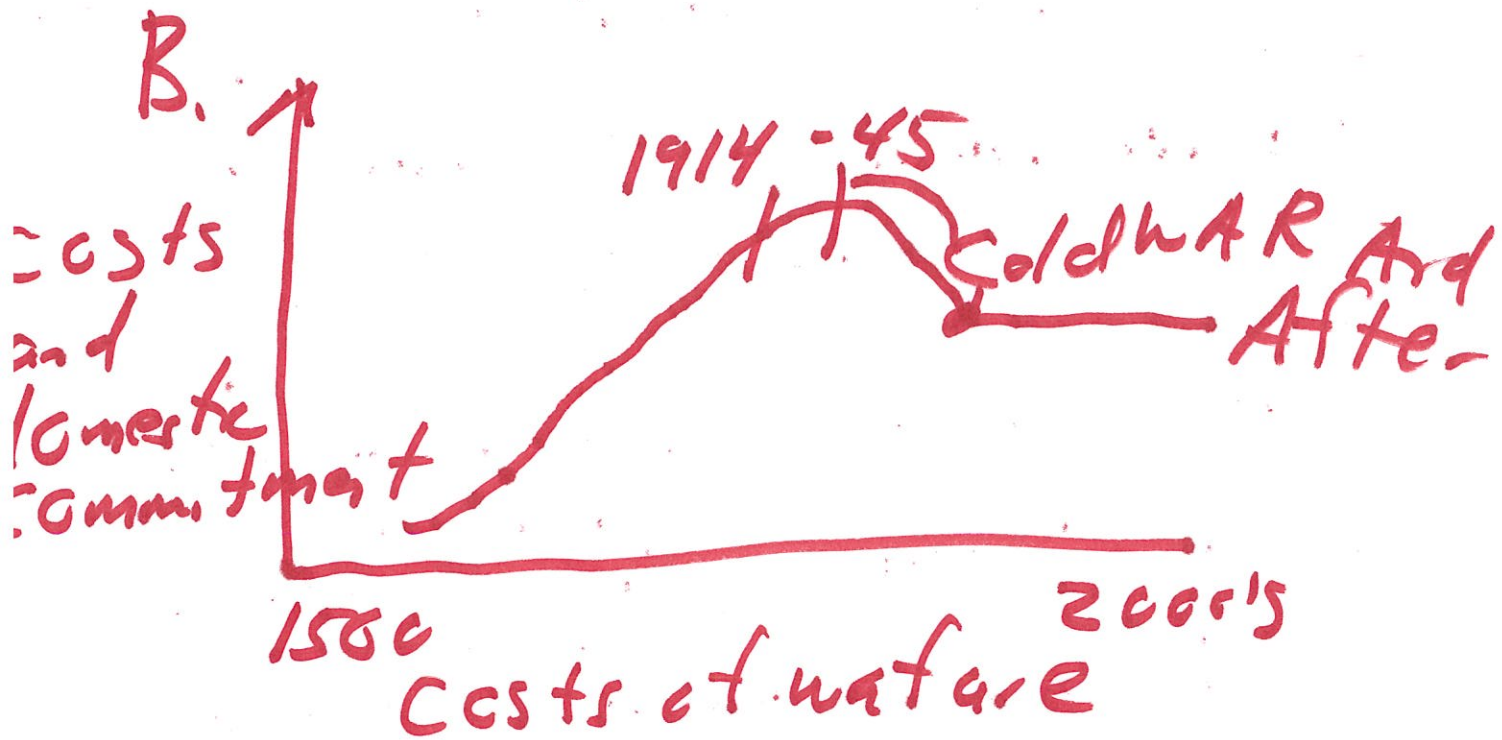


# I. The Paradox of Domestic Commitment (1500-2000s)

A. The Paradox - The Costs of WARFARE Have Escalated Since the Introduction of Gunpowder Warfare, yet, the observed commitment of societies to pay those costs has escalated at comparable levels. - We would expect the level of domestic commitment to decline as a function of the unwillingness to pay the costs of warfare - This should manifest itself in free-riding, buck-passing, resistance



## C. Costs of WARFARE

Borne By Society

1. Direct Costs (Taxation, Debt, Conscription, Creation of A WAR Economy (Part of Total Economy); This is an Opportunity Cost

2. Damage - Perceived Civilian Damage From Major/Minor WAR

3. Duration - Length of WARS - Cost of Permanent Preparation

C. 4. The Problem of Totalization -  
Total WAR And Domestic  
Commitment. W.W. I - and II  
Were the Most Costly Wars,  
Yet Generated the Highest  
Levels of Commitment

a. Americas Two Front WAR

b. Japanese Determination

c. The Limits of Strategic  
Bombing - Germany And  
WAR Production

d. The Soviet Union - One-coming  
Defeat - 1941-42

C. 5. The Cold WAR - Acceptance  
of the Nuclear-Weapon and  
the Normalization of the  
Ultimate WAR

# \* Explanatory Hypotheses

## A. Bargaining Hypothesis

1. Societal Fight For  
Modern States If These  
States Represent Tangible,  
Irreplaceable Assets For  
Their Populations

2. The More You Have To  
Lose, The More You Will  
Commitment To Maintaining  
It.

## B. Coercion

## C. Nationalism

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# I. Origins of the Domestic Commitment Problem

## A. The Logistics Constraint

All societies must solve the  
problem of producing the means  
of warfare (human & material)

### 1. Two Factor Model

a. Fighters

b. Producers

2. In a Direct Supply (Self-  
Supply) - Fighters Also Produce  
the means of warfare

a. Greeks & Romans

b. Aztecs

c. Central Asia & H.C. Arabia  
(200 B.C. - 1900 A.D.)

B The Institutional

Division of Labor -

Fighters Are Specialized

And Must Be Supported by

The "Civilian Population

(Social Embedding Becomes

Specialization -

C. Escalating Costs

Mean Escalating Resource

Mobilization From Society

D The Modern Logistic

Chain

1. Taxation 2. Debt

3. Recruitment 4. Distribution

4. Any Break Can Cause Defeat

# I. The Four Periods of Warfare

A. 1500-1660 - The Gunpowder

Dilemma - Rulers Must

Strategically Choose Gunpowder

Investment & Strategic Vulnerability

1. Investment Requires Expanded Bureaucracy For Resource Mobilization (Taxes)

B. 1660-1879 - Linear Warfare

1. Line And Column on Land And Sea

2. The Expensive Long Service Professional

3. Civic Citizens Be Soldiers

a. Building On The Military Tradition -

C. 1789-1945 - Mass Warfare

1. Description, Netherlands,  
at Mass Militaries (2 million  
Man Armies)

2. The Reinvention of the  
Citizen Soldier.

2. The Industrialization  
of WARFARE

a. Rapid Fire Rifles

and Artillery

b. Railroads

c. Tanks and Aircraft

d. The Reemergence of

Maneuver Warfare

(Siege & Maneuver War)

D. 1945 - Knowledge Initiative  
- ~~Project~~  
WAR FARE

1. The Engineering of WAR
2. Nuclear Weapons  
a. The OHIO Class  
Submarine
3. The Increased Efficiency of Grenade Weapons
4. Cyber WAR
5. Space WAR
5. Domestic Counterint

# I The Bargaining Hypothesis

A. The Level of Domestic Commitment IS A Direct Function of the underlying Bargain Between Rulers and Ruled that Determines how much society will pay for military power in exchange for a range of "benefits" produced by rulers.

1 In contemporary states, the ruler is the government.

2. The cost of commitment refers to the costs society pays to prepare for and fight war - typical costs are  
a. taxation b. debt c. industrial production  
d. loyalty

3. core hypothesis (falsifiable) - The greater the range (number) of benefits, the greater the level of commitment.

I. A 4. The Commitment Bargain  
Can Be Represented by the balance  
of Costs and Benefits (Net Benefits >  
Net Costs For Society)

B. The Underlying Bargains  
Correlate With the Four Periods  
of WARFARE.

II. The Four Bargains

A. The Specialization Bargain

- Rulers Exchange Enhanced  
Domestic Security, Expansion of  
Legal/Rights and Privileges For

Permanent War Taxer (1500-1660s)

B. The Fiscal and Debt Bargain

- Rulers Exchange Taxes and Debt (Partly)  
For Expanded, Efficient and Enforceable  
Legal/Rights and Privileges (like Property Rights)

B. 1. The Origins of National  
Banks (Bank of England)

2. The Frame - 1460-1789  
(Fo-Burgin)

C. The Conscripted Burgin

- States Exchange Enhanced  
and Enforceable civil, political,  
and social rights For Mass  
Conscription And A Permanent  
WAR Economy (Taxes, Debt)

1. The Timing of both Rights  
(Enfranchisement) and Social  
Rights - Italy 1860-1914;

Russia - 1855-1865

2. Origins of the Welfare  
State - W.W. I + II - 1919-1945

D. The Security Bargain -  
1945-2000's - Exchange of  
Permanent Economic Mobilization  
of A Warfare Economy for  
High Value Citizenship  
in Science, Engineering And  
WARFARE

a. The A Bomb.

b. Cyber Warfare

c. The Infantry Combat

Soldier - The U.S. (Time of Weapons)

III. Alternative Hypotheses

A Coercion (Costs)

B Nationalism (Not

Inherent to AR (I4E)