

From One World To Another, 1953-2014: The End of the USSR and the Birth of a Nation-State, Ukraine



Warsaw, Poland during martial law, 1981



Kiev Ukraine News Blog March 9, 2009

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.



Nikita Khrushchev, First Party Secretary of UkCP, 1945-1949, First Party Secretary, 1953-1964

Leonid Brezhnev, 1953-1982 First Party Secretary

Ukrainians in Power, 1953- 1982

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

Destalinization

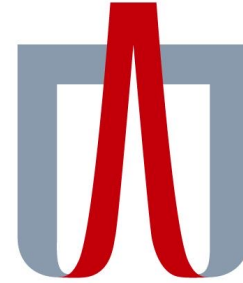


XXII Party Congress,
Oct. 1961



Ivan Dziuba, literary critic and
1931-2022

Ukrainian
Helsinki
Human
Rights Union



Українська
Гельсінська
Спілка
з прав людини

- Nov. 1976
- oversee implementation of the Helsinki Accords on Human Rights



XX Party Congress,
Feb. 1956



Petro Shelest
First Party Secretary UkCP, 1965-1972

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



Khrushchoby or piatietazhki



Bratsk
Hydroelectric
Dam
Angara River,
Irkutsk, Siberia

The Economy: Creating Communism in a Generation



Yurii Gagarin, first human in earth orbit, April 1961

“The Country Glorifies Its Hero. A Great Victory of Labor, Science, and Reason”



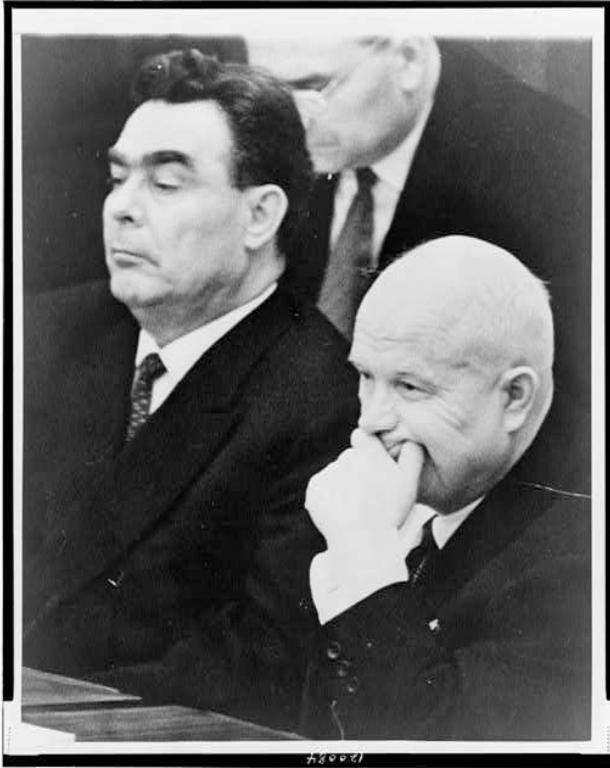
Nikita Khrushchev,
“We will bury you!”
UN General Assembly, 1959



1978



Khrushchev's Ouster, October 1964



Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, 1906-1982

General Secretary CPSU, 1964-1982

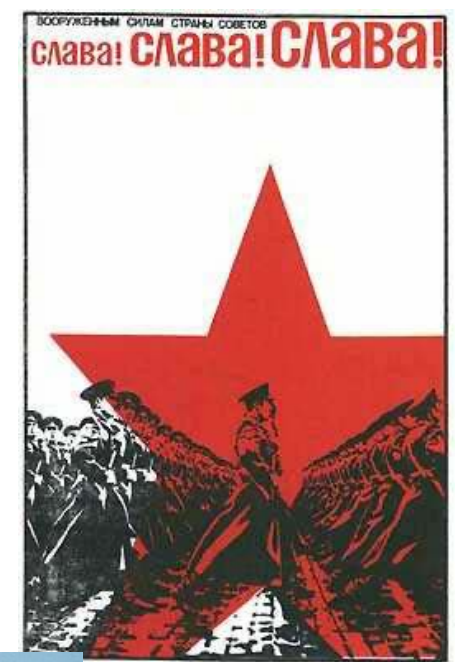
Chairman of Presidium of USSR Supreme Soviet,
1977-1982

President of USSR, 1977-1982



International and Military Power

To the Armed
Forces of the
Country of
Soviets.
Glory! Glory!
Glory!



Soviet High Seas Fleet, 1960s-1970s
Kiev: launched 1972; sold and scrapped, 1993



Nov. 7 military parade, Leningrad, 1978



Afghanistan, 1979-1989

Era of Stagnation (*zastoi*)



Leonid Brezhnev, d. Nov. 1982



Yuri Andropov, d. Feb. 1984



Konstantin Chernenko, d.,
March 1985

Gerontocracy and Partocracy

Average Age of CPSU Party Leadership

	1952	1964	1980
Politburo	55	61	70
Central Committee	52	54	67

Mikhail Gorbachev and Perestroika, 1985-1991



c. 1982



1984



Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev, 1931-2022

Elected General Secretary, CPSU, March 1985

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

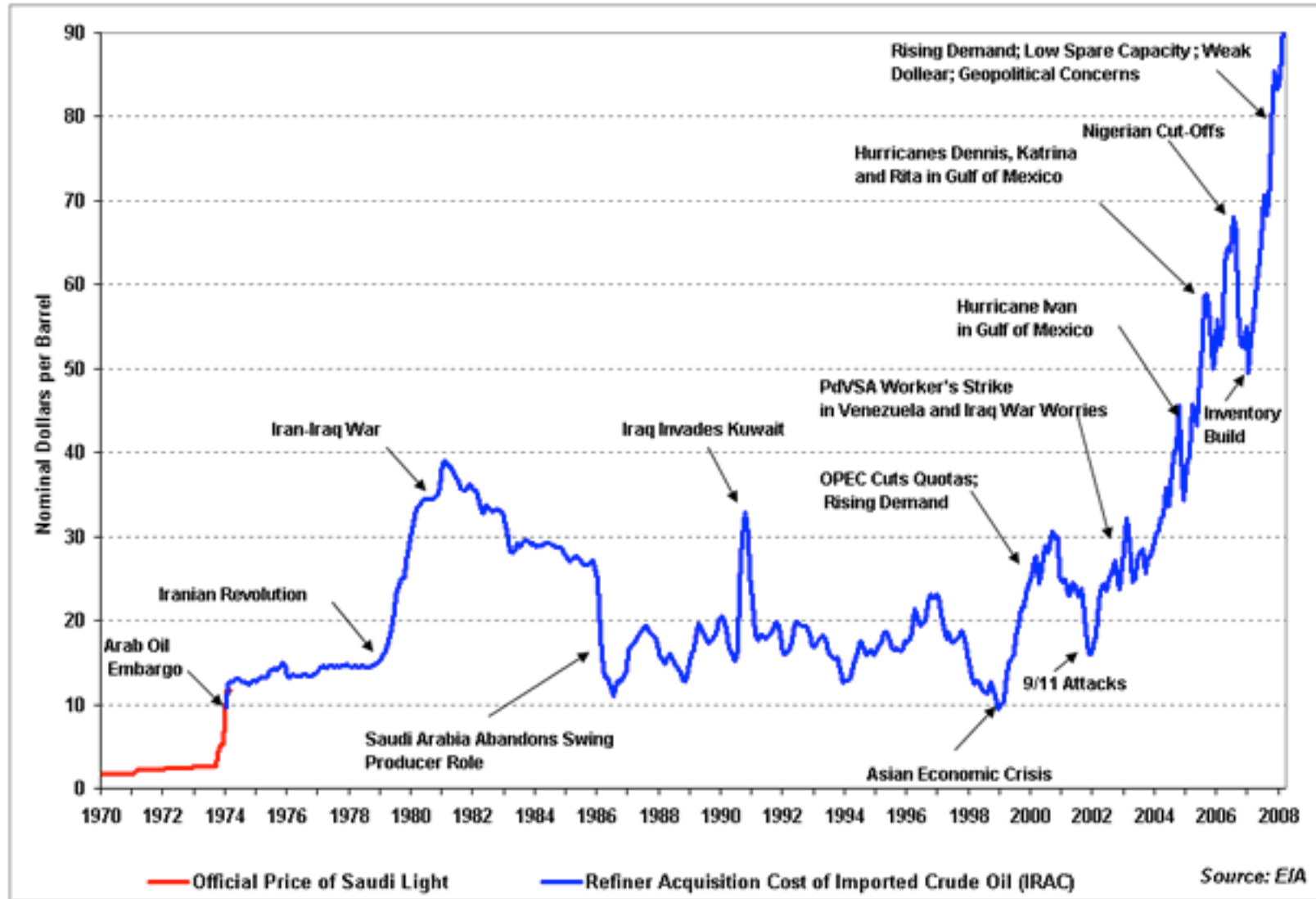
Resigns as President of USSR, 25 Dec. 1991

XXVII Congress of CPSU, Feb.-March 1986.
Perestroika of National Economy Proclaimed



“Perestoika---Continuation of the Cause of October”
Uskorenie, demokratizatsiia, glasnost’

Annual Oil Prices, 1970-2008



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.”

Map showing caesium-137 contamination in the Chernobyl area in 1996

July 1986: Soviet Withdrawal from Afghanistan Announced



Final withdrawal: Feb. 1989



Mothers of Missing Soldiers, 1991

- 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.”

Lawrence G. Kelley, “Afghanistan Revisited,” in *Parameters* (US Army War College Quarterly): Spring 2000, Vol. XXX (No. 1), pp. 132-38

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



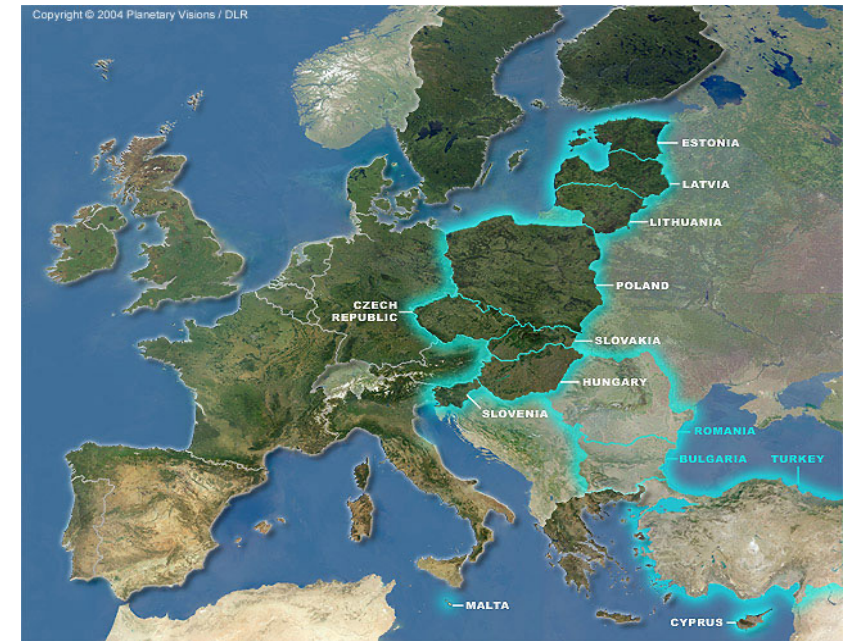
Nicolae Ceausescu, Roumania, December 1989



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

Sovereignty Movements in Baltic Republics of USSR, 1988-1991

- **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



The People's Movement of Ukraine for Perestroika, Feb 1989;

Delegates at 1st Convention, Sept 1989

Memorial Society, Jan. 1989



Legalization of Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, 1989

St. George's Cathedral, L'viv

By Mykola Swarnyk - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=21288841>

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



RFERL 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

USSR flag



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

Flag of Russian Republic



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

“Rukh/People’s Movement of Ukraine, October Revolution Square, Kyiv, 24 July 1990



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

А К Т ПРОГОЛОШЕННЯ НЕЗАЛЕЖНОСТІ УКРАЇНИ

Виходячи із смертельної небезпеки, яка нависла була над Україною в зв'язку з державним переворотом в СРСР 19 серпня 1991 року,

- продовжуючи тисячолітню традицію державотворення в Україні,

- виходячи з права на самовизначення, передбаченого Статутом ООН та іншими міжнародно-правовими документами,

- здійснюючи Декларацію про державний суверенітет України, Верховна Рада Української Радянської Соціалістичної Республіки урочисто

П Р О Г О Л О Ш У Є
Н Е З А Л Е Ж Н І С Т Ь У К Р А Ї Н И та створення само-
стійної української держави - У К Р А Ї Н И.

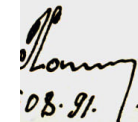
Територія України є неподільною і недоторканою.

Віднині на території України мають чинність виключно Конституція і закони України.

Цей акт набирає чинності з моменту його схвалення.


ВЕРХОВНА РАДА УКРАЇНИ

24 серпня 1991 року


08.91.



The End of the USSR, August-December 1990



- 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



Belovezh Accords 8 December 1991

Commonwealth of Independent States

- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Moldova
- Russia
- Tajikistan
- Uzbekistan
- Ukraine declines to ratify, Jan 1993

“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, Belorussian National Park "Belovezhskaya Forest".

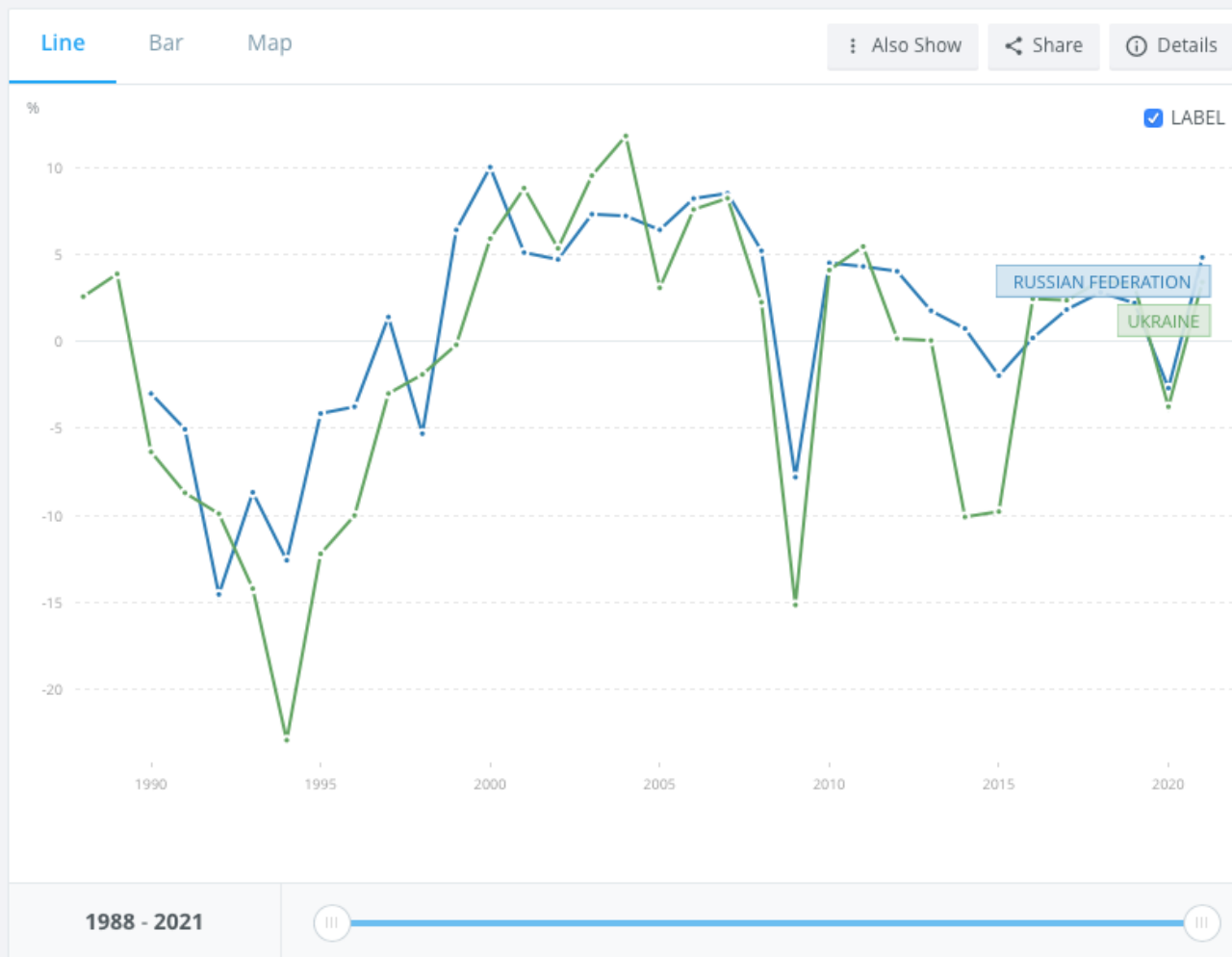
Resignation, 25 December 1991 End of the USSR

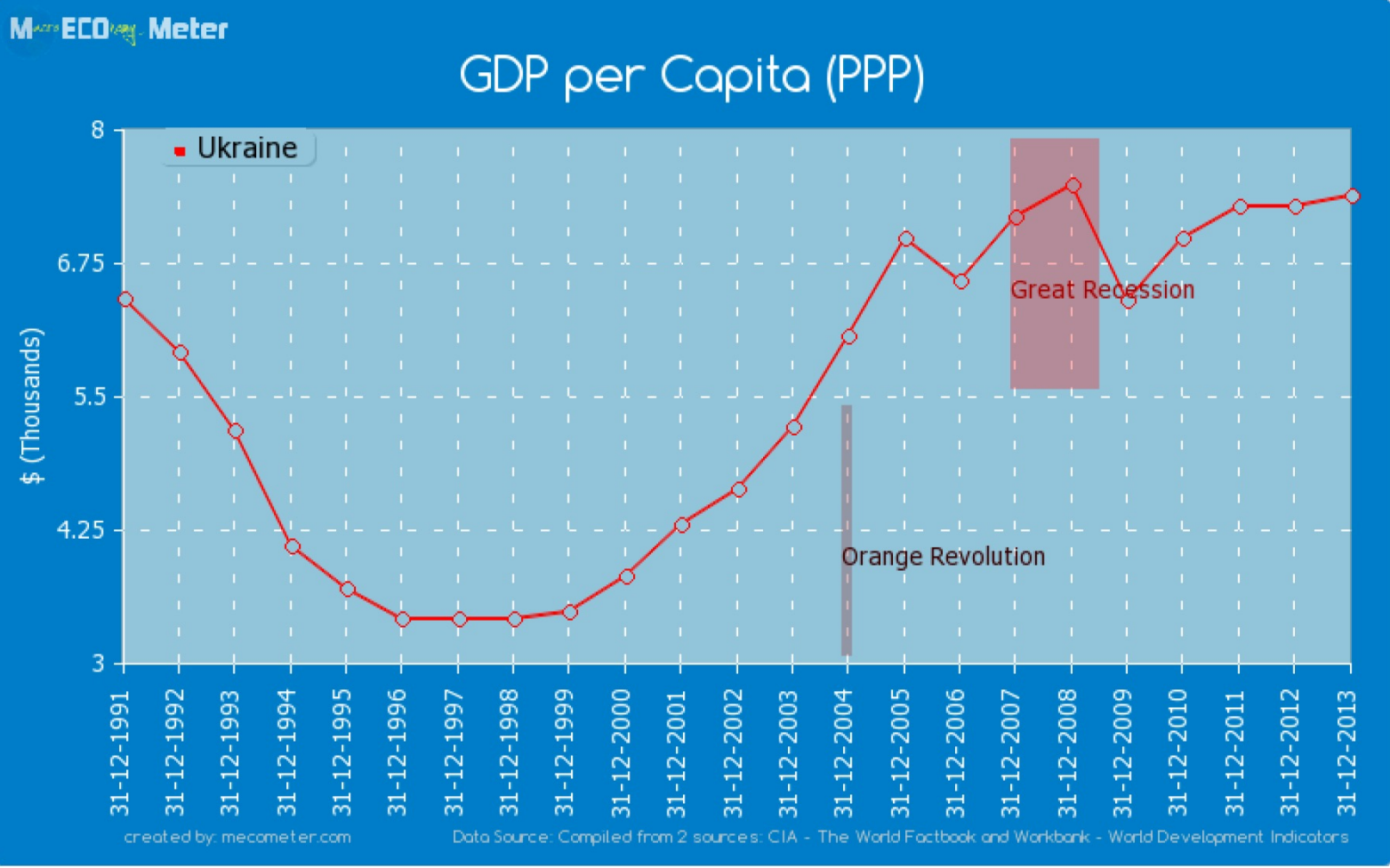


GDP growth (annual %) - Russian Federation, Ukraine

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.

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Dominic Cruz Bustillos, *Constituencies of Political Authoritarianism: Struggle, Survival, and Separatism in the Donets Coal Basin (1989-2014)*, VU B.A. Honors Thesis in History, 2021

The Economy at the End of the Millenium: Wild West Capitalism



Rinat Akhmetov, 1966, energy, metallurgy, mining, media



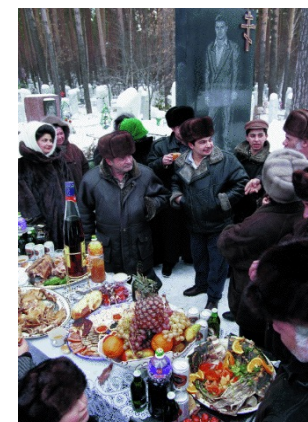
Boris Berezovsky, 1946-2013
Automobiles, media, banking, oil



Mikhail Khodorkovsky, 1963-
Yukos Oil, arrested 2003



Vladimir Gusinsky, 1952-
Television, radio, print media



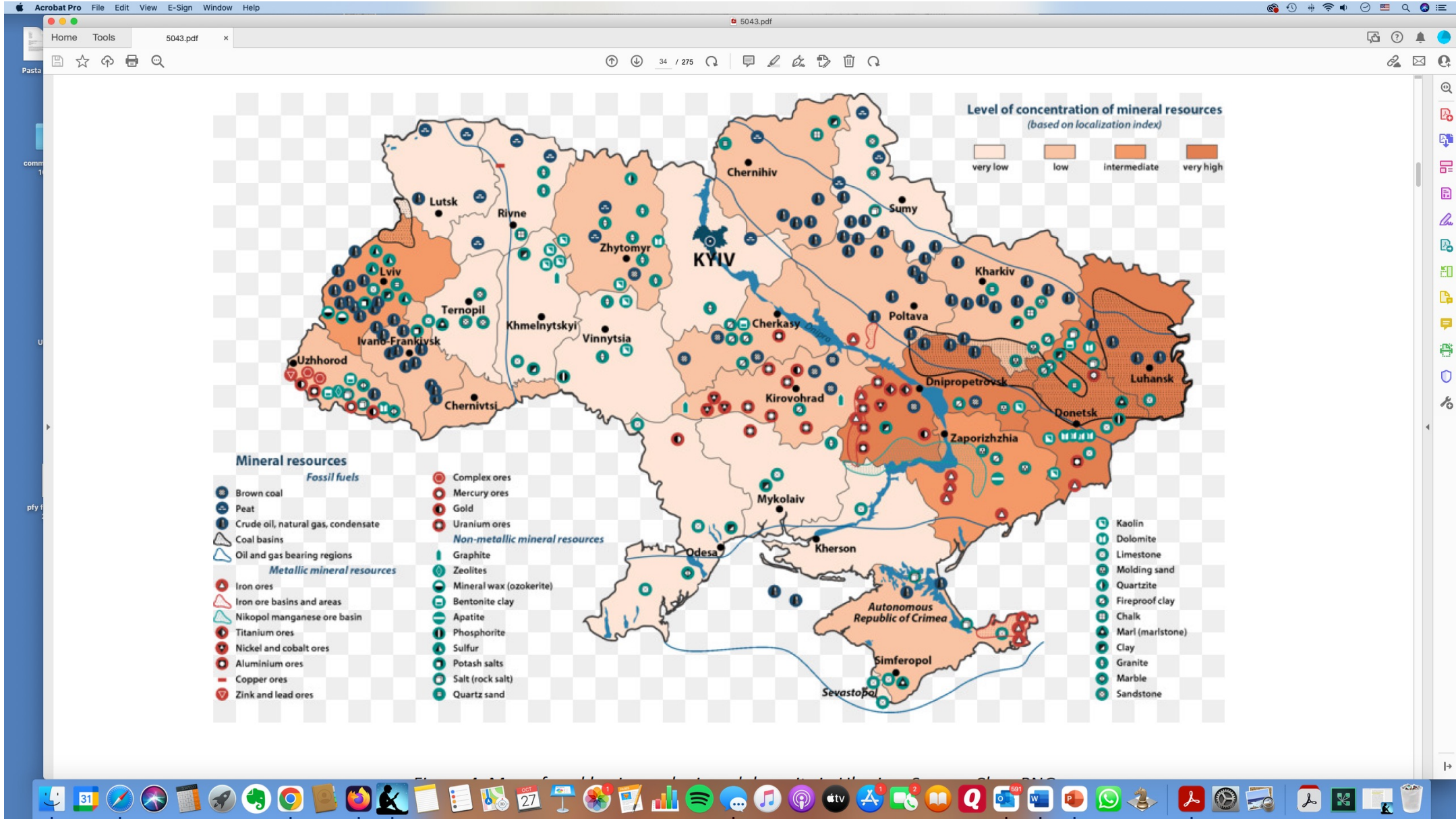
Mafia-- organized crime



Petro Poroshenko, 1965- confectionary



Mikhail Fridman,
1964-
Banking, oil/natural gas



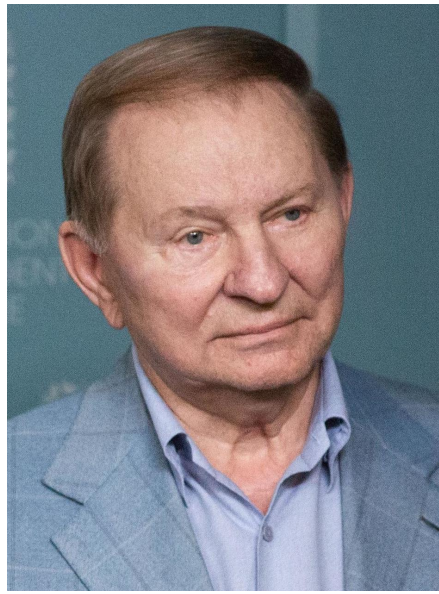
Dominic Cruz Bustillos, *Constituencies of Political Authoritarianism: Struggle, Survival, and Separatism in the Donets Coal Basin (1989-2014)*, VU B.A. Honors Thesis in History, 2021

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 on Security Assurances
Trilateral Agreement, Moscow, Jan 1993



Leonid Kravchuk,
1934-2022
1990-1994

Leonid Kuchma, 1938-
1994-2005

Viktor Yushchenko, 1954-
2005-2010

Viktor Yanukovich, 1950-
2010-2014

Petro Poroshenko, 1965-
2014-2019

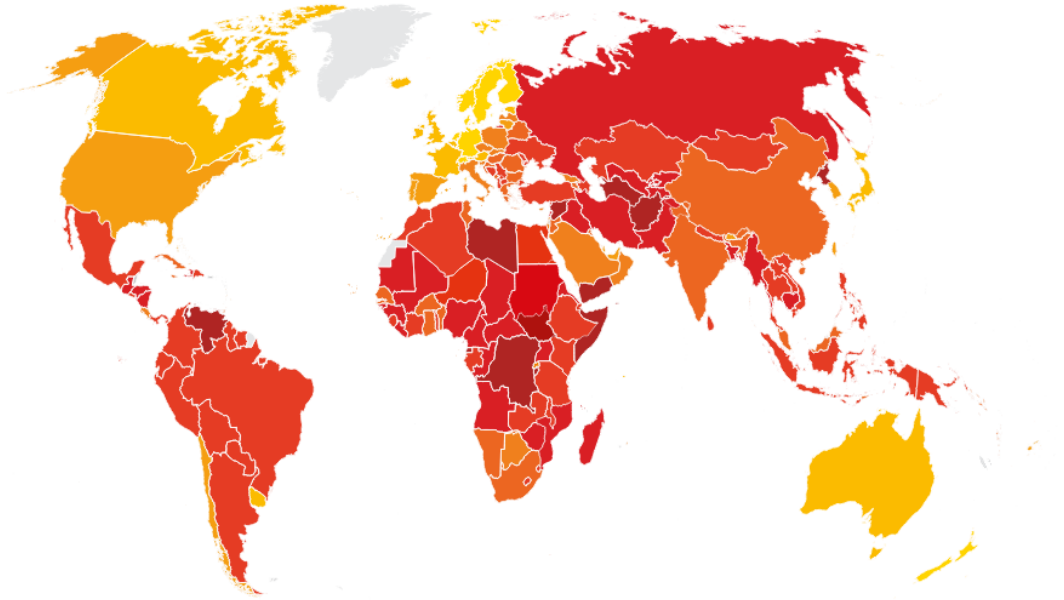


Presidents of Ukraine 1990-2022

Volodymyr Zelensky, 1978-
2019-

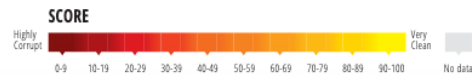
CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2021

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries/territories around the world.



SCORE COUNTRY/TERRITORY

88	Denmark
88	Finland
88	New Zealand
85	Norway
85	Singapore
85	Sweden
84	Switzerland
82	Netherlands
81	Luxembourg
80	Germany
78	United Kingdom
76	Hong Kong
74	Canada
74	Iceland
74	Ireland
74	Estonia
74	Austria
73	Australia
73	Belgium
73	Japan
73	Uruguay
71	France
70	Seychelles
69	United Arab Emirates
68	Bhutan
68	Taiwan
67	Chile
67	United States of America
65	Barbados
64	Bahamas
63	Qatar
62	Korea, South
62	Portugal
61	Lithuania
61	Spain
59	Israel
59	Latvia
59	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
58	Cabo Verde
58	Costa Rica
57	Slovenia
56	Italy
56	Poland
56	Saint Lucia
55	Botswana
55	Dominica
55	Fiji
55	Georgia
54	Czechia
54	Malta
54	Mauritius
53	Grenada
53	Cyprus
53	Rwanda
53	Saudi Arabia
52	Oman
52	Slovakia
49	Armenia
49	Greece
49	Jordan
49	Namibia
48	Malaysia
47	Croatia
46	Cuba
46	Montenegro
45	China
45	Romania
45	Sao Tome and Principe
45	Vanuatu
44	Jamaica
44	South Africa
44	Tunisia
43	Ghana
43	Hungary
43	Kuwait
43	Senegal
43	Solomon Islands
42	Bahrain
42	Benin
42	Burkina Faso
42	Bulgaria
41	Timor-Leste
41	Belarus
41	Trinidad and Tobago
40	India
40	Maldives
39	Kosovo
39	Colombia
39	Ethiopia
39	Guyana
39	Morocco
39	North Macedonia
39	Suriname
39	Tanzania
39	Vietnam
38	Argentina
38	Brazil
38	Indonesia
38	Lesotho
38	Serbia
38	Turkey
37	Gambia
37	Kazakhstan
37	Sri Lanka
36	Cote d'Ivoire
36	Ecuador
36	Moldova
36	Panama
36	Peru
35	Albania
35	Bosnia and Herzegovina
35	Malawi
35	Mongolia
35	Thailand
34	El Salvador
34	Sierra Leone
33	Egypt
33	Nepal
33	Philippines
33	Zambia
33	Algeria
32	Eswatini
32	Ukraine
31	Gabon
31	Mexico
31	Niger
31	Papua New Guinea
30	Azerbaijan
30	Bolivia
30	Djibouti
30	Dominican Republic
30	Laos
30	Paraguay
30	Togo
30	Kenya
29	Angola
29	Liberia
29	Mali
29	Russia
28	Mauritania
28	Myanmar
28	Pakistan
28	Uzbekistan
27	Cameroon
27	Kyrgyzstan
27	Uganda
26	Bangladesh
26	Madagascar
26	Mozambique
25	Guatemala
25	Guinea
25	Iran
25	Tajikistan
24	Lebanon
24	Nigeria
24	Central African Republic
23	Cambodia
23	Honduras
23	Iraq
23	Zimbabwe
22	Eritrea
21	Congo
21	Guinea Bissau
20	Chad
20	Comoros
20	Haiti
20	Nicaragua
20	Sudan
19	Burundi
19	Democratic Republic of the Congo
19	Turkmenistan
17	Equatorial Guinea
17	Libya
16	Afghanistan
16	Korea, North
16	Yemen
14	Venezuela
13	Somalia
13	Syria
11	South Sudan



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Orange Revolution, November 2004-January 2005



Oct-Nov 2004 presidential elections

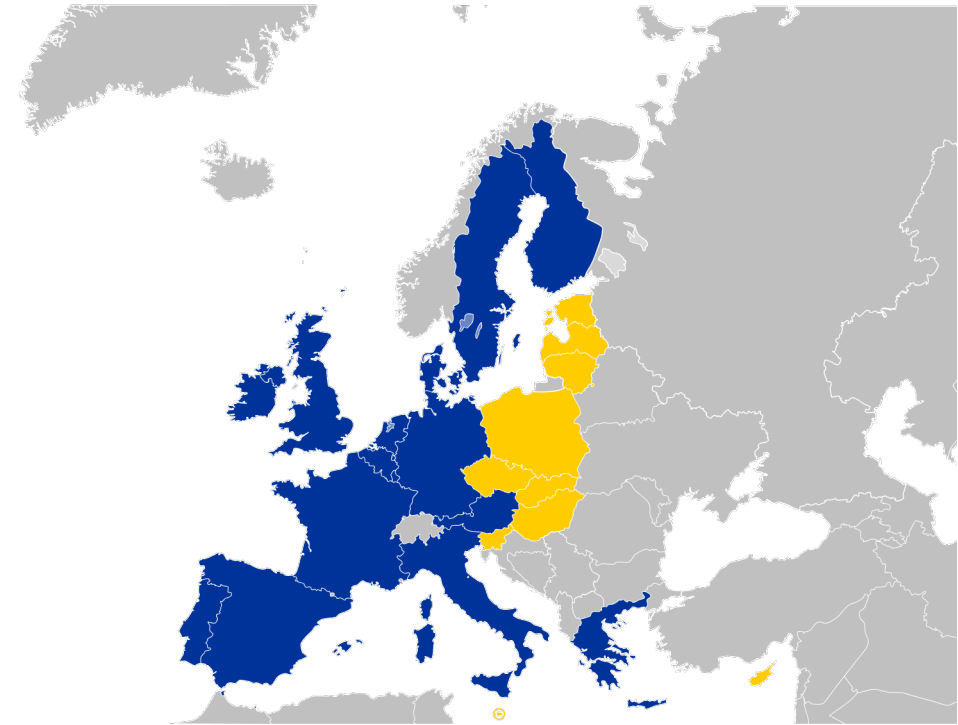
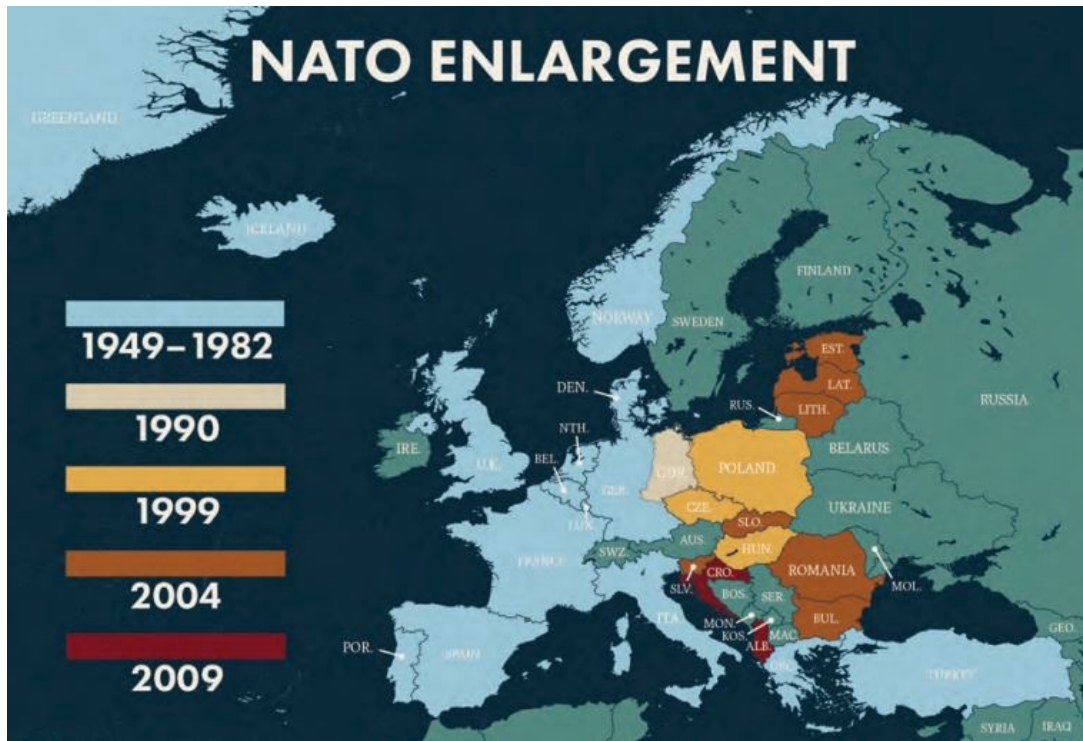
	I	II	III	Dec
	ind	off		

Yuschenko	40	53	46.9	52
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Yanukovych	40	44	49.5	44
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NATO and European Union Expansion, 1999-2004



- Poland
- Czech Republic
- Hungary
- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Slovakia
- Roumania
- 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

European Union–Ukraine Association Agreement

Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part



■ European Union
■ Ukraine
■ United Kingdom (former EU member, agreement applied until 31 December 2020)

Type	European Union Association Agreement
Context	Framework for cooperation between the EU and a non-EU country
Drafted	30 March 2012
Signed	21 March 2014 (Preamble, Article 1, Titles I, II & VII) ^[1] 27 June 2014 (Titles III, IV, V & VI, related Annexes and Protocols) ^[1]
Location	Brussels, Belgium ^{[1][2]}
Effective	1 September 2017 ^[3]

The Revolution of Dignity, November 2013-February 2014, Kyiv, Independence Square (“Euromaidan”)

