



Organização
das Nações Unidas
para a Educação,
a Ciência e a Cultura



Cátedra UNESCO
O Património Cultural
dos Oceanos
Portugal



UNIVERSIDADE
NOVA
DE LISBOA



OCEANICA

Although in a sensitive situation, marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, it is urgent to (re) think and (re)define the scientific agendas and the political and economic international strategies in what concerns ocean affairs. The beginning of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030), promoted by UNESCO in articulation with UN Sustainable Development Agenda, is an unique opportunity to boost scientific research and to define international policies which privilege sustainability and environmental awareness, as well as the preservation of spaces, communities and ocean resources.

In the 1990s, a similar opportunity allowed the creation of the Independent World Commission on the Oceans, under the presidency of Mário Soares, at that time President of the Portuguese Republic, with the scientific coordination of the biologist Mário Ruivo. On the September 1st, 1998, the Commission presented its recommendations to the international community in Lisbon, which materialized in the *O Oceano... Nosso Futuro* report. This led to several European guidelines for the *ocean governance*.

In this way, the number 14 of OCEANICA, organized by the Institute of Contemporary History, explores the relationship between science, politics, diplomacy and economics in the management of Portuguese marine resources during the contemporary period (19th-21st centuries). This analysis leads us to different understandings. On one hand, the knowledge of scientific spaces and actors, like Vasco da Gama Aquarium or the biologist Alfredo Magalhães Ramalho. On the other hand, the understanding of the context that involved the first public policies concerning sea's economy, related to the fishing activity and to overfishing. It also lets us unveil the impact caused by large infrastructures' installation, like ship repair yards, in an urban context which is, simultaneously, a main biogenetic reserve – the Arrábida Natural Park.

Ângela Salgueiro, IHC-CEHFCI-UÉ / NOVA FCSH

Maria de Fátima Nunes, Universidade de Évora and IHC-CEHFCI-UÉ

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OCEANICA – Newsletter of the UNESCO Chair “The Ocean’s Cultural Heritage”, n. 3 of the 2nd Series (October, 2020).

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Rui Gaspar, "Sea sight at Forte da Luz Peniche, Portugal)", s.d., watercolor and chinese ink on paper. Facebook: [@artworksbyruigaspar](https://www.facebook.com/artworksbyruigaspar)

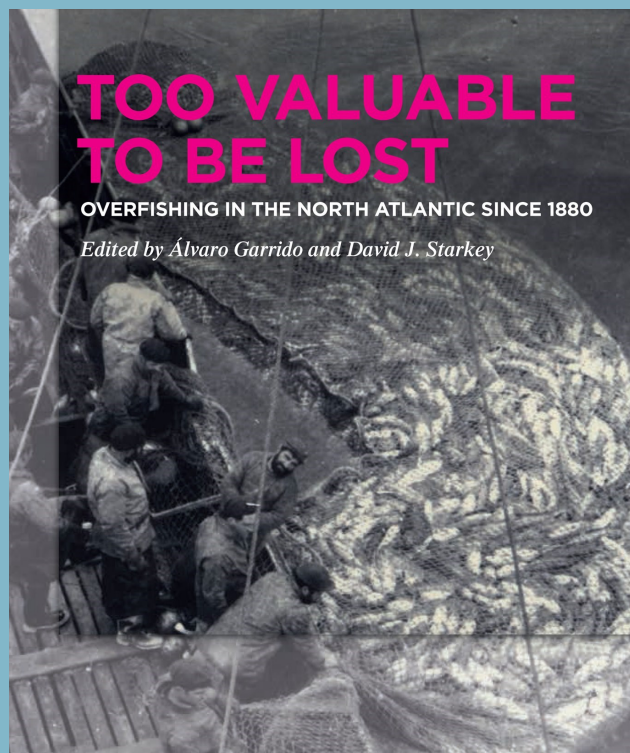
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A RESEARCHER AND HIS WORK

Director of the School of Economics at the University of Coimbra, [Álvaro Garrido](#) is a full professor in the same institution and a collaborating researcher of the Institute of Contemporary History. His research is focused on issues related to fishing, sea economy, economic corporatism and social economy. He is the principal investigator of projects, such as *Arquivo de Memórias da Pesca do Bacalhau* [Memories archive of codfish fishing], and author of award-winning books, namely *As Pescas em Portugal* (2018) e *A Economia Social em Movimento* (2018). In partnership with David J. Starkey (University of Hull), he edited *Too Valuable to be Lost. Overfishing in the North Atlantic since 1880* (2020). According to a multidisciplinary approach, this book analyzes the overfishing phenomenon in the North Atlantic, presenting several case studied and defining international strategies to solve this problem by combining politics, diplomacy, economy and science.

[Ângela Salgueiro](#), IHC-CEHFCI-UÉ / NOVA FCSH



Garrido, Álvaro e Starkey, David J. (eds.). 2020, *Too Valuable to be lost. Overfishing in the North Atlantic since 1880*. De Gruyter.

ONE EDITION, ONE PHOTO



Created in 1995, under the presidency of Mário Soares and under the coordination of Mário Ruivo, the Independent World Commission on the Oceans was established as a reference body, assuming a more interventionist strategy in the field of ocean diplomacy. The final report, *Oceano... Nosso Futuro*, was presented in Lisbon, in September 1998.

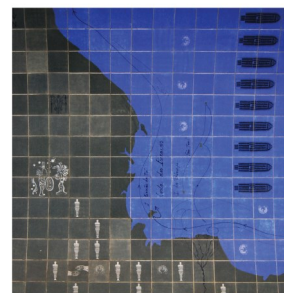
[Ângela Salgueiro](#), IHC-CEHFCI-UÉ / NOVA FCSH

Credits Câmara Municipal de Lisboa / Arquivo Municipal de Lisboa, photograph by Carlos Didelet (PT/AMLSB/PAE/GFOT/0163/163063).

PRÁTICAS DA HISTÓRIA

JOURNAL ON THEORY, HISTORIOGRAPHY,
AND USES OF THE PAST

N.º 8 - 2019



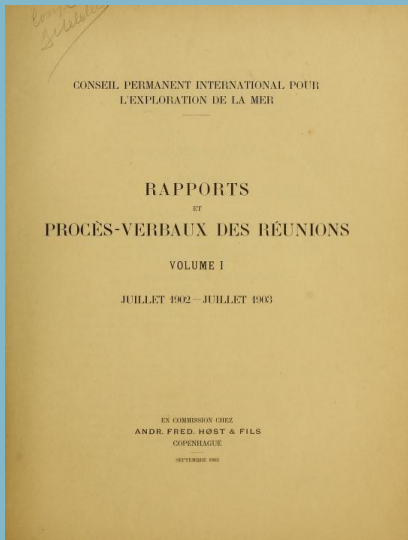
THE CHAIR SUPPORTS

Práticas da História No. 8, with a dossier on the commemorations of the “Portuguese discoveries” is available [here](#). Práticas de História is an online academic journal whose main aim is the promotion of discussions on historical theory, historiography and the uses of the past. This issue critically reviews the policies to commemorate the commonly-called “Portuguese discoveries”.

[Pedro Martins](#), IHC-NOVA FCSH

4 SMALL MOMENTS OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE HISTORY OF MARINE BIOLOGY

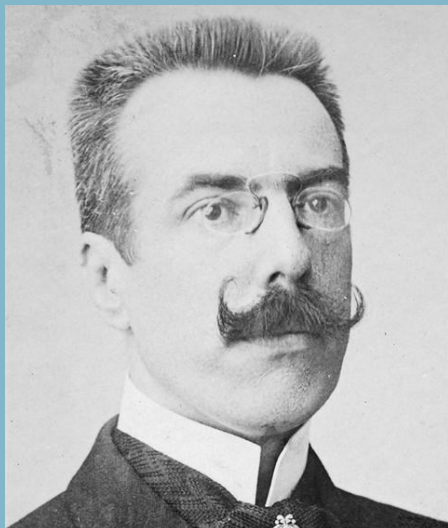
Concept, space, actors and marine species



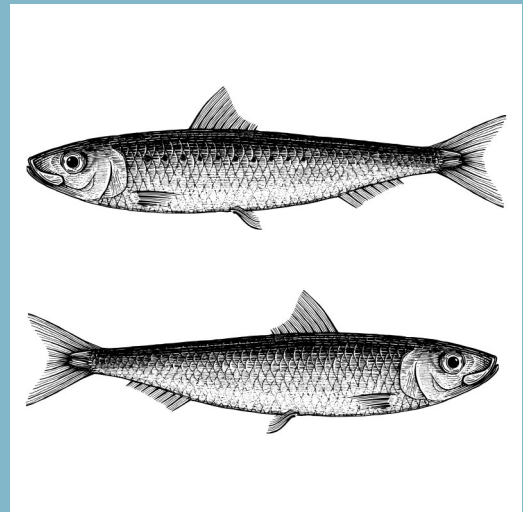
The creation of the first experimental stations stimulated the discussion about the importance of conserving marine resources. It was then understood as a need to increase the natural availability for human use. However, the work of organizations such as the UN and UNESCO allowed the definition of international governance policies, as well as raising awareness for a sustainable exploration and preservation of the surrounding resources and environments. Author: [Ângela Salgueiro](#), IHC-CEHFCl-UÉ / NOVA FCSH. [ICES. 1903, *Rapports et procès-verbaux des réunions 1902-1903*. Copenhagen.]



Inaugurated in 1898, the Vasco da Gama Aquarium had the mission to disseminate science by promoting education, valuing the historical past and promoting monarchy's political power and scientific pioneering spirit, given the prominence of the King Carlos I oceanographic studies. His scientific heritage was fundamental for the Aquarium, which received the spoils from his oceanographic campaigns: watercolors, drawings, scientific instruments and marine equipment – the “King's Collection”. Author: [Mariana Galera Soler](#), IHC-CEHFCl-UÉ. [Photo: Mariana Galera Soler].



Graduated from the School of Medicine in Lisbon, Magalhães Ramalho (1894-1954) started his activity in the Histology Institute, where he studied fishes' adrenal organs. As an assistant and, later, as the director of Vasco da Gama Aquarium, he promoted hydrographic and oceanographic expeditions on board of the Albacora ship, developing studies about fishing, overfishing and the sustainability of marine resources in Portugal. Author: [Ângela Salgueiro](#), IHC-CEHFCl-UÉ / NOVA FCSH. [“Alfredo Mendes de Magalhães Ramalho” (19-), [Arquivo Histórico Parlamentar](#)].



Sardina pilchardus (Walbaum, 1792) is a species that is geographically distributed along the coastal strip of the North East Atlantic, from Senegal to the North Sea, including the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea. In terms of conservation status, intensive fishing has led to the classification of sardines as a “Near Threatened (NT)” (IUCN) species. Currently this fishery follows a Management Plan that includes limitations on its annual catch, in order to guarantee the conservation of the species so much appreciated by the Portuguese. Author: [Sara Albuquerque](#), Universidade de Évora e IHC-CEHFCl-UÉ. [Free Illustration].

“WE ARE ALL ON THE SAME BOAT”

Projects, news, publications and quick readings

Research projects:

- ◆ *Oceans: strategic chapters in the history of geological sciences in Brazil, since 1870. Paleontological Research: basis for oil search in Brazil (1907-1940)* - Research projects. Support CNPq, Brazil: 306046/2014-8 303505/2018-4 (2019-2023).

It is fundamental to introduce the History of Science and Technology to the mainstream of the UN Decade of Ocean Science (2021-2030) Program. These projects' main objective is to historically reflect about scientific and technical research on the oceans, which currently achieve a degree of sophistication and complexity that is not followed by the historiographical production of sciences and technologies, especially in Brazil. To have a

real, comprehensive, and global vision of the ocean sciences, it is necessary to know what happened and is happening in each country, in specific places or institutions, within the activities of some agents inside the international networks. In these projects, the main result is to incorporate historical perspectives for a critical reflection not only of the past but mainly for the analysis of ongoing and future projects that involve the oceans. In Brazil, the expression – Blue Amazon – as an analogy to the resources of the forest region was coined to identify the ocean as the last frontier for the exploration of oil, and of the mineral resources of the deep ocean, such as polymetallic nodules, hydrothermal vents. Given the increasing scientific evidence regarding the long-lasting impacts of mining in the abyssal environment, it is essential to propose new directions as well as persevere in our responsibility to historically investigate the oceans in order to protect marine ecosystems and their biodiversity.



[Maria Margaret Lopes](#), Universidade de Brasília e IHC-CEHFCI-UÉ

- ◆ *The Social and Economic Integration of Refugees in Portugal: A Normative Assessment of Moral Duties, Public Policies, and Social Values* (ref. PTDC/FER-ETC/30378/2017).

This project, coordinated by [Gabriele De Angelis](#) (IFILNOVA), aims to analyse, in an interdisciplinary perspective, the current policies of refugees' integration in Portugal and its role within Europe. The historians (Yvette Santos and Marta Silva), researchers from the project's participating institution IHC, want to assess historical practices of reception and integration of refugees in Portugal since the 25th of April and to identify its impacts on current reception practices.



By 2019, an international conference was undertaken within this scope – “The sea in the 20th-21st centuries and the «forbidden migrations»” – aiming to gather innovative research work with the purpose to make a state of the art on the reception practices towards migrants/ refugees – arriving via maritime journey. With the sea as the lead/ subject of migration history, the participants have reflected about its place into the political speech on migration, the surveillance, control, reception, containment and transgression practices at sea and at the surrounding port/ coastal areas. Besides, they have discussed about the role of the sea in the construction of national identities and about the established narratives and representations around irregular sea travels/ voyages.

[Yvette Santos](#), IHC-NOVA FCSH and [Marta Silva](#), IHC-NOVA FCSH

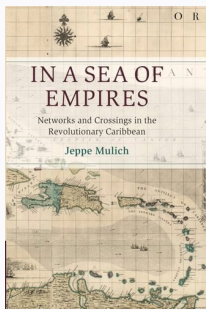
[Refugees on a boat crossing the Mediterranean Sea (2016), photograph by [Mstyslav Chernov](#)]

News:

- ◆ *Interpretative Centre for the History of Codfish opened in Lisbon*

The Portuguese epic in the North Atlantic related to codfish fishing is the theme of the most recent museum in Lisbon, opened on 22nd July. Located in Terreiro do Paço, The Interpretative Centre for the History of Codfish honors the men who, since the 17th century, have been traveling to Terra Nova. The project results from a partnership between Lisbon Municipality and Lisbon's Tourism Association, with a collaboration from Aveiro and Ílhavo municipalities. His scientific commissioner is Álvaro Garrido, former director of the Ílhavo Maritime Museum and a researcher of the IHC.

[Fátima Mariano](#), IHC-NOVA FCSH



Editorial Suggestions and quick (or not so quick) readings:

Mulich, J. 2020. *In a Sea of Empires: Networks and Crossings in the Revolutionary Caribbean*. Cambridge University Press. doi:10.1017/9781108779289. With an interdisciplinary approach, crossing economics, politics and society, Jeppe Mulich (University of London) explores issues related to transnational and trans-imperial relations in a Pacific which is changing very fast.

For slow reading:

Soares, Mário. 1998, *O Oceano... Nosso Futuro*. Report from the Independent World Commission on the Oceans. Elaborated as part of the IWCO presidency, was presented in 1998, when Portugal organized the Lisbon International Exhibition. It was intended to present recommendations to the international community in order to define the common policies for oceans' preservation and safeguard.

Quick Readings:

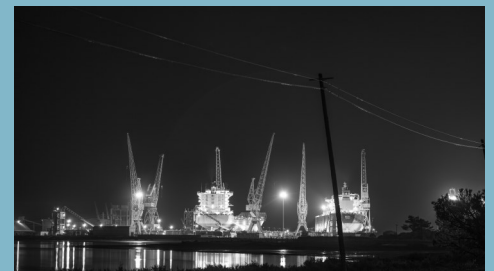
"HMS Endeavour 250: natural history through colonial encounter" - [Available here](#).

"Imagine If a Victorian Scientist Studied the Plastic Debris in Our Oceans" - [Available here](#).

THE PORT OF THE CITY

Shipyards in the city: the Setenave in Setúbal

Portuguese contemporary history intersects with the ocean and shipyards. The Setenave (current Lisnave) was founded in 1971, becoming one of the biggest companies operating in the region. Its shipyard is located on the Mitrena peninsula, 12km from Setúbal, in a place with excellent natural conditions: the Sado estuary (10km long, 1,5km in its narrowest point) and the protection from the winds and tides provided by the Troia peninsula and the Serra da Arrábida. The average depth of the water goes from 8 to 12 meters and the temperatures from 10°C in the Winter to 25°C in the Summer, providing excellent conditions for ship building and repair. An important activity was expected with the opening of the port of Sines, namely the construction of the ships used by Soponata to transport oil from Cabinda to Sines. But the 1973 world oil crisis destroyed Setenave's most optimistic expectations. Regardless of that, Setenave stood out in the national economic context due to its industrial capacity, employment volume and social importance in Setúbal region. Currently, its shipyards are occupied by Estaleiros Navais de Lisboa (Lisnave), one of the biggest European and worldwide ship repair companies.



Lisnave shipyards, number 32 and 31 (number 30 it's unoccupied), in Setúbal, photograph by [Paulo Valdivieso](#)

[Jorge Fontes](#), IHC-NOVA FCSH

NOTE FROM THE EDITORIAL TEAM:

The oceans are like a gigantic clock on a planetary scale, in a permanent motion that lasts a thousand years to materialize a complete turn between the high latitudes of the Arctic and Antarctic and the lows in the tropics: the saltier, denser and colder water sinks while that of lower salinity and density, and warmer, rises. The oceans are a fragile ecosystem and history has shown these signs, especially in the last decades of the 20th century, when the The Independent National Commission on the Oceans (1995) was established: the oceans of the "conquest" of the limits, which were those of the Lusíadas (1572) by Luiz de Camões or of the Tragic-Maritime History (1735) by Bernardo Gomes de Brito, those where Melville and Henry Dana, Jr. had sailed, authors of *Moby Dick* (1851) and *Two Years Before the Mast* (1840), and somehow those that Cousteau's team had documented in *The Silent World* (1953), are no longer the oceans of the late 20th century. The feeling, caused by the testimonies of professional and sport fishermen - "when I started fishing I filled the deck; then we filled boxes; now they are half a dozen" / "I caught cods which were bigger than me; if today they catch one with one meter it's good" - and by the comparison of photographs and descriptions of coral reefs and seabed made by the first oceanographers and those made nowadays, inspired the concept of "shifting baselines": **because the differences are so obvious that, in appearance, we are elsewhere**. However, the treaties and covenants that have been put in place to reconcile countries on these issues seem to lose relevance with the short-term changes in the situation: take, for example, the case of the countries that supported the Antarctic Treaty System (1961), which restricted the region to scientific studies and excluded it from property claims and military actions, had more withdrawn positions two decades later, at the time of the Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1982), which extended protection to the oceanic resources around this continent, because in the face of the thawing and growing ease of exploitation, to which technological innovation contributes, the attitude of the subscribers changed. Oceans, in maritime space and in different temporalities, are living and committed signs that we give to reflection. Good readings, good navigations!