
Peter M. Swartz with Karin Duggan

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Dr. W. Eugene Cobble, Jr.
Director, Strategic Initiatives Group

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## 1980s: The world, the nation, & the USN

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<td>Iran-Iraq War</td>
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<td>Cheney</td>
<td>Garrett</td>
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## 1980s: Comparing national economic power

**Ranked by Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Also percent share of world GDP**

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<td>Japan</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: World Bank  + Excludes USSR*
Growth of world maritime trade (1980-1990)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
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<th>9th</th>
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</thead>
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<td>USSR</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>FRG</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>S. Arabia</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>S. Arabia</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FRG = West Germany  
1980s: Global Trends in Armed Conflict*

- Chart based on a rating scale developed at Center for Systemic Peace, Center for Global Policy, George Mason University
- Societal warfare the predominant mode of warfare since the mid-1950s
  - Increased steadily during the 1980s
- Low level of interstate warfare
  - Moderate increase during late Cold War (1977-1987)
- Continued rise in number, lethality of terrorist incidents
1980s: Natural disasters reported

1980s: The world (I)

- Stabilized international system
- UN membership: 1980: 154 1990: 159
- Interstate security competition continued to dominate global affairs
- Bi-polar international system
  - Cold War deepened, then began to relax in mid-decade
  - Two large alliance & economic systems continued: “1st & 2nd worlds”
  - Superpower political, military & economic enmity & rivalry throughout the world, including the global commons (sea, air, space) & especially in “3rd world”
- A very violent world
- No new nuclear states since 1979 (South Africa)
- # of autocracies fell; # of democracies grew
1980s: The world (II)

- G-7 continued as key global economic leadership forum
- Fall-off in world trade volume, then recovery
- Trans-Pacific trade > trans-Atlantic trade (1983)
- Far East share of world shipbuilding grew from 50% to 70%; Western Europe share fell from 25% to 17%; US share under 2%

1980s: The world (III)

- Continued low Soviet economic integration w/ rest of world. Negligible trade with US
- Huge spike in oil prices (1979-81); then big decline throughout the decade
- Continued rise in reported climatic & other natural disasters in the world
- 1st trans-oceanic fiber optic submarine communications cable laid (1988)
- NGO at-sea anti-nuclear testing, anti-whaling, anti-sealing, anti-dumping ops
  - Greenpeace, Sea Shepherd
  - French Navy sank Greenpeace ship (1985)
1980s: The world (IV)

- Major changes in leadership, policies & cohesion of Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact
  - Rapid succession of Soviet leaders
    - Brezhnev (1964-82); Andropov (1982-84); Chernenko (1984-85); Gorbachev (1985-91)
  - Continued Soviet military buildup
  - Polish “Solidarity” Crisis; martial rule (1980-81)
  - Soviets downed civilian South Korean KAL airliner over Sakhalin Island (1983)
  - Rapid political, economic, military unraveling (1989-1991)

1980s: The world (V)

- Soviet Navy continued to grow, then big decline
  - Coherent Soviet global peacetime naval diplomacy & wartime sea denial/strategic nuclear force strategies developed
  - New quiet Soviet Navy submarines
    - Starting w/ Victor III SSN (1979); then quieter Akula-class (1986)
    - Akula-class could not be reliably detected by US Navy SOSUS
  - Soviet SSBN bastions shifting to Arctic, under ice
    - New Delta SSBN classes; Typhoon-class SSBNs (from 1981)
  - Soviets deployed Oscar SSGNs w/ carrier-killer cruise missiles
  - Soviets used former USN Cam Ranh Bay Vietnam base
    - PRC-VN animosity (1979 PRC invasion)
    - Build-up of Cam Ranh Bay Soviet base facilities
1980s: The world (VI)

- Soviet Navy continued to grow, then big decline
  - Soviet “analogous response” cruise missile submarine deployments off US coasts, in response to NATO ground launched cruise missile (GLCM) deployments in Europe (1984-6)
  - ADM Chernavin replaced ADM Gorshkov as CinC (1985)
  - Soviet naval arms control offensive (1986+)
    - Gorbachev “Murmansk speech” pushing northern Europe arms control (1987)
  - Precipitous decline in Soviet naval capabilities as Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact unraveled (1989-91)

1980s: The world (VII)

- High PRC economic growth; PRC still energy self-sufficient
- UK agreed: Hong Kong return to PRC in 1997 (1984)
- Major PRC national security policy change (1985)
  - Pre-1985: Fear of Soviet amphibious invasion
  - Post-1985: Soviets no longer seen as a threat
    - PRC emphasis on small wars on periphery, inc/ maritime
    - Growing PLAN naval strategy & capabilities for “Offshore Defense” operations farther out to sea (“near seas”), vice coastal defense
    - 1st PLAN foreign port visits: Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh (1985)
    - PLAN deployed 1st SSBN (1987)
    - PLA occupied some Spratly Islands; PLAN defeated Vietnamese Navy in South China Sea battle near Fiery Cross Reef (1988)
- Taiwan isolated, but increasing economic growth & political liberalization under KMT
- Vietnam continued to align with USSR
1980s: The world (VIII)

- Saddam Hussein continued in power in Iraq
  - Heavy Soviet support
- Iranian theocracy hostile to West
  - Ouster of Shah (1979); US hostage crisis (1979-80)
  - Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps Navy (IRGCN) created, alongside Islamic Republic of Iran Navy (IRIN) (1985)
- Iran-Iraq War (1980-88)
  - “Tanker War” (1984-88)
  - Iranian ballistic missile use (from 1985)
  - Mining threatened Gulf/ Strait of Hormuz passage
  - US regional allies allowed only limited US use of their air bases & airspace. No US fighter or bomber ops allowed.

1980s: The world (IX)

- Arab-Israeli inter-state peace held
- Air Force general Hosni Mubarak succeeded murdered Egypt president Anwar El Sadat (1981)
- Israeli raid on Iraqi reactor (Operation Opera) (1981)
- Activist anti-western Gaddafi Libyan regime endured, sponsored terrorist acts
- Palestinian intifada vs. Israelis (from 1987)
- Muslim terrorist group Al Qaeda created (1988)
- Lebanon civil war, Israeli attacks (to 1990)
1980s: The world (X)

- Civil war in Afghanistan (1979-1989)
  - US-backed insurgents vs. Communist gov’t & USSR
  - USSR bogged down, withdrew (1989)
- Continued close Soviet-Indian security relations
- Continued Stalinist dictatorship in DPRK under Kim Il-Sung, supported by Soviets
  - DPRK assassination of ROK officials in Burma
- Continued Muslim separatist insurgencies in Mindanao, southern Philippines
- Civil War in Sri Lanka between Sinhalese & Tamils, including naval operations (from 1983)

1980s: The world (XI)

- Continued NATO strategy of “flexible response” (since 1968)
- “Nott review” of UK defense triggered cuts to Royal Navy (RN) (1981)
  - RN focused almost entirely on North & East Atlantic & North Sea NATO contingencies
  - RN deployed Armilla Patrol to Arabian Sea, Gulf (from 1979)
- France still outside NATO command structure
  - France deployed 1st SSN (1983)
- Coordinated European Union (EU) Gulf minesweeping ops after Iran-Iraq War (1988-9)
1980s: The world (XII)

- Increasing economic, ethnic, political strains in Yugoslavia, following death of Marshal Tito (1980)
- Marxist Sandinistas in power in Nicaragua, opposed by US-supported Contras (1979-1990)
  - Sandinistas voted out of power (1990)
- Growing power & violence in Columbia of anti-government insurgents, drug cartels
- Haiti’s President-for-life “Baby Doc” Duvalier ousted, followed by civil upheaval (1986)
- Democratic government restored in Chile (1989)

1980s: The world (XIII)

- USCG icebreaker *Polar Sea* Northwest Passage transit rekindled Canadian concerns re: Arctic sovereignty (1985)
  - Canada officially drew baselines around Arctic Archipelagic claims (1986)
  - US refused to sign (seabed mining issues)
  - Treaty renegotiated (1986-94)
- International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) created International Maritime Bureau (IMB) vs. maritime crime & malpractice (1981)
1980s: The world (XIV)

- Low # of reported piracy, maritime terror incidents
  - But Thai, other pirates preyed on Vietnam boat people
  - No central data collection point
  - Triggered by Palestinian terrorist attack on Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro*

1980s: The world (XV)

- Terrorist incidents increased over 1970s
  - Very few at/from the sea
    - Hezbollah kidnapped Americans in Lebanon (1980s)
    - Islamic Jihad destroyed US Embassy Beirut (1983)
    - Shiites destroyed USMC, French Barracks Beirut (1983)
    - Shiites attacked US Embassy Kuwait (1983)
    - Covert Libyan mining of Red Sea choke points (1984-5)
    - Hezbollah hijacked TWA flight. USN diver killed (1985)
    - Palestinians hijacked *Achille Lauro* cruise ship (1985)
    - Naples USO bombing. USN sailor killed (1988)
    - Libyans bombed PANAM flight over Scotland (1988)
    - Arab terror attack on cruise ship south of Athens (1988)
    - Occasional Palestinian raids & attempts on Israel by sea
1980s: Significant non-USN operations

- Falklands War
- Bekaa Valley air war
- Soviet Afghan War
- Israeli Osirak strike
- PRC-VN Spratly Islands skirmishes
- Haitian coup
- CENTAM insurrections
- Colombia riverine ops
- French nuclear testing incidents
- Soviet submarine intrusions
- Royal Navy Armilla Patrol
- Sri Lanka civil war
- Soviet KAL 007 shoot-down
- Polish unrest
- mindanao insurgency
- CENTAM insurrections
- Colombia riverine ops
- Falklands War

1980s: The nation (I)

- Reagan (Republican) administration
  - 2nd Reagan term (1985-9): Relaxing anti-Soviet stance
- Bush (Republican) administration (1989-93)
  - Managing end of the Cold War
- Divided control of the Congress
  - Democrats control House of Representatives
  - Republicans control Senate (1981-7)
- Military increasingly well-regarded by U.S. Public (Gallup polls)
1980s: The nation (II)

- US continued as world’s largest economy
- A decade of US economic recovery
- Long & deep (Reagan administration) recession (1981-2), then economic boom (1983 on)
  - But “Black Monday” stock market crash (Oct 1987)
- Big tax cuts; high U.S. government deficit spending
- Big drops in inflation & unemployment rates
- Value of foreign trade as % of US GDP = flat during decade (16.2% to 13.4% to 17.3% to 15.6%)
- Oil prices rose
  - US dependence on foreign oil fell some, then rose sharply
- Another (Bush administration) recession (1990)

1980s: The nation (III)

- Government policies: De-regulation, privatization & globalization
- US declared it subscribed to UNCLOS navigation, overflight rights regime, as now customary international law (1988)
1980s: US economy & defense spending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
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Source: % of GDP & TOA: FY 12 DOD “Green Book”

1980s: U.S. popular views on U.S. defense spending*

% spending too little  ■% spending too much  ▼% spending about right

* Gallup poll data
1980s: US national security policies (I)

- International security relationships continued to dominate US grand strategy
- Continued focus on 1 over-arching global threat
  - Grand strategy: **Containment** (since late 1940s)
    - Main goal: Contain & even roll back Soviet Union & allies
    - Soviets viewed as illegitimate, expansionist, “evil empire”
  - Early decade: Big US defense budget increases; strident US rhetoric; suspicion of arms control benefits to US
  - Mid-decade: Restrained rhetoric; engagement w/ Soviets; declining defense budgets
  - Decade’s end: Goal became peaceful demise of Warsaw Pact; reunified Germany in NATO (1990)

1980s: US national security policies (II)

- Rising, then falling US defense budgets
  - Big military pay raises (1980 & 1981)
  - Rising then falling % of US GDP devoted to defense
  - Steady equivalent shares among the services (“1/3-1/3-1/3”)
    - Department of the Navy & Air Force more or less equal
    - Department of the Army somewhat lower
- No dominant service
  - But increasing focus on global Navy forces
1980s: US national security policies (III)

- Continued primacy of “NATO contingency” vs. Soviets for DoD planning & force sizing
  - Now seen as global, as Navy had argued
  - Defense planning scenario: War would start in SWA
    - Navy opposed SWA start as ill-advised
- Horizontal escalation policy
- Constraining Soviet influence globally
  - Esp. in Middle East, Central America, Africa

1980s: US national security policies (IV)

- Reagan administration NSDD 13 (1981) superseded but did not significantly change late Carter administration PD 59 (1980) nuclear policy & “countervailing strategy”
- Plateauing, then continued decline in size of US nuclear warhead stockpile
- BMD policy: SDI initiative: increased R & D
  - MAD seen as inadequate basis for national security
  - CNO ADM Watkins & staff played large role (1983)
  - DoD Strategic Defense Initiative Organization (SDIO) created (Feb 1986)
1980s: US national security policies (V)

- US resisted Western academic, Soviet conventional naval arms control proposals
- US Intel community united re: Soviet naval threat
- US led establishment of voluntary international Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)
- Continued SACEUR/USCINCEUR indifference to most naval issues
  - Focus on INF, FOFA, AirLand Battle, CFE, etc.

1980s: US national security policies (VI)

- US-PRC relations normalized/expanded, then poor
  - US recognized PRC (1979)
    - US arms sales assistance to PRC military modernization
  - Taiwan Relations Act (1979)
    - US to maintain capacity to protect Taiwan
    - US assistance to Taiwan (“defensive arms” only)
  - US cancelled all arms agreements and military contacts w/ PRC following Tiananmen Crackdown (Jun 1989)
- Most US overseas alliances held
  - US suspended ANZUS treaty obligations to New Zealand due to NZ nuclear warship ban (1985)
1980s: US national security policies (VII)

- Continued deterrence of N. Korea attacks on South
- Close US military relations with Pakistan
- Terrorism incidents & US responses
  - List also included Libya, Iraq, South Yemen, Syria (from Dec 1979)
  - Iraq removed from list (1982-1990)

1980s: US national security policies (XIII)

- Return to (small-scale) global US military activism
  - Small US interventions in Grenada, Lebanon, Central America, Libya, Gulf, Panama, Liberia
  - “Reagan Doctrine”: De-stabilize selected pro-Soviet states; Help anti-communist gov’ts & fighters (1985)
    - Esp. El Salvador, Nicaragua, Afghanistan
1980s: US national security policies (IX)

- Iran-Contra Affair
  - Secret arms sales to Iranian government moderates, to fund US-backed Nicaraguan Contra rebels & secure release of US hostages held by Hezbollah, circumventing Congressional bans (1985)
  - Deals leaked, made public, investigated (from 1986)
  - VADM John Poindexter USN implicated
    - President Reagan’s National Security Advisor (1986)
    - Indicted (1988); Convicted (1990); Conviction reversed (1991)

1980s: US national security policies (X)

- Continued Arab-Israeli peace
- Western access to Gulf oil, Gulf stability
- Confrontation vs. Iran throughout decade
  - Deter spread of Iranian influence & power
  - Pro-Iraq “tilt” during Iran-Iraq Gulf War (1980-88)
1980s: US national security policies (XI)

- Small increases in US counter-insurgency capabilities
- US extended territorial seas to 12 miles (1988)
- Increased DOD involvement in War on Drugs
  - 1878 Posse Comitatus Act amended to allow DOD to support civilian law enforcement agencies & USCG in War on Drugs (1981)
    - Over service chief objections
  - DOD designated lead agency for detection & monitoring of drug trafficking into US; USCG designated lead agency for interdiction & arrest of drug traffickers; new DOD counter-drug joint task forces created (1989)
- Increasing quality of US military recruits

1980s: US national security policies (XII)

- Clear military service dominance over service programming & budgeting decisions, within overall defense budget limits
- Small library of joint doctrinal pubs (1981-6)
  - 20 joint pubs, 12 multi-service pubs (1982)
  - Not standardized, little on joint command & control
1980s: US national security policies (XIII)

♦ Push for DoD organizational reform (1981-6)
  ♦ CJCS Gen Jones criticism of JCS system (1981-2)
  ♦ CSIS study: *Toward a More Effective Defense* (1985)
  ♦ NAVWARCOL conference report: *JCS Reform* (1985)
  ♦ President’s Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management (“Packard Commission”) reports (1986)
    ♦ NSDD 219 implemented recommendations (Apr 1986)

1980s: US national security policies (XIV)

♦ Goldwater-Nichols Act (Oct 1986) (I)
  ♦ Major changes to DoD command relationships
  ♦ Enhanced operational command roles of CINCs at the expense of service chiefs, including CNO
  ♦ Enhanced advisory powers of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the expense of service chiefs
  ♦ Created VCJCS position
  ♦ Mandated increased Professional Military Education emphasis on *joint* strategy, planning and operations
    ♦ Led to NAVWARCOL and other service war colleges reducing emphasis on strategic approaches focused on only one medium or service
1980s: US national security policies (XV)

- Goldwater-Nichols Act (Oct 1986) (II)
  - Mandated joint duty for officers, including USN
  - Mandated:
    - Annual presidential *National Security Strategy* reports
    - Biennial SECDEF program, budget guidance to DOD
    - Biennial SECDEF contingency planning guidance to CJCS
    - Biennial Unified Command Plan showing CINC responsibilities
  - Reflected in revised DOD “Functions Paper”

1980s: US national security policies (XVI)

- Nunn-Cohen amendment to Goldwater-Nichols Act (1987)
  - Mandated creation of US Special Operations Command (USOCOM) w/ Title 10 budget authority
- Goldwater-Nichols Act triggered a revolution in Joint Doctrine
  - Oversight by new Joint Staff J-7 organization, responsive to the Chairman
  - Flood of new publications
  - New standardized procedures
  - Many joint command 7 control issues addressed
1980s: US national security policies (XVII)

- Leading security policy critics outside the government
  - Military Reform Movement endured
    - James Fallows, Gary Hart, Bill Lind, etc.
  - Center for Defense Information (CDI) endured
    - Retired RADM Gene Laroque, Eugene Carroll; retired VADM John J. Shanahan (had been Zumwalt-era OPNAV OP-60)
  - Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS)
    - CDR/Dr. Harlan Ullman (Ret) as senior fellow (1985)
    - Increased focus on naval issues
  - The Brookings Institution
    - William W. Kaufmann, etc.
    - Annual analyses opposing expense & ill-advisability of US Navy plans
  - Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (from 1981)

1980s: US planned & actual adversaries

- Deter/plan vs. USSR, W. Pact, forward Soviet naval forces, Cuba, Iran
- Deter/plan vs. N. Korea. Incidents. Deter PRC/plan Taiwan defense
- Plans & operations vs. state- & non-state sponsored terrorists, Libya
- Combat in Lebanon, Grenada, Libya, Persian Gulf, Panama, Med
- Military assistance in Central America vs. Nicaragua, leftist rebels
1980s: America’s armed conflicts

- Cold War
- Drug War
- Grenada 1983
- Lebanon 1982
- Panama 1989
- Tanker War 1987-88

1980s: Combatant & component commands (I)

- USPACOM
  - PACFLT
- USOUTHCOM
  - USNAVSO (from 1985)
- USLANTCOM
  - LANTFLT
- USEUCOM
  - NAVEUR
  - USEUCOM (from 1983)
  - NAVCENT
- USCENTCOM (from 1983)
  - NAVCENT
- ADCOM (to 1986)
- NAVSPACECOM
- USSOCOM (from 1987)
- NAVSPECWARCOM
- SAC
- MAC (to 1988)
- USTRANSCOM (from 1987)
  - MSC
- FORSCOM (from 1987)
1980s: Combatant & component commands (II)

- World ocean generally divided between USLANTCOM & USPACOM
  - Entire Atlantic Ocean & almost entire Pacific-Indian Ocean area considered unified maritime theaters of war
  - Arctic Ocean divided between USLANTCOM & USPACOM
  - SE Pacific Ocean assigned to USLANTCOM
  - Both commands historically headed by US Navy officers
- Exceptions:
  - Mediterranean & Baltic Seas assigned to USEUCOM

1980s: Combatant & component commands (III)

- New joint unified commands established
  - USCENTCOM (1983)
  - USSPACECOM (1985)
  - USSOCCOM (1987)
  - USTRANSCOM (1987)
- US Navy had opposed establishment of each
- USN SSBN strategic forces remained assigned to USLANTCOM & USPACOM
- Goldwater-Nichols Act changed command relationships (1986)
### 1980s: US defense directives & reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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### 1980s: Reagan Administration directives

- **National Security Study Directives (NSSD)**
- **National Security Decision Directives (NSDD)**
  - NSDD-75: *U.S. Relations with the USSR* (Jan 1983)
1980s: Reagan Administration directives

- *Defense Guidance* (annual)
- “Weinberger Doctrine” of “full force” (Nov 1984)
  - Reaction to disastrous USMC Lebanon intervention (1983)
- 1st SECDEF *Forces for Unified Commands* memorandum (“‘Forces For’ memo”) (Feb 1987)

1980s: Reagan Administration reports

- Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy, *Discriminate Deterrence* (Jan 1988)
1980s: Bush Administration directives & reports

- National Security Reviews (NSR)
- National Security Directives (NSD)
- National Security Strategy (NSS) (Mar 1990)
- CJCS, *Roles and Functions of the Armed Forces* (Sep 1989)
- CJCS “Base Force” review (1990)

1980s: USN dollars, numbers, capabilities

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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
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Sources: TOA & Pers. FY 12 DDG “Green Book” | Ships: Congressional Research Service
### 1980s: USN active ship force levels

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Source: Naval History & Heritage Command

### 1980s: Capstone documents & force goals

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1980s: USN force goals

- USN largely sized, shaped to fight Soviet Union
- 1980: Republican Party platform: 600 ships
- 1981-1987: “600-Ship Navy;” e.g.:
  - 15 Carrier Battle Groups (CVBG)
  - 4 Battleship Surface Action Groups (BBSAG)
  - 100 Nuclear-powered Attack Submarines (SSN)
  - Ballistic Missile Submarines (SSBN)
  - MAF-plus-MAB Assault Echelon Lift (Amphibs)
  - 100-110 Frigates
  - 31 Mine Countermeasures Ships
  - Support Ships to match
  - (14 Active & 2 Reserve Carrier Air Wings (CVW))

1980s: USN deployment strategy

- 2 forward fleets: 1 forward-based; 1 forward deployed
- New 3rd (IO) hub; permanent combat-credible presence
- 2 home fleets. Increased surge ops
- Aggressive SSN ops; SSBNs deployed w/in target range
- Renewed focus on homeland security & defense
1980s: US Navy operations & exercises

- SSBN deterrent patrols
- SSN, P-3, EP-3 ISR ops
- Undersea surveillance system ops
- Oceanographic surveys
- FON OPS
- Diplomatic port visits
- COMREL & Handclasp activities
- Pre-deployment exercises
- MPFXs
- PASSEXes
- JLOTS

1980s: State of the Navy (I)

- USN the world’s leading Navy; strong Soviet Navy challenge till end of decade
- USN budgets increased, fluctuated, then fell
- USN force levels rose, peaked, started to fall
- Jump in USN manpower costs
- USN had benefited from increased visibility during last years of Carter Administration (late 1979-1981)
  - Utility of CVBGs, ARGs, sealift, prepositioning ships for SWA recognized & funded
- Powerful, activist, agenda-driven Reagan Administration SECNAV John Lehman (1981-7)
  - Advocated Navy programs and budget be based on strategy, vice program planning & analyses
1980s: State of the Navy (II)

- High global OPTEMPO, experience, expertise
- Most USN combat ops were against the shore
- Some USN combat ops at sea, in the Gulf
- LANTFLT significantly larger than PACFLT
  - 56/44 split (27% larger)
- Experience in operating new fleet systems & tactics gave fleet sailors operational confidence
  - Average age of active ships going down
- Forward routine deployment length policy change
  - Variable initially, & lengthening (often 7-8 months)
  - Strict OPTEMPO limits imposed (6 months portal-to-portal), due in part to retention concerns (1986)
- About 4-5 carriers deployed at any one time

1980s: State of the Navy (III)

- Continued extensive, varied, global ops, exercises (I)
  - Forward SS/SSN, P-3/EP-3 ISR ops for I&W
  - SSBN patrols
  - Grenada, Lebanon interventions (1983)
  - S. Korean KAL-007 Soviet shoot-down recovery ops (1983)
  - Persian Gulf Tanker War combat, escort operations (1984-8)
    - USS Stark, USS Samuel B. Roberts, USS Vincennes incidents
  - Central American freedom fighter operational support
1980s: State of the Navy (IV)

- Continued extensive, varied, global ops, exercises (II)
  - Hijacked *Achille Lauro* terrorist interception (1985)
  - Libya anti-surface, anti-air, strike operations (1981, ’86, ‘89)
  - Panama, Philippine interventions (1989)
  - California earthquake, Hurricane Hugo disaster relief ops (1989)
  - Formal Freedom of Navigation challenge ops (FONOPS)
  - Counter-drug operations; Vietnamese boat people rescues
  - Major annual USN & inter-allied exercises in North Atlantic, Caribbean, Mediterranean, Pacific, Indian Oceans

1980s: State of the Navy (V)

- Previous bifurcation of uniformed USN strategic thinking vs. Soviets increasingly seen as dysfunctional
  - New intelligence on Soviet intentions & capabilities drove realization that isolation of anti-SSBN campaign from other campaigns was counter-productive and indeed no longer possible
  - SSG I study & product showed virtues of integration
  - CNO ADM Watkins finally forced USN strategic integration at all levels of classification (1986)
1980s: State of the Navy (VI)

- USN surface, air operators focused on SWA
  - High but fluctuating Gulf presence
- USN planners more focused on NATO & WestPac
  - Wary of SWA commitments in global war
- USN submariners increasingly focused on Arctic
- CWC concept institutionalized in the fleet
- Ever-increasing dependence of US naval operations on space systems

1980s: State of the Navy (VII)

- Freedom of Navigation challenges (FON OPS) continued
- Increased commitment to War on Drugs
  - Anti-Drug Abuse Act established billets on USN ships for USCG law enforcement detachments (LEDETs) (1986)
USN strike capabilities became more widely disbursed among platform types, beyond carriers
- Surface combatant capabilities jumped (TLAM, AEGIS, VLS)
- TLAM on SSNs
- Increased range, precision of surface ships, submarines

Multi-purpose carrier air wings
- Mix dependent on CV/CVN capacities

Search for follow-on attack aircraft to A-6 Intruder
- OSD decision: Develop A-12 naval stealth aircraft

Naval Strike Warfare Center (“Strike U”) established at NAS Fallon (1984)
- In wake of 6th Flt Lebanon strike ops

“Super-CAGs” created (1985)
- To command carrier air wings
- Report to CVBG commanders vice CV COs

Carrier AEW Weapons School (CAEWWS) (“Top Dome”) established at NAS Miramar (1989)

Last A-7 Corsair II, F-4 Phantom II, F-8 Crusader, P-2 Neptune aircraft left the fleet
1980s: State of the Navy (X)

- SSBN/SLBM force still optimized for counter-value vice counterforce targeting, but developing accurate counterforce MIRVeD Trident II SLBM
- SSN force focused on anti-Soviet ISR missions for I&W, ASW
- Beginning of shift to active sonar solutions to counter increased Soviet submarine quieting
  - Walker Navy Family spy ring active until arrested (1985)
  - NSA cryptologist Ronald Pelton arrested for passing USN submarine ops info to Soviets
  - CNO Urgent ASW Research & Development Program (CUARP) (1985)
- Abortive development of P-3C follow-on Long-Range Air ASW-Capable Aircraft (LRAACA) (P-7) (1987-90)

1980s: State of the Navy (XI)

- 4 Iowa-class battleships re-commissioned
- 4 Kidd-class DDGs commissioned (1981-2)
  - Originally destined for Imperial Iranian Navy
- Commander, US Third Fleet shifted flag from ashore HQ to USS Coronado (AGF 11) (1986)
- Creation & expansion of MSC civilian-manned T-AGOS fleet with SURTASS
- Fleet Composite Operational Readiness Groups (FLTCORGRUs) re-designated Fleet Tactical Deception Groups (FLTDECGRUs) (1986), to plan, conduct tactical deception ops
1980s: State of the Navy (XII)

- Last Underwater Demolition Teams (UDTs) converted to SEAL Teams or SEAL Delivery Vehicle (SDV) Teams (1984)
- Riverine capability reoriented toward Naval Special Warfare; Coastal warfare capability reoriented toward forward port security
- 2 new T-AHs converted, put in service
  - USNS *Mercy* humanitarian assistance shakedown cruise to Philippines (1987)
- Slow increase in numbers, responsibilities of USN women at sea
  - 1st women assigned to Combat Logistics Ships (1988)

1980s: State of the Navy (XIII)

- Waxing internal OPNAV influence of OP-06 (DCNO for Strategy, Plans and Policy)
  - Reflected SECNAV Lehman view of conceptual primacy of strategy
  - OP-60 billet held by a senior RADM
  - OP-60B billet downgraded from COMO to CAPT (1985)
    - CAPT Linton Brooks relieved COMO T.J. Johnson
- ADM Rickover retired by SECNAV Lehman (1982)
  - Followed in both USN & DOE roles by succession of double-hatted 4-star submarine officers
1980s: State of the Navy (XIV)

♦ Navy PPBS program planning changes
  ♦ “Warfare Appraisals” led by Director, Naval Warfare (OP-095) supplanted warfare area “Program Analyses” & “Net Assessments” led by Director, Systems Analysis (OP-96) (restyled N91) as chief OPNAV program planning vehicle
    ♦ CNO ADM Hayward initiative (from 1980)
    ♦ N91 CPAMs continued for support areas
    ♦ War gaming supplanted campaign analyses
  ♦ Revitalization of first “P” (Planning) in PPBS
    ♦ Maritime Strategy CPAM (from 1982)

1980s: State of the Navy (XV)

♦ SECNAV Lehman views on Navy PPBS process (1981-7)
  ♦ Antipathy to OPNAV emphasis on program planning, campaign analyses, net assessment, OP-96
  ♦ Wanted more focus on strategic thinking, operational experience, & a coherent rationale for the Navy
### 1980s: State of Navy (XVI)

- **Formal USN officer strategy/policy fora**
  - Navy Long-Range Planners Conference
    - Convened by OPNAV OP-00X/00K
    - Held annually at US Naval Academy (1985-89)
  - Navy Discussion Group (mid- & again in late 1980s)
    - Convener: CDR, later CAPT Jim Stark
  - “Young Turks” lunches w/ SECNAV (Early 1980s)
    - Convener: SECNAV John Lehman
  - US Naval Institute symposia (mid-late 1980s)
    - Coordinator: *Proceedings* editor-in-chief Fred Rainbow
  - CNA annual symposia
- Participants included *Maritime Strategy* authors

### 1980s: State of Navy (XVII)

- Fall-off after mid-decade in Navy use of civilian graduate programs in Political Science & International Relations
  - Reduced numbers to Fletcher School, etc.
- Creation of 2-year strategic planning master’s degree curriculum at Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) Monterey (1982)
- SECNAV Lehman instituted mandatory Maritime Strategy course at NPS Monterey (1985)
- CDR Jim Tritten (USC Ph.D.) detailed from OP-60 to Monterey to establish Maritime Strategy education classes, courses & programs
- NPS “OP-06 Chair of Strategic Planning” created (1989)
1980s: State of Navy (XVIII)

- By end of decade, top USN post-graduate-educated officers increasingly detailed to Joint Staff vice OPNAV
  - Effect (intended) of Goldwater-Nichols Act (1986)
- Continued strong community management of Navy pol-mil/ strategic planning sub-specialists by several OP-06 & OP-60 flag officers
  - Continued strong cadre of competitive, educated, experienced Navy strategy action officers in OP-603

1980s: State of Navy (XIX)

- Continued high NAVWARCOL capability, prestige, contribution to USN strategy & policy
  - More & higher quality USN officers attended as students
    - Personal attention of CNO ADM Watkins
  - But presidency still a RADM billet (since 1979)
- Center for Naval Warfare Studies (CNWS) created (1981)
  - Dean Robert Murray, former Under Secretary of the Navy
  - Centered on newly created prestigious & influential CNO Strategic Studies Group (SSG) (1981)
  - Included Centers for Advanced Research and War Gaming, and Naval War College Press
  - Succeeded by Dean Robert Wood
1980s: State of Navy (XX)

- NAVWARCOL development
  - CNWS & CNO SSG split (1985)
  - CNWS Strategy & Campaigns Department created (1987)
  - Global War Games continued, grew more complex & influential
    - Focused on Soviet Union as adversary (through 1988)

1980s: State of the Navy (XXI)

- Systems in development &/or construction
  - Ships
    - BB re-commissioning
    - Fast sealift ships (SL-7)
    - Hospital ships (T-AH)
    - Improved Los Angeles class SSN
    - Wasp-class LHD
    - Burke-class DDG
    - Seawolf-class SSN
      - (SSN 21)
    - Avenger-class MCM
    - Cardinal-class MSH (cancelled)
  - Aircraft
    - F-14B
    - A-12 (later cancelled)
    - E-6A TACAMO
    - T-45A Goshawk
    - SH-60B/F
    - P-7A (cancelled)
  - Weapons & systems
    - Trident II D-5 MIRV missile
    - Pioneer UAV
    - Skipper LGB
1980s: DCNOs for Plans, Policy & Operations*

- 1980 VADM Sylvester Foley
- 1982 VADM Arthur Moreau
- 1983 VADM James A. Lyons, Jr.
- 1985 VADM Donald Jones
- 1986 VADM Henry Mustin
- 1988 VADM Charles Larson
- 1990 VADM Robert Kelly

*OPNAV OP-06

1980s: Directors for Strategy, Plans & Policy

- 1979 RADM Arthur Moreau
- 1981 RADM Robert Kirksey
- 1983 RADM Dudley Carlson
- 1983 RADM Ronald Marryott
- 1984 RADM Jerome Johnson
- 1985 RADM T.J. Johnson
- 1985 RADM William Pendley
- 1986 RADM John Calhoun
- 1987 RADM Ronald Eytchison
- 1988 RADM P.D. Smith

* OPNAV OP-60
### 1980s: Strategy & Concepts branch heads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>CAPT Elizabeth Wylie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>CAPT P.D. Smith</td>
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<td>CAPT Roger Barnett</td>
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<td>CDR James Stark (Acting)</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>CAPT Peter Deutermann</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>CAPT Jerry Murphy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>CAPT Michael Martus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>CAPT E.R. Diamond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* OPNAV OP-603

### 1980s: Naval policy & strategy literature (I)

- **Overview**
  - New literature emerging on planning, strategy & strategists, including naval planning & strategy
  - New naval histories, including strategy evolution
  - Continued attention to forward presence and naval diplomacy
  - Big focus on naval arms control (at end of decade)
  - More on the Soviet Navy
  - Focus on anti-submarine warfare, especially vs. SSBNs
  - Focus on naval tactics & relation to strategy
  - The US Marine Corps & a renewed look at warfare in the third world
1980s: Naval policy & strategy literature (II)

- New literature emerging on planning, strategy & strategists, including naval planning & strategy (I)
  - Tom Buell, Master of Sea Power (FADM King) (1980)
  - David Rosenberg, Historical Perspectives in Long-Range Planning in the Navy (1980)
  - COL Harry Summers USA, On Strategy (1982)
  - CAPT George Thibault (ed.), The Art and Practice of Military Strategy (National Defense University, 1984)

1980s: Naval policy & strategy literature (III)

- New literature emerging on planning, strategy & strategists, including naval planning & strategy (II)
  - RADM (Ret) Robert Hanks, American Sea Power and Global Strategy (1985)
  - Tom Clancy, Red Storm Rising (1986)
  - Peter Paret et al. (eds), Makers of Modern Strategy: From Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age (1986)
  - Edward Luttwak, Strategy: The Logic of War and Peace (1987)
1980s: Naval policy & strategy literature (IV)

- New literature emerging on planning, strategy and strategists, including naval planning & strategy (III)
    - Originally written as Army-sponsored commentary on USN Maritime Strategy effort

1980s: Naval policy & strategy literature (V)

- New naval histories, including strategy evolution
### 1980s: Naval policy & strategy literature (VI)

- Continued attention to forward presence and naval diplomacy
  - James Cable, *Diplomacy at Sea* (1985)
  - Floyd D. Kennedy et al., *Trends in Force Levels and Disposition of Major Navies Since World War II* (CNA) (Jun 1989)

### 1980s: Naval policy & strategy literature (VII)

- Big focus on naval arms control (at end of decade)
  - George Quester (ed.), *Navies and Arms Control* (1980)
  - Robert Kaufman, *Arms Control During the Pre-Nuclear Era: The United States and Naval Arms Limitation between the Two World Wars* (1990)
  - Richard Fieldhouse (ed.), *Security at Sea: Naval Forces and Arms Control* (1990)
  - Sverre Lodgaard (ed.), *Naval Arms Control* (1990)
  - A. McLean, *Naval Arms Control in the Arctic and Northern Waters* (1990)
1980s: Naval policy & strategy literature (VIII)

- More on the Soviet Navy
- Focus on anti-submarine warfare, especially vs. SSBNs
- Mark Sakitt, *Submarine Warfare in the Arctic, Option or Illusion* (1988)

1980s: Naval policy & strategy literature (IX)

- Focus on naval tactics & relation to strategy
  - CAPT Wayne Hughes, *Fleet Tactics* (1986)
- The US Marine Corps & a renewed look at warfare in the third world
1980s: Public USN intelligence documents

- Understanding Soviet Naval Developments, (5th ed) (1985)

1980s: US Navy basing (I)

- Naval Districts disestablished (1980)
  - Functions assumed by base commanders
- New CONUS SSBN bases operational
  - Kings Bay GA (1979); Bangor WA (1981)
- SECNAV Lehman “Strategic Homeporting” initiative (1981-6)
  - New bases planned for Staten Island, Mobile, Ingleside, Everett, Pascagoula
- Major base closure legislation (1988)
  - 1st BRAC round: 3 naval stations closed
1980s: US Navy basing (II)

- MSC Afloat Prepositioning Force (APF) locations established at Diego Garcia, Guam & Saipan, & US East Coast
- Continued buildup on Diego Garcia
- USN MPA & other aircraft access to forward bases in Oman (Masirah, Seeb, Thumrait)
- Mobile Support Bases (MSB) anchored in international waters in Arabian Gulf (1987-8)
  - 2 leased barges during Operation EARNEST WILL
    - Hercules & Winbrown 7
  - To support USN small craft, Army SOF helos
  - Conscious imitation of Vietnam War “Seafloat”

1980s: US Navy basing (III)

- SOSUS stations continued consolidation
  - 36 SOSUS stations active (1981)
  - Subsequently, NAVFACs Lewes, Midway, Cape Hatteras, Antigua, Point Sur, San Nicholas Island, Barbers Point, Pacific Beach WA closed
- NAVCOMMSTA New Makri, Greece closed (1990)
- Live fire training on Kaho’olawe Island, Hawaii ended, following local protests (1990)
1980s: US Navy basing changes

- US military sealift renaissance
  - Military control & development favored over reliance on subsidized commercial shipping
  - Increase in government & privately-owned US sealift ships for surge & sustainment respectively
    - Suitable for military cargo
  - Continued planned reliance on EUSC ships, allies
  - Creation & expansion of prepositioning fleet
  - SECNAV Lehman directed that strategic sealift be formally recognized as “a distinct Navy function along with sea control and power projection” (Mar 1984)
  - New OPNAV strategic sealift office (OP-42)
1980s: State of the Navy: Military sealift (II)

- Commander Military Sealift Command (MSC) billet upgraded again to VADM (1981)
  - Had been downgraded to RADM (from 1971)
- MSC Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Republic of Korea (ROK) established Korean Flag Shipping Program (KFSP) (1981)
  - Procedures to transfer 59 Korean ships to MSC operational control in support of US Korean contingencies

1980s: State of the Navy: Military sealift (III)

- But MSC subsumed under new joint US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) (1987)
  - Also included MTMC, USAF Military Airlift Command (MAC)
    - MTMC took over management of movement of material overseas
    - USCINTRANS authority over MSC limited to wartime
1980s: State of the Navy: Military sealift (IV)

- Build-up of robust US government-owned MSC fleets: Prepositioning & fast sealift
  - From 7 NTPF to 17 APF to 37 APF ships
  - Indian Ocean Near Term Prepositioning Force (NTPF) (1980)
    - 7 ships initially on station at Diego Garcia with USN commander & afloat joint staff (later expanded to 17 ships (by 1985)
  - Afloat Prepositioning Force (APF) (1983)
    - 3 Maritime Prepositioning Force (MPF) squadrons for USMC
    - Other prepo ships holding USA, USAF, & DLA cargo
    - At Diego Garcia, Guam & Saipan, US East Coast
    - Some government-owned; some chartered
  - Use subject to CINC demand, JCS adjudication
  - Little operational use in 1980s

1980s: State of the Navy: Military sealift (V)

- US Navy bought 8 private Seatrain SL-7 containerships, converted to RO/RO Fast Sealift Ships (FSS) (T-AKR) (1981-4)
- USN converted containerships to crane ships (T-ACS)
  - Placed in MARAD RRF
- USN developed & procured Sealift Enhancement Features (SEF) to adapt civilian containerships to military use, to load oversize military equipment
  - Flatracks, Sea Sheds, etc.
---

**1980s: State of the Navy: Military sealift (VI)**

- MSC non-sealift missions continued to grow
- Continued transfer of USN Combat Logistics Force (CLF) ships to civilian mariner (CIVMAR) crewed MSC Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force (NFAF)
  - 18 civilian-crewed T-AGOS ships; 2 hospital ships (1984-90)
  - Contract operation by contract mariners (CONMARs) of MSC special mission ships began (1984)
    - OMB circular A-76 (1983): Encouraged government reliance on commercial sector

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**1980s: State of the Navy: Military sealift (VII)**

- MARAD total NDRF ship #s rose, then fell
- Continued build-up of MARAD NDRF RRF for rapid MSC sealift deployment
- Unsuccessful Navy bid to take over RRF from MARAD (1986-8)

---
Continued Germany, Korea reinforcement exercises to test, maintain US sealift surge capabilities

“REFORGER”; “Team Spirit”

But . . . implications of The Maritime Strategy:

♦ Soviets to be held at bay well north of SLOCs
♦ Downgraded anticipated Soviet threat to SLOCs
♦ Reduced perceived need for replacements for attrited merchant shipping


♦ Broad policy guidance supportive of US commercial ocean carrier industry, but with caveats
♦ Required use of commercial before government ships, for military sealift

World shipping depression continued till late 1980s

♦ Domestic US shipping tonnage surpassed international shipping tonnage to & from US ports

Military Cargo Preference Act of 1904 in force

♦ Only US-flag ships can carry US-owned military items

Jones Act (1920) in force

♦ Only US-flag ships can carry cargoes between US ports

Cargo Preference Act of 1954 in force

♦ Private US-flag ships must carry 50-75% of US government-sponsored cargoes, e.g.: food aid
1980s: US-flag Merchant Marine (II)

- US commercial Merchant Marine decline continued
  - Ocean-going ships (1000 gross tons & over)
  - US MM only 4-5% of world fleet tonnage
- Effective US Control (EUSC) fleet also declined, precipitously
  - 1986 tax law reduced US investment in US-owned, foreign-flagged ships
- Council of American-Flag Ship Operators (CASO) acted as lobbying group for 8 major subsidized liner companies (1978-1988)
  - President: Former CNO ADM James Holloway (1980-88)

1980s: US-flag Merchant Marine (III)

![Graph showing the decline of ocean-going vessels from 1980 to 1990](image)

- Number of ocean-going, self-propelled vessels (1,000 gross tons & above)
1980s: US-flag Merchant Marine (IV)

- # of US non-government civilian merchant mariners continued to drop
  - 1980: 19,600  
  - 1985: 13,100  
  - 1990: 11,100
- RRF activation contingent upon availability of US civilian merchant mariners
- MSC began to contract out its special mission ship operations (1984)
  - Reagan administration cost-effective privatization of government functions
  - OMB Budget Circular A-76
  - 12 survey ships contracted out (1985)
  - Non-CIVMAR crews

1980s: US-flag Merchant Marine (V)

- Reagan Administration de-regulatory policies unfavorable to US commercial shipping companies
  - Maritime Administration transferred from Commerce to Transportation Department (1981)
  - Shipping Act of 1984: Scaling back of Nixon-era operating subsidies; allowed "super-conference" ship-owner associations, service contracts
  - Tax Reform Act ended tax deferral of shipping income (1986)
- US private commercial shipping industry decline
  - US fleet operators sold fleets to foreign ship-owners or ceased international operations
  - Seatrain bankruptcy (1981)
  - United States Lines bankruptcy (1986)
  - Had been largest, most prestigious US shipping company
US shipbuilding industry increasingly dependent on US Navy orders
USN warship shipbuilding: Between 10-23 ships annually
US domestic merchant ship construction fell off, ceased towards end of decade
  - US Merchant Marine bought ships overseas
World shipbuilding still in post-1973 oil shock recession (until 1988)

Source: MARAD & Tim Colton.
Reagan Administration policies hostile to US private non-naval shipbuilding

- USN build-up, including MSC fleet, provided contracts
- But administration distrusted commercial shipbuilding government subsidies & guarantees
  - Suspended 1936 Construction Differential Subsidy (CDS) program (1981)
  - Initially allowed foreign construction of US-flag vessels
  - Deregulated liner shipping for shipowners
  - Suspended Federal Ship Financing Program due to defaults (1986)

Effect: US private non-naval shipbuilding plummeted

- Half the yards closed
- One third of the workforce left

Jones Act (1920) continued in force.

- Sea trade between US ports must be in US-built ships
- Congress mandated DOD not acquire US military vessels from foreign shipbuilders (1985)
1980s: US government naval shipyards

- # of US government naval shipyards stayed at 8
  - Charleston (SC)
  - Long Beach (CA)
  - Mare Island (CA)
  - Norfolk (Portsmouth VA)
  - Pearl Harbor (HI)
  - Philadelphia (PA)
  - Portsmouth (Kittery ME)
  - Puget Sound (Bremerton WA)
1980s: US private naval shipbuilding

- 12 private US shipyards with major naval experience (6 will close by 1990)
  - Avondale Shipyards (LA)
  - Bath Iron Works (ME)
  - Bethlehem Steel (MD)
  - Electric Boat Division (CT)
  - General Dynamics (MA)
  - Ingalls Shipbuilding (MI)
  - Lockheed Shipbuilding & Construction (WA)
  - National Steel and Shipbuilding (CA)
  - Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock (VA)
  - Todd Shipyards (CA)
  - Todd Shipyards (WA)
  - Sun Ship (PA)

Major US private naval shipyards: 1981
1980s: Comparing military department TOA

TOA = Total Obligational Authority  Source: FY 12 DOD "Green Book"

1980s: Comparing active duty personnel

Source: FY 12 DOD "Green Book"
1980s: USN-USMC relationships: Overview

- Decade of defense budget largesse, especially at start
- Close USN-USMC collaboration early in the decade
- Increasing separation towards the end of the decade
- Centrality of NATO-Warsaw Pact war planning case
- Increasing USMC autonomy and status vis-à-vis USN
- USMC development of new concepts & gear
- USMC re-focus on 3rd World contingency warfighting
1980s: Context for USN-USMC relations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>World Events</th>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>SECNAV</th>
<th>CNO</th>
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<td>1981</td>
<td>NATO CONMAROPS</td>
<td>Reagan</td>
<td>Lehman</td>
<td>Hayward</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Israeli Bekaa Valley AAW wins Beirut/Grenada</td>
<td>Weinberger</td>
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<td>Barrow</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>Iran-Iraq War</td>
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<td>Watkins</td>
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<td>1984</td>
<td>Gorbachev GSCPSU</td>
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<td>Kelley</td>
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<td>1985</td>
<td>Walkers arrested</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>Goldwater/Nichols</td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>Libya strikes</td>
<td>Carlucci</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Praying Mantis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ball</td>
<td>Gray</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Cold War Ends</td>
<td>Bush</td>
<td>Cheney</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Tiananmen Square</td>
<td></td>
<td>Garrett</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iraq invades Kuwait</td>
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<td>Kelso</td>
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</table>

1980s: Operations

- Continued routine & crisis-response USMC forward deployments on USN ships
- MAUs on amphibious ships
- MARDETs on non-amphibious ships
- Grenada, Lebanon operations
Close USN-USMC relations during most of decade

- “600 Ship navy” goal incl/ amphibious ships for 1 MAF/1 MAB
- “DON LIFT” study & agreed force goals (1983)
- NATO flanks, Soviet Far East amphibious plans, exercises
- Both USN, USMC opted for, bought, flew F/A-18C/D aircraft
- CNO’s Strategic Studies Group (SSG) at Newport RI had USMC members

CMC, USMC committed to Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC), Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle (AAAV), V-22 tilt-rotor aircraft to implement over-the-horizon (OTH) assault concepts

Continued decline in amphibious % of active fleet
- 1960s: 15% 1970s: 13% 1980s: 11%

USN-USMC budget differences
- “Blue-in-support-of-green” dollars at issue
- Especially cost of V-22
- CMC Gen Gray demarche on amphibious forces
1980s: USN amphibious ships/USMC goals

- USMC lift goal stable over the decade
  - 1 MAB & 1 MAB Assault Echelon (AE) amphibious lift
- USN amphibious ship count stable (about 60)
- Increase in capability of individual amphibious ship types
- Some “necking down” of # of USN amphibious ship types

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Actual amphibious ship force levels</th>
<th>Actual troop lift</th>
<th>Amphibious lift goals</th>
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<td>1981</td>
<td>61 (LHA/LKA/LPD/LPH/LSD/LST)</td>
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<td>1 MAF (AE) + 1 MAB (AE)</td>
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<td>1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1.2 MEFs</td>
<td>1 MEF (AE) + 1 MEB (AE)*</td>
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<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>63 (LHA/LHD/LKA/LPD/LPH/LSD/LST)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AE = Assault echelon  *Marine “amphibious” organizations re-designated as “expeditionary” (1988)
1980s: OTH & prepositioning

- USMC developed over-the-horizon (OTH) assault & prepositioning concepts & systems
  - LSD-41s, LCACs, initial LHD entered service
  - USS Nassau deployed with all-Harrier air wing (1981)
  - USMC pushed “mobility triad:” LCAC, AAV, V-22
  - 3 new USMC afloat MPFs & Norway NALMEB prepositioning forces operational
  - USMC Blount Island Command to support all USMC prepositioning ships & gear (1989)

1980s: USN-USMC relations: Changes

- USN using amphibious command ships (LCCs) as numbered fleet flagships (from 1979)
- USMC reorganized support for USN base security
1980s: USMC autonomy, status increasing

- 1st USMC Unified Command CINC appointed
  - USCINCENT Gen George Crist USMC (1985-1988)
  - Commanded largely-USN US forces during Iran-Iraq Tanker War (1984-8); US Operation Earnest Will (1987-8)
- Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) reorganized & renamed (1987)
  - Had been Marine Corps Development & Education Command (MCDEC)
- Marine Corps University organized (1989)
- Marine Corps War College established (1990)

1980s: Planning issues

- Joint Pub 3-02 *Doctrine for Amphibious Operations* signed (1986)
  - 1st joint amphibious doctrine pub since World War II
  - Continued C2 division at water’s edge: CATF/CLF
  - More “coordinated” than “integrated”
  - USN CVBGs, SSNs operated separately from USN Amphibious Ready Groups (ARGs)
- USMC plans for Norway (& Korea): Priority to pre-war non-amphibious deployments
- USMC continued focus on SWA planning
  - NTPF, later MPF (1995) afloat support
  - Continued lesser interest by USN
  - Prepositioning ships funded outside Navy budget
1980s: Increasing differences

- USN, USMC drifting apart by end of decade
  - Deputy Commandant for Plans Policy & Operations (PP&O) reprinted, widely distributed 1940 USMC *Small Wars Manual* (Apr 1987)
  - CMC refocused USMC on warfighting in 3rd world, vice anti-Soviet NATO & NE Pacific campaigns
  - USMC forces restyled “expeditionary” vice “amphibious” (1988)
    - Maneuver warfare as USMC philosophy of waging war
    - Culminated decade of major USMC internal debate
- MEUs became “Special Operations Capable” (SOC) (1987)
  - Unlike USN SEALs, USMC not part of new USSOCCOM

1980s: USN “capstone” documents

- “Looking Beyond the Maritime Strategy” (UNCLAS article) (1987)
- “Maritime Strategy for the 1990s” (UNCLAS article) (1990)
1980s: USMC in USN “capstone” documents

- Easy USN-USMC collaboration on 1st versions (1982-6)
  - Important role of LtCol Tom Wilkerson USMC
- CMC article on “Amphibious Strategy” in 1986 booklet
- But no co-signed CNO-CMC documents except Amphibious Warfare Strategy (1985)

1980s: USN-USCG relations
## 1980s: Context for USN–USCG Relations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Events</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>SECNAV</th>
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## 1980s: USCG-USN relationships (I)

- **USCG in Department of Transportation**
  - No direct participation in Reagan defense buildup
  - SECTRANS Lewis tried to privatize USCG (1981-3)
- **USCG cutters & PSUs integrated into USN component commanders war plans**
- **USN funding of USCG defense hardware**
  - Included WHEC FRAM, Harpoon
  - USN funded 16 of new USCG 110-foot WPB fleet
- **USCG acquired E-2C Hawkeye a/c (1987)**
1980s: USN-USCG relations (II)

- USN-USCG “NAVGARD” Board for policy coordination (established 1980)
  - CNO Hayward initiative, w/ CMDT COGARD Hayes
  - Missions: CONUS port security, harbor defense, coastal warfare
  - When activated, USCG area commanders to report to USN fleet commanders
  - USCG area commanders to command USN, other DOD, USCG forces

1980s: USN-USCG relations (III)

- USN-USCG counter-drug ops
  - USCG LEDETs on USN warships (from 1982)
  - USCG flag officer-led drug interdiction JTFs 4 & 5 set up under USCINCLANT & USCINCPAC (1989)
- Other USN-USCG integrated ops:
  - Marial (Cuba) Boatlift (1980); KAL 007 post-shootdown recovery ops (1983); Exxon Valdez oil spill (1989)
- No USCG role in Operations Urgent Fury (Grenada 1983) or Just Cause (Panama 1989)
1980s: USN-USAF Relations

- Both cooperation and rivalry persisted
- Continued growth of Soviet Navy led to increased USAF counter-sea roles
- Congressional and public dissatisfaction with perceived failings of inter-service cooperation resulted in stronger roles for Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Unified and Specified commanders (1986 Goldwater-Nichols Act (GNA))
  - USN was most outspoken service opposing GNA
- USN resisted subordination to joint – and therefore potentially USAF – commanders – to little avail
  - USCENTCOM, USTRANSCOM, USSPACECOM, USSOCCOM created, against USN opposition
1980s: USN-USAF Relationship: Bottom Lines

- Navy continued to resist – and ignore – USAF-led joint policies re: command and control of air operations
- Navy pleased with itself, its strategy and its systems
- New aggressive USAF strategic thinking developing, as leadership shifted from bomber pilots to fighter pilots

1980s: Context for USN–USAF Relations

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1980s: The U.S. Air Force (I)

- USAF deployment strategy
  - TACAIR in ready forward Europe/WESTPAC garrisons
  - Strategic forces in ready CONUS garrisons
  - Frequent alert, surge and other exercises
- New aircraft types introduced
  - F-117 Nighthawk stealth fighter (1983); B-1B Lancer (1985); F-15E Strike Eagle (1988)
- Continued heavy USAF purchases of new F-15s, F-16s, A-10s
- Air-launched and ground-launched nuclear cruise missiles deployed (ALCM, GLCM)
  - GLCMs later withdrawn due to treaty w/ Soviets

1980s: The U.S. Air Force (II)

- Increasing leadership role in USAF for fighter community vice bomber community
  - All Chiefs of Staff of the Air Force (CSAFs) from bomber community until 1982; then from fighter community
- Continued TAC use of USN-designed aircraft
  - A-7 Corsair II, F-4 Phantom II
- No US Air Force officers assigned to command regional joint unified commands
1980s: The U.S. Air Force (III)

- Air University created Center for Aerospace Doctrine, Research and Education (CADRE) (1983)
  - Part of renaissance of USAF thinking about air power
- Evolution of Air Staff “Checkmate” Division focus
  - USAF-US Army AirLand Battle “31 Initiatives” support (from 1984)
  - Refinement of Col John Warden’s airpower dominance theory (from 1988)


  - “Strategic aerospace offense” = leading USAF mission
  - “Aerospace maritime ops” included as USAF mission
  - Air Staff drafted
- Col John Warden USAF, The Air Campaign (1988)
  - Stimulated in part by advent of The Maritime Strategy
  - Themes: Airpower dominance; airpower-centered approach to warfare
  - Independent air ops yield potentially decisive effects
  - Short, powerful, simultaneous air attacks on centers of gravity, especially leadership

- Push to enshrine USAF doctrine within joint doctrine
  - Omnibus Agreement for Command and Control of Marine TacAir in Sustained Operations Ashore (1986)
- SECAF Rice, Global Reach-Global Power (1990)
  - Inspired in part by success of The Maritime Strategy

1980s: U.S. Navy Capstone Documents

- Successive editions of The Maritime Strategy:
  - Provided detailed explanation of coordinated USN and USAF operations, especially vs. Soviets and their allies
  - Included graphic illustrations and pictures of USAF capabilities, deployment and employment
1980s: USN-USAF Staff Relationships (I)

- Increased USN-USAF dialogue and cooperation
  - Navy-SAC MOA (1984) on B-52 Stratofortress maritime support for regional unified commanders – in-chief (theater CINCs)
  - B-52 ASUW Harpoon, mining capabilities, exercises
  - USAF air refueling & E-3 Sentry AWACS support

1980s: USN-USAF Staff Relationships (II)

- USN components under new USAF general officer-led joint operational functional commands
  - NAVSPACECOM under new USSPACECOM (1985)
  - MSC under new USTRANSCOM (1987)
  - USN had opposed creation of both commands, and subordination of Navy component commands. Overruled.
- New US Special Operations Command (USSOCCOM created (1987)
  - No US Navy special operations aviation units; Navy SEALs supported by US Army & US Air Force special operations aircraft
- Brief OPNAV (OP-603) – Air Staff strategy office Action Officer exchange (mid-decade)
1980s: USN-USAF Staff Relationships (III)

- De-confliction of Navy and Air Force theater component commander war plans
- Development of a large corpus of joint doctrine, TTP
  - Joint air doctrine often led by USAF concepts
    - 1st doctrinal appearance of Joint Forces Air Component Commander (JFACC) concept
    - Guidelines for tactical control of USMC aircraft
  - Joint air doctrine often ignored by Navy

1980s: USN-USAF Operational Relationships

- Small-scale joint operations: Grenada, Libya, Persian Gulf, Panama
- Goldwater-Nichols Act strengthened CINC ability to coordinate and integrate subordinate service components (1986)
- USAF TAC Combat Air Patrol (CAP) over USN SSNs during Arctic Ice Ops, vs. Soviet reconnaissance
1980s: USN-USAF Operational Relationships

- USN Military Sealift Command (MSC) deployed prepositioning ships forward with USAF munitions
- Continued MSC operation of missile range instrumentation ship USNS Observation Island (T-AGM 23) and other ships in support of USAF missile test data-gathering programs
- New York Air National Guard (ANG) 109th Airlift Wing began flying search and rescue (SAR) missions as part of long-running (since 1955) USN-led Operation Deep Freeze in Antarctica, supporting US scientific activities

1980s: USN-USAF Operational Relationships

- Libya joint strike ops (1986)
  - Operations Attain Document and El Dorado Canyon
  - Simultaneous USN-USMC and USAF strikes geographically separate and de-conflicted
  - Little unity of command
  - Some in USN viewed USAF participation as unneeded
  - Most significant joint air ops between Vietnam and Gulf wars
  - USAF E-3 Sentry AWACS support to USN surface forces
  - Operations Earnest Will and Praying Mantis
  - USAF tankers refueled USN TACAIR over Gulf
  - USAF transport aircraft airlifted USN Mine Countermeasures (MCM) forces forward
1980s: Exercise and Training Relationships

♦ Heavy USAF participation in USN-led maritime exercises. Especially maritime-equipped B-52s
♦ USN Naval War College (NWC) Global War Games include USAF players
♦ Continued Navy-USAF pilot exchanges: Squadron and flight instructor duty and test pilot schools, war college exchanges

1980s: Tactical Aviation Relationships (I)

♦ Further refinement of US naval aviation Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTP)
  ♦ To conduct autonomous strike and AAW campaigns on NATO flanks and NE Asia; and small-scale contingency strikes
  ♦ De-confliction with USAF as necessary
  ♦ Close cooperation in Pacific theater
♦ Navy tactical aircraft accident rate reduced to level comparable to that of USAF
  ♦ Navy introduced F/A-18 Hornet (1983)
1980s: Tactical Aviation Relationships (II)

- USAF TAC community focused on relationship to new US Army AirLand Battle doctrine
  - Ongoing issues: Battlefield and theater command and control; air interdiction; close air support; fire support coordination line (FSCL)
- USAF replaced Iceland air defense F-4 Phantoms with new F-15 Eagles (1985)

1980s: Electronic Warfare Relationships

- USN continued to fly EA-6B Prowler
  - Used ALQ-99 jamming system
- USAF introduced EF-111 Raven (1983)
  - Replaced B-66 Destroyer
  - Used AN/ALQ-99E jamming system, developed from USN’s ALQ-99
- USAF deployed stealthy F-117 Nighthawk tactical fighter-bombers and B-2 Spirit long-range bombers
  - Stealth technology seen as reducing requirement for dedicated EW aircraft
- SECDEF & OSD directed development of Navy stealthy Advanced Tactical Aircraft (ATA)
1980s: Strategic Nuclear Relationships

- Strategic nuclear deterrent triad continued
- US nuclear force operational command structure remained divided among SAC, USLANTCOM, USPACOM, USEUCOM
  - USN successfully resisted periodic attempts to put USN SSBNs under operational control of a joint unified Strategic Command
- Navy Ocean Surveillance Information System (OSIS) continued to feed offshore Soviet Yankee SSBN threat data to SAC

1980s: Aerial Refueling Relations

- Abortive US Navy land-based tanker procurement initiative (1984-6)
- Increased USAF SAC tanker modifications to support USN aircraft
- New USAF KC-10 Extender tanker employed both booms and hoses & drogues, to service both services’ (and allied) aircraft (from 1981)
- Despite increased USN use of USAF tankers, still some USN operator antipathy to the practice
  - Some complaints that USAF “hard baskets” can damage fuselage panels on sides of USN refueling probes, unlike USN “soft baskets”
1980s: Space Relationships (I)

- Major organizational changes
  - Naval Space Command created (1983)
  - Unified joint US Space Command created (1985)
    - Navy had opposed
    - CINC always from USAF; Deputy always from Navy

1980s: Space Relationships (II)

- Continued high Navy demand for and use of USAF space systems
- Navy was assigned Alternate Space Control Center (ASCC) mission (1987)
- Continued modest Navy funding of space systems
- USAF launched 1st Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites (from 1988)
1980s: Systems Relationships (I)

- Strategic Air Command declared six B-52 squadrons capable of maritime surveillance & mining
  - At Loring (Maine) and Anderson (Guam) AFBs

1980s: Systems Relationships (II)

- USAF adoption of Navy-developed High-speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM)
- USAF developed, built up arsenal of precision-guided munitions (PGMs)
  - USN lagged
- New Navy Advanced Tactical Aircraft (ATA)
  - USAF cooperation re: stealth technology for new Navy stealthy attack aircraft -- later designated the A-12 *Avenger II*
- New USAF Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF)
  - USAF developed, tested prototypes (later became F-22 *Raptor*)
  - Navy funded study & initial development of Navy Advanced Tactical Fighter (NATF) variant (1986)
1980s: USN-US Army relations

1980s: Context for USN-US Army relations

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1980s: USN-US Army relations (I)

- Continued central Army premise: Heavy combat forces will provide decisive defeat
- Continued Army focus on ground operations in Germany vs. Soviets & allies, in context of NATO-Warsaw Pact War
- New Army AirLand Battle doctrine necessitated closer doctrinal & operational ties to US Air Force
- Army fielded “Big Five” weapons systems, plus MLRS
  - M1A1 Abrams tank
  - M2/M3 Bradley infantry fighting vehicle
  - AH-64 Apache attack helicopter
  - UH-60 Blackhawk utility helicopter
  - Patriot air defense system
  - Multiple-Launch rocket system (MLRS)

1980s: USN-US Army relations (II)

- Army support for increased jointness among all US military services
  - Influenced by:
    - Army experience in dealing with US Air Force re: Army AirLand Battle doctrine
    - Perceived Army experience with Navy, others during “Urgent Fury” Grenada operation (1983)
- Army enhancement of its officer corps education & training
  - School of Advanced Military Studies (SAMS) established at Fort Leavenworth KS (1983)
    - USN students included by end of decade
  - Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) established at Ft. Leavenworth (1985)
1980s: USN-US Army relations (III)

- Army, DON TOA increased by about same fraction
- Continued clash of strategic concepts
  - Army: Focus on heavy ground threat in Germany
  - Navy: Focus on spectrum of global, forward ops
- Revised US Army operational doctrine:
  - Return to offensive concepts, focus on entire campaign
- Continued narrow US Army preoccupation with USN sealift, afloat prepositioning, & close-in protection of shipping
  - “The Navy (‘s) . . . major mission was to protect the Atlantic sea-lanes so that we could get to Europe to fight World War III”
    GEN Colin Powell (Ret), My American Journey (1995)

1980s: USN-US Army relations (IV)

- Small joint operations (with increasing Army-Navy interactions)
  - Operation URGENT FURY (1983)
    - Grenada intervention & regime change
    - Widely publicized Army-Navy interoperability issues
      - E.g.: Tactical communications; Army helicopters on USN ships
  - Operation EARNEST WILL (1987-9)
    - Persian Gulf “Tanker War”
    - Operation PRIME CHANCE I: USA MH-6 “Sea Bats,” UH-60 “Greyhawks,” AH-58 helos on USN FFGs, MSBs (1987)
  - Operation JUST CAUSE (1989)
    - Panama intervention & regime change
    - US Army Transportation Corps watercraft support for USN SEALS
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<td>♦ USN MSC deployed afloat prepositioned Army equipment forward &amp; expanded Army sealift</td>
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<td>♦ Army Transportation Corps expanded &amp; modernized its watercraft fleet</td>
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<td>♦ 1st Logistic Support Vessel (LSV) delivered (1987)</td>
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<td>♦ Army-Navy Joint Logistics Over The Shore (JLOTS) exercises</td>
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<td>♦ USN Mk48 Mod 0 chain gun introduced (1986)</td>
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<td>♦ Derived from Army M242 Bushmaster</td>
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<td>♦ Army plans for infantry, air defense reinforcement of forward islands</td>
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<td>♦ Iceland, Azores, Aleutians</td>
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<td>♦ Subsumed Navy Special Warfare Command, ops</td>
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<td>♦ Competition for USCCINCENT billet (1988)</td>
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<td>♦ Navy nominee: VADM Henry Mustin</td>
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<td>♦ Army nominee (&amp; selectee): LTG Norman Schwarzkopf</td>
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1980s: USN-US Army relations (VII)

- Army distrust of *The Maritime Strategy* as USN force-building argument at expense of Army
  - Rejected Navy bids for MarStrat-AirLand Battle integration
  - Refused to supply photos for 1986 US Naval Institute *Proceedings* article
- Dr. Keith Dunn & COL Bill Staudenmeier at Army War College
  - Numerous writings vs. *The Maritime Strategy*

1980s: USN-US Army relations (VIII)

- US Army periodically discussed in Navy capstone documents of the 1980s
  - Mentioned in passing in
    - “The Maritime Strategy Presentation” (1982 SECRET brief);
    - *The Amphibious Warfare Strategy* (1985, SECRET),
    - “The Maritime Strategy” (2006 UNCLAS article)
    - “Maritime Strategy for the 1990s” (1990 UNCLAS article)
  - Very well integrated into
  - Not mentioned at all in
    - “Looking Beyond the Maritime Strategy” (1987 UNCLAS article)
USN focus: Increasing capabilities of US allies & friends to counter Soviets & allies
Coordination, not integration, with allied forces
Division of labor: Allied expertise encouraged in:
- NCAPS, convoy escort, mine & coastal warfare, forward basing support, port security
Security fears limited classified info exchanges
Interoperability through LIMDIS NATO pubs
OPNAV, fleet commanders drove USN policy
1980s: USN-foreign navy relations (II)

- A few multi-lateral naval coordination & cooperation ops
  - Off Lebanon (1982-4)
  - Gulf of Suez mine clearance (1984)
  - Persian Gulf “Tanker War” ops (1987-8)
- Enabled by prior exercises, interoperability programs, staff talks, education & training, tech transfer, etc.

1980s: USN-foreign navy relations (III)

- International Seapower Symposia (ISS) ongoing biennially at NWC Newport RI
- Bi-lateral Navy-to-Navy staff talks programs continued, expanded
- CNO Coalition Strategy Enhancement Program (CSEP) (1988)
  - *The Maritime Strategy* as centerpiece for bilateral naval discussions & war games w/ foreign navies
  - CSEP OPNAVINST drafter was OPNAV OP-603 *Maritime Strategy* AO (CDR Mitch Brown)
1980s: USN-foreign navy relations (IV)

- NAVWARCOL curricula for foreign officers
  - Other foreign navy educations & training
  - NWC accepts foreign officers as research scholars
- NWC Global War Games include allied players
- Worldwide Naval Control & Protection of Shipping (NCAPS) network
  - USNR participates for USN
- Arms & technology transfers (both ways)
- Intel & communications collaboration
  - AUSCANZUKUS
- Personnel Exchange Program (PEP) ongoing

1980s: USN-foreign navy relations (V)

- NATO relationships
  - Command structures, staffs, plans & exercises
  - Rationalization, standardization, interoperability
  - USN-RN debates on NORLANT SLOC protection
1980s: USN-foreign navy relations (VI)

- RN deployed upgraded “Chevaline” Polaris missiles, as UK strategic deterrent
- RN planned to deploy USN Trident D-5
  - USN SSBN base at Kings Bay GA to support
- US/USN tilt to UK/RN in Falklands War (1982)
- British Royal Fleet Auxiliary transferred 3 Sirius-class combat stores ships (T-AFS-8) to US Navy Military Sealift Command (1981-3)
- RN SSN participated in USN ICEX 88 (1988)
- USN installed French diesel engines in LSDs, replenishment oilers (from 1985)
- USN opposed Canadian Navy SSN plans (1987-8)

1980s: USN-foreign navy relations (VII)

- Latin American navy relationships
  - UNITAS exercises continued
  - Due to Falklands War issues, only US, Colombia, Chile participated (1982)
  - Other Latin American navies slowly resumed participation
  - Argentine Navy returned (1990)
  - Incl/ Brazilian Navy/Marine amphibious assault (1984)
- Inter-American Naval Conferences (IANC) continued
- Bilateral maritime strategy efforts
- USN riverine MTTs to Bolivia
- USN purchased Israeli Pioneer UAVs (from 1987)
1980s: USN-foreign navy relations (VIII)

- JMSDF, ROKN, RTN, RAN relationships
  - RIMPAC exercises continued, expanded
  - Cobra Gold exercises began, expanded (from 1981)
  - Western Pacific Naval Symposium (WPNS) (from 1988)
  - Nuclear PVST issue cut RNZN relationships (1986)
  - USN unsuccessfully opposed S. Korean submarine purchases; backed Japanese Aegis purchase
  - Japan pledged JMSDF to defend sea lanes out to 1000 nautical miles from Japan (1981)

1980s: USN-foreign navy relations (IX)

- Annual USN-Soviet Navy INCSEA meetings continued
- ADM Trost 1st CNO to visit USSR (1989)
- Continued USN buildup of Royal Saudi Naval Forces
  - USN created International Preparatory School at Pensacola FL, to prep Saudi students for further training (1985)
1980s: USN-foreign navy relations (X)

- Warm Navy-to-Navy relations with PRC (to 1989)
  - ADM Watkins 1st CNO to visit PRC (1986)
  - Other flag officer visits
  - USN, PLAN warships steamed together in Western Pacific (1986)
  - 1st USN-PLAN reciprocal port visits in 37 yrs (1987)
  - Foreign military sales to PRC: Unarmed SH-60 helicopters, destroyer gas turbine engines, etc.
  - Agreement to sell 4 Mark-46 torpedoes to PRC
  - Relationships broken off after Tiananmen Square Massacre (1989)

End of the 1980s: State of Navy

- Navy ended decade with high morale & consensus on USN rationale
  - Upbeat triumphalism as Warsaw Pact unraveled
  - Confident in strategy & policy-making prowess
  - Confident in operational & tactical prowess
  - Confident in modernity of systems
  - Confident in fleet deployment strategy & readiness
- A few concerns
  - Declining ship numbers
  - Cardinal-class MSC fiasco; A-12 program difficulties; BB Iowa turret explosion
  - Anti-Soviet ASW had become difficult again
  - Increasing joint integration; decreased USN autonomy
The 1980s vs. the 1970s

- **1980s**
  - Internal USN consensus on USN rationale
  - Warm administration attitude to USN
  - Unity of thought across CNOs
  - Intel community unanimity
  - Defense budget largesse

- **1970s**
  - Little – then slowly emerging -- internal USN understanding, consensus on USN rationale
  - Lukewarm administration attitude to USN
  - Successive CNO course corrections
  - Intel community disagreements
  - Defense budget squeeze
CNA studies on U.S. Navy strategies and their context


