



Partecipazione e Conflitto
* *The Open Journal of Sociopolitical Studies*
<http://siba-ese.unisalento.it/index.php/paco>
ISSN: 1972-7623 (print version)
ISSN: 2035-6609 (electronic version)
PACO, Issue 9(3) 2016 : 981-985
DOI: 10.1285/i20356609v9i3p981

Published in November 15, 2016

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WEB RESOURCES

Resources on Protest and Activism

Research centres in many universities all around the world provide relevant resources for the Social Movement Studies. Research centres are organized in various networks.

The most complete map of online professional networks and research centres is provided by COSMOS: located at the Institute of Humanities and Social Science at the Scuola Normale Superiore, Florence, the Centre on Social Movement Studies COSMOS - <http://cosmos.sns.it> is a research networks focusing on social movements as part of broader contentious politics. It promotes theoretically-driven empirical analyses on forms, dimensions, causes and impacts of social movements, in established democracies as well as authoritarian regimes. The centre includes five main clusters of research: Democracy and social movements; Socio-economic structures and contentious politics; Communication in Political Participation and Mobilization; Movement parties in time and space; and Political Violence. It hosts various projects on these topics (a complete list can be browsed here: <http://cosmos.sns.it/projects/>). Events include Conferences, Seminars, Talks, and Workshops, and 'Share' – that are events in which researchers can share their ongoing research projects. The centre website includes a rich variety of publications (<http://cosmos.sns.it/publications/>) and an extremely useful 'resource' section (<http://cosmos.sns.it/resources/>), which enlists: journals, book series, research centres and departments, professional association networks, blogs and research websites, and podcasts and videos dealing with Social Movement Studies. A list of online archives of (mainly quantitative) data on Social Movements is provided by the Center for the Study of Democracy – Irvine: <http://www.democracy.uci.edu/resources/virtualli->

[brary/data.php](#) including data on public opinion in East Asia (<http://www.democracy.uci.edu/resources/asia/index.php>). For a list of available data, see also CESSDA - Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives - <http://CESSDA.net>.

Finally, many useful archives are self-organized by social movements, providing useful first-hand resources for the analysis. A partial list of social movements online archives is provided by the Social Movement Study Network - <http://www.socialmovement-study.net/> - an ongoing project based in the United States.

(Alberta Giorgi)

Resources on the precarious movements in Italy: EuroMayday and San Precario

The 1st Mayday Parade, the May 1 of the precarious, took place in Milan in 2001. In 2004 the event became transnational, with the celebration of the 1st EuroMayday. EuroMayDay, a kind of “alternative 1 May”, is a mobilization against precarity promoted by a network of feminist, anti-capitalist and migrant groups and collectives. The EuroMayday Blog - <https://www.euromayday.org/blog> is still active - and it is a collection of weblogs about Euromayday across Europe.

The networks of precarious workers which promoted the Euromayday, in the period characterized by the greatest effervescence (2001-2005) created several projects and initiatives. Among them, Chain Workers, San Precario, SerpicaNaro.

Chainworkers are the precarious workers employed in the big chains (McDonalds, supermarkets, etc), whose slogan is “before the work was in chains, then in the chain, so for a large chain”. They mobilize adopting the subvertising strategy.

San Precario, the ironical protector of the precarious, was born in 2004 to subvertize communication.

During the last years, the San Precario network organized mobilizations and initiatives aimed to promote forms of self-representation, self-organization and coordination among workplace and territories. One of the main challenge that the precarious network face is to reduce the intrinsic fragmentation of the precariats: they do not represent a class but a multitude, seeking forms of recomposition.

San Precario also promoted projects of self-investigation and co-research. Among these, the “Quaderni di San Precario” (the San Precario booklets), collaborative reflections and analysis aimed to “study and understand the inner contradictions of the precarious condition”. The collective goal is “to find a connection between every single, different story of existence/resistance. QSP collects and shares these experiences, in order to find and develop more appropriate forms of response (recomposition)”, stressing the existential dimension of precarity.

The Quaderni di San Precario can be consulted at <https://quaderni.sanprecario.info/quaderni>.

Effimera, a side-project of San Precario, is devoted to promote the debate about the roots, the effects, the instrument of fight against precarity: <http://effimera.org/effimera-e-irriducibile-collettivo-effimera/>.

SerpicaNaro, an anagram of Santo Precario, participated to the 2005 fashion week in Milan, pretending to be the an Anglo-Japanese female fashion designer, obtaining a strong media coverage. The goal of SerpicaNaro was to denounce the conditions of precarious workers within Italian fashion industry.

After that, SerpicaNaro continued to act as a a fictional individual and collective artist group, mixing theory, practice, craftism and organization for events, workshops, exhibitions in various institutions and social spaces in Italy and abroad: <https://www.serpicanaro.com>.

(Luca Raffini)

Resources on Youth policies and research in the EU and in the COE websites

EU and COE provide a wide range of resources for scholars, policy makers and activists interested to youth.

https://europa.eu/youth/EU_en is the youth portal of the European Commission collecting the initiatives, projects and documents produced on this field at European level.

The Portal provides youth informations on jobs, entrepreneurship, traineeships and holiday; education and training opportunities across Europe; volunteering (European civil service and other opportunities); arts and entertainment, science and innovation; health, well-being and sports; rights and social inclusion; travelling (a further section, “think global”, is devoted to promote the discovery of the word outside Europe). It also

provides tools to promote the participation of youngsters and the active dialogue between them and policy makers ("have your say" project). These fields represent the structure of the EU Youth Strategy, aimed to set out a framework for cooperation covering the years 2010-2018 in eight areas: Education & training; Employment & entrepreneurship; Health & well-being; Participation; Voluntary activities; Social inclusion; Youth & the world; Creativity & culture.

The main objectives of Youth Strategy are to provide more and equal opportunities for young people in education and the job market and to encourage young people to actively participate in society.

These goals are pursued carrying out specific youth initiatives, targeted at young people to encourage non-formal learning, participation, voluntary activities, youth work, mobility and information and 'Mainstreaming' cross-sector initiatives to ensure that youth issues are taken into account in the policy-making process, at every level.

A section of the portal recollects reports, studies and documentations on youth condition and youth policies, including the *EU Youth Reports*. The *Youth Report* propose a full picture of the youth condition in Europe and the main policy on this topic.

Data on European youth, covering the several field of action of the EU Youth Strategy, are recollecte in the *Youth Monitor*, composed of 41 indicators, integrating Eurostat and Eurobarometer data from 2010 up to date: http://ec.europa.eu/youth/dashboard/index_en.htm.

The Youth portal also provides link to EU programs addressed to youth, such *Erasmus +* program and *Youth Guarantee*.

Erasmus + is the EU program which combine 7 EU education, training and youth programmes (i.e. the Erasmus), and introduces sport for the first time: <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/>

Youth Guarantee is the EU funded program devoted to prevent the NEET condition, by ensuring that all young people under 25 could access to training or job-insertion processes. The aim is to "structurally improve school-to-work transitions and directly support jobs for youngsters": <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1079>

Council of Europe - Young people building Europe - http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/youth/default_en.asp

The Youth Department operating in the Council of Europe is part of the Directorate of Democratic Citizenship and Participation. Goal of the Department is to elaborate guidelines, programmes and legal instruments for the development of coherent and effective youth policies at local, national and European levels. It also provides funding and educational support for international youth activities aiming at the promotion of youth citizenship, youth mobility and the value of human rights, democracy and cultural pluralism.

The European Steering Committee for Youth (CDEJ), composed by representatives of ministries or bodies responsible for youth matters from 50 European countries promote the sharing of best practices in national youth policies and express recommendation to national legislation. It is also active an Advisory Council on Youth, composed by 30 representatives of non-governmental youth organisations and networks.

Two European Youth Centres (EYCs) are active In Strasbourg and Budapest, to promote the implementation of the Council of Europe's youth policy.

The Council of Europe's European Youth Foundation (EYF) provides financial support for European youth activities organised by non-governmental youth organisations, networks and initiatives.

The Council of Europe and the European Commission launched in 1998 a Youth partnership in order to foster synergies between the youth-oriented activities of the two institutions in the field of youth: <http://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/youth-partnership>. The partnership deals with topic as participation/citizenship, social inclusion, recognition and quality of youth work.

The Youth Partnership provides useful documentation on youth. The Coyote magazine, the Youth Knowledge Books, the Perspectives on youth series, the T-kits (training handbooks).

(Luca Raffini)