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Maria Tymoczko and Edwin Gentzler. *Translation and Power*. Amherst/Boston: University of Massachusetts Press, 2002, 244 pp.

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*Translation and Power* is a compilation of twelve articles taken from a series given at the Translation Center at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst on the rising subject of power and translation. Editors Maria Tymoczko and Edwin Gentzler, professor of comparative literature and director of the Translation Center respectively, “found the quality of the talks so impressive that [they] decided to publish an anthology”. They were especially impressed

with the impromptu speech of the late André Lefevere, professor and translation studies innovator at the University of Texas, Austin, such that “it is [their] hope that this anthology will be seen as a continuation of his pioneering research”. The anthology includes articles from the series which discuss different topics surrounding the relationship between power of translation, through real, translated texts, across different languages and cultures, from China’s most influential periods of translations, to the ability of translation to fight against Franco’s dictatorship in Spain.

In their introduction, the editors begin by defining power as not “simply an act of faithful reproduction but, rather, a delib-

erate and conscious act of selection, assemblage, structuration, and fabrication – and even, in some cases, of falsification, refusal of information, counterfeiting, and the creation of secret codes”. Such manipulation can be seen in Sabine Fenton and Paul Moon’s article, “The Translation of the Treaty of Waitangi: A Case of Disempowerment”, where in 1840, the British treaty with New Zealand took land, resources, and the right to self-governance from the indigenous Maori. The British colonizers ensured their gain and colonization through the manipulation of the translated treaty. A translation more than a century old is still causing political unrest today as the Maori continue to speak out about the injustices of the treaty.

Manipulation and nature of translation toward power are well known by Latin American authors as well who are represented by Rosemary Arrojo in “Writing, Interpreting, and the Power Struggle for the Control of Meaning”, Adriana Pagano in “Translation as Testimony: On Official Histories and Subversive Pedagogies in Cortázar”, and Christopher Larkosh, who also explores translation in Latin

America in “Translating Woman: Victoria Ocampo and the Empires of Foreign Fascination”. These articles explore power struggle between author and translator through the works of Kafka, Borges, and Kosztolányi. Here, translation is a means by which Latin America is surviving, maintaining memories, and challenging official histories. It is also one author’s journey of finding her own identity through translation.

The notion of finding an identity is present on a national level as well in the article of Sherry Simon, “Germaine de Staël and Gayatri Spivak: Culture Brokers”. She compares these two female translators, across time and space, and how through their translations national identities can be developed and broken-down. In her day, de Staël translated with the hope of creating strong national identities, as where today Spivak is looking beyond borders and breaking down identities. Simon sees both women as culture brokers who “use translation as a powerful tool to participate in the creation of new cultural dynamics”.

However, as Tymoczko and Gentzler point out in the introduction, power not only encompasses the definition of manipulation and

control, but also the ability to resist such actions. In the article, "Spanish Film Translation and Cultural Patronage: The Filtering and Manipulation of Imported Material during Franco's Dictatorship", Camino Gutiérrez Lanza discusses how Republicans during the dictatorship found power when international pressure and internal economic stress broke down censorship and manipulation of foreign films, which opened a window for intercultural relations with an isolated Spain.

Cultural transformations brought on by translations are also present in Lin Kenas's article, "Translation as a Catalyst for Social Change in China". He examines the five most influential periods of translation in China's history and their impacts on culture, including the translation of Buddhist scriptures, the translation of Western texts in fields such as sci-

ence, technology, humanities, and social sciences, as well as China's most recent translation boom.

*Translation and Power* also offers contributions by Alexandra Lianeri, Michael Cronin, Carol Maier, and editor Edwin Gentzler. For those studying translation at a higher level, this collection provides a diverse look into the facets of the power of translation. The presence of power in translation is seen through out history, from 19<sup>th</sup> century imperialism to present day, and can be found in all parts of the world, from China to Latin America. Gentzler and Tymoczko conclude their introduction by saying, "these different perspectives and views cannot be neatly stitched together, reconciled, or abstracted, but in their very diversity and richness they represent the many facets of translation and power."

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