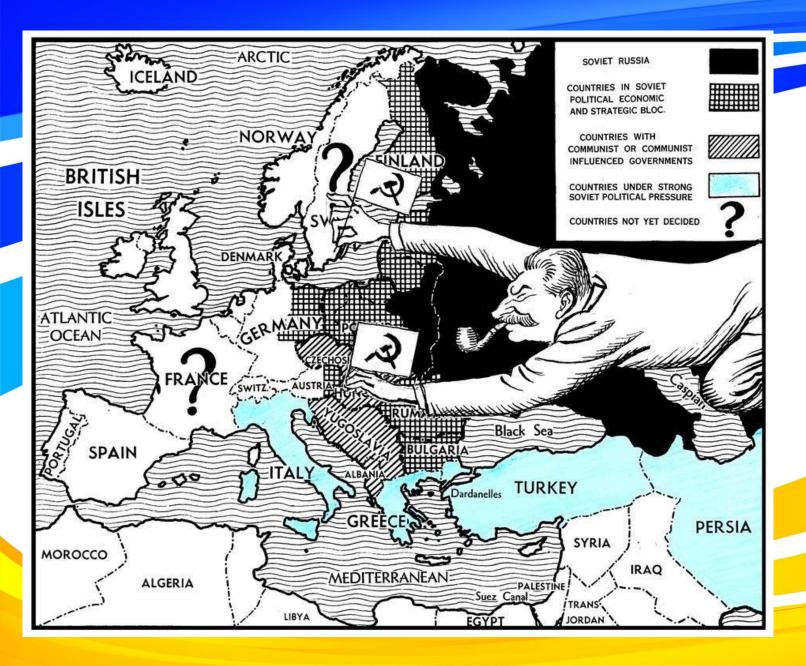# How to connect security and recovery within a "New Deal" for Ukraine?
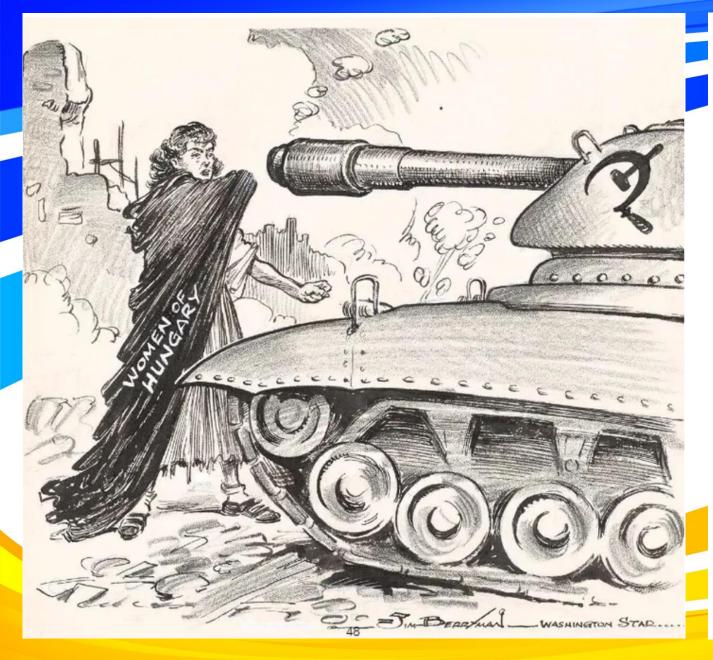
Part 1:

a continuing pattern of Soviet / Russian invasions and the policy of Containment

1947

(On the creation of an area under Soviet influence on the European continent, Leslie G. Illingworth)

In 1946, George Kennan, an American diplomat in Moscow, suggested the policy of Containment to ensure that Communism spreads no further. Containment was supposed to prevent Russia from becoming too strong without taking them on in a direct fight.
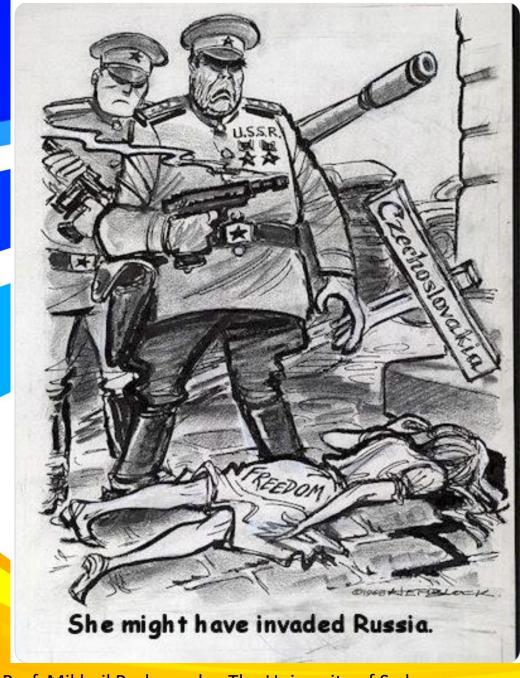
("This Wouldn't Stand Inspection!", Jim Berryman)

1956: Hungary

In October of 1956, the people of Hungary revolted against their Soviet-controlled government.

On November 4, Soviets launched a surprise attack and crushed the revolution.

…In 1955, President Dwight Eisenhower proposed a multilateral "Open Skies" Treaty, with air surveillance included within an arms limitation agreement. The Soviets rejected the plan.

1968: Czechoslovakia

("She might have invaded Russia", Herbert Block)

In January 1968, moderate communists came to power in Czechoslovakia, initiating a period of democratisation known as the "Prague Spring".

In August 1968, Soviet troops, joined by the forces of satellite countries, occupied the country with 250,000 Warsaw Pact troops, afterwards increased to 500,000.

Moscow claimed the right to intervene in any country where a communist government had been threatened. The US interpreted the Brezhnev Doctrine as defending, not expanding, "established" territory. Voices in the U.S. Congress called for a reduction in U.S. military forces in Europe.

She might have invaded Russia.

"Ah, the starting pistol! Let's go!"

1979: Afghanistan

("Ah, the starting pistol! Let's go!",
Michael Cummings)

On 24 December 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, under the pretext of upholding the Soviet – Afghan Friendship Treaty of 1978.

Yet, seven months later, in 1980, a relatively complete British team participated in Moscow summer Olympics, using an IOC flag...

1994/99: Chechnya
("Yep... Haven't lost my delicate touch", unknown)

In 1994, despite overwhelming manpower, weaponry and air support, the invading Russian forces were unable to establish control due to successful guerrilla raids.

After thousands of civilian deaths, in 1996 Boris Yeltsin negotiated a cease-fire.

In December 1999, four months after Vladimir Putin became Prime Minister, Russian troops entered Grozny again.

The West expressed a general "disdain" for Russian actions.

2008: Georgia

("The Russian bear roars again", The Orange County Register)

On August 8, 2008, Russian forces began the invasion of Georgia, marking the start of Europe's first twenty-first century war.

Yet, the EU leaders called for a ceasefire that favoured Russian interests, soon supported by the US under the new Obama administration.

2014: Ukraine
("Russia moves on Crimea", Dave Granlund)

In February and March 2014, Russia invaded and subsequently annexed the Crimean Peninsula from Ukraine.

On 15 March 2014, a US-sponsored resolution that went to a vote in the UN Security Council reaffirming Ukraine's "sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity" was not approved (Russia vetoed the resolution and China abstained).

2022: Ukraine

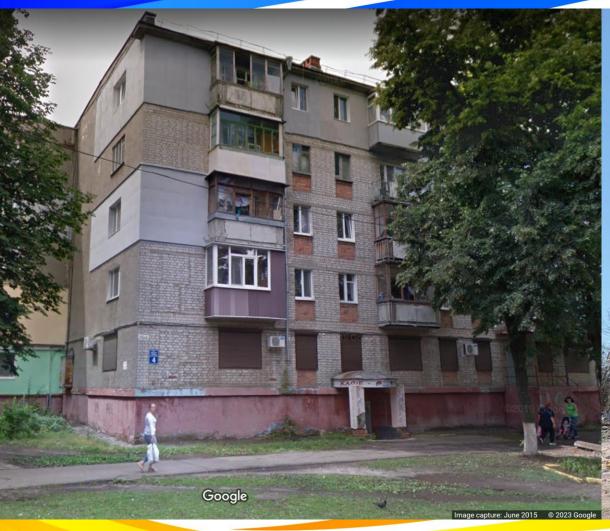("Pray for Ukraine", The Orange County Register)

On 24 February 2022 Russia began a full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

The invasion has caused the fourth largest refugee crisis in history, with more than a third of the population displaced.

At least 40,000 Ukrainian civilians have been killed.

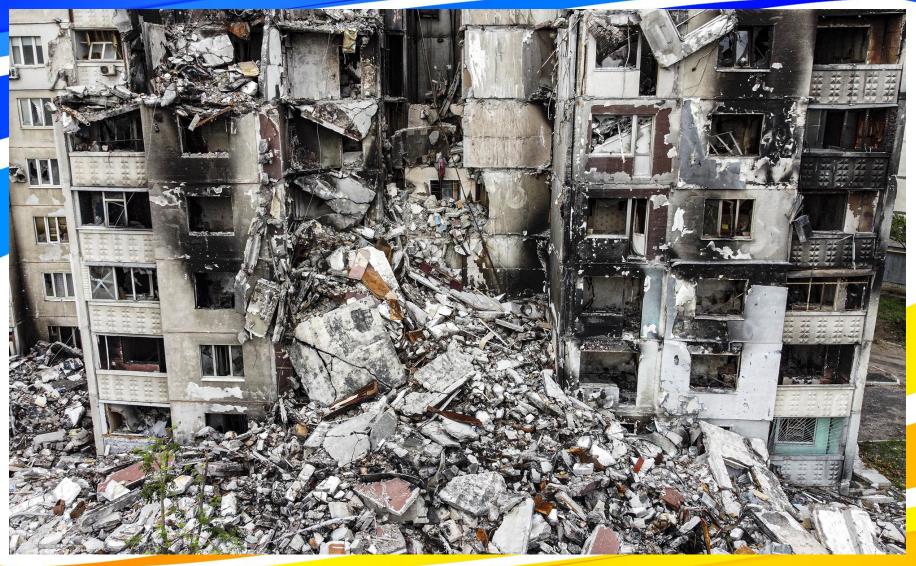The damage to Ukraine economy exceeds $700B (4 January 2023).

Kharkiv
March 2022

Building where I lived

Nearby building

4 May 2022

Kharkiv

My school (№ 38)

Nearby school

27 June 2022

https://www.nytimes.com/video/world/europe/100000008420043/russia-strikes-civilian-targets-kharkiv.html

Prof. Mikhail Prokopenko, The University of Sydney

The Rotary Club of Lane Cove, 22 August 2023

Kharkiv, residential area

https://www.cbc.ca/news/world/kharkiv-ukraine-russian-bombardment-1.6396229
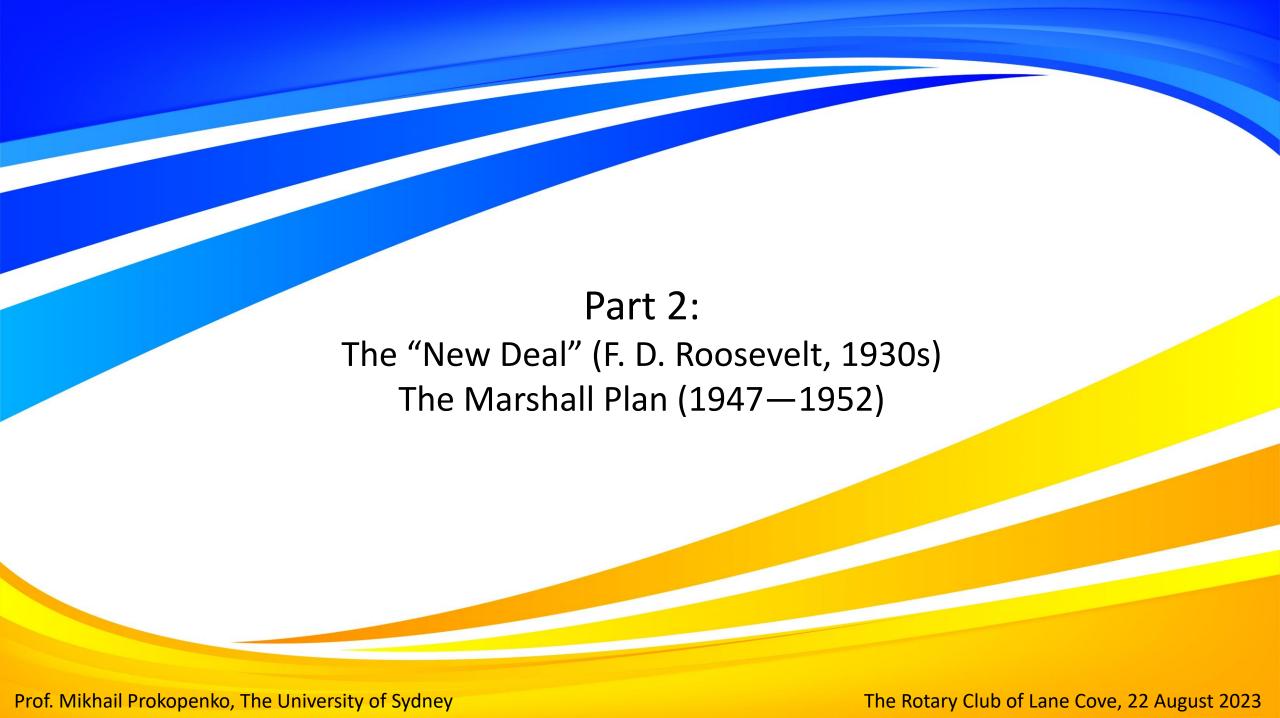
Kharkiv, Saltivka (residential area)

Kharkiv National University

1941 2022

"The conversation is rapidly changing – from defending Ukraine to securing victory over Putin to reconstruction of Ukraine to, yes, business opportunity for Ukraine's partners and allies. ..."

His Excellency Hon. Vasyl Myroshnychenko
Ambassador of Ukraine to Australia and New Zealand

Part 2:
The "New Deal" (F. D. Roosevelt, 1930s)
The Marshall Plan (1947—1952)

- The US President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" (1930s) kickstarted economic recovery after the Great Depression and put Americans back to work through Federal activism

- The "New Deal" had three goals:
  - ➢ *Relief* helped those in crisis immediately by creating jobs, bread lines, and welfare
  - ➢ *Recovery* was aimed at fixing the economy and ending the Depression
  - ➢ *Reform* focused on finding the sources of the Depression and creating a plan so that it would never happen again

- The Marshall Plan of 1947—1952 (the European Recovery Program) was an American initiative enacted in 1948 to provide foreign aid to Western Europe

- The Plan had five goals:

  ➢ *Rebuild* war-torn regions in Europe

  ➢ *Remove* trade barriers

  ➢ *Modernise* industry

  ➢ *Improve* European prosperity

  ➢ *Contain* spread of communism and Soviet expansion

Principles for a "New Deal" for Ukraine:

➢ *Vision:* future-proof Ukraine against external, internal and natural threats (invasion, corruption and climate change), connecting security and recovery

➢ *Leadership:* identify the key funding stakeholders and ensure strong leadership

➢ *Financing:*
- ensure that a majority of funds are grants rather than loans
- seize frozen Russian assets
- attract "green energy" investment

➢ *Sequencing:* identify support phases with relief, recovery (reconstruction), reform (modernisation), and accession to the EU

➢ *Democracy:* rule of law, transparency, activism, volunteering, citizens' oversight

➢ *Mechanisms:* develop public—private partnership, and joint oversight (Ukraine takes ownership and sets priorities, while funders & investors set conditions)

"Nobody should stay away from the war in Ukraine…"

Kateryna Argyrou
Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organisations, Co-chair
Australia-Ukraine Chamber of Commerce, NSW representative

WE STAND WITH UKRAINE

СУОА | OUR CAMPAIGN FOR UKRAINE