



ITIA BULLETIN

July 2005

In This Issue

■ Editorial.....	2
■ ITIA Annual General Meeting.....	2
■ Microsoft Launches Windows as Gaeilge.....	2
■ New Members of the ITIA.....	2
■ Survey of Freelance Earnings.....	3
■ Feedback.....	6
■ A translator's CV – a translator's best friend.....	7
■ David Bellos wins Man Booker International Translator's Prize.....	9
■ Publishing Companies Stand Accused.....	9
■ Conferences, Calls & Courses.....	10
■ Jobs.....	14
■ Contacting The ITIA.....	16

Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association
Cumann Aistritheoirí agus Teangairí na hÉireann

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■ Editorial

Dear Readers,

Welcome to July's issue of the bulletin. When browsing through forums on translator websites, it is striking how many questions are asked about money issues. How much should be charged for certain types of jobs, tax issues etc. From trying to find this kind of information myself, I have realised just how difficult it is to come by. This month's issue of the bulletin contains information that may go some way towards answering those questions. Some of you may have taken part in the ADÜ Nord (Association of Interpreters and Translators in North Germany) survey that was promoted through this bulletin in Autumn of last year. The results are out and make compelling reading. The survey dealt with translators/interpreters working with German but are of interest to anyone in the T/I world. Among other things, the survey gives an impression of how many hours translators/interpreters are working and for how much money.

Also in this month's issue is the first in a series of articles about how to create the perfect CV. Whether you are just starting out or are an old-hand in the business, your CV might benefit from some tweaking so read on.

In May's issue, I reported on the inaugural Man Booker International Prize. The recipient of the Translator's Prize has been named. More on that below.

As ever, if you have anything you would like to write about or comment on, don't hesitate to contact me. Enjoy!

Elizabeth Hayes
Editor ITIA Bulletin
elizabeth.hayes7(a)mail.dcu.ie

■ ITIA Annual General Meeting

The Irish Translators' and Interpreters' Association AGM will take place on October 15th 2005 in the Reading Room, Irish Writers' Centre, Parnell Square, Dublin 1.

- ◆ 10:30-12:30 Workshop (topic to be agreed)
- ◆ 2:00-3:30 Meeting

Any motions to be forwarded to ITIA secretary by September 1st.

Email: mary.phelan(a)dcu.ie

■ Microsoft Launches Windows as Gaeilge

As part of Microsoft's Local Languages Programme, Windows XP and Office are now available in Irish Gaelic. The Irish version is a Language Interface Pack (LIP), not a full localisation. This means that users must already have the English version over which the Irish version is installed. The LIP was developed by Microsoft and *Foras na Gaeilge*. Over 600,000 terms were localised across both products. The best part is that it is free and can be downloaded at

www.microsoft.com/ireland/windowsxp/gaeilge/ or
www.gaeilge.ie

The initiative marks 20 years of Microsoft investment in Ireland, home of its European Product Development Centre (EPDC). The EPDC, located in Dublin, translates Microsoft products into 27 languages.

■ New Members of the ITIA

The ITIA welcomes the following ordinary members...

MAREK SZEPIETOWSKI
75 Brightwater
Crosshaven
Co Cork
Tel: (087) 9054859
email: marszep(a)yahoo.co.uk

translates English to Polish
interprets English to and from Polish

MARINA FITZGERALD-SELBY
13 Kelly's Bay Parade
Skerries
Co Dublin
Tel: (087) 7941000
email: marinaburnel(a)vodafone.ie
French to English

JUSTYNA MACKOWSKA
13b Blackmill St
Kilkenny
Tel: (087) 7660802
email: englpol(a)yahoo.ie
Polish to and from English

JANUSZ ADAM SAJDAK

4 Rathcarrig
Fermoy
Co Cork
Tel: (025) 82959
email: januszsajdak(a)eircom.net
Polish to and from English

VERA TASLOVA

Clearview
Lough Isle
Kilcommon
Thurles
Co Tipperary
Tel: (062) 78956
email: vera(a)globaltranslations.ie
Czech, Slovak, Icelandic to English. English to Czech.

MARK FLEMING

29 Merrion Village
Dublin 4
Tel: (086) 3795513
email: flinm2003(a)yahoo.co.uk
Spanish to English

SHIRLEY HARMAN

Templenacarriga South
Midleton
Co Cork
Tel: (086) 8288884
email: shirleyharman(a)eircom.net
French and German to English

Corporate Members**IONAD FOGLEAMA CHLEIRE (DOROTHEE UI CHEALLAIGH)**

Oilean Chleire
An Sciobairin
Co Chorcaí
Tel: (028) 39190
email: eolas(a)cleire.com

WORD PERFECT TRANSLATIONS LTD

17 North King Street
Dublin 7
Tel: (01) 8262650 or (01) 8262649
email: translations(a)wordperfect.ie

Joining the ITIA

The *Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association* is always delighted to welcome new members to the Association.

There are five categories of membership:

- ◆ Ordinary
- ◆ Professional
- ◆ Corporate
- ◆ Concession (undergraduate & senior citizen)
- ◆ Honorary

Ordinary membership is open to anyone with an interest in translating or interpreting. *Professional membership* is for those who meet strict criteria set by the professional membership committee of the ITIA and which is part of the drive to raise the status of the profession in the European market.

Corporate membership is for firms and agencies associated with the profession while *concession membership* is for undergraduate students engaged in third level language and/or translation studies and senior citizens. Finally, *honorary membership* is intended for national and international persons who have distinguished themselves in our professional field.

For more information on how to join as well as for the relevant application forms, visit the ITIA website at: www.translatorsassociation.ie

■ Survey of Freelance Earnings

SUMMARY OF FIRST FINDINGS OF THE ADÜ NORD EARNINGS SURVEY OF FREELANCE TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS WORKING WITH GERMAN

A total of 819 translators and interpreters took part in the survey. Most of them (95%) answered the questions online. This figure and all percentages stated below are rounded.

Method

The survey was conducted using a questionnaire which the respondents completed on their own, either on the Internet or on paper. It was publicized in the international T/I community with the assistance of relevant associations, members' magazines, Internet portals and mailing lists, and also thanks to the great commitment and dedication of individual colleagues.

The questionnaire was designed by the four members of the ADÜ Nord survey group under the leadership of

external marketing consultant Dr. Thea Döhler (Triacom Unternehmensberatung).

The paper and online versions of the questionnaire were tested and optimized in several runs with the aid of a panel of experts and two groups of testers. The questionnaire comprised 35 questions, some of which were further differentiated by means of filters and follow-up questions.

Qualifications and experience

Replying to the question about qualifications in translating/interpreting, 67% of the respondents confirmed that they possessed such a qualification. For the purpose of this question, "qualification" included not only relevant university qualifications, but also non-academic examinations such as "state-recognized translator/interpreter", the "Diploma in Translation" of the Institute of Linguists and other similar qualifications.

The answers to the question about how long they had been working as freelance translators or interpreters revealed a broad even spread of around 20% in each of the four categories covering the range from 3 to 29 years. An interesting difference emerged when the categories 1 to 2 years and 30 or more years professional experience were correlated with the qualifications in translating and interpreting: more than 77% of the respondents with 1 to 2 years professional experience have a qualification in T/I, whereas fewer than 54% of the respondents with 30 or more years experience claimed to have a T/I qualification.

Sworn/certified translators

Some 43% of all respondents (349 persons) said that they were sworn or certified translators for German. Of these 349 sworn translators, 82% said they were sworn or certified in Germany.

Translation memory systems

The question "Do you use translation memory systems?" was answered in the affirmative by nearly two thirds (64%) of all respondents. The question of the systems employed and the types of discount in common use will be investigated in the detailed analysis.

Professional development

It was encouraging to note that 68% of the respondents (557) said that they took advantage of professional development (further training) opportunities in the form of seminars, conferences, lectures etc. The great majority of these 557 respondents (79%) indicated that

they spent less than €500 per year (net, excluding travel) on their

professional development; 15% spend between €500 and €1000; and only 6% are prepared to invest more in professional development.

Subject areas

It goes without saying that multiple responses were possible here. It was possible to choose from 10 predefined answers, but respondents were also able to specify other subject areas under "Other". 61% of the respondents specified "Industry and Technology", followed by 53% "Commercial and Finance", 49% "Legal", 49% "Marketing and Advertising" and 44% "Information Technology".

In a separate question the respondents were asked whether they also worked as literary translators, and 13% answered yes. This also explains the relatively frequent mentions of the literary translators' association VdÜ with 8%.

Working hours

The question about average time spent working each week as a freelance translator or interpreter (including incidental business-related tasks) reveals a sizeable number of part time workers (32% of the respondents work less than 30 hours per week in this field), a large proportion of full-time workers (46% work between 30 and 49 hours per week), a substantial number of marathon workers (20% work between 50 and 69 hours per week), and a small number of absolute workaholics (2% work 70 or more hours a week). When asked how their weekly working hours as a freelance translator or interpreter were broken down among the various activities, the respondents' answers averaged out at 65% for "Own translating", 10% for "Correcting and editing", 8% for "Administration and Accounting", and

Next Issue of the ITIA Bulletin

The next issue of the ITIA Bulletin will be out towards the end of August 2005. If you have any contributions, suggestions or scandals that you would like to share with over 900 subscribers worldwide, send them to Elizabeth Hayes at [elizabeth.hayes7\(a\)mail.dcu.ie](mailto:elizabeth.hayes7(a)mail.dcu.ie).

Subscribing to the ITIA Bulletin

To subscribe, simply send an Email to [itia-ezine-subscribe\(a\)yahooogroups.com](mailto:itia-ezine-subscribe(a)yahooogroups.com)

To unsubscribe, simply send an Email to [itia-ezine-unsubscribe\(a\)yahooogroups.com](mailto:itia-ezine-unsubscribe(a)yahooogroups.com)

6% for “Own interpreting”. The categories “Marketing”, “Project management”, “Job placement”, “Business travel” and “Miscellaneous” accounted for the remaining 11%.

30% of the respondents stated that they had other paid work in addition to their freelance work as a translator or interpreter.

Client structure

44% of the respondents have only 1 to 5 regular clients, 28% have 6 to 9 regular clients, 20% have 10 to 19 regular clients, and 8 percent have 20 or more regular clients. The respondents' average customer portfolio is made up of 51% direct clients, 39% agencies and 10% colleagues. It is interesting to note that with growing professional experience the proportion of direct clients increases and the proportion of agencies decreases.

There are at least two possible explanations for this trend: as their professional experience grows, translators and interpreters increasingly look for direct clients because they can usually earn more in this segment. Or it may be that there were fewer agencies in the past, with the result that colleagues who have been active for longer have always had more direct clients for historical reasons.

In the client category “Colleagues” it is striking to note that beginners in particular said they received jobs from colleagues – indicating that networking pays as a means of getting a foot in the door.

A more detailed look at the direct client category reveals the following picture: trade and industry (mechanical engineering, import/export, etc.) take first place with 38% among the respondents' clients. Service providers (advertising agencies, insurance companies, banks etc.) follow in second place with 22%, and private individuals actually rank third with

14%. This probably reflects the sizeable proportion (43%) of sworn translators among the respondents, as the types of text that require certification, such as job testimonials, examination certificates, marriage and birth certificates, tend to be in the private sector. In fourth and fifth place, with 10% and 9% respectively, come public authorities and publishing companies. The great majority of respondents (657) work for two or more of the three client categories, and 88% of these charge different prices for the different client categories.

Interpreting

The question “Do you work as an interpreter?” received the answer “yes” from 33% and “no” from 67% of the respondents. Thus one third of all the respondents work at least part of the time as interpreters, and the following information on interpreting relates to this subgroup of 269 respondents.

The categories for the question “What types of interpreting do you do?” were pre-defined, and multiple responses were possible:

- Whispered interpreting: 73%
- Court interpreting: 50% This figure too is presumably associated with the large proportion of sworn translators in the survey.
- Conference interpreting, simultaneous: 44%
- Conference interpreting, consecutive: 47%
- Trade fair and escort interpreting: 48% It is noticeable that beginners in particular work in this field. The detailed analysis should reveal what influence this has on prices in this segment.
- TV interpreting: 11%
- Sign language interpreting: 4%

Translating

The question “Do you work as a translator?” received the answer “yes” from 98% and “no” from 2% of the respondents. Thus nearly all the respondents work at least part of the time as translators, and the following information on translating relates to this subgroup of 805 respondents.

For the question “How do you usually charge for your translation services?” the categories were pre-defined and multiple responses were possible:

Per line: 67%

This is the traditional basis for charging in Germany, and it is evidently still in widespread use. The great majority (84%) of this subgroup charge on the basis of the target language. For 77% of them, a line has 55 key strokes.

Per word: 45%

This is the usual method of charging in English-speaking countries, and in many other countries as well. Presumably the effects of globalization are making themselves felt here. More than two thirds (70%) of this subgroup charge on the basis of the source language.

Per hour: 26%

Per page: 14%

This is the method used by literary translators when charging publishing companies, and it correlates with the 14% of respondents who also translate literary texts.

Per keystroke: 8%

Surcharges and min. charge per order

More than half of the 819 respondents (52%) make a surcharge for weekend work and/or rush jobs or make surcharges based on some other system.

More than two thirds of the respondents (70%) make a minimum charge for small jobs.

Annual profit before taxes

The central question in this study was: "What was your pre-tax profit for the year in 2003 from your freelance work in all languages as a translator/interpreter?" Here also it must be remembered that the data have yet to be fully analysed, i.e. these results show the picture for all 819 respondents regardless of how long they work per week.

- ◆ Loss = 4%
- ◆ 0 to 10,000 EUR = 23%
- ◆ 10,000 to 20,000 EUR = 18%
- ◆ 20,000 to 30,000 EUR = 18%
- ◆ 30,000 to 40,000 EUR = 14%
- ◆ 40,000 to 50,000 EUR = 8%
- ◆ 50,000 to 60,000 EUR = 6%
- ◆ 60,000 to 70,000 EUR = 4%

Above this level the air is very thin: only 5% of the respondents made a pre-tax profit of over 70,000 EUR in 2003. Presumably most of the 27% respondents in the two lowest categories are beginners or part-time translators/interpreters.

What people have to say about their profit trends comes as a surprise: 49% of the respondents say their profit increased from 2000 to 2003, another 30% say their profit remained roughly constant, and only 21%, in other words one fifth, report a decline in profit. So it looks as if most colleagues have found ways and means of getting around the economic crisis and coping with the widely lamented pressure on prices in our business.

If this report has aroused your interest and you want to know more, you can now look forward to the

publication of the detailed study report in the late summer of 2005. Publication details will be announced on the association's website (www.adue-nord.de).

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■ Feedback

RE: IRISH BECOMES AN EU WORKING LANGUAGE, JUNE 2005

I think that it [Irish becoming an Official Language of the EU] is a huge pity. Given the wave of enthusiasm all through the EU for more official languages I don't see how the government could have resisted applying for Irish to be included. The macho factor.

The cost to the EU (therefore to you and I) will continue to rise and disaffection for the EU will increase. This is particularly true of the Euro cynics who want the whole EU exercise to fail. There will be inefficiency as Irish interpreters will not always be available for work in all the EU languages. Work will have to be done through an intermediary language in many cases. How are we off for Irish > Lettish interpreters? I suspect that that combination will have to be Irish > German, German > Lettish for years to come. At a time when the EU is struggling because of the constitutional crisis, this extra cost is unwise.

I thoroughly support the proposal put by the Danes a few years ago (and ignored) viz:

a. Verbal work only to be in German, English or French as these are the 3 first - languages of the largest number of Europeans. Consider German at 99 million (Germany & Austria) English 59 million (Ireland and Britain) and French 57 million (France and half Belgium). The "pay off" of the Danish proposal - which I also support - is that all those whose native language (or shared native language in the case of Irishmen native to Gaelic) is one of the 3 must speak in one of the other two. Thus everybody is speaking in a second language and the playing field is level and the costs come rocketing down. This to apply not just in the Parliament but all EU meetings including the corridors of power.

b. Written work. Only in these 3 languages in a. above unless requested case over case, item over item by another EU country.

Crispin Wellby

■ A translator's CV – a translator's best friend

PART 1: IDENTITY

Whether you use the French *résumé* or the older Latin *curriculum vitae*, now fashionably abbreviated to CV, there is one tool in the translator's backpack that is indispensable nowadays, and that tool is the professional summary of whom you are.

You may wish to summarise your life as the French word would suggest, or tell the world of the exciting course of your life as the Roman tongue would imply, but there is one salient and very clear fact – not everybody knows you - and the logical corollary to that fact is that you will need to tell others about yourself from time to time.

While your CV must cover, at a minimum, four essential aspects of your life namely your identity, work history, education, and skills, a lot more can be added, and an even greater amount of items can be avoided entirely. There is only one way of writing your CV – the good way – and most definitely, there is a number of ways in which your CV should never be presented.

This article deals only with identity, and further articles will deal with work history, education, and skills.

I write these articles as one who has read and perused over ten thousand CVs in the past number of years from translators as a director of InfoMarex, my own translation agency, and as a part of InfoMarex's requirement to provide a CV on registering with my firm. I would like to share a number of the findings of my experience.

You will find that these articles do not attempt to cover all the theoretical aspects of what a CV could include – eight million links suggested by Google will do that, but rather the manner and inclusion of the things the CV must have and the many things a good CV must not have.

Your name

Your CV should start with your name. This may sound obvious, but a considerable number of CVs neglect to include the translator's name at all.

There is a helpful modern usage of putting the surname or family name in capital letters: Michael John SMITH. This eliminates possibilities of confusion where, in cases like Thomas Jordan, the name could be read either way. It is most helpful in the case of foreign names, where Bin Li reveals neither first or family names or worse still conceals the sex of the individual.

On a humorous note, I dealt for years with a translator whom I thought was male, only to discover after five years that "he" was a "she". While I was embarrassed, she was only amused.

The InfoMarex mode of address is now a direct and simple "John, Jack, Mary, Liz" with no previous adjective which might, in some languages, require declining or genderisation.

Your name should be in its short version. This particularly applies to non-English names where nicknames are commonly used. Take for example the beautiful José de Jesús Martínez Gómez de Uribe Blanco, where one finds the individual is known to all and sundry as "Pepe URIBE".

Two or even three initials in names should not be used unless one is an academic. The name John M.T.J. SMITH implies a solid posting at a university and outside that context, it looks pretentious. Avail of Occam's Razor. Don't multiply the unnecessary and use but one initial, if at all.

Your address

It is astonishing that many CV writers do not include their address in their *résumé*.

A full postal address – at a minimum, a Post Office box – is needed in a CV.

The translator's postal address should not be embedded in the documents headers, footers, footnotes, endnotes, boxes or comments, but rather should remain part of the regular CV, for the simple reason that frequently most documents are now Internet transmitted ones where a "copy and paste" function is frequently used which an embedded feature denies at first attempt. Why make it difficult for a client to send you either business or a cheque?

Your address should appear as it would on an envelope in the normal format of your country.

Mr. Guido d'Arezzo,
Pasha Bey Cad. 1/4
81570 Küçükyali
Istanbul – TURKEY

The translator's address must be according to local postal convention, and never on one single line in a CV. Such make no sense at all to either reader or postman.

Translators more than any other profession will realise that what is patently clear at home is hopelessly unintelligible at the other side of the planet. Our profession has the underlying and basic purpose of bringing intelligence, i.e. understanding, into the minds of others, not confusion.

In summary, make it easy for the client or agency to contact you as a translator. A first failure to understand an address in a busy client work environment trying to allocate a job may simply lead to your CV being disregarded and the following one chosen.

Your phone number(s)

A telephone number given simply as 2024561414 is without set or sequence and is also very difficult to read for dialling purposes without making a mistake. Your telephone number should be of an internationally recognised format and written on the lines of "Tel. +353 (0)1 627 1249 Ø". In this telephone number, seven things have been indicated:

- First, the number is in fact a telephone number, not a "Fax" or a joint "Tel/Fax" number;
- second, it indicates that in an international dialling situation, the now universally recognised convention or sign "+" will be replaced by the local code to get an international line, e.g. 00, 1, 91, or 9, etc.;
- third, that what comes after the "+" sign is the international code of the country being dialled;
- fourth, it shows that for a dialling situation within the country itself, the caller will dial "01" and then the local number, but not in the local exchange area;
- fifth, it indicates that if the call is from outside the country, the national code is reduced to from "(0)1" to a simple "1";
- sixth, the actual telephone number as being the last set or sets of numbers;
- seventh, the symbol Ø denotes that there is an automatic answering machine attached to the number.

If local convention uses hyphens between numbers or full stops e.g. 202-456-1414 or 202.456.1414, then use

them as an extra assistance to those who are not familiar with your country's numbering system.

The purpose of your communication device is for you as a translator to be easily contacted or contactable. Make it easy for yourself by making it easy for others.

Your photograph

Your CV should contain a passport sized recent photo in which you are looking straight at the camera. Avoid cap and gown photos or one containing pets. A poor translation raises the suspicion that it was done without the assistance of a dictionary but with the assistance of the cat!

An improperly sized photo can increase the size of your CV from 80 kilobytes to 1 megabyte in the click of a mouse. Ensure that this does not occur, as clients dislike large unwieldy CVs.

Your photo creates an identity in the client's or agency's mind where you look the part of being a sound, focussed and intelligent translator. The second advantage of a photo is that it reveals, or rather, confirms the sex of the translator. In many countries, it is either legally forbidden to ask about the sex of a potential employee on grounds of sex discrimination, or is simply politically or culturally incorrect to do so.

Inadvertently many translators do not indicate or offer a hint as to their sex in their CVs by omitting to put a prefix, e.g. Mr, Ms or Mrs. before their name. The client or agency therefore has to dance around the issue when the translator is employed, as a matter of sheer courtesy if nothing else, until the matter becomes clear. This is also the case where a title is given e.g. Dr (or Prof) Goedele Laurent SMIT.

While a photo is not essential to a CV, like a picture, it is worth a thousand words.

No-nos

A number of items, in matters of identity, should never appear in a CV, principally your passport number, your tax number(s), your military service number, your social security/welfare number or any similar federal, national, local number or identity code.

Such matters are of absolutely no professional interest to a client or an agency. Nor should a CV ever mention the translator's religion, political party affiliation, sexual orientation, compliance with compulsory military service, or marital status. The use of Mrs. or

Mme is no longer an indication of marital status but a cultural convention.

A client may well pick up that the translator is of a particular religion or political persuasion from the translator's work history, but this is neither requested nor needed by clients unless there is a particular religious or political dimension to the translation project in hand where such knowledge will come in useful.

Your bank account details should never be given in an open CV but only on your invoice when work has been completed for a client or agency that intends transferring directly the import of your invoice to your bank account.

The above are discussed in more depth on <http://www.infomarex.com/articles/articles.htm>

Comments on the above are more than welcome. Email [comments\(a\)infomarex.com](mailto:comments(a)infomarex.com) and the author of this article will attempt to sort, compile and answer when the series of articles is complete.

Michael McCann,
PhB BA (Hons) MA MITIA AFEPI
[comments\(a\)infomarex.com](mailto:comments(a)infomarex.com)

■ David Bellos wins Man Booker International Translator's Prize

Ismail Kadaré, winner of the 2005 Man Booker International Prize, chose to bestow the Translator's Prize of £15,000 on David Bellos. Bellos is Professor of French and Comparative Literature at Princeton University. He is a translator and author who has written biographies of Georges Perec and Jacques Tati.

Interestingly, Bellos is a translator not of Albanian but of French. In effect, he translated works of Kadaré that had already been translated into French from the original Albanian by Jusuf Vrioni. The decision to get involved in this translation of a translation was not taken lightly by Bellos who believes that 'enough damage can be done in one language shift to make a double shift seem like a recipe, if not for disaster, then at least for pretty thin gruel.' However, a deep appreciation of the Albanian author's work encouraged him to proceed.

Kadaré himself was unperturbed by the double translation issue, not least because his work in French was fully protected by international copyright whereas

the Albanian originals had no such protection until 1994. Kadaré seems to really believe in the possibility of translation, Bellos states that 'he [Kadaré] thinks that what he has to say will come through in pretty much any language'.

The late Jusuf Vrioni translated all Kadaré's works into French and was responsible for bringing his work out from behind the iron curtain. Kadaré reads and appreciates Vrioni's rendering of his work. Bellos, who admits to knowing very little Albanian, is assured by Kadaré's faith in Vrioni, 'Vrioni's French is fluid, spare, slightly old-fashioned... and not quite native. It has a poetry of its own, which I cannot compare to the original, of course, but which pleases and satisfies the author of the original.'

■ Publishing Companies Stand Accused

The judges of the Man Booker International Prize have expressed concern about the lack of availability of foreign literature in English. John Carey, Alberto Manguel and Azar Nafisi feel that publishing companies are to blame for not exposing English-speaking audiences to translated literature. Authors who had initially been listed as potential candidates for the inaugural prize had to be discounted as it transpired that their work had never been translated into English. Peter Handke, Michel Tournier and Antonio Tabucchi are among the great untranslated.

The judges expressed hope that publishing companies would be encouraged by the existence of the Man Booker International Prize and would consequently give greater consideration to foreign literature.

Publishing companies, in turn, blame unadventurous audiences for their publishing choices. But are these companies responding to the market or creating it?

It would seem that the problem is particular to the English-speaking world. In France, 24% of books published are translations. In the U.K, the figure stands at a paltry 3%.

John Carey, speaking on behalf of the judging panel spoke of the importance of translation from a socio-political point of view, 'translators, it seems to us, bring nations and races together far more effectively than statesmen or politicians, who often do the opposite. Translators are heroes, working against impossible odds.'

■ Conferences, Calls & Courses

19th ITI Annual Conference

Jurys Hotel, Cardiff, Wales, 23-25 September 2005

ITI is pleased to announce that details are now available of the 19th ITI Annual Conference. Further information to be found online at www.iti.org.uk and in the July-August edition of ITI bulletin publication. ITI is delighted that so many industry speakers and guests from Cardiff have expressed an interest in contributing to the event, and we look forward to a constructive and rewarding few days. Networking and social opportunities have also been incorporated into the programme, with Cardiff offering a variety of popular tourist attractions and entertainment - further details available from www.visitcardiff.info

Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any Annual Conference queries. We hope to see you and your members in Cardiff in September.

Commercial Development Officer
Institute of Translation & Interpreting (ITI)
Tel: 01908 325255
Web: www.iti.org.uk

Legal Translations

English - German, German - English

Sprachen & Dolmetscher Institut, Munich, 25-26 November 2005

We shall be looking at the different aspects of translating legal texts, such as terminology and translating conventions in their practical relevance. What requirements (or challenges) await the translator with regard to specialised language competence? What preparation is necessary? How does the translator solve problems that seem insoluble? What has to be observed in translating texts from or for regions with differing legal systems? Where can translators find support? What sources of information does the Internet offer?

The seminar addresses specialised translators, terminologists and all those who are professionally active in areas governed by Anglo-American law. We shall focus in particular on certified translations, texts from the legal field of food technology and the translation of contracts. Furthermore, the increasing possibilities the Internet offers will be discussed with regard to terminology and searching for information.

For further information, please contact:
Susanne Mühlhaus
Head of the English Department
Tel: +49-(0)89- 28 81 02 -14 or -11
Fax: +49-(0)89- 28 84 40
E-mail: muehlhaus@sdi-muenchen.de
The programme is also accessible at our website <http://www.sdi-muenchen.de>.

Translating and Interpreting Conference: Accessible Technologies

University of Vic, Barcelona, 30th-31st March 2006

Call for papers

Information and communication technologies have had a tremendous impact on the translation profession in recent years. To ensure the success of their graduates, translation schools and translator training programmes must come to grips with this trend and meet the professional challenge. Finding and developing suitable, user-friendly applications need not be costly. This conference focuses on methodological procedures in translator training which make innovative use of affordable technological tools.

The organisers are looking for papers and workshops to be presented on issues relating to technological innovation. The spectrum of submissions may include:

- ◆ Experiences in digitalisation.
- ◆ Use of free or affordable software.
- ◆ Computer-assisted translation.
- ◆ Experiences in e-learning.
- ◆ Using e-documents.
- ◆ Virtual learning environments.
- ◆ Electronic portfolios.
- ◆ Terminology storage and management.
- ◆ Data gathering.
- ◆ Using computer resources for translator training in the context of the European Framework for Higher Education.

Papers may be submitted in two forms: 1) 20-minute presentations followed by time for questions from the audience; 2) electronic submissions (which may include sound and video) to be viewed at the conference (time for questions may be allowed if the author is present). All papers must be submitted in Catalan, Spanish or English. Simultaneous interpreting will be provided at the conference.

The organisers will select papers for e-publication in the final proceedings of the conference.

Submissions:

Abstracts not exceeding 500 words must be sent before 30th November 2005. Main points and key words should be annexed. Authors will be notified of acceptance by 22nd December 2005.

The full text of presentations and registration fees must be sent by 15th March 2006. Registration fee: €100.

Send abstracts, papers and requests for further information to:

jornades_trad(a)uvic.es.

All correspondence with the organisers should be electronic.

X Jornades de Traducció i Interpretació a Vic

Facultat de Ciències Humanes, Traducció i Documentació

University of Vic

C. de la Laura 13

08500 Vic (Barcelona), Spain

Tel. +(34) 93 881 60 24

Fax +(34) 93 881 43 07

http://www.uvic.es/fchtd/especial/jornades_2006/en/inici.html

Translation and Social Activism

Glendon College, York University, Toronto, 20-22 October 2005

Call for papers

Keynote address:

- ◆ Robert Barsky, Professor, Vanderbilt University, specialist in refugee, border and migration studies.

Invited plenary speakers:

- ◆ Vanamala Viswanatha, Professor, English Department, University of Bangalore, Karnataka, India.
- ◆ Diptiranjan Pattnaik, Professor, English Department, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India.

This conference will examine the interventionist role of the translator.

Focusing on moments when translation has been understood as activism as promotion and redress - it will examine a diverse range of situations in Canada and India particularly, where cultural identities are re-shaped through language. These include the transmission and upgrading of minority and non-standard languages (such as *joual* and *chiac*), issues of gender, class and caste, Native languages, community interpreting.

Possible themes:

- ◆ Translating First Nations language and literature
- ◆ Translating minority or non-standard languages
- ◆ Translating social movements (feminism)
- ◆ Refugee and immigrant interpretation

Abstracts (300-500 words) should be sent by email to [ssimon\(a\)glendon.yorku.ca](mailto:ssimon(a)glendon.yorku.ca) by September 1st, 2005. The conference will be organized in collaboration with the research group *Le Soi et l'Autre*.

For any information:

Sherry Simon, [ssimon\(a\)glendon.yorku.ca](mailto:ssimon(a)glendon.yorku.ca)

Patrick Ramamonjisoa, [ramampat\(a\)yorku.ca](mailto:ramampat(a)yorku.ca)

LINGUISTICA ANTVERPIENSIA, NEW SERIES (5/2006)

Call for papers

Taking Stock: Research and Methodology in Community Interpreting

One could argue that with the first Critical Link Conference in Geneva Park, Canada, in 1995, Community Interpreting (CI) has come of age as an academic and professional discipline. This first major international gathering of practitioners, trainers and researchers in the field of CI crystallized the important contribution of a number of already seminal publications and thus opened up the field for an ever growing flow of publications and conferences on spoken as well as sign language and indeed, more often than not, on both together.

Moreover, since 1995 CI research has also begun to have a very considerable impact far beyond 'academia'. Although there is a lot still to be done, there is no doubt that many policies and professional practices in the field of the law, immigration and asylum, medicine, public services etc. around the world, have been profoundly influenced by the research in CI.

With the Critical Link 4 conference just behind us, and now ten years after Geneva Park, the time seems propitious to take a step back and take stock of this budding field of interpreting research.

It is the editors' intention to devote the 2006 special issue of *Linguistica Antverpiensia New Series* to contributions that survey and analyze such research and methodological issues. But the purpose of our taking stock is not only to look back on what has been done and achieved. The concerted effort of analysis and evaluation by the contributors is intended to offer at the same time a unique opportunity, especially to new and aspiring researchers in the field, to get to know the history of research in CI and learn from its methodological strengths as well as weaknesses.

For information on suggested topics see http://www.hivt.be/publicaties/linguistica_callforpapers5.htm

It is our aim to make the 2006 special issue of *Linguistica Antverpiensia New Series* on 'Research and Methodology in Community Interpreting' itself a landmark publication that surveys past methodological achievements and at the same time charts new courses for the future.

Practical information*Deadlines*

Title and 15 line abstract: 15 October 2005

Paper: 30 March 2006

Languages

Dutch, French, English, German

*Stylesheet*See website *Linguistica Antverpiensia NS*: www.hivt.be/linguistica**Contacts**Erik Hertog ([erik.hertog\(a\)lessius-ho.be](mailto:erik.hertog@lessius-ho.be)) or Bart van der Veer ([bart.vanderveer\(a\)pandora.be](mailto:bart.vanderveer@pandora.be))*Editorial Board*

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CETRA summer school in Translation Studies research

Misano, Italy, 5th-17th September 2005

Operative since 1989, the seminar provides intensive advanced training in research techniques in the field of Translation and Intercultural Studies.

- ◆ CETRA Professor 2005: Daniel SIMEONI (Glendon College, York University, Canada)
- ◆ Director: Professor José LAMBERT (Kathokikese Universiteit, Leuven, Belgium)

Seminars by Andrew CHESTERMAN (University of Helsinki), Robert HODGSON (Eugene A. Nida Institute), Christina SCHAFFNER (Aston University), Dirk DELABASTITA (University of Namur, Belgium), Yves GAMBIER (Turku University, Finland), Reine MEYLAERTS (Kathokikese Universiteit, Leuven, Belgium), John MILTON (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil), Lieven D'HULST (Kathokikese Universiteit, Leuven, Belgium), Luc VAN DOORSLAER (Lessius Hogeschool, Belgium)

More information:

<http://fuzzy.arts.kuleuven.be/cetra/index.htm>

Or contact José Lambert at

Jose.Lambert(a)arts.kuleuven.be

Jobs**Lecturer in Translation Studies and Comparative Literature**

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Details on <http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/services/personnel/jobshintro/academic/>

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England

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Project Manager (Ashgabat) Tempus Project

School of Management and Languages

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Salary £22,507 per annum

We are seeking to appoint a local Project Manager to manage the final year of a Tempus project in Turkmenistan. The main duties are to oversee the establishment of a Translation Centre in the Languages Institute, Ashgabat, the installation of computing equipment, and to train local staff in its use. Some light teaching duties in the Institute will also be involved. You will possess excellent communication and organisational skills and an ability to manage relations with local staff and official representatives in a diplomatic manner. A working knowledge of Russian is strongly desirable, as is knowledge of IT (with an emphasis on its application to Translation) and some understanding of the current geo-political context of Central Asia.

For application details please contact the Human Resources Office, Heriot-Watt University Edinburgh EH14 4AS tel 0131 451 3475 (24 hours) Minicom 0131 451 8212 Email [hr\(a\)hw.ac.uk](mailto:hr(a)hw.ac.uk)

and quote Ref: *103/05/J.

Closing date: 5 August.*

ITIA

ITIA

■ Contacting The ITIA

Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association
Cumann Aistritheoirí agus Teangairí na hÉireann

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■ ITIA Resources for Translators

The *Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association* has compiled a series of useful information leaflets for translators and interpreters - both members and non-members alike. These leaflets are available from the ITIA website at www.translatorsassociation.ie.

- ◆ *The Translation Profession*
- ◆ *Joining the ITIA*
- ◆ *Ordinary Membership Application*
- ◆ *Professional Membership Application*
- ◆ *Database Entry*
- ◆ *Code of Practice*
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