

Translation and Cold War Politics: A comparative study of the introduction of Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus in Taiwan and the mainland of China

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ABSTRACT

Translation during the Cold War has attracted increasing attention from translation scholars for highlighting the important role of ideology and politics during a period that is often regarded as the birth of the modern field of Translation Studies (see Baer, 2011; Rubin, 2012; Arzik-Erzurumlu, 2020; Elias-Bursac, 2020; Haddadian-Moghaddam, 2020; Sicari, 2020; Baer, 2021). During this politically and ideologically charged period, translation was an instrument of propaganda and cultural diplomacy on both sides of the Iron Curtain, used to validate and popularize ideologies, to prevent the circulation of opposing ideologies, and to win people's "hearts and minds" (Iber, 2019). There are, however, few studies addressing the context of East Asia, especially Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the mainland of China. During the Cold War years, the United States of America (USA) sided with Taiwan while the mainland initially sided with the Soviet Union, although the relationship between the mainland of China and the Soviet Union later deteriorated.

The dissertation traces the complex role of translation in the Cold War context of East Asia with respect to two influential French writers of the postwar period, Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus, considered key figures in the philosophical movement known as Existentialism. During the Second World War, both Sartre and Camus fought against fascist countries, but during the Cold War, Camus sided with the USA and rejected communism, while Sartre's relationship with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) grew more amicable.

This research investigates the following three questions: 1) What patronage networks shaped the introduction of Sartre and Camus in the mainland of China and Taiwan during the Cold War? 2) What public narratives were generated about these writers in the mainland of China and Taiwan during the Cold War, and how were those public narratives shaped by the meta-narratives of the Cold War? and 3) how were texts by Sartre and Camus translated in the mainland of China and Taiwan during the Cold War? The researcher uses actor-network theory (ANT) and patronage to address question 1, Baker's (2006) narrative theory to address question 2, and Baker's (2006) selective appropriation from which the researcher derives selection and deselection and critical discourse analysis (CDA) to address question 3. This dissertation uses the terms "introduction" and "introduce" in a broad sense, to cover translation as well as the paratextual material, such as introductions and critical essays, that discusses Sartre, Camus and their works.

This research relies primarily on archival material (correspondence between United States Information Service [USIS] based in Taipei and the CIA, financial reports, government materials, speeches, and other related archival materials); peritextual material (prefaces, introductions, book covers, and other peritextual materials in relevant journals, books, and encyclopedias); epitextual material (such as, journal and newspaper articles that introduced Sartre and Camus to Chinese readers and interviews); and conduct critical discourse analysis (CDA) and narrative analysis. The research methods shed light on the interplay between translation, ideology, and politics in the specific context of the Cold War.

KEYWORDS: actor-network theory (ANT), Albert Camus, Cold War, framing, ideology, Jean Paul Sartre, mainland of China, patronage, Taiwan,

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翻译与冷战政治：让-保罗·萨特和阿尔贝·加缪在台湾和中国大陆的译介比较研究

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冷战时期的翻译引起了越来越多翻译学者的关注，因为在这一时期意识形态和政治的重要作用被突出强调，现代翻译学也诞生在冷战时期（参见 Baer, 2011；Rubin, 2012；Arzik-Erzurumlu, 2020；Elias-Bursac, 2020；Haddadian-Moghaddam, 2020；Sicari, 2020；Baer, 2021）。在这个政治和意识形态紧张的时期，翻译是铁幕两侧美苏两大阵营的一种宣传和文化外交工具，用来巩固和普及各自的意识形态，阻止对立意识形态的传播，以赢得人们的“心灵与思想”（Iber, 2019）。然而，关于冷战时期的东亚，尤其是台湾、香港和中国大陆的翻译情况，鲜有研究。在冷战年代，美国（USA）支持台湾，而中国大陆最初和苏联站在一起，不过后来中国大陆与苏联的关系恶化。

本论文研究了在东亚冷战语境中，两位有影响力的法国哲学家和诺贝尔文学奖获得者，存在主义哲学运动的重要人物，让-保罗·萨特和阿尔贝·加缪的作品的中文翻译在台湾和中国大陆发挥的重要作用。在第二次世界大战期间，萨特和加缪都参与了反击法西斯国家，但在冷战期间，加缪站在了美国一边，虽然其主张社会主义，而萨特与苏联的关系愈发友好。1955年，萨特访问了大陆，参加了国庆大典。他们都主张介入文学，他们的活动和言论势必影响了冷战时期他们的作品在台湾和大陆的译介。

本研究探讨了以下三个问题：1）在冷战期间，什么样的赞助网络影响了萨特和加缪在台湾和中国大陆的译介？2）在冷战期间，中国大陆和台湾关于萨特和加缪产生了哪些公共叙事，这些公共叙事是如何受到了冷战的元叙事的影响？；以及3）在冷战期间，萨特和加缪的作品是如何在中国大陆和台湾进行翻译的？研究者使用了行为者-网络理论（ANT）和勒弗菲尔的赞助概念来回答问题1，莫娜·贝克的（2006）叙事理论来回答问题2，莫娜·贝克的（2006）选择性借用，从中派生出选择和不选择，以及批判性话语分析（CDA）来回答问题3。本论文在广义上使用“introduction”和“introduce”这两个术语，既涵盖了翻译，又包括了有关萨特、加缪及其作品的介绍和评论性文章等副文本材料。

本研究主要依赖于储存在美国国家档案中心档案材料（包括美国驻台北的美国新闻署（USIS）与中央情报局（CIA）之间的通信、财务报告、政府资料、演讲以及其他相关的档案材料），副文本材料（如前言、引言、书籍封面以及相关期刊、书籍和百科全书中的其他附录材料，和向中国读者介绍萨特和加缪的期刊和报纸文章以及采访），和翻译文本资料。本研究进行批判性话语分析（CDA）和叙事分析，揭示了在冷战特定背景下，翻译、意识形态和政治之间的相互作用。

关键词：冷战、让-保罗·萨特、阿尔贝·加缪、译介、台湾、中国大陆、赞助、意识形态、行为者-网络理论（ANT）、叙事