Translation and Interpretation: The English School and IR Theory in China

ROGER EPP, FEB 20 2016

This is an excerpt from System, Society and the World: Exploring the English School of International Relations. The Second Edition is available now on Amazon (UK, USA), in all good book stores, and via a free PDF download.

Find out more about E-IR’s open access books here.

In a recent article in the Review of International Studies, Zhang Xiaoming identifies what he calls the English School’s theoretical ‘inventions’ of China.[i] On one hand, he notes, Martin Wight, Hedley Bull and the British Committee in which they were active participants showed a serious, historical interest in China at a time when the field of international relations typically did not. China figured in their explorations of comparative state-systems, standards of civilisations, and the so-called revolt against the West. Wight’s undergraduate lectures introduced traditions of classical Chinese thought in parallel with European traditions on the question of the barbarian. Bull, indeed, travelled to China for three weeks in 1973. But on the other hand, Zhang argues, these engagements are marked by selectivity and ethnocentrism. The story they tell is a European one, with China the outsider, sometimes the provocateur. The effect, he concludes, is to limit the English School’s appeal relative to other imported theoretical positions.

My purpose in this short chapter is neither to correct Professor Zhang’s careful reading nor to defend the English School – a ‘brand’ about which I have my own doubts – as a universal project. Rather, in response, it is to make a more modest case for an interpretive mode of theorising,[ii] one that begins by embracing Professor Zhang’s point: ‘Every IR theory is provincial in cultural terms’.iii Interpreive theory pays attention to history, words, meanings and translations; it risks honest encounters with what it is unfamiliar; and it is willing to rethink its own certainties on the basis of those encounters. It does not assume incommensurability. It asks instead what interpretive resources – what bridges – might be present within a theoretical tradition to enable a fuller understanding. Needless to say, this orientation stands outside the mainstream. At a time when IR has become established at universities around world, its theoretical literature nonetheless is still overwhelmingly parochial and positivist. As one sobering new study has shown, the reading lists that form the next professorial generation at leading graduate programmes in the United States and Europe consist almost entirely of the conventional Western canon.[iv] Whether that canon’s endurance is proof of its scientific validity, intellectual hegemony or timidity, the result is a discipline ‘rooted in a rather narrow and particular historical experience’ and hard-pressed to envision a ‘future outside of the Westphalian box’.v

In China, where IR has emerged from the practical imperatives of ideology and foreign policy, there is no shortage of theoretical activity.[vi] Some of it is done uncritically within imported templates – aided by doctoral educations overseas and a continuing airlift of professors and texts in translation from the US. But China, as one scholar has put it, is now ‘between copying and constructing’.vii Increasingly, theory in the social sciences is assumed to have a geocultural dimension. Scholars have turned to their own civilisational sources, whether it is Confucius and other classical thinkers on humane statecraft in the Warring States period[viii]; the imperial tributary model and the corresponding world-order concepts of tianxia (all-under-heaven) and datong (harmony)[ix]; or else the more recent experience of colonial humiliation, revolution, outsider status and ‘peaceful rise’. The quest for IR theory with Chinese cultural characteristics is meant typically not as a hermetic enterprise but as a step towards engagement with other scholars.[x]
The English School is well placed to take up this conversation, I think, so long as it is clear about its purposes. If its influence in China a decade ago was ‘marginal’,[xi] it has now acquired a modest following, for reasons that include its humanistic and historicist orientation, its value as a counterweight and, not least, its implicit encouragement of a parallel ‘Chinese School’. [xii] Select texts like Bull’s *The Anarchical Society* are available in translation. But there is something at stake in China other than market share and brand penetration. China represents a practical test of the commitment to interpretive inquiry. It will not flatten easily into the realist shorthand of national interest or the liberal teleology of peace through cultural–commercial convergence. Its scholars ought to be engaged, not with offers of inclusion in the ‘expansion’ of academic IR, not with a theory of the whole, not with a rigid or exoticised assumption of civilisational difference, but out of a respectful need for interpreters, translators and collaborators in understanding a complex world – one in which the West is no longer comfortably at the centre.

Wight’s work will be particularly helpful in this respect. His published lectures and the essays in *Systems of States* treat the modern state-system as a historical-linguistic artefact, born of a ‘peculiar’ *European* culture. He provincialises international society. [xiii] He delimits its ethical experience in terms of ‘Western values.’[xiv] But, equally, he explores its outer limits, spatial and temporal, how it reveals itself, how it is constituted by what happens on its frontiers. He traces the emergence of the idea of Europe against the spectre of the Turk and of modern international law through the sixteenth-century Spanish encounter with the indigenous inhabitants of the Americas: were they fully human, were they peoples, and, if yes, what was owed them? His lectures on the barbary keep the memory within IR of colonial atrocities, political exclusions, dispossessions by force and by law, and, a century ago, tutelary rationalisations of empire.[xv] If Wight’s inquiries are ethnocentric, they are not uncritical. Invariably, they think through an encounter from one side of it, but they do not leave that side untouched; for in any such account it is the West – many ‘Wests’ – that must also be interrogated. What accounts for the periodic ‘fits of world-conquering fanaticism’?[xvi]

It would be disingenuous for me to prescribe an IR theory with Chinese characteristics. At most, it is possible to say what a cross-cultural theoretical encounter might require: namely, risk, dialogue, attentiveness and introspection. In this sense, interpretive ways of thinking might be said to mirror the communicative practices of international diplomacy. They involve a double movement, towards the unfamiliar and then the familiar, describing and re-describing, rethinking that which had once seemed obvious. They show how much hinges on words, translations, gestures and protocols. The dialogue, in fact, may be ‘uneasy’. [xvii] But Western scholars orientated to history, language and culture ought to be fascinated by the lead taken by their Chinese counterparts, for example, in rethinking conceptions of roles, rules, and relations,[xviii] or territoriality; or in excavating the range of meanings of *tianxia* and its possibilities for shaping a different global or regional order. They will wonder – this is the risk of the question – how contemporary China too reveals itself and is constituted by what happens on its edges, its frontiers, an insight that seems consonant with the classical sources on which those IR theorists have begun to draw; and then whether *tianxia* necessarily stands in contradiction with the insistence in Chinese policy on state sovereignty and territorial integrity, whether the former, hierarchical rather than horizontal, is, in fact, more deeply rooted culturally than the latter, and whether it should be regarded as pacific or aggressive.[xix] The answer will require, *inter alia*, an account of how the word sovereignty itself is rendered in a language into which it once had to be translated and made intelligible. In the process, IR’s ‘universal’ – for surely we all know what sovereignty is – will have been historicised and resituated on all sides with distinct cultural-linguistic nuances. Even sovereignty will not be the same.[xx]

Which is why IR theory in the West, parochial and stale, may need Chinese scholarship at least as much as the reverse is true.

Notes

[i] Zhang Xiaoming, ‘China in the conception of international society: the English School’s engagements with China’, *Review of International Studies* 37 (2011): 763-86. I am grateful to Professor Zhang for the opportunity to present some of the ideas at a graduate seminar at the School of International Studies, Peking University, in October 2012.
Translation and Interpretation: The English School and IR Theory in China
Written by Roger Epp


Translation and Interpretation: The English School and IR Theory in China
Written by Roger Epp


[xix] While he is critical of Wight and the English School, William Callahan is a fine exemplar of the approach I have described. In addition to ‘Chinese Visions of World Order’, see his Contingent States: Greater China and Transnational Relations (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2004), and China: The Pessoptimist Nation (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010).

[xx] Dipesh Chakrabarty’s Provincializing Europe is a helpful text in framing the kind of translational theoretical encounter I imagine here.

About the author:

Roger Epp is Professor of Political Science at the University of Alberta. His work includes We Are All Treaty People (2008), which reflects a larger interest in place and situated knowledge. His work on Martin Wight, the British Committee, applied hermeneutics, and the idea of the limit in international theory has appeared in numerous journal articles and edited collections, most recently The English School Guide to International Studies (2014).