

Zabírat pohyb

W en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Occupy_movement

Zabírat pohyb

Část reakce na globální finanční krizi , krizi rizikových hypoték a arabské jaro

Protesty hnutí Worldwide Occupy dne 15. října 2011



datum 17. září 2011 – 2012

Umístění Celosvětově ([seznam míst](#))

Zapříčiněno Ekonomická a sociální nerovnost , vliv korporací na vládu , *mimo jiné* .

Metody

- obsazení
- Nenásilný protest
- Občanská neposlušnost
- Vychystávání
- Ukázky
- Internetový aktivismus
- Generální stávky
- Přímá akce

Oběti a ztráty

Zatčení: 7 700+ ^[1]

Zranění: 400+ ^[2]

Úmrtí: 32 ^{[3].[4].[5].[6].[7]}

www.occupytogether.org

Dopad arabského jara

Hnutí Occupy bylo mezinárodní populistické sociálně-politické hnutí , které vyjadřovalo opozici vůči sociální a ekonomické nerovnosti a vnímanému nedostatku „skutečné demokracie “ po celém světě. Jeho cílem bylo především prosazovat sociální a ekonomickou spravedlnost a různé formy demokracie. Hnutí mělo mnoho různých oblastí působnosti, protože místní skupiny měly často různá zaměření, ale jeho hlavním zájmem bylo, jak velké korporace (a globální finanční systém) ovládají svět způsobem, který nepřiměřeně prospívá menšině, podkopává demokracii a způsobuje nestabilitu.^[12]

První protest Occupy, kterému se dostalo široké pozornosti, Occupy Wall Street v parku Zuccotti na Dolním Manhattanu , začal 17. září 2011. Do 9. října se protesty Occupy konaly nebo probíhaly ve více než 951 městech v 82 zemích a ve více než 600 komunitách. ve Spojených státech amerických .^{[13].[14].[15].[16]} Ačkoli se hnutí stalo neaktivnější ve Spojených státech, do října 2011 začaly protesty a okupace Occupy v desítkách dalších zemí na všech široce obydlených kontinentech. První měsíc zůstala otevřená policejní represe minimální, ale to se začalo měnit 25. října 2011, kdy se policie poprvé pokusila násilně odstranit Obsadit Oakland . Do konce roku 2011 úřady vyklidily většinu hlavních táborů, přičemž poslední zbývající místa s vysokým profilem – ve Washingtonu, DC a v Londýně – byla vystěhována do února 2012.^[21]

Hnutí Occupy se částečně inspirovalo Arabským jarem ,^{[22].[23]} Íránským zeleným hnutím z roku 2009 a Španělským hnutím rozhořčených , jakož i celkovou globální vlnou protestů proti úsporným opatřením v roce 2010 a následujících. Hnutí běžně používalo slogan „ My jsme 99 % “ a formát hashtag #Occupy ; organizovala se prostřednictvím webových stránek, jako je dnes již neexistující Occupy Together.^{[24].[25]} Podle deníku The Washington Post je hnutí, které Cornel West popsal jako „demokratické

probuzení“, obtížné destilovat podle několika požadavků.^{[26].[27]} Dne 12. října 2011 se městská rada Los Angeles stala jedním z prvních vládních orgánů ve Spojených státech, které přijaly rezoluci vyjadřující svou neformální podporu hnutí Occupy.^[28] V říjnu 2012 výkonný ředitel pro finanční stabilitu Bank of England uvedl, že protestující měli pravdu, když kritizovali, a přesvědčili bankéře a politiky, „aby se chovali morálněji“. ^[29]

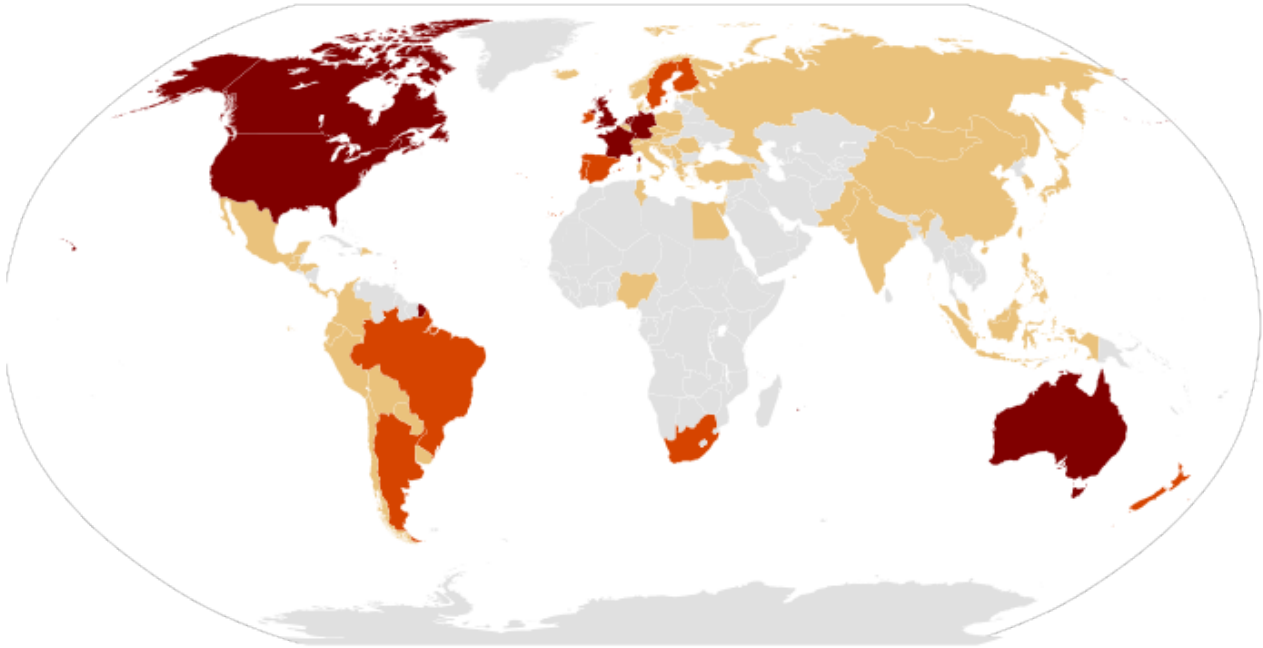
Pozadí

V letech 2009 a 2010 studenti napříč Kalifornskou univerzitou obsadili budovy kampusu na protest proti škrtům v rozpočtu, zvyšování školného a snižování počtu zaměstnanců, které vyplynuly z velké recese v roce 2008. Podle časopisu Dissent : „Bylo to v kontextu Kalifornie studentského hnutí, že se poprvé objevilo heslo ‚Obsadte všechno, nic nepožadujte‘.^[30] *The Huffington Post* poznamenal, že „Během jednoho incidentu v březnu 2010 bylo zatčeno 150 demonstrantů za pokus o obsazení části Interstate 80 na protest proti škrtům v rozpočtu a navýšení školného, přičemž vystavili transparent s nápisem ‚Obsadte všechno‘, zatímco na několik minut uzavřeli vozovku. hodinu a byli rozdrceni stejným druhem drtivé policejní síly, která byla později mobilizována proti okupačním táborem po celé zemi.“^[31] Redaktor Adbusters Micah White , který navrhl původní koncept Occupy Wall Street , odcestoval na protesty do Kalifornie a zúčastnil se obsazení Wheeler Hall . Psal nadšeně pro *Adbusters* o „revolučním potenciálu [studentského] boje“.

Španělské hnutí rozhořčených začalo v polovině května 2011 s tábory v Madridu a jinde. Podle sociologa Manuela Castellse byly na konci měsíce již stovky táborů po celém Španělsku a po celém světě.^[33] Pro některé novináře a komentátory kempování ve Španělsku znamenalo začátek globálního okupačního hnutí, i když se mnohem častěji říká, že začalo v New Yorku během září.^{[34].[35]} Dne 30. května 2011 vůdce Indignados inspirovaný Arabským jarem , hnutím 5.18 z roku 1980 a červnovým hnutím za demokracii v roce 1987^[36]

[37] vyzval k celosvětovému protestu na 15. října . [38] V polovině roku 2011 navrhla kanadská skupina Adbusters Media Foundation , nejlépe známá svým antikonzumním časopisem Adbusters bez reklam , pokojnou okupaci Wall Street , aby protestovala proti vlivu korporací na demokracii a řešila rostoucí rozdíly v bohatství. a absence právních důsledků nedávné globální finanční krize . [39] Spoluzakladatel Adbusters Kalle Lasn zaregistroval webovou adresu OccupyWallStreet.org 9. června. [40] Podle Micah White , hlavní redaktor časopisu, „[my] jsme v podstatě v polovině července vnesli myšlenku do našeho [seznamu e-mailů] a spontánně se jí chopili všichni lidé na světě, jen se to odtamtud jako sněhové koule hrnulo. ” [39]

Jednou z inspirací pro hnutí byla Democracy Village založená v roce 2010 před britským parlamentem v Londýně . Protestu se dostalo další pozornosti, když internetová hackerská skupina Anonymous povzbudila své stoupence k účasti na protestech a vyzvala demonstranty, aby „zaplavili dolní Manhattan , postavili stany, kuchyně, pokojné barikády a okupovali Wall Street“ . [41].[42].[43] Propagovali protest plakátem s tanečnicí na vrcholu ikonického Charging Bull na Wall Street . [44].[45] První protest se konal v parku Zuccotti New Yorku dne 17. září 2011, [46] desáté výročí znovuotevření obchodování na Wall Street po útocích z 11. září 2001. Protestům předcházelo podobné hnutí Occupy Dataran v Kuala Lumpur v červenci, sedm týdnů před Occupy Wall Street. [47].[48].[49]



Okupační protesty po celém světě

Protesty v 1-4 městech Protesty v 5-9 městech Protesty v 10 a více městech

Slogan „My jsme 99 %“

Hlavní článek: My jsme těch 99 %

Fráze „The 99%“ je politický slogan používaný účastníky hnutí Occupy. [50]

Původně byla spuštěna jako blogová stránka Tumblr koncem srpna 2011. [51]

[52] Odkazuje na koncentraci bohatství mezi 1 % nejvyšších příjmů ve srovnání s ostatními 99 procenty; [53] podle zprávy rozpočtového úřadu Kongresu (CBO) 1 procento lidí s nejvyššími příjmy za posledních třicet let téměř ztrojnásobilo svůj příjem po zdanění. [54]



Obsadíte demonstranty s nápisy „My jsme 99 %“ v Benningtonu ve Vermontu

Zpráva byla zveřejněna právě ve chvíli, kdy obavy hnutí Occupy Wall Street začaly vstupovat do národní politické debaty. [55] Podle CBO vzrostly mezi lety 1979 a 2007 příjmy horního 1 % Američanů v průměru o 275 %. Ve stejném časovém období zaznamenalo 60 % Američanů uprostřed příjmové stupnice nárůst o 40 %. Od roku 1979 se průměrný příjem před zdaněním pro spodních 90 % domácností

snížil o 900 USD, zatímco u horního 1 % vzrostl o více než 700 000 USD, protože federální zdanění bylo méně progresivní . Od roku 1992 do roku 2007 zaznamenalo 400 osob s nejvyššími příjmy v USA zvýšení příjmu o 392 % a jejich průměrná daňová sazba se snížila o 37 %. [56] V roce 2009 byl průměrný příjem horního 1% 960 000 \$ s minimálním příjmem 343 927 \$. [57].[58].[59]

V roce 2007 vlastnilo nejbohatší 1 % americké populace 34,6 % celkového bohatství země a dalších 19 % vlastnilo 50,5 %. Horních 20 % Američanů tedy vlastnilo 85 % bohatství země a spodních 80 % obyvatel vlastnilo 15 % — příklad Paretova principu . Finanční nerovnost (celkové čisté jmění minus hodnota vlastního domova) [60] byla větší než nerovnost v celkovém bohatství, přičemž horní 1 % populace vlastnilo 42,7 %, dalších 19 % Američanů vlastnilo 50,3 % a spodních 80 % vlastníci 7 %. [61]



Demonstranti s tričky „99 %“ na Occupy Wall Street dne 17. listopadu 2011 poblíž newyorské radnice .

Po Velké recesi , která začala v roce 2007, se však podíl celkového bohatství vlastněného horním 1 % populace zvýšil z 34,6 % na 37,1 % a podíl na celkovém bohatství vlastněném horními 20 % Američanů vzrostl z 85 % na 87,7 % . Velká recese také způsobila pokles středního bohatství domácností o 36,1 %, ale u horního 1 % poklesl pouze o 11,1 %, což dále prohloubilo propast mezi 1 % a 99 %. [61].[62] [63] Během ekonomické expanze mezi lety 2002 a 2007 rostl příjem horních 1 % 10krát rychleji než příjem spodních 90 % . V tomto období 66 % z celkových příjmů připadlo 1 %, kteří měli v roce 2007 větší podíl na celkových příjmech než kdykoliv od roku 1928. [64] To je v příkrém rozporu s průzkumy americké populace, které naznačují „ideální“ rozdělení, které je mnohem rovnoměrnější, a rozšířenou neznalost skutečné příjmové a majetkové nerovnosti . [65]

Cíle

Během prvních týdnů bylo hnutí často kritizováno zpravodajskými médii za to, že nemá jasně definované cíle. Ve svém projevu dne 7. října 2011 Kalle Lasn z Adbusters řekl, že v raných fázích byl nedostatek požadavků tou „tajemnou částí“, která umožnila hnutí růst. [66] Koncem října se Adbusters pokoušeli „shromáždit to kolem jediného jasného požadavku“ na daň Robina Hooda, přičemž na 29. října byl plánován celosvětový pochod na podporu daně Robina Hooda. [67].[68] Naomi Wolfová tvrdila, že dojem vytvořený velkou částí médií, že demonstranti nemají jasné požadavky, byl falešný. Wolf tvrdil, že mají jasné požadavky, včetně touhy ukončit to, co považovali za korupční účiněkpeněz na politiku. [69] Časopis New Yorker uvedl, že tvrzení Kalle Lasna a Micaha M. Whitea byla konkrétní: zpřísnit předpisy bankovního průmyslu, zakázat vysokofrekvenční obchodování, zatknout všechny „finanční podvodníky“ odpovědné za havárii v roce 2008 a vytvořit prezidentský úřad. komise pro vyšetřování a stíhání korupce v politice. [49] Podle Bloomberg Businessweek chtěli demonstranti více a lepších pracovních míst, rovnoměrnější rozdělení příjmů, reformu bank a snížení vlivu korporací na politiku. [70] Hnutí bylo také popsáno jako široce antikapitalistické. [71][72]

Někteří komentátoři jako David Graeber a Judith Butler kritizovali myšlenku, že hnutí musí mít jasně definované požadavky; tvrdili, že vydávání požadavků je pro hnutí Occupy kontraproduktivní, protože by to legitimizovalo právě ty mocenské struktury, které se hnutí snaží napadnout. [73].[74] Koncem listopadu vydal londýnský kontingent hnutí Occupy své první prohlášení o korporacích, ve kterém vyzval k opatřením k ukončení daňových úniků bohatých firem. Důvodem zpoždění při formulování jasného požadavku byla doba, kterou trvá dosažení konsensu s někdy pomalými procesy participativní demokracie. [75] V listopadu "Occupy London Stock Exchange", odnož Occupy London, uvedla, že pracují na globální spolupráci

různých povolání, která odráží hlasy různých hnutí po celém světě. [76] Globální hnutí bylo nazýváno přerodem politiky, revoluce a utopie v 21. století. [77]

Metody

Aktivisté využili ke koordinaci akcí webové technologie a sociální média jako IRC , Facebook , Twitter a Meetup . [78].[79].[80]

Community Environmental Legal Defense Fund vydal model komunitního zákona o právech, který podporuje zákony, které zbavují korporace jejich osobnostních práv a povyšují práva občanů, aby je mohli organizátoři okupace přijmout na místě. [81] V prosinci 2011 se společnost Occupy Homes pustila do hnutí na pomoc majitelům domů, kteří přišli nebo měli přijít o své domovy kvůli exekuci v důsledku toho, co nazývali nezákonné praktiky používané bankami, které zneužívaly spotřebitele. Skupina plánovala obsadit zabavené domy, narušit bankovní aukce a blokovat vystěhovávání. [82]

Struktura

Hnutí bylo popsáno jako mající „hlavní závazek“ k participativní demokracii . [83] Velká část demokratického procesu hnutí se odehrává v „pracovních skupinách“, kde se může vyjádřit každý protestující. Důležitá rozhodnutí jsou často přijímána na valných hromadách [84] , které mohou být samy informovány o zjištěních více pracovních skupin. Rozhodnutí jsou přijímána pomocí konsenzuálního modelu participativní demokracie. To často zahrnuje použití ručních signálů ke zvýšení účasti a spolupráce s facilitátory diskuse spíše než s vůdci – systém, který lze částečně vysledovat až ke kvakerskému hnutí před několika staletími. participativní demokracie ve starověkých Aténách a mluvčím antiglobalizačního hnutí z roku 1999 . [85].[86]



Zasedání Valného shromáždění ve Washington Square Park v New Yorku dne 8. října 2011

Na shromážděních jsou návrhy pracovních skupin předkládány účastníkům setkání, kteří je komentují pomocí procesu zvaného *zásobník* ; fronta řečníků, ke které se může připojit kdokoli. V New Yorku používá Occupy Wall Street to, čemu se říká progresivní stack , ve kterém mohou lidé z marginalizovaných skupin někdy mluvit před lidmi z dominantních skupin, s facilitátory nebo strážci, kteří nabádají řečníky, aby „vystoupili vpřed nebo vykročili“. zpět“ podle toho, ke které skupině patří, což znamená, že ženy a menšiny se dostanou do čela řady, zatímco bílí muži musí často čekat, až se přijde řada na řeč. [86].[87] Koncept progresivního stacku byl kritizován některými mimo hnutí jako „vynucená rovnost“ a „nespravedlivý“. [88]



Montážní ruční signály

Nenásilí

Okupační hnutí začalo se závazkem k nenásilí. [89].[90].[91] Časté odkazy byly činěny na spisy nenásilného teoretika Dr. Gene Sharpa , jehož práce údajně ovlivnila nenásilná bojová hnutí v Srbsku a Arabské jaro. [92] V táborech US Occupy byly organizovány studijní skupiny, které diskutovaly o Sharpových 198 metodách nenásilné akce [93] a jeho knize Od diktatury k demokracii . [94].[95].[96] Následný film o jeho díle How to Start a Revolution od Ruaridha Arrowa, který měl premiéru v Bostonu 18. září, byl promítán v táborech Occupy v USA a Evropě. [97].[98].[99].[100] Sharp sám varoval, že mnoho taktik, které hnutí používalo, nebylo efektivních. V rozhovoru pro Al Jazeera řekl: "Demonstranti [Occupy] nemají jasný cíl, něco, čeho mohou skutečně dosáhnout. Pokud si myslí, že změní ekonomický systém tím, že prostě zůstanou na určitém místě, pak pravděpodobně být velmi zklamán. Samotný protest dokáže velmi málo.“ [101]

Koncem května 2011 sociolog Manuel Castells blahopřál španělským okupantům k tomu, že po 11 dnech kempování po celém Španělsku nebyl hlášen jediný násilný incident. ^[33] Castells řekl, že nenásilí má zásadní význam a opakovali jej různí další sociologové a sociální historikové včetně Lestera Kurtze, prof. Maurice Issermana a prof. Toma Juraviche . ^{[33].^[102].^[103]} Juravich a jiní však uvedli, že konflikt může být důležitý pro upoutání pozornosti, přičemž mnoho lze získat, pokud jsou okupanti považováni za oběti násilí, za předpokladu, že okupanti udržují svou vlastní agresi přísně v mezích. ^[102] Slovy jednoho okupanta jim může pomoci získat medializaci, když „udělají věci trochu sexy a trapné“. Pracovní skupina pro přímou akci Occupy Wall Street podporovala rozmanitost taktik od prvních dnů tábora. ^[104] Ne všichni okupanti potvrdili závazek k nenásilí, přičemž agresivní taktika byla ve Španělsku používána již od 15. června a někteří novináři tvrdili, že newyorská pobočka hnutí zpočátku přijala demonstranty, kteří se nepodepsali k nenásilí. ^[105]

V září se soucitné pokrytí hnutí v médiích podstatně zvýšilo poté, co se šířilo video s pepřovým sprejem, který policejní velitel použil proti pokojným protestujícím ženám. ^[102] Začátkem října Naomi Kleinová blahopřála newyorským okupantům za jejich závazek k nenásilí. ^[107] V listopadu 2011 začaly mediální zdroje hlásit nárůst násilí s obviněními ze sexuálního napadení a incidentů násilí ze strany okupantů proti policii, včetně jednoho důstojníka, který byl údajně pobodán nůžkami. ^{[102].^[108].^[109]} Některé okupační tábory reagovaly požadavkem, aby všichni okupanti podepsali rezoluci, že budou nenásilní, pokud chtějí zůstat. ^[103] Rick Hampton pro USA Today uvedl, že drtivá většina členů okupace byla nenásilná. ^[102] Při hodnocení globálního hnutí v prosinci 2011 Anthony Barnett řekl, že jeho nenásilí zůstává obrovskou silou. ^[34] Koncem ledna 2012 byl závazek hnutí k nenásilí zpochybněn po střetech s policií, při nichž bylo v americkém městě Oakland zatčeno asi 400 osob . Někteří protestující a svědci řekli, že policie zahájila násilí; jiní uvedli, že došlo k násilí proti policii; obviňovali však agenty provokatéry .

Jeden demonstrant, který se nezúčastnil, uvedl: "Bylo to organizováno velmi militantní anarchistickou částí hnutí; podporuji myšlenku zabrat budovu, zejména pro bydlení těch, kteří nemají bydlení. Ale nepodporuji to." s takovým triumfálním postojem, který jsem viděl vyjádřený." [106].[110].[111]

Sociální média

Hnutí Occupy se od začátku při šíření informací a získávání podpory silně spoléhalo na sociální média. Occupy accounts byly při dosahování těchto cílů velmi úspěšné. Účty na sociálních sítích se nakonec staly hierarchickými a selhaly svému účelu. [112] Někteří věří, že aby byly účty na sociálních sítích úspěšnější, měly by být přísněji regulovány a udržovány na standardu. Kromě toho byla zveřejněna studie, která sledovala, jak se měnily zájmy uživatelů Occupy v čase od 1. června 2011 do 31. srpna 2012. Ukázalo se, že 40 % uživatelů vytvořilo obsah související s Occupy během vrcholné aktivity hnutí. Během následujícího roku se však neudržel, přičemž poměr uživatelů v posledních třech měsících období studie klesl na méně než 5 %. [113]

Reakce na hnutí od celebrit byly jak osobně, tak online. Někteří považují za kontroverzní, že bohaté celebrity vystupovaly v hnutí Occupy Wall Street Movement, ale Kanye West odůvodnil jeho vystoupení tím, že pomáhá vrátit moc lidem. [114] Další celebrity jako Yoko Ono, [115] Mark Ruffalo, [116] a Michael Moore [117] tweetovali a ukázali své Podpěra, podpora.

Mnozí drží že úspěch OWS vedl k úspěchu Bernieho Sanderse a jeho politické platformy, což narušilo politickou konverzaci o dopadu na životní prostředí a ekonomické rovnosti. Někteří věří, že došlo k zablokování Sandersovy prezidentské kampaně na sociálních sítích ve prospěch většího vysílacího času pro Donalda Trumpa a Hillary Clintonovou. [118] Během prezidentských voleb v roce 2016 lidé

používali hashtag #BernieBlackout, aby zvýšili povědomí o nečestném využívání populárních médií k upřednostňování některých prezidentských kandidátů před ostatními. ^[119]

Chronologie událostí

Viz také: Časová osa Occupy Wall Street

Zpravodajský web WikiLeaks Central, podporovaný WikiLeaks, začal propagovat myšlenku „US Day of Rage“ ^[120] 10. března 2011.

Kanadská šéfredaktorka Heather Marsh vytvořila tento koncept po Dnech hněvu, které se v té době konaly na Středním východě a v severní Africe. ^[120] Včasná propagace prostřednictvím Twitteru a blogu WikiLeaks byla hlášena ^[121] jako klíčová pro úspěch skupiny.

^[121] Byla přejmenována na Occupy Wall Street poté, co byla myšlenka zveřejněna na e-mailovém seznamu ^[122] a online blogu dne 13. července 2011 neziskovou kanadskou skupinou se sídlem ve Vancouveru. Adbusters. ^{[39].[123].[124]} Protesty Occupy Wall Street začaly 17. září 2011 v centru Manhattanu. ^[125] Dne 9. října 2011 aktivisté ve městech ve více než 25 zemích zopakovali výzvy ke globálnímu protestu 15. října. ^{[78].[126]} Seznam akcí k 15. říjnu zahrnoval 951 měst v 82 zemích. ^[127] Dne 15. října se v mnoha městech po celém světě konaly akce. ^[128]

17. září až 14. října 2011

17. září 2011 se na dolním Manhattanu shromáždilo 1 000 demonstrantů, kteří procházeli po Wall Street. V parku Zucotti, dva bloky severně od Wall Street, zůstalo přes noc asi 100 až 200 lidí. Do 19. září bylo zatčeno sedm lidí. ^[129] Nejméně 80 lidí bylo zatčeno 24. září poté, co demonstranti začali pochodovat městem a vynutili si uzavření několika ulic. Většina z 80 zatčení byla za blokování dopravy, i když někteří byli obviněni také z výtržnictví a kladení odporu při zatýkání. Policisté také použili techniku zvanou kettling, která zahrnuje použití oranžových sítí k izolaci demonstrantů do menších skupin. ^[130] Video, která ukazovala několik demonstrujících žen zasažených pepřovým sprejem policejním úředníkem, byla široce

šířena, což vyvolalo kontroverzi. Tento policejní úředník, později identifikovaný jako náměstek inspektora Anthony Bologna, byl zobrazen na jiných videích, jak zasáhl fotografa dávkou spršky.

Pozornost veřejnosti vůči pepřovým sprejům vyústila v prudký nárůst zpravodajských médií, což je vzor, který se měl v následujících týdnech po střetech s policií opakovat. Clyde Haberman, píšící do The New York Times, řekl, že „Pokud se demonstranti Occupy Wall Street někdy rozhodnou uznat osobu, která dala jejich věci největší impuls, možná budou chtít vzdát hold Anthony Bolognovi,“ nazval událost „životně důležitou“ pro stále se rodící hnutí. ^[131] Dne 1. října 2011 se demonstranti vydali na pochod přes Brooklynský most. The New York Times uvedl, že bylo zatčeno více než 700 lidí. Někteří uvedli, že policie oklamala demonstranty, pustila je na most a dokonce je na část cesty doprovodila. Jesse A. Myerson, mediální koordinátor pro Occupy Wall Street, řekl: "Policajti to sledovali a nic neudělali, skutečně se zdálo, že nás navádějí na vozovku." Mluvčí newyorského policejního oddělení Paul Browne řekl, že demonstranti dostali několik varování, aby zůstali na chodníku a neblokovali ulici, a když odmítli, byli zatčeni. ^[132]

Dne 4. října skupina demonstrantů, kteří byli zatčeni na mostě, podala žalobu na město, která tvrdila, že důstojníci porušili jejich ústavní práva tím, že je nalákali do pasti a poté je zatkli. ^[133] V červnu 2012 federální soudce rozhodl, že demonstranti nedostali dostatečné varování o zatčení před vstupem na Brooklynský most. Ačkoli důkazy na videu ukázaly, že policie varovala demonstranty pomocí bullhorn, ^[134] po přezkoumání se soudce Jed S. Rakoff



Demonstranti se shromáždili poblíž policejního ředitelství v New Yorku s kostelem sv. Ondřeje v pozadí

postavil na stranu žalobců a řekl: „Rozumný důstojník v hlučném prostředí, ve kterém se nacházeli obžalovaní, by věděl, že jeden roh s býkem by nemohl rozumně předat zprávu 700 demonstrantům“. [135]

Dne 5. října 2011 se demonstrace, ke které se připojili členové odborů, studenti a nezaměstnaní, rozrostla na dosud největší a k protestu se připojilo odhadem 15 000 demonstrantů. Menší protesty pokračovaly ve městech a na univerzitních kampusech po celé zemi. Tisíce pracovníků odborů se připojily k demonstrantům pochodujícím finanční čtvrtí. Pochod byl většinou pokojný – až do setmění, kdy vypukly rvačky. Asi 200 demonstrantů se pokusilo zaútočit na barikády, které je blokovaly od Wall Street a burzy. Policie odpověděla pepřovým sprejem a ohradila demonstranty oranžovou sítí. Britští demonstranti inspirovaní Occupy Wall Street zorganizovali okupaci londýnské burzy upozornit na to, co považovali za neetické chování ze strany bank. Jeden z organizátorů protestu uvedl, že protesty měly být zaměřeny proti "rostoucí sociální a ekonomické nespravedlnosti v této zemi". Podle jeho názoru "vláda zajistila zachování status quo a nechala lidi, kteří tuto krizi způsobili, dostat se bez problémů, a naopak zajistila, aby na to doplatili lidé této země, zejména ti nejzranitelnější." [136].[137].[138]

15. října až 4. listopadu

října 2011 se po celém světě konaly celosvětové protesty, tisíce demonstrantů organizovaly demonstrace v 900 městech včetně Aucklandu, Sydney, Hong Kongu, Taipei, Tokia, São Paula, Paříže, Madridu, Berlína, Hamburku, Lipska, Bostonu a mnoha dalších . města. Ve Frankfurtu protestovalo 5 000 lidí u Evropské centrální banky a v Curychu, švýcarském finančním centru, demonstranti nesli transparenty s nápisy „Už vás nezachráníme“ a „My jsme těch 99 procent“. Protesty byly převážně pokojné; protest v Římě, který



Dav demonstrantů na Kongresovém náměstí , Lublaň, Slovinsko, dne 15. října 2011

přitáhl tisíce lidí, se však stal násilným. ^[139] Tisíce demonstrantů Occupy Wall Street se shromáždily na Times Square v New Yorku a shromáždily několik hodin. ^{[140].}^[141] Několik stovek demonstrantů bylo zatčeno po celých Spojených státech, většinou za to, že odmítli uposlechnout policejní příkazy opustit veřejné prostory. V Chicagu došlo ke 175 zatčením, asi ke 100 zatčením v Arizoně (53 v Tucsonu, 46 ve Phoenixu) a více než 70 v New Yorku, včetně nejméně 40 na Times Square. ^[142] V Chicagu bylo hlášeno několik zatčení a asi 150 lidí se utábořilo u radnice v Minneapolis. ^[143]

V časných ranních hodinách 25. října policie vyklidila a uzavřela tábořiště Occupy Oakland v Frank Ogawa Plaza v Oaklandu v Kalifornii. ^{[144].}^[145] Razie byla chaotická a násilná, ale náčelník Oaklandské policie Howard Jordan vyjádřil své potěšení z operace, protože ani policie, ani veřejnost neutrpěli žádná zranění. ^{[146].}^[147] Pouliční pochod toho odpoledne na protest proti uzavření vyvrcholil konfrontací mezi policií a demonstranty, kteří se snažili znovu zřídit tábořiště Ogawa Plaza. Během této konfrontace utrpěl protestující Scott Olsen, bývalý veterán námořní pěchoty a války v Iráku, zlomeninu lebky způsobenou střelou se slzným plynem nebo dýmovou nádobou vypálenou policií. ^{[147].}^[148] Do 29. října 2011 bylo na celém světě kolem 2 300 protestních táborů Occupy ve zhruba 2 000 městech. ^[149] Dne 2. listopadu demonstranti v Oaklandu v Kalifornii uzavřeli Port of Oakland, pátý nejrušnější přístav v zemi. Policie odhaduje, že v přístavu se shromáždilo asi 3 000 demonstrantů a 4 500 pochodovalo městem; nicméně, člen hnutí Occupy byl citován BBC podle odhadů až 30 000 se jich mohlo zúčastnit. ^[150]

Dne 4. listopadu 2011 začala „Occupy the Roads“ (OTR) cestovat po celých Spojených státech, aby přinesla poselství Occupy, aby vzdělávala lidi v různých otázkách, kterým čelí široká veřejnost, a posvítla na nespravedlnost a politickou nespravedlnost. OTR byl na každé velké akci Occupy na podporu všech okupovaných měst, cestoval přes 31 000 mil a od počátku navštívil 42 států a 160 měst.

Jedna strana RV (pojmenovaná jako „V“ – ze zpěvu „Whose V? RV“) byla ozdobena nálepkami, plakáty a oznámeními o událostech z celé země představujícími billboard hnutí Occupy. Na druhé straně je 31 stop grafiky na podporu Chelsea Manning a WikiLeaks. [151]

5. až 25. listopadu

Dne 5. listopadu uspořádali demonstranti „Den bankovních převodů“, pochodovali na banky a další finanční instituce, aby vyzvali Američany, aby přesunuli své peníze z velkých korporátních bank do menších komunitních družstevních záložen. Bylo hlášeno, že odhadem 600 000 lidí vzalo své peníze z velkých bank. [152] Dne 11. listopadu, na Remembrance Day v Kanadě, policie násilně odstranila stany z Victoria Parku v Halifaxu v Novém Skotsku a zatkla 15 demonstrantů. [153] V noci 14. listopadu provedly úřady po celém světě koordinovaný zásah, přičemž několik táborů bylo násilně vyčištěno, včetně Zuccottiho parku v New Yorku, Oakland, [154] Oregon, [155] Denver a Curych. U některých dalších táborů, jako je tábor v St Pauls v Londýně, nebyly podniknuty žádné fyzické kroky, ale 15. listopadu úřady zintenzívnily právní kroky, aby získaly povolení k násilnému vystěhování. Redaktor *Financial Times* Richard Lambert navrhl, že posun úřadů ke konfrontační taktice by spíše povzbudil hnutí, než aby způsobil jeho rozpad. [17].[18].[156] Nicméně John Gapper, hlavní obchodní komentátor na *FT*, nabídl jiný pohled. Gapper řekl, že může být výhodné, že se tábory ruší, protože si začínají odcizovat i ty členy veřejnosti, kteří s hnutím zpočátku plně sympatizovali. [157] Během demonstrace na UC Davis dne 18. listopadu 2011 policejní poručík John Pike použil pepřový sprej na sedící studenty. [158] Incident přitáhl národní pozornost a vedl k dalším demonstracím, peticím a výzvám kancléřky Lindy PB Katehi k rezignaci. (Viz: Incident UC Davis s pepřovým sprejem) [159] [160] Dne 22. listopadu okupanti zkontrolovali prezidenta Obamu, aby jej upozornili na zacházení, které se jim dostalo od policie, včetně tisíců zatčených. [161]

26. listopadu až 31. prosince 2011

V prosinci začali okupanti odklánět svou energii mimo protestní tábory a úzké zaměření na banky, místo toho se snažili více zapojit do mainstreamové politiky a spojili své síly se zavedenými aktivistickými skupinami, aby podpořili věci, které jsou široce kompatibilní se zájmy „99 %“. . *Novinář Financial Times* Shannon Bond v rozhovoru s jedním z neformálních vůdců hnutí zjistil, že mezi problémy patří: „míra nezaměstnanosti, zadlužení domácností, studentské dluhy, nedostatek vyhlídek pro lidi, kteří ukončili vysokou školu a exekuce“.

[162] V USA se Occupy Homes spojily s dalšími existujícími skupinami lidskoprávních aktivistů a začaly okupovat zabavené domy, rušit bankovní aukce a blokovat vystěhovávání.^[82] Dne 1. prosince dva vystěhovaní aktivisté v Portlandu v Oregonu postavili stůl na náměstí portlandské radnice a zapálili svíčku, čímž zažehli modlitební vigilií/okupaci radnice, která trvala 18 měsíců. Dne 22. prosince The Washington Post informoval, že některá z měst, která násilně zrušila okupační tábory, nyní čelí právním problémům.^[163]



Vůdkyně strany zelených Caroline Lucas diskutující o zelené ekonomice s okupanty v londýnské *Bank of Ideas* dne 6. prosince 2011

1. ledna 2012 až 2016

2. ledna 2012 začala Occupy Nigeria, kterou vyvolal nigerijský prezident Goodluck Jonathan, když oznámil ukončení dotací na pohonné hmoty v zemi. Globální hnutí podporovalo, ale většina aktivit se odehrávala v samotné Nigérii, přičemž zpráva od CSM říkala, že stávky fakticky zavírají celá města. Dne 16. ledna Jonathan odpověděl prohlášením, že sníží ceny částečným obnovením dotací na pohonné hmoty.^[164]

Zatímco studenti byli zapojeni do Occupy od jeho založení, začátkem roku 2012 došlo k rostoucí formální interakci mezi hnutím Occupy a akademickou sférou. V USA začaly univerzity včetně Columbie a Roosevelta nabízet kurzy o hnutí, v případě Columbie kurz zahrnuje

práci v terénu, kde se studenti zapojují do aktivit Occupy. Ve Velké Británii plánují pracovní týmy Occupy školní návštěvy, aby promluvily o hnutí a souvisejících otázkách. [165].[166]

Dne 23. ledna dosáhly EGT LLC (Export Grain Terminal) a International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) předběžné dohody, kterou zprostředkovala guvernérka státu Washington Christine Gregoire . [167].[168] Dohoda vyřešila rok trvající spor a připravila cestu pro pracovníky ILWU Local 21 k práci uvnitř obilného terminálu v hodnotě 200 milionů dolarů v Port of Longview v jihozápadním státě Washington . Stalo se tak po protestech „Occupy the Ports“, které 12. prosince uzavřely několik přístavů na západním pobřeží Spojených států. Mezi cíle těchto protestů patřila podpora námořníků a truckerů ve sporech s EGT a provozovatelem terminálu SSA Marine (částečně ve vlastnictví Goldman Sachs). [169]

Celosvětový průzkum provedený v lednu 2012 zjistil, že pouze jedna třetina (37 %) respondentů toto hnutí zná. Z respondentů, kteří o hnutí věděli, převažovali příznivci hnutí nad těmi, kteří byli v opozici dva ku jedné. [170] Koncem ledna Occupy protestoval na Světovém ekonomickém fóru . [171].[172] Dne 17. března se skupina Occupy Wall Street pokusila oslavit šest měsíců hnutí tím, že znovu obsadila park Zuccotti , místo prvního tábora Occupy. Protestující byli brzy odklizeni policií, která zatkla přes 70 lidí. [173] 1. května zaznamenalo hnutí Occupy obrodu prvním májemgenerální stávkou, která se konala ve městech po celých USA, včetně New Yorku; Washington DC; Chicago; a Los Angeles. [174] To zahrnovalo obnovu Free University of New York . [175]



Nápis „Occupy DC“ a stany v centru Washingtonu, DC, říjen 2011

O víkendu 15. a 16. září se na Union Square sešli členové hnutí Occupy, 15. trénink přímé akce a 16. oslava hnutí. Dne 17. září oslavilo hnutí Occupy své první výročí několika pochody a valnými

shromážděními, kterých se zúčastnily tisíce demonstrantů.

Nejdelší „opětovná okupace“ USA začala 1. prosince 2011, kdy vystěhovaní aktivisté z tábora Occupy Portland postavili stůl na náměstí portlandské radnice a zapálili svíčku, čímž zapálili modlitební vigili

24/7 za zrušení zákazu kempování. , s odkazem na vyhlášky města proti „táboření“, které byly citovány při vystěhování. ^[176] Aktivisté požadovali zákony, které zakazují používání

„lůžkovin, spacích pytlů nebo jiných věcí na spaní,“ ^[177] jsou nemorální a že jsou povinni je zpochybňovat.

Okupanti tvrdí, že spánek je lidské právo a je nezbytný pro duševní, fyzické a emocionální zdraví, a uvádějí, že lidé potřebují strávit téměř třetinu svého života spánkem. Zákaz spánku tím, že je pro lidi nezákonné chránit sebe a svůj majetek před živly, způsobuje nedostatek spánku ; je to nehumánní, protiústavní a rovná se mučení. ^[178]^[179]^[180] Aktivisté uvedli, že modlitební bdění bude pokračovat, dokud nebude „ložní prádlo“ opět legální. Bdění bylo obsazeno nepřetržitě až do 23. července 2013, kdy starosta Charlie Hales nařídil odstranění vigilie a souvisejících tábořišť na přilehlých chodnících. ^[181]

Hnutí Occupy se „již proměnilo k nepoznání ze svého původního stavu“ a „kampaně se objevily mimo omezení taktiky ochranné známky Occupy“. ^[182] Mezi tyto kampaně patří Occupy Sandy , která poskytla potřebnou úlevu oblasti New Yorku po úderu hurikánu Sandy , ^[183] Skupina Occupy London 's Occupy Economics, která hostila a byla oceněna výkonným ředitelem Bank of England pro finance. Stabilita, ^[184] Occupy the SEC , která monitoruje záležitosti finanční regulace v USA, ^[185] The Rolling Jubilees program of Strike Debt , ^[186] která shromažďuje peníze na splacení „zombie dluhu“, dluhů, jako jsou účty za lékařskou péči, které jednotlivec nemůže



Occupy Portland
Modlitební vigilie, listopad
2012

splatit, ^[187] Occupy University, která vyvinula a zpřístupnila bezplatné vzdělávací materiály, ^[188] a Debt Collective, nástupce Strike Debt, pracoval na tom, aby se studenti podvodné ziskové vysoké školy s určitým úspěchem zprostiti svých dluhů. ^[189]^[190]

Dne 3. dubna 2016 protestovaly stovky příznivců Bernieho Sanderse před centrálou CNN v Los Angeles. Sandersovi příznivci protestovali proti zpravodajství CNN o prezidentských volbách ve Spojených státech v roce 2016, konkrétně s ohledem na množství vysílacího času, který Sanders obdržel. Demonstranti, známí jako Occupy CNN, tvrdí, že velké mediální sítě úmyslně zatemnily Sandersovu prezidentskou kampaň ve prospěch poskytnutí mnohem více vysílacího času kandidátům, jako je Hillary Clintonová a Donald Trump. ^[191]

Ve Švýcarsku žije duch Occupy každoročními online a offline oslavami každý rok 17. září ^[192] ve vesnici St. Imier, kde mezinárodním kongresem v roce 1872 začal moderní anarchismus. ^[193] Occupy Cafe spolu s Decentrale Cooperative ^[194] nadále pomáhá těm, kteří se chtějí podílet na pokračující "decentralizaci moci" bank a korporací; a podporovat globální aktivismus prostřednictvím rozvoje sítí důvěry a hodnot. ^[195]^[196]^[197]

Současné aktivity



Tuto sekci je třeba **aktualizovat**. Pomozte prosím aktualizovat tento článek, aby odrazil nedávné události nebo nově dostupné informace. (květen 2020)

Po přibližně dvouleté přestávce v aktivismu na místě zorganizovalo hnutí Occupy fázi Occupy ICE, aby protestovalo proti akcím amerického úřadu pro imigrační a celní prosazování týkající se zadržování imigrantů bez dokladů, kteří se prezentovali na jižních hraničních přechodech USA, aby požádali o azyl. . Zatímco se po celé zemi objevily malé skupiny demonstrantů na protest proti oddělení rodin, které byly zadrženy během zpracování imigrace, skupina se vyrojila na zařízení ICE v SoHo, což způsobilo jeho dočasné

uzavření. V Oregonu stovky aktivistů Occupy ICE převzaly část pozemků budovy Portland ICE. Blokáda způsobila, že se budova na několik dní odstavila, přičemž zaměstnanci ICE uváděli „bezpečnostní obavy“. [198] 25. června federálové nařídili demonstrantům, aby opustili vládní prostředí nebo čelili zatčení. [199] Dne 28. června 2018 se federální důstojníci brzy ráno přesunuli, aby odstranili nebo zatkli demonstranty blokující budovu. Osm bylo zatčeno. [200]

Dne 19. srpna 2018, Occupy Kalamazoo zahájila tábor v Bronson Parku, aby řešila problém bezdomovectví. [201] Úsilí skupiny získalo podporu zejména od místní komisařky Shannon Sykesové, která kritizovala své kolegy ve vládě za „neschopnost vytvořit dostupnější bydlení“. [202]

Protesty

Podrobnější seznam naleznete v části Seznam míst protestů hnutí Occupy a globálních protestů z 15. října 2011 .

Armenia

Main article: Mashtots Park Movement

On 20 February 2012^[203] near Margaryan Maternity Clinic, where kiosks were being built by the city authorities. The place of protests was promptly dubbed "Mashtots park" – a name under which it is now widely known by the Armenian society.

The protesters faced police violence as with many other "Occupy" movements, a report was filed to the ombudsman of Armenia on account of the destruction of a tent with a sleeping protester inside.^[204] "Occupy" demonstrations are still continuing in



Mashtots Park activists protesting in front of the city hall of Yerevan, Armenia

Mashtots Park, and the leader of the Greens party Armenak Dovlatyan has named it the most successful civic action in the history of Armenia.^[205]

Australia

"Occupy" demonstrations took place in Canberra, Wollongong,^[206] Perth,^[207] Sydney,^[208] Brisbane,^[209] and Melbourne,^[210] as well as smaller towns around the country. At the Occupy Melbourne protest on 21 October 2011, approximately 150 protesters defied police orders to clear the area, and were subsequently removed with force. 95

arrests were made and 43 reports of police violence were filed.^[211] Occupiers returned the following day in a walk against police violence, re-occupying multiple sites since. Occupy Sydney had an ongoing occupation in Martin Place since their initial police eviction, marking almost 21 months in July 2013. The Occupy Sydney camp was removed on 3 July 2013 but it returned on 4 July. It was again removed on 5 July.^[212]



The Occupy Sydney camp in February 2012

Belgium

In Brussels, a large Occupy demonstration took place on 15 October involving between 6,500 and 8,000 participants. The protest was largely peaceful, although seven people were arrested following vandalism of the Dexia bank headquarters and financial tower.^[213] The Occupy Antwerp (Antwerpen) movement had its first gathering on Saturday 22 October at the Groenplaats, next to the cathedral. About 150–200 people attended a speakers corner. The left-wing socialist party (PVDA) was present and served free soup as well as information about its proposed "millionaires' tax". To date, there have been four Occupy protests in Leuven. Three took place on the Grand Market in the centre of the city and one took place at a

building of the city's Catholic university. The number of protesters in these rallies varied from 100 to 250. These protests have not included prolonged camping, but the protesters say that it is a possibility in the future.^{[214][215]} Occupy Ghent (Gent) began on 29 October with 400 people in the South Park (Zuidpark). They received a visit by supporters attending the "second day of Socialism" (de Tweede Dag van het Socialisme), also held in Ghent on the same day.^[216]

Brazil

Main article: 2013 protests in Brazil

The 2013 protests in Brazil (also known as the Come to the street and Brazilian Spring) were a series of public demonstrations in several Brazilian cities, initiated mainly by the Movimento Passe Livre (Free Fare Movement), a local entity that advocates for free public transportation. During a 2015 movement "Ocupe Estelita", a police officer was suspended for shooting protesters with rubber bullets for knocking off his cap.^[217]



Protesters occupy the roof of the National Congress of Brazil in Brasília on 17 June 2013.

Canada

Main article: Occupy Canada

Occupy protests have taken place in at least 20 Canadian cities since 15 October 2011. On that day, 5,000 people gathered in Vancouver to protest perceived social injustice, while 150 stayed the night in front of the Vancouver Art Gallery.^{[218][219]} 2,000 people marched in Toronto on 15 October and around 100 continued to occupy St James Park,^{[220][221]} and 1,000 gathered in Montreal to march down Ste-Catherine Street; 85 tents



An Occupy Montreal demonstration on 15 October 2011

were set up in Victoria square.^[222] Beginning on 23 October 2011 approximately 40 people occupied Memorial Park on Minto Street in downtown Sudbury and still continue to do so.^[223] On 20 October 2011, over 100 people occupied the front of City Hall in Prince George, British Columbia.^[224] Events have been concentrated in provincial urban areas, and there have yet to be any demonstrations in the territories of Yukon, Northwest Territories, or Nunavut.^[123]^[225] A relatively small group of occupiers successfully occupied Harbourside Park in St John's Newfoundland for the entire 2012 Winter season. This site, known also as "King's Beach" is symbolically significant as the birthplace of the British Empire, and the encampment is seen by some protesters to represent an occupation of colonialism vis-a-vis its birth site. There are currently a number of court proceedings across Canada on whether or not the eviction of protesters and violence from police is an infringement of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.^[226]

Colombia

Around 800 student protestors began occupying universities across Colombia on 12 November 2011.^[227]

Czech Republic

On 28 April 2012, a week after demonstrations of unions and civic associations (more than one hundred thousand protesters)^[228] the camp "Occupy Klárov" in Prague was started.^[229] Pirate Party participated in the occupation.^[230] Police dissolved the camp a month later.^[231]

Cyprus

Main article: Occupy Buffer Zone

On 19 November 2011, protesters started the "No Borders Camp" Or "Occupy Buffer Zone", a permanent occupation of the United Nations controlled buffer zone in the centre of the capital, Nicosia, demanding an end to the decades-long division of the Island.^[232]

The movement used the Twitter hashtag "OccupyBufferZ". By June 2012 the occupation of the buffer zone was essentially over.



Tents at the Occupy Buffer Zone camp in Nicosia

Denmark

On 15 October 2011, 2,000 protesters showed up on the square in front of the city hall of Copenhagen, protesting in sympathy with OWS. Immediately after the demonstration an "Occupy Copenhagen" camp was established. The camp, internally nicknamed "Plaza One Love", lived through harsh climate conditions and a couple of eviction attempts for two months, until it was torn down by the Municipality of Copenhagen and Danish police, on 21 December. The movement has shifted to a mobile camp tactic, and still holds GA every Wednesday and other activities throughout the week.^[233]

France

See also: Nuit debout

Some 300 protesters started occupying Paris's financial district, La Défense, on 4 November 2011.^[234] Since then, their camp has been torn down by several police forces. According to French protestors, relations with the police have varied considerably. Some police joined them for coffee and friendly discussion, but otherwise were hostile and confiscated blankets and food, leaving protesters sleeping in the cold outdoors without protection. On 11 November, following a

call made on social networks, some 400 additional people joined the occupation.^[235] Occupy protests have also begun at Nantes, Lyon, Grenoble, Marseille,^[236] Perpignan and more than 50 cities.^[237]

On 31 March 2016, students and young workers began occupying public spaces in France in opposition to the 2016 neoliberal labor reforms in a protest movement known as Nuit debout. As of 8 April, it has spread to dozens of cities in France as well as to Belgium, Germany, and Spain.

Germany

Main article: Occupy Berlin

The Occupy movement began in Germany on 15 October 2011 with protests in Berlin, focused outside the Reichstag, as well as Frankfurt, Hamburg and Düsseldorf.

Occupy Frankfurt subsequently took residence in front of the European Central Bank, and Occupy Berlin established a protest camp at St. Mary's Church.^[238] On 12 November major Occupy protests took place in Berlin and Frankfurt.^[239] Police reported that around 9,000 people peacefully protested near the headquarters of the European Central Bank, and that "several thousand" people took to the streets of Berlin; organisers of the protests claimed that turnout was around 8,000 in Berlin and 10,000 in Frankfurt.^[239]



Occupy Berlin protests on 15 October 2011, pictured in front of the Reichstag

Hong Kong

Main article: Occupy Central (2011–12)

See also: Occupy Central with Love and Peace

An Occupy movement in Hong Kong, named 'Occupy Central', began on 15 October 2011 with protesters occupying the plaza beneath the HSBC Main Building in Central, an iconic landmark of the territory's central business district.^{[240][241]} Despite the fact that the protesters were peaceful, HSBC filed a lawsuit for their eviction. On 13 August

2012, the High Court ruled that the protesters must leave the occupied area. On 11 September 2012, the protesters were evicted from the plaza by court bailiffs, ending one of the world's longest continuously occupied Occupy protest camps.

Israel

Main article: 2011 Israeli social justice protests

Italy

Main article: 2011 Rome demonstration

On 15 October 2011, about 200,000 people gathered in Rome to protest against economic inequality and the influence of the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the International Monetary Fund on government.^[242] Many other protests occurred in other Italian cities the same day.^[243] In Rome masked and hooded militants wearing makeshift body armor, in black bloc fashion, participated in the protests centered in St John Lateran square and committed numerous violent acts, throwing Molotov cocktails and other homemade explosives, burning and blowing up cars, burning buildings, and smashing up property such as ATMs and shop windows.^[64] The Roman Catholic church Santi Marcellino e Pietro al Laterano received extensive damage, including a statue of the Virgin Mary being thrown into the street and destroyed.^[64]

Several unexploded petrol bombs were reportedly found on several streets by Italian police.^[64] Over 1,000,000 euros of damage (equivalent to over 1.3 million dollars) was recorded.^[64] At least 135 people were injured in the resulting clashes, including 105 police officers, several of whom were left in critical condition,^[244] and two news crews from Sky Italia.^{[64][245]} Two protesters had their fingers amputated by exploding smoke bombs.^[64] Almost 20 people have been arrested in connection with the violence.^[64] After the 15 October demonstration, people occupied the Santa Croce in

Gerusalemme square and started camping as in other cities worldwide. The name of this Rome's group, related to international Occupy movement, is Accampata Roma.^[246]

Malaysia

Main article: Occupy Dataran

The Occupy Dataran movement first held their assembly at Dataran Merdeka (Independence Square) seven weeks before Occupy Wall Street on 30 July 2011^[247] to create an alternative to the current representative democracy.^[248] using the popular assembly model based on principles of participatory democracy.^[249] As part of the 15 October 2011 global protests, over 200 people^[250] took part in 15 October's Occupy Dataran, the largest assembly to date.^[251] In late October, the movement spread to Penang with Occupy Penang^[252] and Kelantan with Occupy Kota Bharu.

Mexico

Occupy began in Mexico City on 11 October 2011, with a hunger strike in front of the Mexican Stock Exchange highrise. Edur Velasco, a 56-year-old labor economist and university professor, was on a 42-day-long hunger strike sitting in a tent outside Mexico City's stock market, demanding that the government guarantee greater access to higher education among the youth.^[253] Days after his initiative, it came as a surprise to see the multiplication of tents setting up outside the stock exchange building. Police remained discreetly around the corner sitting in their trucks.^[254]

Occupy Mexico did not achieve the level of popularity it gained in other areas. This is attributed to the fact that Mexico's Occupy protesters, which were focused on poverty and workers' rights, failed to resonate with a public enthralled by the violence of the Mexican Drug War.^[255] In contrast, an anti-violence movement led by Javier Sicilia during the time that the Occupy protests occurred, drew thousands onto the streets of Mexico City.^[255] The Occupy

Movement was almost entirely ignored by Mexico's mainstream politicians.^[255] By late January 2012, most of the tents were empty and only a few protesters remained outside the Stock Exchange.^[255]

Mongolia

S. Ganbaatar, the head of Mongolia's Confederation of Trade Unions (CTU), has announced that the association joins the worldwide occupy protests of Wall Street and other high streets on 20 October 2011.^[256] He claimed that bankers are charging higher interest rates from customers and corporates. In the most recent data in September 2011, the weighted average annual MNT lending rate is 16% in Mongolia.^[257]

Nepal

Main article: Occupy Baluwatar

Also known as Baluwatar Satyagraha, Occupy Baluwatar is a peaceful protest movement calling on the Nepali state to better address the widespread problem of impunity and gender-based violence. Since 28 December 2012, protesters have gathered outside the prime minister's official residence in Baluwatar from 9:00 to 11:00 am daily. The protesters created a coherent set of demands, divided into short- and long-term goals, which they presented to then prime minister Baburam Bhattarai. The short-term demands called on the state, including the police and the judiciary, to properly investigate and prosecute the guilty in five specific cases which took place immediately prior to the movement's start. The long-term demands focused on policy reform in the arenas of migration and rape laws, among others.

Netherlands

In the Netherlands, Occupy protests took place in many cities, most notably Amsterdam,^[258] The Hague,^[259] Rotterdam,^[260] and Utrecht^[261]



Occupy Rotterdam on 22 October 2011 in front of the Beurs-World Trade Center

New Zealand

Main article: Occupy protests in New Zealand

In October 2011, Occupy protests began in six New Zealand cities (Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill) with protests in Auckland drawing up to 3,000 supporters.^[262] A seventh Occupy protest started on 19 November in the Lower Hutt suburb of Pomare by a group called

"Pomare Community Voice" to highlight what they call the "loss of community" caused by the demolition of state homes in the area.^[263]

^[264] On 23 January, police moved in on four sites in Auckland. Two arrests were made and police said campers were in breach of council bylaws regarding camping. The sites were at Aotea Square, 360 Queen St, Victoria Park and Albert Park.^[265]



The Occupy Auckland protest camp in Aotea Square, Auckland, on 16 November 2011

Nigeria

Main article: Occupy Nigeria

Occupy Nigeria is an anti-fuel subsidy removal protest that started in Nigeria on 2 January 2012 in response to fuel subsidy removal by the Federal government of Nigeria on 1 January 2012. It is a movement

against corruption in Government & public service, insensitive & inhuman treatment of Nigerians by Government & Security agents. The movement ended on 16 January 2012 following agreement between the government and the organized labour leaders which saw a partial restoration of the subsidy regime. Fuel pump price in Nigeria has since then been fixed at the official rate of 97 naira per litre while it practically sells for as high as 130 naira in some major cities including Port Harcourt, one of the cities in the oil-producing states in Nigeria.

Norway

Main article: [Occupy Oslo](#)

The Occupy movement in Norway began on 15 October with protests in Oslo and Bergen as part of the Global Day of Action.^{[266][267]} In Oslo, the movement has since then met every Saturday in the city centre, usually at Eidsvoll's plass in front of the Parliament, but sometimes at other sites, like Spikersuppa and Youngstorget.

Philippines

Main article: [Pandi housing project occupation](#)

The Pandi housing takeover is sometimes seen as part of the global Occupy movement and its opposition to social inequality.^{[268][269]}

In March 2017, thousands of urban poor from the Kalipunan ng Damayang Mahihirap (Kadamay) led the occupation of vacant government shelters in [Pandi](#), Bulacan, Philippines.^[268] President [Rodrigo Duterte](#) announced in April that protesters may be allowed stay in the occupied homes,^[270] though members of Kadamay reported that they continued to be harassed and [red-tagged](#), and have been excluded in the process to legalize their ownership of the housing units.^[268]

Republic of Ireland

Main article: [Occupy Dame Street](#)

Protests were held in Dublin,^[271] Cork, and Galway.^[272] The Irish Times described the movement in the following terms: "*The group has no hierarchical structure, has set up a Facebook page and Twitter account – with the social media links attracting a very mixed, and sometimes critical, reaction.*" The protest in Dublin was organized by "Pots & Pans – Ireland", and #OccupyDameStreet protest group, who then invited Real Democracy Now! Shell to Sea, Tir na Saor and many other non-political groups to participate and all set up camp outside the Central Bank of Ireland in solidarity with the Occupy Wall Street movement in New York. On 22 October it was reported that over 2,000 people took part in a demonstration organized by Occupy Dame Street.^[273] This camp survived through the winter, but was removed by an Garda Síochána (Irish police) on 13 March 2012, days before the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade. On the morning of 16 May 2012 at approximately 4:30 am, the Occupy camp in Eyre Square in Galway, the longest-lasting of the Occupy groups in Ireland, was removed by An Garda Síochána and Galway City Council. The camp was removed because the group was illegally occupying a public amenity. At the time the camp was dismantled, there were only 6 protesters at the camp. The camp had lasted for 215 days.^{[274][275]}



The Occupy Dame Street camp in Dublin, Republic of Ireland

South Africa

Main article: Taking Back South Africa!

In South Africa, a movement called *Taking Back South Africa!* sprung up as an initiative primarily aimed at protesting and inciting mass action against the economic and social inequality in the country. It consists of a loose informal affiliation of on-the-ground groups and individuals across South Africa as well as internet based groups. During the 2016 Fees Must Fall movement, protest groups

also adopted the slogan #Occupy4FreeEducation in response to the government's perceived lack of interest in dealing with the issue.^[276]

South Korea

Hundreds of protesters held rallies in the South Korean capital of Seoul on 15 and 22 October in 2011 under the slogan of "Occupy Seoul". Protesters focused on issues such as a recent free trade agreement with the United States as well as costs of tuition and rent.^[277]^[278]^[279]^[280]

Although there were considerable support from public, there were also criticisms regarding the nature of the protest. Unlike the original Occupy movement which started out as the anti-capitalist protest, many of the catchphrases of Occupy Seoul contained anti-government or anti-American messages. One of the observers has argued that "South Korea overcame the 2008 financial crisis relatively well and there was no serious crisis in financial sector. It is hard to find the legitimate basis of the protest."^[281]

Spain

Main article: 2011–2012 Spanish protests

A series of protests demands a radical change in Spanish politics, as protesters do not consider themselves to be represented by any traditional party nor favoured by the measures approved by politicians.^[282] Spanish media have related the protests to the economic crisis, Stéphane Hessel's *Time for Outrage!*,^[282] the NEET troubled generation and current protests in the Middle East and North Africa,^[283] Greece,^[284] Portugal^[285] as well as the Icelandic protest and riots in 2009.^[286] The 15-M Movement drew inspiration from 2011 revolutions in Tunisia, Egypt and uprisings in 1968 France, South Korea in 1980 and 1987 and Greece in 2008.

Switzerland

On 15 October 2011, between 500 to 1,000 Occupy protesters demonstrated in front of the offices of UBS and Credit Suisse on the Paradeplatz in Zurich.^[287] 100 protesters later established an

occupation on the nearby Lindenhof, which was evicted by the police on 15 November.

Taiwan

Main article: Sunflower Movement

Turkey

Main article: 2013 protests in Turkey

The initial protests in Istanbul on 28 May 2013 were led by about 50 environmentalists^[288] against replacing Taksim Gezi Park with a reconstruction of the Ottoman Era Taksim Military Barracks (the scene of pro Sultan riots in 1909). The current protests developed into riots after the heavy handed police intervention which featured significant use of tear gas and water cannons.^[289] The oppressive reaction to the protests caused the protests to widen with many more people to become involved,^[290] people from many different walks of life including a wide range of political interest groups, secular and religious people, students, gays, feminists, football fans, women in head scarves, whole families, all finding reason to join the protests.^[291]



Some of the protesters have styled themselves as #OccupyGezi.

What started as an environmentalist protest against plans to replace Taksim Gezi Park developed into wider anti-government demonstrations. Demands issued on 4 June included

1. the end of police brutality,
2. the end of the sale of public facilities such as parks, forests and beaches to private investors,
3. the right of public expression,

4. media responsibility in informing the public of events, and other demands.^[292] The protests (up to 500.000 in Istanbul and 30.000 people in Ankara) also spread to other cities in Turkey, and protests were seen in other countries with significant Turkish communities.

United Kingdom

Main category: Occupy movement in the United Kingdom

England

Main article: Occupy London

As part of the 15 October 2011 global protests, protesters gathered in London, Bristol, and Birmingham in England, together with Glasgow and Edinburgh in Scotland (See *Scotland* heading below).

^[294] The London Stock Exchange in Paternoster Square was the initial target for the protesters of Occupy London on 15 October 2011.^{[136][137][138]} Attempts to occupy the square were thwarted by police.^{[137][295]} Police sealed off the entrance to the square as it is private property, and a High Court injunction had been granted against public access to the square.^[296] 2,500–3,000 people gathered nearby outside St Paul's Cathedral, with 250 camping overnight.^[295] A canon of St. Paul's, Reverend Giles Fraser, said he was happy for people to "exercise their right to protest peacefully" outside the cathedral and an indefinite encampment was established.^[295] Additional smaller



A tent at the Occupy London encampment in the City of London

protests occurred in Birmingham^[297] and Nottingham.^[298] As of 17 October an indefinite encampment had also been established on College Green in Bristol.^[299]

On 29 October a camp was also established in Victoria Gardens, Brighton, and grew from six tents to around twenty within one week.^[300] Further Occupy camps took place in Liverpool^[301] Bath, Bournemouth University, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Thanet,^[302] Newcastle upon Tyne, Plymouth, Exeter, Norwich,^[303] The



An anarchist occupation of parliament square

Occupy Thanet protests also focused on local issues,^[304] including the closure of shops in the town and the Dreamland Margate amusement park, a lack of employment opportunities^[304] and perceived disparities in the allocation of education resources.^[304] Lancaster in England and Cardiff in Wales.^[305] On 8 January 2012, Lancaster Police arrested four members of Occupy Lancaster who were occupying a disused hotel in the city centre.^[306]

On 11 November, police arrested 179 people believed to be EDL supporters^[307] on Armistice Day after apparent threats to the St Paul's camp were posted on Facebook. 176 were released without charge and 3 were bailed "pending further inquiries".^[308]

On 15 November, an Occupy camp was established in the centre of Leicester near the Highcross shopping centre.^[309] On 25 November an Occupy camp was established in Liverpool near the Walker Art Gallery.^{[310][311]} Starting on 30 November 2011 following a national strike action, a body of students occupied the University of Sheffield Arts Tower in solidarity with, but not limited to, the Occupy movement.^{[312][313]}

On 17 October 2014 a new camp was established in Parliament Square, Westminster by a group called Occupy Democracy. The camp was part of a campaign for greater transparency in democracy as well as an end to lobbying.^[314] The camp lasted two days until police swept in, giving protestors 30 minutes to leave or face arrest. Any items that could be used for sleeping have been deemed illegal under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, created after the original occupation. The eviction was live streamed, showing police dragging protestors away.^[315] Police said there was one arrest. Fifty to a hundred protestors remained in the park overnight.^[316] On their website, the group says their goal is "to direct the energy from current single issue struggles into a critical mass that can radically challenge the corrupt and unrepresentative system".^[317]

Northern Ireland

In Northern Ireland, Occupy Belfast initiated its protest outside the offices of Invest NI on 21 October 2011. Occupy Belfast took residence at Writer's Square, in the Cathedral Quarter.^[318] It also took control of a disused building owned by the Bank of Ireland, renaming it the People's Bank, with plans to open a library and homeless accommodation to be a community hub.^[319] It was expected that an Occupy Derry would take place in the near future.

Occupy Coleraine took over the University of Ulster Common Room for three weeks in December 2013.^[320] The group protested the demolition of the historic student-teacher shared space, due for refurbishment as a senior management corporate dining room.^[321]

Scotland

Main articles: Occupy Edinburgh and Occupy Glasgow

Occupy camps were established in the financial district of St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh on 15 October 2011. St.



Andrews Square is the home of the Royal Bank of Scotland headquarters in the Dundas House mansion. Edinburgh City Council subsequently officially backed Occupy Edinburgh and the Occupy movement worldwide. Protesters from Occupy Glasgow set up in the civic George Square on 15 October but after the council obtained a court order moved to Kelvingrove Park, where the council agreed to provide running water, toilets and safety fences.

Occupy Edinburgh
protesters in St Andrew
Square, Edinburgh

Wales

In Wales, Occupy Cardiff originally set its camp-site outside Cardiff Castle but it was disbanded by police, and some protesters were arrested. Charges were later dropped following calls from trade unionists, lawyers and politicians including Plaid Cymru leader Leanne Wood, Labour Party politician Tony Benn and demonstrations outside Cardiff magistrates court.^[322] Occupy Cardiff set up a new camp in the city, outside the offices of Welsh Labour and a number of trade unions at the Transport House, Cathedral Road.^{[305][323]}

United States

Main article: Occupy movement in the United States

For a more comprehensive list, see List of Occupy movement protest locations in the United States.

The Occupy Wall Street protests began in New York City on 17 September 2011.^[324] By 9 October, similar demonstrations were either ongoing or had been held in 70 major cities and over 600 communities across the U.S.^[16] The movement rejects existing political institutions and attempts to create alternative ones through direct action and direct democracy.^{[73][325][326]} Occupy protesters' slogan, "We are the



One of the marches to the Port of Oakland during the 2011 Oakland General Strike on 2 November 2011

99%", asserts that the "99%" pay for the mistakes of the "1%". The original location of choice by the protesters was 1 Chase Plaza, the site of the "Charging Bull" statue, but when police discovered the planned site, it was fenced off and nearby Zuccotti Park was chosen. There was scant media coverage till 24 September when a large march forcing the closure of several streets resulted in 80 arrests. Police used a technique called "netting", the use of orange plastic nets to corral protesters, and the march received extensive media coverage when a video of several "netted" young women being pepper sprayed was widely circulated.^[327]

Media coverage was again sparked on 1 October, when New York City protesters attempted to march across the Brooklyn Bridge and more than 700 arrests were made. Some said the police had tricked protesters, allowing them onto the bridge and even escorting them partway across before they began to make mass arrests. On 25 October, police officers cleared two Occupy Oakland protest camp sites. Police fired tear gas canisters at the protestors, allegedly in response to objects being thrown at them. Protest organizers said that many of the troublemakers were not part of the Occupy movement.^[328] The raid was described as "violent and chaotic at times"^[329] and resulted in over 102 arrests. Scott Olsen, a former Marine and Iraq War veteran, suffered a skull fracture caused by a projectile that witnesses believed was a tear gas or smoke canister fired by the police.^[330] On 2 November, protesters in Oakland, California, shut down the Port of Oakland, the fifth busiest port in the nation. Police estimated that about 3,000 demonstrators were gathered at the port and 4,500 had marched across the city.^[150]

At about 1:00 am on 15 November, police cleared the Zuccotti Park encampment. Many journalists complained that the police had made a deliberate decision to keep journalists away from the park during the raid.^[331] New York City



journalists responded to what they perceived as "alarming suppression, abuse and arrests of reporters" by forming "The Coalition for the First Amendment" to

Zuccotti Park closed to overnight camping on 15 November 2011

"monitor police-press relations as a way of spotlighting police activities that threaten constitutional protections".^[332] Executive Director Alison Bethel McKenzie of the International Press Institute commented: "It is completely unacceptable to hinder reporting on a subject that is undoubtedly of public interest. Such reporting is vital to democracy, and authorities at every level of government – federal, state and local – must honour their constitutional obligation not to infringe upon the freedom of the press."^[333]

On 6 December, Occupy Homes, an offshoot of Occupy Wall Street, embarked on a "national day of action" to protest the mistreatment of homeowners by big banks, who they say made billions of dollars off the housing bubble by offering predatory loans and indulging in practices that allegedly took advantage of consumers. In more than two dozen cities across the nation the movement took on the housing crisis by re-occupying foreclosed homes, disrupting bank auctions and blocking evictions.^[82] On 17 September 2012, protesters returned to Zuccotti Park to mark the one-year anniversary of the beginning of the occupation.^{[334][335][336]}

Reactions

Main article: Reactions to the Occupy movement

Political

- Brazil—President Dilma Rousseff said, "We agree with some of the expressions that some movements have used around the world [in] demonstrations like the ones we see in the US and other countries."^[337]

- Canada—Finance Minister Jim Flaherty expressed sympathy with the protests, stating "There's growing worry about a lack of opportunities for the younger generation – particularly in the United States – and it's up to governments to ensure youth are able to capitalize on their education and find good jobs." He later commented, "I can understand some legitimate frustration arising out of that."^[338]
- India—Prime Minister Manmohan Singh described the protests as "a warning for all those who are in charge of the processes of governance".^[339]
- Iran—Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei voiced his support for the Occupy Movement saying, "Ultimately, it will grow so that it will bring down the capitalist system and the West."^[340]

- United Kingdom—On 21 October 2011, former Prime Minister Gordon Brown said the protests were about fairness. "There are voices in the middle who say, 'Look, we can build a better financial system that is more sustainable, that is based on a better and proportionate sense of what's just and fair and where people don't take reckless risks or, if they do, they're penalized for doing so.'"^[341] On 6 November 2011, Opposition leader Ed Miliband: "The challenge is that they reflect a crisis of concern for millions of people about the biggest issue of our time: the gap between their values and the way our country is run." He mentioned that he is "determined that mainstream politics, and the Labour Party in particular, speaks to that crisis and rises to the challenge".^[342] On Saturday 26 November 2011, Edinburgh City Council set a worldwide precedent by voting in favour of the motion to support the aims and sentiments of Occupy Edinburgh and the Occupy movement as a whole. This motion was presented by the Scottish Green Party, was seconded by the Scottish Labour Party and was slightly amended by the Scottish National Party (SNP) and Scottish Liberal Democrats. The only party not to back the motion was the Scottish Conservative Party. "We regard this as a fantastic step forward in the opening of dialogue with the Scottish government.", stated Occupy Edinburgh.^[343]

- United States—President Barack Obama spoke in support of the movement, but also asked protesters not to "demonize" finance workers.^[67] Local authorities in the United States have collaborated to develop strategies to respond to the Occupy movement and its encampments, and political leaders in eighteen United States cities consulted on cracking down on the Occupy movement, according to Oakland Mayor Jean Quan, who participated in a conference call.^[344] Within a span of less than 24 hours, municipal authorities in Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Oakland, and New York City sent in police to crack down on the encampments of the Occupy movement.^[345] In a markedly different approach, the city administration and police in New Haven, Connecticut, have worked with Occupy New Haven^[346] to ensure the safety of protesters occupying the upper section of the New Haven Green.^{[347][348]} Until 18 April 2012, Occupy New Haven,^[346] has been running continuously on the Green for 186 days until they were removed by police.^{[349][350]}
- Venezuela—President Hugo Chávez condemned the "horrible repression" of the activists and expressed solidarity with the movement.^[351]

Media

Foreign Affairs has had various articles covering the movement.^[352]^{[353][354][355]} In the January/February 2012 issue, Francis Fukuyama argued that the Occupy movement was not as influential as the right-wing Tea Party movement. "One of the most puzzling features of the world in the aftermath of the financial crisis," he wrote, "is that so far, populism has taken primarily a right-wing form, not a left-wing one."^[356] In contrast, a survey for the think tank Center for American Progress suggested that the Occupy movement has succeeded in substantially boosting the coverage of the job crisis in the American media.^[357]

Other

Egyptian protesters from Tahrir Square have lent their support of the movement. A message of solidarity issued by a collective of Cairo-based protesters declared: "As the interests of government increasingly cater to the interests and comforts of private, transnational capital, our cities and homes have become progressively more abstract and violent places, subject to the casual ravages of the next economic development or urban renewal scheme. An entire generation across the globe has grown up realizing, rationally and emotionally, that we have no future in the current order of things."^[358] In early December 2011, business magnate Richard Branson said the movement is a "good start", that they have been protesting for valid reasons, and that if the business community takes some of their concerns on board they will have made a difference.^[359]

On 15 December 2011, Jesse Jackson said that Jesus Christ, Mahatma Gandhi, and Martin Luther King Jr. were all occupiers, and that: "Occupy is a global spirit, which is now sweeping the nation and the world, fighting for justice for all of God's children".^{[35][360]} A global survey of 23 countries published by Ipsos on 20 January 2012 found that around 40% of the world's citizens are familiar with the movement. Over twice as many reported a favourable response to the movement compared to those who dislike it. Support for the movement varied markedly among countries, with South Korea (67%), Indonesia (65%), and India (64%) reporting the highest sympathy – and Australia (41%), Japan (41%), and Poland (37%) reporting the lowest.^[170]

Impact

Some known impacts to date include the following:

Social impact

In the United States, the protests have helped shift the focus of national dialogue from the federal budget deficit to economic problems many ordinary Americans face, such as unemployment,

[361] the large amount of student and other personal debt that burdens middle class and working class Americans,^[362] and other major issues of social inequality, such as homelessness.^[363] The movement appears to have generated a national conversation about income inequality, as evidenced by the fact that print and broadcast news mentioned the term "income inequality" more than five times more often during the last week of October 2011 than during the week before the occupation began.^[364] Longer term effects are much less clear, as according to Google search trends, in the years since 2012 interest has waned. Occupy movement raised awareness regarding what organizers consider undeserved wealth and lack of fairness in American society.^[365] Labor unions have become bolder in the tactics they employ and have been using digital social media more effectively thanks to the Occupy movement.^[366] In New York City, the Occupy Wall Street protest has also provided hundreds of protesters to help in picket actions conducted by labor unions.^[366]

Offshoots of the Occupy movement, such as Rolling Jubilee, a project of Strike Debt, have bought millions in "zombie debt," money that individuals owe that they have no financial means to pay, including medical debt, to free the debtors from the obligation to pay it off.^[367] As of September 2014, Rolling Jubilee claims to have cancelled more than \$15 million in medical debt and \$4 million in private student loan debt.^[368] Noam Chomsky argues that the movement "spontaneously created something that doesn't really exist in the country: communities of mutual support, cooperation, open spaces for discussion . . . just people doing things and helping each other".^[369] As of April 2015, Rolling Jubilee reports it has cleared nearly \$32 million in debt.^[370]

On 10 November 2011, The Daily Telegraph reported that the word "occupy" had been the "most commonly used English word on the internet and in print" over the past 12 months according to a top ten list published by media analysis company Global Language Monitor.^{[371][372]} In January 2012, members of the American Dialect Society

voted with an overwhelming majority for "Occupy" as the word of the year for 2011.^[373] Numerous news shows and radio shows have been using the term "1%" and "99%" TV shows such as *The Middle*, *Revenge* and, *The Office* have made references to Occupy, and, in July 2012, the City of Vancouver added the word to its list of reserve names for civic assets such as streets and buildings.^[374] In December 2012, the Television show Conan launched a contest called "Occupy Conan".

Political impact

On 27 December 2011, the *Financial Times* argued that the movement had had a global impact, altering "the terms of the political debate".^[375] However, some sympathetic commentators such as Anthony Barnett have suggested that in Spain, where the movement once had the support of well over 70% of the population with millions taking part, the popularity of *Occupy* is now past its peak and has achieved no consequences of any significance.^[34] However, there were numerous successes at local levels,^[376] and *The Economist* has reported that Spanish protesters caused their government to pass various laws including new limits on the amounts banks can "claw back" from defaulting borrowers.^[105] In November 2011, U.S. Congressman Ted Deutch, member of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced the "Outlawing Corporate Cash Undermining the Public Interest in our Elections and Democracy (OCCUPIED) Constitutional Amendment," which would overturn the United States Supreme Court decision in Citizens United v. FEC recognizing corporate constitutionally protected free speech rights and would ban corporate money from the electoral process.^{[377][378]}

In March 2012, former U.S. Vice President Al Gore called on activists to "occupy democracy", explaining that "Our democracy has been hacked. It no longer works to serve the best interests of the people of this country."^[379] Also in November 2011, Paul Mason said that the Occupy movement had started to dynamically shape the global policy

response to the late-2000s financial crisis, being mentioned so often at the 2011 G20 summit that if Occupy had been a brand "it would have a profile to die for among the super-elite".^[380] Various journalists along with Jared Bernstein former chief economist and economic adviser to Vice President Joe Biden, have suggested that Occupy influenced the President's January 2012 State of the Union address, with the movement creating the political space for Obama to shift to the economic left and speak about the desirability of the rich paying a greater share of the tax burden. Inequality had remained a central theme of President Obama's reelection campaign, yet he no longer mentioned the Occupy movement by name, which analysts said reflected the fact that by early 2012 Occupy had become a divisive issue, unpopular with some of the public.^{[357][381][382][383]}

By 2015, income inequality had become a major part of the political discourse in the United States, which The Atlantic declared "The Triumph of Occupy Wall Street".^[384]

National monitoring and crackdown

Government documents released in December 2012 pursuant to Freedom of Information Act requests by the Partnership for Civil Justice Fund reveal FBI monitoring of what became known as the Occupy movement since at least August 2011, a month before the protests began.^{[385][386]} The FBI, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, local police, regional law enforcement "counterterrorism" fusion centers, and private security forces of major banks formed the Domestic Security Alliance Council (DSAC) to collect and share information about, and to share plans to target and to arrest Occupy protesters. Banks met with the FBI to pool information about participants of the Occupy movement collected by corporate security, and the FBI offered to bank officials its plans to prevent Occupy events that were scheduled for a month later.^{[385][387]}

FBI officials met with New York Stock Exchange representatives on 19 August 2011, notifying them of planned peaceful protests.^[388] FBI officials later met with representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and Zions Bank about planned protests.^[388] The FBI used informants to infiltrate and monitor protests; information from informants and military intelligence units was passed to DSAC, which then gave updates to financial companies.^[389] Surveillance of protestors was also carried out by the Joint Terrorism Task Force.^{[390][391]} DSAC also coordinated with security firms hired by banks to target OWS leaders.^[392]

Lawsuits

Following actions by police and municipal officials to use force in closing various Occupy tent camps in public spaces, lawsuits have been filed, while others are being planned.^[393] Civil liberties organizations filed separate law suits against the FBI for refusing to turn over documents requested pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) regarding the FBI's role in surveillance of the Occupy movement and the FBI's sharing of intelligence about Occupy events with private corporate security officials.^[394] The FBI withheld documents requested under the FOIA citing the reason that the withholding was "in the interest of national defense or foreign policy".^[394]

In 2013, MIT doctoral student Ryan Shapiro, collecting research on the role of the FBI in the Occupy movement, sent the FBI three FOIA requests regarding "a potential plan to gather intelligence against the leaders of [Occupy Wall Street-related protests in Houston] and obtain photographs, then formulate a plan to kill the leadership [of the protests] via suppressed sniper rifles". When the FBI refused the request, Shapiro filed a federal complaint in Washington, D.C., and subsequently obtained 17 pages (most of the requested documentation was ruled withheld due to the possibility to "disclose the identity of a confidential source".) The redacted FBI document

confirmed the Houston plot and contradicted an earlier claim by the FBI that it had never opened an investigation on the Occupy movement.^{[395][396]}

Criticism

Apart from the dismissals made by political conservatives, there have also been appreciative criticisms from more left-wing scholars. One such critique concerns itself with the way in which the Occupy movement has focused its demands around a narrowly modern understanding of freedom that differs little from the claims of mainstream liberal pluralism:

The modern ideology of freedom ... provides its point of departure. This singular dominance of the modern becomes clear in the long list of demands that follow. Practicality dominates and there is not a single demand for relief from the ontological dominance of modern practices and subjectivities that abstract, codify, rationalize and objectify our lives. Though the ideals and demands ... are laudable, they are not that much different in form from the Millennium Goals of the United Nations.^[397]

International activists involved in the Occupy Movement have seen it stall due a lack of synergy to work with other alternative movements calling for change. The biggest criticism is that the movement is without depth, without a lasting vision of an alternative future.

In her critique of the Occupy movement, American political philosopher Jodi Dean argues that the focus on autonomy, leaderlessness and horizontality paved the way for conflicts and disillusionment within the movement:

Emphasis on autonomy encouraged people to pursue multiple, separate and even conflicting goals rather than work toward common ones. Celebration of horizontality heightened skepticism toward organizing structures like the General Assembly and the Spokes Council, ultimately leading to the dissolution of both. assertions of leaderlessness as a principle incited a kind of paranoia around leaders who emerged but could not be acknowledged or held accountable as leaders. So rather than solving the problem of left political organization by focusing on process and immediate questions of action, as anarchism suggests, Occupy Wall Street in fact poses it anew. It pushes us to think again about the role of a communist party.^[398]

Remarks from Occupy Wall Street participant Justine Tunney, a Google software engineer, who called on President Obama to appoint Eric Schmidt "CEO of America", have also sparked criticism, including from the vast majority of other Occupy participants, many of whom have observed that her politics are inconsistent with horizontalism.^{[399][400][401][402][403][404]}

Many Occupy Wall Street protests have included anti-zionist and anti-semitic slogans and signage such as "Jews control Wall Street" or "Zionist Jews who are running the big banks and the Federal Reserve". As a result, the Occupy Wall Street Movement has been consistently confronted with accusations of anti-Semitism.^{[405][406][407][408][409]} However, Abraham Foxman, national director of the Anti-Defamation League stated that "it's not surprising that in a movement that deals with economic issues you're going to get bigots that believe in this stereotype...[however] they are not expressing or representing a larger view."^[406]

See also

Other U.S. protests

Other international protests

- 2011 Chilean protests
- 2011 Indian anti-corruption movement
- 2011 Israeli social justice protests
- 2013 Bulgarian protests
- 2013 Brazilian protests
- Aam Aadmi party, Common Man's Party, India

- Anti-austerity movement
 - Anti-austerity movement in Greece
 - Anti-austerity movement in Ireland
 - Anti-austerity movement in Portugal
 - Anti-austerity movement in Spain (Indignados Movement)
 - Anti-austerity movement in the United Kingdom and 2010 UK student protests
- Idle No More
- Yo Soy 132

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- [Occupy.com](#)
- [nycga.net](#), website of Occupy Wall Street NYC General Assembly
- [Occupy Together](#), [OccupyTogether.org](#)
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- 10 Films that Explain Why Occupy Wall St Exists
- Model Community Bill of Rights Template for Occupy Communities
- We All Occupy Directory/Resource Lists
- Occupy Educated: Collection of literature and documentation relevant to the movement
- Occupy Agenda

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Revolutionary waves

Occupy movement

Arab Spring

Great Recession

Anarchism

Authority control: National libraries

Germany