Editorial

In Ancient Greece, power was centered around a network of cities and city-states, each with its own unique political body. These polis were essentially self-sufficient units, with their own laws, government, and military. However, in modern times, city-states have evolved into larger political bodies. These cities are governed by elected officials, who are responsible for making decisions that affect the lives of their constituents. These decisions can range from local issues like education and public safety to larger issues like economic development and international relations. The political process in modern city-states is often complex and involves a range of stakeholders, including citizens, businesses, and interest groups. While some city-states have strong democratic institutions, others may be more autocratic, with limited participation in the political process. Despite these differences, city-states have continued to play a central role in the global political landscape, with their influence extending beyond their borders through trade, diplomacy, and other means. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the role of city-states in shaping the future of governance and politics is likely to continue to be significant.
The UK's Big Six energy companies – British Gas, EDF, E.On, npower, Scottish Power and SSE – currently control our energy system and exercise complete authority over the price of energy. The Big Six's business model depends on generating profits by charging customers large amounts for their energy products. These companies are often described as "corporate cartels" and have a monopoly on the energy market, allowing them to control access to the energy system and exercise control over prices.

The Big Six's business model is underpinned by their extensive lobbying and political influence. These companies have a significant presence in government and have been involved in the development of policies that promote their interests. They have also spent large amounts on political campaigns to shape public opinion and influence decision-making.

The Big Six's business model is unsustainable and unfair. It results in high energy bills for consumers, particularly those on low incomes, and fails to address the urgent need for a transition to a low-carbon energy system. The Big Six's business model also contributes to climate change and other environmental issues, as it is based on the extraction and burning of fossil fuels.

The Big Six's business model is not compatible with the transition to a sustainable and equitable energy system. It is time for a new approach to energy that prioritizes the needs of consumers and the environment, and that is driven by collective action and democratic participation.

ENDNOTES


THE MYTH OF THE PASSIVE PORTUGUESE PUBLIC

ELISA DA FONTEH

As the legal case against comrades Bechdel, Bradley and Chowdhury begins, it is time to confront the myth of the passive Portuguese public. The view that Portuguese politics are dominated by a few elite figures, and that the majority of citizens passively accept the status quo, is widespread across Europe. This view is reinforced by media coverage that focuses on the actions of individual politicians rather than on the broader social and economic context in which political decisions are made. It is also reinforced by the lack of citizen participation in political processes, which makes it difficult for the public to hold politicians accountable for their actions.

However, a closer look at Portuguese society reveals a much more complex picture. While it is true that the Portuguese public is less politically active than in many other European countries, there are still significant differences within the population. For example, younger Portuguese citizens are more likely to participate in political activities than their elders. There are also significant regional differences, with the northern regions of the country having higher levels of political engagement than the southern regions.

Another factor to consider is the role of the media in shaping public opinion. In Portugal, the media is dominated by a small number of influential figures who tend to promote a narrow range of perspectives. This makes it difficult for citizens to access information on important political issues.

In conclusion, the myth of the passive Portuguese public is a convenient narrative that allows politicians and the media to avoid addressing the underlying social and economic problems that are driving Portuguese politics. It is time to move beyond this myth and instead focus on the real challenges facing Portuguese society.
**The Occupied Times:** What is the Occupy movement? And why is it so popular?

**Professor Tobar Machan:** The Occupy movement is a global phenomenon that has been gaining momentum since its inception in the United States in 2011. It is centered around several key themes: income inequality, corporate greed, and the role of financial institutions in the economy. The movement is characterized by its decentralized structure, with participants often occupying public spaces such as parks and plazas to draw attention to their cause.

**What are some of the specific issues that Occupy is addressing?**

**Professor Tobar Machan:** Occupy addresses a wide range of issues, including but not limited to: the growing income gap between the wealthy and the poor, corporate mismanagement, and the role of financial institutions in the economy. They advocate for greater accountability and transparency in the financial sector, as well as for broader access to financial services for all individuals.

**What is the movement's vision for the future?**

**Professor Tobar Machan:** The Occupy movement envisions a society where economic inequality is reduced, and where individuals have greater control over their financial futures. They call for a shift towards a more equitable economic system, where the wealth generated by society is more evenly distributed and where policymakers are held accountable to the public.

**MONEY TALKS**

Prof. Tobar Machan

This issue the OT locks horns with one of the libertarian movement’s most eminent ethical thinkers - Professor Tobar Machan of The Auburn School of Business and Ethics, Chapman University, California, whose views can be found on his blog, A Passion for Liberty. While Prof. Machan’s views are provocative, and many occupiers may find him disagreeable with, he’s nonetheless tenaciously opposed to government subsidies for banks and corporations. Read on and be provoked...

**The Occupied Times:** What is the liberal perspective on the current political crisis? How does it differ from the libertarian perspective?

**Professor Tobar Machan:** The liberal perspective on the current political crisis is rooted in the belief that the government should play a role in regulating the economy and protecting the public interest. This includes measures such as financial regulations and stimulus packages to help address economic downturns. Liberals argue that government intervention is necessary to ensure economic stability and protect consumers.

**What is the libertarian perspective on government intervention in the economy?**

**Professor Tobar Machan:** The libertarian perspective on government intervention in the economy is that the government should play a minimal role. They believe that the economy functions best when left to its natural tendencies, and that government interference often leads to unintended consequences. Libertarians advocate for lower taxes, less regulation, and a smaller role for government in the economy.

**The Occupied Times:** What is the role of government in a free market economy? How does this role differ from the role of government in a socialist economy?

**Professor Tobar Machan:** In a free market economy, the role of government is to ensure that the economic system functions fairly and efficiently. This includes protecting private property rights, enforcing contracts, and ensuring the rule of law. In a socialist economy, the government plays a more active role in determining how resources are allocated and producing goods and services.

**What is the role of government in a mixed economy?**

**Professor Tobar Machan:** In a mixed economy, the government plays a role in both the public and private sectors. It can provide public goods and services, such as education and healthcare, and regulate industries to protect consumers and ensure fair competition. The role of government in a mixed economy is to balance the need for a fair and efficient market with the need for government intervention in certain areas.
THE GREAT DEBATE

CORPORATE PERSONHOOD

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RACHEL NELSON, THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR OF THE PEOPLE’S CHARTER, TOLLS US ABOUT THE GROWING RESISTANCE AGAINST THE AUSTERITY CUTS AND PAUSES THE CALL TO HELP ANTI-POLITY ACTIVISTS, ALLEESI TAPRAS.


ADD IT ALL UP, BUT NEW DEMOCRACY JUST PONDERED BY A CLOSER-LOOKINGALLY JOINED UP WITH 2,000 MANPOWER TOümüzLES.

AGAinst JULI DECK

WHEN COURTS CREATE OR_ASSUME, WE CALL THEM LEGAL FACTS. THEY ARE EITHER COMPONENT OR NON-EXISTENT, AND IT IS THE LAW THAT STANDS AS THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT. IN THE UNITED STATES, LAW TURNS ON ASPECTS OR FACTS THAT ARE NOT DEFINED BY THE LAW. FOR EXAMPLE, WHEN THE COURT JUDGES WHETHER A MAN IS GUILTY OF MURDER, IT DOES NOT LOOK AT WHAT THE MAN SAW, BUT AT WHAT THE JUDGE SAW. IT DOES NOT LOOK AT THE MIND OF THE JUDGE, BUT AT WHAT THE JUDGE SAW.

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OFFICIAL PROTESTERS™
OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES™
SPACE HAWKERS

LONDONERS ORGANISE AS THE OLYMPICS SWALLOWS UP THEIR COMMUNITIES

An increasingly familiar sight in London are posters on public transport that invite residents and workers to protest against the "Games." The message is that the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic games are happening, like it or not, but life for the average Londoner should be as normal as possible. Yet some powerful posters are set well in advance of London's podrace, or Londoners protest for their health and safety, even as we are seen as tolerant, and during a campaign for social and economic justice.

Many criticise the Games as merely a vehicle for corporate sponsorship, sports development, and profit. The "Games" are a real threat to local communities, and this is a critical issue for London. The Games have been planned in such a way that businesses are investing in infrastructure to make way for the Games, but there is little planning for what happens afterwards. The Games are expected to be a major boost to the economy, but the benefits are not evenly distributed. Many local businesses are likely to go bust, and the overall impact on the local economy is uncertain.

The cost of the Games is an issue that has concerned many people. There have been reports of widespread corruption and waste, with overruns on construction projects and inflated costs. The Games have been described as a "gargantuan" affair, and many are concerned about the impact on the local community. The Games have been planned as a four-year event, but the legacy is expected to last for decades. The Games are likely to bring significant changes to the local area, with some residents and workers likely to face displacement.

The Games have also been criticised for their impact on the environment. There have been concerns about the carbon footprint of the Games, with reports of rising emissions. The Games are expected to produce thousands of tonnes of waste, and there is little planning for how this will be managed. The Games have been described as a "green" affair, but many are concerned about the impact on the local environment.

Many local residents and workers are concerned about the impact of the Games on their daily lives. There have been reports of widespread displacement, with many local businesses likely to go bust. The Games are expected to bring significant changes to the local area, and many are concerned about the impact on the local community. The Games have been planned as a four-year event, but the legacy is expected to last for decades. The Games are likely to bring significant changes to the local area, with some residents and workers likely to face displacement.

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For private companies, projects like the London Olympic regeneration were both a business opportunity and a risk. The Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) was set up to oversee the delivery of the Games, with a remit to ensure that the Games were delivered on time and within budget. The ODA was charged with delivering the Olympic Park, the Olympic Village, and a range of other facilities.

In the context of the London Olympics, the private sector played a significant role. The concept of ‘private finance for public goods’ (PFPG) was introduced as a way to leverage private investment to fund public projects. This was particularly relevant for the Olympic Park, where private developers were responsible for a significant portion of the construction.

However, the role of the private sector in the Olympic Games has been a subject of much debate. Some argue that private investment has helped to fund the Games, while others argue that the public sector should have taken on more of the responsibility. The Olympic legacy, for example, has been a key issue. While some projects, such as London City Airport, have been successful, others, such as the Olympic Village, have struggled to achieve their intended outcomes.

The Olympic Games were set up to be a ‘commercial’ event, with private sponsorship playing a key role. However, the success of these ventures has been mixed. While some, such as the Andy Murray Tennis Village, have been successful, others, such as the Olympic Village, have struggled.

The Olympic Games also had a significant impact on the local economy. The construction of the Olympic Park created thousands of jobs, and the Games themselves attracted tourists from around the world. However, the long-term impact on the local economy remains to be seen.

In conclusion, the Olympic Games were a significant event for London and the UK. While some projects were successful, others struggled. The legacy of the Games remains to be seen, and the role of the private sector in future Olympic Games remains a subject of debate.

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**References:**


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**Further Reading:**

BRIAN WHELAN
KOJO KYEREWAA

with armed police at my door and going ballistic with members of the campaign about missiles at five Hamlets, one of London’s most deprived areas, where the likelihood of anyone being evicted because their landlords are forced to change in public’ and ‘sleeping rough’ is now far too common. I can only assume Tomorrow’s People have been reprimanded for by the Charities Commission. But what I do want to point out is that even if – somehow – this is all reasonable, non-exploitative correct responsibility.

Ahem. Neither will I discuss that it’s perhaps suspicious that the loss of TPM’s Baroness Scott, a Conservative peer who contributed to the building of the Tory Party “deathlist” which she has been highlighted by the Charity Commission. But what is news is to point out that if we – somehow – a CV that might lead to a decent career, then you’re barking up a tree of sight and families who can’t pay their bills due to unemployment, that while the whole shebang wasn’t opposed to the games and the Olympics here, but I certainly be traffic issues but never worried about environmental policies and are driven by police officers in what was near forgotten, the initial spark that while the future is not promising. But what I do want to point out is that even if – somehow – this is all reasonable, non-exploitative correct responsibility.

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In the early hours of June 16th, the occupation of the site by the Diggers 2012 arrived to make their presence felt among the usual urban audience. Crowds gathered in the streets near the site of the former Olympic Village in Stratford. Many of the Diggers were joined by members of the public and members of Occupy.

The site has now become the focal point for a range of longer-term aims, finally being brought into the city of London by the group. The site is now being used as a base for local activists and international groups to work on projects related to their campaign. The site is being used as a base for local activists and international groups to work on projects related to their campaign. The site is being used as a base for local activists and international groups to work on projects related to their campaign.

CLAIRE WILKINSON

The reality of the situation is that the Diggers 2012 are attempting to bring about change through direct action. The group has set up a camp on the site of the former Olympic Village, and is using this as a base for their campaign. The site is being used as a base for local activists and international groups to work on projects related to their campaign.

Catherine O'Leary

In the end, the Diggers are left to decide how they will use the site. The site is being used as a base for local activists and international groups to work on projects related to their campaign. The site is being used as a base for local activists and international groups to work on projects related to their campaign. The site is being used as a base for local activists and international groups to work on projects related to their campaign.
**PREOCUPYING:**

**JOHN HOLLOWAY**

**“HOPE DEPENDS ON OUR CAPABILITY TO CREATE A NEW WAY OF LIVING”**

JOHN HOLLOWAY is a lawyer, Marxist-orientalist sociologist and author of numerous books including 'CHANGE THE WORLD WITHOUT TAKING POWER', NEGATIVITY AND REVOLUTION, AND POLITICAL ACTIVISM' and 'CRACK CAPITALISM'. JOHNN HOLLOWAY has lived in Mexico since 1973, and his work is associated with the Zapatista movement. He currently teaches at the Instituto de Humanidades y Sociales Sciences at the Autonomous University of Puebla.

**OCCUPIED TIMES:**

In your recent works, you propose that one method to change the world without taking state power is to ‘crack capitalism’. What do you mean by ‘crack capitalism’?

**JOHN HOLLOWAY:** Crack capitalism refers to when the world system of capitalism is no longer in such a situation where people are dominated and oppressed, but it is in a situation where people can start to break into capitalist structures and to create different ways of living. It refers to the idea that capitalism is not just about economic exploitation, but also about social relations that are based on domination and oppression. By cracking capitalism, we mean breaking into these structures and creating different forms of living that are not based on domination and oppression.

**QG: ORGANISE AGAINST THE CUTS**

As the same already suggests, the OCCUPIED, i.e. ‘crack capitalism’ of social movements is intrinsically diverse and complex. Class, race, gender, disability, age, geography, nationality and religion are some of the identity markers that can make a potential organizer’s job harder, due to their specific experiences. Additionally, there are large differences in experience between leaders, gender, race, and the people who are organizing. People’s views are commonly shaped by one thing: identity -- but amongst this diversity, there is the potential for shared understandings and to develop new forms of organization.

1. **OT: From labour to leisure, mass media potential, hidden trails of gunpowder.**
   - Why do you think that we are doomed to ride the dynamic efforts of fringe activists?
   - JH: Because the lines of continuity are lines of sometimes more modest like the St. Louis occupation in 2011 of the Contemporary Art Museum. These occupy movements have been important, but they are not enough. We need to develop structures and organizations to keep this movement going.
   - OT: From labour to leisure, mass media potential, hidden trails of gunpowder. Is it possible to crack the power of the corporate and capitalist media?
   - JH: It is possible, but it is not easy. The corporate media is not only powerful, but it is also highly controlled by the capitalist class. To crack the power of the corporate media, we need to create alternative media that is not controlled by the capitalist class. This is a long-term project that requires a lot of effort and resources.

2. **OT: From labour to leisure, mass media potential, hidden trails of gunpowder.**
   - What can we learn from the history of the Labour Movement?
   - JH: We can learn that the Labour Movement was successful in some ways, but it was also limited. The Labour Movement emphasized the importance of class struggle and the need for workers to unite to fight against capitalist exploitation. However, it also failed to develop the necessary political organization to take power and change society.
   - OT: From labour to leisure, mass media potential, hidden trails of gunpowder. What can we learn from the history of the women’s movement?
   - JH: The women’s movement has made significant progress in some areas, such as the right to vote and the right to education. However, it has also failed to address the deeper issues of gender inequality and patriarchy. To crack capitalism, we need to address these deeper issues and create a new form of social organization that is not based on patriarchy and domination.

3. **OT: From labour to leisure, mass media potential, hidden trails of gunpowder.**
   - What can we learn from the history of the anti-racist movement?
   - JH: The anti-racist movement has made significant progress in some areas, such as the fight against racism and discrimination. However, it has also failed to address the deeper issues of racism and exploitation. To crack capitalism, we need to address these deeper issues and create a new form of social organization that is not based on racism and domination.

**QUEEN’S UNIVERSITY BANGOR**

**IS STUDENT POWER SUFFICIENT FOR CHANGE?**

In the current climate of cuts, existing divisions between students and academic staff will only exacerbate the situation. On the one hand, students are the beneficiaries of the existing model of student power. Academic staff, on the other hand, are not. Students benefit from the existence of a distinct student body, which allows them to voice their concerns and negotiate for better conditions. Academic staff, however, have no such body and are thus forced to accept the decisions of the management. This dichotomy is particularly pronounced in the university sector, where the management is often seen as being out of touch with the needs of the students.

Our research has shown that the model of student power is not as effective as it is often portrayed. First, it does not address the root causes of the cuts and the underlying structural problems. Second, it does not provide a clear alternative to the existing system. Third, it does not involve the academic staff in the decision-making process. Fourth, it does not provide a mechanism for the students to hold the management accountable for its actions. Fifth, it does not provide a mechanism for the students to bring their concerns to the attention of the wider community.

Therefore, we suggest that we need a new model of student power that is based on the following principles:

1. Participation: Students should be actively involved in the decision-making process, not just as observers, but as equal partners.
2. Empowerment: Students should be empowered to take control of their own education, not just as consumers, but as agents of change.
3. Accountability: Students should be held accountable for their actions, not just as individual students, but as members of a collective.
4. Solidarity: Students should be in solidarity with other students, not just within their own institution, but across the wider community.

In conclusion, we believe that student power is not sufficient for change. We need a new model of student power that is based on the principles of participation, empowerment, accountability, and solidarity.
**“I COORDINATED THE INTERNATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ABOUT 1,000 COCK SHOTS”**

*Jemima Craig*

Working my way to Twenty-four below office in a minibus the driver was in no mood to talk. ‘It’s a funny old world,’ he said, ‘and a funny old man’…

‘Yes, that’s a very good way of putting it, I suppose,’ I replied.

Without missing a beat, the driver continued...
occupied times

official olympic newspaper