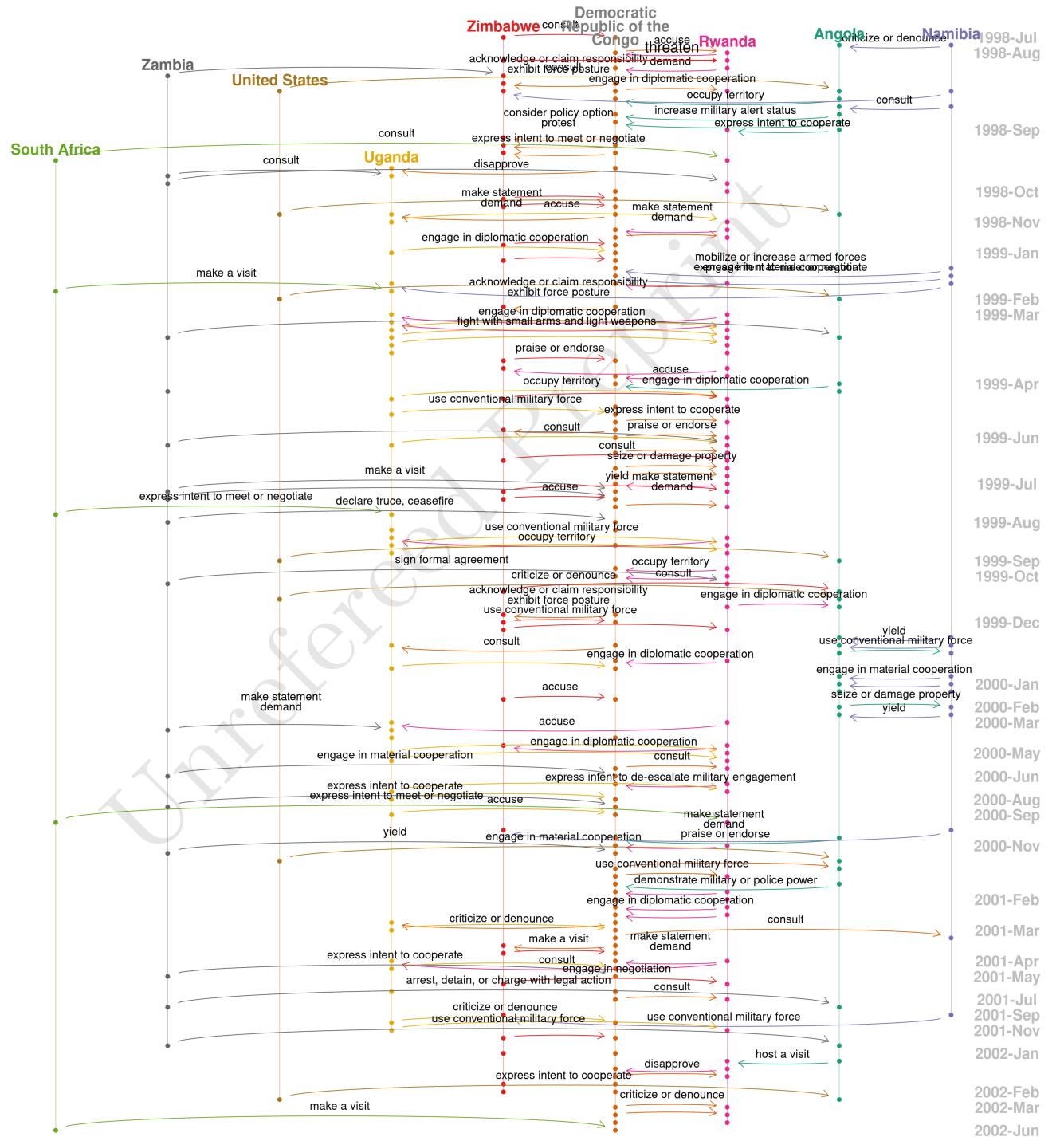


Source: CrisisEvents.org (Douglass et al. 2021)
Data: Integrated Crisis Early Warning System (ICEWS) (Boschee et al. 2018)

Figure 11: DRC Civil War according to Terrier

DRC CIVIL WAR (1998-2002)

Terrier Dyadic Events

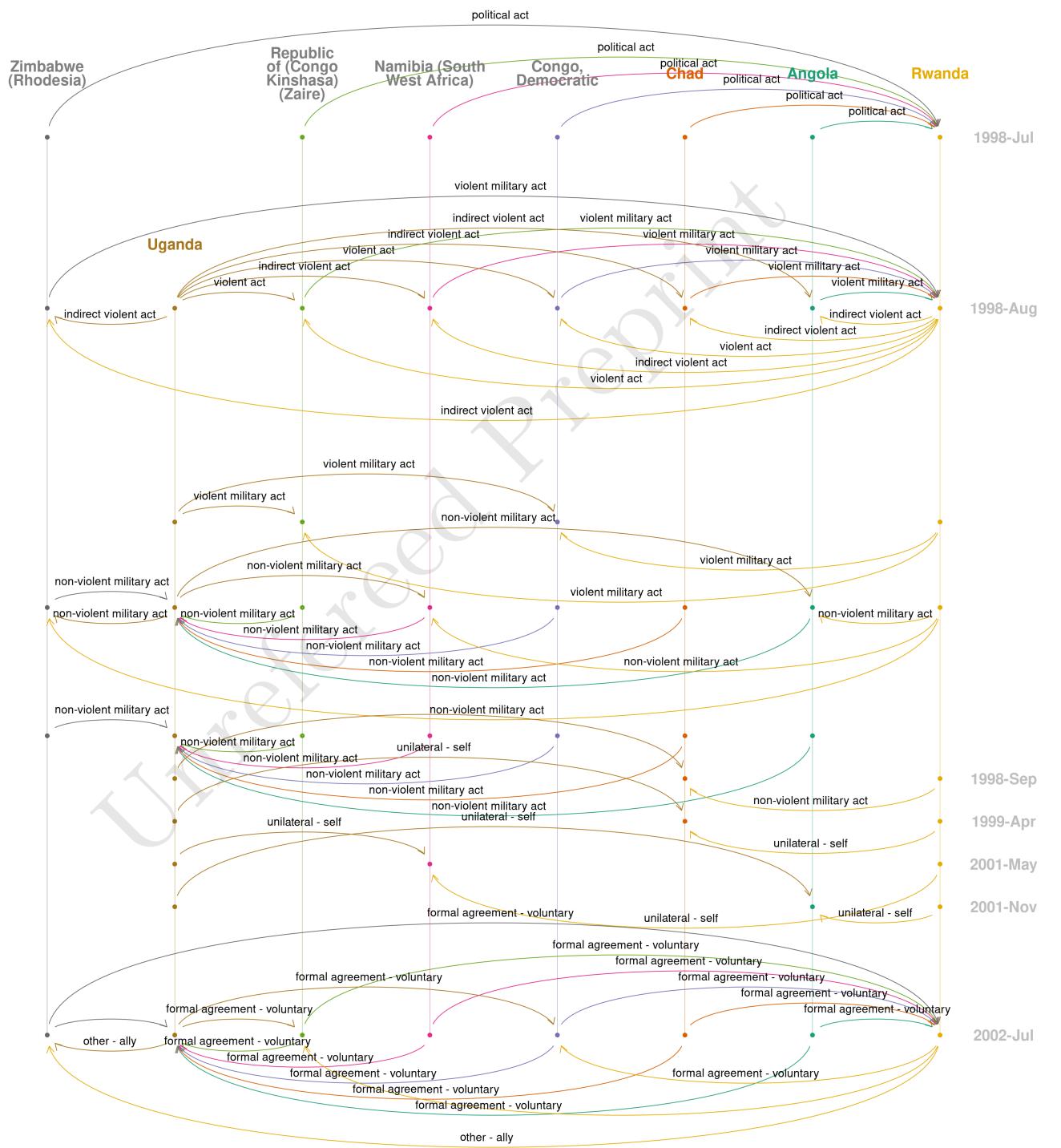


Source: CrisisEvents.org (Douglass et al. 2021)
Data: TERRIER (Temporally Extended, Regular, Reproducible International Event Records) (Liang et al. 2018)

Figure 12: DRC Civil War according to Dyadic ICB

DRC CIVIL WAR (1998-2002)

ICB Dyadic Events

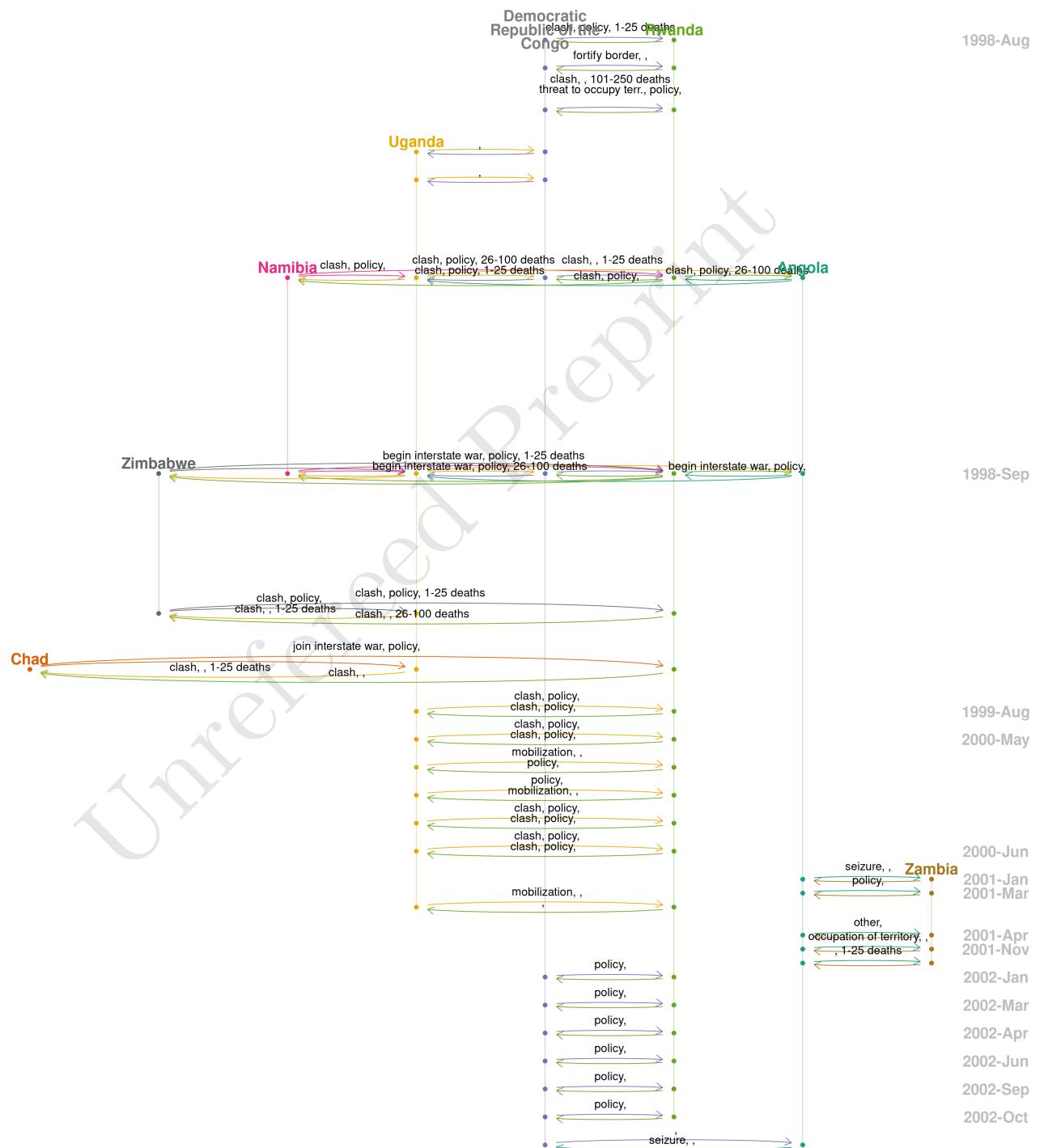


Data: Dyadic International Crisis Behavior (ICB) (Hewitt 2003)

Figure 13: DRC Civil War according to MIDs Incidents

DRC CIVIL WAR (1998-2002)

Militarized Interstate Dispute Incidents

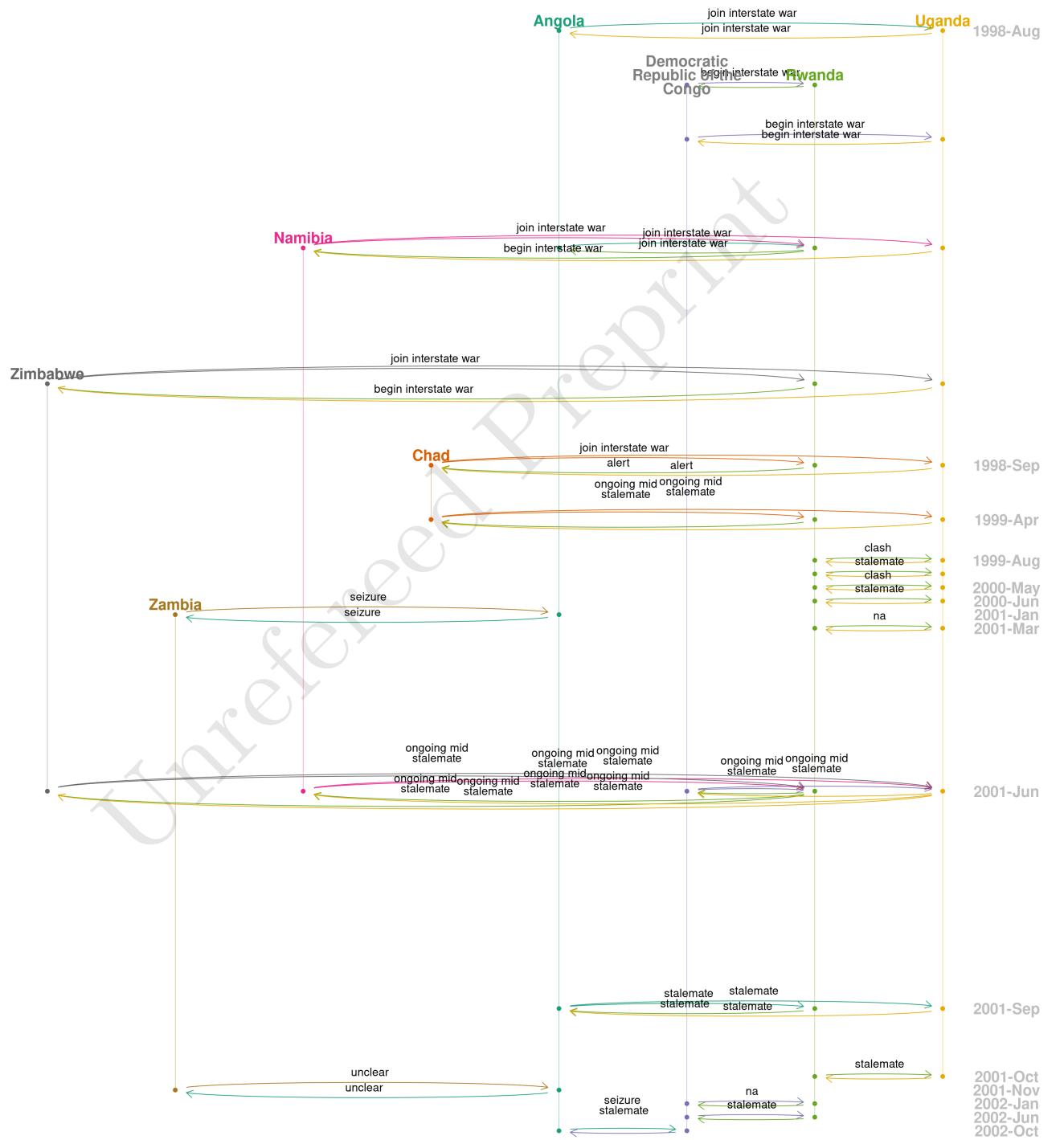


Source: CrisisEvents.org (Douglass et al. 2021)
Data: Militarized Interstate Dispute Incidents 5.0 (MIDs) (Palmer et al. 2021)

Figure 14: DRC Civil War according to MIDs Episodes

DRC CIVIL WAR (1998-2002)

Dyadic Militarized Interstate Disputes (MIDs)



Source: CrisisEvents.org (Douglass et al. 2021)
Data: Dyadic Militarized Interstate Disputes (MIDs) (Maoz et al. 2019)