

1 The Cold War – End of Détente to Strategic Defense Initiative

2 Jimmy Carter and Détente

- Détente was at a _____ when Carter took office
- He didn't support repressive regimes even though they were _____

- Signed _____, but it would eventually be rejected by the Senate

3 End of Détente

- Linkage – _____ and _____ détente was linked to Soviet willingness to come to the negotiating table and make _____, while Carter's détente was linked to _____
- The _____ opinion about détente changed because the Soviets backed _____ troops that helped support revolutionary factions in Angola, Ethiopia, and elsewhere in Africa

4 End of Détente

- An influential group of thinkers known as _____ - _____ or the New Right gained influence in Washington
- They believed:
 - _____ (fundamentalist Christianity)
 - _____ (the belief that the U.S. was a unique nation standing for goodness, while evil was Communism)
 - Soviet leadership had used détente to intervene in the developing world and refused to improve their human rights record

5 Neo-Conservatives or the New Right

- _____, _____, and others came to dominate U.S. foreign policy
- They determined to go _____ against Communism to win the Cold War

6 Beginning of the Second Cold War

- In _____, relations were further strained when the Soviet Union invaded _____, a country on its southern border. It sent troops to end agitation against the Soviet-supported government there. The Soviets became bogged down and it became "_____"
- Carter told Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, that the invasion was a "_____." A United Nations resolution also called for Soviet withdrawal

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8 Carter's Response To Soviet Aggression

- The U.S. and 60 other nations boycotted the _____ that were being held in Moscow
- He proposed the creation of a "_____ " to respond to suddenly developing crises in

faraway places

- Requested that young people (including women) be made to register for a possible military draft
- _____ – the U.S. would use any means necessary to protect the Persian Gulf against Soviet incursions

9 Carter's Response To Soviet Aggression

- Ended his attempts to get the SALT II Treaty ratified by the Senate
- Placed an embargo on certain U.S. exports to the USSR, including grain
- Promised to increase defense spending by 5% each year

10 Reagan's Beliefs

- The Soviet Union was an " _____ "
- That the Soviet Union had used détente to pursue its own aims through crimes, lying, and cheating

11 Reagan's Strategy With the Soviets

- Believed in negotiating with the Soviets only from a position of _____. He wanted to do this by creating a new and expensive _____
- The American economy, theoretically, could better bear this new financial burden than could the creaking Soviet system. Eventually, when they were out of money, they'd have to come to the bargaining table with Reagan
- This challenge to the Soviets is known as the _____

12 Reagan Doctrine

- President Reagan decided to foster and support irregular forces to overthrow pro-Soviet governments in the Third World:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- This was called the Reagan Doctrine

13 Increasing Tensions

- _____
 - The Polish Gov't announced price rises because Poland was in debt to the West and Polish exports were in decline
 - In late 1980, the ~~government~~ of Poland organized into a _____ called "Solidarity", which provided national unity for strikes
 - The government of Poland put _____ on the country
 - Reagan believed that the Soviets were behind this, and he imposed economic sanctions on Poland and the USSR

14 Increasing Tensions

- In 1981, the Reagan administration funded terrorists to try to destabilize the government of the _____ in Nicaragua
- A secret deal had been done selling _____ to the Iranians in return for releasing

U.S. hostages they had taken

- In order to bypass _____, this money was illegally used to fund the _____

15 Increasing Tensions

- _____
 - Three Soviet Kremains died
- _____
 - The Soviets shot down a Korean passenger airliner that had inexplicably violated Soviet airspace
 - Hundreds of civilians, including Americans, lost their lives
- _____
 - When a left-wing government took over Grenada, the U.S. invaded the country

16 Increasing Tensions

- _____
 - All arms-control negotiations with the Soviets were broken off
- _____
 - The Soviets and Soviet-bloc athletes boycotted the Olympic Games in Los Angeles

17 The Nuclear Arms Race

- Was _____:
 - Reagan was surrounded by people who believed that the U.S. could fight and survive a nuclear conflict
(_____)
 - CIA officials, led by _____, came up with a report that the Soviets were achieving military superiority and were preparing to fight a nuclear war
 - The USSR was portrayed as _____ and officials claimed they were hiding new weapons systems (_____)

18 The Nuclear Arms Race

- In the _____, a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was rejected
- The U.S. Senate _____
_____ limiting numbers of missiles on both sides
- _____, _____, and _____ deployed more missiles in Europe
- Military spending went from \$260.8 billion in 1981 to \$372.8 in 1988

19 Missile Build-Up

- Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles would be deployed in Europe in 1983 if the Soviets didn't dismantle their SS-20s
- The U.S. missiles were faster and more difficult to detect. They could be launched from mobile missile carriers
- The USSR saw this as a major escalation, and pulled out of START
(_____) and INF
(_____) talks

20 Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)

- In _____, Reagan announced the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), popularly known as _____. The plan called for orbiting battle stations in space that could fire laser beams to vaporize intercontinental missiles
- Most scientists considered this an impossible goal, but it fit with Reagan's arms race strategy with the Soviets

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U.S. Military Spending, 1945-1996

Annual Military Spending

(Billions of 1996 Dollars in Outlays)

Year	Spending	Year	Spending
1945	962.7	1971	311.7
1946	500.6	1972	289.1
1947	133.7	1973	259.5
1948	94.7	1974	243.8
1949	127.8	1975	242.0
1950	133.0	1976	234.0
1951	225.7	1977	232.7
1952	408.5	1978	233.2
1953	437.0	1979	237.4
1954	402.1	1980	246.2
1955	344.5	1981	260.8
1956	320.7	1982	282.0
1957	322.4	1983	303.2
1958	317.9	1984	318.1
1959	306.9	1985	343.7
1960	289.6	1986	363.7
1961	291.1	1987	371.1
1962	300.0	1988	372.8
1963	293.3	1989	376.2
1964	294.8	1990	358.7
1965	268.3	1991	316.5
1966	297.3	1992	328.6
1967	354.1	1993	312.1
1968	388.9	1994	290.3
1969	371.8	1995	272.1
1970	346.0	1996	265.6 (est.)

Total cost of the Cold War (1948-1991) in 1996 dollars = **\$13.1 Trillion.**

Average annual military spending during Cold War = **\$298.5 Billion.**

Average annual military spending during peacetime Cold War (excluding Korean and Vietnam War years) = **\$285.4 Billion.**

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Sources: **DOD, CDI.**