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## Statement on Maidan disbandment by the new government

Autonomous Workers Union

August 27, 2014

The new government, owing its appearance to Maidan events, acts quite as expected and in a logical way. Maidan had contributed to the overthrow of the old regime and was deemed unnecessary afterwards, when the ruling class consolidated their position in the state bureaucracy. The previous government was doing its best to deny every possibility of legal protest, and the new one naturally takes up the baton. Post-Maidan authorities steer their course to Yanukovych-like authoritarianism and repeat the same attempts of building a police state, that sparked mass protests last year.

We can put a blame on Maidan itself, which announced no specific and decisive slogans or demands other than “down with Yanukovych”. The old president had gone a long time ago, but no new agenda was articulated since then. Political forces that had come to power after the overthrow, engaged in the fight for power and left Maidan alone, and the latter was not able to find its voice anew without the old leaders.

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Written by the Kiev branch of the Autonomous Workers Union.

[usa.anarchistlibraries.net](http://usa.anarchistlibraries.net)

Social movement of Maidan completely exhausted itself, and the only reproach it was able to throw against the new government was timidity in dealing with the “enemies of Ukraine”. Similarly to any up-to-date agenda, Maidan lacked the attempts to build institutes and structures that could have been characterised as elements of direct democracy. The sole sacralized feature of “direct democracy” was the archaic practice of “Viche” – the mass assembly of people on the square, shouting their approval or disapproval of things being proclaimed from the stage – and that “Viches” were taken into account only as long as they had been really numerous. And furthermore, there was the self-proclaimed “commanders council” of Maidan that claimed to keep the internal order and assumed the right to control public space, impose curfews as well as other restrictions and limitations on the area under Maidan’s influence.

We might also place responsibility on external factors, namely the events in Crimea and in the East. It was the Donbas war that put an end to all hopes of Maidan adopting social agenda – the entire protest energy of the latter only fueled the people’s hatred of the “separatists”, Russian state and Putin personally. The “indignant people of Kiev”, gathered to support the Maidan’s disbandment, raised two concerns – that is, Maidan activists were “still not at the front”, and moreover they were “parasites, bums, alcoholics and marginalized people”. Jingoism and militant social racism (remember “zeka na nary”, i.e. “convict /Yanukovich/ – back to jail!”), which was nurtured on Maidan, now backfired against it.

In light of all the aforementioned factors, did not come to life the forecasts of Maidan becoming some kind of permanent institution of civic control over the authorities, neither the hopes of it being a convenient startup point for future protests. The failures of these predictions were apparent by the end of the spring. Over the last three months, Maidan’s public functions were reduced to being the coven of “professional revolutionaries”, as well as contributing free hands and other means for raiding businesses and

other shady tasks, playing the role of Disneyland for tourists and providing entertainment for politicized leisure amateurs.

At the same time it is clear that the socio-economic predicament that might have supplied Maidan (if it had survived as a social movement) with the proletarian background, did not go away. On the contrary, the crisis will only grow worse due to actual circumstances — price hikes, social cuts, the shameless budget extortions under the guise of war, and the overall miserable state the economy finds itself in. Over time, the patriotic intoxication will wear off and workers would raise legitimate questions and demands to the “dear” government.

We still do not know what shape the future protests would take. Of course, we will do our best to ensure that class agenda and libertarian slogans reach as many ears as possible, but let’s not have the hope of the True Social Revolution™ deceive us. Nationalist sentiment will not have disappeared completely, and most likely it will still be an important element of mass protest, even against the incumbent government. Once again, we will have to work in an atmosphere of political hostility and seek new agitation and persuasion methods, the ones we severely lacked during the events of the Maidan.

It is noteworthy that battalions “Kyiv-1” and “Kyiv-2”, comprised of far-right “Svoboda” party activists, which were the former participants and defenders of Maidan, actively helped the police forces to disperse Maidan. When Maidan was no longer able to satisfy their desire for power, they quite naturally sided with the government — and even with the police, which they resolutely and “fundamentally” opposed before. The same can be said about the other extreme right groups (“Narnia” and others), whose representatives supported the city authorities in eliminating the remnants of their own “cradle”. Diverse far-right gangs will take an important part in future confrontations, probably on both sides — for the government and for the protest. It will be our responsibility to oppose

them no matter which side they are on, promote our own agenda and contribute to the development of radical workers' movement.