

# I, WARS of Retribution

## MAJOR - Minor. Power WAR

A. Significance

Counterintuitive - Minor

Power Cannot Defeat Major

Power, Can Be Defeated;

Major Power Can Suffer

Damage (Material & Reputational)

But Cannot Be Defeated

B. Explanation (Rationality)

Assumption - Benefits > Costs

1 Major Power Is

Indifferent Between:

Certain Benefits From WAR And

Benefits of An Equivalent Bargain

## B2 Minor Power's Choice

(WAR OR Bargain) Determines Outcome (WAR OR Bargained Peace)

If 3. Minor Power Chooses WAR,  
WAR Results. - Will Choose WAR

If the Cost of A Bargain  
Exceeds the Benefits (Too Costly)

4. Examples - loss of Autonomy

Loss of Sovereignty OR CRITICAL  
Resources (like land, Population)

4. Will Choose Bargaining If the  
Costs Are Low (Relative To WAR COSTS)

OR No Rational Chance of Using  
WAR To Maintain Autonomy

And Damage Major Power

(Major Power Cannot Be Defeated,  
Only Damaged)

5. Belief Is Rational / If Based  
On Realistic Estimate of Domestic  
Commitment (like American Revolution)

\* Major Power  
Will Demand More  
From A Bargain Than  
Are Certain Benefits  
From WAR

- 1 Like Neutralization  
of Minor Powers capabilities  
(power)
2. This "Greater Than WAR  
Pay-off" Depends on  
Minor Powers' Acceptance

8. WARS of Refusal  
Majc. Power Damaged  
By WAR Refuses Bargain  
(Good Peace Terms) And  
Continues the WAR  
Even without Allies At  
Majc. Power Levels  
a. Gt. Britain And  
Naz: Germany - 1940  
"Never Surrender"

9. WARS OF

Aggression -  
Fight OR Bargain

# \* Summary!

A. Macro-Power Will  
Demand A Bargain  
Greater Than The Certain  
Benefits of WARR (Demands Neutralized)

1. For Macro-Power, Bargain  
entails loss of autonomy &  
loss of Critical Resources

B. Macro-Power And  
Domestic Factors:  
Domestic Commitment

# Major - Minor Power WARS

A The Dutch - 1666 - 1700's

B Spain Against Napoleon  
1808 - 1813

C. American Revolution 1775 - 83

D. Serbia - 1914

E. Poland - 1939

F. Finnish WAR (Against U.S.S.R.  
1939 - 40)

G. Vietnam (1945 - 1985)

~~H~~ Minor Power's WAR Choice  
Precedes Alliances

\* The U.S. And The Cost of  
Domestic Commitment:  
W. W. II - The Three Front WAR

A. The U.S. WAS Required  
To Fight A Three Front  
WAR

1. Europe 1st Front

2. Pacific

3. Supply - Supplying  
Allies During And After  
The WAR

4. Necessitates

a. Economic Mobilization

And Rationing

b. Global Involvement - Permanent

c. Acceptance of Casualties & Costs

# \* The Logistics of D-Day, June 6, 1944

A. To Support + 70,000 + Invasion Troops  
(Primarily British Units, But Also Canadians,  
French, Polish, and Norwegian) - the  
Invasion Required 1. 20,000 Landing  
Craft + Warships 2. 4,217 Tanks 3. 137,000  
Jeeps + Trucks, half-trucks 4. 3,500 Artillery Pieces  
5. 1,800 Trains 6. 240 million Pounds  
of Potatoes; 54 million Gallons of  
Beer, 6. 54 million Gas Cans 7. 16 Million  
Tons of Food + Fuel 8. 16 Million  
Tons of Ammunition 9. Ten Million  
Vomit Bags 10. 200,000 Grave Markers  
11. 800,000 units Blood Plasma,  
12. 200,000 Bibles 13. 4,000 Aircraft  
B. In Reserve: Patton's 3rd Army  
(Sent After June 6)

B. This Was Only Possible  
Given Moderate Levels of  
Domestic Commitment