

Notícias de Eventos

TECT/INCORE Summer School & TECT Final Conference (Budapest, 11-15 e 15-17 Setembro 2010)

Ocorreram em Budapeste, em Setembro de 2011, dois eventos no âmbito dos programas TECT-INCORE, o primeiro inserido no esquema EUROCORES da European Science Foundation (ESF) (<http://www.esf.org/activities/eurocores.html>), o segundo integrado na Coordination Action of the EU-Framework 6 programme 'What it means to be human'.

O EUROCORES (European Collaborative Research) apresenta-se como um espaço de investigação desenvolvido pela European Science Foundation com o objectivo de promover cooperação a nível europeu e global. O financiamento para as actividades de investigação das várias equipas nacionais provém de agências de financiamento nacionais (no caso de Portugal a FCT). A ESF deveria financiar actividades de rede e de interacção entre as diversas equipas dos diferentes projectos aprovados dentro de cada um os seus programas, embora cortes financeiros tenham afectado o cabal cumprimento deste pressuposto. Ainda assim, no âmbito do programa TECT (The Evolution of Cooperation and Trade), um dos implementados pela EUROCORES (<http://www.esf.org/activities/eurocores/running-programmes/tect.html>), uma série de JSM (Joint Science Meetings), financiadas pela ESF, tornaram possível uma discussão alargada entre equipas de proveniência múltipla, tanto do ponto de vista geográfico como científico. Internacionalização e multidisciplinaridade na investigação são duas das metas propostas pelo EUROCORES, que o programa TECT perseguiu com sucesso.

Os CRP (Collaborative Research Projects) permitem fomentar dinâmicas de cooperação, tendo como pré-requisito a constituição de projectos com equipas internacionais (de proveniência multi-continental e não apenas europeia) e multidisciplinar.

Os eventos científicos de 2010, fecharam, precisamente, uma dessas experiências, envolvendo os programas TECT e INCORE. Uma das iniciativas de maior relevo foi a realização de Cursos de Verão, promovidos e financiados por esses programas.

A última escola de Verão foi organizada sob o tema "Cooperators since life began" e realizou-se em Dobogókő, Hungria, de 11 a 15 de Setembro de 2010, depois de ter sido agendada para Abril do mesmo ano e cancelada devido às cinzas vulcânicas que afectaram todo o espaço aéreo europeu nesse período. Esta Escola dá sequência à realização de uma anterior, dedicada ao tema *Tools of the trade in Cooperation research* (Obernai, Alsace, France, 2008).

A Escola de Verão era dedicada a estudantes de doutoramento e a pos-docs envolvidos nos programas TECT e INCORE, mas aberta também a outros estudantes que trabalhassem em áreas de estudos de Cooperação, ou pretendessem vir a fazê-lo.

Entre os docentes e estudantes presentes, encontravam-se representantes de áreas disciplinares da História, Sociologia, Economia, Física Teórica, Matemática, com algum predomínio para os biólogos. Os títulos dos seminários, seguidos de discussão e de sessões especificamente vocacionadas a debates interdisciplinares explicitam essa orientação (<http://sites.google.com/site/tectincoresspringschoolbudapest/home>):

- Eors Szathmáry (Collegium Budapest, Hungary) – *Molecular cooperation: surfaces and compartments*
- Amélia Polonia (University of Porto, Portugal) – *Cooperation of agent based self-organizing networks as the focus of an alternate historiography*
- Redouan Bshary (Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland) – *On the potential role of punishment for the evolution and stability of cooperation*
- Bernhard Voelkl (Ethologie des Primates Dpt of Ecology, Physiology, Ethology, CNRS IPHC, France) – *Partner choice models for cooperation: Proximate and ultimate mechanisms*
- Douglas Yu (Kuming Institute Zoology, China & Univ of East Anglia, Norwich) – *Let the right one in: microeconomic approaches to mutualism*

- Tamas Czaran (Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Eötvös University, Budapest) – *Microbial Communication, Cooperation and Cheating: Quorum Sensing Drives the Evolution of Cooperation in Bacteria*
- Szabolcs Szamado (Université de Neuchâtel, Switzerland) – *Hot spots of cooperation*
- Ronald Noë (Université de Strasbourg, Ethologie des Primates Dpt of Ecology, Physiology, Ethology, CNRS IPHC, France) – *Two decades of biological markets – where are we going next?*

A Summer School foi imediatamente seguida pela TECT FINAL CONFERENCE, realizada no Collegium Budapest (Institute for Advanced Studies), de 15 a 17 de Setembro de 2010.

Ao contrário da conferência de lançamento do programa TECT (The Evolution of the Cooperation and Trading) da EUROCORES, no mesmo local, em Julho de 2007, que reuniu equipas de projectos financiados e não financiados, que submeteram candidaturas ao programa, a conferência de encerramento só incluiu, compreensivelmente, as equipas dos cinco projectos que desenvolveram investigação durante o período de 2007 a 2010. Entre elas, duas equipas portuguesas, financiadas pela FCT estiveram presentes, enquanto membros de dois dos projectos financiados, nomeadamente o DynCoopNet (Dynamic complexity of cooperation-based self-organising networks in the First Global Age) e o BIOCONTRACT (Cooperation in Mutualisms: contracts, markets, space and dispersal).

O principal conceito por trás do programa TECT/ EUROCORES é o de que agentes de diferentes naturezas, desde as bactérias às alianças multi-nacionais de seres humanos são susceptíveis de serem equipados com os mesmos mecanismos e desenvolvido estratégias similares em termos de cooperação, que poderão ter evoluído em ordem a resolver os dilemas recorrentes em dinâmicas de cooperação. Essas estratégias e mecanismos formam o foco de pesquisa do Programa TECT. As várias equipas de investigação desenvolveram projectos que tinham como objectivo principal o de discutir e destacar a continuidade evolutiva da cooperação, tanto genética, como cultural, e fazer dessa continuidade o objecto de estudo das suas investigações. Questões chave orientaram inquéritos de investigação comuns: o que explica a evolução dos diferentes mecanismos e estratégias de cooperação? Podemos traçar a história evolutiva dos mecanismos de cooperação e isso explica as formas de cooperação observadas hoje? Podem as formas de “bounded rationality” e a repartição da cooperação nas modernas sociedades humanas ser explicadas pela activação de mecanismos que evoluíram em ambientes passados? A história evolutiva repete-se na forma de uma evolução cultural do comportamento humano de negociação?

O entendimento subjacente ao programa TECT era o de que a resposta a estas questões implicaria reunir especialistas de diferentes disciplinas, a fim de incentivar a “fertilização cruzada” de diferentes tradições, terminologia e métodos científicos. (<http://www.esf.org/activities/eurocores/running-programmes/tect/events/tect-final-conference.html>).

Foram apresentadas cinco sessões, cada uma dedicada a cada um dos projectos aprovados, e precedida por uma conferência de abertura, proferida por consagrados especialistas na matéria. Foram oradores Mark van Vugt, VU University Amsterdam; Ruth Mace, University College London; Douglas Yu (Kuming Institute Zoology, China & Univ of East Anglia, Norwich); Peter Hammerstein, Humboldt University, Berlin; Ronald Noë, Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg.

As sessões temáticas tiveram a sequência que se segue:

- **Session 1. Sustaining eco-economic norms for a sustainable environment (SENSE)** – Coord. Eva Hoogland
- **Session 2. Dynamic complexity of cooperation-based self-organising networks in the First Global Age (DynCoopNet)** – Coord. Professor Ana Crespo Solana, CCHS-High Spanish Council of Research, CSIC, Madrid, Spain
- **Session 3. The social and mental dynamics of cooperation (SOCCOP)** – Coord. Professor Arcadi Navarro, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain
- **Session 4. Cooperation in mutualisms: contracts, markets, space, and dispersal (BIOCONTRACT)** – Coord. Professor Naomi Pierce, Harvard University, Cambridge, US
- **Session 5. Cooperation in corvids (COCOR)** – Coord. Professor Ronald Noë, Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, France

Em relação ao DynCoopNet, o único projecto com uma vertente de investigação de âmbito historiográfico, ainda que cruzada com outras áreas disciplinares (<http://dyncoopnet-pt.org/about-portuguese-project>), o elenco de participações foi o seguinte:

- Jack Owens, Idaho State University – *Introduction to DynCoopNet: What's in a name?*
- David Alonso Garcia, Universidad Complutense de Madrid – *Theory and practice: cooperation in financial networks*
- Ana Crespo Solano, CCHS-High Spanish Council of Research, CSIC – *Datasets on Cooperation*
- Amélia Polónia, University of Porto – *Cooperation in self-organising networks – an interdisciplinary approach*
- Joaquim Carvalho, University of Coimbra / Ana Sofia Ribeiro, Universidade do Porto – *Cooperation in 16th Century. The Simón Ruiz network case study: from data source to network modelling*
- Miguel Ángel Bernabé / Marta Guerrero Nieto, Politechnical University, Madrid – *Integration into a GIS of temporal expressions, using Natural Language Processing tools: Advances relating to letters of Simón Ruiz*
- Monica Wachowicz, Wageningen University & Sara Costa Pinto, University of Porto – *Mapping 16th Century Trade Networks: a GIS Application for Historical Data Sources*
- Ana Crespo Solano, CCHS-High Spanish Council of Research, CSIC – *Cooperation in Historical Dynamics: An overview.*

A sessão terminou com a análise do trabalho desenvolvido por um comentador, Jorge Pacheco (Universidade do Minho, ATP Group, Lisboa), coordenador de um grupo de trabalho que se apresentou como valiosa colaboração (espontânea e graciosa) da equipa portuguesa do projecto, no âmbito da modelização matemática de redes.

O TECT revelou-se uma oportunidade única em termos de cooperação científica em rede, e revelou, sem sombra para dúvida, a possibilidade e a capacidade de a História, como disciplina social e humana, interagir com uma multiplicidade de áreas do saber, com vantagens recíprocas. A TECT Final Conference deu disso prova cabal.

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35th Annual SSHA Meeting (Chicago, 18-21 Novembro 2010)

Realizou-se em Chicago, de 18 a 21 de Novembro de 2010, a *35th Annual SSHA Meeting*, sob o tema “Power and Politics”, organizado pela Social Sciences History American Association (<http://www.ssha.org/news/past-news/130-35th-annual-ssha-meeting-18-21-november-2010-power-and-politics>) .

Entre as centenas de comunicações apresentadas, distribuídas por dezenas de painéis, numa organização típica destes macro-congressos, a presença portuguesa foi consubstanciada pela submissão e aprovação de duas sessões temáticas. Essas sessões, uma integrada na rede temática sobre “Economia” e a outra na rede temática sobre “Género”, pontuaram com interessantes debates em torno das novas tendências da historiografia portuguesa, que se revelaram globalmente desconhecidas para o público em presença, e por interessantes trocas de impressões sobre abordagens multi-disciplinares em análise de redes sociais, provindas nomeadamente da Sociologia e da História.

Essas sessões foram organizadas no âmbito do projecto DynCoopNet (TECH/ 0002/2007), sendo a participação dos membros dessa equipa possível através do financiamento da Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian.

Em concreto, as duas sessões propostas são as que se apresentam, em Inglês, sob a forma de relatório:

Session1. *The power of the commoners. Informal agent-based networks as source of power in the First Global Age*, Coord. Amélia Polónia, University of Porto; Chair and discussant: Jack Owens, Idaho University

Papers: Amélia Polónia, University of Porto; Joaquim Carvalho, University of Coimbra; Ana Sofia Ribeiro, PhD Student, University of Porto

The panel aimed to analyse the important performances of the common people as agents both in global and local dynamic, working either at a macro and micro level.

To start with, it tried to establish a reinterpretation of the mechanisms which made possible the “First Global Age”, an expression applied to the period from 1400 to 1800. In fact, the analysis of European maritime and geographical expansion in the Early Modern Age is usually focused on central power strategies and imperial policies. It was, on the contrary, the thesis of the panel the one that individuals and groups contributed extensively to these dynamics, at times to an even greater extent than the central power itself.

The first paper, **Ruling strategies and informal power of self-organising networks in the First Global Age. The Portuguese case**, tried to approach this theoretical framework focusing on the Portuguese overseas expansion. It intended to show how a new concept, the one of self-organizing networks, and a new methodological approach of an international project, DynCoopNet (Dynamic Complexity of Cooperation-Based Self-Organizing Commercial Networks in the First Global Age), a TECT-ESF project, were able to produce a historiographic reinterpretation of this subject.

DynCoopNet sustains that, from the 15th to the 18th centuries, economic and cultural world dynamics were increasingly characterized by widespread cooperation which went beyond the boundaries of countries and continents, and was made possible by new means of global communication, as well as the building of not only formal but also informal networks.

The strategy and work plan of DynCoopNet’s research program aims to study the nature of those informal, co-operative networks, which acted beyond the boundaries of political frontiers. We tried to apply and discuss these assumptions focusing on the Portuguese case and then stress how this innovative approach was able to generate new perspectives on European historiography.

The first paper, by Amélia Polónia, argued exactly that those networks, frequently multinational, based on the action of the commoners, were bound to build informal but powerful ruling strategies, acting inside or outside the formal systems and the political and institutional frameworks.

The second paper, presented by Ana Sofia Ribeiro, PhD student of the same project, *Money and governance: economic co-operation in business networks as means to build and sustain power in 16th century Europe*, approached cooperation, another central topic of DynCoopNet. Ana Sofia's analysis was centered on the commercial network of Simón Ruiz, in the second half of the 16th century. Based in Medina del Campo, Simón Ruiz, a Castilian merchant, descendant of Jewish converts, ran a financial and trade network which made him one of the wealthiest merchants in the Iberia Peninsula, if not in Europe.

In her paper, Ana Sofia studied the cooperation mechanisms which created the enlargement of the network and allowed the increasing economic and social power of its agents; thus she explained how Simón Ruiz achieved his power. The paper approaches the topic of the power of commoners trying to analyse how these characters influenced markets and even politics after achieving a certain level of prestige, and after building dependency ties with partners. The identification of the mechanisms of that kind of self-organized cooperation was as well a central topic of Ana Sofia's paper.

On a different level, the one of the small worlds in Portugal, Joaquim Carvalho centred his attention on a different network, equally important for sustaining the sociability in Ancien Regime societies by focusing on kinship bounds. **Network Analysis of the Choice of Godparents: Discovering Influence Networks in 18th Century Communities** showed how the choice of godparents provides important information about social networks and prestige mechanisms. Based on the networks of godparent choices in 17th-18th Centuries communities in Portugal, linking information from parish registers, Joaquim Carvalho proved how these social networks provided relative social positioning of the actors involved and created rules both for stability and social mobility, based on prestige scores.

This approach, supported by studies developed on a micro-scale, were also able to demonstrate the historiographic value of analysis of informal powers in Early Modern communities.

Session 2 : Dealing with gender and alterity in Portuguese Sixteenth Century Maritime Societies, Coord. Amélia Polónia; Chair and Discussant: Jack Owens, Idaho University

Participants: Amélia Polónia, University of Porto; CITCEM; Amândio Barros, CITCEM; Ana Sofia, PhD student, University of Porto, CITCEM.

The rationale of the session was based on the assumption that Early Modern European projection to overseas territories had been responsible for multiple ways of cultural exchange. If the massive presence of Europeans in Africa, America, the East and the Far East changed the world, by interfering with traditional and ancestral equilibriums, the inclusion, in European spaces, of other civilisational, ethnic, religious and cultural patterns was also responsible for meaningful challenges and structural changes in European societies. Dealing with alterity becomes then a pertinent topic to analyze in this context. Portugal having notorious precedence in these dynamics, the effects of which can be clearly perceived in the 16th Century, the panel focused on Portuguese maritime societies. Amongst the main challenges, in a traditional society struggling to adapt to new realities brought by arising cosmopolitan dynamics, was the integration of a significant number of alter individuals and communities, from which foreigners and slaves should be detached. Exchange patterns, permeability, conflict and oppression were part of complex and dynamic relations between the locals and the alter.

Starting from local studies and micro-analytical approaches, yet in comparative perspectives, two of the papers dealt with those issues by assessing the mechanisms of inclusion/exclusion and the representations of alterity which can be identified within such Early Modern maritime societies. Those issues were discussed on Amândio Barros paper, *Every good man deserves favour. The foreigner within the Northern Portuguese seaport societies in the 16th century* and in the joint paper of Amélia Polónia and Ana Sofia Ribeiro – *A commodity or a person? Slave interaction in Portuguese maritime societies*.

A third paper, from Amélia Polónia, entitled *Female: the alter ego of maritime societies? Practices and representations of gender (Portugal. 16th Century)*, focused on another equally conspicuous subject: the adjustment and broadening of female roles in the world of work, economy and society in

general. The paper analyzed processes within communities profoundly marked by women remaining behind in contexts traditionally dominated by men, but where the men have departed as agents in the processes of overseas navigation, trade and emigration. The main focus of this panel was the essential and challenging dynamics introduced by the experience of overseas expansion, responsible for significant changes which frequently result with lasting impacts on European societies.

Traditionally connoted as minorities, marginal groups or subaltern strata, these historical agents, women, slaves and foreigners, were placed in the spotlight of this second panel.

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