

S. 3. 1. EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION

Chair: Evan Wilson

(U.S. Naval War College)

Op NANOOK:

The Royal Canadian Navy and the Arctic

CHRIS PERRY (Royal Canadian Navy)

Abstract

An examination of the role and impact on the arctic by the Royal Canadian Navy (RCN) through the annual exercise Operation NANOOK. The paper will explore how the RCN reinforces national narratives and aids in exploration of the newly accessible arctic waters.

Keywords

RCN, Arctic, Nanook

Biography

Chris Perry retired from the Royal Canadian Navy after 27 years and is now the Royal Canadian Navy Command Historian. He holds Bachelor degrees in History and Sociology, both from the University of Victoria, and a Master's degree in War in the Modern World from King's College London.

Chris is the editor of the Salty Dips oral history publication, a member of the Royal Historical Society, and an Associate Member of the Corbett Centre for Maritime Policy Studies. He is currently working on the history of the post-Cold War RCN.

Reflection on the Economic and Political History of the Ross Sea

BJØRN L. BASBERG (Norwegian School of Economics)/**BRYAN LINTOTT** (University of Cambridge and University of Tromsø)

Abstract

After the discovery by Sir James Clark Ross in 1842, this deep cut into the Antarctic continent became significant for the further development of the region. The Ross Sea became the preferred gateway for the explorers that ventured into the continent itself, eventually reaching the South Pole. The large stocks of whales that Ross sighted, attracted whalers who employed new technology and initiated what was to become known as pelagic whaling. This development of the industry again initiated territorial claims, and from 1923 The Ross Sea Dependency was established by British Order, under the administration of the New Zealand Government.

This paper analysis the human and cultural history of the Ross Sea where exploration, science, commercial exploitation, politics and adventure are highly interlinked and interwoven. The sources are expedition accounts and the extensive literature on Antarctic history and politics. The archives of the Norwegian whaling company A/S Rosshavet, established in 1922, will be a key source. The period around the founding year and first whaling season highlights and illustrates the tension between commerce, territorial claims and international politics.

Keywords

Antarctica, whaling, exploration, politics, adventure

Biography

Bjørn L. Basberg is a Professor in Economic History at the Norwegian School of Economics in Bergen. His main research interests are within the history of technology and economic history relating to nineteenth and twentieth-century maritime industries, especially whaling and shipping and the Antarctic region in particular.

For more than twenty years he has been involved with industrial archaeology at the former whaling shore stations at South Georgia, and he has written the book *The Shore Whaling Stations at South Georgia. A Study in Antarctic Industrial Archaeology* (Oslo, 2004) about this project.

Basberg is an advisory curator at the New Bedford Whaling Museum and a trustee of the South Georgia Heritage Trust. He has been a visiting scholar at M.I.T., The National Bureau of Economic Research, Brown University, the University of Cambridge (Scott Polar Research Institute) and University of Canterbury (NZ).

Pescanova SA. (1960-1975): between private initiative and the push of the State.

CARMEN ESPIDO BELLO (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela)

JESÚS GIRÁLDEZ (Universidade Santiago de Compostela)

Abstract

This paper analyzes the first years of Pescanova SA, a pioneer in the production of frozen fish in Spain. His business strategies and the strong support of the state allowed him to gain a dominant position in the Spanish market, soon becoming the first Spanish and European fishing company. The study is considered from the perspective of the adopted strategies: the first section addresses its constitution and its vertical integration; in the second one, it attends to its multinationalization in the African countries; in the third, we observe its productive diversification and its use of marketing; Finally, we collect the main conclusions.

Keywords

food industry, multinationals, fishing, business history

Biographies

PhD in Economics (1995), Associate Professor of Economic History from 2001 at the University of Santiago de Compostela (Spain) and a member of the research group GESPIC (Business and Sectoral History Studies. Fisheries, Industry and Trade). The main research lines are linked to the study of the History of International Economic Relations, especially between Spain and Portugal and international trade of fishery products.

Her most recent post to maritime matters are: Espido Bello, María del Carmen and Giráldez Rivero, Jesús (2015). El bacalao en España (1850-1914): importación y política comercial, *Historia Agraria*, nº 67, 43-78; Espido & Giráldez (2018).

Mercado internacional, mercado nacional: el bacalao en España en el primer tercio del siglo XX, *Investigaciones de Historia Económica*, 14-1, 31-42. Espido & Giraldez (2018), La actividad bacaladera bajo el franquismo (1939-1975), *Revista de Historia Industrial*, 74, 137-175.

Jesús Giráldez Rivero is Associate Professor in the Department of Applied Economics, Area of History and Economic Institutions, of the University of Santiago de Compostela. He is a member of the Business and Sector History Studies Group. Fisheries, Industry and Commerce (GESPIC). His research has traditionally focused on the history of maritime fishing and related activities. Among his most important publications are *Crecimiento y transformación del sector pesquero gallego, 1880-1936* (1996), *MAPA*, and *La Artística, 1906-2006*, (2006), *LAPQ*. In collaboration with Espido Bello, he has recently published several articles on trade, market and cod production in Spain. They are currently working on the restructuring of fishery product markets in Spain in the second half of the 20th century.