

# Armed Conflict and Post-conflict Justice Dataset

## Background Narratives

Helga Malmin Binningsbø  
Cyanne E. Loyle

Centre for the Study of Civil War  
PRIO

September 2012

## Introduction

This document contains the background information for the coding of the post-conflict justice (PCJ) dataset.<sup>1</sup> Each peace period (following an internal armed conflict) with at least one PCJ is included and covered with a brief description of the conflict, its termination and the PCJ, including the descriptive and specific variables, and the sources which the coding is based on. The peace periods are ordered alphabetically according to the location of the conflict. The number following the location in the heading refers to the *pperid* variable, an identification variable unique to each individual post-conflict peace period. See the codebook<sup>2</sup> for details on coding criteria.<sup>3</sup> The main abbreviated sources are as follows:

- **Keesings:** Keesing's Record of World Events ([www.keesings.com](http://www.keesings.com))
- **LOC:** Library of Congress Country Studies (<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/>)
- **USIP:** United States Institute of Peace ([www.usip.org](http://www.usip.org))
- **Peaceagr:** Full text of peace agreements (normally from USIP or UCDP)
- **Mar:** Minorities at Risk, minority group assessments and chronologies (<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/>)
- **Lexisnexis:** Lexis Nexis Academic (<http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopic/lnacademic/>)
- **Onwar:** Wars of the World ([onwar.com](http://onwar.com))
- **UCDP:** Uppsala Conflict Data Program: Conflict Encyclopedia ([www.ucdp.uu.se/database](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/database))
- **britannica:** Encyclopædia Britannica ([www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com))

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<sup>1</sup> We are grateful to Gillian Beach, Marianne Dahl, Åshild Falch, Lindsay Jouben, Tove Grete Lie, Britta Nelson, Håvard Mogleiv Nygård and Eivind Berg Weibust for valuable research assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Binningsbø, Helga Malmin, Cyanne E. Loyle, Scott Gates & Jon Elster (2012) Post-conflict justice dataset codebook. Available at [www.prio.no/jpr/datasets](http://www.prio.no/jpr/datasets) and [www.justice-data.com](http://www.justice-data.com).

<sup>3</sup> This document contains only the post-conflict peace periods that had at least one PCJ process. 153 of the 357 internal armed conflicts in the UCDP/PRIO ACD version 4-2007 were not followed by any PCJ. 31 of the 357 conflicts were ongoing at the end of the observation period (31 December 2006) and were therefore not followed by a post-conflict peace period in which justice measures could be implemented.

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## Algeria 49\_1962

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Algeria	FLN, MNA	01-11-1954	18-03-1962

### Description:

Between 1954 and 1962, the FLN (Front de Libération Nationale) and MNA (Mouvement National Algérien) launched a successful rebellion for independence from the French state in Algeria. On 20 March, 1962, the French government granted amnesty to all participants in the conflict.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	18-03-1962	All participants in Algerian insurrection movement and French army (3)	French government (1)	All rebels and French soldiers (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 8, June 1962 France, Algeria, French, Algeria, Page 18801, "Jun 1962 - Conclusion of Cease-fire Agreement".

## Angola 131\_1995

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Angola	South Africa, FNLA, Zaire, MPLA faction, UNITA	11-11-1975	31-12-1995

### Description:

Between 1975 and 1995, a civil war was fought in Angola between the rebel groups UNITA (União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola), a faction of the MPLA (Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola), Zaire, South Africa, and the FNLA (Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola) against the Angolan government (MPLA) and Cuba. Prior to the cessation of violence, the Lusaka accord of 15 November, 1994, granted amnesty to all participants in the civil war, both rebel groups and those fighting on the side of the Angolan government, for all conflict-related illegal acts.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	15-11-1994	All involved in the conflict (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All participants in the civil war (3)	Unconditional	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Angola, 1994. "Lusaka Protocol". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace.

[http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/lusaka\\_11151994.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/lusaka_11151994.pdf) [accessed April 15, 2012]

## Angola 131\_2002

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Angola	UNITA	12-03-1998	04-04-2002

### Description:

Between 1998 and 2002 a civil war was fought in Angola between the rebel group UNITA (União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola) against the Angolan government and Namibia. The civil war ended with the signing of a peace agreement. Prior to the cessation of violence, the Angolan National Assembly offered an amnesty to all parties on 2 April, 2002, for any crimes against the security of the Angolan state that occurred during the civil war. Amnesty was also offered to all Angolan army deserters.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	02-04-2002	All participants in the civil war (3)	Angolan National Assembly (3)	All participants in the civil war (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesings's Record of World Events. Volume 48, April 2002 Angola, Page 44713, "Apr 2002 – ANGOLA".

## Angola 66\_1974

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Angola	MPLA, FNLA, UNITA	04-02-1961	27-07-1974

### Description:

Between 1961 and 1974, the MPLA (Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola), FNLA (Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola), and UNITA (União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola) successfully fought a war for independence against the Portuguese government. Following the conflict, the Alvor Agreement was signed on 15 January, 1975. The agreement established the independence of Angola from Portugal and granted amnesty for all “patriotic acts performed in the course of the national liberation struggle in Angola which would have been considered to be liable to punishment under legislation in force at the time of their performance”.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	15-01-1975	All those who fought for Angolan independence (2)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All those who fought for Angolan independence (3)	Unconditional	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Alvor Agreement, 1975. <http://www.cphrc.org/index.php/documents/colonialwars/docang/85-1975-01-15-alvor-agreement-on-the-independence-of-angola> [accessed May 13, 2012].

## Argentina 50\_1955

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Argentina	Military faction	16-06-1955	19-09-1955

### Description:

A military faction launched a successful coup against the Argentinian government in 1955. Following the successful coup, ex-president Peron willingly sought exile by first flying to Paraguay but eventually living in exile in Spain. A few years later, on 23 March, 1959, the Argentinian President offered amnesty to all Peronistas (Argentinian government loyalists) who fought in the 1955 coup.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	23-03-1959	All Peron supporters in the 1955 coup (1)	Argentinian president (2)	All former government loyalists (3)	Unconditional	Keesings
Exile	9-1955	Peron (1)	(5)	Peron (1)	Willing	Britannica

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 10, December 1964 Argentina, Page 20431, "Dec 1964 - General Peron's Abortive Attempt to return to South America. - Earlier Political Developments, 1958-1964. - Conflicts between Armed Forces and Civil Authorities. - Measures against Peronista Movement. - Army Revolts and Cabinet Crises. - President Frondizi overthrown by Armed Forces. - Inauguration of President Guido. - The 1963 Presidential and Congressional Elections. - Election of President Illia. - Annulment of Contracts with Foreign Oil Companies".

Encyclopædia Britannica. "Argentina". Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/33657/Argentina> [accessed April 24, 2012].

## Argentina 50\_1963

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Argentina	Military faction	02-04-1963	22-09-1963

### Description:

An Argentinian military faction launched an unsuccessful coup attempt against the Argentinian government in 1963. Prior to the cessation of violence, the Argentinian President granted amnesty to all military personnel who were involved in the conflict. Following the cessation of violence, the Argentinian government arrested 662 high-ranking military officers and 1,200 military sergeants and corporals. They were tried by the Argentinian government. In 1964, some of the rebel officers willingly fled to Uruguay and Chile seeking exile.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	16-04-1964	662 high-ranking officers and 1200 sergeants and corporals (2)	Argentine gov't (1)	662 high-ranking officers and 1200 sergeants and corporals (3)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	13-09-1963	All political prisoners who had participated in rebellions since 1958 (2)	Outgoing president Guido (1)	All rebels and political prisoners (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	1964	Rebel officers (2)	(5)	Many rebel officers (3)	Willing	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 10, December 1964 Argentina, Page 20431, "Dec 1964 - General Peron's Abortive Attempt to return to South America. - Earlier Political Developments, 1958-1964. - Conflicts between Armed Forces and Civil Authorities. - Measures against Peronista Movement. - Army Revolts and Cabinet Crises. - President Frondizi overthrown by Armed Forces. - Inauguration of President Guido. - The 1963 Presidential and Congressional Elections. - Election of President Illia. - Annulment of Contracts with Foreign Oil Companies".

## Argentina 50\_1977

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Argentina	ERP , Montoneros	01-01-1973	31-12-1977

### Description:

Between 1973 and 1977, the ERP (Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo) and the Montoneros launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Argentinian government. Prior to the cessation of violence in December, 1977, the founder of the Montoneros, Mario Firmenich willingly fled Argentina seeking exile.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	12-1977	The Montoneros founder, Mario Firmenich (2)	(5)	The Montoneros founder, Mario Firmenich (1)	Willing	Britannica

### Sources:

Encyclopædia Britannica. "Montonero". Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/391049/Montonero> [accessed April 24, 2012]

## Azerbaijan 193\_1994

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Azerbaijan	Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh, Armenia	01-01-1992	09-05-1994

### Description:

Between 1992 and 1994, the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh rebelled against the Azerbaijani government with the assistance of the Armenian state. The conflict ended with a ceasefire agreement. Following the cessation of violence, the government of Azerbaijan arrested, tried, and sentenced former defense minister Gaziyevev to death on 14 May, 1995, for surrendering two Azerbaijani cities to Armenian forces in 1993 during the conflict.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	14-05-1995	Former defense minister Gaziyevev (1)	Azerbaijani Supreme Court (1)	Former defense minister Gaziyevev (1)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 41, May 1995 Azerbaijan, Page 40567, "May 1995 - Armenian withdrawal from Karabakh peace talks following gas explosion".

## Azerbaijan 201\_1995

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Azerbaijan	OPON forces	17-03-1995	17-03-1995

### Description:

The rebel group OPON launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Azerbaijani government in 1995. Following the unsuccessful rebellion, the Azerbaijani government arrested 200 rebels including the former President Husseinov on 17 March, 1995. The rebels were tried in the Azerbaijani Supreme Court for crimes including high treason. A few years later on 27 December, 1998, the Azerbaijani President granted amnesty for convicted criminals, including six individuals who took part in failed coups in 1994 and 1995.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	17-03-1995	200 OPON rebels, including leader Husseinov (2)	Azerbaijani Supreme Court (1)	200 OPON rebels, including leader Husseinov (3)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	27-12-1998	Six persons involved in attempted coup (2)	Azerbaijani president (1)	Six persons involved in attempted coup (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 41, March 1995 Azerbaijan, Page 40463, "Mar 1995 - Suppression of coup attempt".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 44, December, 1998 Azerbaijan, Page 42697, "Dec 1998 – AZERBAIJAN".

## Bangladesh 126\_1992

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Bangladesh	JSS/SB/Shanti Bahini	31-12-1974	05-11-1992

### Description:

Between 1974 and 1992 rebel groups JSS, SB and Shant Bahini rebelled against the Bangladesh government in the Bangladesh territory of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The conflict ended with a ceasefire and peace agreement signed December 2, 1997. As a result of the peace agreement, monetary reparations were given to families of the repatriated members of the PCJSS (Parbattya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samity)<sup>4</sup> for the PCJSS members' rehabilitation as well as a resettlement grant for families who returned to the Chittagong Hill Tracts. On 2 December, 1997, also as a consequence of the peace agreement, the Bangladesh government offered amnesty to all rebels who surrendered and disarmed.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	2-1994	Families of the PCJSS (2)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All families of the PCJSS (3)	Money	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
Amnesty	02-12-1997	All rebels who surrender and disarm (2)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All rebels who surrender (3)	Conditional	Mar; Keesings <sup>2</sup> ; peaceagr

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, February, 1994 Bangladesh, Page 39867, "Feb 1994 - Return of Chakma refugees".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 43, December, 1997 Bangladesh, Page 41964, "Dec 1997 – BANGLADESH".

Minorities at Risk, 1991 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=77101> [accessed April 13, 2012]

Bangladesh, 1997. "Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord", Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Uppsala University. [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/peace/Ban\\_19971202.pdf](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/peace/Ban_19971202.pdf) [accessed April 26, 2012]

<sup>4</sup> Shanti Bahini is the military wing of PCJSS.

## Bolivia 1\_1952

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Bolivia	MNR	09-04-1952	12-04-1952

### Description:

In Bolivia in 1952, the MNR (Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario) launched a successful coup against the Bolivian government. As a result of the coup, military officers who were associated with the former Bolivian regime were purged from the military by the new MNR government. The new MNR government forcedly discharged and/or exiled 300 Bolivian military officers.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Purge</b>	1952	Military officers associated with the former regime (1)	New MNR government (2)	Parts of the military (2)	Military	LOC <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	1952	300 officers were discharged or exiled (1)	New MNR government (2)	300 officers (3)	Forced	LOC <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Library of Congress 1989 Chapter 1(7)

<sup>2</sup> Library of Congress 1989 Chapter 5(1)

## Bolivia 1\_1967

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Bolivia	ELN	01-03-1967	16-10-1967

### Description:

In 1967 in Bolivia, the Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional (ELN) launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Bolivian government. Following the unsuccessful rebellion, the Bolivian government detained roughly 200 members of the ELN as political prisoners in October, 1972. ELN leader Luis Alberto Morant was among those who were taken prisoner by the Bolivian government. He was later tried, sentenced to death, and executed.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	10-1972	Some 200 members of ELN (2)	Bolivian government (1)	Some 200, including guerrilla leader Luis Alberto Morant of the Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional (ELN) (3)	Domestic; Execute (1)	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesings's Record of World Events. Volume 18, December 1972 Bolivia, Page 25606, "Dec 1972 - Proclamation of State of Siege. - Government Measures against Left-wing Opponents. - Cabinet Changes. - Co-operation with Brazil".

## Bosnia and Herzegovina 194\_1995

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbian irregulars	01-05-1992	21-11-1995

### Description:

Between 1992 and 1995 in the Serbian territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina along with Serbian irregulars rebelled against the Bosnia and Herzegovina government. After the conflict ended, and as a consequence of the Dayton Agreement signed on 21 November, 1995, property and monetary reparations were to be provided to all displaced persons and refugees of the conflict.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	21-11-1995	All refugees and displaced persons (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All refugees and displaced persons (4)	Property; Money	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Dayton Agreement, 1995. "Annex 7: Agreement on Refugees and Displaced Persons". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace.  
[http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/dayton\\_annex7.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/dayton_annex7.pdf) [accessed April 15, 2012]

## Bosnia and Herzegovina 202\_1995

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia	07-10-1993	07-08-1995

### Description:

From 1993 through 1995 in the Bihaca Krajina territory of Bosnia Herzegovina, the Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Bosnia Herzegovina government. After the violence ceased and as a consequence of the Dayton Agreement signed on 21 November, 1995, all refugees and displaced persons who had their property taken from them unlawfully were to be compensated in either property or money upon their return.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	21-11-1995	All refugees and displaced persons (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All refugees and displaced persons (4)	Property; Money	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Dayton Agreement, 1995. "Annex 7: Agreement on Refugees and Displaced Persons". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace.  
[http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/dayton\\_annex7.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/dayton_annex7.pdf) [accessed April 15, 2012]

## Bosnia and Herzegovina 203\_1994

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatian irregulars (Croatia)	30-04-1993	01-03-1994

### Description:

Between 1993 and 1994 the Croatian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatian irregulars rebelled against the Bosnian and Herzegovina government in Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the conflict ended, reparations were granted to refugees and displaced persons as a consequence of the signing of the Dayton Agreement 21 November, 1995 who had their property confiscated from them during the conflict.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	21-11-1995	All refugees and displaced persons (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All refugees and displaced persons (4)	Property; Money	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Dayton Agreement, 1995. "Annex 7: Agreement on Refugees and Displaced Persons". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. [http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/dayton\\_annex7.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/dayton_annex7.pdf) [accessed April 15, 2012]

## Brunei 76\_1962

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Brunei	North Kalimantan Liberation Army	08-02-1962	31-12-1962

### Description:

Between February 1962 and December 1962, a rebellion occurred in Brunei by the rebel North Kalimantan Liberation Army (NKLA) and the Brunei People's Party (PRB) against the United Kingdom (U.K.). The rebellion was quelled by the U.K. and PRB politicians were granted asylum in Malaysia in December, 1962.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	12-1962	PRB Politicians (2)	(5)	PRB Politicians (2)		Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 25, January 1979 Brunei, Page 29403, "Jan 1979 - Agreement on Full Independence from Britain in 1983 - Economic Developments"

## Burkina Faso 165\_1987

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Burkina Faso	Popular Front	15-10-1987	15-10-1987

### Description:

The Popular Front successfully overthrew the Burkina Faso government in 1987. Following the successful rebellion, the new government arrested over 40 individuals of the former Burkina Faso government, and subsequently tried them. At least one of the individuals arrested was found guilty, sentenced to death, and subsequently executed by the newly formed Burkina Faso government. On 21 June, 1988, the widow and two sons of the former Burkina Faso President were allowed to leave the country and granted asylum in Gabon.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	10-1987	More than 40 opposition members from the former government (1)	New government (2)	More than 40 opposition members (3)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	21-06-1988	The widow of the former President, Mrs Mariam Sankara, and their two sons (1)	New government (2)	The widow of the former President, Mrs Mariam Sankara, and their two sons (1)		Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 34, October, 1988 Burkina, Page 36196 , "Oct 1988 - Aftermath of coup-Opposition activity-Arrests and detentions-Foreign relations"

## Burundi 90\_1965

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Burundi	Military faction	18-10-1965	18-10-1965

### Description:

In Burundi on 18 October, 1965, a group of Hutu military officers launched an unsuccessful coup against the Burundi government. Following the failed coup, the Tutsi king Mwambutsa willingly fled Burundi. By December 1965, a trial by court martial had been conducted by the state in which over 50 alleged leaders of the failed coup were tried, found guilty, and subsequently executed by the Burundi government.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	12-1965	Over 50 alleged leaders of the revolt (2)	Burundian court martial (1)	over 50 alleged leaders of the revolt (2)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings
Exile	10-1965	Tutsi king Mwambutsa (1)	(5)	Tutsi king Mwambutsa (1)	Willing	Britannica

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 12, February 1966 Burundi, Page 21234 , "Feb 1966 - Expulsion of U.S. Diplomats".

Encyclopædia Britannica. "Burundi". Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/85931/Burundi> [accessed April 24, 2012]

## Cambodia 103\_1975

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Cambodia	FUNK, North Vietnam	01-04-1970	17-04-1975

### Description:

Between 1970 and 1975 the FUNK (National United Front of Kampuchea) and North Vietnam were involved in a successful rebellion against the Cambodian government. On 25 February, 1975, the FUNK granted amnesty to all but seven Cambodian politicians, military officers, and government officials on the condition that they no longer “serve” the seven Cambodian leaders who were refused amnesty.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	25-02-1975	All, but seven politicians, officers and officials (1)	New FUNK (KR, NUFC) government (2)	All, but seven politicians, officers and officials (3)	Conditional; Limited	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 21, June 1975 Cambodia, Page 27149, “Jun 1975 - End of Civil War. - Occupation of Phnom-Penh by Khmers Rouges”.

## Cambodia 103\_1998

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Cambodia	KR, KPRLF, FUNCINPEC	01-01-1979	25-12-1998

### Description:

An unsuccessful rebellion occurred in Cambodia from 1979 through 1998 between the Cambodian and Vietnamese governments and the rebel groups KR (Khmer Rouge), KPRLF (Khmer People's National Liberation Front), and FUNCINPEC (National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia). On 21 March, 1998, before the rebellion was sufficiently quelled by the Cambodian and Vietnamese governments, amnesty was granted by the Cambodian government to the former Prime Minister Ranariddh and several Khmer Rouge leaders.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	21-03-1998	Former PM Ranariddh and several Khmer Rouge leaders (2)	Cambodian government (1)	Certain members of the opposition (2)	Unconditional; Limited	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 44, March, 1998 Cambodia, Page 42135, "Mar 1998 – CAMBODIA".

## Cameroon 158\_1984

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Cameroon	Military faction	06-04-1984	09-04-1984

### Description:

In 1984 a military faction from the Republican Guard unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Cameroon government. On May 24, 1984 the Cameroon government under President Biya purged seven of the 12 members of the political bureau for their association with individuals who participated in the conflict. The Cameroon government also arrested 1,053 individuals after the rebellion was quelled, of which 617 were released without being tried. The remaining 436 individuals were tried by the Cameroon government and received sentences ranging from two years imprisonment to death (three in absentia). The trials started on on April 27, 1984, with 35 individuals tried and executed on May 1, for involvement in the coup attempt. There appears to have been a breach in justice; some of the executions appeared to have occurred within days after the sentence of death was rendered by the Cameroon government.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	27-04-1984	1053 members of the Republican Guard (2)	Cameroon President Biya (1)	1053 members of the Republican Guard (3)	Domestic; Absentia; Execute; Breach	Mar; Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Purge</b>	24-05-1984	Seven individuals too closely associated with coup plotters (2)	Cameroon President Biya (1)	Seven individuals too closely associated with coup plotters (2)	Civil	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 30, September 1984 Cameroon, Page 33075 "Sep 1984 - Attempted coup—Political changes—Budget". Minorities at Risk, 1984 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=47102> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Cameroon 57\_1959

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Cameroon	UPC	01-09-1957	31-12-1959

### Description:

Between 1957 and 1959 in Cameroon, the UPC (Union of the Populations of Cameroon) launched a successful rebellion for independence against the French state. Prior to the cessation of violence on 21 October, 1959, the Cameroonian Prime Minister, Ahidjo, offered amnesty to all rebels under the condition that they put down their arms.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	21-10-1959	All rebels (2)	Cameroonian Prime Minister Ahidjo (1)	All rebels who surrendered (3)	Conditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 6, January, 1960 Cameroon Republic, Page 17226, "Jan 1960 - Achievement of Independence. - Continuation of Terrorist Activities".

## Chad 91\_1990

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Chad	Various groups, Libya, Military faction, MOSANAT, Islamic Legion, MPS	08-11-1965	31-12-1990

### Description:

A civil war occurred in Chad between 1965 and 1990. The rebels included a military faction, Libya, MOSANAT (Mouvement pour le Salut National du Tchad), the Islamic legion and the MPS (Mouvement Patriotique du Salut) against the government of Chad. Following the civil war in December 1990, the Former President Hissène Habré was expelled from Chad.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	12-1990	Former President Hissène Habré (1)	New government (2)	Former President Hissène Habré (1)		Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 47, April 2001 Chad, Page 44090, "Apr 2001 – CHAD".

## Chad 91\_1994

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Chad	CSNPD, CNR, FNT	22-12-1991	31-12-1994

### Description:

Between 1991 and 1994 a civil war occurred in Chad between rebel groups CSNPD (Conseil de salut national pour la paix et la démocratie), CNR (The Conseil national de redressement du Tchad), and the FNT (Front national tchadien) against the Chadian government. The civil war ended with the signing of a peace agreement. Amnesty was granted with the signing of the peace agreement between the Chadian government and the CSNPD. As a result of the amnesty agreement, all members of the CSNPD except for former President Habré were granted amnesty.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	8-1994	All members of CSNPD, except for former president Habre (2)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All members of CSNPD except former president Habre (3)	Limited	Mar; Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, December 1994 Chad, Page 40313 "Dec 1994 - Cabinet changes".

Minorities at Risk, 1994 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=48302> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Chad 91\_1998

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Chad	MDD, FARF	30-10-1997	31-12-1998

### Description:

A civil war occurred in Chad from 1997 through 1998 between the rebel MDD (Mouvement pour la démocratie et le développement) and FARF (Forces armées pour la République fédérale) against the Chadian government. Prior to the cessation of violence, on May 7, 1998, an amnesty accord was created in which amnesty was granted to all rebel fighters including members of FARF.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	07-05-1998	All members of FARF (2)	Part of peace agreement between Chadian government and FARF (3)	All members of FARF (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 44, May 1998 Chad, Page 42256 "May 1998 – CHAD".

## Chad 91\_2002

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Chad	MDJT	01-12-1999	31-12-2002

### Description:

A civil war occurred in Chad from 1999 through 2002 between the rebel group MDJT (Mouvement pour la démocratie et la justice au Tchad) and the Chadian government. As a part of a peace agreement between the Chadian government and the MDJT signed on December 14, 2003,, amnesty was granted to all members of MDJT.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	14-12-2003	All members of MDJT (2)	Part of peace agreement between Chadian government and MDJT (3)	All members of MDJT (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 49, December 2003 Chad, Page 45728 "Dec 2003 – CHAD".

## Chile 125\_1973

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Chile	Military faction	11-09-1973	11-09-1973

### Description:

In 1973 in Chile, a military faction successfully overthrew the Chilean government and president Allende (Popular Unity coalition). As a result of the military coup, Augusto Pinochet came to power and purged Chilean universities of Marxists and Allende supporters. In August, 1974, the Chilean government tried members of the Allende government and left-wing activists. On 22 March, 1975, Pinochet offered 204 former members of Popular Unity, 95 of which were political prisoners, exile in Mexico. The Mexican government did not accept 62 of the individuals into their state and 47 of the 204 individuals offered exile refused to leave Chile. The exile was in some cases forced and in others willing. A few years later on 19 April, 1978, the Pinochet government offered amnesty to all individuals who were convicted by military tribunals from 11 September, 1973 to 19 April, 1978 including individuals living in exile. The amnesty affected 2,071 individuals and allowed for the return to Chile of those who were offered amnesty provided that they refrain from engaging in political activities.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	8-1974	Members of Allende government and left-wing activists (1)	Pinochet government (2)	Members of Allende Government and Left-wing Activists (3)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	19-04-1978	All persons convicted by military tribunals from 11-09-1973 to 19-04-1978 (3)	Pinochet government (2)	All convicted (3)	Conditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>
<b>Purge</b>	1973	University employees (Marxist and Allende supporters) (1)	Pinochet government (2)	University employees (Marxist and Allende supporters) (3)	Civil	LOC
<b>Exile</b>	22-03-1975	204 former members of Popular Unity (1)	Pinochet government (2)	204 former members of Popular Unity (3)	Willing; Forced	Keesings <sup>3</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 20, January, 1974 Chile, Page 26658, "General Pinochet becomes Supreme Chief of State. - New Cabinet. - Internal security Measures. - Church Stand on Human Rights. - U.K. Discontinuance of Arms Supplies and Aid to Chile. - The Refugee Situation. - Allegations of Torture."

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume XXIV, June 1978 Chile, Page 29029, "Jun 1978 - New Cabinet with Increased Civilian Membership - Ending of State of Siege - Amnesty for Political Prisoners and Exiles - Investigation into Letelier Assassination".

<sup>3</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 21, May 1975 Chile, Page 27123 "May 1975 - A. CHILE".

Library of Congress 1994 Chapter 1(9)

## China 3\_1949

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
China	Peoples Liberation Army	01-01-1946	01-10-1949

### Description:

Between 1946 and 1949 a rebellion took place in China between the rebel Peoples Liberation Army (led by Mao Zedong) against the Chinese government (Guomindang led by Chiang Kai-shek). After the conflict ceased, a few hundred thousand Chinese Nationalist troops along with approximately two million Chinese civilians (mainly from the government and the military) who supported the Chinese Nationalist government (Guomindang), including Chiang Kai-shek, willingly fled China seeking exile in Taiwan. There was also a purge of the judiciary in 1952 by the Peoples Liberation Army.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Purge</b>	1952	Losing Guomindang administration (1)	People's Liberation Army government (2)	Judges from the former administration (3)	Judiciary	LOC <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	10-1949	Few hundred thousand Guomindang troops and ca 2 million civilians (1)	(5)	Few hundred thousand Guomindang troops and ca 2 million civilians (3)	Willing	LOC <sup>2</sup> ; usbgn <sup>3</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Library of Congress 1987 Chapter 13(1,3)

<sup>2</sup> Library of Congress 1987 Chapter 1(4,3)

<sup>3</sup> US Background Notes, "China". <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ci/bgn/18902.htm> [accessed April 17, 2012]

## China 39\_1959

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
China	Tibet	10-03-1959	23-04-1959

### Description:

In 1959 in the Chinese territory of Tibet, the Tibetans launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Chinese government. As a result of the unsuccessful rebellion, the Dalai Lama and over 50,000/70,000 of his supporters willingly fled Tibet and created a government-in-exile in Dharamsala, India.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	1959	Dalai Lama and over 50,000/70,000 supporters (2)	(5)	Dalai Lama and over 50,000/70,000 supporters (3)	Willing	LOC; Mar

### Sources

Library of Congress 1987 Chapter 1(5,2)

Minorities at Risk, Assessment for Tibetans in China. <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=71005> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Comoros 167\_1989

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Comoros	Presidential guard	29-11-1989	29-11-1989

### Description:

In 1989, the Comoros presidential guard led by the French mercenary Bob Denard successfully overthrew the Comoros government and assassinated President Abdallah. On 15 December, 1989, Denard was deported, after pressure from France and South Africa, to South Africa where he sought exile.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	15-12-1989	Leader of presidential guard Denard (2)	Pressure from France and South Africa (5)	Leader of presidential guard Denard (1)		Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 36, March 1990 Comoros, Page 37309, "Mar 1990 - Presidential elections".

## Congo/Zaire 86\_1965

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Congo/Zaire	CNL	01-05-1964	31-12-1965

### Description:

An attempted rebellion against the Congo/Zaire by the CNL (Conseil national de libération) occurred in Congo/Zaire between 1964 and 1965. During the conflict, in November 1964, the CNL rebel leaders Soumialot and Gbenye, as well as other rebel leaders, went into exile in Cairo.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	11-1964	CNL leaders (2)	(5)	CNL leaders (2)		LOC; Keesings

### Sources:

Library of Congress, 1993 Chapter 1(6,2)

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 11, February, 1965 Congo, Page 20561, "Communist and African Reactions to Stanleyville operation".

## Congo/Zaire 86\_1967

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Congo/Zaire	Opposition militias	11-07-1967	05-11-1967

### Description:

In 1967 there was a rebellion between the opposition militias in Congo/Zaire and the Congolese government. The conflict ended when the Congolese government effectively suppressed the rebellion. Following the rebellion in November 1967, 113 white mercenaries fled first to Rwanda, then to Europe where they remained in exile. In December, 1967, the Congolese government offered amnesty to Katangese gendarmes who were part of the opposition militias.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	12-1967	All Katangese gendarmes (2)	Congolese government (1)	All Katangese gendarmes (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
Exile	11-1967	113 white mercenaries (2)	(5)	113 white mercenaries (3)	Willing	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 13, December 1967 Congo, Congolese, Page 22429, "Dec 1967 - Inconclusive Negotiations on Evacuation of Rebellious Mercenaries and Katangese under Red Cross Auspices from Bukavu. - Recapture of Bukavu by Congolese National Army. - Withdrawal of Rebels to Rwanda. - Evacuation of Katangese. Deadlock in Removal of Mercenaries. - Fresh O.A.U. Demands. - Mercenary Invasion of Katanga frustrated".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 14, June 1968 Congo, Rwanda, Page 22729, "Jun 1968 - Repatriation of Mercenaries".

## Congo/Zaire 86\_1978

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Congo/Zaire	FLNC	17-08-1977	15-06-1978

### Description:

In May of 1977 and 1978, there were rebellions in Congo/Zaire between the rebel FLNC (Front de libération nationale congolais) against the Congo/Zaire government. After the conflict was quelled by the government of Congo/Zaire, the Zaire General Tshiveka, was brought before a Council of War on 27 May, 1978 under the accusation of cowardice for abandoning his Army troops in the territory of Kolwezi. The President commuted his sentence to life imprisonment on 1 June, 1978. On 11 July, 1978, the Congo/Zaire government granted amnesty to all political prisoners, including FLNC rebels.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	31-05-1978	The commander of Zairean Army troops in Kolwezi, General Tshiveka (1)	Congolese government (1)	The commander of Zairean Army troops in Kolwezi, General Tshiveka (1)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	11-07-1978	All political prisoners (2)	Congolese government (1)	All political prisoners (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume XXIV, August 1978 French, Belgian, Franco, Belgium, Page 29125, "Aug 1978 - Second Invasion of Shaba Province by Rebels - Harassment and Murder of Europeans - Repulsion of Invaders and Evacuation of Europeans by French and Belgian Paratroops - International Repercussions - Franco-African Conference of Heads of State or Government".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 25, March 1979 Zai, Re, Page 29506, "Mar 1979 - Reorganization of Executive Council -Amnesties and Other Internal security Developments - Second International Conference on Zaire's Economy -Other Foreign Relations - Devaluation of Currency".

## Congo/Zaire 86\_2001

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Congo/Zaire	RCD, RCD-ML, MLC, Rwanda, Uganda	18-10-1996	31-12-2001

### Description:

Between 1996 and 2001, a civil war was fought in Congo/Zaire between the Congo/Zaire government and the rebel groups RCD (Rassemblement congolais pour la démocratie), RCD-ML (RCD-Mouvement de libération), MLC (Mouvement de libération congolais), and the governments of Rwanda, and Uganda. The civil war ended with the signing of a peace agreement between the involved parties. With the signing of the peace agreement, a truth commission was set up in December 2002 in order to examine the ongoing political, social, and economic conflicts in Congo/Zaire from 1960 through 2003. However, there was a breach of justice in the truth commission. The truth commission did not hear a single case and the commissioners included “representatives of the belligerent parties.”

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Truth commission	12-2002	Not specified, but presumably all fighters (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All sides (4)	Domestic; Breach	USIP

### Sources:

Truth Commission: Democratic Republic of Congo. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. <http://www.usip.org/publications/truth-commission-democratic-republic-congo> [accessed April 18, 2012]

## Congo-Brazzaville 214\_1999

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Congo-Brazzaville	Angola, Ninjas, Cocoyes, Ntsiloulous	01-06-1997	29-12-1999

### Description:

Between 1997 and 1999, rebel groups Ninjas and Ntsiloulous with the assistance of Angola rebelled against the government of Congo-. The Congo-Brazzaville government was assisted by Angola and Chad. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement between all involved parties on December 29, 1999. In relation to the peace agreement, amnesty was granted on 16 November, 1999 to all rebels who agreed to disarm. The following year, on 4 May, 2000, after the violence had ceased, the Brazzaville High Court ordered Ninja leader Bernard Kolelas and Philippe Bikinkita to pay monetary reparations to their victims.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	04-05-2000	Victims of Ninja crimes (3)	Brazzaville High Court (1)	Victims of Ninja crimes (3)	Money	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
Amnesty	16-11-1999	All rebels who disarm (2)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All rebels (3)	Conditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 46, May 2000 Congo, Page 43554 "May 2000 – CONGO".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 45, November 1999 Congo, Page 43246 "Nov 1999 – CONGO".

## Congo-Brazzaville 214\_2002

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Congo-Brazzaville	Ntsiloulous	14-06-2002	31-12-2002

### Description:

In 2002 in Congo-Brazzaville, the Ntsiloulous rebelled against the Congo-Brazzaville government who were assisted by the Angolan government. The conflict ended with an agreement in mid-March 2003. In March 2003, the Congo-Brazzaville government offered amnesty to all rebels who agreed to lay down their arms.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	3-2003	All rebels (2)	Congo-Brazzaville government (1)	All rebels (3)	Conditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 49, March 2003 Congo, Page 45276 "Mar 2003 – CONGO".

## Costa Rica 27\_1948

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Costa Rica	National Liberation Army	03-03-1948	20-04-1948

### Description:

In 1948 in Costa Rica, the National Liberation Army launched a successful rebellion against the Costa Rican government. Following the rebellion, Calderón Guardia of the deposed Costa Rican government, willingly sought exile in Nicaragua.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	1948	Calderón Guardia (1)	(5)	Calderón Guardia (1)	Willing	Saez & Freidenberg (2001: 73)

### Sources:

Saez, Manuel Alcantara & Flavia Freidenberg (eds) (2001) *Partidos políticos de América Latina: Centroamérica, México y República Dominicana*. Salamanca: Ediciones de la Universidad de Salamanca.

## Croatia 195\_1993

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Croatia	Serbian Republic of Krajina, Yugoslavia	01-01-1992	23-12-1993

### Description:

Between 1992 and 1993, the Serbian Republic of Krajina rebelled against the Croatian government in the Croatian territory of Serbia with the assistance of the Yugoslavian government. Before the conflict ended, an International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was established on 25 May, 1993 by a United Nations (UN) resolution in order to investigate violations of international humanitarian law. The conflict ended with a ceasefire agreement.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	25-05-1993	Persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law (3)	UN resolution (4)	Persons responsible for grave violations of international humanitarian law (2)	International	icty.org

### Sources:

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. <http://www.icty.org/> [accessed April 23, 2012]

## Croatia 195\_1995

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Croatia	Serbian Republic of Krajina	03-05-1995	12-11-1995

### Description:

In 1995 the Serbian territory of Croatia, the Serbian Republic of Krajina rebelled against the Croatian government. After the conflict ended, reparations were provided in the form of property to anyone who had their property unlawfully taken from them during the war. If their property could not be restored to them, they were to be monetarily compensated for their loss(es). The reparations were granted via the Erdut Agreement which was signed on 12 November, 1995. The Croatian government granted amnesty twice for crimes committed during the conflict. In mid-May 1996, the Croatian parliament granted amnesty for all crimes committed against the state of Croatia in Eastern Slavonia, and in 1998, the Croatian government granted amnesty to approximately 12,0000 Serbians.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	12-11-1995	All persons (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All persons (4)	Property; Money	Peaceagr
Amnesty	5-1996	All crimes against the state (2)	Croatian government (1)	12000 Serbs in Croatia (4)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>1,2</sup>

### Sources:

Erdut Agreement, 1995. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace.

[http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/croatia\\_erdut\\_11121995.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/croatia_erdut_11121995.pdf) [accessed April 15, 2012]

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 42, May 1996 Croatia, Page 41113 "May 1996 - Developments in eastern Slavonia".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 44, March 1998 Croatia, Page 42159 "Mar 1998 – CROATIA".

## Cuba 45\_1953

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Cuba	Military faction	26-07-1953	27-07-1953

### Description:

In 1953, a Cuban military faction launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Cuban government. After the cessation of violence, Fidel and Raul Castro were captured by the Cuban government along with other participants of the rebellion. Prison sentences were handed down by the Cuban government. Fidel Castro was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. There appears to have been a breach of justice in the trial due in part to the politicization of the trial. In May, 1955, the Cuban government pardoned political prisoners including Fidel Castro and his brother.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	1953	Participants of the rebellion, including Fidel and Raul Castro, (2)	Cuban government (1)	Participants of the rebellion including Fidel and Raul Castro (3)	Domestic; Breach	britannica
<b>Amnesty</b>	5-1955	Political prisoners, including Fidel and Raul Castro (2)	Cuban government (1)	Political prisoners (3)	Unconditional	britannica

### Sources:

Encyclopædia Britannica. "Fidel Castro". Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/98822/Fidel-Castro> [accessed April 24, 2012]

## Cuba 45\_1958

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Cuba	Movimiento 26 De Julio: 26th of July Movement	05-12-1956	31-12-1958

### Description:

Between 1956 and 1958 the Movimiento 26 de Julio launched a successful rebellion against the Cuban government. Following the successful rebellion, the former Cuban leader, Batista, willingly fled to the Dominican Republic with his family on 1 January, 1959 seeking exile. Also in 1959, shortly after the Movimiento 26 de Julio successfully overthrew the Batista regime, Fidel Castro and the rest of the new Cuban regime purged the military and police forces of Batista regime loyalists. Many of these individuals were put on trial and subsequently executed via firing squad by the new Castro government. Other individuals who were put on trial received long prison sentences.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	1959	Hundreds of Batista regime policemen and soldiers (1)	New government (2)	Hundreds of Batista regime policemen and soldiers (3)	Domestic; Execute	Wikipedia <sup>1</sup>
<b>Purge</b>	1959	Batista supporters in the security forces (1)	New government (2)	Hundreds of people who had worked under Batista regime (3)	Military; Civil; Execute	Wikipedia <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	01-01-1959	Former president Batista and his family (1)	(5)	Former president Batista and his family (3)	Willing	britannica

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Wikipedia, "Cuban Revolution". [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuban\\_Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuban_Revolution) [accessed April 15, 2012]

Encyclopædia Britannica. "Fulgencio Batista". Encyclopædia Britannica Online. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/56027/Fulgencio-Batista> [accessed April 24, 2012].

## Cuba 45\_1961

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Cuba	National Revolutionary Council, USA	1961	1961

### Description:

The rebel National Revolutionary Council with assistance from the United States (U.S.) attempted unsuccessfully to overthrow the Castro regime in the Bay of Pigs Invasion in 1961 in Cuba. The Cuban government took 1,179 of the invaders prisoner, tried them in military tribunals, and sentenced them on 18 April, 1961 to prison terms of up to 80 years. On 28 December, 1962, Fidel Castro, in agreement with US lawyer James Donovan representing the Bay of Pigs invaders, offered amnesty to the 1,113 remaining prisoners of the failed rebellion. Exile was also granted on the same day, 28 December, 1962, to the freed prisoners from the Bay of Pigs Invasion and their families; they were granted exile in the U.S.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	29-03-1962	1,179 Bay of Pig invaders taken as prisoners (2)	Cuban government (1)	1,179 invaders taken as prisoners (3)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	28-12-1962	Bay of Pig prisoners (2)	Agreement between Fidel Castro and lawyer James Donovan (3)	All invaders in prison (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	28-12-1962	Bay of Pig prisoners and their families (2)	Cuban government (1)	Bay of Pigs prisoners and their families (3)	Willing	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events<sup>1</sup>. Volume 9, February 1963 Cuba, Page 19240, "Feb 1963 - U.S. Concern at Presence of Soviet Troops in Cuba. - Statements by Mr. McCone and President Kennedy".

## Indonesia 46\_1961

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Indonesia	PRRI, Permesta movement, Darul Islam Movement	01-01-1958	31-12-1961

### Description:

In Indonesia between 1958 and 1961, the PBRI, Permesta Movement, and the Dar ul-Islam Movement (DIM) launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Indonesian government. Before the conflict ended, Sukarno (Indonesian government) offered amnesty to all rebels who surrendered. However, following the cessation of violence, the leader of DIM, Kartosuwirjo, and other members of DIM were arrested by the Indonesian government, tried by an Indonesian military court, and executed by the Indonesian government on 12 September, 1962.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	12-09-1962	Kartosuwirjo (leader of DIM) and DIM members (2)	Indonesian military court (1)	Kartosuwirjo (leader of DIM) and DIM members (2)	Domestic; Execute	LOC; Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	1961	Darul Islam rebel movement (2)	Indonesian government (1)	All rebels who surrendered (3)	Conditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

Library of Congress 1992 Chapter 1(6)

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 8, December 1962 Indonesia, Page 19109, "Dec 1962 - Attempt on President Sukarno's Life. - Execution of Conspirators".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 6, February, 1960 Indonesia, Page 17245, "Decrees on Political Parties and Provisional People's Consultative Congress. - Formation of National Front. - Extension of State of Emergency. Operations against Rebel Forces in Celebes, Sumatra, Java, and Ceram".

## Cyprus 51\_1959

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Cyprus	EOKA	1955	1959

### Description:

Between 1955 and 1956 in Cyprus, the EOKA (National Organisation of Cypriot Fighters) successfully launched a rebellion for independence against the government of the United Kingdom (U.K.). The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement between all involved parties. As a consequence of the peace agreement, the U.K. granted amnesty to all members of the EOKA including the leader, Grivas, on 1 March, 1959.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	01-03-1959	EOKA members, including Grivas (2)	United Kingdom (1)	EOKA leader Grivas and his followers (3)	Unconditional	LOC

### Sources:

Library of Congress 1991 Chapter 1(5)

## Djibouti 184\_1994

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Djibouti	FRUD	13-11-1991	26-12-1994

### Description:

Between 1991 and 1994, a civil war occurred in Djibouti between the rebel group FRUD (Front pour la restauration de l'unité et de la démocratie) and the Djibouti government. As part of a peace treaty between both parties signed on 26 December, 1994, amnesty was granted to all members of FRUD.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	26-12-1994	All members of FRUD (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All members of FRUD (3)	Unconditional	UCDP

### Sources:

Djibouti: Peace agreement. “Accord de paix et de la reconciliation nationale”. Uppsala Conflict Encyclopedia, Uppsala University. [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=47&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa#](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=47&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa#) [accessed April 23, 2012]

## Djibouti 184\_1999

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Djibouti	FRUD-faction	24-07-1999	31-12-1999

### Description:

In 1999, a faction of FRUD (Front pour la restauration de l'unité et de la démocratie) rebelled against the Djibouti government in Djibouti. A peace agreement was signed between the two parties on February 7, 2000. As a consequence of the peace agreement, amnesty was granted to all FRUD members.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	07-02-2000	All FRUD members (2)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All FRUD members (3)	Unconditional	UCDP

### Sources:

Djibouti: Peace agreement. “Accord Cadre de Reforme et de Concorde Civile”. Uppsala Conflict Encyclopedia, Uppsala University. [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=47&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa#](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=47&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa#) [accessed April 23, 2012]

## Dominican Republic 93\_1965

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Dominican Republic	Military faction	24-04-1965	31-08-1965

### Description:

In the Dominican Republic in 1965, a military faction launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Dominican government. On August 31, 1965, the Dominican government offered amnesty to all members of the armed forces who participated in the unsuccessful rebellion. On 9 September, 1965, right-wing military officer brigadier Elias Wessin y Wessin was forced into exile by the UCN government in cooperation with United States (U.S.) and OAS forces.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	31-08-1965	All members of the armed forces who had taken part in the civil war (2)	Government of the Dominican Republic (1)	All members of the armed forces who had participated in the civil war (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
Exile	09-09-1965	Brigadier Elias Wessin y Wessin (1)	Government of the Dominican Republic (1)	Brigadier Elias Wessin y Wessin (1)	Forced	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 11, September 1965 Dominican Republic, Page 20985, "Sep 1965 - The "Act of Dominican Reconciliation"".

## Egypt 196\_1998

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Egypt	al-Gamaa al-Islamiyya	10-03-1993	31-12-1998

### Description:

In Egypt between 1993 and 1998, the Gamaa al-Islamiyya rebelled against the Egyptian government. Prior to the cessation of violence, the Egyptian government tried Tahel Abdel Razek, Gamal Abu Rawash, and 60 other members of the rebel group in the Supreme Military Court on 1 February, 1998. Razek and Rawash were sentenced to death.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	01-02-1998	62 members of al-Gamaat-i-Islamiya (2)	Egyptian military courts (1)	62 members of al-Gamaat-i-Islamiya (3)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 44, February 1998 Egypt, Page 42101, "Feb 1998 – EGYPT".

## El Salvador 120\_1972

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
El Salvador	Military faction	25-03-1972	25-03-1972

### Description:

In El Salvador on 25 March, 1972, a military faction unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Salvadoran government. On the 28 March, 1972, the Salvadoran government arrested 78 individuals, military and police officers as well as 25 civilians, believed to be involved in the failed attempted coup. All 78 were set to be tried by a Salvadoran military tribunal. One of the assumed leaders of the failed coup, Duarte, and the leader of the Christian Democratic Party, Colonel Mejia, were forced into exile in Guatemala by the Salvadoran government.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	28-03-1972	78 persons arrested in connexion with the coup attempt (2)	El Salvadoran government (1)	78 persons (3)	Domestic;	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	1972	Coup leaders Duarte and Colonel Mejia (2)	El Salvadoran government (1)	Coup leaders Duarte and Colonel Mejia (1)	Forced	LOC; Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesings's Record of World Event. Volume 18, May 1972 El Salvador, Page 25236, "May 1972 - Abortive Coup".

<sup>2</sup> Keesings's Record of World Event. Volume 18, May 1972 El Salvador, Page 25236, "May 1972 - Abortive Coup".

Library of Congress 1988, Chapter 1(5)

## El Salvador 120\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
El Salvador	ERP, FAL, FARN, FPL, PRTC, FMLN	01-01-1979	31-12-1991

### Description:

A civil war took place in El Salvador from 1979 through 1991 between the rebel groups ERP, FAL, FARN, FPL, PRTC, and FMLN against the Salvadoran government. On 16 January, 1992, a United Nations (UN) sponsored peace treaty was signed between the FMLN (Frente Farabundo Marti para la liberación nacional) and the Salvadoran government. As a part of the peace agreement, a truth commission was set up. The goal of the commission was to investigate human rights abuses that took place during the civil war by all parties involved in the conflict. Another consequence of the peace agreement was the purging of 110 military officers who were accused of human rights abuses during the civil war. On 20 March, 1993, the Salvadoran government granted amnesty to all political prisoners who were convicted of political crimes that occurred prior to 1992.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Truth commission	7-1992	All parties in the conflict (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All participants in conflict (4)	Domestic	USIP
Amnesty	20-03-1993	All political prisoners (2)	El Salvadoran government (1)	All who had committed political crimes (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
Purge	25-09-1991	110 officers in the military (1)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Military officers accused of human rights abuses (2)	Military	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

Truth commission: El Salvador, 1993. "From Madness to Hope: the 12-year war in El Salvador: Report of the Commission on the Truth for El Salvador". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. <http://www.usip.org/files/file/ElSalvador-Report.pdf> [accessed April 15, 2012]

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 39, March 1993 El Salvador, Page 39361, "Mar 1993 - Report of Truth Commission".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 37, September 1991 El Salvador, Page 38427, "Sep 1991 - Peace accord Foreign relations".

## Equatorial Guinea 142\_1979

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Equatorial Guinea	Military faction	03-08-1979	03-08-1979

### Description:

In Equatorial Guinea in 1979 a military faction successfully overthrew the Equatorial Guinea government. After the successful military coup, the former President, Macias, and six of his associates were detained, tried for assassination and torture, found guilty, and executed by firing squad of 29 September, 1979. The trial was announced on 8 September 1979. In October the same year, the new Equatorial Guinean government offered monetary reparations to the widows of the individuals killed during the overthrow of the former President Macias on 3 August, 1979.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	08-09-1979	Former President and six of his closest collaborators (1)	New government (2)	Former President and six of his closest collaborators (2)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Reparations</b>	10-1979	Widows of those killed in coup (3)	Military council (2)	Widows of those killed in coup (3)	Money	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 25, October 1979 Equatorial Guinea, Page 29885, "Oct 1979 - Overthrow of President Macias Nguema by Lt.-Col. Obiang Nguema".

## Ethiopia 168\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Ethiopia	ALF	01-01-1989	28-05-1991

### Description:

Between 1989 and 1991 the ALF (Afar Liberation Movement) successfully rebelled against the Ethiopian government. On 21 May, 1991, the former President of Ethiopia, Mengistu, willingly sought exile in Zimbabwe.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	21-05-1991	Former president Mengistu (1)	(5)	Former president Mengistu (1)	Willing	Mar

### Sources:

Minorities at Risk, 1991 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=53006> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Ethiopia 219\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Ethiopia	OLF	01-01-1989	28-05-1991

### Description:

Between 1989 and 1991, the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) rebelled against the Ethiopian government in the Ethiopian territory of Oromiya. The Mengistu government was overthrown by various rebel groups on May 28, 1991 after Mengistu willingly fled Ethiopia seeking exile in Zimbabwe on 21 May, 1991. A couple years later, two OLF leaders, Lencho Leta and Ibssa Gutema, were arrested by the Ethiopian government on 22 December, 1993, and were to be tried in a domestic court for their roles in the rebellion.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	22-12-1993	Two OLF leaders (2)	Ethiopian government (1)	Two OLF leaders (1)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	21-05-1991	Former president Mengistu (3)	(5)	Mengistu (1)	Willing	Mar; Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 39, December 1993 Ethiopia, Page 39768 "Dec 1993 - Famine warnings".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, January, 1994 Ethiopia, Page 39806 "Jan 1994 - Release of opposition figures".

Minorities at Risk, 1991 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=53006> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Ethiopia 70\_1960

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Ethiopia	Military faction	14-12-1960	17-12-1960

### Description:

In December 1960, an Ethiopian military faction launched an unsuccessful military coup. On January 12, 1961, following the unsuccessful coup, the Ethiopian government offered amnesty to all rebel privates and non-commissioned officers (NCOs) of the Imperial Guard if they surrendered. In March, 1961, the Ethiopian government tried some of the rebel officers and sentenced the former General Mengista Newaye to be hanged in public. Two other former officers and rebel leaders were given prison sentences; one was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and the other 15 years imprisonment. Newaye was hanged by the Ethiopian government in public on March 30, 1961.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	3-1961	General Mengista Newaye and other rebel officers (2)	Ethiopian government (1)	General Mengista Newaye and other rebel officers (1)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	12-01-1961	All privates and NCOs of the Imperial Guard (2)	Ethiopian government (1)	All privates and NCOs (3)	Conditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 7, May 1961 Ethiopia, Page 18107, "May 1961 - Completion of Cabinet Reorganization. - Execution of Rebel Leader".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 7, January 1961 Ethiopia, Page 17882, "Jan 1961 - Military Revolt in Addis Ababa. Massacre of Members of Government. - Emperor's Return from Foreign Tour. - Suppression of Revolt".

## Ethiopia 70\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Ethiopia	TPLF, EPDM, OLF, EPRP, EPRDF	01-01-1976	28-05-1991

### Description:

A civil war was fought in Ethiopia from 1976 and 1991 between the rebel groups, TPLF (Tigray People's Liberation Front), EPDM (Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement), OLF (Oromo Liberation Front), EPRP (Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party), and the EPRDF (Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front), and the former President Mengistu's Ethiopian government. The rebel groups emerged victorious and the former Ethiopian President, Mengistu, willingly secured exile in Zimbabwe on 21 May, 1991, with the assistance of the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Herman Cohen.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	21-05-1991	Former president Mengistu (1)	(5)	Former president Mengistu (1)	Willing	Mar

### Sources

Minorities at Risk, 1991 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=53006> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## France 73\_1962

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
France	OAS	22-04-1961	30-06-1962

### Description:

Between 1961 and 1962, members of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) attempted, unsuccessfully, to seize control of Algeria from France. Following the failed OAS attempt to seize control of Algeria, the French government tried two OAS members and Generals, Salan and Jouhad. Jouhad's trial began on 11 April, 1962 and Salan's began on 15 May, 1962. In June 1962, some of the OAS leaders were forced into exile by the French government. More than a year later, in December 1963, the French President granted amnesty to some OAS members and leaders on a case-by-case basis.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	15-05-1962	OAS members: Salan and Jouhaud (2)	French government (1)	OAS members: Salan and Jouhaud (1)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	12-1963	Some OAS members (2)	French president (1)	Some of the members of the OAS (2)	Limited	Keesings <sup>2</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	7-1962	Leaders of OAS (2)	French government (1)	Leaders of OAS (2)	Forced	Keesings <sup>3</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 9, February 1963 France, Page 19244 , "Feb 1963 - The Trial of General Salan".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 14, July, 1968 France, Page 22834, Jul 1968 – "Release of General Salan and Other O.A.S. Men. - M Bidault's Return from Exile".

<sup>3</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 11, September 1965 France, Page 20955, "Sep 1965 - Organization of O.A.S. Activities in France".

## Gabon 87\_1964

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Gabon	Military faction	18-02-1964	19-02-1964

### Description:

An attempted rebellion/coup occurred in Gabon on 18 February, 1964 by a military fraction. The rebellion/coup was quelled by the Gabon and French governments. On 25 August, 1964, after the unsuccessful coup, 26 of the participants in the attempted coup were put on trial and received prison sentences from one to twenty years and exile. The leader of the rebel group, M. Aubame, who briefly held the office of the Presidency during the attempted coup, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment and ten years of exile on 9 September, 1964 by the Gabonese government.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	25-08-1964	26 men accused of taking part in the military coup (2)	Gabonese government (1)	26 men accused of taking part in the military coup (2)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	09-09-1964	Rebel leader Aubame (2)	Gabonese government (1)	Rebel leader Aubame (1)	Forced	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 11, July 1965 Gabon, Page 20871, "Jul 1965 - Cabinet Changes. - Trial of Participants pants in Military Coup and Provisional Government of February 1964".

## Gambia 149\_1981

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Gambia	SRLP	30-07-1981	05-08-1981

### Description:

In 1981 the SRLP (Socialist and Revolutionary Labour Party) unsuccessfully rebelled against the Gambian government. Senegal aided the Gambian government during the conflict. Following the unsuccessful coup d'état, in late 1981 and first half of 1982 the Gambian government tried and sentenced 27 individuals to death for their participation in the coup. The leader of the rebellion, Mr. Sangyang, willingly fled Gambia seeking exile in Guinea-Bissau.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	12-1981	27 individuals sentenced to death for participation in the coup attempt (2)	Gambian government (1)	27 individuals sentenced to death for participation in the coup attempt (3)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	8-1981	Mr Sanyang, coup attempt leader (2)	(5)	Mr Sanyang, coup attempt leader (1)	Willing	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 28, September 1982 Gambia, Page 31684, "Sep 1982 - Presidential and Parliamentary Elections - Cabinet Changes - Developments relating to 1981 Attempted Coup".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events .Volume 34, August 1988 Gambia, Page 36082 "Aug 1988 - Coup plot trials - Cabinet - Continuation of IMF programme".

## Georgia 197\_1993

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Georgia	Republic of Abkhazia	16-08-1992	01-12-1993

### Description:

Between 1992 and 1993 in the Abkhazia territory of Georgia, the Republic of Abkhazia rebelled against Georgia. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement between all parties on 4 April, 1994. As a consequence of the quadripartite peace agreement, reparations were to be given to refugees and displaced persons in the form of property and/or money. The reparations were to be given out as compensation for property lost as a consequence of the conflict.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	04-04-1994	Refugees and displaced persons (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All refugees and displaced persons (4)	Property; Money	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Georgia agreement, 1994. "Quadripartite agreement on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. [http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/georgia\\_quad\\_19940504.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/georgia_quad_19940504.pdf) [accessed on April 15, 2012]

## Ghana 98\_1966

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Ghana	Military faction	24-02-1966	24-02-1966

### Description:

A successful coup was carried out by a military faction in 1966 against the Ghana government in Ghana. In February 1966, the ousted president of Ghana, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, fled to Guinea. On the 24 March, 1966, one of Nkrumah's advisors, Bing, was expelled from Ghana.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	2-1966	Former president Kwame Nkrumah and Nkrumah's advisor Bing (1)	New government (2)	Former president Kwame Nkrumah and Nkrumah's advisor Bing (1)	Forced	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 18, June 1972 Ghana, Page 25281, "Jun 1972 - Death of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah".

## Ghana 98\_1983

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Ghana	Military faction	19-06-1983	19-06-1983

### Description:

In June 1983, a Ghana military faction launched an unsuccessful coup against the Ghana government, the PNDC (Provisional National Defence Council). On 4 August, 1983, 16 individuals were brought before a public tribunal and sentenced to death for their part in the conspiracy to overthrow the PNDC. Three additional individuals received prison sentences for participating in the attempt to overthrow the PNDC government.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	04-08-1983	People participating in the planning or the June 1983 coup attempt: (2)	Ghanian PNDC government (1)	16 + 3 people participating in the planning or the 1983 June coup attempt: (3)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 29, December 1983 Ghana, Page 32549, "Dec 1983 - Attempted coups d'état, November 1982 and June 1983 - Trial of participants".

## Greece 4\_1949

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Greece	DSE	01-03-1946	16-10-1949

### Description:

Between 1946 and 1949 the DSE (Democratic Army of Greece / Communist Party of Greece) rebelled against the Greek government. During and after the war, approximately 35,000 Greeks and Macedonian-Slavs and many of the remaining communist rebels, voluntarily sought exile in Eastern Bloc countries.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	10-1949	Many of the remaining communist fighters (2)	(5)	Many of the remaining communist fighters (3)	Willing	HRW

### Sources:

Human Rights Watch, 1994. "Denying ethnic identity: The Macedonians of Greece". New York: Human Rights Watch. <http://www.hrw.org/reports/pdfs/g/greece/greece945.pdf> [accessed April 24, 2012]

## Guatemala 36\_1954

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Guatemala	Forces of Carlos Castillo Armas	18-06-1954	27-06-1954

### Description:

In 1954, forces of Carlos Castillo Armas rebelled against the Guatemalan government and successfully overthrew the President of Guatemala, Arbenz. After being overthrown, the former President forcedly sought exile in Mexico on 28 June, 1954.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	28-06-1954	President Arbenz (1)	New government (2)	President Arbenz (1)	Forced	britannica

### Sources:

Encyclopædia Britannica. "Jacobo Arbenz". Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2012.  
<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/32294/Jacobo-Arbenz>. [accessed April 24, 2012]

## Guatemala 36\_1995

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Guatemala	MR-13, FAR, EGP, PGT, ORPA, URNG	31-12-1965	31-12-1995

### Description:

A civil war took place in Guatemala from 1965 through 1995 between the rebel groups MR-13, FAR, EGP, PGT, ORPA, URNG, and the Guatemalan government. Several peace agreements were signed between the rebel groups and the Guatemalan government, from 1990 to The agreement on a firm an lasting peace on 29 December 1996. Prior to the end of the conflict, reparations were agreed upon between all parties and were signed on 17 June, 1994, in an Agreement on Resettlement of the Population Groups Uprooted by the Armed Conflict. Reparations were offered to all Guatemalans who had been forced to abandon their land as a consequence of the civil war. Reparations were offered in the form of property and money. A limited amnesty which did not apply to genocide, torture and forced disappearance was offered to both rebels and the Guatemalan military by the Guatemalan Assembly on 19 December, 1996 with the passage of a Law of National Reconciliation. A commission to clarify past human rights violations and acts of violence by all parties involved in conflict in Guatemala between 1960 and 1996 was agreed to on 23 June 1994. A few years later on 13 August 1999, 25 prison sentences were rendered to Guatemalan army soldiers for their participation in massacre during the civil war. These sentences carried prison terms of up to five years. There were also death sentences and other prison sentences handed down to Guatemalan army commanders and members of the Guatemalan civilian defense patrols.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	13-08-1999	Army soldiers, commanders, civilian defense patrols (1)	Guatemalan court (1)	25 army soldiers, commanders, civilian defense patrols (3)	Domestic	Keesings, Mar <sup>1</sup>
<b>Truth commission</b>	23-06-1994	All parties involved in the war (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All parties involved in the war (4)	Domestic	Peaceagr, <sup>2</sup>
<b>Reparations</b>	17-06-1994	Everyone forced to abandon land because of war (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Everyone forced to abandon land because of war (4)	Property; Money	Peaceagr <sup>3</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	19-12-1996	Both guerillas and military (3)	Guatemalan Assembly (1)	Both doers and those who ordered crimes, on both sides (3)	Limited	Mar <sup>4</sup>

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 45, October 1999 Guatemala, Page 43194 "Oct 1999 – GUATEMALA".

<sup>1</sup> Minorities at Risk, Aug 13, 1999. "Chronology for Indigenous Peoples in Guatemala".

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=9002> [accessed April 17, 2012]

<sup>2</sup> Guatemala, 1994. Agreement on the establishment of the Commission to clarify past human rights violations and acts of violence that have caused the Guatemalan population to suffer Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace.

[http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/guat\\_940623.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/guat_940623.pdf) [accessed April 17, 2012]

<sup>3</sup> Guatemala, 1996. Agreement on Social and Economic Aspects and Agrarian Situation between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. [http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/guat\\_960506.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/guat_960506.pdf) [accessed April 17, 2012]

<sup>4</sup> Minorities at Risk, Dec 19, 1996. "Chronology for Indigenous Peoples in Guatemala".

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=9002> [accessed April 17, 2012]

## Guinea 111\_1970

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Guinea	Military faction	22-11-1970	24-11-1970

### Description:

In Guinea in 1970 an unsuccessful coup took place by a military faction. In January 1971, following the attempted coup, the Guinea government tried some of the individuals who participated in the attempted coup and sentenced 91 of the accused to death and 66 individuals to hard labor for life. Of the 91 who were sentenced to death, 33 were tried in absentia. In addition to the trials, on July 5, 1971, three military leaders, including General Keita Koumandian, were removed from their positions during a military purge.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	11-01-1971	People who participated in the attempted coup (2)	Guinean government (1)	157 people sentenced, involved in November events (3)	Domestic; Absentia; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Purge</b>	05-07-1971	Three military leaders (2)	President of Guinea (1)	Three military leaders (1)	Military	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 17, April 1971 Guinea, Page 24525, "Apr 1971 - Mass Sentences of Death and Life Imprisonment for "Plotters" allegedly involved in "Invasion" of November 1970. - Expulsion of West German Development Workers. - Guinea breaks off Diplomatic Relations with Federal Republic of Germany".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 17, August, 1971 Guinea, Page 24743, "Aug 1971 - President Sekon Touré's Continued Allegations of Further "Planned Aggression". - "Purges" in Armed Forces and Administration".

## Guinea-Bissau 216\_1999

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Guinea-Bissau	Military Junta for the Consolidation of Democracy, Peace and Justice	16-06-1998	10-05-1999

### Description:

Between 1998 and 1999, a civil war took place in Guinea-Bissau between the rebel group the Military Junta for the Consolidation of Democracy, Peace, and Justice, against the Guinea-Bissau government which was assisted by the governments of Senegal and Guinea. The rebels were the victors of the conflict. Following the cessation of violence, the ousted President Vieira fled Guinea – Bissau on 11 June, 1999 for Portugal.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	11-06-1999	Ousted President Joao Bernardo Vieira (1)	(5)	Ousted President Joao Bernardo Vieira (1)		Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 45, June 1999 Guinea, Bissau, Page 42986 "Jun 1999 - GUINEA-BISSAU".

## Guinea-Bissau 82\_1973

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Guinea Bissau	PAIGC	01-02-1963	31-12-1973

### Description:

Between 1963 and 1973, the PAIGC (Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde) fought a war for independence in Guinea-Bissau against Portugal. Following the war for independence, the PAIGC came into power September 10, 1974. As a result, amnesty was granted to several members of the PAIGC by the newly formed government.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	18-09-1976	Members of the PAIGC (2)	New PAIGC government (2)	Several members of the PAIGC (3)	Limited	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 23, April 1977 Guinea, Bissau, Page 28315, "Apr 1977 - General Elections - Convening of National Assembly - Cabinet Composition - Introduction of Peso".

## Haiti 186\_1989

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Haiti	Leopard Corps	11-04-1989	11-04-1989

### Description:

In 1989 in Haiti, the Leopard Corps launched an unsuccessful coup attempt against the Haitian government. Following the unsuccessful coup attempt, three of the coup leaders including Rebu were forcedly exiled to the United States (U.S.).

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	4-1989	Three coup leaders (2)	Haitian government (1)	Three coup leaders (1)	Forced	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 35, April 1989 Haiti, Page 36586 "Apr 1989 – HAITI".

## Haiti 186\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Haiti	Tonton Macoute, Engine Lourd	07-01-1991	01-10-1991

### Description:

In Haiti in 1991, the rebel Tonton Macoute and Engine Lourd launched a successful coup against the Haitian government. Before the conflict ended, the Haitian government tried Roger Lafontant, leader of Tontons Macoutes, and 21 of his accomplices on July 30, 1991 for staging the coup starting the uprising on January 7 the same year. Lafontant was sentenced to life with hard labor. After the conflict ended and the rebels successfully overthrew the Haitian government on September 30, 1991, the former Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and over 40,000 other Haitians both willingly and forcedly fled Haiti seeking exile. After returning to Haiti in 1994, however, Aristide granted amnesty on October 10, 1994 to the former military junta, including leaders and 500 members of the regime.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	30-07-1991	Roger Lafontant, leader of the Tontons Macoutes and 21 collaborators (2)	Haitian court (1)	Roger Lafontant leader of the Tontons Macoutes and 21 collaborators (3)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	10-10-1994	Military junta (2)	President Aristide (1)	Military junta, including leaders (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	30-09-1991	President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and more than 40,000 Haitians (1)	New government (2)	President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and more than 40,000 Haitians (3)	Willing; Forced	Keesings <sup>3</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 37, July 1991 Haiti, Page 38332, "Jul 1991 - Sentencing of coup leader".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 39, July 1993 Haiti, Page 39551, "Jul 1993 - Peace agreement".

<sup>3</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, October 1994 Haiti, Page 40222, "Oct 1994 - Return of Aristide".

## Haiti 186\_2004

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Haiti	OP Lavalas (Chimères), RARF	09-02-2004	31-12-2004

### Description:

In 2004, OP Lavalas and RARF (Front de Résistance Artibonite, Revolutionary Artibonite Resistance Front) launched a coup against the Haitian government. Prior to the cessation of violence, the Haitian government arrested on 2 October 2004 75 members of Lavalas and later tried them in court. President Aristide resigned on 29 February 2004 and fled from Haiti. The conflict went on until end of December the same year.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	02-10-2004	75 members of Lavalas (2)	Haitian government (1)	75 members of Lavalas (3)	Domestic	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 50, October 2004 Haiti, Page 46249 "Oct 2004 – HAITI".

## India 170\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
India	ULFA	29-05-1990	31-12-1991

### Description:

Between 1990 and 1991 the ULFA (United Liberation Front of Assam) rebelled against the Indian government in the Indian territory of Assam. In December 1991 amnesty was offered by the Indian government to any ULFA member who agreed to disarm.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	12-1991	ULFA members (2)	Indian government (1)	ULFA members (3)	Conditional	UCDP

### Sources:

India: Assam, "Conflict summary: [Conflict dynamics and regional linkages](#)". Uppsala Conflict Encyclopedia, Uppsala University.  
[http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central\\_and\\_Southern\\_Asia#](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=74&regionSelect=6-Central_and_Southern_Asia#) [accessed April 22, 2012]

## India 29\_1972

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
India	CPI-ML, MCC	25-05-1967	19-07-1972

### Description:

Between 1967 and 1972, the rebel groups CPI-ML (Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) and the MCC (Maoist Communist Centre) rebelled against the Indian government. After the violence ceased, a trial was convened by the Indian government, and eight Naxalites were sentenced to five years to life imprisonment on 1 November 1973 for taking part in the Wynaad revolt of 1968. The leaders of the revolt, Mr. Kunikkal Narayanan and Mr. K. P. Naraynnan, were sentenced to three years and 18 months of imprisonment respectively.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	01-11-1973	Eight Naxalites, Mr. Kunikkal Narayanan and Mr. K. P. Naraynnan (2)	Indian government (1)	Ten Naxalites (2)	Domestic	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 21, February 1975 India, Page 26978, "Feb 1975 - Political Developments in States".

## India 99\_1968

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
India	MNF	01-09-1966	31-12-1968

### Description:

Between 1966 and 1968 the Mizo National Front (MNF) fought against the Indian government in the Mizoram territory of India in an effort to obtain greater autonomy from the Indian state. After the fighting subsided, the MNF President Laldenga willingly fled India in 1971. Laldenga is believed to have sought exile in Pakistan.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	1971	MNF President Laldenga (2)	(5)	MNF President Laldenga (1)	Willing	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 19, December 1973 India, Page 26243, "Dec 1973 - Political Developments in States".

## Indonesia 134\_1992

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Indonesia	Fretilin	01-01-1992	31-12-1992

### Description:

A rebellion occurred in Indonesia in 1992 between the rebel group Fretilin and the Indonesian government over the territory of East Timor. After the rebellion ended, the Indonesian government tried and sentenced Xanana Gusmao, a former military commander of Fretilin, on 21 May, 1993, to life imprisonment. Gusmao was arrested in November 1992 and the trial opened in February 1993.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	11-1992	José Xanana Gusmao, the former military commander of Fretilin (2)	Indonesian government (1)	José Xanana Gusmao, the former military commander of Fretilin (1)	Domestic	Mar; Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 39, May 1993 Indonesia, Page 39468, "May 1993 - Sentencing of Fretilin leader".  
 Minorities at Risk, 1993 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=85004> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Indonesia 134\_1998

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Indonesia	Fretilin	01-01-1997	31-12-1998

### Description:

A rebellion occurred in the Indonesian territory of East Timor from 1997 through 1998 between the rebel group Fretilin and the Indonesian government. East Timor became an independent state in May, 2002 with the initial referendum taking place in 1999. On 21 January, 2002, prior to the official independence of the East Timor state, the East Timor government created a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in order to investigate human rights violations committed in East Timor between 1974 and 1999.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Truth commission	21-01-2002	Not specified, but presumably both (3)	East Timor (2)	Not specified, but presumably all fighters (4)	Domestic	USIP

### Sources:

Truth Commission: Timor-Leste (East Timor). Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. <http://www.usip.org/publications/truth-commission-timor-lest-east-timor> [accessed April 19, 2012]

## Indonesia 171\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Indonesia	GAM	08-09-1990	31-07-1991

### Description:

Between 1990 and 1991 a rebellion occurred in Indonesian between the rebel Free Aceh Movement (GAM) and the Indonesian government. Following the rebellion, the Indonesian government tried two GAM members, Imran Hasan and Hasbi Abdullah in an Indonesian court. On 25 February, 1992, the two members of GAM were rendered prison sentences, one received seven years imprisonment, the other five years.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	25-02-1992	Two GAM members (2)	Indonesian court (1)	Two GAM members (1)	Domestic	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 38, February 1992 Indonesia Page 38769, "Feb 1992 - Punishment of officers over East Timor massacre".

## Indonesia 171\_2005

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Indonesia	GAM	08-01-1999	12-10-2005

### Description:

Between 1999 and 2005 in Indonesia, the rebel group Free Aceh Movement (GAM) rebelled against the Indonesian government. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Indonesian government and GAM was signed on August 15, 2008. As a part of the agreement an amnesty was offered to all members of GAM under the condition that they disarm. It appears, however, that the amnesty offer eventually became an unconditional amnesty offer to all members of GAM. After the conflict ended, as a condition of the Memorandum of Understanding, a truth and reconciliation commission (TRC) was to be established domestically in order to determine possible reconciliation measures for Aceh.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Truth commission	15-08-2005	Not specified, but presumably all participants in rebellion (3)	Part of peace agreement(3)	Not specified, but presumably all participants in rebellion (4)	Domestic	Peaceagr
Amnesty	15-08-2005	GAM movement (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	GAM movement (3)	Unconditional	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Aceh agreement, 2005. “Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement”. Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Uppsala University. <http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/peace/Ind%20050815.pdf>

## Indonesia 40\_1950

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Indonesia	Republic of South Moluccas	05-08-1950	15-11-1950

### Description:

In 1950 in the South Moluccas region of Indonesia, the Republic of South Moluccas rebelled unsuccessfully against the Indonesian government. In 1951 after the cessation of violence, approximately 12,000 Ambonese<sup>5</sup> soldiers and their families sought exile in the Netherlands.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	1951	Some 12,000 Ambonese soldiers accompanied by their families (2)	(5)	Some 12,000 Ambonese soldiers accompanied by their families (3)		LOC

### Sources:

Library of Congress 1992 Chapter 1(6,2)

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<sup>5</sup> Ambon is one of the Moluccan Islands.

## Indonesia 94\_1978

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Indonesia	OPM	01-01-1976	31-12-1978

### Description:

Between 1976 and 1978 an uprising occurred in the Indonesian territory of West Papuan. The Free Papua Movement (OPM) rose up against the Indonesian government. Following the uprising, some OPM leaders were arrested in Indonesia and later offered sanctuary in Sweden in 1979.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	1979	OPM leaders (2)	(5)	OPM leaders (2)	Willing	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 29, July 1983 Indonesia, Page 32256, "Jul 1983 - Other internal security developments".

## Iran 143\_1988

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Iran	Mujahideen e Khalq	01-01-1986	31-12-1988

### Description:

A rebellion occurred in Iran between 1986 and 1988 between the rebel group the Mujahideen e Khalq (MKO) against the Iranian government. In January, 1989 as a result of an agreement between Khomeini (Iranian government) and Montazeri (Mujahideen e Khalq), amnesty was offered to members of the Mujahideen e Khalq.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	1-1989	MKO movement (2)	Agreement between Khomeini and Montazeri (3)	MKO movement (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Soures:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 35, January 1989 Iran, Page 36409 "Jan 1989 – IRAN".

## Iran 143\_2001

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Iran	Mujahideen Khalq	01-01-1999	31-12-2001

### Description:

Between 1999 and 2001 a rebellion occurred in Iran between the rebel group the Mujahideen e Khalq against the Iranian government. In 2003 after the conflict ceased, the Iranian government granted amnesty to Mujahideen e Khalq members who disarmed. Mujahideen e Khalq leadership were excluded from the amnesty offer.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	2003	MKO movement except leadership (2)	Iranian government (1)	MKO movement except leadership (3)	Limited; conditional	lexisnexus.com

### Sources:

Peterson, Scott (2005, March 22). Anti-Iran militants return home. *The Christian Science Monitor*, p. 6. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic database.

## Iran 7\_1946

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Iran	Republic of Azerbaijan, Soviet Union	01-01-1946	16-12-1946

### Description:

In 1946, a rebellion occurred in Iran between the Republic of Azerbaijan (Soviet Union) and the Iranian government. After the conflict ended, Jafar Pishevari of the Azerbaijani Democratic Party (Republic of Azerbaijan) willingly sought exile in the Soviet Union in 1947.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	1947	Jafar Pishevari (The Azarbaijan Democratic Party) (2)	(5)	Jafar Pishevari (The Azarbaijan Democratic Party) (1)	Willing	LOC

### Sources:

Library of Congress 1987 Chapter 1(6)

## Iraq 62\_1958

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Iraq	Military faction	14-07-1958	31-12-1958

### Description:

On 14 July, 1958, the Hashimite monarch was overthrown in a military coup led by army officer Abd al-Karim Qasim of the Nineteenth Brigade and colonel Abd as-Salaam Arif. Immediately following the successful military coup, Qasim took over as head of Iraq's new government. On 27 March 1959 General Qasim commuted the death sentences on eight Iraqis who had served under the Royal regime or participated in a 1958 alleged plot against General Qasim.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	27-03-1959	Eight Iraqis who had served under the Royal regime or participated in a 1958 alleged plot (1)	General Qasim (2)	Eight Iraqis who had served under the Royal regime or participated in a 1958 alleged plot (2)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 6, May 1960 Iraq, Page 17422, "May 1960 - Commutation of Sentences on Ministers and Generals of Former Regime".

## Iraq 62\_1984

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Iraq	SCIRI	01-08-1982	31-12-1984

### Description:

The Shia Supreme Assembly/Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI/SCIRI) launched an unsuccessful rebellion against Saddam Hussein's government on 1 September, 1982. The SAIRI/SCIRI was founded in 1982 and received support from Iran. On 13 February 1985 The Iraqi government (the Revolutionary Command Council) offered an amnesty to members of illegal parties and opposition movements. All charges would be dropped on the condition that the opposition members reported to the authorities within 30 days after the amnesty offer.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	13-02-1985	Members of illegal parties and opposition movements (2)	Iraqi president Saddam Hussein (1)	Members of illegal parties and opposition movements (3)	Conditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 31, March 1985 Iraq, Page 33495, "Mar 1985 - Elections - Government changes - Kurdish and opposition activity - Economic and foreign affairs".

## Iraq 62\_1987

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Iraq	SCIRI	01-01-1987	31-12-1987

### Description:

Prior to the termination of a rebellion by the SCIRI (Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq) against the Iraqi government, then Iraqi President, Saddam Hussein, granted amnesty to all Iraqis who were living abroad and had been either convicted or suspected of political and/or criminal offenses. The amnesty included those Iraqis who were living abroad and had been sentenced to death by the Iraqi government. The amnesty was granted on 2 December, 1987.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	02-12-1987	All Iraqis living abroad who were convicted or suspected of political or criminal offences, including those sentenced to death (2)	Iraqi president Saddam Hussein (1)	All Iraqis living abroad suspected or convicted of political or criminal offences, including those sentenced to death (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 34, April, 1988 Iraq, Page 35861, "Apr 1988 - A. IRAQ".

## Iraq 74\_1970

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Iraq	KDP	01-12-1961	11-03-1970

### Description:

Between 1961 and 1970, the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) fought the Iraqi government for greater self-determination in the Iraqi territory of Kurdistan. The conflict ended on 11 March, 1970, with the signing of a peace agreement between members of the Iraqi government and the KDP. As a part of the peace agreement, reparations were given to the Kurdish populations. Kurds were compensated monetarily for their losses and did not have to make payment on unpaid taxes to the Iraqi government. Amnesty was also granted to KDP members by the Iraqi government on the condition that they surrender.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	11-03-1970	The Kurdish population (2)	Peace agreement between the Iraqi government and Kurdish Democratic Party (3)	The Kurdish population (4)	Money	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
Amnesty	3-1970	KDP members (2)	Iraqi government (1)	All rebel group members (3)	Conditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events<sup>1</sup>. Volume XVII, April 1970 Iraq, Page 23916, "Apr 1970 - Peace Agreement with Kurdish Insurgents".

Keesing's Record of World Events<sup>2</sup>. Volume 31, October 1985 Iran, Page 33948, "Oct 1985 - A. IRAN".

## Iraq 74\_1996

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Iraq	PUK	01-07-1996	31-12-1996

### Description:

During a 1996 rebellion between the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) and the Iraqi government, the Iraqi government offered amnesty to all Kurds. The amnesty announcement was made on 10 September, 1996 with the simultaneous announcement that the Iraqi government would resume control over the Iraqi territory of Kurdistan.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	10-09-1996	PUK members (2)	Iraqi government (1)	All Kurds (4)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 42, September 1996 Iraq, Page 41296, "Sep 1996 - US air attacks on south - Military gains in north by KDP".

## Kenya 153\_1982

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Kenya	Military faction	01-08-1982	21-08-1982

### Description:

In 1982, members of the Kenyan Air Force unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Kenyan government. Following the failed coup, the Kenyan government purged its air force on August 21, 1982 and formed a new air force. By early November 1982 the Kenyan government had also put more than 1,000 former Kenyan air force officers on trial. Sentences ranged from six months imprisonment to death. On 22 February, 1983, the Kenyan President, Moi, offered amnesty to the alleged participants of the failed coup.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	11-1982	More than 1000 Kenyan Air Force officers (2)	Kenyan government (1)	More than 1000 Kenyan Air Force officers (3)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	22-02-1983	Participants of failed coup (2)	President Moi (1)	Participants of failed coup (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Purge</b>	21-08-1982	Kenyan Air Force (2)	Kenyan government (1)	Kenyan Air Force (3)	Military	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 29, May 1983 Kenya, Page 32118, "May 1983 - Trial proceedings following attempted coup-Other internal political developments-Currency devaluation-IMF loan".

## Laos 65\_1973

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Laos	Pathet Lao, North Vietnam	01-01-1963	22-02-1973

### Description:

The portion of the Vietnam War fought in Laos between Laos, the United States (U.S.), and South Vietnam and Pathet Lao and North Vietnam, ended on 21 February, 1973 with the signing of a peace agreement. Following the termination of the conflict, a domestic trial began in Laos in which 31 right-wing politicians and senior officers were put on trial on 4 September, 1975, in the Central Supreme Court of Laos. All 31 defendants were found guilty of military and/or political crimes. Five were sentenced to death, five received a sentence of life imprisonment, and the remaining 21 received 20 year prison sentences.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	04-09-1975	31 right-wing politicians and senior officers accused of political and military crimes (1)	Central Supreme Court (1)	31 right-wing politicians and senior officers accused of political and military crimes (2)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 22, January 1976 Laos, Page 27541, "Jan 1976 - Abdication of King Savang Vatthana -Resignation of Provisional Government of National Union - Laos proclaimed People's Democratic Republic-Prince Souphanouvong becomes President - Cabinet formed by Mr Kaysone Phomvihane".

## Laos 65\_1990

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Laos	LRM	01-01-1989	31-12-1990

### Description:

Between 1989 and 1990, the Lao Resistance Movement (LRM), formed by refugees and exiled Hmong, launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Laotian state. Following the conflict, the Laotian government granted amnesty in January 1991, to all Hmong rebels who turned in their arms.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	1-1991	Hmong rebels (2)	Laotian government (1)	Hmong rebels (3)	Conditional	Mar

### Sources:

Minorities at Risk, 1991 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=81201> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Lebanon 63\_1990

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Lebanon	Lebanese Army (Aoun), Lebanese Forces, Syria	13-04-1975	13-10-1990

### Description:

The Lebanese Army, Lebanese Forces (LF), and Syria waged an unsuccessful civil war against the Lebanese state between 1975 and 1990 in Lebanon. Following the civil war, the Lebanese National Assembly granted amnesty on 26 August, 1991 to all participants in the civil war. On the same day, the Lebanon government forced rebel leaders Aoun of the Lebanese Army and his two colleagues Generals Issam Abu Jamrah and Adgar Ma'luf into exile for five years. The three rebel leaders were given a special pardon by Lebanese President Elias Hrawi along with their five years' exile. On 19 November, 1994 the Lebanese government tried Samir Geagea, a former leader of the LF, and Karim Karam for the murder of a Maronite rival, Dany Chamoun in 1990. At least one of the defendants was executed after a guilty verdict was rendered in the trial. There is evidence of a politically motivated breach of justice during the trial.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	19-11-1994	Samir Geagea, former leader of Lebanese Forces (LF), and Karim Karam (2)	Lebanese government (1)	Samir Geagea, former leader of Lebanese Forces (LF), and Karim Karam (1)	Domestic; Execute; Breach	Mar; Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	26-08-1991	All participants in civil war (3)	Lebanese National Assembly (1)	All participants in civil war (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	26-08-1991	Rebel leader Aoun, Gen. Issam Abu Jamrah and Gen. Adgar Ma'luf (2)	President Elias Hrawi (1)	Rebel leader Aoun, Gen. Issam Abu Jamrah and Gen. Adgar Ma'luf (1)	Forced	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

Minorities at Risk, 1994 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=66002> [accessed April 13, 2012]

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 41, June 1995 Lebanon, Page 40619, "Jun 1995 - Continuing violence in south".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 37, August 1991 Lebanon, Page 38405, "Aug 1991 - Release of hostages Search for comprehensive hostage deal Terrorism".

## Lesotho 217\_1998

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Lesotho	Military faction	23-09-1998	30-11-1998

### Description:

In 1998, a military faction launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Lesotho government. In the rebellion, Lesotho was assisted by the South African and Botswana governments. After the conflict ended, the Lesotho government brought some of the army mutineers before a Lesotho army court martial.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	1998	Army Mutineers (2)	Lesotho court martial (1)	Army Mutineers (3)	Domestic	lexisnexis.com

### Sources:

Khutliso Sekoati, Mopheme (2000, July 5). Lesotho mutineers made defense chief announce resignation, court hears. *Africa News*. Retrieved from LexisNexis Academic database

## Liberia 146\_1980

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Liberia	Military faction	12-04-1980	14-04-1980

### Description:

In 1980, a military faction led by Samuel K. Doe successfully overthrew the Liberian government in a military coup. Following the successful military coup, 13 former Liberian government officials were sentenced to death in a military tribunal on 22 April, 1980. A breach of justice appears to have occurred during the trials and subsequent executions as the 13 defendants were not permitted to have defense attorneys during the military tribunal. On 23 December, 1981, the new Doe government granted amnesty to all political prisoners and exiled Liberians except for the former Vice President and Clarence Simpson Jr. The following year in 1982, the Liberian government announced that the former Liberian leadership who were living in exile would not be allowed to return to Liberia.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	22-04-1980	13 former government officials (1)	Liberian military tribunal (2)	13 former government officials (2)	Domestic; Execute; Breach	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	23-12-1981	Political prisoners, except leaders of former opposition (1)	Doe government (2)	All political prisoners (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	4-1980	Former Liberian leadership (1)		Former Liberian leadership (2)		Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Soures:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 26, August 1980 Liberia, Page 30405, "Aug 1980 - Military Coup and Death of President Tolbert - Establishment of People's Redemption Council and New Cabinet - Trials and Executions of Officials of Tolbert Regime - Suspension of Constitution - Failure of Alleged Counter-Coup - Reactions of African States".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 28, May 1982 Liberia, Page 31499, "May 1982 - Return to Civilian Rule promised for 1985 - Suspension of PRC Member - Government Changes".

## Liberia 146\_1995

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Liberia	INPFL, NPFL	30-12-1989	19-08-1995

### Description:

Between 1989 and 1995 a rebellion occurred in Liberia between the rebel groups INPFL (Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia) and NPFL (National Patriotic Front of Liberia) against the Liberian government. The conflict terminated with the signing of a peace agreement. As a result of an earlier peace agreement, the Cotonou Agreement 25 July, 1993, and the Abuja Agreement 19 August, 1995, amnesty was granted to all participants in the Liberian civil war.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	19-08-1995	All parties involved in civil conflict (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All parties (3)	Unconditional	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Abuja Agreement, 1995. "Abuja Agreement to Supplement the Cotonou and Akosombo Agreements as subsequently clarified by the Accra Agreement". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace.  
[http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/liberia\\_08191995.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/liberia_08191995.pdf) [accessed April 15, 2012]

## Liberia 146\_2003

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Liberia	LURD	01-01-2000	18-08-2003

### Description:

Between 2000 and 2003 a rebellion took place in Liberia between the rebel group LURD (Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy) against the Liberian government. Before the conflict ended, the Liberian President Charles Taylor was indicted on 4 June 2003 by the Special Court for Sierra Leone for war crimes. Two months after his indictment he resigned as president and willingly left Liberia seeking exile in Nigeria. A peace agreement was signed on August 18, 2003 between the two parties as well as the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL) and various political parties. As a consequence of the peace agreement, amnesty was offered to all parties involved in the conflict. Another consequence of the peace agreement was the creation of a truth and reconciliation commission (TRC).

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Truth commission	18-08-2003	Not specified, but presumably all fighters (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All who had been involved in fighting (4)	International	Peaceagr
Amnesty	18-08-2003	All parties in the conflict (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All parties (3)	Unconditional	Peaceagr
Exile	8-2003	Former President Taylor (1)	(5)	Former president Taylor (1)	Willing	Keesings

### Sources:

Accra agreement, 2003. "Comprehensive Peace Agreement Between the Government of Liberia and the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) and the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL) and Political Parties". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. [http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/liberia\\_08182003.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/liberia_08182003.pdf) [accessed on April 15, 2012]

Keesings's Record of World Events. Volume 50, May 2004 Liberia, Page 45992 "May 2004 – LIBERIA".

## Macedonia 223\_2001

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Macedonia	UCK	01-05-2001	13-08-2001

### Description:

In 2001, the UCK (Ushtria Clirimtare e Kombëtare) rebelled against the Macedonian government. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement between both parties on August 13, 2001. As a consequence of the peace agreement, community reparations were to be provided to all areas affected by the violence. These areas were to be rehabilitated and reconstructed. On 9 October, 2001, the Macedonian government granted amnesty to UCK rebels who had not been indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	13-08-2001	Areas affected by hostilities (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Those areas affected by hostilities (4)	Community	Peaceagr
Amnesty	09-10-2001	All UCK rebels not indicted by ICTY (2)	Macedonian government (1)	All UCK) not indicted by ICTY (3)	Limited	Keesings

### Sources:

Macedonia agreement, 2001. "Framework agreement". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace.

[http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/pa\\_mac\\_08132001.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/pa_mac_08132001.pdf)

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 47, October, 2001 Macedonia, Page 44415, "Oct 2001 – MACEDONIA".

## Madagascar 114\_1971

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Madagascar	Monima National Independence Movement	01-01-1971	01-04-1971

### Description:

A rebellion occurred in Madagascar in April, 1971 between the rebel Monima National Independence Movement and the Madagascar government. Following the unsuccessful rebellion Monima leaders and hundreds of protesters were forced into exile by the Madagascar government and sent to Nosy Lava Island. The following year, on 16 June, 1972, the Madagascar government granted amnesty to all of the Monima National Independence Movement members who had been arrested and/or forced into exile by the government.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	16-06-1972	All Monima members who had been arrested/deported (2)	Madagascar government (1)	All Monima members (3)	Unconditional	Keesings
Exile	4-1971	Monima leaders and several hundred protesters (2)	Madagascar government (1)	Monima leaders and several hundred protesters (2)	Forced	LOC

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 18, September 1972 Malagasy Republic, Page 25466, "Sep 1972 - Assumption of Both Legislative and Executive Powers by Government. Concessions to Popular Demands. - Proposed Review of Relations with South Africa. - Proclamation of State of Siege".

Library of Congress 1994 Chapter 1(2)

## Madagascar 21\_1947

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Madagascar	MDRM	29-03-1947	31-12-1947

### Description:

In 1947, the MDRM (Mouvement Democratique de la Renovation Malgache) rebelled against the French government in Madagascar. Following the unsuccessful rebellion in December, 1947, some of the MDRM leaders were forced into exile. Other rebel leaders and participants were arrested and tried in French military courts. Following the 1948 trials, 20 rebel leaders were executed by the French government. Approximately 6,000 other convictions were rendered by the French military courts in connection with the unsuccessful 1947 rebellion in Madagascar.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	1948	Leaders and participants in the revolt (2)	French military courts (1)	Military leaders and participants in the revolt (3)	Domestic; Execute	LOC
<b>Exile</b>	12-1947	Leaders of revolt (2)	French government (1)	Leaders of the revolt (2)	Forced	Mar

### Sources:

Library of Congress 1994 Chapter 1(2,2)

Minorities at Risk, 1947. <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=58002> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Malaysia 64\_1960

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Malaysia	CPM	01-01-1958	31-07-1960

### Description:

Between 1958 and 1960, the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) fought unsuccessfully in a rebellion against the Malaysian government and the United Kingdom (U.K.) in Malaysia. In 1961, after the conflict was terminated, former CPM leader Chin Peng went into exile.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	1961	Chin Peng, leader of CPM (2)		Chin Peng, leader of CPM (1)		Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 49, September 2003 Malaysia, Page 45595, "Sep 2003 – MALAYSIA".

## Mali 177\_1990

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Mali	MPA	01-08-1990	31-12-1990

### Description:

In the Mali territory of Azawad in 1990 a rebellion occurred between the rebel group, the MPA (Mouvement Populaire de l'Azaouad), against the Mali government to achieve autonomy for the Azawad region. After the violence ceased and as part of a peace agreement signed by both parties of the conflict on January 6, 1991, unconditional amnesty was offered to all Tuareg political prisoners.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	06-01-1991	Tuareg political prisoners (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Tuareg political prisoners (3)	Unconditional	Mar

### Sources:

Minorities at Risk, 1991 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=43201> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Mali 177\_1994

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Mali	FIAA	13-11-1994	31-12-1994

### Description:

In the Azawad territory of Mali in 1994 a rebellion occurred between the rebel FIAA (Front Islamique Arabe de l'Azaouad) and the Mali government to achieve autonomy for the Azawad region. FIAA, the Tuareg Unified Movements and the Ghanda Koy movement declared their dissolution as rebel groups in a joint statement on 20 March 1996. They rejected all forms of violence and looked forward to the promised amnesty to anyone who had committed a criminal offense during the conflict that was related to the conflict.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	20-03-1996	Tuareg opposition groups (3)	Mali National Assembly (1)	All who had committed crimes related to the armed conflict (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 42, March, 1996 Mali, Page 40983, "Mar 1996 - Dissolution of rebel groups"

## Mexico 205\_1994

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Mexico	EZLN	02-01-1994	12-01-1994

### Description:

The EZLN (Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional) rebelled against the Mexican government in 1994. On 10 January, 1994, prior to the cessation of violence, the Mexican government offered amnesty to all EZLN members who laid down their arms. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement between the two parties. After the violence ended, the Mexican government arrested two assumed EZLN members, Elorriaga Berdegúe (a historian and a journalist) and Sebastian Entzin Gómez (Tzeltal Indian activist), tried them in a Mexican court, and on May 2, 1996 sentenced to 13 and six years in prison, respectively. There appears to have been a breach of justice in the trial in that there was a lack of proof of guilt. The judge simply inferred their guilt based upon EZLN membership.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	02-05-1996	Two EZLN sympathizers (2)	Mexican government (1)	EZLN sympathizers (3)	Domestic; Breach	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	10-01-1994	EZLN members (2)	Mexican government (1)	All EZLN fighters (3)	Conditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 42, May 1996 Mexico, Page 41088, "May 1996 - Threat to peace talks".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, January 1994 Mexico, Page 39809, "Jan 1994 - Chiapas rebellion".

## Moldova 199\_1992

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Moldova	Dniestr Republic	29-03-1992	21-07-1992

### Description:

In 1992 in the Dniestr territory of Moldova, the Dniestr Republic rebelled against the Moldovan government. The conflict ended with a cease fire agreement between the two parties on July 21, 1992. On 3 June, 1993, six Moldovans were tried in the Supreme Court of the Dniestr Republic on suspicion of terrorism.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	03-06-1993	Six Moldovans accused of terrorism (1)	Dniestr Supreme Court (2)	Six Moldovans (1)	Domestic	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 39, June, 1993 Moldova, Page 39523, "Jun 1993 - Dnestr talks "deadlock"".

## Morocco 115\_1971

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Morocco	Military faction	10-07-1971	11-07-1971

### Description:

A Moroccan military faction unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Moroccan government in a failed coup. On 13 July, 1971, the property of some of the individuals involved in the attempted coup was confiscated by the Moroccan government and redistributed to the relatives of some of the victims. Between 31 January and 29 February, 1972, 10 leaders of the failed coup were tried, found guilty, sentenced to death, and were subsequently executed by the Moroccan government. An additional 1,081 alleged participants of the failed coup were tried and acquitted of all charges. A breach of justice might have occurred in the trials as there is speculation that the military leaders were summarily executed.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	31-01-1972	Four rebel generals, five colonels, one major and 1081 lesser participants (2)	Moroccan military courts (1)	Four rebel generals, five colonels, one major and 1081 lesser participants (3)	Domestic; Execute; Breach	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Reparations</b>	13-07-1971	Families of those affected by coup attempt (1)	Moroccan government (1)	Families of those affected by coup attempt (3)	Property	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 18, March 1972 Morocco, Page 25155, "Mar 1972 - New Constitution approved in Referendum. - Measures against Corruption. - Political Trials. - Other Internal Developments".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 17, September 1971 Morocco, Page 24797, "Sep 1971 - Attempted Military Coup against King Hassan. - Execution of Rebel Leaders. - "Interruption" of Relations with Libya. - New Cabinet. Reform Programme".

## Morocco 135\_1989

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Morocco	POLISARIO	01-09-1975	31-12-1989

### Description:

A civil war occurred in the Western Sahara territory of Morocco from 1975 through 1989 between the rebel group POLISARIO (Frente Popular de Liberación de Saguía el Hamra y Río de Oro) against the Moroccan government and Mauritania. After the conflict ceased, on August 14, 1991, the Moroccan king offered amnesty to a limited number of prisoners taken during the civil war by the Moroccan government. Amnesty was granted if the prisoners who were offered amnesty recognized the Moroccan identity of the “recovered Sahara.”

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	14-08-1991	Unspecified prisoners (2)	Moroccan king (1)	Small number of prisoners (3)	Conditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 37, August 1991 Morocco, Page 38410 “Aug 1991 - Release of political prisoners Human rights”.

## Mozambique 136\_1992

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Mozambique	Renamo	01-01-1977	04-10-1992

### Description:

A civil war took place in Mozambique from 1977 through 1992 between the rebel group Renamo against the Mozambique government and Zimbabwe. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement on October 4, 1992. As a consequence of the peace agreement, property reparations were given to Mozambique refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). All property was to be returned to the Mozambicans who owned the property. Another consequence of the peace agreement was the granting of amnesty to all participants in the civil war for all crimes committed during the civil war that were directly related to the civil war.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	04-10-1992	All refugees and displaced persons (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All refugees and displaced persons (4)	Property	Peacegr
Amnesty	04-10-1992	All participants in the conflict (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All participants in the conflict (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Mozambique, 1992. "General Peace Agreement for Mozambique". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. [http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/mozambique\\_1991-92.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/mozambique_1991-92.pdf) [accessed April 15, 2012]  
 Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 38, October 1992 Mozambique, Page 39129, "Oct 1992 - Signature of peace treaty".

## Mozambique 88\_1974

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Mozambique	Frelimo	19-11-1964	27-07-1974

### Description:

Between 1964 and 1974, Frelimo fought a war for independence against the Portuguese colonial government in Mozambique. Frelimo achieved independence on 25 June, 1975. An internal purge of approximately 500 Frelimo members occurred within Frelimo in February, 1975. Frelimo leadership forcibly sent the Frelimo opponents and Frelimo traitors into exile after the conflict ended in April-May 1975.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Purge</b>	2-1975	Internal purge (2)	Frelimo leadership (2)	Some 500 members of the organization(2)	Civil	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	4-1975	Opponents and former Frelimo members expelled as traitors (3)	Frelimo leadership (2)	A number of Mozambicans (3)	Forced	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 21, July 1975 Mozambique, Page 27245 "Jul 1975 - A. MOZAMBIQUE".

## Nepal 72\_1962

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Nepal	Nepali Congress	01-02-1960	31-12-1962

### Description:

A rebellion occurred in Nepal between the Nepali Congress and the Nepali government from 1960 through 1962. The rebellion occurred due to the Nepali Congress's opposition to the government's decision to make all political parties illegal. The rebellion ended with a ceasefire and a conflict resolution. Following the ceasefire, ten people, including the president of the Nepali Congress General Shamsheer, were sentenced to life in prison on charges of attempted sabotage in a Katmandu court. The sentences were handed down on 22 April, 1963 and the trial was conducted in absentia.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	22-04-1963	10 people, including president of Nepali Congress General Shamsheer (2)	Katmandu court (1)	10 people including president of Nepali Congress General Shamsheer (2)	Domestic; Absentia	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesings's Record of World Events. Volume 9, August 1963 Nepal, Page 19585, "Aug 1963 - Cabinet formed by Dr. Giri. - Formation of State Council. - Ending of State of Emergency. Meeting of National Panchayat. - End of Nepali Congress Rebellion. - Relations with India and Pakistan. - President Ayub Khan's Visit to Nepal".

## Nicaragua 140\_1979

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Nicaragua	FSLN	03-02-1978	19-07-1979

### Description:

Between 1978 and 1979 the rebel group FSLN (Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional) successfully rebelled against the Nicaraguan government. Following the FSLN victory in July 1979, Somoza, the former Nicaraguan president, willingly fled Nicaragua along with high ranking military officers. Once in power, the Sandinista regime purged the entire Nicaraguan National Guard and police forces. Many National Guard and police officers who did not manage to flee Nicaragua after the FSLN victory were arrested by the new Sandinista government. Starting on December 17, 1979, the Sandinista government tried and sentenced 4,331 individuals to one to 30 years in prison for crimes committed during the Somoza regime. Another 1,000 individuals who had been arrested were acquitted or pardoned by the Sandinista government, and 979 were released because of a lack of evidence, however, there are also reports of several people being executed. As of 20 February, 1981, there were still more than 7,000 former Nicaraguan National Guard officers in prison awaiting trial.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	17-12-1979	4331 individuals tried and sentenced, including former National Guards (1)	Sandinista regime (2)	4331 individuals tried and sentenced (3)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Purge</b>	7-1979	National guard and police (2)	Sandinista regime (1)	National guard and police (3)	Military	LOC <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	7-1979	Former president Somoza, members of the National Guard, higher ranking officers (1)	(5)	Former president Somoza, members of the National Guard, higher ranking officers (3)	Willing	LOC <sup>2</sup> ; Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 27, July, 1981 Nicaragua, Nicaragua, Honduras, Page 30975 "Jul 1981 - Government Changes - Internal and External Developments - Suspension of US Economic Aid".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 26, June, 1980 Nicaragua, Nicaragua, Page 30317, "Jun 1980 - Cabinet and Junta Changes -1980 Economic Plan - War Crimes Trials - Foreign Relations".

<sup>1</sup> Library of Congress 1993 Chapter 1(5)

<sup>2</sup> Library of Congress 1993 Chapter 1(4,5)

## Nicaragua 140\_1989

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Nicaragua	Contras/FDN	01-12-1981	15-10-1989

### Description:

Between 1981 and 1989 a civil war occurred in Nicaragua between the rebel groups the Contras and the FDN (Fuerza Democrática Nicaragüense) against the Nicaraguan government. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement between all involved parties on April 18, 1990. Prior to the signing of the peace agreement the 27 March 1990 Toncontin accord called for demobilization of Contras. In summer 1990 demobilized Contras received civilian clothes, farm tools, cash grants, rations of rice and beans, and promises of land. Reparations were also offered to widows of rebels. On 7 February, 1990, the Sandinista government granted amnesty to 1151 Contras and 39 former National Guard members.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	27-03-1990	Former rebels and widows (2)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Former rebels and widows (3)	Property; Money	LOC <sup>1,2</sup>
Amnesty	07-02-1990	1151 Contras and 39 National Guard (2)	Sandinista government (1)	1151 Contras and 39 National Guards (3)	Unconditional	LOC <sup>3</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Library of Congress 1993 Chapter 4 (4,4,1)

<sup>2</sup> Library of Congress 1993 Chapter 5 (2)

<sup>3</sup> Library of Congress 1993 Chapter 1 (5,4)

## Niger 178\_1992

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Niger	FLAA	01-10-1992	31-12-1992

### Description:

In Niger in 1992, a rebellion occurred between the rebel FLAA (Front de libération de l'Air et l'Azaouad) and the Niger government. A peace treaty was signed on June 6, 1993 between the two parties. As a consequence of the peace treaty, monetary reparations were to be given to all returning Tuareg refugees who had been living in Algeria.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	10-06-1993	All Tuareg refugees in Algeria (2)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All Tuareg refugees in Algeria (4)	Money	UCDP

### Sources:

Niger: Peace agreement. "Paris accord". Uppsala Conflict Encyclopedia, Uppsala University.

[http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=118&regionSelect=1-Northern\\_Africa#](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=118&regionSelect=1-Northern_Africa#) [accessed April 23, 2012]

## Niger 178\_1994

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Niger	CRA	16-05-1994	09-10-1994

### Description:

In 1994 in Niger, a rebellion occurred between the rebels CRA (Coordination de la résistance armée) against the Niger government. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement between the two sides of the conflict on April 24, 1995. As a consequence of the peace agreement, amnesty was offered to both the CRA rebels and the members of the Niger army.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	24-02-1995	Tuareg fighters and Niger army (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Tuareg fighters and Niger army (3)	Unconditional	Mar

### Sources:

Minorities at Risk, 1995 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=43603> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Niger 178\_1997

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Niger	UFRA	19-10-1997	29-11-1997

### Description:

In Niger in 1997, a the UFRA (Union des forces de la résistance armée) rebelled against the Niger government. The conflict ended with a ceasefire agreement and conflict resolution on November 29, 1997. On the 23 March, 1998, the Niger government offered amnesty to all rebels who had participated in the conflict and represented the Tuareg and Toubou peoples.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	23-03-1998	All rebel groups (2)	Niger government (1)	All rebel groups (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 44, March 1998 Niger, Page 42112, "Mar 1998 – NIGER".

## Niger 212\_1997

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Niger	FDR, FARS	06-02-1996	29-11-1997

### Description:

Between 1996 and 1997 the Niger territory of Eastern Niger, the FDR (Front démocratique du renouveau) and FARS (Forces armées révolutionnaires du Sahara) rebelled against the Niger government. The violence ended with a ceasefire agreement with FARS on 29 November 1997 and with FRD on 22 August 1998. Following the cessation of violence, the Niger government offered amnesty on 23 March, 1998 to all rebel groups representing the Tuareg and Toubou peoples.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	23-03-1998	All rebel groups (2)	Niger government (1)	All rebel groups (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 44, March 1998 Niger, Page 42112 "Mar 1998 – NIGER".

## Nigeria 107\_1970

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Nigeria	Republic of Biafra	06-07-1967	12-01-1970

### Description:

From 1967 through 1970, a civil war took place in the Nigerian territory of Biafra between the rebels of the Republic of Biafra and the Nigerian government. The Nigerian government was the victor in the conflict. On 6 January, 1970, before the civil war ended, the leader of the rebellion, Ojukwu, willingly sought exile in the Ivory Coast. In March, 1970, after the civil war ended, General Gowon of the Nigerian government granted amnesty to anyone involved in the rebellion. On 12 May, 1982, the Nigerian government pardoned the exiled rebel leader, Ojukwu.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	3-1970	All who had been involved in the secession (2)	Government of Nigeria (1)	All who had been involved in the secession (3)	Unconditional	Keesings
Exile	06-01-1970	Rebel leader Ojukwu (2)	(5)	Rebel leader Ojukwu (1)	Willing	LOC

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume XVII, March 1970 Nigeria, Page 23869, "Mar 1970 - Collapse of Biafran Resistance in Civil War. - Formal End of Secession".

Library of Congress 1991 Chapter 1(6,2)

## Oman 121\_1975

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Oman	PFLOAG/PFLO, South Yemen	01-01-1972	11-12-1975

### Description:

Between 1972 and 1975 a rebellion occurred between the Oman, Iran, Jordan, the United Kingdom (U.K.), against the rebels PFLOAG (Popular Front for the Liberation of the Occupied Arabian Gulf )/PFLO (Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman) and South Yemen. The Omani government was victorious in the conflict. On 22 November, 1980, the Omani Sultan Qaboo granted amnesty to all participants of the rebellion.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	5-1976	All participants in rebellion (2)	Omani Sultan Qaboo (1)	All in rebel movement (3)	Conditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 22, May 1976 Oman, Page 27716, "May 1976 - Cabinet Changes - Virtual Elimination of Rebel Forces in Dhofar Province".

## Pakistan 116\_1971

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Pakistan	Mukti Bahini: Liberation Force	26-03-1971	16-12-1971

### Description:

In 1971 in the Pakistani Territory of East Pakistan, the rebel group Mukti Bahini: Liberation Force, successfully rebelled against the Pakistani government and established the state of Bangladesh. Following the rebel victory, on 13 November 1972, the newly established state of Bangladesh tried and sentenced the former minister of local government, Maulana Muhammad Ishaque and the former governor of East Pakistan, Dr. Abdul Motaleb Malik, to life in prison. Amnesty was granted before the conflict ended on 5 September, 1971 to civilians and armed forces members who participated in the East Pakistan rebellion, although not including members of the National Assembly and the East Pakistan National Assembly who was under criminal investigation.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	13-11-1972	Dr. Abdul Motaleb Malik, the last Governor of East Pakistan and Maulana Muhammad Ishaque, Minister of Local Government in Dr. Malik's Administration (1)	New Bangladesh government (2)	Dr. Abdul Motaleb Malik, the last Governor of East Pakistan and Maulana Muhammad Ishaque, Minister of Local Government in Dr. Malik's Administration (1)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	05-09-1971	Civilians and members of armed forces participating in rebellion (2)	Pakistani government (1)	Civilians and members of armed forces participating in rebellion (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 19, April 1973 Bangladesh, India, Bangladesh, Page 25821, "Apr 1973 - Adoption of Constitution. - Awami League Victory in General Elections. - Cabinet Changes. - Other Internal Developments, 1972-1973".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 17, November 1971 Pakistan, Pakistan, Page 24953, "Nov 1971 - Internal Political Developments, June-November".

## Pakistan 129\_1977

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Pakistan	Baluchi separatists	01-01-1974	05-07-1977

### Description:

Between 1974 and 1977 in the Pakistani territory of Baluchistan, Baluchi separatists rebelled against the Pakistani government. The conflict ended with a ceasefire agreement. Before the rebellion was successfully quelled by the Pakistani government, the Pakistani government offered amnesty to all Baluchi separatist leaders and activists. On 15 October, 1974, Bhutto pardoned 5,000 guerillas and in 1977, Zia ul-Haq released 11,000 Baluchi leaders and activists.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	1977	Baluchi leaders and activists (2)	General Zia ul-Haq (1)	All participants in the rebellion (3)	Unconditional	Mar

### Sources:

Minorities at Risk, "Assessment for Baluchis in Pakistan". <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/assessment.asp?groupId=77002> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Pakistan 209\_1990

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Pakistan	MQM	01-06-1990	31-12-1990

### Description:

The MQM (Mohajir Qaumi Movement) rebelled against the government of Pakistan in 1990. In June, 1992, the MQM leader Altaf Hussain willingly sought exile in the United Kingdom (U.K.). A couple years later, a Pakistani court tried the entire MQM leadership, including Altaf Hussain, 19 of whom were tried in absentia and sentenced to 27 years imprisonment on June 9, 1994.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	09-06-1994	MQM leadership (2)	Pakistanian court (1)	MQM leadership (2)	Domestic; Absentia	Mar; Keesings <sup>1</sup>
Exile	6-1992	MQM leader Alaf Hussain (2)	(5)	MQM Alaf leader (1)	willing	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, June 1994 Pakistan, Page 40056 "Jun 1994 - Sentencing of MQM leaders Renewed violence in Sind".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, May 1994 Pakistan, Page 40009 "May 1994 - Escalation in political violence".

Minorities at Risk, 1994 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=77007> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Pakistan 209\_1996

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Pakistan	MQM	01-01-1995	31-12-1996

### Description:

The MQM (Mohajir Qaumi Movement) rebelled against the government of Pakistan from 1995 through 1996. A peace agreement was signed between the two parties of the conflict in February, 1997. As a consequence of the signing of a peace agreement, compensation was to be given to families of MQM members who were killed while in the custody of the Pakistani government.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	2-1997	Families of MQM members (2)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Families of those MQM (3)		UCDP

### Sources:

Pakistan: government. "MQM activity in the mid-1990s". Uppsala Conflict Encyclopedia, Uppsala University.

<http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=122&regionSelect=6-Central and Southern Asia#> [accessed April 23, 2012]

## Papua New Guinea 174\_1990

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Papua New Guinea	BRA	28-10-1989	31-12-1990

### Description:

In Papua New Guinea from 1989 through 1990 the rebel group BRA (Bougainville Revolutionary Army) fought against the Papua New Guinea government to achieve autonomy for the Bougainville Island. Amnesty was granted as a consequence of the Honiara Accord signed January 23, 1991, between the BRA and the Papua New Guinea government. Amnesty was offered to all BRA members on the condition that they surrender their weapons and release their prisoner(s).

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	23-01-1991	BRA movement (2)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Entire organisation (3)	Conditional	Keesings; Accord

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 37, January 1991 Papua New, Guinea, Page 37962 "Jan 1991 - Signature of Bougainville peace accord". Accord, 2002. "Weaving consensus: The Papua New Guinea - Bougainville peace process" (eds. Andy Carl & Lorraine Garasu). [http://www.c-r.org/sites/www.c-r.org/files/12\\_Papua%20New%20Guinea\\_2002\\_ENG\\_F.pdf](http://www.c-r.org/sites/www.c-r.org/files/12_Papua%20New%20Guinea_2002_ENG_F.pdf) [accessed April 22, 2012]

## Papua New Guinea 174\_1996

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Papua New Guinea	BRA	01-02-1992	31-12-1996

### Description:

In Papua New Guinea between 1992 and 1996 the rebels BRA (Bougainville Revolutionary Army) fought against the Papua New Guinea government to achieve autonomy for the Bougainville Island. On 23 January, 1998, as a part of the Lincoln Agreement between both parties of the conflict, amnesty was offered to all participants in the conflict.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	23-01-1998	All participants of Bougainville conflict (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All participants of Bougainville conflict (3)	Unconditional	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Lincoln agreement, 1998. "Lincoln Agreement on Peace, Security and Development on Bougainville". Uppsala Conflict Data Program, Uppsala University. [http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/bougain\\_19980123.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/bougain_19980123.pdf) [accessed on April 15, 2012]

## Paraguay 22\_1989

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Paraguay	Military faction	03-02-1989	03-02-1989

### Description:

In 1989, a military faction successfully launched a coup d'état against the Paraguayan government. Following the successful coup, the deposed Paraguayan President, Alfredo Stroessner, willingly sought exile in Brazil on 5 February, 1989. On 7 February, 1989, 49 top army personnel who were loyal to the deposed President were purged from the military via forced retirement. Also in February, the new Paraguayan government arrested approximately 100 of the deposed President's associates and charged them with crimes against the public administration. The deposed President, Stroessner, was among the individuals tried; however, he was tried in absentia.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	2-1989	Stroessner and his associates (1)	New government (2)	Stroessner and about 100 of his associates (3)	Domestic; Absentia	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Purge</b>	07-02-1989	49 Generals (1)	Coup leader (2)	Generals (2)	Military	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	05-02-1989	Deposed President Alfredo Stroessner (1)	(5)	The Deposed President Alfredo Stroessner (1)	Willing	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 35, February 1989 Paraguay, Page 36458 , "Feb 1989 – PARAGUAY".

## Peru 95\_1966

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Peru	MIR, T_pac Amaru, ELN	01-10-1965	31-03-1966

### Description:

The MIR, Tupac Amaru, the National Liberation Army (ELN) launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Peruvian government in Peru between 1965 and 1966. During the rebellion in December 1965, ELN leader Hector Bejar was captured, jailed, and put on trial by the Peruvian government before the conflict was resolved. In December 1970, after the rebellion was quelled by the Peruvian government, Hector Bejar was released from jail and granted amnesty by the Peruvian government.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	12-1965	ELN leader Héctor Béjar (2)	Peruvian government (1)	ELN leader Héctor Béjar (1)	Domestic	LOC
Amnesty	12-1970	ELN leader Héctor Bejar (2)	Peruvian government (1)	ELN leader Héctor Bejar (1)	Unconditional	LOC

### Sources:

Library of Congress, 1992 Chapter 5(4)

## Peru 95\_1999

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Peru	MRTA, Sendero Luminoso	15-08-1981	31-12-1999

### Description:

Between 1981 and 1990 the Maoist Shining Path (SL) and the Marxist MRTA (Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru) engaged in a rebellion against the Peruvian government. A ceasefire was agreed upon in 1999. Prior to the quelling of the rebellion by the Peruvian government, the leader of the Red Path which is a faction of the SL, Oscar Ramírez Durand (a.k.a. Feliciano), was captured by the Peruvian government, accused of treason, tried in a Peruvian court, and sentenced on 30 August, 1999 to life in prison. After a ceasefire was agreed upon, a truth commission was established by the Peruvian president. The truth commission was to be set up by July 2001 and was to investigate human rights violations committed by all parties involved in the rebellion.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	30-08-1999	Red Path (faction of the SL) leader Oscar Ramirez Durand (2)	Peruvian court (1)	Red Path (faction of the SL) leader Oscar Ramirez Durand (1)	Domestic	Keesings
Truth commission	7-2001	Leftist rebels and government forces (3)	President of Peru (1)	All participants in conflict (4)	Domestic	USIP

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 45, August 1999 Peru, Page 43098 "Aug 1999 – PERU".

Truth Commission: Peru 01. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. <http://www.usip.org/publications/truth-commission-peru-01> [accessed April 19, 2012]

## Philippines 10\_1954

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Philippines	HUK	01-07-1946	31-12-1954

### Description:

A rebellion took place in the Philippines from 1946 through 1954 between the rebel group Huk against the Philippine government. After surrendering, Luis Taruc, the leader of Huk was put on trial by the Philippine government, found guilty, and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in 1954.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	12-1954	Huk leader Luis Taruc (2)	Philippine government (1)	Huk leader Luis Taruc (1)	Domestic	britannica

### Sources:

Encyclopædia Britannica. "Luis Taruc". Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/583804/Luis-Taruc> [accessed April 24, 2012].

## Puerto Rico 41\_1950

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Puerto Rico	Puerto Rican Nationalist Party	30-10-1950	01-11-1950

### Description:

In 1950, the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the United States (U.S.) government. Following the unsuccessful rebellion, the top leaders of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party were arrested and handed down long prison sentences.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	12-1950	Top leaders of opposition party (2)	US government (1)	Top leaders(1)	Domestic	UCDP

### Sources:

Puerto Rico. Uppsala Conflict Encyclopedia, Uppsala University. [http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=196&regionSelect=4-Central\\_Americas#](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=196&regionSelect=4-Central_Americas#) [accessed April 24, 2012]

## Rhodesia 122\_1979

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Rhodesia	ZANU , ZAPU	01-01-1972	21-12-1979

### Description:

Between 1972 and 1979, a civil war was fought in Rhodesia between the rebel groups ZANU and ZAPU against the Rhodesian government. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement. On 20 March 1980 the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Lord Soames, granted an amnesty covering all political motivated offences, including all participants in the conflict, conditional that rebels surrender their weapons and leave the bush.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	20-03-1980	All participants in rebellion (3)	Governor of Southern Rhodesia Lord Soames (1)	All participants in rebellion (3)	Conditional	Mar; Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 26, August, 1980 Zimbabwe, Page 30365 "Aug 1980 - Transitional Period as (Southern) Rhodesia Under British Administration - Implementation of Ceasefire - Elections for House of Assembly - Formation of Cabinet by Mr Mugabe - Assumption of Independence as Republic of Zimbabwe - Other Developments".

Minorities at Risk, 1980 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=55203> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Romania 175\_1989

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Romania	National Salvation Front	22-12-1989	23-12-1989

### Description:

In 1989, the rebel National Salvation Front successfully overthrew the Romanian government. Following the successful revolution, the new Romanian government tried the former President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Elena Ceausescu, and some of the Romanian Securitate agents. The president and his wife were executed on December 25, 1989. The trial appears to have been a show trial. On the 28 March, 1994, Romanian President Ilescu pardoned eight former members of the Romanian Politburo who had been convicted of mass murder after the 1989 revolution. Also following the conflict, the new Romanian government purged the military of former Securitate officers in July 1991.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	25-12-1989	President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Elena Ceausescu, Securitate agents (1)	New government (2)	President Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Elena Ceausescu, Securitate agents (3)	Domestic; Execute; Breach	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	28-03-1994	Eight former members of the Politburo (1)	NSF Council and president (2)	Eight former members of the Politburo (2)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>
<b>Purge</b>	7-1991	Security forces employees (1)	New government (2)	Security forces employees (3)	Military	Keesings <sup>3</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 35, December 1989 Romania, Page 37104, "Dec 1989 – ROMANIA".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, March 1994 Romania, Page 39928, "Mar 1994 - Reshuffle within SDPR minority government".

<sup>3</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 37, August 1991 Romania, Page 38400, "Aug 1991 - Privatization law - Legal issues".

## Russia 204\_1993

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Russia	Parliamentary forces	03-10-1993	04-10-1993

### Description:

In 1993 Parliamentary forces attempted unsuccessfully to overthrow the Russian government. Following the unsuccessful coup, 16 leaders of the failed coup, including Aleksandr Rutskoi, Viktor Barannikov, Andrei Dunaev and Vladislav Achalov, were arrested by the Russian government, put on trial and charged of “organizing mass disorder” on 15 October, 1993. The following year on 26 February, 1994, the Russian State Duma granted amnesty to all of the leaders of the Parliamentary forces who were involved in the failed coup.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	15-10-1993	16 leading opposition figures (2)	Russian government (1)	16 leading opposition figures (2)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	26-02-1994	Leaders of parliamentary forces (2)	State Duma (1)	Elite of parliamentary forces (2)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing’s Record of World Events. Volume 39, October 1993 Russia, Page 39692, “Oct 1993 - Suppression of Moscow rebellion”.

<sup>2</sup> Keesing’s Record of World Events. Volume 40, February 1994 Russia, Page 39874, “Feb 1994 - Amnesty for Yeltsin opponents”.

## Russia 206\_1996

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Russia	Republic of Chechnya (Ichkeria)	11-12-1994	31-08-1996

### Description:

Between 1994 and 1996, the Republic of Chechnya (Ichkeria) rebelled against the Russian government. The conflict ended with a ceasefire agreement on August 31, 1996. As a consequence of the peace agreement, reparations were to be given out to all conflict victims. On 20 June, 1996, Russian President Yeltsin purged the Kremlin of hard-line individuals who supported the Chechen invasion. The following year on 12 March, 1997, the Russian state Duma offered limited amnesty to Russian and Chechen fighters during the conflict who had committed “socially dangerous acts.”

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	31-08-1996	Victims of war (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All victims of war (4)		Mar <sup>1</sup>
Amnesty	12-03-1997	Both Russian and Chechen fighters (3)	Russian State Duma (1)	All fighters who committed certain crimes (3)	Limited	Mar <sup>2</sup>
Purge	20-06-1996	Hard-liners within Kremlin (1)	President Yeltsin (1)	Some members of the administration (2)	Civil	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 42, June 1996 Russia, Page 41150, “Jun 1996 - Presidential elections”.

<sup>1</sup> Minorities at Risk, 1996 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=36504> [accessed April 13, 2012]

<sup>2</sup> Minorities at Risk, 1997 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=36504> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Rwanda 179\_1994

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Rwanda	FPR	01-10-1990	19-07-1994

### Description:

From 1990 through 1994, the FPR (Rwandan Patriotic Front) launched a successful rebellion against the Rwandan government. During the conflict, the Rwandan government was assisted by the government of Zaire. In July, 1994, the former government of Rwanda fled Rwanda willingly seeking exile.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	7-1994	Former government (1)	(5)	Former government (3)	Willing	Mar; UCDP

### Sources:

Minorities at Risk, 1994 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=51701> [accessed April 13, 2012]

Rwanda: government, "Conflict dynamics". Uppsala Conflict Encyclopedia, Uppsala University.

[http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=133&regionSelect=2-Southern\\_Africa#](http://www.ucdp.uu.se/gpdatabase/gpcountry.php?id=133&regionSelect=2-Southern_Africa#) [accessed April 23, 2012]

## Saudi Arabia 145\_1979

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Saudi Arabia	Juhayman Movement	25-11-1979	15-12-1979

### Description:

The Juhayman movement rebelled against the Saudi Arabian government by occupying the Al Haram (Grand Mosque) in Mecca on 20 November 1979. The occupation was crushed by Saudi Arabian forces after 20 days. Following the unsuccessful rebellion, the Saudi government arrested 170 individuals for their suspected participation in the rebellion and subsequently tried them in secret in religious courts in December, 1979. On 9 January, 1980, 63 individuals, including the tactician of the group Mr Juheiman ibn Seif al-Otaiba, were executed by the Saudi government for their alleged roles in the rebellion. A breach of justice appears to have occurred in the trials as the trials were conducted in secrecy.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	12-1979	Members of Juhayman Movement, including leading figure Mr Juheiman ibn Seif al-Otaiba (2)	Saudia Arabian religious court (1)	170 individuals arrested, 63 executed (3)	Domestic; Execute; Breach	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 26, May 1980 Saudi Arabia, Page 30247 "May 1980 - Occupation of the Grand Mosque at Mecca - Related Internal security Developments - Moslem Reaction against United States - Changes in Leadership of Armed Forces".

## Sierra Leone 187\_2000

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Sierra Leone	RUF (Kamajors)	01-04-1991	10-11-2000

### Description:

Between 1991 and 2000, the RUF (Revolutionary United Front) rebelled against the government of Sierra Leone. A peace agreement was signed between the government and RUF on July 7, 1999, but violence did not cease before October 2000. A special court was established on 14 August, 2000 in order to try individuals responsible for grave human rights violations. The trials were to be both international and domestic in scope and the special court was established by both the Sierra Leone government and the United Nations (UN). A Truth and Reconciliation Commission was also established in Sierra Leone as part of the 1999 peace agreement in order to produce a report on human rights violations that took place in Sierra Leone beginning in 1991. The TRC consisted of both Sierra Leonean and international commissioners and was enacted by President Kabbah and the Sierra Leonean parliament on 10 February, 2000. A report was completed concerning the human rights violations that took place during the conflict on 5 October, 2004. Another consequence of the peace agreement was monetary reparations to all incapacitated victims of the conflict. A final consequence of the peace agreement was amnesty to all members of RUF/SL, ex-AFRC (Armed Forces Revolutionary Council), ex-SLA (Sierra Leone Army), and CDF (Civil Defense Forces) for any crimes committed from March 1991 through the signing of the Peace Agreement.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	14-08-2000	Individuals responsible for grave human right violations (3)	Sierra Leonean government and UN (5)	Those responsible for grave human rights violations (2)	Domestic; International	sc-sl.org
<b>Truth commission</b>	10-02-2000	All human rights violations (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All human rights violations (4)	International	Peaceagr
<b>Reparations</b>	07-07-1999	Unspecified incapacitated war victims (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Incapacitated war victims (3)	Money	Peaceagr
<b>Amnesty</b>	07-07-1999	Members of RUF/SL, ex-AFRC, ex-SLA or CDF (3)	Peace agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF (3)	All participants in the conflict (3)	Unconditional	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Lomé agreement, 1999. "Peace Agreement Between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone". [http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/sierra\\_leone\\_07071999.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/sierra_leone_07071999.pdf) [accessed April 15, 2012]  
The Special Court for Sierra Leone. <http://www.sc-sl.org/> [accessed April 23, 2012]

## Somalia 141\_1978

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Somalia	Military faction	09-04-1978	09-04-1978

### Description:

A military faction unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Somali government in 1978. Following the failed military coup, the Somali government tried at least 53 individuals for their participation in the attempted military coup. The trials began on 29 July, 1978 and ended on 12 September, 1978 with the sentence of death ordered upon 17 former army and police officers and 36 prison sentences ranging from one year in prison to 30 years in prison. On 22 February, 1981, the Somali government granted amnesty to anyone who had committed crimes against the state.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	29-07-1978	At least 53 individuals accused of taking part in the failed coup (2)	Somali government (1)	At least 53 individuals accused of taking part in the failed coup (3)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	22-02-1981	Anyone who had committed crimes against the state (2)	Somali government (1)	Anyone who had committed crimes against the state (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume XXIV, November 1978 Somalia, Page 29316, "Nov 1978 - Death and Prison Sentences for Alleged Plotters".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 28, September 1982 Somalia, Somali, Page 31688, "Sep 1982 - Internal Political and security Developments from mid-1980 to mid-1982 - Escalation of Fighting in Somali-Ethiopian Border Areas - Refugee Situation - IMF Loans - Relations with Libya and Kenya - Other Foreign Policy Developments".

## South Africa 101\_1988

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
South Africa	SWAPO	26-08-1966	22-12-1988

### Description:

Between 1966 and 1988, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) fought for independence from the South African colonial government in the territory of Namibia. In 1988, a peace agreement was signed ending the conflict, and in 1991, Namibia achieved independence. As a consequence of the peace agreement, general amnesty was granted on 6 June, 1989 to all SWAPO members who had become refugees, political prisoners, or were living in exile as a consequence of the conflict.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	06-06-1989	All SWAPO members (2)	Part of peace agreement between SWAPO and South African government (3)	All SWAPO members (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 35, June 1989 Namibia, Page 36727 "Jun 1989 – NAMIBIA".

## Soviet Union 11\_1948

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Soviet Union	Forest Brothers	01-01-1946	31-12-1948

### Description:

In the Estonian territory of the Soviet Union from 1946 through 1948, the rebel group Forest Brothers rebelled against the Soviet government. Following the rebellion, approximately 10 percent of the Estonian population was forced into exile including the Estonian national elite. Some of those forced into exile were executed.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	1949	Estonians (2)	Soviet government (1)	Estonians (4)	Forced; Executed	LOC; Wikipedia

### Sources:

Library of Congress 1989 Chapter 4(1,2,3)

Wikipedia, "History of Estonia". [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Estonia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Estonia) [accessed April 15, 2012]

## Soviet Union 12\_1947

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Soviet Union	LTS(p)A, LNJS, and LNPA	01-01-1946	31-12-1947

### Description:

Between 1946 and 1947, a rebellion occurred in Latvia between the rebel groups LTS(p)A (Latvian Fatherland Guards), LNJS, and LNPA (Latvian National Guerrilla Organisation) against the Soviet government. Following the cessation of violence, Stalin forced thousands of Latvians into exile.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	3-1949	Thousands of Latvians (2)	Stalin/Soviet government (1)	Thousands of Latvians (4)	Forced	Shafir (1995)

### Sources:

Shafir, Gershon, 1995. *Immigrants and nationalists: Ethnic conflict and accommodation in Catalonia, the Basque country, Latvia and Estonia*. New York: State University of New York Press

## Soviet Union 13\_1948

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Soviet Union	BDPS	06-06-1946	31-12-1948

### Description:

In the Soviet controlled territory of Lithuania between 1946 and 1948, the BDPS (Bendras demokratinio pasipriešinimo sąjūdis) rebelled against the Soviet government. Following the cessation of violence, thousands of Lithuanians were forced into exile.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	1949	Thousands of Lithuanians were deported (2)	Soviet government (1)	Thousands of Lithuanians were deported (4)	Forced	massviolence.org

### Sources:

The Online Encyclopedia of Mass Violence. "The Soviet Massive Deportations - A Chronology".

<http://www.massviolence.org/The-Soviet-massive-deportations-A-chronology?cs=print> [accessed April 24, 2012]

## Soviet Union 14\_1950

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Soviet Union	UPA	01-01-1946	31-12-1950

### Description:

In the Soviet controlled Ukraine, the UPA (Ukrayins'ka Povstans'ka Armiya) rebelled against the Soviet government from 1946 through 1950. Following the cessation of violence, approximately 500,000 Ukrainians, including the Ukrainian intelligentsia, were forced into exile. Some of those forced into exile were taken to Siberia.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	1951	Ukrainians, Ukrainian intelligentsia (2)	Soviet government (1)	Approximately half a million Ukrainians, including the Ukrainian intelligentsia (4)	Forced	LOC; britannica

### Sources:

Library of Congress 1989 Chapter 4(1,1,2)

Encyclopædia Britannica. "Ukraine". Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/612921/Ukraine> [accessed May 4, 2012].

## Spain 147\_1981

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Spain	ETA	03-10-1980	31-12-1981

### Description:

Between 1980 and 1981 the ETA rebelled against the Spanish government over the Basque territory of Spain. After the rebellion was quelled by the Spanish government, several members of the ETA were tried in the National Court in Madrid in the first half of 1982. In 1984 the Spanish government granted amnesty as a policy of social integration to all ETA members under the condition that they renounce future acts of terror.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	3-1982	Several ETA members (2)	Spanish government (1)	Several ETA members (3)	Domestic	Keesings
Amnesty	1984	ETA organisation (2)	Spanish government (1)	ETA organisation (3)	Conditional	LOC

### Sources:

Keesings's Record of World Events. Volume 28, October 1982 Spain, Page 31767 "Oct 1982 - Approval of Autonomy Legislation - Entry Into Force of Further Regional Statutes Disarmament and rearmament".

Library of Congress 1988 Chapter 5(12)

## Spain 147\_1987

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Spain	ETA	01-01-1987	31-12-1987

### Description:

In 1987 the ETA rebelled against the Spanish government over the Spanish Basque territory. In the late 1980s the Spanish government offered amnesty to any ETA members who would give up the armed struggle against the Spanish state. The Spanish government also tried two members of the ETA, beginning on 9 October 1989 and sentenced each on 23 October to 793 years in prison.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	09-10-1989	Two ETA members (2)	Spanish government (1)	Two ETA members (1)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
Amnesty	1989	ETA organization (2)	Spanish government (1)	ETA organisation (3)	Conditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 35, October 1989 Spain, Page 36983 "Oct 1989 - General election".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 37, December 1991 Spain, Page 38689 "Dec 1991 - Publication of ETA prisoners' conversation-PCE congress".

## Spain 147\_1992

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Spain	ETA	01-01-1991	31-12-1992

### Description:

Between 1991 and 1992 the ETA rebelled against the Spanish government over the Basque territory of Spain. On 10 August, 1994, ETA members who were convicted in Spanish courts for their participation in ETA bombings were ordered by the Spanish court to make reparations to the victims of the ETA bombings in the form of monetary compensation.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Reparations	10-08-1994	Victims of ETA bombings (1)	Spanish high court (1)	Victims of ETA bombings (3)	Money	Mar

### Sources:

Minorities at Risk, 1994 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=23001> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Sri Lanka 117\_1971

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Sri Lanka	JVP	05-04-1971	09-06-1971

### Description:

The rebel JVP (Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna) launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Sri Lankan government in 1971. During the rebellion, the Sri Lankan government offered amnesty to all members of the JVP except for the rebel leaders. On 20 December, 1974, after a two year trial of 37 alleged leaders of the rebellion, JVP leader Wijeweera was sentenced to life imprisonment, 32 individuals were sentenced to two to fifteen years prison, and four were acquitted by a Sri Lankan court.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	12-1972	Alleged leaders of 1971 insurrection (2)	Sri Lankan court (1)	37 alleged leaders (2)	Domestic	Keesings
<b>Amnesty</b>	6-1971	All members, except leaders (2)	Sri Lankan government (1)	All members, except leaders (3)	Limited	LOC

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 21, October 1975 Sri Lanka, Page 27405, "Oct 1975 - A. SRI LANKA".  
Library of Congress 1988 Chapter 5(1,2)

## Sudan 113\_1971

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Sudan	Sudanese Communist Party	22-07-1971	22-07-1971

### Description:

In 1971, the Sudanese Communist Party unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Sudanese government. Following the unsuccessful coup, the Sudanese government ordered arrests of all known communists and tried several individuals involved in the attempted coup in specialized military courts starting on July, 24 1971 and sentenced some of the defendants to death and prison terms. There appears to have been a breach in justice during the trials. Those who were sentenced to death were executed immediately after their sentencing, and might not have actually received a trial prior to receiving the sentence of death. After the trials and executions, the Sudanese government purged the military, judiciary, and civil areas of the government of individuals believed to be members of the Sudanese Communist Party. On 19 April, 1974, the Sudanese Minister of the Interior granted amnesty to leading trade unionists involved in the 1971 attempted coup.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	24-07-1971	Individuals involved in the coup, all known communists (2)	Sudanese government (1)	Individuals involved in the coup, all known communists (3)	Domestic; Execute; Breach	LOC; Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	19-04-1974	Leading trade unionists (2)	Minister of the Interior (1)	Elite of trade union(2)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>
<b>Purge</b>	8-1971	Communists in entire administration and army (2)	President Nemery (1)	Communists in entire administration and army (3)	Military; Judiciary; Civil	Keesings <sup>3</sup>

### Sources:

Library of Congress 1991 Chapter 1(7,1)

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 17, August 1971 Sudan, Page 24749, Aug 1971 - Abortive Left-wing Coup against General al Nemery. - Two Coup Leaders seized by Libya from British Airliner and handed over to Sudanese Leader after his Reinstatement. - Execution of Coup Leaders and Communists. - Recall of Sudanese Ambassador in Moscow. - Cabinet Reorganization".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 20, July 1974 Sudan, Page 26623, "Jul 1974 - Elections to Peoples Assembly. - Discovery of Alleged Libyan inspired Plot. - Previous Acts of Clemency. - Political and Economic Co-operation Agreement with Egypt".

<sup>3</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 17, October 1971 Sudan, Page 24887, "Oct 1971 - General al Nemery elected President. Cabinet Reorganization. - Continued Action against Alleged Communists. - Economic Co-operation Agreement with Communist China".

## Sudan 113\_1976

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Sudan	Islamic Charter Front	02-07-1976	02-07-1976

### Description:

On 2 July, 1976, the Islamic Charter Front unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Sudanese government. Following the unsuccessful coup leaders of the rebellion, captain Bushra Abdullah and Brigadier Mohammed Nur Saad, were arrested on 5 and 7 July 1976. In August, 1976, the Sudanese government tried, sentenced, and executed 23 individuals, sentenced 18 individuals to life in prison, one individual received a sentence of 14 years in prison, one individual received a sentence of 10 years in prison, and one was found “not guilty” and was subsequently acquitted. On August 7, 1977, the Sudanese President granted amnesty to political prisoners living in Sudan or in exile if they agreed to abide by the Sudanese constitution and remain committed to principles of Sudanese national unity.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	05-07-1976	Leaders of rebellion, 43 individuals sentenced (2)	Sudanese government (1)	Leaders of rebellion, 43 individuals sentenced (3)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	07-08-1977	All political prisoners (2)	Sudanese president (1)	All political prisoners (3)	Conditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 22, October, 1976 Sudan, Page 27982, “Oct 1976 - Mass Executions of Alleged Plotters - Cabinet Reorganization”.

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 23, October 1977 Sudan, Page 28606, “Oct 1977 - Appointment of New First Vice-President - Government Reorganization - Reconciliation between Government and Right-Wing Opposition - General Amnesty for Political Prisoners”.

## Sudan 85\_1972

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Sudan	Anya Nya/SSLM	01-01-1963	31-01-1972

### Description:

A civil war was fought in Sudan from 1963 through 1972 between the Sudanese government and the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement (SSLM). The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement between the two sides. Following the signing of the peace agreement, the Sudanese government granted a general amnesty to all southern Sudanese who had participated in the struggle for southern Sudanese autonomy.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	3-1972	Southerners who were involved in the autonomy struggle (2)	Sudanese government (1)	All participants in the autonomy struggle (3)	Unconditional	LOC; Keesings

### Sources:

Library of Congress 1991 Chapter 1(7,2)

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 18, March 1972 Sudan, Page 25159, "Mar 1972 - Agreement on Autonomy for Southern Sudan within Republic of Sudan. - Expansion of Foreign Relations. - Establishment of Sudanese Socialist Union. Cabinet Change".

## Surinam 162\_1988

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Surinam	SLA/Jungle Commando	01-07-1986	31-12-1988

### Description:

Between 1986 and 1988 the SLA (Surinamese Liberation Army)/Jungle Commando led by Ronnie Brunswijk rebelled against the Surinam government. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace treaty on August 1, 1992. As a consequence of the peace treaty, amnesty was offered to those involved in the rebellion.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	8-1992	Those involved in rebellion (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Those involved in rebellion (3)	Unconditional	Keesings; onwar

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 38, August 1992 Surinam, Page 39047 "Aug 1992 – Peace accord".

On war, "Guerrilla War in Suriname 1990-1992". <http://www.onwar.com/aced/nation/sat/suriname/fsuriname1990.htm> [accessed April 22, 2012]

## Syria 102\_1966

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Syria	Military faction	23-02-1966	23-02-1966

### Description:

On 23 February, 1966, a Syrian military faction successfully overthrew the Hafiz government in an intra-party coup (Baath party). Immediately following the coup, the old national command was forcedly sent into exile. At least 120 people including soldiers and civilians faced criminal charges. On 7 January, 1967, seven army officers, six in absentia, and 11 soldiers and civilians were tried by the new government and received sentences ranging from imprisonment to death. Nearly two years later on 21 November, 1971, some of the Baathist leaders who had been imprisoned were released and some of the leaders who received death sentences had their death sentences commuted. Amnesty was also given to civil servants who had fled Syria as a result of the coup.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	07-01-1967	Seven Army officers and 11 soldiers and civilians, at least 120 people faced charges (1)	New government (2)	Seven Army officers and 11 soldiers and civilians, at least 120 people faced charges (3)	Domestic; Absentia; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	21-11-1971	Members of the administration that had been toppled in coup d'état, and officials, technicians and students who had fled the country (1)	New government (2)	Some members of the former administration, and general amnesty to civil servants etc who had fled the country (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	1966	The old national command (1)	New government (2)	The old national command (3)	Forced	LOC

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 13, November 1967 Syria, Page 22370, "Nov 1967 - Cabinet Changes. - Other Internal Political Developments."

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 18, July 1972 Syria, Page 25363, "Jul 1972 - Dispute within- Communist Party. - Soviet Criticism".  
Library of Congress 1987 Chapter 1(6)

## Syria 102\_1982

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Syria	Muslim Brotherhood	16-06-1979	02-02-1982

### Description:

The Muslim Brotherhood engaged in an unsuccessful rebellion against the Syrian government in Syria between 1979 and 1982. On 25 January, 1985, a few years after the rebellion was quelled by the Syrian government, amnesty was granted via presidential proclamation to Muslim Brotherhood members. The Syrian president released an estimated 500 members of the Muslim Brotherhood from prison, allowed members of the Muslim Brotherhood to return to Syria who had fled the state, and gave a presidential pardon to the members of the Muslim Brotherhood.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	25-01-1985	Moslem Brotherhood members (2)	Syrian president (1)	Moslem Brotherhood members (3)	Unconditional	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 31, May 1985 Syria, Page 33614, "May 1985 - Re-election of President Assad-Formation of new government-Eighth Baath party congress-Other internal events-Foreign contacts".

## Tajikistan 200\_1996

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Tajikistan	UTO	29-06-1992	23-12-1996

### Description:

A civil war occurred in Tajikistan from 1992 through 1996 between the rebel group UTO (United Tajik Opposition) and the Tajik government which was assisted by the Russian state. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement on December 23, 1996. As part of the peace agreement, amnesty was granted to UTO rebels for all crimes committed during the conflict excluding terrorism, murder, rape, and crimes related to drugs.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	23-12-1996	UTO (2)	National Reconciliation Council/Supreme Assembly (1)	UTO fighters that had not committed the most serious offences (3)	Limited	Keesings <sup>1,2</sup> ; Mar

### Sources:

Minorities at Risk, 1997 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=70202> [accessed April 13, 2012]

<sup>1</sup> Keesings's Record of World Events. Volume 42, December, 1996 Tajikistan, Page 41412, "Dec 1996 - Cease-fire and peace agreement"

<sup>2</sup> Keesings's Record of World Events. Volume 43, August, 1997 Tajikistan, Page 41773, "Aug 1997 – TAJIKISTAN"

## Tajikistan 200\_1998

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Tajikistan	Movement for Peace in Tajikistan	04-11-1998	09-11-1998

### Description:

The movement for Peace, led by Makhmud Khudoiberdiyev, in Tajikistan launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Tajik government in 1998. Following the cessation of violence, the Tajik government arrested 121 of the rebels. Two of the rebels were found guilty of treason and sentenced to death while 33 other rebels received prison sentences ranging from 10 to 19 years on 21 June, 1999.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	21-06-1999	35 rebels loyal to Makhmud Khudoiberdiyev (2)	Tajik government (1)	35 rebels loyal to Makhmud Khudoiberdiyev (3)	Domestic; Execute	Mar; Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 45, June 1999 Tajikistan, Page 42999, "Jun 1999 – TAJIKISTAN".

Minorities at Risk, 1999 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=70202> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Thailand 43\_1951

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Thailand	Military faction (Navy)	30-05-1951	01-07-1951

### Description:

In 1951, a faction of the Thai navy unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Thai government. Following the unsuccessful coup, the Thai government purged the navy of senior officers.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Purge	7-1951	Senior naval officers (2)	Government of Thailand (1)	Navy elite, and serious cutbacks in naval size (2)	Military	Onwar.com

### Source:

On war, “Naval Revolt in Thailand 1951”. <http://www.onwar.com/aced/nation/tap/thailand/fthailand1951a.htm> [accessed April 18, 2012]

## Togo 163\_1986

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Togo	MTD	23-09-1986	24-09-1986

### Description:

The rebel group MTD (Mouvement togolais pour la démocratie) unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow the Togo government in 1986. Following the unsuccessfully coup, on December 19, 1986, the Togo government tried 27 individuals involved in the rebellion and sentenced 13 of those individuals to death and the remaining 14 to life imprisonment. Some of the trials were conducted in absentia. In January and April, 1991, the Togo government granted amnesty to all political prisoners and permitted the return of all individuals who had been politically exiled.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	19-12-1986	27 persons involved in coup attempt (2)	Togolese government (1)	27 persons involved in coup attempt (3)	Domestic; Absentia; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	1-1991	All political prisoners (3)	Togolese government (1)	All political prisoners (3)	Unconditional	Mar; Keesing <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 33, May, 1987 Togo, Page 35110, "May 1987 - Attempted coup-Relations with neighbouring states-Cabinet reshuffle and party appointments".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 37, January 1991 Togo, Page 37949, "Jan 1991 - Moves towards pluralism". Minorities at Risk, 1991 <http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=46101> [accessed April 13, 2012]

## Togo 163\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Togo	Military faction	28-11-1991	04-12-1991

### Description:

In 1991 a military faction successfully overthrew the Togo government under Prime Minister Koffigoh. Prior to the cessation of violence, the Prime Minister's bodyguard Tokfay was forced into exile in Ghana.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	12-1991	Prime Minister Koffigoh's bodyguard Tokfay (1)	Military faction (2)	Prime Minister Koffigoh's bodyguard Tokfay (1)	Forced	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 41, August 1995 Togo, Page 40668, "Aug 1995 - End of CAR parliamentary boycott".

## Trinidad and Tobago 183\_1990

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Trinidad and Tobago	Jamaat al-Muslimeen	01-08-1990	01-08-1990

### Description:

On 1 August, 1990, the rebel organization Jamaat al-Musilmeen launched an unsuccessful coup attempt against the government of Trinidad and Tobago. After the rebel surrender, 120 rebels were arrested by the Trinidadian government. While they were in custody, the President of Trinidad and Tobago pardoned all Jamaat al-Musilmeen members who were involved in the unsuccessful coup attempt. There appears to be a breach of justice in this case because the 120 members of Jamaat al-Musilmeen remained in the custody of the Trinidadian government for two years and were not released before July 1, 1992, even if they had been pardoned by the acting President Emmanuelle Carter as a concession for their release on August 1, 1990.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	8-1990	120 rebels in custody (2)	Trinidadian government (1)	120 rebels (3)	Domestic; Breach	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	8-1990	120 rebels in custody (2)	Trinidad government (1)	120 rebels (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 36, July 1990 Trinidad, Tobago, Page 37606, "Jul 1990 - TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 38, July 1992 Trinidad, Tobago, Page 39000, "Jul 1992 - Freeing of coup plotters".

## Tunisia 148\_1980

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Tunisia	Résistance Armée Tunisienne	27-01-1980	27-01-1980

### Description:

In 1980 in Tunisia the rebel group Résistance Armée Tunisienne unsuccessfully rebelled against the Tunisian government. Following the rebellion the Tunisian government started a two-week trial which ended , on 27 March, 1980 with the sentencing of 15 men to death for involvement in the January attack on Gafsa, two of which were tried in absentia. An additional 24 individuals received prison sentences ranging from six months imprisonment to twenty years, and twenty more individuals were acquitted of all charges.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	13-03-1980	15 death sentences, 24 prison, 20 acquitted for involvement in attack (2)	Tunisian government (1)	15 death sentences, 24 prison, 20 acquitted for involvement in attack (3)	Domestic; Absentia; Execute	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 26, August 1980 Tunisia, Page 30388, "Aug 1980 - New Cabinet - Trial and Execution of Gafsa Insurgents"

## Uganda 118\_1972

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Uganda	UPA	17-09-1972	30-11-1972

### Description:

In 1972, the UPA (Uganda People's Army) launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Ugandan government. Between January and February, 1973, the Ugandan government set up a military tribunal in order to try alleged supporters of Dr. Obote (leader of UPA). On 10 February, 1973, the Ugandan government publicly executed 12 of the men for their participation in the unsuccessful rebellion. On 14 April, 1973, Ugandan President Amin offered amnesty to all of the individuals involved in the unsuccessful rebellion, including those who were executed.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	1-1973	Alleged supporters of Obote/UPA (2)	Ugandan military tribunal (1)	Alleged supporters of Obote/UPA (3)	Domestic; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	14-04-1973	Individuals involved in the rebellion, including Obote (2)	President Amin (1)	Leader and followers (3)	Conditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 19, March 1973 Uganda, Page 25773, "Mar 1973 - Action against British Interests and Personnel. - Expulsion of European Missionaries. Withdrawal of British Aid. - Internal security. - Other Developments".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 19, August 1973 Uganda, Page 26062, "Aug 1973 - Expulsion of Britons. - Further Government Take-overs. - Other Internal Developments".

## Uganda 118\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Uganda	Various organizations, UPA, UDCA	01-01-1981	31-12-1991

### Description:

Between 1981 and 1991 a civil war was fought in Uganda between several rebel organizations including the UPA (Uganda People's Army) and the UDCA (Uganda Democratic Christian Army), against the Ugandan government. In 1992, the Ugandan government offered amnesty to all participants in the civil war.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Amnesty	1992	Not specified, but presumably several rebel organisations (2)	Ugandan government (1)	All rebel fighters (3)	Unconditional	Accord

### Sources:

[O'Kadameri, Billie, 2002.](#) Protracted conflict, elusive peace: Initiatives to end the violence in northern Uganda. *Accord* 11.

## United Kingdom 119\_1998

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
United Kingdom	Real IRA	15-08-1998	18-08-1998

### Description:

On August 15, 1998, the Real IRA carried out a bomb attack in Omagh, Northern Ireland, killing 28 people. In January 2002, Real IRA leaders Colm Murphy and Michael McKevitt were tried in a Special Criminal Court in Dublin Ireland, and were subsequently sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment for their participation in the Omagh bombing.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	22-01-2002	Real IRA leaders Colm Murphy and Michael McKevitt (2)	Special Criminal Court in the Republic of Ireland (4)	Real IRA leaders Colm Murphy and Michael McKevitt (1)	International	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 48, January 2002 International, Page 44575, "Jan 2002 - NORTHERN IRELAND".

## Uruguay 123\_1972

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Uruguay	MLN/Tupamaros	01-04-1972	31-12-1972

### Description:

In 1972, the Tupamaro and the MLN (El Movimiento de Liberación Nacional) unsuccessfully rebelled against the Uruguay government. Following the conflict, the Uruguay government tried some of the leaders of the unsuccessful rebellion and on 24 November, 1974, the Uruguay government sentenced Tupamaro leader Elizabeth Fernandes to 12 years imprisonment; six other defendants received sentences ranging from three months in prison to four years. On February 16, 1977, Tupamaro leader Sr Antonio Mas was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment, 16 years in custody and deportation to Spain after his release.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	24-11-1974	Tupamaro member Elizabeth Barone Fernandez and Tupamaro leader Sr Antonio Mas (2)	Urugayan government (1)	Tupamaro member Elizabeth Barone Fernandez and Tupamaro leader Sr Antonio Mas (1)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1,2</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 20, January 1974 Uruguay, Page 26286, "Jan 1974 - Continued Government security Measures. - Renewed "Tupamaro" Activity".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 23, March, 1977 Uruguay, Page 28255, "Mar 1977 - Cabinet Appointments - Sentencing of Tupamaro leader".

**USA 224\_20020**

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
USA	al-Qaida (The Base)	11-09-2001	31-12-2002

**Description:**

On 11 September 2001 the terror organization, al-Qaeda, attacked the United States (U.S.) using four passenger airplanes as weapons. The US, assisted by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Turkey, the United Kingdom (U.K.), and Afghanistan, continued the struggle against al-Qaida in Afghanistan in 2001 and 2002. On December 11, 2001 al-Qaida member Zacarias Moussaoui was indicted in relation to the 11 September attacks, as the authorities claimed he was supposed to be one of the plane hijackers. In 2003, two other al-Qaeda members, , Mukhtar al-Bakri and Yahya Goba, were tried and received prison sentences on 10 December, 2003, for providing material assistance to the organization al-Qaeda.

**Coding:**

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	11-12-2001	Three Al-Qaida members (2)	US Courts (1)	Three al-Qaida members (1)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1,2</sup>

**Sources:**

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 47, December 2001 United States, Page 44495, "Dec 2001 - UNITED STATES".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events Volume 49, December 2003 United States, Page 45732, "Dec 2003 - UNITED STATES".

## Uzbekistan 221\_2000

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Uzbekistan	IMU	17-08-2000	31-12-2000

### Description:

In 2000 in Uzbekistan, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) rebelled against the Uzbek government. The government of Uzbekistan was assisted by the government of Kyrgyzstan during the conflict. Before the conflict ended, the Uzbek government tried IMU leaders such as Takhir Yuldash, Jumaboy Khojiyev and Djuma Namangani, and other defendants for various acts of terrorism. Some of the defendants were tried in absentia. On 17 November, 2000, the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan sentenced the three individuals to death.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	17-11-2000	IMU leaders (2)	Uzbek government (1)	IMU leaders (1)	Domestic; Absentia; Execute	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 46, November 2000 Uzbekistan, Page 43859, "Nov 2000 – UZBEKISTAN".

## Uzbekistan 221\_2004

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Uzbekistan	JIG	30-03-2004	30-09-2004

### Description:

In 2004, the JIG (Jihad Islamic Group) unsuccessfully launched a rebellion against the Uzbek government. The Uzbek government was assisted by the government of Kyrgyzstan during the conflict. Before the conflict ended, members of the JIG were tried by the Uzbek government, starting on 26 July 2004 for alleged participation in car bombings that took place between March and April, 2004. 85 people were arrested, of these two were sentenced to 18 years imprisonment while 13 were sentenced to between six and 16 years in prison. There are allegations of torture, psychological pressure, fabricated charges, and closed door procedures throughout the detainment and trial of the defendants; therefore, there is a possible breach of justice in the trial procedures in relation to this conflict.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	26-07-2004	20 JIG members (2)	Uzbek government (1)	20 JIG members (3)	Domestic; Breach	Keesings

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 50, August, 2004 Uzbekistan, Page 46158, "Aug 2004 – UZBEKISTAN".

## Venezuela 80\_1962

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Venezuela	Military faction	03-07-1962	31-12-1962

### Description:

On 3 July, 1962, a Venezuelan military faction led an unsuccessful uprising against the Venezuelan state. The conflict was quelled by the Venezuelan government by the end of 1962. In March 1966, the Venezuelan government granted amnesty to and released 14 political prisoners who had taken part in and/or assisted in the 1962 rebellion. However, two leaders of the 1962 uprising, Commanders Pedro Medina Silva and Victor Hugo Morales, were tried by the Venezuelan state and sentenced on 19 November, 1966 to 6 years' imprisonment; 32 other participants in the uprising were sentenced on the same day to 4-8 years' imprisonment.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	19-11-1966	Leaders of the uprising Pedro Medina Silva and Victor Hugo Morales and 32 military personnel and civilians (2)	Venezuelan government (1)	Two leaders of the Puerto Cabello revolt, Commanders Pedro Medina Silva and Victor Hugo Morales and 32 military personnel and civilians (3)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	15-03-1966	Political prisoners who had taken part in the rebellion (2)	Venezuelan government (1)	Political prisoners who had taken part in the rebellion (2)	Limited	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 13, July 1967 Venezuela, Page 22118, "Jul 1967 - Governmental Changes. - Renewal of Left-wing Terrorist Activities. - Suspension of Constitutional Guarantees. - Assassination of Dr. Iribarren Borges. - Dissensions among Venezuelan Communists. - Dr. Castro's Support for Extremists".

## Venezuela 80\_1992

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Venezuela	Military faction	04-02-1992	29-11-1992

### Description:

In 1992, there were two unsuccessful attempted military coups/rebellions against the Venezuelan state. Following the attempted coups/rebellions, 240 military personnel and civilians were tried for taking part in the attempted coups on 8 December, 1993. On 16 December, 1993, Venezuelan President Rodriguez released from prison and pardoned 15 people who had participated in the attempted coups, on 15 February 1994 23 more officers and soldiers were released, while on 26 March the same year the leader of the February 1992 coup, Lt.-Col. Hugo Chávez Frías, was released. Some of the military officers who participated in the attempted coups were permitted to return to Venezuela in 1994 after fleeing for Peru following the failed coups in 1992.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	08-12-1993	240 people who participated in the attempted coups (2)	Venezuelan government (1)	240 people (3)	Domestic	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	16-12-1993	At least some of the members of the coup attempts, including Hugo Chavez (2)	President Rodriguez (1)	Participants in the 1992 coup attempts (2)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2, 3, 4</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	12-1992	Officers who participated in the coup attempts (2)		Officers who participated in the coup attempts (2)		Keesings <sup>4</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 38, December 1992 Venezuela, Page 39233, "Dec 1992 - Government election setback"

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 39, December 1993 Venezuela, Page 39774, "Dec 1993 - Presidential elections".

<sup>3</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, February 1994 Venezuela, Page 39857, "Feb 1994 - New government programme".

<sup>4</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, March 1994 Venezuela, Page 39907, " Mar 1994 - Pardon for former coup leader".

## Yemen (North) 33\_1970

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Yemen (North)	Royalists	01-10-1962	15-03-1970

### Description:

Between 1962 and 1970, the Royalists rebelled against the North Yemeni government. During the conflict, the Egyptian government assisted the government of North Yemen. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement between the two parties and with the exile of a royalist imam. The imam went into exile in Britain in April, 1970.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Exile	4-1970	A royalists imam (2)	(5)	A royalists imam (1)		britannica

### Sources:

Britannica Book of the Year, 1997. "Muhammad al-Badr". Encyclopædia Britannica Online Academic Edition. Encyclopædia Britannica Inc.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/48580/Muhammad-al-Badr> [accessed April 24, 2012]

## Yemen (South) 164\_1986

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Yemen (South)	Faction of Yemenite Socialist Party	13-01-1986	23-01-1986

### Description:

In 1986 a faction of the Yemenite Socialist Party successfully rebelled against the government of South Yemen. Following the civil war amnesty was granted in March 1986 by the new government under President Haider Abu Bakr al Attas for political exiles, but excluding the ousted former president Mohammed and 47 of his associates. In April, 1987, the former President Ali Nasser Mohammed and 12,000 of his supporters willingly sought exile in North Yemen and Saudi Arabia. On 2 December, 1987, the new government of North Yemen put the former President and 141 of his supporters and associates on trial for crimes related to the conflict. Many of the defendants were tried in absentia. The former President Mohammad and 43 of his supporters and associates received sentences of death.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	02-12-1986	Former President Mohammed and 141 supporters (1)	New government (2)	Former President Mohammed and 141 supporters (3)	Domestic; Absentia; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	3-1986	All politically exiled, but not leaders of the former government (3)	New government (2)	All politically exiled, but not leaders of the former government (3)	Limited; Unconditional	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	2-1986	Former president Ali Naser Mohammed and 12,000 supporters (1)	(5)	Former president Ali Naser Mohammed and 12,000 supporters (3)	Willing	Keesings <sup>1</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 33, April 1987 South Yemen, Page 35098 "Apr 1987 - A. SOUTH YEMEN".

## Yemen 207\_1994

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Yemen	Democratic Republic of Yemen	28-04-1994	07-07-1994

### Description:

The Democratic Republic of Yemen launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the government of Yemen in the Southern territory of Yemen in 1994. Following the unsuccessful rebellion, members of the southern leadership, the Democratic Republic of Yemen, willingly sought exile in July, 1994. Also, the Yemeni government granted unconditional amnesty to all rebels who participated in the rebellion on 9 July, 1994. A few years later, the Yemeni government tried and sentenced to death five of the leaders of the failed 1994 rebellion on 23 March, 1998. At least one of the individuals was tried in absentia.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	23-03-1998	Five leaders of the failed southern secession (2)	Yemenite courts (1)	Five leaders of the failed southern secession (1)	Domestic; Absentia; Execute	Keesings <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amnesty</b>	09-07-1994	All rebels participating in secession (2)	Yemen government (1)	All rebels participating in secession (3)	Unconditional	Keesings <sup>2</sup>
<b>Exile</b>	7-1994	Members of the southern leadership (2)	(5)	Members of the southern leadership (2)	Willing	Keesings <sup>3</sup>

### Sources:

<sup>1</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 44, March 1998 Yemen, Page 42164, "Mar 1998 – YEMEN".

<sup>2</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, July 1994 Yemen, Page 40123, "Jul 1994 - Northern victory in civil war".

<sup>3</sup> Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 40, September, 1994 Yemen, Page 40207 "Sep 1994 - Constitutional reforms Re-election of President Saleh".

## Yugoslavia 189\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Yuoslavia	Republic of Slovenia	04-07-1991	12-07-1991

### Description:

In 1991 in the Slovene territory of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Slovenia rebelled against the government of Yugoslavia. The conflict ended with the signing of a peace agreement on July 12, 1991. A couple years later on 25 May, 1993, an International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was established in conjunction with the United Nations (UN) in order to try individuals believed to be responsible for violations of international humanitarian law during the Balkan wars.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	25-05-1993	Persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law (3)	UN resolution (4)	Persons responsible for grave violations of international humanitarian law (2)	International	icty.org

### Sources:

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. <http://www.icty.org/> [accessed April 23, 2012]

## Yugoslavia 190\_1991

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Yugoslavia	Republic of Croatia, Croatian irregulars	02-08-1991	31-12-1991

### Description:

In 1991 the Republic of Croatia rebelled against the Yugoslavian government in a successful rebellion for independence. A few years after the violence ceased as a consequence of a United Nations (UN) resolution, an International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia was established in order to investigate violations of international humanitarian law on 25 May, 1993.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
Trial	25-05-1993	Persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law (3)	UN resolution (4)	Persons responsible for grave violations of international humanitarian law (2)	International	icty.org

### Sources:

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. <http://www.icty.org/> [accessed April 23, 2012]

## Yugoslavia 218\_1999

Location	Side B	Episode Start Date	Episode End Date
Yugoslavia	UCK, Belgium, Canada, Czech Rep ,Denmark ,France ,Germany ,Greece ,Hungary ,Iceland	28-02-1998	03-06-1999

### Description:

In Yugoslavia between 1998 and 1999, the UCK (Ushtria Clirimtare e Kosovës) with the assistance of NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization), rebelled against the government of Yugoslavia in the Yugoslavian territory of Kosovo. A Peace agreement was signed by UCK, but not Yugoslavia in Rambouillet (France) on 23 February, 1999. The conflict ended, after NATO air bombardment, when Yugoslav leader Milosevic signed the Rambouillet agreement in June the same year. According to the agreement amnesty was granted to all participants charged with a crime that was not a gross violation of human rights. Another consequence of the Rambouillet agreement was the granting of reparations to refugees and internally displaced persons upon their return to the Kosovo territory of Yugoslavia. After the conflict ended, the United Nations (UN) Security Council and the Serbian government tried 145 suspected members of the Kosovo Liberation Army and two Serbs for their alleged role in the killing of ethnic Albanians. The defendants received prison sentences ranging from seven to 13 years on 22 May, 2000. There may have been a breach of justice in the trial procedures as one of the defense attorneys, Teki Boksi, complained that the trial was political in nature. A couple years later on 22 February, 2002, the Yugoslav President Vojislav Kostunica, established a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in order to investigate war crimes in Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, and Kosovo that were committed over the course of the previous decade. The TRC was disbanded in 2003 due to a lack of agreement upon the mandate, political will, funding, and civil society support.

### Coding:

PCJ process	Process Start Date	Target	Sender	Scope	Specific	Source
<b>Trial</b>	18-04-2000	145 former members of UCK; Two Serbs (3)	Security Council and Serbian government (5)	145 former members of UCK; Two Serbs (3)	Domestic; International; Breach	Keesings
<b>Truth commission</b>	22-02-2002	All involved in fighting (3)	Yugoslav President Kostunica (1)	All involved in fighting (4)	Domestic; Breach	USIP
<b>Reparations</b>	23-02-1999	Refugees and internally displaced persons (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	Refugees and internally displaced persons (4)	Property	Peaceagr
<b>Amnesty</b>	23-02-1999	All crimes except serious humanitarian law crimes (3)	Part of peace agreement (3)	All crimes, except serious humanitarian law crimes (3)	Limited	Peaceagr

### Sources:

Keesing's Record of World Events. Volume 46, April 2000 Yugoslavia, Page 43533 "Apr 2000 – YUGOSLAVIA".

Truth Commission: Serbia and Montenegro. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. <http://www.usip.org/publications/truth-commission-serbia-and-montenegro> [accessed April 23, 2012]

Rambouillet agreement, 1999. "Interim Agreement for Peace and Self-Government in Kosovo Rambouillet, France - February 23, 1999". Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace. [http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace\\_agreements/kosovo\\_ramb.pdf](http://www.usip.org/files/file/resources/collections/peace_agreements/kosovo_ramb.pdf) [accessed April 15, 2012]