2nd International Congress in Lisbon of the IGSCP-PE. The Liberalism and the Colonial Press. Summary Book



Promotors: Organizers:







2nd International Congress in Lisbon of the IGSCP-PE. The Liberalism and the Colonial Press

21st-22nd September 2022

Venue: Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa (FLUL), Alameda da Universidade, Campo Grande, Room B112.B (the 21st of September) and

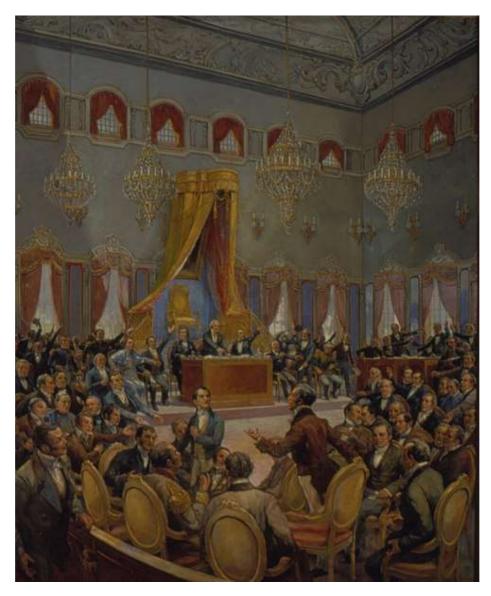
Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Campus de Campolide, Colégio Almada Negreiros, 2nd Floor, Room 209 (the 22nd of September)



Credits: composition of the image by Alice Santiago Faría, design by Álvaro Sousa

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Session of the Courts of Lisbon, Collection of the Museu Paulista,

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e6/Oscar_Pereira_da_Silva_-_Sess%C3%A3o_das_Cortes_De_Lisboa%2C_Acervo_do_Museu_Paulista_da_USP.jpg

CONCEPT

The 19th century began with the struggles for independence of the American colonies from the European colonial monarchies. The ideas of nation and people that informed those struggles, as well as the idea of public opinion that granted them a common identity, gave a new consistency to the literature of liberal publicists in the early 19th century, resulting in a strengthened link between thought and action. This constituted the basis of a new way of looking at politics, as a form of knowledge and a method to understand the world.

In September 1822, two events marked the history of Portugal and its colonies, stemming from the liberal and nationalistic revolution that had started on 24th of August 1820 in Porto. On 7th of September, in São Paulo, the Prince Regent, Dom Pedro, proclaimed "independence or death" on the banks of the Ipiranga river. On the 23rd, in Lisbon, while the American deputies abandoned the assembly and the country, disallowing what was being consecrated that day, the Constituent Court approved the first constitution that King João VI would be forced to swear to. In 1807, in an unprecedented step in European history, the departure of the Portuguese Court to Brazil had launched the debate on colonial hierarchical relations by destabilising the concepts of metropolis and colony, contributing significantly to the events of the 1820's. However, the forced return of the King to Europe in 1821 would restore these relations, at the cost of Portugal losing its most important colonial space.

In their haste to approve a constitution, the metropolitan deputies did not wait for the arrival of the "overseas" representatives, a decision that was particularly penalising for the more distant territories and which clearly showed the place reserved for these voters. Nevertheless, the simple decision to elect constituent deputies from these areas also indicated a pluricontinental conception of the kingdom and the nation, including them in the dynamics opened by the new regime. A vision that the constitutional text would confirm, despite excluding large shares of its population from participating in political decisions, due in part to the reality of slavery, in part to a typical vision of liberal society that was hierarchical, capacity-based, and classist.

In the global context in which it took place, the independence of Brazil contributed to the theorisation of, and the debate on, the ideas of empire and imperialism. It also fuelled the formation of an anticolonial thought, as it pointed at the contractual dimension of the colonial relationship, and for the possibility that other colonies joined the separatist movement, constituting themselves into a federation. The lessons would be learned. Thus, even if any new insurgencies would thereafter be violently repressed, the constitutionalism inaugurated in the 1820's evidenced the marks of the debates on the liberal conception of national territory and the nation. The difficult task of articulating liberalism and colonialism, expressed concretely in the principles of administration and in the guarantee of individual and collective rights, would be renewed, interpreted, and questioned.

Among the conditions for the establishment of a liberal regime, the formation of a public opinion – especially of a periodical press dedicated to publicising, scrutinising, and influencing the decisions of power – occupies a central place. Since the existence of journals outside the metropolis was forbidden until 1820, we could say that the colonial periodical press written in Portuguese was born with the revolution, and the post-colonial press with Brazil's declaration of independence. Beyond Brazil, in the eastern periphery of the empire, in Goa on 22nd of December 1821 and in Macao on 12th of September 1822, the first local periodicals were founded on the initiative of the respective provisional revolutionary governments. The rates at which the press, both official and private, spread across the empire bear witness to the diversity of local situations, including diverse relations with written culture and different forms of colonial governance. Despite these asymmetries, there is evidence that since the 1820's, and even before, the Portuguese and foreign press reached these spaces with local impact, in the same way that the events and positions of local players ended up finding space where the press existed. This panorama puts on the table the need to think about the concepts of opinion and public sphere – local, imperial, and national.

Commemorating these centenaries, with this event, the IGSCP-PE intends to establish a bridge between the liberal debate in the press, in its various ramifications across the empire, and the representation of liberalism today.

ORGANIZATION























U LISBOA BELISBOA













Promotors

IGSCP-PE - International Group for Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire

Created in 2016, the IGSCPP-PE constitutes a growing network of researchers, cultural agents, research projects, research centres, documentation centres, libraries, and archives, with more than one hundred adherents to the principles and aims that inspire the Group.

The IGSCP-PE considers the colonial reality and the imperial link pertinent for the constitution of a community of approaches - local, comparative, and transversal - to the spaces comprehended in the political reality of the Portuguese Empire. The Group aims to affirm a field of studies and to promote common projects moved by the concept of Colonial Periodical Press, establishing as reference points the actors that moved within the space of the Portuguese Colonial Empire or that, coming from their own geographies, moved out to other spaces. The Group considers structuring elements of modernity, colonialism and the conflictual currents of thought on the colonial reality. In such context, it defends that studying the colonial periodical press is fundamental to further knowledge and theorisation of the Portuguese Contemporary History, and of the spaces of the Portuguese Empire, nowadays independent States or part of independent States.

The Group focuses its studies on the role of the colonial periodical press in developing and linking modern cultural and political concepts, and realities. It promotes a democratic construction of collective and individual memories, setting into dialogue conflicting lines of thought and experiences. Within such ambit, it promotes academic collaboration, the articulation between research policies, and collaborative policies for the preservation and access to sources, and it works to involve other cultural agents in such dynamics.

Website: https://giepcip.wordpress.com/ (updating).

Project Orion - Portuguese Orientalism

Project of the Centre for Comparative Studies, School of Arts and Humanities, University of Lisbon.

Objectives: Research topics - Orientalism as European aestheticism; Orientalism and empire; Interart Studies: representations of the Far East; Writing Macao; Goan Literature in Portuguese; The East and West in the colonial press.

Team: P.I: Catarina Nunes de Almeida; Ana Paula Laborinho; Duarte Drumond Braga; Everton V. Machado; Fernanda Gil Costa; Marta Pacheco Pinto

Collaborators: Ana Paula Avelar (Universidade Aberta); André Saraiva Santos (Universidade de Aveiro): Daniela Spina (Università Degli Studi di Verona); Dora Gago (University of Macau); Filipa Lowndes Vicente (Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa); Gonçalo Cordeiro (Université Paris Nanterre); Jiayi Yuan (University of Nankai); Matteo Rei (Università Degli Studi di Torino); Michela Graziani (Università Degli Studi di Firenze); Mônica Simas (Universidade de São Paulo); Nazir Ahmed Can (Universidade Federal do Río de Janeiro); Paulo Franchetti (Universidade Estadual de Campinas); Rogério Miguel Puga (Universidade Nova de Lisboa); Sandra Ataide Lobo (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

Recent partnerships: Grupo Internacional de Estudos da Imprensa Periódica Colonial do Império Português (GIEIPC-IP); Dicionário dos Orientalistas de Lingua Portuguesa [Dictionary of Portuguese-language Orientalists] - https://orientalistasdelinguaportuguesa.wordpress.com/.

Recent publications (books): Almeida, Catarina Nunes de (ed.). Clepsydra 1920-2020. Estudos e revisões. Lisboa: Documenta, 2020. [http://cec.letras.ulisboa.pt/en/other-books/clepsydra-1920-2020-estudos-e-revisoes/]; Almeida, Catarina Nunes de & Pinto, Marta Pacheco. O Oriente em Tradução / The Orient in Translation. Vila Nova de Famalicão: Húmus, 2017. [http://cec.letras.ulisboa.pt/en/uncategorized/act-32-o-oriente-em-traducao/]; Costa, Fernanda Gil. Recuperar Macau - A Sobrevida das Letras em Português na Cidade Chinesa de Macau. Vila Nova de Famalicão: Húmus, 2019. [http://cec.letras.ulisboa.pt/en/other-books/recuperar-macau-a-sobrevida-das-letras-emportugues-na-cidade-chinesa-de-macau/]; Laborinho, Ana Paula et al. (eds). Macau: Novas Leituras. Lisboa: Tinta-da-China, 2020. [http://cec.letras.ulisboa.pt/en/other-books/macau-novas-leituras/]; Machado, Everton V. Tomás Ribeiro. Jornadas - Edição e Estudo. Lisboa: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal / Centro de Estudos Comparatistas, 2018. [http://cec.letras.ulisboa.pt/en/other-books/tomas-ribeiro-jornadas-edicao-e-estudo/]

Recent events: International Conference "Portugal y Oriente" - Universidad de Salamanca, Palacio de Anaya, 16 December 2019; Conference "Literatures of Macau after 1999" - Fundação Oriente, Museum, 5 November 2019; International Conference "Images of Asia in Portuguese Cinema" - University of Lisbon, School of Arts and Humanities, 16-17 March 2017.

Website: http://cec.letras.ulisboa.pt/en/research-groups/locus/orion-portuguese-orientalism/

Organizers

CHAM - Center for the Humaníties, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa e Universidade dos Açores.

Our world looked at through the lenses of the Humaníties.

Location: Colégio Almada Negreiros (CAN), Universidade NOVA de Lisboa — Campus de Campolide, 3.º floor - Roon 330, Lisbon, Portugal. Contacts: (00351) 217908300 - Extension: 40318; cham@fcsh.unl.pt. https://cham.fcsh.unl.pt. https://twitter.com/centrocham. https://twitter.com/centrocham.

CEComp - Centre for Comparative Studies, School of Arts and Humanities, University of Lisbon Comparatism within Humanities in dialog with the Social Sciences.

Location: Faculdade de Letras, Alameda da Universidade, Lisboa, Portugal. Contacts: (+351) 21 792 00 85; cec@letras.ulisboa.pt. Website and other webpages: https://twitter.com/cecomparatistas. https://twitter.com/cecomparatistas. https://twitter.com/cecomparatistas.

Partners

Historical Archive of Mozambique (AHM - Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique)

Recognized as one of the best archives in Africa, the Historical Archive of Mozambique (AHM) is a nationwide archival institution created in 1934, dedicated to the collection, treatment, preservation and public access of documents of informative and evidential value, produced and/or received by public and private institutions. It is also an organ of advice and management of the documentation in definitive phase, at national level, as established by the article 12 of the decree 84/2018 December 26, that updated the National System of the State Archives (SNAE). Since 1976, it has been integrated into Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), Maputo. Its catalogue includes an important printed and microfilmed collection of periodical press, especially from Mozambique.

Location: 2HMC+WHF, Maputo, Mozambique. Contacts: (+258) 21323428; ahm.atendimento@uem.mz. Website and other webpages: https://pt-pt.facebook.com/ArquivoMoz/.

National Archive of Cape Verde (ANCY- Arquivo Nacional de Cabo Verde)

Created in 1988, by the Decree No. 123/88, of December 31, the National Archives of Cape Verde (ANCV), has as main objective to collect, conserve, organize and disseminate the historical-cultural documents emanating from the institutions of the Central and Local Administration, as well as all other historical-cultural documents of national interest.

The extensive archival documents, that embody the ANCV main document collection, are properly treated and accessible through research instruments. In addition, the ANCV holds an important periodical press catalogue, which includes the official bulletins published since 1842, journals and bulletins from the colonial period, as well as newspapers published in the archipelago, before and after the National Independence.

This collection, under the custody of the Museum of Special Documents, constitutes an important source for research, and the object of projects of the most diverse order. As an example, we highlight the recent exhibition on the official bulletin of Cape Verde, with which the ANCV and the National Press celebrate the 180 years of the Cape Verde official

press. The exhibition is to be inaugurated on August 24, when started the first official bulletin of the then General-Government of Cape Verde, the first one in Portuguese Africa.

Location: Av. Combatentes Liberdade da Patria, Praia, Cape Verde. Contacts: (+238) 261 21 25; <u>ahn.pr@hotmail.com</u>. Website and other webpages: <u>https://pt-pt.facebook.com/arquivocv</u>.

National Library of Angola (BN - Biblioteca Nacional de Angola)

The National Library of Angola, was created in December 1969 as an organ of the Education Services. With the proclamation of the independence of the Country, it went under the tutelage of the area of culture of the Government of Angola. It is an institution that aims to preserve and promote the growth of the national bibliographic collection, ensure the legal deposit of the publications and promote actively readership.

Being a mandatory legal deposit institution, it holds a vast and rich bibliographic catalogue, inherited from the colonial era, and enriched along the last 47 years.

Its press catalogue includes governmental titles published since the second half of the Nineteenth century, such as the Boletim Oficial de Angola, issues of the Diário do Governo, and the Boletim de Moçambique. In addition, it holds the main daily newspapers published in Angola until 1975, namely the A Provincia de Angola and the Diário de Luanda, and magazines such as the Noticias. Its newspaper library also includes periodicals published by the Banco de Angola (Bank of Angola), companies, trade, and professional associations, among others.

It is the institution at national level with the largest collection in terms of periodical and non-periodical publications published in Angola after 1975, being open to students, researchers, and the general public.

Location: Largo António Jacinto, Luanda, Angola. Contacts: (+244) 925 693 954; <u>bibliotecana.2014@gmail.com</u>. Webpages: <u>https://pt-br.facebook.com/bibliotecanacionalangola/</u>.

National Library of Mozambique (BNM, IP - Biblioteca Nacional de Moçambique)

The National Library of Mozambique, IP (BNM, IP) is a public cultural institution for research, conservation and preservation of national documental heritage, endorsed with legal personality and administrative autonomy. It is the Office of the Legal Deposit and of the Public Libraries.

Its main competence is the acquisition, treatment, research, conservation, preservation and dissemination of the documental patrimony produced in Mozambique, referring to Mozambique or with interest to the country's culture and research.

Location: Avenida 25 Setembro, 1348, Maputo, Moçambique. Contacts: (+258) 21 311 905/6; bcanacional@yahoo.com.br. Website and other webpages: https://pt-br.facebook.com/people/Biblioteca-Nacional-De-Mo%C3%A7ambique/100064977722941/.

National Library of Portugal (BNP - Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal)

Laying its origin in the Real Biblioteca Pública da Corte (Royal Public Library of the Court) created in 1796, after the liberal victory, in 1834, this library gained the status of national, under the name of Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa (National Library of Lisbon). In the 20th century, it was baptized again as Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Holding a rich documental heritage, the guidelines for its management are directed to its conservation, access and internationalization, along with collaboration with the academia. The vast collection of the National Library of Portugal includes about 50,000 periodicals, among them many colonial press titles.

Location: Campo Grande, 63, Lisboa, Portugal. Contacts:: (+351) 21 798 2000; bn@bnportugal.gov.pt. Website and other webpages: https://bndigital.bnportugal.gov.pt/. https://bndigital.bnportugal.gov.pt/. https://pt-pt-pt-facebook.com/biblioteca.nacional.portugal/.

Documentation Centre 25th of April (CD25A - Centro de Documentação 25 de Abril)

The Documentation Centre 25th of April was established in December 1984 at the University of Coimbra and is one of its Cultural Extension and Training Support Units. Its mission is to recover, organize and make available to historical research, and the general public, a valuable and extensive documental collection on the activity of opposition to the Estado Novo. For instance, the students' movement, the preparation and sequence of April 25, 1974, the political exile and the Colonial War, as well as other topics dating back to the Portuguese Mid-Twentieth century, until the present. It has received several personal and institutional archives of great value for the Portuguese history, and for the countries and the spaces that integrated its old empire. In this context, an important collection of colonial press has been built, including titles linked to anticolonial movements.

Location: R. Sofia 138, Coimbra, Portugal. Contacts: (+351) 239 483 036; <u>ucd25a@ci.uc.pt</u>. Website and other webpages: https://pt-pt.facebook.com/cd25a/.

Mário Soares and Maria Barroso Foundation (Fundação Mário Soares e Maria Barroso)

The Mário Soares and Maria Barroso Foundation is a non-profit institution of private law and public utility whose mission is to promote a civic and democratic culture, and the preservation and dissemination of the historical memory and cultural heritage of Contemporary Portugal, inspired by the life and the legacies of Mário Soares and Maria Barroso.

The Foundation's activity is developed at cultural, humanitarian, social, scientific, and educational level. Among its goals, the Foundation highlights the accessibility, in open access, of its cultural heritage (Archive, Library, Common House, and João Soares House-Museum), the organization of scientific and cultural events, the promotion of training and debate programs, the cooperation with Lusophone countries, stimulating the creation and the dissemination of scientific knowledge.

The Foundation protects, preserves, and disseminates the heritage and the memory of freedom and democracy, being very important Mário Soares' archive and the several collections of colonial press, including rare copies of anticolonial press.

Location: R. de São Bento 176, Lisbon, Portugal. Contacts: (+351) 21 396 4179, geral@fmsoaresbarroso.pt. Websites: https://fmsoaresbarroso.pt; https://fmsoaresbarroso.pt;

Municipal Periodical Press Library of Lisbon (Hemeroteca Municipal de Lisboa)

The Municipal Periodical Press Library of Lisbon is, in the context of the Network of Lisbon Libraries, the institution specialized in the preservation, cataloguing, studying and making available the periodical publications. Dating since 1715, the collection, that comprehends more than 20.000 titles, benefits from the assignment of Legal Deposit (1931), which guarantees the presence of almost all newspapers and magazines published in Portugal, from that date, and until 1974, also of many titles published in Portuguese colonial spaces. Since 2005, it has developed the Hemeroteca

Digital project (Periodical Press Digital Library), which expands the universe of users on a planetary scale, having become an indispensable resource to expand the ambit of the work of many researchers around the world.

Location:: Rua Lúcio de Azevedo, 21B, Lisbon, Portugal. Contacts: (+351) 21 817 2430; https://blx.cm-lisboa.pt/horarios-e-contactos/hemeroteca-municipal-de-lisboa/. https://hemeroteca@cm-lisboa.pt. https://hemeroteca@cm-lisboa.pt. https://hemerotecadigital.cm-lisboa.pt.

Location: Contacts: Website and other webpages:

Thinking Goa: A peculiar Library of Portuguese language (Pensando Goa: Uma biblioteca peculiar de lingua portuguesa)

As an international project based at USP, directed by Helder Garmes, Pensando Goa was funded between 2014 and 2020 by FAPESP. Today the Group continues to keep the international network of contacts working. Its focus is on the rewriting of the history of Goa's Portuguese-language literature, focusing, on the one hand, its relations with the other cultural, intellectual, and artistic manifestations of that society; on the other hand, the relations that we can establish today between this literature and others (those of Portuguese language or even Indian English-language literature, among others), as well as between the cultural context in which it was forged and other cultural contexts related to. It has invested significantly in the cataloguing, propagation and studying of literature, and of the Goa Portuguese-language press, becoming an unavoidable reference in the areas of related studies through its multiple initiatives in the field of teaching, organizing academic events, and disseminating scientific production.

Website: https://goa.fflch.usp.br/.

Organizing Committee

Adelaide Vieira Machado (CHAM- Centre for the Humanities, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa)

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Filipa Lopes (Instituto de História Contemporânea, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa)

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Helder Garmes (Faculdade de Filosofía, Letras e Ciências Humanas, Universidade de São Paulo)

Isabel Lustosa (CHAM- Centre for the Humanities, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa)

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Rochelle Pinto (Independent Researcher)

Sushila Sawant Mendes (Government College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Goa University)

Tânia Regina de Luca (Universidade Estadual Paulista)

Varsha Kamat (P.E.S's R.S.Naík College of Arts & Science, Goa University)

PROGRAMME

		21 September			22 September	
	Timetable	Venue: FL/UL. Room B112.B	Other information	Timetable	Venue: CAN, 2nd Floor, Room 209	Fur inforr
	9:00-9:30	Opening		9:00-10:20	Panel 5 - Líberal and republican colonial models	Chai Ataíd
		Panel 1 - Mobilities, circulations and printed identities	Chair: Everton Machado		$\mathcal{P}5.\mathcal{A}$	
	9:30-10:50	$\mathcal{P}_1\mathcal{A}$			Andrea Vacha, Gungunhanomania. O circo mediático da prisão e exílio do rei de Gaza em Portugal (1895-1908)	Pres
		Sharmila Pais, Identity Narratives of Goans in British India in the 19th Century through the Lens of the Periodical Press	Presentíal		Varsha Kamat, Echoes of the First Republic's Liberal Revolution in the periodical press - A case study of select Marathi press in Portuguese India	Goa,
		Luís Cabral de Oliveira, Recados da Índia: política, administração e sociedade goesa na imprensa conimbricense em 1864/1865	Presential		Smita Ajgaonkar Nayak, Reflections of liberalism in the contemporary literature at the colonial press in Goa	Goa,
		Duarte Braga, The (second) Ta Ssi Yang Kuo in the context of the Portuguese language press in Asia	Presential		António Martins Gomes, A partilha de África na caricata imprensa bordaliana	Pres
		Célia Reis, O Ta-Ssi-Yang-Kuo e a vida política e económica de Macau (1863-1866)	Portugal, Online	10:20-10:30	Coffee break	
-		sociedade goesa na imprensa conimbricense em 1864/1865 Duarte Braga, The (second) Ta Ssi Yang Kuo in the context of the Portuguese language press in Asia Célia Reis, O Ta-Ssi-Yang-Kuo e a vida politica e económica de Macau	Presential Portugal,	10:20-10:30	at the colonial press in Goa António Martins Gomes, A parti África na caricata imprensa bordo	ilha de

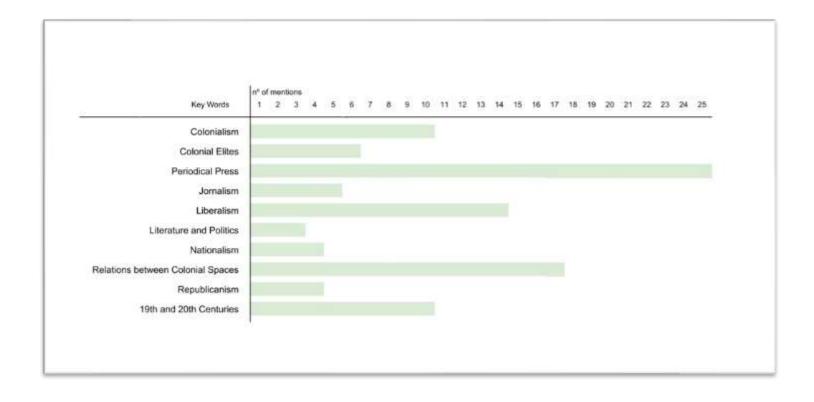
10:50-11:00	Coffee break		10:30-12:00	$\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{5}}.\mathcal{B}$	
	21 September			22 September	
Timetable	Venue: FL/UL. Room B112.B	Other information	Tímetable	Venue: CAN, 2nd Floor, Room 209	Fur info
11:00-12:20	\mathcal{P} 1 \mathcal{B}		10:30-12:00, P5.B	Frederíco Benvínda, Revolução e progresso - o Méxíco, o Chíle e a revolução de 1820 na imprensa republicana de educação cívica: o caso de Propaganda Democrática.	Pres
	Aída G. da Sílva, As contradições e a errância de Maia Ferreira	Online, Brasil		Soraía Milene Carvalho, O El-Dourado português na imprensa periódica republicana: ecos da revolução liberal nas leituras sobre o Brasil e o espaço colonial luso na Sociedade das Nações (1919-1926)	Onli Portu
	Arlinda Cabral, José Brás, Maria Neves, O Colonial: um circuito informativo entre Portugal e os dominios ultramarinos em finais da Monarquia	Presential		Sérgío Neto, Sob a alta protecção de D. Carlos. Uma análise da Revista Portugueza Colonial e Marítima	Pres
	José Sílva Évora, A Guiné Portuguesa no Boletím Oficial do Governo Geral de Cabo Verde (1845- 1879)	Presential	12:00-13:30	Lunch	
12:20-13:50	Lunch		13:30-15:00	Panel 6 (P6) - The emergence of the periodical press and the journalism in the colonies	Cha. Braga
13:50-15:20 (P2)	Panel 2 - Tensions and resistance in the journalism in the colonies	Chair: Filipa Lopes		Agnes Iok-Fong Lam, From foreign intelligence to newspaper: how Chinese adopted the concept of news printing in the 19th Century	Onlí

	Maria de Lourdes Bravo da Costa, Chronica Constitucional de Goa: Official Periodical, Platform for Creative Literature or Vehicle for Political Programme?	Goa, Online		Loraine Alberto e Jeanette Barbosa Noronha, The emergence of the independent press in 19th century Goa	Onli
	21 September			22 September	
Timetable	Local: FL/UL. Room B112.B	Further information	Timetable	Venue: CAN, 2nd Floor, Room 209	ínfo
13:50-15:20, P2	Francisco Soares, O Jornalista Mamede de Sant'Anna e Palma (Angola)	Presential	13:30-15:00, P6	Tereza Sena, Ascensão social e política de um Natural de Macau durante o Líberalismo: António dos Remédios (ca. 1770 – 1841). II. Entrando no governo junto com a revolução	Onli Portu
	Eduardo Estevam Santos, O líberalismo e a ímprensa coloníal angolana (séc. XIX)	Brasíl, Online	15:00-15:10	Coffee break	
	Símão Jaime e Alexandrina Buque, Karel Pott e a reivindicação contra a discriminação racial em Moçambique: Análise de alguns textos publicados no Jornal O Brado Africano	Presential	15:10-16:20	Panel 7 (P7) - Journalism, public sphere, and public space	Chai Santía
15:20-15:30	Break			Roy Eric Xavier, Navigating ideologies: colonial journalism in 19th century Macau and Hong Kong	Onli Califo
15:30-17:00	Panel 3 (P3) - The liberal	Chair: Daniela Spina		Paulo Jorge Fernandes, O Colonialismo em lingua inglesa na imprensa de Moçambique (1894-1912)	Pres
	Sushila Mendes, Literary debates in the Goan Tribune: fanning the flame of revolutionary Liberalism	Presential		Isadora de Ataíde Fonseca, A configuração da esfera pública imperial: imprensa, elites e poder	Pres

	Helder Garmes, O Dívan Litterarío (1893-1894) e os novos horízontes das elites locaís de Goa	Brasil, Online	16:20-17:15	Book launch, Exhibitions, Chill out	
	Cielo Festino, As revistas literárias Goesas: O Académico (1940-1943) e Literary Review/Revista Literária (1934)	Brasil, Online	17:15-18:45	Round Table: Liberalism, colonial press, public spheres, and circulation of ideas on debate	Coord José L
	21 September			22 Setember	
Tímetable	Local: FL/UL. Room B112.B	Further information	Timetable	Venue: CAN, 2nd Floor, Room 209	Fur info
15:30-17:00, P3	Júlio Rodrígues Sílva, O imaginário coloníal das revistas ílustradas portuguesas da Belle Époque (1890- 1914)	Presential	17:15-18:45, Round Table	José Luís García, A importância do conceito de mediatização para a História	
17:00-17:20	Coffee break			Alda Saúte Saíde, Líberalismo, educação e imprensa em Moçambique	
17:20-19:00	Panel 4 - The 1820's liberal press and the post-colonial Brazilian press	Chair: Adelaide Vieira Machado		Isabel Lustosa, O medo da recolonização no contexto da independência do Brasil	
	Guilherme Celestino, Entre De Pradt e Santa Rita Durão, as justificativas de Silva Lisboa contra a independência	Presential		João Pedro da Cunha Lourenço, Ideias republicanas e independentistas na imprensa de Angola entre 1866 e 1923	
	Murillo Winter, Esta tempestad de papeles impresos e infamantes: o liberalismo na imprensa da provincia Cisplatina da Revolução do Porto até a independência do Brasil (1821-1824)	Brasil, Online		Sandra Ataíde Lobo, As ídeías de imprensa periódica coloníal e de circulação imperial no GIEIPC-IP. O caso da imprensa goesa	
	Paulo de Assunção, Pela "salvação da Nação e do sistema constitucional": a imprensa periódica e o processo de independência do Brasil	Brasíl, Online			

PANELS - Abstracts of the Papers





Panel 1 - - Mobilities, circulations and printed identities

Chair: Everton V. Machado





Identity narratives of Goans in British India in the 19th century through the lens of the periodical press

Sharmila Pais

(St. Xavier's College-Mapusa, Goa)

Presentation in English

This paper investigates the identity of Goan migrants in British India by assessing their affiliation to their ancestral 'Homeland' and the 'Mother Country' in the 19th century, during the era of liberalism, explored from the colonial periodical press. It may be noted that as Britain came to increasingly occupy territories in the Indian subcontinent in the 18th and 19th centuries, many Goans sought refuge with their colonial neighbour largely for the benefits offered in the territory. In the 19th century, most Goans were beholden to British India by the prospects of upward economic mobility, its thriving prosperity, and even as an escape from political peril lurking colonial Goa during the constitutional regime. The liberal Goan press established in British India helped them to remain connected to their roots and their homeland-Goa. In a foreign territory, some intelligentsia felt more confident to express their sentiments and stand up to those in power in colonial Goa through their press; Konkani, Portuguese or bilingual. On the other hand, the same was not always possible in colonial Goa. This was because, in principle, the Constitutional Regime in Portugal had approved the freedom of expression but kept it 'within the bounds of law', to prevent 'abuse' of this privilege. In spite of such assurances of the freedom of expression by the three main constitutions of the 19th century, the same was withheld from time to time, to protect the interests of the Government. It did not approve of the local press stirring 'unnecessary' sentiments against the Government. The concept of identity and aspects related to it have received increasing attention in the contemporary post-colonial academic discourse. These views are investigated in the domains of culture, commerce and politics by exploring the bilingual weekly, Horas Vagas (English and Portuguese) published in Bombay and circulated in British India and in Goa.

Keywords: Horas Vagas. Identity. Homeland. Motherland. Post-Structuralism.

Messages from India: Goan politics, administration and society in the Coimbra's press in 1864/1865

Luís Cabral de Oliveira

(Instituto Politécnico de Leiria /CEDIS NOVA)

Presentation in Portuguese

The newspaper "A Liberdade", as, to a lesser degree, its successor "O Paiz", both published in Coimbra, constitute an interesting source for the study of the dynamics of the Goan Catholic elites in the mid-1860s. The "A Liberdade" published, along several issues, a series of long articles, normally under the title Noticias da Índia. Those texts earned the newspaper's spotlights, sometimes even on the front page. Such attention does not appear consistent with the little interest that, in general terms, the Estado da Índia deserved from the political and economic elite of mid-century liberal-constitutional Portugal, notwithstanding the efforts to promote the colonial space rehearsed along the Regeneração (Regeneration) períod (Alexandre, 1998: 143-144 e 90-104). On the one hand, the enthusiasm with which the national assembly that received the first voices of *Perismo* had faded (Oliveira, 2020; Abreu, 1874), on the other hand, the political proposal wrapped in literary veils by Tomás Ribeiro in his Jornadas (Journeys) was still to be formulated (Ribeiro, 1874). It is thus relevant to unveil the raison d'être of this anonymous correspondence, strongly politicized, that addresses the most important themes for the Goan administration of the time, for instance (i) parliamentary representation; (ii) discussions at the local press; (iii) management of the *Padroado*; (iv) exploitation of the New Conquests; (v) critics to the governors' performance; (vi) barbs cast to the descendants from the Portuguese; (vii) comments about the performance of the high court judges and of the metropolitan civil servants; (viii) municipal elections. It is, therefore, necessary to search among the foundations of the "A Liberdade": in the dynamism of the Goan Catholic academic community in Coimbra, in its political vitality (also for the amiable relations with India's deputies at the parliament); in the fact that one of its patrons, Raimundo Venâncio Rodrigues, was linked to the team that inspired the newspaper.

Keywords: A Liberdade. Goan Catholic elites. Parliamentary representation. Descendants. Goan community in Coimbra (19th century)

The (second) Yang Ta Ssi Kuo in the context of the Portuguese language press in Asia

Duarte Braga

(CEComp - Universidade de Lisboa)

Presentation in English

Goa and Macau can be seen as dynamic centres in relation to Europe and other Portuguese colonies, which is characteristic of the press of European empires in this period, a particular form of "co-history" between the imperial centre and periphery, as argued in CODELL (2003). Such colonial enclaves would thus be focal points of an Asian network of circulation of texts and information in Portuguese which is formed in the first half of the nineteenth century, as evidenced by the existence of long-standing sections which we could designate as a piece of authentically Luso-Asian news, which can be found, for example, in O Heraldo, a Goan newspaper founded in 1900, where news and reports on Macau and Timor are constant. Thus, the periodical presses of Goa and Macau in particular have vital relations with each other, as well as with the rest of the Portuguese-speaking colonial press in Asia - this vast and unknown world that the nineteenth century saw rising and growing exponentially. We will work on the two series of the Ta Ssi Yang Kuo (TSYK) newspaper, especially the second, which can be seen as a magazine in its own right, and one that we could define as pan-Luso-oriental. The first series is in essence a news journal of current affairs, dotted with articles of Luso-Asian erudition signed by Marques Pereira, although this is not the dominant tone, unlike the second, which is an authentic erudite magazine. In fact, the TSYK not only divulged and studied themes of the Far East of Lusophone influence but always defined itself as its repository and memorial. The praise of a Portugal that still wanted to be (seen as) expansionist in the nineteenth century, though the colonial effort directed at Africa, has as its operative reverse, on the pages of TSYK, a stereotypical and orientalist reduction of contemporary China, which those responsible for the publication probably would not see as contradictory to the liberal matrix (the cult of bourgeois 19thcentury institutions and Enlightenment) that the magazine also presents.

Keywords: Ta Ssí Yang Kuo. Macau. Goa. Press from Macau. Portuguese language press in Asía.

The Ta-Ssí-Yang-Kuo and the political and economic life of Macao (1863-1866)

Célia Reis

(História, Territórios e Comunidades - CFE NOVA FCSH)

Presentation in Portuguese

The newspaper Ta-Ssi-Yang-Kuo. Weekly Macaense newspaper of local public interest, literary and news items was published in Macao between 1863 and 1866. Later, from 1899 to 1903, due to the impulse of the son of one of the first founders, this title was reborn as a magazine with the subtitle Archivo e Annaes do Extremo-Oriente Português (Archive and Annals of the Portuguese Far). This second edition has been the subject of some analyses, but this communication focuses on the oldest publication, which was analyzed only from the point of view of cultural expression. Its pages addressed the issues that affected Macau in the views of its writers, among which Marques Pereira stood out. His position and ideas led him to be involved in a local controversy and the ensuing judicial process. This newspaper also coincides with some very special moments for the Macanese territory, which faced issues as diverse as the relationship with China, the future of the port and other economic viability, religious and political controversies. Mirroring them by the understanding of their creators, the Ta-Ssi-Yang-Kuo also allows a look at local social life. In another field, there are news from a wider area, both related to Macau's geographic context and with the metropole, thus offering us an account of which aspects captured the interest of those responsible for the publishing. Throughout this whole, the analysis of this periodical is of great interest to our-knowledge about the Macanese realities of that time, as well as about the life of the newspaper itself and its forms of intervention in the life of Macao.

Keywords: Ta-Ssí-Yang-Kuo. Macau. Local Press. Liberalism in the colonial spaces. Circulation of news.

The contradictions and wanderings of Maia Ferreira

Aida G. da Silva

(Universidade Federal do Rio Grande)

Presentation in Portuguese

In 1854, José da Silva Maia Ferreira (1827, Luanda - 1867, Rio de Janeiro) published in two prestigious Brazilian newspapers, the Correio Mercantil (1848-1868) and Jornal do Commercio (1827-2016), both based in Rio de Janeiro. The first had abolitionist-liberal tendencies, and the second had monarchist-conservative leanings. In this period, there was hardly any separation between literary and journalistic writing. Based on his personal correspondence, we intend to portray Maia Ferreira's journalistic path, whilst identifying contradictions of political scope, concerning the political causes of his time, with particular emphasis on abolitionism. From his correspondence sent from New York

and Cuba, it becomes clear that the poet and businessman corresponded with influential figures of the Brazilian Second Reign (1840 to 1889), gauging the possible receptivity to his journalistic work. However, he was outspoken when expressing his opinions on the abolitionist issue in the United States, the Mexican liberal revolution, and the Cuban political situation. Hence, the proposed article intends to discuss the particular circumstances surrounding the journalistic contributions of this businessman and poet, temporarily lent to journalism, while seeking to reveal possible contradictions between his political stance and his personal situation, perhaps reflecting the spirit of the time concerning liberal principles and the abolition of slavery.

Keywords: Maia Ferreira; Brazilian press; journalism; liberalism; abolitionism.

O Colonial an information circuit between Portugal and the overseas domains at the end of the Monarchy

Arlinda Cabral

José Brás

Maria Neves

(CeiED -IPLUSO & ULHT)

Presentation in Portuguese

The press came to occupy a pivotal place in the dissemination of knowledge in Portugal from the 19th century onwards. Somehow, as stated in the Revista Universal Lisbonense, 1841, volume 1, "Books were a lot of science for few.

Newspapers are a bit of science for all (...) all parties, semi-parties, and variations of parties, with newspapers, intended to pour out the doctrines of their various policies". This means to say that the press has become a battlefield. If the old civilization was in wars, now the new civilization is in the press. Given this background, the aims of this article are to analyse the periodical O Colonial: defender of the interests of the overseas provinces launched at the end of the Monarchy, and thus understand the worldviews about the so-called overseas domains in a specific historical context. This is a newspaper published between 3 September 1907 and 11 December 1911. 114 numbers were published. The aim of the periodical is explicit right from the 1st issue in a text entitled Our orientation: "to seek and honour its mandate within the periodical press, seeking the improvement of our domains by means of its moral and economic development so as to benefit those regions so faithful and so dedicated to the metropolis, unfortunately so oppressed by the difficulties of their existence and so alienated from political parties". In methodological terms, we proceeded to bibliographical research, to the documental and discursive analysis of the Source-Text O Colonial. We selected, as categories of analysis, the following items: the biography of a personality, the Colonial Press Review, the Overseas Mail, and the News from the metropolis. In this publication - and in the current research phase - we were able to grasp the importance that was given to figures like Júlio de Vilhena, Ferreira do Amaral, and Rebelo da Silva, as well as the purpose of establishing information circuits between Portugal and the colonies.

Keywords: Portugal. Overseas provinces. Worldviews. Information circuits. Development.

The Portuguese Guiné in the Boletim Oficial do Governo Geral de Cabo Verde (1845-1879)

José Sílva Évora

(Instituto do Arquivo Nacional de Cabo Verde,

Faculdade de Ciências Sociais, Humanas e Artes -

Universidade de Cabo Verde)

Presentation in Portuguese

After the 1936 decree issued by the Marquis of Sá da Bandeira regarding the creation, in the Portuguese Overseas Possessions, of publications "that transmit information needed by the residents," in 1842, the first official bulletin was published in Cape Verde, which also covered Portuguese Guinea. After 1845, we find different information about this territory, administratively submitted to Cape Verde, which allows us to follow, to a certain extent, its evolution until 1879, the year when it gained administrative autonomy from Cape Verde. I propose, in this paper, to inventory, in this bulletin, the news regarding Portuguese Guinea, in the chronological period between 1845 and 1879, offering leads and references to whom, eventually, may become interested in studying this part of the then Portuguese Empire, stimulating, simultaneously, the increase of reflection about the study of the official bulletins, that has deserved little attention. I will try to perform this exercise, by contextualizing the situation lived in the colony of Cape Verde, marked by pro-liberal insurgencies, in reaction to the events in the metropole, namely those related to liberalism and the sequent 1820 liberal revolution. The aim is also to try to understand, through this bulletin, how in that period, this territory was looked at by the colonial administration, in a time when, the populations of the then-called Portuguese Overseas Provinces, even if theoretically, benefited from the rights and duties of Portuguese citizenship.

Keywords: Boletím Oficial do Governo Geral de Cabo Verde. Official Bulletins. Cape Verde. Portuguese Guinea. Liberalism and colonialism.

Panel 2 - Tensions and resistance in the journalism of the colonies
Chair Filipa Lopes



Chronica Constitucional de Goa: Official periodical, platform for creative literature or vehicle for political programme?

María de Lourdes Bravo da Costa

(University of Goa)

Presentation in English

This paper analyses the role of the Chronica Constitucional de Goa in the political scenario that arose after Regent D. Pedro appointed the Goan Bernardo Peres da Silva, former liberal deputy and political expat, as the 'Prefeito dos Estados da India', a post equivalent to that of Governor. Portugal was in political turmoil after the 1820 revolution that imposed a liberal regime, within which the 1822 Constitution was approved. This revolution was not a solitary one as Portuguese governance saw several changes in the following years. In 1823, the liberal government fell and the Parliament dissolved. In 1826, the liberal government was re-established by the heir of the throne, D. Pedro IV, who abdicated in favour of his daughter. In 1828 again fell with a counter-revolution that allowed the rising of the absolutist King, Dom Miguel. Thereafter, in 1834 after a civil war, D. Pedro took over the reins of governance as Regent of his

daughter, D. Maria II. Bernardo Peres da Silva was appointed in 1834, by D. Pedro, Prefeito and took charge on January 14, 1835. However, many resented this appointment of a Goan native to head the government of Goa and the reformist policies followed by him after arriving. Consequently, he was only able to govern for eighteen days as a military revolt deposed him. Forced to leave for Bombay and later to Daman, he commanded since exile the conflict against the illegitimate government in Goa. In such a battle, he was supported by the press in Portuguese language created in Bombaim and Daman for such purpose. Similarly, along with other periodicals in Bombaim, the government in Goa started the publication of the Chronica Constitucional de Goa on 13 June 1835, and maintained it until 30 November 1837, when the conflict was finally solved by the central government. The Chronica Constitucional de Goa was as seminal as the Gazeta de Goa, the weekly started in December 1821 and was published until September 1826. The non-official section, in both periodicals, was dedicated to politics and the Chronica maintained a violent combat with Portuguese language newspapers in Bombay that vigorously defended the Prefeito.

Keywords: Chronica Constitucional de Goa. Bernardo Peres da Silva. Political History. XIX Century History. Estado da Índia Portuguesa

The journalist Mamede de Sant'Anna e Palma (Angola)

Francisco Soares

(PPG-Letras Instituto de Letras e Artes -

Universidade Federal de Río Grande/CITCEM -

Universidade do Porto)

Presentation in Portuguese

The public debate over a potential Angolan nation started with the election of Angola's representatives to the 1821 Constituent Courts and continued throughout the 19th century. In the last quarter of the 19th century, several local journalists became more vocal in claiming the right of those 'natural-born' to decide the future of their land - either as a colony (and therefore choosing the colonizer) or as an independent nation. In this scenario and until the beginning of the 20th century, one of the most feisty Angolan journalists was Mamede de Sant'Anna e Palma. Based on some notes provided by Aida Freudenthal, in addition to studies on republicanism and the local press in Angola, I was able

to piece together a biography of this journalist that appears to clarify both his character and social environment. Keywords: Angola. Journalism. XIX Century. Mamede de Sant'Anna e Palma. Nationalism.

Liberalism and the Angolan colonial press (19th century)

Eduardo Estevam Santos

(Instituto de Humanidades e Letras -

Universidade da Integração Internacional da Lusofonia Afro-brasileira)

Presentation in Portuguese

The Angolan periodical press started in 1845, but the truly liberal press only appeared in 1866 with the advent of the free press. This paper aims to present the interactions of liberalism with periodicals in the space encompassed by the Portuguese Empire as Angola, demonstrating its contradictions, affinities and, mainly, the divergences between the liberal political and commercial elite and the colonial administration. The most effervescent themes of the editorials demonstrated the dilemmas and limits of liberal politics. The most liberal articles influenced, manipulated and politically mediated public opinion, sometimes in conjunction with the social group of merchants, for the consolidation of the liberal policy, for the advancement of Portuguese expansion and the extension of its sovereignty in this region, which could only be obtained through wars and spoliations. Sometimes they defended self-government and denounced the absence of a liberal policy, because in practice what existed was a retrograde mercantilist policy. We will also try to demonstrate the conflicts of interest between Afro-Portuguese liberals (sons of the country) and the white residents of Angola, as well as the importance of periodicals for Angolan written culture.

Keywords: Periodicals. Liberalism. Colonial Politics. Public Opinion. Angola.

Karel Pott and the claim against racial discrimination in Mozambique: analysis of some texts published at the newspaper O Brado Africano

Simão Jaime

(Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique/

Universidade Eduardo Mondlane) e
Alexandrina Buque
(Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique)
Presentation in Portuguese

One of the first measures of the military dictatorship regarding colonial affairs, was the publication of the Political, Civil and Criminal Statute of the Indigenous of Angola and Mozambique, on 23 October 1926, which pre-announced the spirit of the 1930 Colonial Act, as it denied most Mozambicans the rights associated with Portuguese citizenship, namely regarding civil and political rights, thereafter only accessible to the minority of the "assimilated" mulattos and blacks. Additionally, criminal law was also different. Such barriers helped the emergence of a vast association movement in Lourenço Marques and in other parts of colonial Mozambique. The Grémio Africano de Lourenço Marques (Lourenço Marques African Guild), legalized in 1926, was the most important opposition association. Headed by the brothers João and José Albasini, it counted with the collaboration of Estácio Dias, Karell Pott, and Francisco Benfica, among others. Being constituted by "assimilated" mulattos and blacks, it fought for their protection against racial discrimination, in particular regarding education and public service. To voice their claims, the Grémio founded, in 1918, the newspaper O Brado Africano. Taking into account the liberal colonial model of the First Republic and comparing it with the colonial model that was to be instituted by the Estado Novo, this paper aims to analyse some of the texts published by Karell Pott and other associates of the Grémio in this periodical. Notwithstanding such claims, some scholarship points to a degree of ambiguity in the positions of the group. Our hypothesis is that censorship and the policy of "divide to rule" may have contributed to such ambiguity.

Keywords: Colonialism. Press. Racial discrimination. Claim. Ambiguity.

Panel 3 - The liberal spirit in review

Chair: Daniela Spina



Literary debates in the Goan Tribune: fanning the flame of revolutionary liberalism

Sushila Mendes

(Govt. College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Quepem -

University of Goa)

Presentation in English

This paper begins with a theoretical construct of the term, 'Liberalism' within the framework of a colonial period, as it encompasses a wide plethora of ideas ranging from freedom of the press and religion to protection of political and civil liberties. The Goan Tribune (GT) was a fortnightly news magazine which identified itself as "the voice and expression of the Goan people". Although it was published in Bombay it had its heart in Goa, with a yearning for the liberation of Goa. This research paper examines liberal writings that dared the dictatorial regime, over the important period (1956-61), of the last phase of the liberation struggle. The need to bring the Goa question on the table for discussion and debate was the raison detre to the G.T. The Goa Liberation Council Bulletin (1955) was the precursor that set the

tone of liberal debate with the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, assuring that the 'Goa problem is nearer solution' whereas the Portuguese Minister for Foreign affairs, Paulo Cunha believed that Portugal had the prescriptive right over Goa till the end of time. Aloysius Soares, its first editor, provides a blue-print for the future of Goa, in the event of its integration with India. The GT firmly believed that Goa would retain its identity and individuality as a separate state-unit in the Indian union. A clarion call was given for suitable sanctions by the Indian government, 'to eliminate once and for all the remnants of colonialism in India'. In most of the early issues, Gandhi's writing in the Harijan are quoted with concurring debates of the power of non-violence (12, Aug.1956: S.D'Silva). Lambert Mascarenhas, the last editor, in his story, A tale of tomorrow about an imaginary celebration of the third Independence Day of Free Goa, exhorts Goans to taste freedom. Other liberal discourses are also highlighted in this work.

Keywords: Goan Tribune. Literary debates. Literature and politics. Liberalism. Salazar. Colonial press

O Divan Litterario (1893-1894) and the new horizons of the Goan local elites

Helder Garmes

(Universidade de São Paulo)

Presentation in Portuguese

On December 15, 1893, Leopoldo Francisco da Costa launched in Nova Goa the biweekly periodical O Divan Litterario (1893-1894), published by the typography Imprensa Indiana that belonged to Rugunata Madroto. In the introduction, signed by him, he pays homage to the renowned European literatures and to the Indian land, affirming the publication's literary vocation. In addition to the director of the publication, (as he calls himself), also Paulino Dias, S. Dessay, Xavier do Rosário, Joaquím Felipe Néri Soares Rebelo, Chrysologo Borges, contributed to the publication among others. The periodical lasted until its number 12, issued on November 15, 1894, most probably because its editor, Leopoldo Francisco da Costa, died the following month, on December 9, at the age of 22. Among the names that contributed to the publication, in addition to Paulino Dias, an unavoidable figure in the canon of Portuguese-speaking Goan literature, only Soares Rebelo gained some renown. Divan Litterario, however, reveals a special interest as it presents in its pages, at least in the first issues, some topics that link it to later periodicals such as A Luz do

Oriente (1907-1920) or O Académico (1940-1943), that is, publications that integrated the Christian and Hindu worlds within a spirit marked by liberalism. One of the most outstanding features of the publication is that they included a section called "Biographical Traces" in which was published the biography of Matheus de Castro, the first Catholic bishop born in Goa. This biography was based on the works of the priests Antonio João de Frias (Aureóla dos índios) and Leonardo Paes (Prontuário de definições índicas), which points to its alignment with the local elites, also reinforced by the biography, not included in this section, of the Goan Eduardo Fernandes, playwright and author of several songs in Konkani. There is, therefore, a desire to value the local elites within a liberal and even republican spirit, if we take into account the article praising the then president of France, Jean Casimir-Perier, considered a "good man from the right". It is, therefore, an ephemeral publication, but which sought to affirm the identity of the Goan Catholic elite in a way that was open to the new times, in which sectarianism between Christians and Hindus was losing strength and republicanism was knocking at the door.

Keywords: O Dívan Litterario. Literary press. Literature and polítics. Colonial elites

The Goan literary magazines: O Académico (1940-1943) and Literary Review/Revista Literária (1934)

Cielo Festino

(Universidade Paulista)

Presentation in Portuguese

Our presentation is related to the topic "The influence of Liberalism on the literary debate of the colonial press" as regards the Call for papers. The objective is to discuss the role of literary magazines in Goa during the last decades of the colonial period. According to Russell (2009) literary magazines are often short-lived and have a limited circulation but express a passionate and sometimes irreverent commitment to particular literary styles or political interests and, therefore, become sites of fervent intellectual activity. In general, these publications are not driven by commercial desire, but by their beliefs, though, ultimately, it is the lack of economic resources that determines their sometimes precarious existence. As explained by Nerlekar (2016) the format, visual presentation and style of the text, as well as the contents and circulation, depend on the social and political reality of the place and the moment in which they are being published. In turn, these magazines publish foreign literary works in the original language or in translation, as well as give voice to local writers, little or not known beyond the local culture, thus questioning the limit between

canonical and non-canonical literary ouvres. Therefore, they are real treasures for cultural studies, and theory and literary criticism. In this context, we will consider two literary and cultural magazines from Goa: "O Académico" (1940-1943) and "Revista Literária/Literary Review" (1934) taking into account which literary texts are published in their pages, their literary orientation and political views, considering that these literary journals are mostly published in defense of individual rights and freedoms.

Keywords: Literary magazines. Colonial Press. Literature and politics. Goa. O Académico. Revista Literária/Literary Review

The colonial imaginary of Belle Époque's Portuguese illustrated magazines (1890-1914)

Júlio Rodrígues Silva

(CHAM - Centre for the Humanities and

Departament of Philosophy, FCSH, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa)

Presentation in Portuguese

In the transition from the 19th to the 20th century and from liberalism to republicanism, the period between the crisis of the British Ultimatum (1890) and the outbreak of the First World War (1914-1918) was marked by constant and profound changes in Portuguese society and politics. These transformations have a strong impact on the relationship between the Portuguese metropolis and its colonies, especially the African ones. The press did not fail to reflect these changes, being of special relevance in this process the role played by the national illustrated magazines of the Belle Ípoque. This presentation aims to analyse the relevance of these publications in the construction of the Portuguese liberal colonial imaginary in the years between 1890 and 1914

Keywords: Illustrated Magazine. Image. Mission. Farm. Indigenous. Colonial liberal imaginary

Panel 4 - The 1820's liberal press and the post-colonial Brazilian press

Chair: Adelaide Vieira Machado



Between De Pradt and Santa Rita Durão, Silva Lisboa's justifications against independence

Guilherme Celestino

(ICS - Universidade de Lisboa)

Presentation in Portuguese

During the years 1821 and 1822 José da Silva Lisboa (1756-1835), the future Viscount of Cairu, went from being a pioneer in defending Brazil's autonomy within the United Kingdom with Portugal to being the most critical of the convening of a separate Legislative Assembly from the old metropolis. In his publications, the veteran journalist makes use of many authors to create the argument that would justify not only the importance of Brazil as a main part of the Portuguese Empire, but also its presence within the Reino Unido, in an attempt to avoid its independence. Two of its main references are two priests, one Portuguese-Brazilian and the other French. The first, Frei Santa Rita Durão (1722-1784), is the author of Caramuru, an epic poem quoted by Silva Lisboa in the pamphlets Heroicidade Brasileira (1822) and Sabatina Familiar de Amigos do Bem Comum (1821) and which deals with the myth of the

foundation of Brazil in the encounter between Portuguese adventurers, missionaries and indigenous people. It is used by the future Cairu as a response to the Lisbon Courts in which the importance of Brazil and the role of the Catholic Church in the maintenance of the Empire are reaffirmed. The second is his contemporary abbot Dominique de Pradt (1759-1837), for whom, in his writings like 'Les trois ages des Colonies', the evolution of the colonies is comparable to human life: at birth, he is linked to the homeland, then, as he grows older, he naturally separates from his parents, obtaining its autonomy. Thus, the idea of a son succeeding his father is ubiquitous among Silva Lisboa's contemporaries who rhetorically construct the Brazilian national identity as a utopia intended by Europeans in conflict with the reality that was imposed. In this case, for the future Cairu, in the periodical Reclamação do Brasil (1822), and in its special issues, the difficulty consists in the fact that Brazil had not yet reached the civilization necessary for this rupture, opposing the liberals Joaquim Gonçalves Ledo (1781-1847) and Januário da Cunha Barbosa, editors of the periodical Revérbero Constitucional Fluminense.

Keywords: Catholic enlightenment. Viscount of Cairu. Conservatism. Colony. Autonomy.

This tempest of printed and infamous papers: the liberalism in the press of Cisplatine province from the Portuguese Constitutional Revolution to the Brazilian independence (1821-1824)

Murillo Winter (Universidade de São Paulo) Presentation in Portuguese

This work aims to analyse the ways in which the press of the Cisplatine province reverberated and articulated the process of the crisis of the Portuguese empire and the independence of Brazil. My analysis focuses on the variation and pragmatic uses of political language, concepts and metaphors used in newspapers and pamphlets from the perspective that in liberal and constitutional reforms in Iberian America during the first half of the 19th century, especially the Portuguese Constitutional Revolution, the discourses pointed to and represented the process of change in progress. My text underlines how meanings have changed throughout this period of rapid political transformations, with emphasis on how semantic appropriations linked to Lusitanian liberalism were used in the Rio de la Plata press. The sources are a set of newspapers and pamphlets printed in Montevideo between 1821 and 1824 and which, when

analysed in their entirety, offer a comprehensive view of the events in Cisplatine. They reveal how the Constitutional Revolution and Brazilian independence were reported, analysed and discussed in a space marked by permanent political upheaval.

Keywords: History of Concepts. Press. Liberalism. Río de la Plata.

For the "salvation of the Nation and the constitutional system": the periodical press and the Brazilian independence process

Paulo de Assunção
(Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasíleiro/
CEC - Universidade de Lisboa)
Presentation in Portuguese

The paper aims to discuss aspects of the Brazilian independence process, specifically considering the documentation systematized by the Resgate/Reencontro Project (belonging to the Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino de Lisboa and the Fundação Biblioteca Nacional). The correspondence, exchanged between the Portuguese Cortes and the different Brazilian provinces, allows building a picture of the repercussions of the Porto Revolution (1820) and the dissemination of liberal ideas, as well as the awakening of nationalism in Brazil. The periodicals were part of the debates on Brazilian emancipation, revealing the different shades of ideas and proposals in circulation. In order to inform the Brazilian deputies, who were at the Cortes Gerais in Lisbon, the periodicals that reported on the events in tropical lands were normally sent. It was also through the press that the Cortes Gerais obtained references to the rebellious movements. It is intended to show how the Provincial Juntas kept the Cortes informed, warning about the need to contain the "subversive ideas" that threatened the "salvation of the Nation and the Constitutional System". This theme is part of the "Project for the identification and exhibition of historical documents related to the process of Independence of Brazil contained in the collection of Projeto Resgate Barão do Rio Branco", this proposal, which was contemplated by Public Notice 34 of FAPERI in collaboration with Fundação Biblioteca National.

Keywords: Liberalism. Press. Independence. Provincial boards.

"Is this the way to have national artists by protecting foreigners?" The artistic nationalism of the students of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts in the regency press (1831-1834)

Carla Francisco

(Institut des Mondes africains -

Centre National de Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)

et Institut de Recherche et Développement (IRD)

Presentation in Portuguese

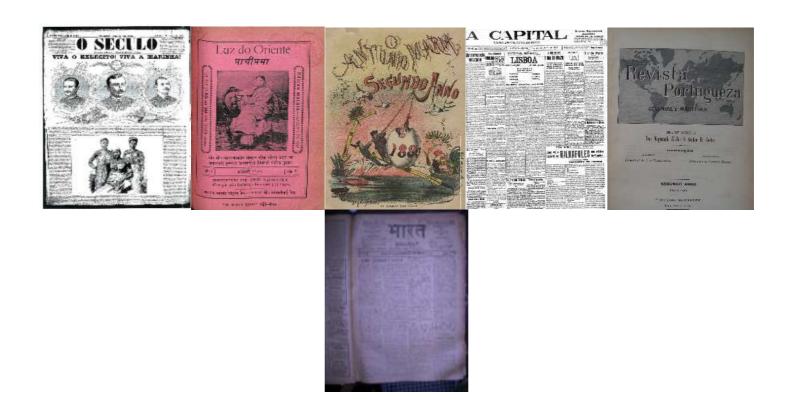
On 24 October 1833, the newspaper A Verdade (The Truth) published an anonymous letter contesting the results of the competition for the chair of Landscape at the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts in Rio de Janeiro. Using the pseudonym "Inimigo das Injustiças" (Enemy of Injustices), the author of the letter questions not only the imperial authorities but also the readers of the "miscellany" newspaper about the possibility of building a national artistic milieu in a Fine Arts academy dominated by foreigners, mainly French and Portuguese. In the same year, a certain "Cabrito do Brasil" (Mullato from Brazil) denounces the discriminatory acts against Brazilian students (possibly Afro-Brazilians) on the part of the drawing teacher, the Portuguese artist Henrique José da Silva. Although the correspondence was restricted to an exchange between students and teachers, the publication of this internal debate in the Academy in the newspapers' pages demonstrates the role of the press as a space for projecting the tensions surrounding the process of institutionalisation of the Brazilian arts. The interest of this debate lies in the successive transformations of the academic project (1815-1826) that highlight the construction and consolidation of the Brazilian academic arts. This communication focuses on this process, where the AIBA progressively assumes the functions of elaborating the visual policy of the Empire of Brazil. We will analyse some of the letters contesting the solid foreign presence in the Academy

through the concept of artistic nationalism that is somewhat embryonic in this period as far as the visual arts are concerned. The background of this discursive study refers to the first years of the Regency period (1831-1834), in which the significant increase of newspapers highlights the political, social and cultural effervescence after the events that led to the abdication of D. Pedro I. Regarding this first moment of liberalisation of the Brazilian arts, these quarrels between young artists and teachers shed light on the antagonistic and conflicting projects for the image of the Empire of Brazil through the reflection on the constitution of a national artistic class.

Keywords: Imperial Academy of Fine Arts. Chair of Landscape. Artistic nationalism. Regency press. Frederico Guilherme Briggs.

Panel 5 - Líberal and republican colonial models

Chair: Sandra Ataide Lobo



Gungunhanomania: the media circus around the imprisonment of the King of Gaza and his exile in Portugal (1895-1908)

Andrea Vacha

(ISCTE - IUL)

Presentation in Portuguese

Following the Berlin Conference (1884-85) and the British ultimatum (1890), the project of "new Brazils" in Africa seemed threatened as never before. Above all, distant Mozambique, the arena of Portuguese-British tensions, was of serious concern. It was around this critical time that liberal idealists ended up merging into hard-line pragmatic approaches to manage the colony's affairs (Alexandre, 1993). Despite the economic crisis, it was necessary to demonstrate the capacity to dominate the overseas territories, using severe methods inspired by contemporary racial theories. Therefore, the most resounding news, the imprisonment of Gungunhana (1895), was epically presented. Several newspaper editorials amplified the patriotic enthusiasm that shook the whole country. That period of an industrial turnaround for the press was favourable to adding illustrations and debuting the printing of photographs, always key in colonial projects. In the civilizational ideology of the time, the advanced editorial techniques symbolized by themselves the triumph of modernity against savagery embodied in the "lion" and queens of Gaza. During the same year, some radical republican newspapers (O Paíz, O Berro) rolled out and harshly repelled the official narratives, denouncing the public humiliation of the royal prisoners and the retrograde purposes of the civilizing mission. Other republican press highlighted the alternative account of Navy Captain Soares de Andrea, who stated that Chaimite was a farce and a war crime. However, in most cases, the republicans did not exactly question the inhumanity of colonialism, only the abuse of power of the Portuguese crown. At the turn of the century, Gungunhanomania pervaded public opinion, revealing the collision between the liberal principle that all men are born free and equal in rights and racial prejudice. Such a contradiction between the moral principles and the practices of colonialism will continue way beyond the time period covered by this paper.

Keywords: Gungunhana. Mozambique. Portuguese colonialism. Press. Ethnocentrism.

Echoes of the First Republic's Liberal Revolution in the periodical press - A case study of select Marathi press in Portuguese India

Varsha Kamat

(P. E. S's Ravi S. Naik College of Arts and Science, Farmagudi, Ponda -

University of Goa)

Presentation in English

The Portuguese Constitutions of 1822 and 1911, which blew up the French principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, were important not only to organise the legal framework and the rights and liberties they guaranteed but also as an agency to carry forward new ideologies and spirit of freedom and equality that they disseminated albeit in their short life spans. Portugal's entry into a constitutional era began the process of educating the intellectual community in Goa, both Christian and Hindu elite almost a century apart and it impacted trends on freedom and liberalism, which greatly influenced the press in Goa. The news of the establishment of Republic in Portugal (1910), the departure of the Monarchy and the separation of State from Churches, had an instantaneous impact on Hindu psyche and brought a marked stir of enthusiasm, even to the extent of attracting disdain and sarcasm from others in commenting: "Look, the gentiles risen as Republicans". However, the bittersweet memories of the Monarchic Constitutional regime linger on, connecting dots. This paper aims to project and analyse the various shades of initial reactions to the Republic and its constitution in terms of ideals, principles, people's expectations and at the same time, its comparison with the earlier monarchical regime as well its short-comings in the subsequent years. All of these interesting developments found their echoes in the Marathi periodical press, especially those that came around 1910, namely Prachi Prabha, Prabhat and Bharat.

Keywords: Constitution. Republic. Hindu. Marathi Press. Prachi Prabha. Prabhat. Bharat.

Reflections of liberalism in the contemporary literature at the colonial press in Goa

Smita Ajgaonkar Nayak

(P. E. S's Ravi S. Naik College of Arts and Science, Farmagudi, Ponda -

University of Goa)

Presentation in English

Liberalism had always cast its preponderance in shaping almost every civilisation in history. No great civilisation in history has progressed to its heights without the coexistence of colonial exploitation characterised by deprivation and liberalism. The very idea of liberalism brings with it the freedom to think and express independently; voice out normative opinions about the state and create and lead the liberal life with free space to breathe. There cannot be any room for the second thought about the influence of liberalism in shaping every sphere of life across the world. The movement of liberalism originated in colonial France during the eighteenth century which churned out the principles of freedom, equality and fraternity and spread widely across the world and got itself enrooted in different nations and their cultures. With the advent of Portuguese rule in the state of Goa and the British in India, of course in whatever form the liberalism existed previously vanished and anarchy became the common feature under both these colonisers

having deepened their roots politically, economically and culturally. During the four and a half century tyrant rule of the Portuguese in Goa the idea of Liberalism was revived, reshaped and slowly emerged in different forms. Liberalism created a great influence on every aspect of life, especially on literature. The analysis that brings out the present paper is an attempt to understand the contemporary literature published in the colonial press that underlines the influences of liberalism on the literary debates. The paper further enquires critically the nuances of the term liberalism reflected in the contemporary writings especially in the periodical press like *Bharat* and others with special reference to Goa.

Keywords: Liberalism. Goan contemporary literature. Colonial press. Bharat.

The scramble for Africa in Bordalo Pinheiro's satirical press

António Martins Gomes

(CHAM - Centre for the Humanities, FCSH NOVA)

Presentation in Portuguese

In 1822, the independence of Brazil urged Portugal to readjust its view on the Overseas Territories. The newly inaugurated liberal regime maintained the former colonial policy while searching for a new Eldorado in Africa. The colonial issue was covered by the Portuguese press during the 19th century. The António Maria and Pontos nos ii were two satirical weekly newspapers published in the last two decades of the century, whose director, Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro, portrayed the role of Portugal in the "Scramble for Africa" during that time. The father of Portuguese political cartoons published more than one hundred drawings about the disputes in Congo, Lourenço Marques and Zaire, the Berlin Conference, the Ultimatum, the Gungunhana prison, and the explorers Serpa Pinto, Ivens and Capelo... with some racism in the representation of indigenous peoples. As an ideological weapon against the monarchy, these drawings chronicle the decadence of the Portuguese colonial Empire and expose the main responsible person. In addition to satirizing political ambition, partisan interests, chieftainship and the deficit, the caricaturist accused several government members of not safeguarding national interests in Africa; with a sharp tip of the pencil, he embodies his main targets, such as Braamcamp, Rodrigues Sampaio, Hintze Ribeiro, Serpa Pimentel, King Carlos I and, particularly, Fontes Pereira de Melo, the "Pax Regeneratoria" regime 's ubiquitous mentor. Used as a means of political and social intervention at a critical moment of the colonial issue, Bordalo Pinheiro's graphic art portrayed several confrontations between Portugal and other European nations, particularly England, embodied in caricatures that satirized the emblematic John Bull, from the Treaty of Lourenço Marques to the Ultimatum, the incident that put an end to the dream of the Pink Map. In stark contrast, the artist, driven by emotions common to Sá da Bandeira's colonial and abolitionist model, praises the explorations between Angola and Mozambique and the new homeland heroes' attainments.

Keywords: Colonial issue. Press. Bordalo Pinheiro. Cartoons. Anglophobia.

Revolution and progress - Mexico, Chile and the revolution of 1820 in the Portuguese republican civic education press: the case of *Propaganda Democrática*

Frederico Benvinda

(CH - FLUL Universidade de Lisboa)

Presentation in Portuguese

Zófimo Consiglieri Pedroso (1851-1910) republican historian, MP and author published the booklet series Propaganda Democrática between 1886 and 1888. The collection, published fortnightly, was devised to provide the reader with knowledge about republicanism. The central premise was that it was the only system of government that reflected Portugal's civilizational state. Consequently, a transition to a republic was necessary. To allow it, the reader had to be educated on the superiority of republicanism over monarchy and on the level of development of democratic principles in Portugal. The examples used were, respectively, the history of the republics of Mexico and Chile and the revolution of 1820. Consiglier Pedroso argued that the instability that followed the independence of these republics was not due to the governmental system chosen, but to managerial vices introduced by Spanish domination. He also argued both republics were examples of stability, prosperity and democratic maturity. In the case of Portugal, he argued the Portuguese were to blame for continuing monarchical rule. Consiglieri Pedroso thought monarchy was an increasingly anachronistic form of government that disrespected popular will. Monarchs had also underdeveloped the Portuguese empire, and had allowed most of it to be taken by other powers, leaving Portugal with an empire that did not provide influence nor prosperity. In this context, the Liberal Revolution was seen as a moment of political realization by the Portuguese. Seeing as it had been impossible to keep the constitution of 1822 in force since its publication, which Consiglieri Pedroso argued would have resulted in a gradual but completed march towards republicanism, the Portuguese ought to use the South American republics and the Liberal Revolution as examples and, if necessary, implement a republic through revolution, guaranteeing national prosperity by eliminating monarchical abuse of power and allowing for proper development of the empire.

Keywords: Republic of Mexico. Republic of Chile. Revolution of 1820. Republicanism. Civic Education.

The Portuguese El-Dourado in the Republican periodical press: echoes of the liberal revolution in readings about Brazil and the Portuguese colonial space in the League of Nations (1919-1926)

Soraia Milene Carvalho (FLUL - Universidade de Lisboa) Presentation in Portuguese

This communication consists in the analysis of the Luso-Brazilian approach in the post-World War I. Based on the republican periodic press, the interventions of Portugal as a founding member state of the League of Nations (LON) are identified and contextualised. Special emphasis will be placed on the intentions to strengthen ties with the former South American colony, Brazil, with the aim of breaking the diplomatic isolation with which herself faced in the LON.

Unable to achieve the purposes, colonial matter, in the LON, matter treated with acuity in the Committee of Mandates, the approach to Brazil became paramount in the republican understanding of contemporary geostrategic dynamics, as appreciated in the periodic press. In this campaign, the prevalence of the concept of territorial amputation, created by the "new international order", with an impact on the breakdown of continuity "from Minho to Timor" is underlined. In the evidence of nostalgia for the empire beyond the Atlantic, Brazil found in the LON the proximity to Europe, below the Atlantic.

Thus, we analyse the images produced by the republican periodical in line with the echoes of the liberal revolution in what respected the colonial space and in connection with the order born in the post-World War I.

Keywords: Brazil. First Portuguese Republic. Empire. Liberal Revolution. League of Nations.

Under the high protection of King Carlos. An analysis of the Revista Portugueza Colonial e Maritima

Sérgio Neto

(CEIS20 - Universidade de Coimbra)

Presentation in Portuguese

Created in 1898, "under the high protection of His Majesty King Carlos", the Revista Portugueza Colonial e Maritima is a representative and interesting case of the colonial thematic press of the nineteenth century. Directed by Vice-Admiral Ernesto de Vasconcelos, the journal continued to exist until the implantation of the First Republic, with monthly periodicity. On similar grounds to the texts published in the Boletim da Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa, this journal gathered articles that justified colonialism in several ways: whether through the civilizational argument; whether by underlining the "Aryan myth"; whether by emphasizing the expansionism of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and its protagonists; whether by enunciating the wealth of resources at the disposal of Europeans on the "empty" continent of Africa, according to their worldview; whether by giving an account of "colonial campaigns" and missions to the African hinterland; or, again, by assuming stereotypical views of the inhabitants of Africa in the light of racial taxonomies from various authors. With these premises in mind, this paper will seek to identify the main contributors to the journal, the themes developed, as well as the way in which the journal interpreted the contemporary colonial ideology. It should be noted that many of the themes addressed here would be discussed in the context of the 1st Colonial Congress (1901). Thus, it is equally important to analyse the debate generated between the colonial models which had begun to be developed during liberalism and the continuities and rupture brought about by the "scramble for Africa", in the context of the last quarter of the 19th century. Above all, how one of the most affirmative elements of republican colonialism was articulated, that is to say, decentralisation. Needless to say, a principle already advocated by the military close to António Enes, in the face of the British model of "indirect rule". In short, to reassess the contribution of the Revista Portugueza Colonial e Marítima in the transition from the Constitutional Monarchy to the First Republic.

Keywords: Revista Portugueza Colonial e Marítima. Colonizing Press. Colonial models. Portuguese liberalism. Portuguese republicanism.

Panel 6 - The emergence of the periodical press and journalism in the colonies

Chair: Duarte Braga



From foreign intelligence to newspaper: how Chinese adopted the concept of news printing in the 19th Century

Agnes Iok-Fong Lam

(Center for Macau Studies - University of Macau)

Presentation in English

When news of Portugal's Liberal Revolution reached Macau in 1822, the Macanese constitutionalist Paulino da Silva Barbosa, who led the Macau branch of the constitutionalists, officially seized power from the monarchists and ran what they identified as a democratic autonomist movement. In the aftermath of these political movements, the publication ban, which the monarchists imposed to prevent overseas colonial publication for centuries, was loosened officially in Macau. After Barbosa founded the A Abelha de China in 1822 as his party's political tool, Macau soon became a news publication centre, first for the Portuguese and then the British. Meanwhile, in China, the only newspaper published concurrently for the following decade was the Peking Gazette, an official publication of the Qing Emperor. From the perspectives of the few Chinese who knew the existence of the news periodicals, they viewed the

"newspaper" as an act of foreign intelligence gathering. This paper discusses how the Chinese, especially the officials, look at the 19-century news publication in Macau through the newspaper translation and edition activities of Lin Zexu, an Opium War hero in the perspective of the Chinese. It will reveal how Lin Zexu saw the titles of different news periodicals published in Macau as channels for intelligence collection. His compilation of English-to-Chinese translations in Macau Newsprint bears witness to a foreign press in China intimately connected to an east-west exchange cumulated in hostilities in the First Opium War. It will also examine how Chinese adopted the Western-type printing technology and the idea of "newspaper" with the influence of the 19th Century news publication in Macau.

Keywords: News printing. Idea of newspaper. A Abelha de China. Gazeta de Pequim. Foreign intelligence. Macau. Honk-Kong. China.

The emergence of the independent press in 19th century Goa

Loraine Alberto

Jeanette Barbosa Noronha

(Shenoi Goembab School of Languages and Literature -

Goa University)

Presentation in English

The XIX century in Goa could be classified as a time of renewal, propelled by the reintroduction of the printing press (Pinto). Former director of the Ames Library of South Asia, University of Minnesota, Late Henry Scholberg, had rightly stated, "Goa is an area of the approximate size of an Indian district, and out of Goa came a torrent of well over 300 journals over a period of 140 years" (Noronha). With the appearance of the first official publication of the Government, Gazeta de Goa on 22nd December 1821, and subsequently, in 1822, the first local elections to parliament, in which two natives were among the three deputies of the Estado da Índia (Lobo), the local Catholic elite fuelled by liberal ideas, were instrumental in trying to consolidate their position in society. This liberal mental framework, coupled with the creation of a native public opinion, assisted in promoting popular discussions and a politico-cultural education. Could we attribute these as the fundamental reasons for the emergence of the independent press in Goa? Since this was

the brainchild of the local Catholic elite, could the foray of its editors into the political arena have been beneficial in bringing about any remarkable transformation?

Keywords: XIX century. Liberalism and independent press. Goa. Elites.

A Macau Natural's social and political uprise during Liberalism: António dos Remédios (ca. 1770 – 1841) II

— Entering the Government with the Revolution

Tereza Sena

(Centro Científico e Cultural de Macau)

Presentation in Portuguese

This presentation deals with Macau's first liberal period and will make use of A Abelha da China, the very first Portuguese newspaper published in Macau, as a historical source, being a means to recognise its relevance and to underline its role as an alternative repository of information to that kept in official archives and historic memory, which has suffered posterior expurgation and eventual documental destruction in that particular case. The main focus will not be the political events but those which contributed actively to them, highlighting an individual who is part of a family study that I am particularly committed to. I will endeavour to introduce the issue from a social perspective rather than repeating factual political history, or even ideology, for which we lack elements. It is, in fact, a case study aimed to discuss some motivations and latent tensions relating to ethnicity, social stratification and group status thus enlightening the local contours found in the way Macau was entering an almost worldwide specific political context of a revolutionary era. Accordingly, and developing a former article for the period that lasts roughly from 1805 to 1820, I will follow to talk about a Chinese born in Macau in around 1770, whose original family name is unknown but who adopted the name António dos Remédios when he received Baptism. Being a wealthy merchant, ship-owner and former almotace [market-inspector], this natural [native] would become one of the elements of the first liberal government of Macau, which lasted from 19 August 1822 to 23 September 1823.

Keywords: Macau´s first liberal períod. A Abelha da China. Social mobility. Naturaes. António dos Remédios (ca. 1770 – 1841).

Panel 7 - Journalism, public sphere and public space

Chair: Alice Santiago Faría



Navigating ideologies: colonial journalism in 19th century Macau and Hong Kong

Roy Eric Xavier

(Asian American Research Center -

University of California, Berkeley)

Presentation in English

Well before Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, and England sailed the seas to compete for colonial wealth, the diffusion of printing after 1450 became a major stimulus to development in Europe. Like ripples on a pond, economic and social "spill overs" led to increased literacy, public knowledge, commerce, and mass migrations across the continent. Printing soon moved through Portuguese territories as well. The earliest moveable-type press in Goa was imported from Lisbon in 1545, allowing the publication of religious and scientific manuscripts. Printing activity increased when another press arrived in Macau from Lisbon in 1588 at the Jesuit residence. As the Portuguese empire faded in the 17th century

and Macau declined, printing entered a period of stasis until the British East India Company was permitted to build factories and take up residence in 1738. A new era soon began in 19th century Macau and other European "treaty ports", signalling a turning point in which "free trade", journalism, and political discourse gained prominence. This paper discusses the uses of print journalism in 19th century Macau and Hong Kong, moving from religious origins through the advocacy of new social ideas and commercial interests that marked these early years. A principal focus will be on Macaense trained in Macau as printers and compositors, who migrated to Hong Kong after 1841 to set up their own firms. As evident from their personal histories, these entrepreneurs were well aware of the tensions between liberal and conservative factions in Lisbon and Macau, as well of the rising dogma of "free trade" in Hong Kong, which both attracted and repelled them as they asserted a unique cultural identity under British rule. As publishers and journalists, many from humble origins, their stories provide examples of how "local players" navigated spaces between prevailing ideologies in both written word and community building.

Keywords: Colonial journalism. Liberalism. Printing activity. Macau. Hong-Kong. Identity formation.

English language colonialism in the Mozambican press (1894-1912)

Paulo Jorge Fernandes

(Instituto de História Contemporânea, FCSH NOVA)

Presentation in Portuguese

The process of construction of a public sphere and the opening of civic space for debate through the circulation of periodicals in colonial societies supposedly subordinated to Lisbon only became a visible reality in the Portuguese East African possession in the final decades of the 19th century. In Mozambique, all the population centres of some size would not have dispensed the publication of one or more titles simultaneously, from this time onwards, serving to express the regionalized points of view of their elites, often antagonistic and, in some cases, even resisting colonial powers. Some of these publications were partially or wholly published in English at a time when the territory was attracting more attention from the major European colonial powers. The English interests, which remained in the Lourenço Marques area and in the territory of the Mozambique Company until later, revealed sufficient strength to impose the appearance of titles in English language, whose history is unknown. Through a comparative exercise, this presentation intends to go through the pages of these periodicals and show what kind of news fed them, which interests they represented and to which public they were addressed. The aim will be to try to understand if we are facing a type of transnational press or if these periodicals were the manifestation of the cosmopolitanism felt in some areas of

the territory. Finally, we seek to demonstrate how these newspapers helped to produce political identities in the Portuguese colonial context during the transition between the Monarchy and the Republic.

Keywords: Mozambique. Cosmopolitan press. Transnational press. English language press. XIX Century.

The making of the imperial public sphere: press, elites and power

Isadora de Ataíde Fonseca (CECC FCH-UCP)

Presentation in Portuguese

The main goal of this paper is to conceptualise the 'Imperial Public Sphere' (IPS) as a space for conflict, dispute, debate and negotiation within the European colonial empires of the 19th and 20th centuries. The conceptual effort is combined with the empirical reality, in which the Imperial Public Sphere is revealed in the space of the Portuguese Colonial Empire. To show and explain this public space of political and ideological power, the emergence of IPS is characterized, its fundamental structures are identified (the press and journalism), and its protagonists are unveiled, the 'imperial elites' and the 'colonial elites'. The IPS hypothesis brings together two arguments: 1) the press was the central institution of the political debate in the Empire and the imperial and colonial elites were the protagonists of the public space; 2) the press was the structure that guided the discourses of propagation of political, cultural and ideological power in the empire, reproducing the military, political and economic orientations, whose was essential to the exercise of Imperial power in colonial modernity, as well as its contestation. The study explains the emergence of an Imperial Public Sphere in the scenario of liberal struggles of the early nineteenth century, which extended to the colonial territories of the Portuguese Colonial Empire. Politics and the economy were the topos of public opinion in a scattered but interlaced and interdependent geographical space. The Portuguese language and a shared intellectual culture, in addition to its regional and local idiosyncrasies, have been associated with the emergence of a press that became the centre of social life, provoking conflict and building consensus. Imperial elites, based in Lisbon or allocated in governments and/or economic enterprises in the territories; colonial elites, who had emigrated, been exiled or born into the colonies; and the native/indigenous elites. These were the protagonists of the Imperial Public Sphere that emerged in the 1820s and was affirmed throughout the nineteenth century.

Keywords: Public Sphere. Portuguese Colonial Empire. Press. Elites.

ROUND TABLE, LIBERALISM, COLONIAL PRESS, PUBLIC SPHERES AND CIRCULATION OF IDEAS ON DEBATE

Coordinated by José Luís García

Coordinated by José Luís García, the Round Table concludes the congress with the aim of debating some of the themes that the organizers of the event proposed to be explored, and which, in different ways, are approached by the researchers that join the seven panels. As a starting point, the debate will be open with short talks of the invited speakers, in their field of speciality, with which it will be articulated the problematization of the ideas of the press, colonial, colonial press, political culture, public spheres, public opinions, liberalism-democracy, the functions of the press (education, debate, and circulation of ideas...), and the mediatization of the communication. The talks will be held in Portuguese, while the debate with the public will be held in both Portuguese and English.

Alda Saúte Saíde (Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Filosóficas, Universidade Pedagógica, Maputo), Liberalism, education and press in Mozambique

Isabel Lustosa (CHAM - Centre for the Humanities, FCSH NOVA), The fear of the recolonization in the context of the Independence of Brazil

João Pedro da Cunha Lourenço (Instituto Superior de Ciências da Educação, Luanda), Republican and independentist ideas in the press of Angola between 1866 and 1923

José Luís García (Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa), The importance of the concept of mediatization to History

Sandra Ataide Lobo (CHAM - Centre for the Humanities, FCSH NOVA), The ideas of colonial periodical press and imperial circulation at the IGSCP-PE. The case of the Goan press.

THE PERIODICALS OF THE CONGRESS



Up left: Letter of JSMF to the *Jornal do Commercio*. Source: Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo - DGLAB. Available at: https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/viewer?id=4707965. Up right: Hongkong Printing Press, founded in 1886 - Digital Archive Roy Xavier



Theresen the court



The Periodicals of the Congress Title Publication Place of Credits of the images* Publication dates Abelha de BNP, http://purl.pt/32522 1822-1823 Macau Chína (A) Académico (0) Goa/ Nova Goa BPSAL 1940-1943 (Panjim) Lisbon HML - http://hemerotecadigital.cm-António Maria 1879-1898 lisboa.pt/Periodicos/OAntonioMaria/OAntonioMaria.htm 1898-1899 Mozambique /Beira Beíra Post AHM, cortesía Berro (O) Lisbon 1896 Goa/Nova Goa Bharat (Índia) 1912-1916 /1920-KSSCL - ADSAL (Panjim) 1949 Boletím da 1876-continues Lisbon Sociedade de Geografía de Lisboa Boletím Oficial Cape Verde/Cidade da ANCV, cortesía 1845-1859 do Governo Praía Geral de Cabo Verde Brado Mozambique AHM, cortesía 1918-1974 Africano (0) /Lourenço Marques (Maputo) Brasíl-Portugal 1899-1913 Lisbon Capítal (A) 1910-1938/1968-Lisbon HML. http://hemerotecadigital.cmlisboa.pt/Periodicos/ACapital/ACapital.HTM 2005 Coloníal (0) Lisbon HML - http://hemerotecadigital.cm-1907-1911 lisboa.pt/Periodicos/OColonial/OColonial.htm Correío 1848-1868 Río de Janeiro Mercantíl

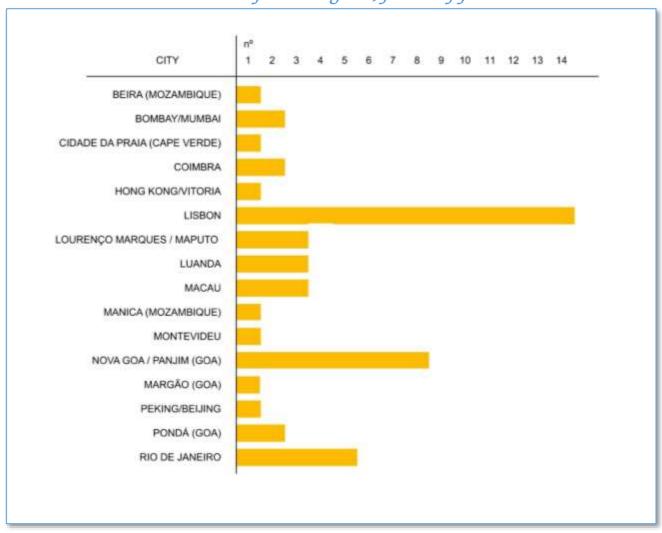
Crónica	1835-1837	Goa/Nova Goa	KSSCL, Cortesía
Constitucional		(Panjim)	
de Goa			
Desastre	1889-1893	Luanda	BNP - ADFS
(0)			
Dívan	1893-1894	Goa/Nova Goa	KSSCL - ADPG
Lítterarío (O)		(Panjim)	
Futuro	1882-1894	Luanda	BNP, https://purl.pt/39771.
D'Angola (0)			
Title	Publication	Place of	Credits of the images*
	dates	Publication	
Futuro de	1894-1895	Mozambique/Lourenço	
Lourenço	31 33	Marques (Maputo)	
Marques (0)			
Gazeta da	1924-1926	Lisbon	HML, http://hemerotecadigital.cm-
Colónias			[isboa.pt/Periodicos/GazetadasColonias/N13/N13_item1/index.html
Gazeta de	1881	Luanda	
Angola			
Gazeta de Goa	1821-1826	Goa/Nova Goa (Panjim	BNP - ADSAL
Goan Tríbune	1956-1962	Bombaim (Mumbai)	BPSSM
Hong-Kong	1853-1997	Víctoría, Hong-Kong	DARX
Government			
Gazette (The)			
Horas Vagas	1890-1891	Bombaím (Mumbaí)	KSSCL - ADSP
Ilustração	1903-1993	Lisbon	HML - http://hemerotecadigital.cm-
Portuguesa			<u>lísboa.pt/OBRAS/IlustracaoPort/IlustracaoPortuguesa.htm</u>
Índía	1861-c. 1958	Goa/Margão, Orlím, S.	KSSCL -ADSAL
Portuguesa (A)		Tomé, Majordá	
		(mundanças de lugar de	
-1 6		edíção)	
Jingbao	1644-1911	Pequím	Página de História -
(Gazeta de			https://reado1.com/QAaNon5.html#. Yv2nQnZBxPY
Pequím)			
Jornal do	1827-2016	Río de Janeiro	HDB, <u>http://bndigital.bn.gov.br/wp-</u>
Commercío			content/uploads/2015/08/I0000001-
0(6 (6 (-)			2Altoo2671Laroo1920LargOrio03258AltOrio045331.jpg
Líberdade (A)	1863-1866	Coímbra	BGUC, cortesía

Literary Review	1934	Goa/Nova Goa (Panjím)	KSSCL - ADSP
Luso-Africano	1892	Lourenço Marques	
(0)		(Maputo)	
Luso-Afrícano (0)	1892-1913	Lisbon	
Luz do Oríente/ Prachí Prabha, edíção portuguesa	1907-1920	Goa/Pondá	
Macaense (0)	1882-1891	Масаи	
Manica Mining Journal	1900	Mozambique/Manica	
Occidente(0)	1878-1925	Lisbon	
Pacífico Oriental de Montevídeo	1821-1822	Montevideu	BPBA - ADMDW
Paíz (0)	1866-1869	Coímbra	
Paíz (0)	1895-1898	Lísbon	
Pontos nos íí	1885-1891	Lísbon	
Title	Publication dates	Place of Publication	Credits of the images reproduced*
Prabhat (Luz da Aurora)	1911-1915	Goa/Nova Goa (Panjím)	
Prachí Prabha/Luz do Oríente, edição marata	1909-1914	Goa/Pondá	BNP, cortesía
Propaganda Democrática	1886-1888	Lisbon	
Reclamação do Brasíl	1822	Río de Janeiro	BBGJM - https://digital.bbm.usp.br/handle/bbm/4225
Reverbero Constitucional Fluminense	1821-1822	Río de Janeiro	HDB, http://bndigital.bn.br/acervo-digital/reverbero- constitucional-fluminense/700223

Revista	1897-1910	Lísbon	BGUC - ADSN
Portugueza			
Coloníal e			
Marítíma			
Ultramar (0)	1859-1941	Goa/Margão	KSSCL - ADSAL
Ta-Ssí-Yang-	1863-1866/1899-	Масаи	BNP - <u>https://purl.pt/32578</u> ; <u>https://purl.pt/26152</u>
Кио	1903		
Verdade (A)	1832-1834	Río de Janeíro	

^{*} Initials: ADAL - Digital Archive Agnes Lam; ADFS - Digital Archive Francisco Soares; ADMDW - Digital Archive Murilo Dias Winter; ADPG - Digital Archive Pensando Goa; DARX - Digital Archive Roy Xxavier; ADSAL - Digital Archive Sandra Ataide Lobo; ADSN - Digital Archive Sérgio Neto; ADSP - Digital Archive Sharmila Pais; AHM - Arquivo Histórico da Mozambique; ANCV - Arquivo Nacional de Cabo Verde; BBGJM - Biblioteca Brasiliana Guita e José Mindlin - PRCFU/USP; BGUC - Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra; BNP - Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; BPBA - Biblioteca Pablo Blanco Acevedo, Montevidéu; BPSAL - Private Library Sandra Ataide Lobo; BPSSM - Private Library Sushila Sawant Mendes; HDB - Hemeroteca Digital do Brasil; HML - Hemeroteca Municipal de Lisboa; KSSCL- Krishnadas Shama State Central Library.

The Periodicals of the Congress, places of publication



BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Adelaide Vieira Machado

She holds a PhD in History and Theory of Ideas from the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences (FCSH) of the NOVA University of Lisbon. She has a curriculum dedicated to the study of the periodical press, with regard to journals of intellectual movements and the intellectual colonial press. She has published books, chapters and articles in contemporary history. She is currently interested in topics that cross the colonial periodical press with the idea of democracy and the importance of intellectual networks in the emergence of a political culture of opposition and resistance to colonial dictatorships and empires in the first half of the 20th century. She held a Post-Doctoral position at the University of São Paulo (2017-2022) granted by FAPESP. Integrated researcher at CHAM - Centre for Humanities of FCSH/NOVA University of Lisbon, since 2014. Founding member since 2015 of the International Group of Studies of the Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (GIEIPC-IP). Since 2016, she is a member of the project Press and Circulation of Ideas, coordinated by Isabel Lustosa (Casa Rui Barbosa Foundation, Brazil) and Tania de Luca (UNESP, Brazil). Since 2017, member of the Project Thinking Goa: a peculiar Portuguese-speaking library, coordinated by Helder Garmes.

Agnes Lam

Prof. Agnes Lam (Lam Iok Fong) is an Associate Professor of Communication and Director of the Centre for Macau Studies at the University of Macau. She has published books, book chapters, and academic papers on Macau's media history, health communication and multi-disciplinary research on Macau. Agnes is now the Chief Editor of the Journal of Macau Studies and the Review of Culture (Both the Chinese and International Edition), peer-reviewed regionally focused journals. Her primary work in Macau's media history, The Beginning of the Modern Chinese Press History: Macau Press History 1557-1840, won the 1st Prize of the Macau Humanities and Social Science Awards in 2018 and the 2nd Prize of the National Humanities and Social Science Awards of China in 2020.

Aída Gomes da Sílva

She was born in Angola. She Graduated in Sociology (1991) and has a MA in Social Sciences (1996), majoring in historical and political processes in Sub-Saharan Africa - Randboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands. She is currently a PhD candidate in History of Literature at the Federal University of Rio Grande (FURG), Brazil. She published, among others, The Mozambican Press: a political analysis and a Historical overview, 1854-1994 (Occasional Papers Series, Catholic University of Nijmegen, 1996); Literary publications include: Os Pretos de Pousaflores (D. Quixote/Leya, 2011); "Por uma literatura sem muros" in Identidades em Movimento: Identity constructions in Portuguese-speaking Africa and its reflexes in Brazil and Portugal, Henriques Rodrigues-Moura and Doris Weiser (ed.), Instituto Ibero Americano, Vol. 28, Frankfurt and Main, 2015.

Alda Romão Saúte Saíde

She is Full Professor at the Pedagogic University (Maputo, Mozambique), she holds a PhD in African History from the University of Minnesota, USA. Saide has taught at Pedagogic University for over 26 years, where she is training undergraduate and graduate students in African History. She published 2 books on the history of education, Christian missions and colonialism (2004 and 2005), two books as co-author O Reassentamento Populacional, Governação Autárquica, Trabalho Migratório (2012) and Guerrilla Radios in Southern Africa (2020), and several articles. Her major research has focused on Southern Africa, looking at governance, migration, education, liberation struggles, and gender.

Alexandrina Celestina Buque

She is Mozambican and holds a Degree in Political History and Public Management. She is a documentalist at the Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique - UEM, where she heads the Department of Archives and Special

Collections. Buque has participated in several International Seminars and Conferences where has presented, among others, the following papers: O Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique e o Acervo sobre Imprensa Periódica Colonial, Exposição Virtual Comum sobre a Imprensa Periódica Colonial. She is a member of the International Group for Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (IGSCP-PE), Mozambique.

Alice Santiago Faria

She is a researcher at the CHAM - Centre for the Humanities, FCSH, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa and Universidade dos Açores. Coordinator of the Art, History and Heritage research group at CHAM and member of the plenary committee board of CHAM, since 2016.

She is working on a research individual project "Circa 1892: Public Works Departments and the everyday building of the Portuguese Empire", supported by FCT (CEEC IND 2017) and coordinating, with Renata Araujo, of the research project TechNetEMPIRE - Technoscientific Networks in the construction of the built environment in the Portuguese Empire (1647-1871), the financial support of FCT - Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (PTDC/ART-DAQ/31959/2017). She a member of the executive committee International Group for Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire since 2016.

Graduated in Architecture at Universidade de Coimbra (1997), Ph.D. in Art History at Université de París I (2011). Postdoctoral research fellow at CHAM-FCSH/NOVA and CIUCHT-UL e UNL, from January 2012 to December 2017 and visiting fellow at CSISP, Goldsmith, University of London (2012). She was a member of the "Thinking Goa" research project, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil, with the support of FAPESP (2014/15657-8). Her research focuses on processes and practices of the built environment, its forms, agents, institutions, regulations and networks of mobility and circulation of the colonial public works in the former Portuguese Empire during the long 19th century. She's interested in approaching this theme between different areas of knowledge, using digital methods for the humanities.

Andrea Vacha

He holds a master's degree in Sociology from the Università degli Studi di Torino, and worked for one year (2014) as a project manager at an NGO in Chibuto, Mozambique; that's when he became interested in the history

of Gaza. He is currently a doctoral student in Modern and Contemporary History at Iscte-IUL and an Fct fellow with the thesis *Era uma vez Mundugaz*. *Narratives of King Ngungunhane in Mozambique and Portugal (1890-2020)*. Guest student at the Pedagogical University of Maputo and at Arpac (socio-cultural research institute of Mozambique) between January and April 2022.

António Martins Gomes

He teaches at the Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas (UNL) and is a researcher at CHAM - Centre for the Humanities. He has participated in several congresses and conferences. He has published texts on culture and literature in several magazines and collective works, of which the organization of the Antologia Critica de Cultura Portuguesa Oitocentista (2016) and the collaboration in ERNIE - Encyclopedia of Romantic Nationalism in Europe (Amsterdam University Press, 2018) stand out.

Arlinda Cabral

Assistant Professor at ULHT. PhD in Sociology of Education, Knowledge, and Culture (FCSH/UNL). Graduated from the 14th Course in African Studies, Instituto Universitário Militar. Coordinating Researcher at ReLeCo NFA-FS: Núcleo de Estudos Africanos - Educação e Sociedade (CeiFD/ULHT). Reviewer at the Journal of Applied Research in Higher Education-EMERALD. Member of Herança - Revista de História, Património e Cultura and of Revista Lusófona de Educação (ULHT). She has collaborated with the University of Cape Verde (Uni-CV), National University of Timor-Leste (UNTL), Higher Institute of Educational Sciences (ISCED) Luanda-Angola and Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), Mozambique.

Augusto Nascimento

Researcher at the History Centre of the University of Lisbon. With a degree in History, he worked in São Tomé and Principe from 1981 to 1987. Returning to Portugal in 1992, he obtained a master's degree in 2000, and a PhD in Sociology from Universidade Nova de Lisboa. In 2015 he obtained the aggregation in Contemporary History.

He was an assistant researcher at the Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, in Lisbon. He collaborates with the Centre for International Studies (CEI-IUL), the Centre for African Studies at the University of Porto, and the Institute of Contemporary History at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa. He has published scientific texts on São Tomé and Príncipe and Cape Verde in books, and both national and international journals. His main area of interest is the recent African political history.

Carla Francisco

She Holds a PhD in Romance studies, with a specialization in Portuguese and Brazilian studies, from Aix Marseille Université. She is currently a lecturer in the Department of Portuguese and Brazilian Studies at the same university and is associated with the Institut des Mondes Africains (IMAF CNRS IRD). Her thesis dealt with the representation of urban slavery in the lithographic print market in Rio de Janeiro, through the case study of the lithographs of Frederico Guilherme Briggs. She is a specialist on the subject of urban slavery in the graphic arts and illustrated press in the Empire of Brazil and its connections with other print markets in the Atlantic world. Her most recent production is the issue 42 of the Cahiers des études romanes (Altérité et Marginalité. La représentation de l'Autochtone et du Noir en Amérique latine), published in 2022.

Célia Reis

She holds a PhD in Contemporary History by the Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas - Universidade Nova de Lisboa (FCSH-NOVA), with the thesis O Poder entre Lisboa e o Oriente -Persistências e Mudanças na Administração. Do Ultimato ao Ato Colonial. Teaches in Torres Novas and is a researcher of the research group History, Territories and Communities, by the branch at FCSH-NOVA of the Centre for Functional Ecology - Science for People & the Planet (CFE). Her main fields of research are Colonial History (in particular in the Orient), the Misericordias and the Opposition to the Portuguese Military Dictatorship. Has published four books and contributes regularly to academic reviews and meetings in the field of history. Is a member of the International Group For Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (IGSCP-PE).

Cielo G. Festino

She teaches English at Universidade Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil and is a guest professor in the Master's Programme of the Universidade Federal de Tocantins, Brazil. She is a member of the Research Group "Pensando Goa. A Singular Library in the Portuguese Language" (USP-FAPESP). She does research in the field of literature, in particular Indian literature and Goan literature. She has several publications in this field. Is also a member of the International Group for Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (IGSCP-PE).

Daniela Spina

She holds a PhD in Comparative Studies from the University of Lisbon (2020), and a MA in Comparative and Postcolonial Literatures from the University of Bologna (2014). She also graduated from the same University with a degree in Foreign Languages and Literatures (2011). Her doctoral thesis is a comparative study of the literary historiography of Goa published under Portuguese colonial rule. She is currently a Temporary Lecturer in Textual and Comparative Studies at the University of Verona, where she teaches comparative Indian Ocean literatures (2020/2021; 2021/2022). She is a member of the International Group for Studies of the Colonial Periodical Press, the research project "ORION - Portuguese Orientalism" (CEComp - ULisboa), the "Thinking Goa Group" (University of São Paulo), and she recently joined the granted project "PortAsia - Writing Asia in Portuguese: mapping literary and intellectual archives in Lisbon and Macau (1820-1955)" at the Centre for Comparative Studies of the University of Lisbon. She is also the author of many articles and book chapters published in Europe, UK, Brazil and China. https://orcid.org/o000-0003-2094-3121

Duarte Drumond Braga

He is a researcher, lecturer and poet born in Lisbon (1981). FCT CEEC Junior Researcher at the Center for Comparative Studies (University of Lisbon) from 09/2019 to the present. Assistant Professor of Portuguese Studies at Macau University of Science and Technology (2018-2019). Postdoctoral fellow at the University of São Paulo's School of Philosophy, Literature and Human Sciences (2014-2018). He holds a Phd (2014) and an MA (2006) in Comparative Studies from the School of Arts of the University of Lisbon. He graduated from the same university's Program in Portuguese Studies. PI of the FCT exploratory project "PORT ASIA - Writing Asia in Portuguese: mapping literary and intellectual archives in Lisbon and Macau (1820-1955)". He has published several edited

volumes, journal issues and articles on Portuguese orientalism and Goa and Macau literatures in Portuguese. Other of his research interests are literature in Portuguese from Romanticism to Modernism, in particular poetry. He coordinated, together with Hélder Garmes, the project Relocalizar o Modernismo em língua portuguesa, supported by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (2017-2019). Two of his latest works are O Percurso Plural de um Poeta e Intelectual de Goa [The Plural Path of a Poet and Intelectual from Goa] (São Paulo, Alameda, 2020) and As Índias Espirituais. Fernando Pessoa e o Orientalismo Português [The Spiritual Indies. Fernando Pessoa and Portuguese Orientalism] (Tinta da China, 2019).

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He has a degree in Social Studies-History from the State University of Santa Cruz (1999), a Master's (2009) and PhD (2014) in Social History from the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo/Brazil. Professor at the Institute of Humanities and Letters of the University of International Integration of Afro-Brazilian Lusophony. Member of the International Group for Studies of the Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire - IGSCP-PE. He has experience in teaching Historiography and is currently researching the Printed matter and the 19th-century Angolan Press.

Everton V. Machado

He is PhD in Comparative Literature from the University of Paris-Sorbonne / Paris IV in 2008, under the supervision of Pierre Brunel. He is Principal Researcher (equivalent to Associate Professor) at the School of Arts and Humanities of the University of Lisbon (FLUL) and a lecturer in the area of Literatures, Arts and Cultures at the same institution. He co-directed the Center for Comparative Studies from 2016 until 2019, coordinated the research team "Orion - Portuguese Orientalism: 19th and 20th centuries" from 2014 until 2019 and developed the exploratory research project "The Portuguese Representations of India: Power and Knowledge in a Peripheral Orientalism (19th and 20th centuries)", funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology of Portugal (IF/01452/2013). Among his publications are O Orientalismo Português e as Jornadas de Tomás Ribeiro: caracterização de um problema (Lisbon, National Library of Portugal, 2018), finalist of the PEN Club Prize in 2019 in the category Essay, and a scientífic edition of India's first Portuguese-language novel, Os

Brahamanes (1866) by Francisco Luís Gomes (1829-1869) (Les Brahmanes, translated from Portuguese to French by L. de Claranges-Lucotte, París, Classiques Garnier, 2012). He is currently co-editing the book of essays Colonial Periodical Press in the Portuguese Empire: Theorising Approaches, which will be published soon in the series Routledge Studies in Cultural History.

Filipa Sousa Lopes

She is a secondary school teacher in History. She holds a master degree in History of Institutions, and Modern and Contemporary Culture from the University of Minho, Portugal, with the thesis A Oposição à Ditadura no concelho de Vila Nova de Famalicão. She holds a PhD in History from the Faculty of Arts of the University of Porto, with the thesis As vozes da oposição ao Estado Novo e a questão de Goa (1950-1961). She is an Integrated Researcher at the Institute of Contemporary History - NOVA University of Lisbon and is part of the International Group for Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (IGSCP-PE). Her research interests include the Portuguese dictatorship, decolonization, and liberation struggles.

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Frederico de Sousa Ribeiro Benvinda

He is a PhD candidate in Contemporary History at the Lisbon School of Arts and Humanities (FLUL). He is also a research assistant at the Centre for History of the University of Lisboa (CH-ULisboa) and an FCT grantee through grant UI/BD/152204/2021. His research interests include the history of republican thought, which he delved into in his master's dissertation: Zófimo Consiglieri Pedroso: Portugal, Europa e Latinidade and the history of international relations, specifically the history of Portuguese diplomacy, which is the focus of his PhD project. Frederico Benvinda participated in scientific conferences in Portugal, Spain, France, Hungary, Poland, Russia and Serbia and has published articles related to his research interests in his country. He was a part of two bilateral research projects between Portugal, Poland and Serbia.

Guilherme Celestino

He is a visiting researcher at the Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa. PhD in Portuguese and Brazilian Studies by King's College London in 2021, with the thesis: Loyal to the Nation: The influence of José da Silva Lisboa's publications on the Independence of Brazil (1821-1822), which will be published by Anthem Press (London/New York) at the end of 2022.

Helder Garmes

He is a professor of Portuguese Literature at the Faculty of Philosophy, Letters and Human Sciences at the University of São Paulo and a researcher at the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). He completed his master's and PhD focusing on the literature published in the periodical press. Since 2003, he coordinates the "Eça Group", which studies the work of the Portuguese writer Eça de Queirós and, since 2014, he coordinates the "Thinking Goa Group", which works on Indian literature and culture in Portuguese. Between 2015 and 2020, he coordinated the project "Thinking Goa: A Peculiar Library in Portuguese", funded by the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP), bringing together international researchers in Goan literature and culture, especially the Portuguese colonial period. He is a member of the International Group for Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (GIEIPC-IP) since its foundation. He currently holds the position of vice-coordinator of the Postgraduate Program in Portuguese Literature at USP. He is the author of

the book O romantísmo paulista: os Ensaíos Líterários e o períodismo acadêmico de 1833 a 1860 (2006), organizer of the book Oriente, engenho e arte: imprensa e literatura de lingua portuguesa em Goa, Macau e Timor Leste (2004), among other publications.

Isadora de Ataíde Fonseca

She is an Assistant Professor and Researcher at the Centre for Communication and Culture, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, since 2019. Her main research areas are Media and Journalism Studies, the relations between popular culture and ideology, and the dynamics between journalism and political regimes in Europe and Portuguese-speaking countries. She holds a PhD in Sociology of Communication and Culture (ICS-UL, 2014) and had published in international journals. In 2020 A Imprensa e o Império na África Portuguesa, 1842-1974 was published by Edições 70, Almedina. She also teaches Communications and Media Studies.

Isabel Lustosa

She is an integrated researcher at the CHAM - Centre for the Humanities, Faculdade de CIências SOciais e Humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa. She was a researcher at FCRB for 30 years. She also worked at the Museum of the Republic and at the IPHAN. In 1997 she had a PhD in Political Science from the former IUPERJ and current IESP-UERJ. She is also a member of the Brazil Pen Club and a full partner of IHGB. She held the Simon Bolivar Chair at IHEAL Sorbonne Nouvelle between 2010 and 2011, and was also the holder of the Sérgio Buarque Chair of The Netherlands/ Maison des Sciences de l'Homme/Paris for the period 2012-2015, acting as visiting professor at the University of Rennes-2, and as a senior visiting professor at CHAM/University Nova of Lisbon between 2019 and 2020. She is the author, among others, of "Insultos impressos: a guerra dos jornalistas na Independência" (Cia das Letras, 2000); "D. Pedro I: um Herói sem nenhum caráter" (Cia das Letras, 2009); "Lampião: esperteza e violência" (Claro enigma, 2011) and "O jornalista que imaginou o Brasil - tempo, vida de pensamento de Hipólito da Costa - 1774-1823" (Unicamp Publishing House, 2019). She also organized: "Imprensa, humor e caricatura: a questão dos estereótipos culturais" (EdUFMG, 2011); "Imprensa, história e literatura", (FCRB Editor, 2008); "Agostíni: o italiano que desenhou o Brasil" (FCRB editor, 2014) and, together with Alberto Dines, she organized and published a fac-similar edition of "Correio Brasiliense de Hipólito da Costa", published in 31 volumes by the Official Press of the State of São Paulo, between 2002 and 2003.

Jeanette Camílla Barbosa Noronha

She is an Assistant Professor of the Portuguese and Lusophone Studies Programme at the Shenoi Goembab School of Languages and Literature, Goa University. She is an aspiring researcher whose areas of interest include, but are not limited to, Foreign Language Acquisition, Pedagogy and the Teaching of Portuguese as a Foreign Language. She holds a Master's degree in Portuguese Literature and Culture from Goa University, and is also an alumna of the Universidade do Porto, where she attended a Master's course on Portuguese as a Foreign Language, as part of the Erasmus International Mobility Programme. Hailing from Goa, she is also very interested in Indo-Portuguese Literature and its allied areas of study.

João Pedro da Cunha Lourenço

He was born in Angola (1976) and is graduated in Sciences of Education in the field of History, from the Instituto Superior de Ciências da Educação (ISCED.Luanda); Master in History and Post-graduated in Contemporary History from the Universidade Autónoma de Barcelona. As a Librarian, worked at the Cinemateca Nacional de Angola, and as the Director of the Museu Nacional da Escravatura (2008-2012) and of the Biblioteca Nacional de Angola (2012-2019). Since 2017, he is Professor of History of Angola at the Instituto Superior de Ciências da Educação, in Luanda. He has presented and published the following works, among others: "Nós também queremos a independência. O papel do desporto no período de transição: uma análise a partir da imprensa" (2021); "Lutar também com a palavra. Um olhar à imprensa do Movimento de Libertação Nacional" (2019); "Mas Elas estiveram lá. A (in)visibilidade da mulher na imprensa dos Movimentos de Libertação Nacional: 1961-1975" (2019): "Entre a transição para a independência e a oficialização do monopartidarismo: controlo e clandestinidade na imprensa em Angola: 1974-1978"; "Angola and the Liberation of South Africa" (2014); "O discurso contestatário dos africanos na imprensa: reflexões à volta da "Carta Aberta ao Bacharel Balthazar Britto Rocha d'Aguiam" (2007); "La prensa de la independencia, la independencia de la prensa: El Diário de Luanda en el proceso de transición e independencia de Angola: abril/1974-noviembre/1975 (2006); "Realidade, dificuldades e experiências: a problemática do acesso e uso das fontes para o estudo da luta anti-colonial em Angola" (2005); "A presença e a imagem do processo político de independência de Angola na imprensa espanhola através dos jornais ABC e La Vanguardia Española." (2005); "A dinâmica e o estatuto dos

jornalistas em Angola no período da imprensa lívre: 1866-1923" (2004); (2003). "A imprensa e a problemática da liberdade de imprensa em Angola: 1866-1923".

José Brás

Associate Professor at the Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologias (ULHT), in Lisbon. PhD in History of Education (University of Lisbon). Post-doctorate in History of Education (University of Salamanca). Postdoctoral Studies in Socio-History (University of Lyon 2). Researcher at the Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Education and Development (CeiED/ULHT). Researcher Coordinator of the Research and Learning Community (ReLeCo) CEM: Culture(s), Education and Memory(s). Coordinator of the 1st Year of the Degree in Physical Education and Sport. Coeditor of Revista Lusófona da Educação and of the electronic journal Entretextos.

José Luis Garcia

He is a senior researcher at the Institut of Social Sciences of the University of Lisbon and PhD in Social Sciences from the same university, having done postdoctoral studies at the London School of Economics. His academic work develops mainly around communication, media and journalism studies and social studies on science and technology, crossing, in both fields, historical and sociological perspectives. He has taught at several Portuguese higher education schools and universities, including ISCTE, UCP, ESCS-IPL and ESEC-IPC, and was visiting professor/researcher at USP and UNESP, Brasil, and Iowa University, USA. In 2018 he was awarded the Science Prize in Social Sciences by the University of Lisbon. He was a member of the National Committee for Ethical Clinical Research (CEIC, January 2009 - January 2011), President of the Ethical Council of the Portuguese Sociological Association (2010-2012) and of the Portuguese Observatory for Cultural Activities (2009-2015). Presently, he is a member of the Advisory Council of the Cybersecurity Observatory, National Centre of Cybersecurity, and director of the Imprensa de Ciências Sociais. In the current year, he published Mário Domíngues: A afirmação negra e a questão colonial" - Textos, 1919-1928 (Ed. Tinta-da-china), a selection of articles, preceded by an extensive historical-biographical essay, of this journalist and writer, a pioneer in the fight for the emancipation of the blacks and a critic of colonialism. Other recent works that he has directed, coedited or published, include O Choque Tecno-liberal, os Media e o Jornalismo, 2020; Lições de Sociología Clássica,

2019; Media and Portuguese Empire, 2017; Salazar, o Estado Novo e os Media, 2017; Pierre Musso and the Network Society: From Saint-Simonianism to the Internet, 2016; Jacques Ellul and the Technological Society in 21st Century, 2013.

José Sílva Évora

He has a degree in History/Archaeology from the Faculty of Historical Sciences, University of Varonej-Russia. MA in African Studies, Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto. PhD in Social Sciences, Faculdade de Ciências Sociais, Humanas e Artes, Universidade de Cabo Verde, where he lectures in the History Department and in the UNESCO Chair in History and Patrimony. Current Director of the Service of Research and Documental Communication, Institute of the National Archive of Cape Verde, and Executive Secretary of the Cape Verdean National Memory of the World Committee (CNC-MEMU). Member of the European Project RESISTANCE: Rebellion and Resistance in the Iberian Empires, 16th-19th Centuries (n.778076-H2020-MSCA-RISE-2017, has authored several works about Cape Verde in the XIX Century, in the fields of History and Patrimony, with particular focus in landholding and forms of resistance, active and passive, in the rural world. Is a member of the International Group For Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (IGSCP-PE).

Júlio Rodrigues Silva

He holds a PhD in History and Theory of Ideas (1999) from the FCSH, UNL. Associate Professor at FCSH, UNL (2011-2021). Integrated Researcher and Member of the Scientific Council of the CHAM of the FCSH, UNL (2013-2021). Collaborating Researcher at CEIS 20, at FLUC (2007-2021). Effective Member of the Scientific Council of CPHM (2007-2021). Main publications: The Constituent Courts of 1837-1838. Liberals in Confrontation, 1 Volume, Lisbon, I.N.I.C., 1992; Political Ideas of a State Elite. Diplomatic Corps (1777-1793), 1 Volume, Lisbon, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation for Science and Technology, 2002. Joint edition with Zilia Osório de Castro and Cristina

Montalvão Sarmento, Treaties of the South Atlantic: Portugal-Brazil, 1825-2000, 1 Volume, Lisbon, IDI-MNE, MNE Diplomatic Library Collection - Series A, n.º 5, 2006. New Edition: Brasília-DF, FUNAG, 2021; José Estêvão de Magalhães 1809-1862 - Parliamentary Biography, 1 Volume, Lisbon, Assembleia da República and Texto Editores, Lda., Great Speakers Collection, 2009.

Loraine Ethel Barreto Alberto

She is an Assistant Professor of the Portuguese and Lusophone Studies Programme at the Shenoi Goembab School of Languages and Literature, Goa University. It was her dissertation at the Master's degree, entitled A Ilha de Divar na Literatura Goesa, which helped ignite the flame for her passion towards research on Indo-Portuguese Literature and Culture Studies. Besides this, she has been directly involved in Teaching Portuguese as a Foreign Language, and is dedicated towards documenting the Portuguese spoken in Goa.

Luís Pedroso de Lima Cabral de Oliveira

He has a degree in Law from the University of Coimbra and a diploma in Estudios Avanzados del Tercer Ciclo en História from the Pablo de Olavide University in Seville. Cabral de Oliveira has a PhD in law from the FDUNL, where he defended the thesis The Consecration of the Natives: law and Native Catholic elites in Goa (1780-1880). He is assistant professor of Legal Sciences at ESTG-IPLeiria, Public Administration Coordinator also in ESTG-IPLeiria and researcher of CEDIS/FDUNL. He develops his research work (through publications, conferences and participation in national and international projects) in the areas of colonial law, history of law and political science. He is particularly interested in issues relating to the Estado da Índia. Is a member of the International Group for Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (IGSCP-PE).

María de Lourdes Bravo da Costa

She is a Research scholar, at the University of Goa, and Assistant State Librarian (Retd.), State Central Library, Goa, India. Bravo da Costa has researched different subjects in Indo-Portuguese History and published a number

of articles in the same field. She has participated in and presented papers at various international, national and local history seminars, and a number of them were published in the proceedings. At present, she has submitted her thesis and waiting for viva to take place. She also has a number of Goa-related books to her credit. Is a member of the International Group for Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (IGSCP-PE), Goa-Chapter.

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Murillo Dias Winter

He has a PhD in Social History from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ). He is currently a postdoctoral researcher at the University of São Paulo (USP) with a grant from the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP). He has experience in the field of History, with an emphasis on History of Brazil and History of Latin America. Winter researches the development of political modernity in the Ibero-American world, especially the processes of independence and construction of the State and the Nation. He works on the following topics: press, history of concepts, political language and experience of time.

He holds a PhD in Iberian History (École des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales - EHESS-Paris) and also a PhD in Economic and Social History (Universidade Nova de Lisboa) and PhD in Social History by the University of São Paulo. He has a postdoctoral degree in Science of Religion (Universidade Mackenzie) and History of Education (Universidade Estadual do Maringá). He is the author of several books and articles published in national and international academic journals. He is currently a member of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute and an integrated researcher at the Center for Classical Studies (CEC) of the University of Lisbon and a Faperj grantee.

Paulo Jorge Fernandes

He holds a Ph.D. in Institutional and Political Contemporary History from NOVA FCSH. Assistant Professor at the Department of History in the same institution, where he is currently the coordinator of the undergraduate cycle of studies. Vice-President of the Institute of Contemporary History, where he directs the Research Group on "History, Territory and Environment". He was Director of the Contemporary History Press. His research interests are spread across the "Long 19th Century" period and cover topics such as Political History (State, Elites, Parties, Elections, Parliament, Biography), History of the Press (political and colonial press) and the social and political uses of graphic humor (Caricature, Cartoon, Comics).

Rochelle Pinto

She is currently an independent researcher, with interests in nineteenth century land disputes, and the relation between ethnography and the colonial novel. She specialised in the print and literary history of Goa for her PhD research conducted at SOAS, London. Her MA in English was from JNU, New Delhi. She was research fellow at the Institut d'Études Avancées, Nantes, 2019-20, the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, 2015-2017, and CSDS, Delhi, 2014-2015. She taught English at Delhi University, and at CSCS, Bangalore, where she codirected a project, 'Archive and Access', between 2009-2011. She is the author of Between Empires – print and politics in Goa, 2007, Oxford University Press, a book theorizing the nature of linguistic politics, print production and colonial rule through the experience of Portuguese colonialism in nineteenth century Goa, and Translation, Script and Orality, 2021, Orient BlackSwan, on how the Konkani language in Goa was impacted by comparative philology and nationalism.

Roy Eric Xavier

He is the Director of the Portuguese and Macanese Studies Project and a Visiting Scholar at U.C. Berkeley's Asian American Research Center, and the Institute for the Study of Societal Issues. His research focuses on the history of Luso-Asian and Macanese communities around the world, and cultural and economic diversity in modern day Macau, a Special Administrative Region of China. His articles have appeared in several publications, including the Macau Government's "Review of Culture", the Macau daily newspaper "Jornal Tribuna de Macau", the University of Hong Kong's "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society", and in Prof. Geoffrey Gunn's anthology: "Wartime Macau" published by the University of Hong Kong and Columbia University. Dr. Xavier is also the author of "The Macanese Chronicles: A History of Luso-Asians in a Global Economy" (2020), which presents the first documentary history of the Portuguese in Asia from 1511 to the present. A fifth generation descendant of Macau, Dr. Xavier was a Fulbright scholar at the University of Macau (Hengqin campus) in 2015, where he lectured on cultural and economic diversity. His research can be followed on his Research Site: https://berkeley.academia.edu/RoyEricXavier and on his project Project: www.macstudies.net.

Sandra Ataide Lobo

She is a contracted researcher at NOVA-FCSH with the project "The Home and the World: the Goan Intellectual elite and colonial periodical press", developing her activity at CHAM - Centre for Humanities, where she is an integrated researcher. Doctor in History and Theory of Ideas, speciality Thought, Culture and Politics, by NOVA-FCSH. Co-founder and member of the Executive Committee of the International Group for Studies of Colonial periodical press of the Portuguese empire (IGSCP-IP). Advisor of the project PortAsia: Asian Writing in Portuguese: mapping literary and intellectual archives in Lisbon and Macau (1820-1955), funded by FCT. Since 1994, she is a member of the Free Seminary of History of Ideas (CHC, CHAM), having participated in several projects of this collective, related to the history of Portuguese liberalism and republicanism, intellectual history and history of magazines, namely the project Magazines of Ideas and Culture. Since 2014, member of the project/studies group Thinking Goa: a peculiar library of Portuguese language (USP). Since 2015, member of the project Portuguese Orientalism. XIX-XX Centuries (ORION) (CEC-FLUL). She is moved by the interest in the

theorization and practice of cosmopolitan historiography, strongly linked to the idea of Academia as an international democratic community committed to the reduction of inequalities, namely academic and patrimonial, and to a dialogic approach of conflictual memories about common pasts. Training and professional experience in libraries and archives (Portugal, India, 1988-2005). She has a vast experience of teamwork since 1994, and in contributing to the concept of research projects funded by Portuguese (FCT) and foreign agencies (FAPESP). Among other publishing projects, she is co-editing lately the following books, to be published in the collection Routledge Studies in Cultural History: The Colonial Periodical Press in the Indian and Pacific Ocean Regions, Creating and Opposing Empire: The Role of the Colonial Periodical Press, The Built Environment Through The Colonial Periodical Press, The Colonial Periodical Press in the Portuguese Empire: Theorizing Approaches. https://orcid.org/o000-0003-3263-836X

Sérgio Neto

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Sharmila Pais

She is an Associate Professor in History at St. Xavier's College, Mapusa-Goa. She has experience in teaching for the last 23 years in this institution. She took up a minor research project on the Constitutional Regime of Goa, sponsored by the University Grants Commission-New Delhi. She travelled to Portugal in 2015 to research on her doctoral thesis History and Politics of Elections in Goa (1821-1961). She thereafter completed her thesis in 2018 from Goa University. Dr. Pais has presented several papers at international, national and state level seminars on

various themes related to the history of Goa. Sharmila Pais has also published chapters in various books. In October 2021, she published her first work titled *The Encounter with the Ballot in Colonial Goa: A Historical and Analytical Perspective* (1822-1961). Currently, she is engaged with another publication related to the history of Goa and would be published within a year. Is a member of the International Group For Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (IGSCP-PE), Goa-Chapter.

Símão Jaíme

He is Mozambican and holds a PhD in History. Researcher at AHM-UEM. He has presented papers to several national and international conferences. His publications focused on Mozambique's past and present realities, reflect his wide academic interests, namely oral, labour and social History, liberation movements, archives, religion and colonialism, education and health. His publications include: Collection and Administration of Oral History Records in the Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique and Zones of Conflict and Cooperation, Especially with Regard to Projects and Social and General History of the War of Liberation 1964-1975 and the Post-Liberation Wars 1975-1992 in Mozambique; A Economía e a Expansão das Redes Telegráficas e Telefónicas no Território de Manica e Sofala, 1892 a 1942; O Museu das Comunicações e a Complementaridade da Preservação do Património Cultural em Moçambique; A Problemática da Recolha, Preservação e Conservação de Fontes Orais em Moçambique; Assistência Social ou Estratégia de Conversão: Igreja Metodista Episcopal e os serviços médicos nas circunscrições de Morrumbene e Homoine, 1890 a 1955/60; Entreter para Converter: A Música Coral na Igreja Metodista Episcopal (1890 a 1968); Marcelino dos Santos: Personalidade Multifacetada e Homem do Povo. É membro do Grupo Internacional de Estudos da Imprensa Periódica Colonial do Império Português (GIEIPC-IP), Moçambique.

Smíta Ajgaonkar Nayak

She is presently teaching at the Department of English of the PES's RSN College of Arts and Science, Farmagudi, Ponda, South Goa, India. She is a passionate teacher of English for more than two decades. Besides her interest in teaching, Dr Smita has been a researcher par excellence. Her teaching in different colleges affiliated to the University of Mumbai and the University of Goa and her higher education at the University of Mumbai and Shivaji University, Kolhapur, spans her academic career in the two states of India. She has been active in

presenting at different national and international conferences and seminars and has presented more than two scores of research papers in several such seminars and conferences. Besides her quite popular two books on Poetic Pantheism in the Writings of William Wordsworth and Vasant Sawant and Love and Protest in the Poems of Kamala Das and Imtiaz Dharker, Dr Smita has to her credit more than twenty research papers published in the highly acclaimed, peer-reviewed professional Journals run by the Institutions of National and International repute. Dr Smita has to her credit, a few poems published in different journals. Besides her teaching and writing in English, her active engagement in writing and translation in Marathi, Konkani, and English makes her multilingual. Dr Smita is an academically active member of the Indian English Teachers Association for several years and has been elected to its Executive Council more than once. Comparative Literature, especially the field of poetry attracts her academic contribution.

Soraia Milene Carvalho

She is a PhD student in Contemporary History at FLUL with scholarship from FCT (ref.^a 2021.08726.BD), prepares her thesis The League of Nations, Portugal, Portuguese diplomacy and its agents (1911-1939). Her MA dissertation focused on the subject of The League of Nations: Furope, Portugal and Agriculture (2019). CH-UL researcher. Participated in FCT bilateral projects and international scientific meetings. Some of her publications are: "Da Monarquia Constitucional ao Estado Novo: Bettencourt-Rodrigues, o diplomata republicano do Panlatinismo (1854-1933)", Negócios Estrangeiros, 2021; "Albert Thomas e a presença portuguesa no Bureau International du Travail: o Ministério de Bettencourt-Rodrigues e a OIT", Cadernos Sociedade e Trabalho, 2021; "O projecto de diplomacia económica de Bettecourt Rodrigues no contexto pós-Primeira Guerra Mundial", Relações Internacionais, 2019; "Luso-brasileirism thought by the Republican Bettencourt Rodrigues and his exercise in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: (un)estranged borders between 'sister nations'", Murmansk Arctic State University, 2019; "António María de Bettencourt Rodrigues: os pan-movements, a Grande Guerra e a Europa", IDN Cadernos, 2018.

Sushila Sawant Mendes

She is an enlightened historian, avid reader, socially conscious educator and an active sportsperson. She has a doctorate from Goa University and is currently working as Professor in History at Govt. College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Quepem, Goa where she was Vice-Principal (2000-2006) and the Head, Dept. in History for 31 years. She presents papers regularly to State, National and International Seminars. She has more than 20 research papers published in acclaimed journals and conference proceedings. Prof. Mendes is the author of the book, "Luís de Menezes Bragança Nationalism, Secularism and Free thought in Portuguese Goa". She has been instrumental in creation of e-content in History for Project DISHTAVO, as co-coordinator for History, in Goa. She is a trustee of the Silver Star Appeal (India), an international foundation devoted to awareness of diabetics. She has been awarded the State Teacher Award for Excellence in Higher Education (2020-2021) by the Govt. of Goa.

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She olds a degree in History from the University of São Paulo (USP) and got her M. A. and PhD in Social History from the same university. Full professor in History of the Brazilian Republic at São Paulo State University (Unesp), where she teaches Historiography and Cultural and Social History. Research fellow at the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). She published several works, among which are Práticas de pesquisa em História (2020), A Ilustração (188-1892). Circulação de textos e imagens entre Paris, Lisboa e Río de Janeiro (2018), Leituras, projetos e (re)vista(s) do Brasil (2ª ed. 2017).

Tereza Sena

She works at the Centro Científico e Cultural de Macau. I. P., Lisbon. She is also an Invited Adjunct Senior Research Fellow, Xavier Research Centre for Memory and Identity, University of Saint Joseph, and a Retired Invited Research Assistant, Centre of Sino-Western Cultural Studies, Macao Polytechnic Institute, Macao SAR, China.

Since 1988 she is devoting herself to the study of historiography and history, culture and literature of Macau,

including its political autonomy; history of translation and press; the city's intermediary role in the international trade; foreigners at Macau; Macau's Cemeteries; Macau-Siam's relations; missionary activity in China, Siam and continental Southeast Asia. She has international academic activity, being involved in several research projects, lecturing and publishing extensively (over 60 titles) and has two new books in the press. Member of the International Group For Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (IGSCP-PE).

Varsha Vijayendra Kamat

She has a Doctoral Degree in Indo-Portuguese History and presently is a Professor in the Department of History of an affiliated college of Goa University, namely Ravi S. Naik College of Arts & Science at Ponda, Goa, India. She has completed University Grants Commission (Govt. of India, New Delhi) funded research projects dealing with comparative study of Portugues and British colonialism in Indian sub-continent and demographic study of 20th Century Goa. At the moment, she is engaged in her ongoing research projects on History of Goa (From Pre-historic to 1961 CE.) and Stories of Unsung Heroes of Freedom Struggle from the State of Goa., funded by Ministry of Culture, Government of India. She is a regular contributor to various seminars and symposia dedicated to the Goan history, culture and society, Portuguese colonialism and Periodical Press and has a number of publications including books to her credit.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE CONGRESS

Common Virtual Exhibition

https://liberalismoimprensacolonialuk.wordpress.com/common-virtual-exhibition/

The <u>Common Virtual Exhibition</u> aims to evidence the importance of Libraries, Archives and Researchers thinking cooperatively about research, preservation and accessibility to collections of the colonial periodical press, in national and international terms. Reflection and positioning that the Organization considers important enough to dedicate a day of the Congress to an "<u>Encounter Libraries, Archives and Researchers: an international debate</u>" around the key-idea "common virtual archive".

Regarding present safeguard and access, reality offers a panorama of titles difficult to detect, collections in advanced state of deterioration due to the fragility of paper and other constrains. Surviving collections urge to be mapped, as they are frequently dispersed in different countries, institutions, and private owners, most of them being incomplete. The extreme fragility, dispersion, deficient knowledge of these collections and even the invisibility of such archive in most institutional catalogues, offer a particular sense to act cooperatively, when individual resources to address such panorama are notoriously limited. The idea is to optimize such resources and find solutions to study, preserve, unite, and give back to each space patrimonies that may be recognized as regarding each space and common to all spaces.

It should be acknowledged that in periodical press (newspapers, magazines, reviews, bulletins, etc) it is reflected and intellectually build a significant part of the contemporary history of the countries that until their political

independence were part of the "colonial world" (metropole, colonies) created by the Portuguese empire. Such evaluation may be applied to the spaces where it could flourish and, by omission that ought to be addressed, to those where it could not develop. We may affirm with security that it was a powerful instrument of creation of such "world" in the consciousness of its parts. Frequently it was the only public place where could intervene – in legal or clandestine form, in their homeland countries, in migration or in exile – the agents that moved in the field of literary culture, powerful element of cultural and political affirmation of modernity. Amidst more liberal or repressive ambiances, depending on the moment and space, and framed by relations of power/subalternization, these agents have intervened to share and debate ideas, namely colonialist and anticolonial, to scrutinize the colonial power and its agents, to publish their literary and artistic production, to affirm identities, solidarities and resistances. In a different approach, it is recognized by academics from different fields, that in this press one may find relevant data to long-term approaches to matters as different as the evolution of local climates, economic cycles, social and cultural practices, public politics, movement of populations, etc, of high scientific, economic, cultural relevance.

The promotors and partner of the Congress consider this legacy as a patrimony of all countries involved as it involves all of them. It is a democratic determination of <u>GIEIPC-IP</u> to incentivize institutional national (within each country) and international cooperation in the recovery, preservation and common public access to this patrimony, in equitable terms, recognizing the responsibilities of the academic world in this field. The Group is aware that the international inequalities of mobility and access to information sources that allow to create knowledge in the field of Social and Human Sciences powerfully contribute, along with the market of validation of the knowledge generated, to the international academic hierarchies, with significant impact in all societies.

It is a project promoted and conceived by the Organising Committee of the first IGSCPP International Congress (Lisbon, 22nd-25th of May 2017) "Politics and Culture in the Colonial Periodical Press", and its partners, after an idea launched by Alfredo Caldeira to create a virtual exhibition.

In 2022, thanks to the courtesy of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, a digital copy of the Gazeta de Goa was added to the exhibition. The copy belongs to the library's microfilmed collection, while the journal was published between 1821 and 1826, being the first colonial journal of the Portuguese Empire outside Portugal and Brasil. We celebrate such an important event in the history of the press in Portuguese, taking as an opportunity the 2nd IGSCPP Congress in Lisbon, "The Liberalism and the Colonial Press" (21st-22nd of September 2022). We strongly invite you to pay the exhibition a visit, to meet the selection of titles, as well as the institutions involved in the project.

The Organising Committee is very thankful for Paulo Andringa's special effort in conceiving, recovering and updating the Exhibition; to Dr Inês Cordeiro, Director of Biblioteca Nacional de Lisboa and her team, in

particular, Dr Luís França e Sá and Dr Ana Paula Sabido, who made the digitalisation of the *Gazeta de Goa* possible; Dr Pedro Díniz de Sousa coordinator of the Dívisão de Informática e Transformação Dígital of the Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas of the Universidade Nova and his team, for moving the Exhibition to a new server, in particular, Dr João Gabriel Silva and Dr Paulo Alves.

We finally thank you all the institutions and researchers involved in the exhibition since 2017. Due to the lack of funding, the Common Virtual Exhibition would have been impossible without your help:

Institutional partners:

AHM - Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique; AHNSTP - Arquivo Histórico Nacional de São Tomé e Príncipe; AHU - Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino, Portugal; ANA - Arquivo Nacional de Angola; ANT- Arquivo Nacional de Timor; ANTT- Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, Portugal; BCFLUP - Biblioteca Central da Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto, Portugal; BGUC - Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal; BNP - Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; BUBNU-CGD - Biblioteca Ultramarina BNU-CGD, Portugal; CC-FMS - CasaComum.org - Fundação Mário Soares, Portugal; CD25A - Centro de Documentação 25 de Abril; GIEIPC-IP - Grupo Internacional de Estudos da Imprensa Periódica Colonial do Império Português; HML - Hemeroteca Municipal de Lisboa, Portugal; INEP - Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa, Guiné-Bissau; MAO- Memórias d'África e d'Oriente, Portugal; RGPLRJ - Real Gabinete Português de Leitura do Rio de Janeiro, Brasíl; SLHI - Seminário Livre de História das Ideias, Portugal; XCHR - Xavier Centre of Historical Research, Índia.

Individual partners

Adelaide Vieira Machado (CHAM - FCSH/NOVA-UAC, Portugal) | A. E. Maia do Amaral (BGUC, Portugal) | Aida Freudenthal (Investigadora independente, Portugal) | Alexandra Aparicio (ANA, Angola) | Alexandrina Buque (AHM, Moçambique) | Alfredo Caldeira (FMS, Portugal) | Alice Santiago Faria (CHAM - FCSH/NOVA-UAC, Portugal) | Anabela Ferreira (HML, Portugal) | Ana Canas Martins (AHU, Portugal) | Ana Monteiro (BUBNU-CGD, Portugal) | Ana Paula Ferreira (HML, Portugal) | Anthony da Silva (XCHR, India) | Arti Mayekar (XCHR, India) | Augusto Nascimento (UL, Portugal) | Cristina Pratas (ANT, Timor) | Dale Luís Menezes (JNU, Índia) | Daniel Pires (Centro de Estudos Bocageanos, Portugal) | Eduarda Barata (FCSH/NOVA-UAC, Portugal) | Fernanda Ribeiro (ANTT, Portugal) | Fernanda Ruívo (HML, Portugal) | Gilda Santos (RGPLRJ, Portugal) | Hilarino da Luz (CHAM - FCSH/NOVA-UAC, Portugal) | Horácio Marques (ANT, Timor) | Isadora Ataíde Fonseca (CEC, Portugal) | Juliana Gonçalves (BGUC, Portugal) | Jeanne Penvenne (Tufts University, USA) | Jessica Falconi (CESA, Portugal) | João Carlos Oliveira (HML, Portugal) | Joaquím Pinto (MAO, Portugal) | Joaquína Cunha (HML, Portugal) | Joaquíma Cunha (HML, Portugal) | Joel Tembe (AHM, Moçambique) | José Augusto Bernardes (BGUC, Portugal) | Júlia Tavares Rodrígues (BCFLUP, Portugal) |

Kaustubh Naik (D.D. Kosambi Researcher, India) | Leopoldo Amado (INFP, Guiné) | Luís Andrade (SLHI, CHAM - FCSH/NOVA-UAC, Portugal) | Luís França e Sá (BNP, Portugal) | Lurdes Carmo Gonçalves (MAO, Portugal) | Natércia Coimbra (CD25A, Portugal) | Parag Parobo (Goa University, India) | Paulo Andringa (FMS, Portugal) | Paulo Tremoceiro (ANTT, Portugal) | Pedro Lisboa (SLHI, CHAM - FCSH/NOVA-UAC, Portugal) | Rinald D'Souza SJ (XCHR, India) | Rita Correia (HML, Portugal) | Rochelle Pinto (Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, India) | Ruí Bebiano (CD25A, Portugal) | Sandra Ataíde Lobo (CHAM - FCSH/NOVA-UAC, Portugal) | Sávio Abreu SJ (XCHR, India) | Silvestre Lacerda (DGLAB, ANTT, Portugal) | Sónía Carvalho (AHNSTP, São Tomé e Príncipe) | Sónía Mavie (AHM, Moçambique) | Varsha Kamat (R.S.Naík College of Arts & Science - Goa University, Índia) | Vicente Paulíno (Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e, Timor-Leste)

Exhibition IANCV & INCV

https://liberalismoimprensacolonialuk.wordpress.com/iancv-incvs-exhibition/

As a contribution to the 2° IGSCPP Congress, the Instituto do Arquivo Nacional and the Imprensa Nacional of Cape Verde converted into a digital format the exhibition 1842-2022. A História, a Cultura e as Gentes das Ilhas, celebrating 180 years of the Boletim Oficial de Cabo Verde and the National Press. The exhibition was organised by a big team led by Dr José Silva Évora, Director of AINCV's Department for Research and Communication. Since August 2022, the exhibition also started a tour in Cape Verde, visiting many schools.

Exhibition AHM. Journals held by the Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique (AHM). 1893-1975

https://liberalismoimprensacolonialuk.wordpress.com/ahms-exhibition/

This exhibition was specially prepared for our event by the Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique's researchers, Alexandrina Buque e Simão Jaime.

Exhibition of works on the colonial periodical press

https://liberalismoimprensacolonialuk.wordpress.com/exhibition-of-works-on-colonial-periodical-press/

The Organising Committee created an unpretentious repository of studies on colonial periodical press published mostly by the members of the Group. The repository here available is the first stage of a bigger project that we hope to start soon on the IGSCPP website.

Exhibition on colonial press - historical sources and references

We prepared a small exhibition with historical sources and references, in collaboration with the FLUL Library. A short video on the exhibition will be soon available on our website.

BOOKS LAUNCH

Creating and opposing empire: the role of the colonial periodical press

Adelaide Vieira Machado, Isadora de Ataide Fonseca, Robert Newman & Sandra Ataide Lobo (eds.), Creating and Opposing Empire: The Role of the Colonial Periodical Press (Routledge Studies in Cultural History). https://www.routledge.com/Creating-and-Opposing-Empire-The-Role-of-the-Colonial-Periodical-Press/Machado-Fonseca-Lobo-Newman/p/book/9780367244040

Creating and Opposing Empire: The Role of the Colonial Periodical Press is a venture of the International Group for Studies of Colonial Periodical Press of the Portuguese Empire (IGSCP-PE), which also invests in comparative studies and conceptual discussions. This book analyses representations of the empire in colonial press published in "metropolitan" spaces and in colonies. By joining these spaces in the same analytic look, it explores dissonant narratives and problematizations of colonial empires. The diversity of angles discloses why a decolonized, democratic understanding of the world modulated by modern colonial empires needs to navigate the seas of dissonant narratives of community, nation, and empire. Thus, the book deals with ideas that in their complexity and dynamism, until late in the twentieth century, were moulded in the game between the cultural context of representations and the universality of concepts. The studies range from approaches to international exhibitions, metropolitan press, colonial models, missionary press, literary discourses, colonial and postcolonial press, constructing the "Others", anticolonial press, democracy, dictatorship, censorship, colonial prisons press, among other themes. Its primordial focus on the Portuguese empire introduces perspectives rarely included in international discussions on colonial and imperial press histories.

A Abelha da China nos seus 200 anos

Duarte Drumond Braga, Hugo Pínto (eds). A Abelha da Chína nos seus 200 anos: Casos, Personagens e Confrontos na Experiência Líberal de Macau. Lísbon: Centro Científico e Cultural de Macau: Universidade de Macau, 2022.

A book launched in the frame of the celebration of the Abelha da China's bicentenary https://www.cccm.gov.pt/events/a-abelha-da-china/.