MOSCOW, Russia -- Ukrainian singer Anastasia Prikhodko will represent Russia at the Eurovision music contest in Moscow this May after receiving the most votes from Russian television viewers.
Ukrainians in Power, 1953-1982

- Tercentenary of the Treaty of Pereyaslavl, 1654-1954
- Transfer of the Crimean Peninsula from RSFSR to UkSSR, Fe. 1954

Nikita Khrushchev, First Party Secretary of UkCP, 1945-1949, First Party Secretary, 1953-1964
Leonid Brezhnev, 1953-1982 First Party Secretary
Destalinization

XXII Party Congress, Oct. 1961

Ivan Dziuba, literary critic and 1931-2022

XX Party Congress, Feb. 1956

Petro Shelest
First Party Secretary UkCP, 1965-1972

- Nov. 1976
- oversee implementation of the Helsinki Accords on Human Rights
Reform Communism and the Future

• Housing
1956-1960 plan period invests 23.5% of national capital investment into housing

• Virgin Lands Campaign, Kazakhstan
1954-1955: 71 million acres of new cultivation; 300,000 settlers

• State Farms and Agrocities
abolition of MTS and decentralization of equipment to farms;
consolidation of small collective farms into larger state farms (Sovkhozy and Agrocities)

• Environment
15-Year Plan for Conservation in the USSR: forests and forest belts

• Regional Economic Development
Decentralized Industrial management in regional economic planning councils [Sovnarkhoz] under Gosplan
The Economy: Creating Communism in a Generation


Iurii Gagarin, first human in earth orbit, April 1961

Nikita Khrushchev, “We will bury you!” UN General Assembly, 1959

1978
Khrushchev’s Ouster, October 1964

Leonid Il’ich Brezhnev, 1906-1982

General Secretary CPSU, 1964-1982
Chairman of Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet, 1977-1982
President of USSR, 1977-1982
Soviet High Seas Fleet, 1960s-1970s
Kiev: launched 1972; sold and scrapped, 1993

Afghanistan, 1979-1989

Nov. 7 military parade, Leningrad, 1978
Era of Stagnation (zastoi)

Leonid Brezhnev, d. Nov. 1982

Iurii Andropov, d. Feb. 1984

Konstantin Chernenko, d., March 1985

Gerontocracy and Partocracy

Average Age of CPSU Party Leadership

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<th>1952</th>
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<td>Politburo</td>
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Mikhail Gorbachev and Perestroika, 1985-1991

Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev, 1931-2022

Elected General Secretary, CPSU, March 1985

President of U.S.S.R., March 1990

Resigns as President of USSR, 25 Dec. 1991
Perestroika---Continuation of the Cause of October"  
Uskorenie, demokratizatsiia, glasnost’
Annual Oil Prices, 1970-2008

Rising Demand; Low Spare Capacity; Weak Dollar; Geopolitical Concerns

Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina and Rita in Gulf of Mexico

Nigerian Cut-Offs

Hurricane Ivan in Gulf of Mexico

PdvSA Worker's Strike in Venezuela and Iraq War Worries

Inventory Build

OPEC Cuts Quotas; Rising Demand

9/11 Attacks

Asian Economic Crisis

Saudi Arabia Abandons Swing Producer Role

Arab Oil Embargo

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian Revolution

Office of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, Analysis Division and Office of Energy Information, Department of Energy
Chernobyl Nuclear Power Accident, 25-26 April 1986

IAEA.org

“Some 150,000 square kilometres in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine are contaminated and stretch northward of the plant site as far as 500 kilometres. An area spanning 30 kilometres around the plant is considered the “exclusion zone” and is essentially uninhabited. Radioactive fallout scattered over much of the northern hemisphere via wind and storm patterns, but the amounts dispersed were in many instances insignificant.”
July 1986: Soviet Withdrawal from Afghanistan Announced

- 620,000 Soviets served in the conflict, 1979-89
- 15,000 (2.4 percent of the force) deaths
- 470,000 (73 percent) casualties, of which 416,000 cases infectious disease (hepatitis, typhoid fever, meningitis, malaria, dysentery).
- medical conditions routinely incapacitated 30 percent of unit strength.”

Carnival of Revolution: In East Central Europe, June-Dec. 1989

Hungary: First Warsaw Pact country to open borders with West, October 1989

Berlin Wall, 9 November 1989

Prague, December 1989

Nicolae Ceausescu, Roumania, December 1989

June-August 1989: elections in Poland produce Solidarity landslides in legislature

- **Nov 1988-Winter 1989**: Supreme Soviets of Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia declare republican law sovereign over federal law

- **August 23 1989**: over two million people form a human chain from Vilnius to Tallinn to protest the 50th anniversary of Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact (8/23/39)

- **March 1990**: Lithuania declares independence; Estonia (March) and Latvia (May) pass resolutions repudiating Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Treaty and recognizing preexisting *de jure* independence

- **January 1991**: attempted Soviet military occupation of Vilnius to support demands for revocation of legislative measures withdrawing Lithuania from the USSR stalemated and defeated by popular opposition
Ukraine 1989-1990

Memorial Society, Jan. 1989

Legalization of Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, 1989

St. George’s Cathedral, L’viv

The People’s Movement of Ukraine for Perestroika, Feb 1989;
Delegates at 1st Convention, Sept 1989
Coal Miners’ Strikes, Donbas
July 1989-winter 1990

The First Maidan, Student Protests,
Kyiv, Oct 1990

Miners’ Demonstration, CPSU Party
Headquarters, Donetsk, Ukraine, summer 1989

RFE/RL October Revolution
Square and public support
of hunger strike

A Workers’ No to Partocracy and Bureaucracy
March 1990
USSR Congress of People’s Deputies Abolishes CPSU Monopoly of Political Power
Elects Gorbachev President of USSR

U.S.S.R. Constitution (1977)
Article 6: Single Party State

Part I Principles of Social Structure and Policy

Chapter 1 Political System

Article 6

(1) The leading and guiding force of the Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system, of all state organizations and public organizations, is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people.

(2) The Communist Party, armed with Marxism-Leninism, determines the general perspectives of the development of society and the course of the home and foreign policy of the USSR, directs the great constructive work of the Soviet people, and imparts a planned, systematic and theoretically substantiated character to their struggle for the victory of communism.

(3) All party organizations shall function within the framework of the Constitution of the USSR.

February 1990: Central Committee of CPSU approves repeal; March 1990: Repealed, Congress of People’s Deputies
Declaration of Russian Sovereignty, Congress of People’s deputies of RSFSR, 12 June 1990

First Party Secretary, Moscow, 1985-1987
Deputy, Congress of Peoples Deputies, March 1989
Speaker, Supreme Soviet RSFSR, May 1990
Yeltsin elected President of RSFSR, June 1991

Boris Yeltsin (b. 1931-2007)
Ukrainian Sovereignty, July 16, 1990

- “Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine,” Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the Ukrainian SSR
- The primacy of Ukrainian republican over Union law
- The right of Ukraine to create its own currency and national bank, raise its own army, maintain relations with foreign countries, collect tariffs and erect borders
- Creation of dual passports from Ukraine and USSR

Popular referendum on independence, Dec 1990

- 84% participation of eligible voters [31.9 million]
- 92% for independence
- Leonid Kravchuk elected president
18-21 August 1991: Attempted Coup D’Etat by CPSU Party Conservatives Defeated

State Committee for Extraordinary Conditions (GKChP), 19 August 1991: Vice-President Gennadii Yanaev, KGB Chair Vladimir Kryuchkov, Defense Minister Dmitrii Yazov, Minister of Internal Affairs Boris Pugo, Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov, announces replacement of Gorbachev by Yanaev, declares martial law
An Act Proclaiming the Independence of Ukraine
24 August 1991

In view of the mortal danger surrounding Ukraine in connection with the state coup in the USSR on August 19, 1991,

- continuing the thousand-year tradition of state development in Ukraine,
- proceeding from the right of a nation to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international legal documents, and
- implementing the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine,

the Verkhovna Rada (The Supreme Council) of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic solemnly declares the Independence of Ukraine and the creation of an independent Ukrainian state – UKRAINE.

The territory of Ukraine is indivisible and inviolable.

From this day forward, only the Constitution and laws of Ukraine are valid on the territory of Ukraine.

This act becomes effective at the moment of its approval.

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine
24 August 1991

worldhistorycommons.org
• Yeltsin suspends public activity and freezes funds of CPSU on Russian Federation territory, August

• All 15 republics of USSR declare independence, August-September

• USSR Congress of People’s Deputies dissolves itself, September

• Yeltsin bans CPSU on territory of Russian Federation, November

• Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine establish CIS, Commonwealth of Independent States, December
“Signing the Agreement to eliminate the USSR and establish the Commonwealth of Independent States”. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk (second from left seated), Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Belarus Stanislav Shushkevich (third from left seated) and Russian President Boris Yeltsin (second from right seated), during the signing ceremony. Viskuly Government House, Belorusian National Park "Belovezhskaya Forest".

Belovezh Accords 8 December 1991
Commonwealth of Independent States
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Moldova
- Russia
- Tajikistan
- Uzbekistan
- Ukraine declines to ratify, Jan 1993
Resignation, 25 December 1991
End of the USSR
The Economy at the End of the Millenium:  
Wild West Capitalism

Boris Berezovsky, 1946-2013  
Automobiles, media, banking, oil

Mikhail Khodorkovsky, 1963-2003  
Yukos Oil, arrested

Vladimir Gusinsky, 1952-2013  
Television, radio, print media

Rinat Akhmetov, 1966-2013  
Energy, metallurgy, mining, media

Mafia -- organized crime

Petro Poroshenko, 1965-2013  
Confectionary

Mikhail Fridman, 1964-2013  
Banking, oil/natural gas
Separation of Ukrainian and Russian States

- Conversion of Soviet to Ukrainian army, Dec 1991-spring 1992
- Division of Black Sea Fleet, 1992 [RF retains Sevastopol thru 2017]
- Budapest Memorandum on Non-Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, Dec 1992
- Partnership for Peace with NATO, June 1994
- Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Partnership between Ukraine and the Russian Federation [inviolability of existing borders], May 1997

Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances
Trilateral Agreement, Moscow, Jam 1993
Presidents of Ukraine
1990-2022

Volodymyr Zelensky, 1978-2019-
Orange Revolution, November 2004-January 2005

Oct-Nov 2004 presidential elections

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NATO and European Union Expansion, 1999-2004

- Poland
- Czech Republic
- Hungary
- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Roumania
- Slovakia
- Bulgaria
- Slovenia
EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, 21 March 2014

- regular summits between presidents, ministers, parliamentarians
- convergence of policy, regulation, and legislation (workers’ rights, visas, courts, energy, access to investment funds, institutional standards)
- Ukrainian state reforms to achieve EU standards
- EU support of Ukraine (loans, preferential trade status, research and protected information)
- convergence of foreign affairs and national security policies
- creation of a free-trade area over 10 years that prepares Ukraine for incorporation into EU market