National Security and the Reagan Administration

1980-1988

The Setting: 1980

• Soviet Global Engagement

- Africa/Middle East
- Latin America
- Europe (peace offensive)
- Asia (Cambodia, Afghanistan)

• US Decline

- Iran hostages
- Vietnam
- Largest reduction in US military capabilities relative to USSR during Cold War [Gaddis]
- weakened US presidency
- weakened NATO

Reagan National Security Orientation

- Nixon/Kissinger/Carter Policy of Arms Control → US Decline
- USSR was now overextended
 - USSR had constraining domestic problems economy, technology
 - USSR would not risk a real confrontation with US
 - Soviets afraid of toughness
 - other countries would respect new U.S. assertiveness

Reagan National Security Orientation

- Democracy was sweeping the developing world
 - tide of history favors western democracies & capitalism
 - (opposite Marxist-Leninist philosophy)
- Reagan Doctrine: reversing Soviet gains by "undermining" weak communist regimes outside E. Europe
 - US analogue to wars of national liberation -- major segments of society resist communist regime
 - support anti-communist insurgents to point were economic, political, social, governmental costs place heavy burden on USSR

Reagan National Security Orientation

- "Decade of Neglect" & "Window of Vulnerability"
- →US could be resurgent with new defense investment

Policy Implementation

- Reinvesting in Defense
 - All forces
- Use of Force to Reestablish Reputation
- Covert Operations
- Arms Control
 - as political response to domestic & European peace movement

Reinvesting in Defense

• Defense Budget

- \$2.4 trillion (\$600 million increase over Carter budget)
- 1980-1985 longest sustained peacetime military budget buildup in 20th Century
- Defense sector inflation hobbles real growth in defense capabilities

Reagan Defense Programs

- Strategic Forces (Defense Guidance 1982)
 - MX
 - Cruise Missiles
 - ALCM, SLCM, GLCM
 - B-1 & B2
 - Trident SSBN/SLBM
 - SDI & strategic defense

Reagan Defense Programs

- General Purpose Forces
 - Navy
 - Maritime strategy & 600 ship Navy
 - Army
 - New hi-tech force
 - M-1
 - Bradley fighting vehicle

Use of Force

- Grenada (1983) –warning to Soviets/Cubans
 - 6 day amphibious/air assault liberates
 Grenada
 - government factional infighting
 - US enters to rescue 53 US medical students
 - 6000 US troops (19 killed)
 - Cuban soldiers (>100 killed)

Use of Force

• Libya(1986)

- NSA evidence of Libyan involvement in FRG bombing of US troops in night club
- F-111s in UK & Navy carrier Aircraft raid Libya (punish & deter)
- France refuses overflight

• US Builds Persian Gulf Forces

- air & naval bases (in Saudi Arabia; airbases 5x bigger than Saudi airforce)
- mine clearing in Gulf (Iran Iraq War)
- Vincennes accidental Shoot Down of Iranian airliner (1988)

Covert Operations

- Nicaragua
 - 1981-1990: US Builds up Contras
- Afghanistan
 - 1980-1990: aid to Mujahadeen to fight Soviets

Arms Control

- US & European "Peace Movement" & "Nuclear Freeze" Movement → Arms Control
 - Public Opinion Affects National Security Policy
 - US Admin. Aggressive tone seen as more dangerous than Soviet military buildup – US & European public opinion → peace movement
 - US domestic calls for US troops to leave Europe; 1/2 US defense budget goes to conventional defense of Europe
 - many Europeans think NATO is an anachronism
 - Nuclear Winter Thesis

Arms Control

• **"0-0 Option"** as Political Move

- Pershing II, GLCM (300 rvs) v. SS-20s (1400rvs)
- lessen domestic pressures against US deployments
- INF Treaty (1987/1988)
 - 1/1984 Soviets walk out of negotiations; increases European anti-US feelings
 - 1987 the return/1988 Gorbachev accepts
- START
 - To weaken US Nuclear Freeze Movement
 - Goal of 50% reduction in SNF
 - Negotiations almost complete by 1989



Grenada



Central America



Libya (1986)



Persian Gulf



INF Treaty



Soviet SS-20



INF Treaty



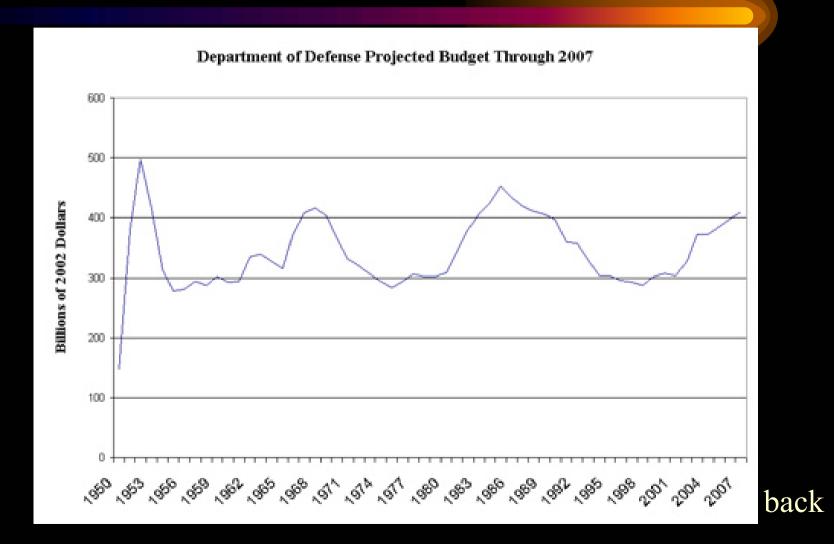
U.S. Pershing II



U.S. GLCM



U.S. Defense Budget



U.S. Spending

