



*Análise Social*, (1963-1974)

The journal *Análise Social* entered its 55<sup>th</sup> year of publication in 2020. From its founding in 1963 until December 2019, it published a total of 233 quarterly issues (some of which were double and triple issues). With only one temporary interruption in regular publication in 1974 and 1975 for financial reasons, *Análise Social* is a rare case of success and longevity in the landscape of Portuguese social science journals. Its current editorial status includes history as one of its core areas of publication, and it is also classified as a history journal (in addition to social sciences) in international indexing systems. The journal is published quarterly in print and electronic formats, and its content is available free of charge via open access: <http://analisesocial.ics.ul.pt/>

The journal has been owned by the Instituto de Ciências Sociais [Institute of Social Sciences] (ICS) of the Universidade de Lisboa [University of Lisbon] since 1982. It is an institutional asset rooted in the direct history of the ICS. During its first 20 years of publication (between 1963 and 1982), it was owned by the Gabinete de Investigações Sociais [Social Research Office] (GIS), an advanced social science research institution that gave rise to the ICS. The GIS and *Análise Social* were part of the Instituto Superior de Ciências Económicas e Financeiras [Higher Institute of Economic and Financial Sciences] (ISCEF), later renamed Instituto Superior de Economia [Higher Institute of Economics] (ISE), of the Universidade Técnica de Lisboa [Technical University of Lisbon], between 1963 and 1975. From 1976 (Vol. XII, No. 45) until it was incorporated (with the GIS) into the structures of the Universidade de Lisboa [University of Lisbon] in 1982 (Vol. XVIII, No. 70), *Análise Social* existed as an autonomous institution, with financial support from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, the Junta Nacional de Investigação Científica e Tecnológica [National Board for Scientific and Technological Research] (JNICT) and the Instituto Nacional de Investigação Científica [National Institute for Scientific Research] (INIC).

The period considered here (1963-1974) covers a total of 40 issues published (Vol. I, no. 1, January 1963 to Vol. X, no. 40, December 1973). It should be noted that, despite indicating a date prior to the April 1974 Revolution, issue no. 40 was only printed in March 1975. Its director was almost always José Pires Cardoso, a jurist, politician and professor of commercial and corporate law with strong links to the authoritarian political



regime of the Estado Novo, having even held the position of Minister of the Interior for two short months in 1958. His political protection and cover were crucial for *Análise Social* to consolidate itself as an editorial project associated with an innovative research institution in the field of social sciences. In fact, GIS and *Análise Social* were established after the closure of *Revista do Gabinete de Estudos Corporativos* (1949-1961), also directed by José Pires Cardoso, seeking to eliminate the ideological constraints of an institution designed to legitimise a renewed model of economic and social corporatism. The new institutional framework provided by the GIS (formally created in 1962 under the ISCEF) created favourable conditions for a significant shift in the approach to contemporary social issues, exploring a critical view of the situations of economic and social underdevelopment diagnosed by GIS members. To this end, they drew on the teachings and tools provided by the social sciences, while maintaining a formal directive solution that tolerated a research programme that was potentially disruptive to the established order.

Although José Pires Cardoso was listed as director of *Análise Social* until early 1973, the main mentor and driving force behind GIS and its magazine was, from its inception, Adérito Sedas Nunes. His links to Catholic university organisations and his commitment to cultivating the theoretical and methodological modernity of the social sciences contributed to the recognition of his undisputed leadership of this innovative intellectual project. After a year as deputy director (from Vol. IX, No. 33, 1972, which marked the start of a “new series” with a new cover design), Sedas Nunes took over in 1973 (Vol. X, No. 38) as director of the magazine he had conceived and promoted since its inception. It was also when Sedas Nunes became director that *Análise Social* began to include on its back cover the names of a four-member Editorial Board composed of GIS members (including the director).

The testimony given by Sedas Nunes in issue 100 of *Análise Social* is a fundamental autobiographical piece for understanding the trajectory of the magazine and the role that historical studies came to play in it, especially from the late 1970s onwards. As Sedas Nunes explains, the difficulty of obtaining and constructing statistical data and primary sources essential to the work of social scientists created a natural attraction for the reconstruction of historical series of information on the recent evolution of Portuguese society in its multiple dimensions (demographic, social, economic, political, cultural, etc.), in search of well-founded explanations for continuities and changes underway. The crucial place that history came to occupy in the privileged dialogue with the social sciences was therefore an intellectual achievement resulting from the opening up of Portuguese society after the 1974 revolution.

However, before 1974, it cannot be said that history occupied a place of choice in the functioning structure of the GIS or in the publication priorities of *Análise Social*. Nor could it be expected to be otherwise. The editorial purpose defined at the launch of the journal was very clear in establishing its self-classification as a social studies journal aimed at promoting research in the social field. The index of works published in *Análise Social* between January 1963 and December 1974 lists a total of 265 articles and research notes, of which only 13 (i.e. about 5%) are classified as “Historical Studies”, within a generic category of studies on the “Structure and



Evolution of Portuguese Society”.

History was therefore not a strategic area of publication in the first decade of *Análise Social*'s existence. The journal affirmed its unique place in social science research by dedicating a privileged space to the dissemination of scientific work in the fields of economics and sociology of development, labour, employment, unemployment and productivity, income distribution and wage policies, housing, cities and urban policies, demography, family and family policies, welfare, social security and social policies, industrialisation and social organisation of companies, emigration, education, universities, educational policies and scientific and technological research. Particularly noteworthy were the theoretical reflections on ontological and methodological problems in the social sciences and interdisciplinary studies on the social, economic and political structures of Portuguese society in the early second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

This list of categories shows that *Análise Social* built its reputation as an academic journal interested in promoting a debate based on theoretical and empirical foundations across a wide field of research served by various social science disciplines, with an emphasis on economic and sociological studies. For this reason, *Análise Social* became a platform for knowledge and intervention, attracting the attention of a diverse range of readers that went beyond the limited number of people who were then cultivating the field of social sciences in Portugal. During this initial phase, the circulation of *Análise Social* varied between 2,000 and 3,000 copies, demonstrating the enormous potential for support for the informed reflection carried out by GIS researchers under the leadership of Adérito Sedas Nunes. Interestingly, the price of the journal remained unchanged between 1963 and 1974 (25 *escudos* for a single issue, 80 *escudos* for an annual subscription).

A salient aspect of the few historical studies produced during this period (1963-1974) is their connection with the themes on the GIS's scientific agenda. In this regard, the special triple issue dedicated to “The University in Portuguese Life” (Vol. VI, No. 22/23/24, 1968) included three articles on the history of education, by António Farinha Portela, on the history of the teaching of economics in Portugal since the Pombaline School of Commerce, by Maria Eduarda Cruzeiro and Raul da Silva Pereira, which presented a historical chronology of Portuguese universities, and by Vitor Matias Ferreira and A. Sedas Nunes, on the Portuguese university environment between 1945 and 1967. Also on the theme of the (sociological) history of education were the works of Vitor Matias Ferreira, dedicated to the history of the Portuguese student press (Vol. VII, no. 25/26, 1969), and Maria Filomena Mónica on primary education in the early years of the Salazar regime (Vol. X, no. 39, 1973).

The authors mentioned above had direct links to GIS and its scientific programme. However, *Análise Social* also opened its pages to historians who were not part of the research team linked to the economics school on Rua do Quelhas. This was the case of Miriam Halpern Pereira, who published her first academic work in *Análise Social*, taken from her doctoral thesis, which she had just completed in Paris, on demography and development in Portugal in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Vol. VII, no. 25/26, 1969). This was also the case of Joel Serrão, who prepared a short essay on the history of Portuguese emigration (Vol. VIII, no. 32,



1970). In both texts, we also find a perfect articulation between the historical perspectives in which they are situated and the prevailing concerns in the GIS and *Análise Social* on the themes of economic development and emigration.

Another author with no connection to the GIS who signed one of the historical studies published at this stage was the Brazilian José Albertino Rodrigues, who devoted an essay to the theme of urban ecology in Lisbon in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Vol. VIII no. 29, 1970), in line with the magazine's motivation and interest in the field of studies on the city, housing and urbanism.

Among the younger researchers linked to GIS, who were then preparing their doctoral dissertations, was Vasco Pulido Valente, who was the first to open up a line of publication in which history did not serve as a mere instrument or auxiliary narrative in the service of a global social agenda. Proof of this are the two articles he published in *Análise Social* on the working classes in the First Republic (Vol. IX, no. 34, 1972) and on the "Revolta do grelo" and social movements at the end of the monarchy (Vol. X, no. 37, 1973). These were the first works in a line of research that would be continued in the historical research carried out by this historian and his colleagues at GIS and, later, at ICS. To conclude the description of this small batch of 13 historical articles published by *Análise Social* between 1963 and 1974, mention should be made of the three works that César Oliveira devoted to the Portuguese workers' press in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Vol. X, no. 39, 1973), to the workers' movement during the 1914-1918 war (Vol. X, no. 40, 1973) and the echoes of the Russian Revolution in the Portuguese press (Vol. X, no. 40, 1973). These articles also heralded the research interests that GIS and *Análise Social* would consolidate in the following decade.

In light of a broader view or a more comprehensive criterion regarding the historical significance of some research dedicated to macroeconomic and macrosociological issues, it will always be possible to allude to the inevitably historical nature of reflections on the processes and dynamics of economic growth and development, which have been of such interest to *Análise Social*. Indeed, in many essays devoted to the study of the structures and evolution of Portuguese society, we find passages or references in which historical antecedents are called upon to bear witness to or prove the changes or continuities that have taken place. Even in more abstract and theoretical essays, the history of ideas and science are called upon to aid in the understanding of current literature. The most striking example of this kind of implicit complicity between the social sciences and history was provided in the inaugural article of the journal dedicated to the study of ideologies (Vol. I, No. 1, 1963), signed by Adérito Sedas Nunes, which is clearly situated within a perspective of the history of ideas.

However, the indirect presence of history in this type of essay does not invalidate the overall assessment that must be made of the subordinate role that history as an academic discipline (still) occupies in the structure of the GIS as a research unit and in the results of its scientific output throughout the period under consideration (1963-1974). In the following decade, history would become quite different.

The April 1974 Revolution marked a turning point in the establishment of new research themes, which were

particularly enriched by contributions to the study of the historical foundations of contemporary Portugal's problems. The GIS, later transformed into the ICS, but always through the pages of *Análise Social*, witnessed a profound renewal of the historiographical field (social, political, economic, institutional, colonial and cultural history), which defined new horizons for research and left decisive marks on the advancement of historical knowledge in Portugal.

**Bibliografia:** “Bibliografia. Trabalhos publicados pelo Gabinete de Investigações Sociais. Janeiro de 1963 a Dezembro de 1974”, *Análise Social*, 1973, Vol. X:4, nº 40, pp. 845-859; CARDOSO, José Luís, “O Gabinete de Estudos Corporativos e a génese de uma biblioteca moderna de ciências sociais”, *Análise Social*, 2013, XLVIII:1, nº 206, pp. 193-219; NUNES, Adérito Sedas, “Histórias, uma história e a História – sobre as origens das modernas Ciências Sociais em Portugal”, *Análise Social*, 1988, XXIV:1, nº 100, pp. 11-55; PEREIRA, Raul da Silva, “Depoimento de um dos fundadores da *Análise Social: Ab initio*”, *Análise Social*, 2011, XLVI:3, nº 200, pp. 611-616; SILVA, Isabel Corrêa da e MONTEIRO Nuno Gonçalo, “A História no ICS: uma introdução” in Isabel Corrêa da Silva e Nuno Gonçalo Monteiro (orgs.), *História e Historiadores no ICS*. Lisboa, Imprensa de Ciências Sociais, 2017, pp. 13-22.

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