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Klimagast utslipp somteller, or nature, to take on plants and animals is the most important thing.

Environment gifts and other harmful chemicals are what's to be focused on.

Swannomärke, of course, they don't expect you to know all of this.

It's super complicated stuff.

But at least someone has done a job for you, someone who knows a lot about how production and use of which health and environment, and that makes environment demands that just let them completely set the best way through.

And as you can see, I'm on a control visit, the factory has seen how they are in the world to check that everything is as it should be.

Because it's actually very difficult in Norway to get such a Swannomärke.

It's not something everyone gets.

So that's what I'm saying.

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Then I was also ready for part two of Ukraine.

I'm doing this with a player, making a quiz for this episode.

Listen to the episode, and then you can go into the 190 countries app.

And then you can enter the quiz code U2, and then you can, if you do the best there, win the award-winning turn-quiz quiz race, which you will get sent in the post.

So do it, and then you will have luck, get 10 questions, answer quickly, and answer correctly.

I really want to come back to Ukraine, and then I'll try to find a way to do it.

And then I'll try to find a way to do it, and then I'll try to find a way to do it.

And then I'll try to find a way to do it, and then I'll try to find a way to do it.

And then I'll try to find a way to do it, and then I'll try to find a way to do it.

Let's come back to Ukraine, folks.

We're sitting here in the studio in Blomster, me and Jørn Holm Hansen, and have used a whole week to come and say the facts about the box, which is a little new record.

It was very interesting and exciting to talk to Jørn, so we were able to do it like that.

And today, we thought that we might be able to solve the story a little bit, even back in time.

And we might be able to go a little bit back in time, too.

For now, it's like Ukraine is under attack from Russia.

It's war in Europe. We've seen how much we thought that would happen, or not.

But here we are, all of us, out in a bloody war, which doesn't seem to be a close-up of anything.

So, as we did in the Russian episode, we thought that we'd use some time on the radio for some important events in the Ukrainian history.

I hope to understand the conflict a little better.

And we can start in really old days.

So, if I'm right, Jørn, there's a lot of history between Russians and Ukrainians around what Ukraine is and what history has been like.

So, if we start with the first Slavic state, like Kyiv-Rica, or maybe Kyiv-Rica now?

Maybe Kyiv-Rica now, Jørn.

Yes, maybe Kyiv-Rus.

We're starting to tell you a little bit about that. What's that about?

Yes, as you said, the first East Slavic state.

The East Slavic means that it's the people's state that has spoken a form of Slavic, which was spoken in the Eastern part of Europe, where you speak Slavic.

There's West Slavic and South Slavic, but not North Slavic.

They were founded around Kyiv, and they had a first one called Volodymyr or something like that. Volodymyr.

Volodymyr in Russian and Volodymyr in Ukrainian.

In Russian and Ukrainian.

It was a foreign language at that time.

It was called Waldemar.

It's a common language, isn't it?

Yes.

Yes, that was it.

According to the most important written language from that time, next to the Kroenik, it was founded by the Vikings, the Scandinavians.

We Swedes, of course.

We Swedes didn't know that it was going to be Swedish, but it was, in any case...

You know that now?

...German people from the North.

They drove over Östersjön, up Elvenøen in Monas, which is now home to the Lithuanian people,

or up Nordvina, the Danish Latvia.
They just drove over the country.
The Kroenik process.
It was a powerful carer there.
The pig.
And then they drove to Mikkelagard.
Mikkelagard, if not Istanbul.
Yes, the day after Istanbul.
Before the road to Istanbul.
Yes, Elvekruz.
And I feel that next to the Kroenik,
it was the ones who founded this state,
because they lived there before, they were so sick.
So they had to get out of there,
and founded them,
the so-called variation, or the being.
Yes.
Partly today, in Russia,
they talk about variation.
Yes.
And that's when the president speaks,
or worries that the governor will be elected
in a province, in the region, in Russia.
And that candidate,
comes from a completely different part of Russia.
Yes.
Then he is such a being, a variation.
Okay.
So it is partly, like in the political state,
the language use in Russia.
Yes.
Who is part of the use.
He is Vladimir, Volodymyr.
He was the leader of a very loose community,
but they were under attack,
very loose from the so-called bulgarians,
who are now other than the day's bulgarians.
Yes.
They were nomadic people from Central Asia.
And they were bulgarians?
They were called bulgarians.
Okay.
But they are now different.
Yes, I see.

The day's bulgarians are slaves and so on.
But he had to have another young partner,
and Byzantium was good to have.
And how did he...
Byzantium is a microgar,
and Constantinople is Istanbul.
Yes.
And that was an important city.
Yes.
And it was Christian,
Orthodox Christian,
Eastern Christian.
Yes.
How did they all start at that time?
They got married.
Yes.
And then,
Byzantium had a daughter,
like Anna.
Yes.
And she was married to Volodymyr,
and as a part of the pack,
they had to go to Kiev,
to go over to the Christian community.
But...
Is that what you do as a start-up in Ukraine?
Yes.
What do you do?
I do it as a start-up in Russia,
and in Belarus,
because it was in the fall.
Yes.
And there,
in Eastern Europe,
or Eastern Europe,
which I don't know how to call it,
it's more of a memory politics,
and it's very important to talk about history.
Yes, because...
It's almost understandable to us
how it can be talked about and finished.
And history,
that it's not just...
You can think that fag history doesn't talk about it,

but it's based on archaeological evidence,
and archives,
and that kind of thing,
but it's very politicized.

Yes.

And the Russian story is that
Kiev-Rica was the start-up in Russia.

Of course.

And only that,
and that in other folk songs,
which later became Ukrainian and Russian,
is actually a kind of Russian,
but a slightly different version of Russian,
and that the three folk songs
should actually be heard together,
not in the same city,
but in any case in a close relationship.

Most of the Ukrainian official stories
are completely different.

For them,

Kiev-Rus,

Kiev-Rica,

the start-up in Ukraine,
and only in Ukraine.

So this city,

was a very loose meeting place
with the main center in Kiev,
but there were different firsts around,
which were loose in connection with Kiev.

It was Podotsk, Nagorno-Karabakh, and so on.

It was surrounded by a roof.

Nagorno-Karabakh?

Isn't it in Russia?

Yes, in Russia,

so Kiev-Rus' roof,

most of the ones that are Ukrainian,
and most of the ones that are Russian,
and most of the ones that are European,
Russia,

so it was very difficult.

But after the 12th century,
it started to go up in resolution.

Was it in Mongolia?

Yes, it started to go up a little before they came.

They came in 1240.
And in the meantime,
many have moved north over,
into the Tyga,
the Barskog region.
The world's largest forest.
Yes, right up.
Moscow was a little bit of a landscape,
but it started to grow,
and that started to become a power center
in the Eastern Slavic region.
But then the Mongols came
and made this region under itself.
Moscow was the first one,
it was allowed to continue
its effectiveness,
but it had control over the Mongols.
Was it the Yulno-Horde?
Yes, the Yulno-Horde.
While Kyiv was in power,
and the western parts of the old Kyiv region
came into a big heart attack with Lithuania.
They could enter Lithuania,
it seems strange now.
Yes, there was another type of Lithuania,
but it is now.
It became very multinational,
and Baltic Lithuania was a little...
They were leaders,
and became Christians at the time,
at the time of the 13th century.
When they were going to have administration,
they had to go to the Eastern Slavic region,
because they had the church and the written language.
The administration language,
in the first place,
was something called the old Belarusian language.
The old Belarusian language?
Yes.
Just like that,
the western parts of the old Kyiv region
came under a different cultural heritage
than the eastern parts of the Yulno-Horde.
This was a big success with Lithuania.

At the end of the 13th century,
they gradually entered the Poles,
and became pollinated.
Okay, pollinated, that's the word.
They became Polish, at least the elite.
They began to speak Polish,
and to relate to the Polish.
In other words,
it became a dominant culture there,
and the effect of that was that
those who were going to become Belarusians,
they came into the western influence,
they came into the western church,
under the Roman Catholic Church.
Yes.
And they weren't very happy
with the science,
with the nature science,
with the research,
and it wasn't just to say that
Jora wasn't at the midpoint of the universe,
but it wasn't as much of a science
as the Orthodox church was then.
They were completely wrong.
No, and it had a different form of power.
For example, Adelaide had...
It was a democracy for those who were Adelaide.
They could meet on the Polish Reichstag,
and agree on that, and they didn't know anything about it.
So it was a different culture,
but it was in Moscow, in Moscow,
Moscow was rich,
which then took inspiration
from Mongols,
in a way, to rule over.
And the Herschkern had all the power,
and everyone else was the winner.
That's true.
The Poles will probably die several times,
because it's very interesting,
with regard to the Poles and the Ukrainians,
we have to find...
I can't understand if the friends find it.
What is your short answer to that?

They are very good friends,
when the Finns are in Moscow.
Yes.
Now it's like friends,
especially the Ukrainians,
especially the Poles,
who are on the outskirts of the right wing,
in politics,
so far away that it's almost no one,
are against Moscow,
and again,
with the fact that one loses in history,
is the fact that they are talking about history,
all of them, all of them,
this is being reputed for the Poles,
teaching them how to rule Tsarist countries,
that was ille,
teaching them how to rule Soviet Russia,
Soviet Union, that was ille,
both of them,
and then they see,
they feel like they're losing their way
with Putin in Russia,
that's a kind of,
all kind of perception in the population,
when the Ukrainians stand up against Moscow,
they are solidarist,
but at the same time,
there are Ukrainians
from areas that have been Polish
once in a while,
all areas in the east,
or west, for Nyebr,
that actually rule
through Ukraine,
if you divide the country into two parts,
have been Polish.
The Polish
memory
is the summer,
which is called Kresy,
a bit like the Poles' back,
and it is connected
with such a song,

a myth, a big hit,
the Ukrainian slums,
where the plagues steered,
and the great Polish gods
steered themselves,
and lived well
from useless,
erudite,
a little bit of work,
but it's a bit like that in memory,
but that doesn't really play
a role in Poland today,
but the problem is
this national conservative regime
they have in Poland,
and they play a lot
with this memory politics,
and use it
to build up
their own position,
and in memory politics,
it is very important
that the own nation is represented
as a sacrifice,
and that
they have clear heroes
in their own nation,
and some martyrs,
and that is
such a terrible point
between Ukraine and Poland,
that happened in the region
Valhynia, which is in the north
for Lviv
in 1942-43
I think
around 200,000 Poles
were massacred by
Ukrainian nationalists,
even though
the national conservative regime in Poland
is very much on the Ukrainian side
in this war, they can
talk about it,

but I don't know, from 2016
or 2017, the national conservative regime
was a folk word
and that means that Ukraine
wasn't against Poles
or they were soviet people
because it wasn't soviet
it was Ukrainian nationalists
who did this
in a period of
this period
that was occupied by Nazi Germany
so they were members
of the power that came
and massacred
Poles
in addition to a lot of Jews
who were massacred in Germany
West Ukraine
is a powerful
story that can be told
from the Second World War
Yes, it's not about the Jewish population
Of course
We jump back in time
to
maybe the 1600s
it could have been interesting
to see more of this
and then you said
what was the reason
for the gang being part of the story
Tell us about them
It's important
because in the Ukrainian
story
they played the same role
that the Vikings played in Norway
in the 18th century
with the proof
that we were great
and independent
and had great willpower
in the old days

the most important
was the
life that was
taken
and the life that was
people who were
lost
in practice
The difference is that
they had their own little
use of
food
that was stronger
in the West of Europe
because
in Russia
there was so much earth
and territory
that people just
drove
but it was
much later than it was
in Hossas
and one of them was stuck
and they drew on
some of the
Turkish Tatars
Tatars
Nogays
but it was far between
people so they
locked themselves down
and they locked themselves down
under the roof
and there was
Zaporizhia
What was the real reason
that you became
Zaporizhia
Zaporizhia
but they locked themselves down
and developed
a kind of
political organization

state dance
they gathered
on an island
out of
Dnieper
It is very
life-threatening
described in a book
by the Russian
Ukrainian
Mokola
Hohol
Nikolai Gogol
in Russian
it is described
by these
wild men
who are very noble
who have been beaten
by these terrible Polish
and full of
anti-Semitism
but at least it is described
by this wild life
and they locked themselves
under this Polish
Lithuanian society
and
came into conflict
with the big Polish
earthlings
and in that conflict
they were looking for a
alliance partner
and that was the Russian tsar
and there was an agreement
with him
in 1654
to start the settlement
of the language
Yes, I have heard that
and it was 300 years before
the invasion of the Crimea
in Ukraine

then you should celebrate
the settlement
of the language
for the Russian story
it is proved
that the Ukrainians
themselves chose
to be in alliance
under the Russian
and the story
was written in the Soviet Union
that they did not
have Ukraine to be under the Russian
but that they should be together
but the Ukrainian story
was recorded
there was an agreement
of cleanliness
and the Ukrainian story
was that there was an agreement
of cleanliness
to break the rules
and Ukraine was not any longer
in this historical era
you should look back at that
and that the Cossacks
were some smartlings
who did not mention the agreement
when they went into such numbers
and it was meant as a middle time solution
and not as it was in the solution
I know
and in that way
the agreement
that they started with
was a big area
and also a part of Ukraine
Yes, the Ukrainian story
was that
in addition
to Kyiv
this was the
agreement for the Ukrainian state
and it had a Cossack operator

Bogdan
Shmelnitsky
who went to operate against the Polakins
and who almost took
he took
Lviv
and that was a city
that was in the middle of the city
Yes, of course
that's how it was
in Ukraine
and then there is a letter
from the Cossacks
that I wrote to the Sultan
in Constantinople in 1674
which is very famous
it is also very popular
where there are scholars and teachers
writing this beautiful letter
a painting by Ilya Repin
which is a big painting
and the painting you can see
and the Russian museum in Petersburg
This is just your trip
It's just your trip when
Ruslan has left
and has come on a better path
Maybe they were a bit different
It's very funny because you see
how he looks at the Cossacks
how he calls himself
and understand this letter
how he comes up with suggestions
and how he should
most likely
I will read this
Why should they get close to him
to the Sultan?
It was a fight
It was a fight
with
the Sultan
The Ottoman Empire
It was a fight

about the Hellfire
In this area
there was a crime scene
that was under the Ottomans
under the Sultan
and it was
a fight about
control over this area
In this Taras-Bulbas
episode
where they take the boat
to Anatolia
to the Turkish part of Turkey
the other side
of what we call
Turkish side
where the side is
it's not like Antalya
No, it was for that time
It was before
I remember that
one time they came
under Slavic control
on the way
Ok, this is
the letter from the Cossacks
to the Sultan in Constantinople
in 1674
The
brother and comrade
Lucifer's secretary
Varsalax Helvetes Riddir
is the one who can
beat the shit out of you
This is
what the devil says
You are not worth
having the Christians under you
We do not fear you
and to the country and to the Cossacks
we will fight you
You, the Babylonian
Tönnebiner
Brügger from Jerusalem

Jetergut from Alexandria
Store and
Lille Egipt's Svinieter
Armenian Galt
Tartarskishevibok
Skurk from Podolia
Kamenatsbøddel
Verdens and Underjordens Domrian
Dettil
En dårde framfor Gud
Dievelnsavkom
Sendrage i vår kuk
Udöpte skalle
Knullin mor
Sliksvare kossakne deg din ursling
Du kommer ingen gang till
och få vågte kristnes vin
Nå, nu må vi avslutte
Vi vet ikke vilken dato det är
Eftersom vi ikke har någon kalender
Månen är på himmelen, år i boken
Å, det är samme dag hos oss
som hos dere
Derfor, kyss vår röv
Kanske var i Ataman Ivan
Sarko, med hele sin
Det är nog att sända i posten
Ja, det är kraftuttryck
Det är självt att du hör
Många som säger makadonske tönnebinder
och sån länge
Nej, det är inte det
Armenisk Galt
Nog i den dyr, kanske
Men det var ju okej
Så det var ju all så lite fra vikingtiden
och så lite fra, vad ska vi sida?
Barokken
Så vi lagt oss att komma oss lite närmare
Vår tid här ska vi göra det
Tjena märk av okraini
Kis mavan i boja
Did you know that personal information, like addresses and phone numbers, is collected and sold by data brokers across the internet?

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Are you ready for how much it is?
You will never be able to do it
but some of you can try it out
Everything from all kinds of stuff like crime and murder
and there are a lot of good readers
It's important when it comes to sound books
So if you haven't tried it out yet
I recommend you to try it out
and here is so much fun that I can give you a little tip
so you can get started
You can take, for example, the hectic web of Lars Mütting
Lars Mütting, he writes about the book V
A bit of a lie
The year is 1903
When he passed his singing press, Kaj Schweigård
came home to the hut with Astrid Heknäs
new born son Jehans on the farm
From a well-known grave outside the new church on the hut
he was made up of his old wife
who led to the death and to the two powerful church bells
that were heard from each other
The bells were raised to the memory of two grown-up sisters
in Astrid's family, two famous nuns
Schweigård was busy finding the hectic web
that his sister made in hope
to show how he can get rid of his sins
and take the bells with him again
Did you hear the book that Jehans can read the sound book?
Short story, hectic web, great song about Norway on the way
in a new era, a new era, a catchphrase

a taming of Fossefall, the first electric lamp in the building
that if there is a big war in Europe, your brother stands against your brother
and knows what is best
Lars Mütting is reading a book of love
If you love the sound book and are a bit unsightly
in order to get started, I will guide you on the way
Go to bookbit.no-198
and get 45 days of free writing
After the trial period, you can only pay 79 kroner per month
You can change the amount when you want
and there is no end
After the First World War, we are going to talk about what happened in the First World War
but after the First World War, the operation will be
what is the first thing that is called Ukraine
which is a Ukrainian state
How did the state operation happen?
First of all, there was a government in Kiev
which was established in April 1917
and in April 1917, there was one revolution
The February Revolution
The October Revolution was a so-called bourgeois revolution
where it started with monarchy
and started to build a basic law
and get a European system
But Sarfimir was still alive?
Yes, he was alive
but they were already dead
as power factors
and there were many different movements in swing
who were happy that this old regime was over
and many of them were left-oriented
but not Bolsheviks, not communists, as Lenin was
and there were those who took power in April 1917
in Ukraine, a social revolution, some of them called
They were then deported, it was in 1918
by one of them, Pavel Skoropadsky
who had support from the Axis forces
from Germany and Austria
who were later divided with their support
in a certain way
and he called himself Hetman
over the Ukrainians
and Hetman is Kossak Høvding
or Ataman

Yes, one of the local chiefs
who used to work in Caner and Emire
but Hetman
and then he was wrong on the side of another government
and then the Soviets came in December 1919
but throughout this period
there was a complete chaos
on the circumstances that are in Ukraine today
There was a civil war
between the white, that is to say, the old government
that was very old, the old government, the old general
and various revolutionary groups
among them the Basaviks
and there were anarchists
and there were nationalists
and there were interventionists from
Germany, Germany, France and England
and so on
so there were a lot of gentlemen
at the same time
and there was such a small Soviet republic
in different parts of Ukraine
and one of them was such an anarchist republic
the Bonne Anarchists
It was just like that
so I didn't know where it came from
and there was a council
which was established as a council power
which led to another talk
but which became a party power
quite quickly
and they took control
but there was pluralism
and there were several different parties
and there was press freedom
and freedom of expression
and all kinds of things
Yes, they fought
they fought against the white first
and they fought against the Austrians
and they fought against the Bolsheviks
and then the Bolsheviks got a lot of control
of this democratic anarchist rule
which was very exciting to me

and then the war against them
and then they lost
and then there was Nestor Makno
because he had to break out of the country
and he had to stay in Malmo
if he was to die
Do you think it's always the worst joke you've heard about in history?
No, in a way
but if this wasn't enough
and it was found on the ground
by the Bolsheviks
in this area it was wrong to end
that they should take back the old country
So they fought against Kyiv
and took the big brothers
but in 1991
a peace solution came
the peace in Riga
which is called where the new borders
were stuck
and then the Bolsheviks went far
into what is Ukraine today
and Ukraine will disappear
into the Soviet Union
is that the point?
Yes, it was actually
December 1991
when the Bolsheviks took Kyiv
Yes, December 1919
then Ukraine is a part of it
Yes, I think so
No, it was in 1922
that's what happened
What does it mean for Ukraine
that the Soviet republic
was inside that for people?
It was inside in the first place
that Lenin's line
became dominant
through the 20s
and Lenin really had a grudge with Stalin
and Lenin, who had led the revolution
in 1917
the one that happened in November

and also the revolution
an alternative
when Lenin had it
he had a cool discussion
with Joseph Stalin
who came from Riga
the banker of course
from Riga
who was on his way up in the system
Lenin had
no, he was not a great democrat
but he was a very big resistance
He was a very big resistance
of Russian chauvinism
Russian chauvinism
and he was a member of
that all possible people's camp
would blow up
it was a little time
it was right after the First World War
that you had many tens of years
in the 18th century
where there were many national movements
around Europe
and a lot of this had led to new states
in Europe
the empires back to the Russian
Ottomansk and so on
they got Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia and so on
and the Baltic states
and so on
Lenin was an extension
it meant that
people got to drive with
such a national momentum
and in any case
it would be great
for the new Soviet Union
that he meant
after the World War
that it would not be a Russian
but a national and proletarian
attack

so he pointed out
that when the Soviet Union
opened up
that it would be
it would have been great
if it had been taken until 1918
so he was quite reduced
but this was what he was asking
in the Russian Union
that
the Soviet Union
would be self-sufficient
self-sufficient republics
and national bases
when it was always Ukraine
there was a claim
that it would be a proper country
so he pointed out
Ukraine
the Ukrainian nationalists
meant that Ukraine would go even further
to the east
Lenin was a big part
of the Basque case
or Ukraine would be
a backward country
it had to have industry
and technology and work class
and everything that drove
the history of history
according to the Marxist theory
and he was also
a proletarian
but do you understand
that it should be a country?
formally a self-sufficient state
that went into the Union with other states
but Stalin
was increasingly called
autonomization
it should have a territory
but it should be a part republic
under Russia
the old Tsar of Russia

should be divided into
national units
but Lenin
got through
the rule of law
that the states
could tear out
of them if they wanted
and that's what
Putin called
the innovation
called a temporary bomb
as long as the party's leading role
as a communist
that the communist party
would have
a strange idea
it should be
but as long as it existed
it was fine
because the party didn't do it
but when it got democracy
people wanted to solve it
so Putin is very anti-Lenin
and he means
that Stalin's line was right
because Russia had
the state
but Lenin
also got through
the Ukrainianization
because he had
a general policy
called Karinzation
it was difficult to translate
but it was a red line
that
the national culture
and the language should be red
on the territories
then people were sent
if it was very clear
they had to learn Ukrainian
there were so many cities that could

but then Stalin came to power
and then it was
completely
turned on
then it was Russian
then it was Russianification
and all the attempts
of the so called Ukrainian nationalism
were shot very hard
even if he was Georgian
he was Russian
chauvinist
so we are back there
I just want to
to talk a little bit about the
line between Norway and Ukraine
in history
we also have the Scandinavian Vikings
that founded Kyiv-Rus
Kyiv-Rike
and then we have
the little interesting
from the Middle East
the Norwegian duo
has a national freedom of name
and nationality
which took a lot of time
in Ukraine
and there was
help work
for an insult
catastrophe that came
in the water of this chaos
or the war
that we talked about
and it was interesting
because it was the first time
that we had such an international
coordinated
humanitarian action
and the freedom of finance
at that point was
the first time that we had a
FN

but the mission
like that
it was not
under the people's association
it was more like
free will
and so on
and then he came to ask
why the name had
citizenship in Russia
he had been in Siberia
and wrote about Russia
and planned to read a long time
about his experience
he was not a little naive
you have read all of his quotes
he thought he was a Ruslan expert
and he was a Ruslan expert
have you cleaned
as a Ruslan expert in Norway?
do you say that yourself?
yes
I feel that
I go in very bad fast
since I have been
a Ruslan expert
in my example
but he was
born in the Ruslan revolution
born in the Ruslan revolution
he was
a junior
in the General Staff
in Norway
we would specialise
in one country
it was the first country
if you had a list
of country people
you could invite
the General Staff
and Kvysling
he had planned to write about China
but there were so many Europeans

he chose Russia instead
yes, he was ambitious
and he was used
as an expert in Russia
because many others
after the Russian revolution
learned Russian
it was very positive
for the new regime
and Kvysling was
very much used in the higher pressure
and so on
as an expert in Russia
but what is interesting
Kvysling had
a bit of influence
on the communists
he was against them
because there were too many leaders
but
they were communists
they were against
but at the same time
they had a bit of power
and a lot of plans
and orders
it was not a big deal
no, it was a week
but he was
recruited by Nansen
yes, we need a guy
who has some ideas
and he was
sent to
Kharkov
Kharkov, as it is called
Kharkov
to lead
his work
and it was black-and-white
after a short time
it went over
it was also fast
this was not a part of the Stalin

it was 10 years later
and it was completely different
in a different way
but Kvysling was known
for being very clever
but there was a contest
at the Nansen-Mission
contest
to put on some romantic music
as you can do
as it is called, Alexandra
was alive
and was 17 years old
Kvysling, who was 18 years older
fell for
35 and 17, ok
he was also a blond and Nordic guy
but someone said
he was blond and Nordic
because of chemistry
and genes
and he married
but after 13 months
Kvysling just married
Kvysling
married another woman
Maria
from the same town
she was really
sitting in this
beautiful apartment
on the street
a third floor
every time you look
but it is a bit
it is said that the Norwegian
boss
found both icons in the archive
Slavic icons
according to the Nazi
race theory
in good sense
race fantasies
and the Slavs

under people
have real properties
Hitler wrote in his fight
that the Slavs are out of town
to dance their own city
very strong
and then he explained
why the communist
had to leave the city
where they had left
the elite
they were scared
but they were smart
the Slavs
and
some of the reasons
that he suggested
was that
the elite in Ukraine
had German genes
the other one because of
the Kyiv-Rike
Kyiv-Rike in 912
and then after the
colonization
of Groves
so
but we saw
what Nazi Germany did
when they threw it in
in Russia
they saw the Slavs
as under people
and they would not be
exposed as effectively
as they did with the Jews
but they would keep some of them
to do manual work
on the great goods that they would operate
but in the war
they would sell them out
they would take all the food
from them
and give them to the army

and then they calculated
that 20 million Russians
came to
attack me
but that was it
because they would say
it was not more
but then we can almost take
the roof in the Holodomor
and we are on that track
2333
then Ukraine and Kazakhstan
what we know as
Holodomor
it means something like
the death of Sulting
because there are millions of people
in the world
who come to Ukraine
what is this?
is it a catastrophe?
how did it happen?
it happened
because
the politics
is quite drastic in the direction
of the Soviet Union
at the end of the 20th century
with the introduction
of the first 5 years plan
the country should be industrialized
and the Soviet Union
should modernize
this area
with the control over
with the rest
of Russia
and this
has to do with industrialization
it has to build up the industry
quickly
that is what they did
they built a heavy dam
electricity

we got a network
electricity management
all over the country
but how do you do this?
you have to
get more food
to all the people who live in the city
and one way to do this
is to collectivize the land use
wait for the man
that will lead to a big drift
and the trust on big drifts
because it was big at that time
so they thought it was more important
for the industry workers
to be delivered
so that they don't have to
recover
at the same time
they tried to build up the industry
but when they tried to build up the industry
they also needed technology
machines
and they didn't have that
they had to buy from the USA
and the west of Europe
and how they bought it
you have to have value
you have to come
who is responsible
and how do you get
the same value
that they had
so they exported
their own value
and then they bought
the machines
the effect of that in the past
was that people died of acid
on a land building
and it was too dangerous
really
the pictures of people
and people ate

grass
and everything
so one of the challenges
was the Stalinist
total cynicism
and brutality
and this is actually
in the black josh belt
so it was in the Ukraine
the Iranians talked about it
in the most terrible way
but could they
keep it a little bit
but if you think
why didn't they think about it
because it was
the beginning of the terror regime
the idea that
there was sabotage
every time something didn't go well
there was sabotage
there wasn't enough money
there were some
who had to smoke in the tank
in the tractor
they shot 50-15 people
in that country
this is always
the black josh belt
most people
the most terrible black josh belt
most people in the black josh belt
were in the Ukraine
so they were the most affected
by this
but in the percent part
there was a Kazakhstan
who became the most affected
by this, by the population
who died following the war
and there were millions
the percentage of Kazakhstan
population
90%

up to 4 million
in the Ukraine
it was difficult to clean
but they have been through
the first world war
they have been through
a short-term state war
with a complete chaos
in the Soviet Union
there will be a flood
catastrophe
there will be a second world war
flag of Ukraine
in Slovakia
there has been a saying
that holocausts start in Ukraine
I don't know if it's exactly the first massacres, but it's true that it took off in Ukraine.
If we go to August 27, 1941, there will be 23,600 massacres massacred by Kamenetsk and Podolsk in
Ukraine.
It was the first massacres with over 10,000 victims there.
The most well-known massacres were in Babidjar, on 29 and 30 September.
There were 33,771 murderers who were led out to the ravine and shot and buried.
How did it go? Where did it come from?
It was led by the foreign policy of the Nazis over the ravines.
But in the Middle East, it was used in the case that there had been bomb explosions in Kiev
right after the Nazis had taken over.
The Germans had come to take over.
People from the Red Army had laid out explosives in important buildings.
The Germans had come to take over.
They had taken away the bombings.
There were quite large casualties and many dead people.
We had seen pictures of them.
There was a picture of a well-known film called Snutt.
It was a propaganda film from when the Germans came in and people were killed.
There was a picture of Adolf Hitler on the bus.
There was a beautiful street picture.
And then a building exploded in the air.
Of course, this was the German film.
Of course.
The Germans were able to meet on the ground of two streets in the center.
They had to take the most important parts with them.
It was done by people.
People didn't know about it, but in the same situation,
many thought that they were going to send us to Palestine.

I have talked about the Nazis.
They had to place their land away from Europe.
It was a wishful thinking.
After a while, when we got closer to Bavaria,
the ravines were removed first.
I don't know if you can feel it, but...
We have one of Rubenstein, who was a young man,
who managed to get out of the ravine.
He was almost completely out of the ravine.
He said that, first of all,
there were five checkpoints,
which had to be delivered in the papers,
which were burned on a bolt,
so we had two of them,
because all of these things were made of gold.
Gold tenners were printed and so on.
On the third one, all the textiles were delivered.
Now, for example, there are people naked again.
On the fourth one, there were the cuffs,
and on the fifth one, there were women and children,
from men and tenners.
They had to dig a hole,
or they had to tell the story.
That's what I'm talking about.
So that was the way it was.
And then it went to the ravine,
and it was shot.
You can imagine how it went up for people.
After a while,
when you had that wishful thinking
that you would be sent to Palestine,
it was really sent more and more.
And I read one of the 19-year-olds,
or you,
a witness,
how they got close to the ravine
and heard the scream of God.
Then you started to understand...
Yes.
It was put up on the ground and shot.
Yes.
And this was...
There were several such stories.
One of them is called Dina from Nicheba,

a shoemaker,
who also had a career after that.
He was stood up,
like everyone else on the corner,
and fell down into the ravine.
He had a very weak appetite.
The one who shot,
thought he was shot,
but she was not shot.
First of all, he was dead.
Then he went down into the sea,
while the last one was shot
by everyone who had continued to scream
after the air,
and was not completely dead.
Of course, the situation was terrible.
And then,
there was the sound,
and then
you had to lie there in the dark,
with a little bit of air,
and then you could come out,
and scream at night.
You could see what the situation was.
And then there was
Vera Bondarchok,
who is a little interesting to her.
She was taken to the side,
completely silent,
because the mother was able to think
as soon as she saw the assistant,
that she was adopted,
so she was actually taken out,
because the worst assistant I could think of
was of course the one who was not killed.
It was too late to kill people in that way.
And one day, around 2000,
two people were given a stream,
a well-known Norwegian
band, Cardiff supporters,
and program leaders.
They received a phone call from Vera Bondarchok,
who has moved to Ås in Akershus,
and we want to tell the story

since she is the only survivor
from Babbageear.

I want to tell the story.

It's almost a post-traumatic stress.

Yes.

The one who survived
and grabbed himself out,
and...

It's a bit difficult
to get over yourself.

It was not...

There were Norwegian people involved here,
and we almost had to lie
ourselves on it.

There was a Norwegian band called Ukraine,
called Front Kempere,
during the Second World War,
with the promise of being killed there.

It wasn't what was...

Yes, it had such promises.

Yes, and of course we would get
some undershots to work for
so-called subpoenas.

After the Second World War,
Ukraine is in
Soviet,

in the south of the country.

What happens next year
before Chernobyl?

South of the country,
it's a good decision.

I

myself,

the UN Republic of Ukraine,
was excluded, but...

Yes, it was excluded.

Why did you exclude Ukraine?

The reason was
that the Soviet Union
needs
security.

And the more territory we have,
the more secure we are.

In addition,

there is a rand zone
in Europe
of the country
that is working hard
to integrate the defense
of the economy and so on
with the Soviet Union.
Poland, Czech Republic,
Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria.
So it was a security
thing.
But okay,
it's just a part
of the Eastern Bloc
where we know
the gray and gray areas
with a bit of bad weather.
Yes, and it was difficult to see
the difference between a Belarusian,
Russian and Ukrainian city
at that time.
We can go to the 1990s,
we can jump over Chernobyl,
and say something about
what happened in Ukraine
if we can just jump over it.
They were lucky with Chernobyl,
because the wind blew away
the other way.
As you can see, it didn't
break that much.
No, it was in Forsmark,
the nuclear power plant in Sweden.
People were checked
out and inside the nuclear power plant.
They were checked
to see
if they had a lot of stuff on them.
And they were
allowed to go when people were on their way in.
So this is where it happened.
So we went back,
from the last 42 hours,
and now it was

possible to go to Chernobyl.
There were two things.
One was
the information.
It took six days
before the information came.
It was possible
before he came in.
Yes, it was possible.
But it took a long time.
He had never
started talking about glass,
and the catastrophe
led him to the future.
That was the politics with openness.
The other thing you knew was
the backwardness in technology.
It was bad technology.
And maybe a third thing,
that it was dangerous to
tell from
the situation,
the way it was.
We have seen that now.
We are talking about Ukraine,
the invasion of Ukraine.
We are talking about Granit,
with apostrophe.
So it has been a bit
about the reality.
I have not been in person with a
serious matter of optimism.
There is no other way.
The same thing with Chernobyl.
If we were just going to say it,
the way the technology
had a weakness that they did not know.
If you were to turn the reactor down
at the speed or the effect,
it would be unstable.
So they did not understand
what was going on.
They reacted in the wrong way.
Everything went wrong.

When the whole rhythm was broken
and this would be reported
to Moscow, they did not know
where it was.
Moscow heard it was a bit better than that.
They put it in the way,
turned the reactor down.
It is not there.
There is no way.
Then the people of the country
have turned it down.
They do not understand
what is going on.
The flow of this is incredible.
So the kind of
power structure
based on fear.
It is so vertical.
It is incredible to drive
when something goes wrong.
So it has to be learned from us.
It is also interesting
that you can just see this TV series
in Chernobyl.
There are some dramatic times
that are not completely true.
What is good is how they have
managed to create
interiors
from the Soviet times.
I started to look at it
with a certain negativity.
I think it is so hopeless
when we are from Ukraine
and speak English.
But I forgot quickly.
Because it was so incredible
good work
I think it is the requisitioners
who have created
interiors.
It is relatively cheap
to make, for example,
from Versailles and Solkongen.

It is a bit expensive.
You just have to find something
that is expensive.
It is not so expensive.
It is among the rubbish
that has been thrown at us.
It does not exist in reality.
But it looks good.
Jörgen, I just think
that they are here talking
and we have not even talked about
how soon
Ukraine has been sent to the state.
If you have time to just sit a little more
then we will make a little episode.
One more episode?
Yes, one more episode.
Psst, it is me.
One of the guys here. He is from 198 countries.
Now I have created
a 198 countries app
where you can surf
on different maps and learn
from different countries.
You can test yourself
against the rest of the Nordic population.
You can see how you do it
in Geography Quiz.
Plus you get a daily challenge.
You can test yourself.
It is a great Geography app.
Relatively cheap.
Try 7 days free.
If you like it, you can pay a little less
if you have a full life.