



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

II INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ATLANTIC COMMUNITIES

TRANSLATION | CONFLICT | BELIEF | IDEOLOGY



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U.S, which eventually happened in the second part of the novel; however, Baldwin endows with narrative personality two convergent types visible in the African-American struggle and Algerians living in Paris. On the one hand, the narrator represents the black intellectual who crossed the Atlantic in order to escape White America's racial injustice, and uses the image of liberty and justice that the French hegemonic system is projecting to the world when criticizing racism in the U.S. On the other hand, he appears clearly conscious that his freedom emerges at the expenses of another cultural group presented as negative, uncivilized and unfit for equal rights. I propose to focus on the way in which the autobiographical accounts of Baldwin's narrator locates itself in the "oppositional position" to the French hegemonic system, as early as the opening of the novel. Baldwin goes on to slowly deconstruct the "negotiated position," he was forced in, and finally the "dominant/ hegemonic locus projected by France's colonial ideology. In my analysis, I will also draw on several other theoretical fields, such as racial formation, postcolonial and the autobiographical pact. The use of these various theoretical tools is first motivated by the primary texts, but my aim is also to find a new way of combining these theories in order to demonstrate the existence of a global counter-hegemonic Atlantic current which cannot be ignored when redefining Black Atlantic studies.

Isabel Chumbo (Instituto Politécnico de Bragança): "Salazar's Propaganda in English: An Insight into the Role of Translation in Atlantic Alliances."

This paper will focus on the translation of Salazar's speeches into English as a tool to disseminate a good image about Portugal. Translation commissioned from within the *Estado Novo* (1930-74) regime is an emerging topic in the 20th century translation history, since archives have only recently unveiled this aspect.

Initially the work will analyse how the regime commissioned and controlled this kind of textual production in several languages, thus showing evidence of the role of translation in the production and circulation of a specific type of political thought. The speeches were chosen according to the target culture where they were to be published. Some light will be shed on the criteria behind these publications.

Then, more attention will be paid to the translation of the dictator's speeches into English, which were compiled in one volume under the title *Doctrine and Action*, published in 1939, by Faber & Faber in London. The translations took over a year to be published with several problems being risen throughout the process by the translator, the editor and even the author. Parallel texts found in archives will show the role of each of these agents in the process.

A comparative analysis of the speeches is then carried out with the aim of understanding which changes occurred paying special attention to omissions. These silences in Salazar's speeches in English are analysed through their omitted contents and categorized. These will be cross-examined with archival information which provide evidence of official intervention in certain aspects of the translation process, namely through letters written by the publisher T. S. Eliot, the representative at the Portuguese embassy in London and the Head of the Propaganda Office in Portugal.

The main conclusion of this study is that several relevant translation strategies contribute to a difference between source and target texts, with a clear ideological intention towards a British target audience.