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T. S. Eliot and Portuguese rule: navigating between propaganda and cultural diplomacy in the early Salazar dictatorship

T. S. Eliot's relation with authoritarian regimes has been widely discussed, however his relationship with the propagandistic efforts of the early Salazar dictatorship have not been focused upon. Recent studies within the framework of a doctoral thesis have allowed us to perceive the role of this publisher and editor within the agenda of the Portuguese regime in the 1930s. The unveiling of his correspondence written to Emily Hale by the University of Princeton has also allowed to understand Eliot's thoughts on his participation in the literary jury of the Camões Award, an event which was part of the cultural diplomacy plan of the Portuguese regime. He was also a pivotal intervenient in the publication of the speeches by Salazar in English, under the aegis of Faber & Faber.

This paper has two major objectives: to provide an insight into the role of T. S. Eliot in the Portuguese cultural agenda in the foundational years of the Salazar dictatorship and to analyse his intervention in the translation of the dictator's speeches into English. This will be made through the analysis of archival and documentational proof available from the Portuguese National Archive and the T. S. Eliot Foundation.

As such, this work offers a contribution to the understanding of the Portuguese dictatorship, as well as to the multifaceted character of T. S. Eliot, whose role was relevant not only for the Portuguese cultural diplomacy agenda, but also to the propagandistic efforts carried out by the regime.

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Who translated the first Tunisian graphic novel? Studying the agents shaping *Chbayah's* itinerary across languages and postcolonial cultural diplomacy

In 2021, France launched the cooperation programme 'Livres des deux rives' to strengthen its editorial and translation links with Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. The first Tunisian graphic novel, initially entitled 'Chbayah' by authors Aymen Mbarek and Seif Eddine Nechi, was supported for its co-edition by the Tunisian publisher Soubia (owned by Nechi) in Standard Arabic, and by the Marseille-based publisher Alifbata for its French translation. However, the

text did not have such a linear translation journey, with earlier drafts in French and Tunisian Arabic. Language choice is strategic for Maghrebi authors, notably for graphic novels which have a limited Arabic-language readership. I focus on the agents shaping *Chbayah's* itinerary by asking: how do postcolonial funding streams impact the publication process of Tunisian translated texts, and to what extent do these lead authors to become their texts' 'preliminary translators'? Can French cultural diplomacy staff be considered key agents in this process? I use a mixed-methods approach to follow *Chbayah's* itinerary from inception to rewriting stages, securing funding, and publication. I rely on a comparative reading of the plurilingual draft and published texts, alongside interviews with policymakers and the text's authors, publishers, and translator. Ultimately, I argue that cultural diplomacy agents played a pivotal role in *Chbayah's* publication by setting criteria leading authors to use their multilingual skills to navigate this funding stream, hence becoming their texts' 'preliminary translators' and publisher. These multiple roles complicate the choice of the text's publication language as (co-) publishing concerns (and economic profitability) overpower initial authorial intentions.

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Translations in the chemical revolution: mapping the relationships behind the publications that shaped the late 18th-century scientific paradigm shift

The Chemical Revolution, that is, the movement away from alchemy and phlogiston theory in late eighteenth-century Europe, was led by a group of "antiphlogiston" French chemists, including Antoine Lavoisier. The group worked in dialogue with, and in reaction to, anglophone chemists including Joseph Priestley and Richard Kirwan, who defended the phlogiston theory. The interactions between these chemists included the publication and translation of their works in (to) English and French. These publications played a part in the communication and acceptance of the new scientific theories.

According to Muñoz Martín's "third level perspective" of the translation process, "translating includes the roles and cognitive contributions of all co-workers in the chain for the production of the final communicative product, their relationships and interaction, and additional tasks." (2010: 179). From this perspective, and using an approach to network mapping outlined by Anthony Pym (1998: 86-93), this presentation will map the people and relationships behind these translations, notably of the *Méthode de Nomenclature Chimique* (Lavoisier et al. 1787), the *Essay on Phlogiston* (Kirwan 1787) and the *Traité Élémentaire de Chimie* (Lavoisier 1789), three key texts in the transition from the antiphlogiston to phlogiston paradigm. In each case, I will explore who the translators were, where possible, how and why they became involved in