

1. Episodes in italics are possible cases, that is, episodes of mass killing that do not fully meet the criteria for geno/politicide. This is an updated version of a list last published in Barbara Harff and Ted Robert Gurr, "Victims of the State: Genocides, Politicides and Group Repression from 1945 to 1995," in Albert J. Jongman (ed.), *Contemporary Genocides: Causes, Cases, Consequences* (Leiden: PLOOM [Interdisciplinary Research Program on Root Causes of Human Rights Violations], University of Leiden, 1996). It has been updated under the direction of the first author for the State Failure project, whose latest results are reported in Daniel C. Esty, Jack A. Goldstone, Ted Robert Gurr, Barbara Harff, Marc Levy, Geoffrey D. Daabelko, Pamela T. Surko, and Alan N. Unger, "State Failure Task Force Report: Phase II Findings," *Environmental Change & Security Project Report*, Issue 5 (Summer 1999) (Washington, D.C.: The Woodrow Wilson Center). A comprehensive dataset on all instances of state failure from 1955 to 1998, including genocides and politicides, is provided on a University of Maryland website at www.bsos.umd.edu/cidem/sffail
2. The first three Soviet episodes all began during and as a consequence of World War II but continued well past the war's end; hence they are regarded as postwar episodes. The second, third, and fourth Soviet episodes all involved the rapid, forced deportation of national groups to remote areas under conditions in which many died of malnourishment, disease, and exposure. Few of these victims were deliberately murdered. The terminal dates for the second and third cases represent the dates on which rights of citizenship were restored to the survivors. Estimates of deaths vary widely, as in most other episodes. Our coding of deaths is based on the more direct and detailed analysis of A. M. Nekrich in *The Punished People: The Deportation and Fate of Soviet Minorities at the End of the Second World War* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1978) rather than the demographic projections of J. G. Dyadkin in *Unnatural Deaths in the U.S.S.R., 1928-1954* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Books, 1983).
3. These episodes are discontinuous, including two or more distinct periods of mass murder.
4. Estimates of victims are invariably imprecise and often vary widely among scholars, journalists, human rights observers, and spokesmen for the victimized group. Some of the figures are little more than guesses. If a detailed and reliable study is available, a single figure is used in the table. A single figure also is used when several sources offer similar estimates. When different estimates are reported and we have no basis for choosing among them, a range is shown in the table.