



PREFACE

v. 3, n.1 set./ mar. 2017

It is with great joy that we come to the third year of publishing journal P2P&Inovação. We are sincerely committed to the production of a high-quality open access electronic journal focused on an innovative and emerging theme, relevant and pertinent not only to Information Science, but to the field of humanities and Brazilian society, as well. We believe to be accomplishing our mission.

P2P & INOVAÇÃO journal is published twice a year, linked to the P2P Production and Collaborative Economy Research Group in Brazil of the Brazilian Institute of Information Science and Technology - IBICT. The journal's mission is to provide space for reflections and debates on several experiences of collaborative peer production, especially considering its innovative character in the cultural, social and political spheres.

The discussion of collaborative forms of production, especially peer production - P2P, and the various economic metabolisms within the capitalist mode of production are critical in this time of deep conservative globalization crisis. Finding loopholes is crucial for the construction of another possible world within the reality we live in, not only criticizing the system's limits and its capillaries.

This discussion acquires specific outlines in the Brazilian reality, in which institutions organized under the Federal Constitution of 1988 proved to be fragile in facing complex conflicts. We are experiencing an abnormal situation in our presidential system, in which a federal government legitimately elected by 54 million Brazilians was impeached without cause by a majority in Congress under the silence of the Supreme Court. The impeachment was conducted with the clear purpose of implementing an aggressive neoconservative agenda.

This context requires a critical discussion. The presentation of collaborative production and solidarity economy propositions is now part of the democratic resistance. We do not accept everything to be reduced to productivism and the calculation of economic profitability. Millions of Brazilians emerged from poverty and await actual social integration opportunities, which started with the end of illiteracy among adults. One cannot mention Paulo Freire and then forget his major dream.

We would like to mention two actions taken by the journal to improve the quality of what we offer our readers. The first was our affiliation to the Brazilian Association of Scientific Editors - ABEC, and to Crossref organization through ABEC. Thereby we can register all articles associated with the Digital



Object Identifier. This enables authors and readers to identify and individualize articles in accordance with internationally accepted standards.

The other extremely important action was the expansion of the journal's Editorial Board, which is now composed of the following members: Aldo de Albuquerque Barreto, Brazilian Institute of Information Science and Technology; Armando de Melo Lisboa, Federal University of Santa Catarina; Fernando Suarez Muller, University of Humanistic Studies in Utrecht; Ivana Bentes Oliveira, School of Communication at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro; Isa Maria Freire, Department of Information Science at the Federal University of Paraíba; Leilah Santiago Bufrem, Department of Information Science at the Federal University of Pernambuco; Marco Antônio de Almeida, University of São Paulo in Ribeirão Preto; Maria Cristina Soares Guimaraes, Institute of Communication and Information Science and Technology in Health; Marta Lígia Pomim Valentin, Paulista State University; Michel Bauwens, P2P Foundation; and Rudolf Kaulingfreks, University of Humanistic Studies in Utrecht.

The articles somewhat focus on the central themes of interest to the journal, as a publication that internalizes an emerging humanist agenda into information science and social sciences. This agenda intends to dislocate the representation and thinking of social interactions focused on exchanging into solidarity and gift, not as metaphysical entities, but as materiality. This has implications for the concept of information to be discussed in due course. That is what we expect.

This issue opens with article "The place of the commons is the square," by Ruud Kaulingfreks and Femke Kaulingfreks, of the University of Humanistic Studies in Utrecht. Ruud Kaulingfreks was as a visiting researcher at the Brazilian Institute of Information Science and Technology in the first semester of 2015 and delivered a lecture on this theme. On that occasion he presented the outlines of subject urban spaces as common spaces.

Squares are a distinctive element in a city. They form the center of gravity of urban life and have been extremely crucial for social interaction across all cultures and centuries. Squares are the center of attention of all urban agglomerations. It is the place where people gather and commonality occurs. They are a place for sense, a space where sense takes place and where the social is constituted. Squares saw the birth of democracy and they are still a place of politics. They are literally a place.

As a place of meaning, squares are also a place of dispute between commons and the powers. It has a long tradition of revolts and occupation. It is where people rise up against the powerful. Of course it also has a long history of repression. They are the space of the crowd. Attempts to design, organize,



plan squares shut off multiplicity and singularities with specific functions, and deny squares their meaning. Therefore, squares are geographical spaces for political meanings and for the common good.

The following article was written by Ivana Bentes, professor at the School of Communication at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and co leader of the research group that publishes this journal. Ivana Bentes is a sui generis intellectual, as she radically assumes her quality as an activist and goes beyond the walls of academia and criticism, and goes deep into what she believes in. Her work as a chief officer in the Ministry of Culture in Dilma Rousseff's government was marked by this quality.

Article "Occupy: Autonomous temporary territories and the sharing of commons", written by Ivana Bentes, addresses the leading role of culture in cultural occupation networks of resistance against the parliamentary coup taken place in Brazil, in 2016. Ivana Bentes speaks of the privileged role of those who were inside the government in the Central Plateau upon the occurrence of the impeachment process that removed Dilma Rousseff from presidential office. At the same time, she is a privileged interlocutor of activists who are at the forefront of democratic resistance.

Ivana Bentes points out that in the context of the legal and political attack upon the cultural field, which began with the abolition of the Ministry of Culture, a cycle of urban occupations of symbolic dispute emerges in the field of language and imagery. The occupations are the embryo of a new type of political and cultural movement. The aesthetics of the new politics in Brazil, which emerged from the Lula and Rousseff governments, strikingly appears in the cultural scene. The community-base culture of the Culture Points, digital culture, network culture, and cultural groups are increasingly demanding participation in decisions and public management.

Michel Bauwens of P2P Foundation is one of the main inspirers for the creation of the Collaborative Production and Solidarity Economy Research Group in IBICT. It has been over five years since he was in Brazil for the first time as a visiting researcher at IBICT and has since been a permanent and intensive collaborator in the dissemination of peer production. His work has a strong impact outside the academia and we believe he deserves to be included in the agenda for study and research. Publishing his articles is critical for that to occur.

In this issue we published article "The contemporary value crisis and the search for 'value sovereignty'", written in collaboration with Greek academic and activist Vasilis Niaros. In this article the authors once again address the commons as a new value system, which extend the concept of value beyond goods. They describe the crisis of values created by the commons within the capitalist context, and how



several peer production communities are beginning to challenge the capitalist system of value by means of attempts to create a 'sovereign value'.

The following article was written by economist Armando de Melo Lisboa, professor at the Federal University of Santa Catarina and a critical research of solidarity forms of production and of several metabolisms within the capitalist economy. Professor Armando Lisboa presents a critical article on the limits of local social innovations from the fair trade experience in Oaxaca, Mexico.

Discussion on the limits of local experiences within the capitalist mode of production is not new. It dates back to the nineteenth century with the criticism of propositions of production self-management and establishment of libertarian communes. In the early twentieth century, such discussion is broadened with the first experiences of socialist governments and limitations of the development of productive forces. Now it focuses on capillary experiences of anti-capitalist basis.

Armando Lisboa notes that one cannot dismiss its significance nor ignore the serious limitations that pervade Fair Trade and Solidarity Economy. Professor Lisboa believes such limitation derives, among other factors, from the fact that Fair Trade cannot be generalizable, at least in the short and medium term, to all the currently demanded goods in modern life. At present it is only effective in niches included in the gaps of globalization and that are enabled by organizational skills and human qualities, which are not easily replicable.

Ana Maria Albuquerque Vasconcellos, Mario Vasconcellos Sobrinho and Ynis Cristine Ferreira, of the Graduate Program in Business Administration of the University of Amazonia, present article "Co-management in extractive reserves in the Amazon: social innovation for sustainability? The case of extractive reserve Terra Grande do Pracuúba, State of Pará."

Vasconcellos, Vasconcellos and Ferreira's article discusses the relationship between co-management and sustainability in a communal property in the Amazon. It focuses on how the co-management process occurs for there to be sustainability in an Extractive Reserve (RESEX). It questions whether co-management can be understood as a valid social innovation for the management of common resources in protected areas.

The article's case study chose RESEX Terra Grande do Pracuúba - São José do Abacatal Turé Community, a communal structured land. This RESEX is located in the city of Curralinho, state of Pará, in the Brazilian Amazon. The study shows how co-management as an effective strategy for sustainable management of common resources is limited in its scope and results. Although co-management can



be understood as a social innovation, this concept arises out of historical relationships established within the communities that are not necessarily present in RESEX.

Aline Elis Arboit, PhD in Information Science at UNESP, brings us a very current contribution within the specific and relevant field for all who are interested in education issues: "A knowledge organization and representation is possible without parties?". Her contribution gives new strength to an ongoing discussion on the role of science and scientists in open social conflict.

Arboit reflects upon the social and historical conception of consciousness and knowledge, especially those printed in documents. She seeks inspiration in the current discussion in the Brazilian context around movement "Schools without parties", which advocates an "ideological exemption" in the process of transmitting knowledge in schools. This debate emerges as part of the neoconservative wave of those who did not accept the second term of Dilma Rousseff as a result of the presidential election held in 2014.

Aline Arboit affirms that knowledge recorded in books or other documents can not be transmitted without the interpretation of historical and social contexts, nor organized and represented exempting the various positions involved: that of the author, the reader and the professional responsible for the mediation of knowledge. More than partisan and not neutral, the author advocates an organization representing a democratic, multi-party and polyphonic knowledge.

Claudiane Weber is a doctoral student in Information Science at USP and makes a significant contribution on the organization of knowledge and digital scientific communication. Her article "Digital curation of scientific data according to a journal's bias", analyzes production on digital curation through an article written on the subject in the International Journal of Digital Curation.

Weber performs a content analysis of the abstracts of 220 articles, since the creation of the journal in 2006 until December 2013. The research aimed at explaining how digital curation of scientific data is understood and what it is related to. As a result, the author identified approximately 360 authors and co-authors. Abstracts showed different approaches, such as data curation, the role of scientific curators, digital preservation, reuse of scientific data and e-Science.

Rose Marie Santini, professor of the Graduate Program in Information Science IBICT-UFRJ, Alda Rosana Duarte de Almeida, professor at the School of Communication at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, and Camyla Terra, graduated in the latter, present an innovative article about what they call "Feminism 2.0: mobilizing women in Brazil against sexual harassment through the media social tools".



Santini, Almeida and Terra highlight the uniqueness of year 2015 for the development of a new narrative of feminist movements in the media, especially in Brazil. They also highlight the disclosure of the "Map of Violence" from 2012 to 2015, which reveals new and current data on the reality of femicide. On the other hand, online initiatives question female taboos that have had very little public discussion over decades in Brazil by ordinary citizens.

This research investigates the mobilization of Brazilian women in social networks, where the range of messages goes beyond the realms of the social and everyday lives of the directly involved individuals into endless online information networks. We conducted a case study of hashtag #primeiroassedio (#firstharassment) on social network Twitter, related to an online campaign taken place in Brazil in 2015.

The results indicate that the new dynamics of online-network social movements allows for a profile with little or no apparent media visibility to create a political action campaign and obtain significant attention from these networks' users. The authors argue that social phenomena can point to a possible broadening of the spiral of silence theory, to the extent it considers the mutual effect of mass media and social media in shaping public opinion.

We hope this issue of journal P2P&Inovação offers a great reading experience and provides good arguments for critical discussions of collaborative forms of production and solidarity economies, including the more traditional themes of Information Science. This is an effort to go beyond the submissive and functional intellectual production and make room for the resistances and insurgencies in teaching and research, so necessary for the construction of another possible world.

This effort is more than necessary at such an unfathomable time for Brazilian society, in which intellectuals and information scientists do not have the right to omit themselves from the defense of democracy and the rule of law. What we see today is not only the banality of evil, but also its diffusion in the bowels of society. Only a democratic discussion can support collective action to doing things differently, putting human dignity as a non-negotiable value and addressing the "little men".