The Reagan Years

Reagan Doctrine (1983) - The Reagan Doctrine was a strategy orchestrated and implemented by the United States under the Reagan Administration to overwhelm the global influence of the Soviet Union during the final years of the Cold War.

Response to Evil Empire Speech
- More robust, activist stance on containment
- He strived to turn the tables against the Soviet Union and its allies
- He did not advocate regime change or invasion; he sought to undermine the USSR and its allies

Jihad: (among Muslims) a war or struggle against unbelievers.

Know about ISIS for this exam

Two Features of Reagan Doctrine
- Support all anti-Communist, anti-Marxist, and anti-leftist forces no matter who they are
- Supporting pro-democracy movements

Reagan had a strong relationship with Margaret Thatcher ¹

Mikhail Gorbachev ²
- The beginning of a new relationship away from the confrontation and the Cold War
- In a matter of 5 years, this lead to the end of the first Cold War
- What precipitated this chance?
  - The Soviet Union was bleeding in Afghanistan

¹ Margaret Thatcher: an English political leader of the twentieth century, who became prime minister of Britain in 1979. A member of the Conservative party. Thatcher stressed private enterprise and attacked socialism and the welfare state. She resigned from office in 1990.
² Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev: a former Soviet statesman. He was the eighth and last leader of the Soviet Union, having served as General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 until 1991 when the party was dissolved.
○ They were experiencing social uproar in Eastern Europe supported and financed secretly by the United States
○ They experienced severe economic woes
○ This lead Gorbachev to a policy of reform:
  ■ Glasnost - (in the former Soviet Union) the policy or practice of more open consultative government and wider dissemination of information, initiated by leader Mikhail Gorbachev from 1985.
  ■ Democratization
  ■ Reformation
○ This shift lead to easing of tensions in Africa and flashpoint areas, the withdrawal of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, a more balanced Soviet foreign policy in the middle east, arms limitations, and the development of a treaty (the INF)
  ■ The Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (1987) - the first and only treaty ever to eliminate an entire class of intermediate and short-range missiles which were stationed in Europe

Reagan opened new disarmament talks
The Reagan Administration started a new venue and negotiating on nuclear disarmament away from SALT towards START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty); reducing the existing stockpile of ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles) rather than just limiting the production.

★ START
  ● START I
    ○ Summer of 1991
    ○ Negotiated between Gorbachev and Bush Senior
    ○ Reduced the existing stockpile of ICBMs from 12,000 warheads each to about 6,000 each.
    ○ Negotiated the largest and most complex arms control treaty in history, and its final implementation in late 2001 resulted in the removal of about 80 percent of all strategic nuclear weapons then in existence.
  ● START II - Bush, Sr.
  ● START III - Under Clinton
  ● START IV - Under Bush, Jr.
  ● New START - Under Obama

SALT was in the 1970s under Carter. It agreed to not make new ones. The first one limited production. START dismantled and reduced existence of stockpile and took apart existing weapons. START started in the 1990s.

Today, both the US and the USSR still deploy more than 1,800 strategic warheads each.
What prompted Gorbachev to engage in this shift of direction?

- The sources for the shift in direction leading ultimately to the end of the Cold War were Gorbachev’s realization that the Soviet Union was falling behind economically, socially, educationally, and could not keep up in the arms race.
- Gorbachev also realized that the way to get out of this hole was to get the Soviet Union to become less ideological, less confrontational, less aggressive, and less militaristic, and less expansionist. He needed the United States and the west and its technologies and markets to help.

These twin policies would signal the beginning of the dismantling and disintegration of the Soviet sphere, the Soviet Union, and the end of Communism as a moving ideology. Communism experienced an implosion as a result of the woes of the country.

Communism in the 1980s and onward, it has found a profound crisis in its social, economic, and political life. This crisis brought about the transformation of the Communist totalitarian model and the end of Communism as a workable or appealing ideology.

Characterized by the post-industrial world (techno-electronic world).

This world was marked by three revolutions:

- **The Economic Revolution**
  - Globalization, free trade, privatization, incentives for hard work, economic growth, competitiveness; eliminated some poverty but increase income inequality and the wealth gap. *Clinton was a globalist.*

- **The Social Revolution**
  - A revolution in communication, the onset of a new universal horizon and universalism, in education, the technology of communication, multiculturalism, and a new universal social awareness; this ran against Soviet-Communist structure and against typical conservatism

- **The Political and Democratic Revolution**
  - The march of the forces of democratization in Asia, Southeast Asia, Latin America, the Philippines, Korea, etc. It did not enter the Middle East.

Gorbachev’s reforms sought to not to dismantle Communism or dismantle the Soviet Union, but to revivify and modernize the Soviet Union and make it more competitive. He pursued policies to strengthen the Soviet Union. He was a nationalist.

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3 *Totalitarian*: of or relating to a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.

4 *Universalist*: a person advocating loyalty to and concern for others without regard to national or other allegiances
His reforms ultimately lead to the demise of the Soviet Union.

- His reforms ran contrary to the three legacies of Communism
  - **Marxism** - “the Messiah of Communism”
    - State ordership of the means of production
    - Egalitarianism
    - Proletarian dictatorship
  - **Leninism**
    - One party state rule
    - The monopoly of power by the Communist party
  - **Stalinism**
    - The reign of terror
    - The police state
    - This kept the Soviet Union over the next 70 years after the Bolshevik Revolution - terror and brutality

- All the legacies were in complete contradiction with his reforms
- To bring about real reform, you have to dismantle the Communist structure itself in all its three legacies. This was Gorbachev’s conundrum and was why he failed.
- The USSR failed to modernize.
- He needed to uproot the whole structure, and therefore it ended in a disaster.

The demise of the Soviet Union signaled the beginning of the New World Order (which lead to a new world “disorder”)

- This was symbolized by:
  - The reunification of Germany after the downfall of the Berlin Wall
  - The end of the Cold War
  - The end of the Soviet Union
- It brought about the end of the east/west geopolitical dichotomy and configuration based on the division of Europe. This lead to a great integration of Europe as whole, democratic, and peaceful. This became evident in the European Union and its expansion. It expand from 12 countries to 27.
- It lead to an end of the NATO/Warsaw Pact collaboration
- With the demise of Warsaw, left only with NATO (the most successful alliance in history).
  - NATO started having a new mission and began redefining itself. NATO which originally a force that was instituted and structured outside European areas. It is involving from an “alliance structure” to a “collective security structure.”
  - Today, it is taking a global role in the fight against terrorism.
  - Not a typical alliance among those who have a common national interest.

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5 *Proletariat:* workers or working-class people, regarded collectively (often used with reference to Marxism)
NATO represents a “way of life” - western, liberal, democratic nations with common values and a common way of life. It is a transatlantic community more than an alliance.

Preparation and Notes for the Next Exam:

- Jones - *Logic of International Relations* Chapter 5
- All readings under Section B in syllabus (including on reserve articles)
- All reading under Section C (material will be covered next week in class)

- Origins and meaning of the Cold War and its location (Europe and then expansion)
- Two instances in which the Cold War turned into hot conflict (outline - basic points like Korea and Vietnam)
- Prosecution and consequences of the war
- Major US doctrines starting with the Monroe Doctrine through the Obama Doctrine
- China Doctrine

- Multiple choice - majorly on China (wide scope of questions, but mainly in class topics)
- “Evil Empire” and significance (who pronounced it, etc)
- John Foster Dulles
- Nixon-Kissinger Nexum
- Containment
- Berlin Wall and the fall (and significance)
- The opening to China
- Nuclear disarmament treaties and arms control (particularly Salt I, Salt II, NPT)
- Other nuclear arms agreements
- _________ under Bush, Clinton, Bush, Jr, and Obama. These come under the term “START” - (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) -- brought up in nuclear summit
- Disintegration of the Soviet Union and the onset of Detente II
- Demise of Communism
- Three legacies of Communism that ran contrary to Gorbachev’s reforms which ultimately lead to this dilemma that faced him and ended up in the failure of his influence.
- The consequences of these developments in the 80’s on Europe and United States foreign policy and strategy.

Exam Preparation

- Same format as last exam -
- 2/3 definitions dealing with issues such as: the legacies of Communism and their impact on Gorbachev’s reform, YALTA Conference and the doctrines (Monroe-Obama),
- 80 Multiple Choice
- 5 permanent members of the Security Council
- Difference between the Republic of China versus the People’s Republic of China
- The Iranian Revolution of 1979
- The Shah of Iran
- Detente and its meaning
- The weapon of mass destruction that is not prohibited under international law (nuclear missiles)
- Who opened up to China and started it
- How do characterize Bush, Jr’s foreign policy - based on diplomacy or assertive power?
- Free-riders - who are they?
- Reagan Doctrine
- Mr. X’s article on containment
- How did the Korean War? Who started it? What precipitated it?
- How do you characterize Communist world in the 1960s and the 1970s. Is it characterized by greater centralization or greater decentralization?
- What is the defining national character or philosophy face of China?
- Article on China’s Monroe Doctrine
- How do you classify China’s worldview?
- What is the concept of an aggressor in the American perspective?
- Who were the allies of North Vietnam in the South and what they were called?
- The Nixon Doctrine
- The Chinese Civil War was fought by which two sides?
- What are Iran’s nuclear ambitions today?
- What is the military strategy associated with the doctrine of containment?