



ITIA BULLETIN

May 2008

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

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■ Editorial

Dear Readers,

Included in this month's issue is a short article on weathering the recession. While the situation is far from rosy, I keep reminding myself to retain perspective and not to panic. Yes, the boom period has ended but we are a resilient and resourceful bunch. Just like the boom had to end, so must the bust.

And if anyone is looking for me, I'll be in a lead-lined bunker with bottled water, baked beans and a rifle.

Enjoy!

Elizabeth Hayes
Editor ITIA Bulletin
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■ Two Spheres of T/I at the 2008 Olympic Games

As an example of how the term 'translator' gets used and abused, here is an example of the rather wide range of 'translators' that are involved in the Beijing Olympics.

The amateur camp: BOCOG (The Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad) recently made the rather grand claim to have recruited over 5,000 translators for the Olympic Games. The news of this massive recruitment drive was reported in various Chinese news media. On closer inspection however, alarm bells start ringing. There is no mention of interpreting services so presumably this is being lumped in with translation which doesn't inspire confidence. Where have BOCOG managed to suddenly source 5,000 qualified translators and interpreters? Well, they haven't really. Zhao Huimin, director of BOCOG's international relations department declares, "We have recruited over 5,000 translators of all the 55 languages through various channels. Most of them are Beijing-based university students." The penny drops. Presumably, these 5,000 students will work on the ground-level helping foreigners find their way around Beijing.

The professional camp: Professional T/I services are provided to BOCOG by a local Beijing company - Yuanpei Translation Company. The chosen company has struggled to find adequately qualified interpreters. Although many interpreting training institutes have

sprung up in China in recent years, the quality of teaching in these institutes is often not of a high quality. The reason, according to Jiang Xiaolin (general manager of Yuanpei Translation) is that experienced interpreters can earn about RMB30,000 (2,800euro) per month and therefore cannot be enticed into teaching jobs which pay about RMB5,000 (465euro) per month. So the teachers of interpreting tend to be qualified but completely inexperienced. Translation and interpretation work for the 2008 Games will involve over 100 languages, but those specializing in English, French and Spanish are most wanted.

■ Telephone Interpreting - CPD Programme

The new ITIA CPD programme started on Saturday 17th May with two seminars by Nataly Kelly from Common Sense Advisory in the United States. Nataly is an expert on Telephone Interpreting (TI) and has written a book on the topic which is due to appear in autumn 2008. The morning session was aimed at practising interpreters while the afternoon session focused on the needs of Government Service Providers such as Garda and hospitals. ITIA corporate members were also invited to attend.

We felt that the seminar was very timely because the Garda have just commenced a tender process and one of the contracts will be for telephone interpreting. At the moment TI is organised in a very strange way in the Republic of Ireland. To the best of our knowledge only one translation agency here actually has a system where the person who needs a telephone interpreter can be connected directly to the interpreter. Even with this system it can take some time to locate an interpreter who is available to take a call. The other translation agencies based here go through a time consuming process involving a number of steps:

- 1 Phone call requesting interpreter
- 2 Translation agency rings interpreters to see if they can take a call
- 3 Translation agency rings person requesting interpreter and provides him/her with interpreter's phone number
- 4 Person who needs interpreter phones interpreter directly.

This process could take 10 minutes or more if a number of interpreters are not available to take the call. The advantage of a proper telephone interpreting service is that it is speedy, confidential and the connection process could be as short as 20 or 30 seconds, depending on the language.

In the ITIA, we have also come across situations where a Government Service Provider (GSP) needs to contact a client with limited English to arrange an appointment. Interpreters are expected to phone the client and pass on information and then get back to the GSP. This is not really interpreting at all and situations like this can get quite tricky and complicated for the interpreter. Telephone interpreters here are asked to make sure they are in a quiet place when they take a call. This is better than being in the queue in Tesco but it may take the interpreter some time to find a quiet place. The sound quality on a mobile phone is poor, batteries can go flat, the interpreter cannot take notes. It is all rather unsatisfactory.

Nataly played 3 examples of telephone interpreting in action. The examples were provided by TI companies:

- ◆ Language Line
<http://www.languageline.com/>
- ◆ The Big Word
<http://www.thebigword.com/>
- ◆ Language Services Associates
<http://www.lsaweb.com/>

What about video interpreting? It sounds great and there are some good **examples of it in action on the Internet**. However, Nataly explained that there are still problems with technical quality.

Australia and New Zealand have government run telephone interpreting services. Nataly explained that this is a very cost effective option. **Click here** for more information on provision in Australia. The system in New Zealand is run by the **Office of Ethnic Affairs**.

Wouldn't it be great if the Irish Government set up a national service like this? A single service could provide interpreters for emergency services, the Garda, hospitals, GPs, social welfare. It would make so much sense. The ITIA would like to thank Nataly Kelly for a very informative day.

More CPD training will be held in September and October. Plans include:

- ◆ Starting Off as a Translator – Annette Schiller and Alison Boardman (Unique Voice Translations). Everything you need to know – advice from an established freelance translator and the director of a translation agency.
- ◆ Note-taking for Consecutive Interpreting – Christelle Petite. Ideal for conference and community interpreters.
- ◆ Legal Translation – Professor Leo Hickey. This will be very useful for anyone planning to take the certified translation test.

Each training day will cost: €15 for ITIA members, €30 for non members. Details of times and dates will appear on our website and in the ITIA bulletin.

Mary Phelan

At the moment TI is organised in a very strange way in the Republic of Ireland...

So how does telephone interpreting work when it is set up properly? Nataly explained that telephone interpreters may be paid by the hour or per minute, or they may have a full time contract to answer calls on a devoted landline on the first ring, either from home or in a call centre. In these cases, the TI company pays for the landline. The interpreter should have a corded phone with a mute button, dual volume control and a headset. This means that the interpreter can hear everything that is said and her hands are free to take notes of numbers or names for example. According to Nataly, using a mobile phone for telephone interpreting is the equivalent of driving a defective car, as it means the interpretation may veer out of control and put others at risk. The phone line must be high quality.

Just as the interpreter needs proper equipment, so do the people in the Garda Station or the hospital or the GP's surgery. Nataly recommended a telephone with a dual handset so that both parties can hear and speak. In Ireland at present the two options are use a speaker phone which distorts the sound for the interpreter or keep passing the phone back and forth which is confusing for the interpreter. Interpreters need specific training in how to work effectively on the phone. People who need to work with interpreters also need a short training course.

■ 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

New Ordinary Members

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English – Hebrew
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Translator
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French – English
Medical, certificates, business

■ New Technology Means Leap Forward for Sign Language Interpreting Services

The Times of London (7/5/2008) reported on a new technology that was being rolled out in the U.K. to help deaf people communicate in all sorts of everyday situations without the need for an on-site interpreter. A web-based video link will allow the deaf person to sit at a computer terminal with a hearing person and communicate using sign language with an interpreter

sitting in a video call centre designed specifically for the deaf. The interpreter will then speak to the hearing person via the same link. The call will be manned initially by about five interpreters at a time - rising to 14 as the number of users grows.

The new service is provided by *Significan't*, a U.K.-based not-for-profit organisation. Significan't received funding from the Greater London Authority when it was set up five years ago, but has since become self-sufficient by charging for its services. It also relies heavily on the donations made by technology companies.

As a result of this new service, BSL interpreting services will become far more convenient and far cheaper. The technology is initially being rolled out in about 300 locations across the country, predominantly in health centres, local authorities, and libraries, but the hope is that it will eventually become wholly web-based, which would mean that a deaf person could in theory contact the call centre from any computer with an internet connection and a webcam. "This is going to affect all aspects of every-day conversation for deaf people, from making a housing application, to inquiring about a school, discussing their health with a GP, or talking about tax with their accountant," Jeffrey McWhinney, director of Significan't, said.

■ From Boom to Bust - Freelancing in a Recession

Freelancers have always been exposed to the vagaries of economic cycles so recent uncertainties have sounded alarm bells for some. Whether or not Ireland is in a recession at the moment appears to be something of a technicality. The credit squeeze and resulting business

contraction are being felt in all parts of the economy. The US does appear to be in recession and Warren Buffet, investor extraordinaire, believes that this recession will be longer and deeper than most people expect. As for the rest of the world, ability to withstand the downturn will depend on the country. Even within the Euro zone, there are starkly different levels of exposure. The housing crash is a major factor in the general economic crisis and some countries are experiencing large falls in house prices. According to the IMF, Ireland, the U.K. and Spain in particular are experiencing "a sharp deceleration in house price growth". The IMF calculated susceptibility to a housing market correction and the top 5 five vulnerable countries are: Ireland, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Australia and France. All this is to say that whatever you choose to call it (slowdown, easing, recession, downcycle, etc.), business is not what it used to be.

How does all this affect freelancers? This will be a recession like no other. We are not dependant on the economic success of our home countries and have clients all over the world. For example, with the depreciation of the dollar, U.S.-based agencies are much less inclined to give work to translators who charge in euro. At the same time, U.S.-based translators in this situation may offer higher value to European based agencies.

Naturally, redundancies increase and recruitment decreases in a recession. It seems unlikely that this in itself would have a significant effect on the volume of work available. Of course, large scale redundancies of in-house translators would increase the volume of freelance work but on the other hand, an unemployed in-house translator can quickly turn their hand to freelancing thereby increasing the supply of freelancers. The net effect is negligible.

Freelancers have always been exposed to the vagaries of economic cycles...

There will simply be less business being done in a recession as well as corners being cut to curtail expenditure. These are the factors that directly influence our business. Some industries, such as marketing, advertising, recruitment, tourism and retail tend to suffer badly during a recession. Other areas such as government, healthcare and energy tend to prove more resilient. So, in our globalized world, we need to

The next issue of the ITIA Bulletin will be out next month. If you have any contributions, suggestions or scandals that you would like to share with over 1,000 subscribers worldwide, send them to

Elizabeth Hayes at
elizabeth.hayes7(a)mail.dcu.ie.

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be looking not simply at countries that are doing better but also at industries that, at least to some extent, are recession-proof.

There are so many variables that it is impossible to know how long or how bad it is going to be. The shocking increase in oil-prices, the housing crash, the growing consumer demand from emerging countries and continuing uncertainty in the banking sector all interact and influence our lives in unpredictable ways. We can take precautions such as expanding our base of clients to include different countries and industries. Apart from that, we can only take comfort in the fact that there will always be cycles and this downcycle was inevitable, so is the next upcycle.

Elizabeth Hayes

■ Realities and Aspirations

Medical interpreting, as an important factor in healthcare, is finally achieving coverage in the national Irish media. In a particularly damning piece in Metro Éireann (28/2/2008), journalist Catherine Reilly outlined the problems that are being encountered in hospitals and clinics on a daily basis as a direct result of the lack of structure for interpreting.

According to the article, some 167 languages are now spoken in Ireland, and immigrant patients and healthcare workers are frequently experiencing communication breakdowns. Many immigrants are experiencing “much distress” when attempting to engage with GPs, while health service staff have reported similar feelings of frustration in situations where communication is problematic.

As these problems are relatively new to Ireland, it is natural to look at other more experienced countries to study their methods. Interpreting services in Boston are worthy of attention for the clear and comprehensive service they offer patients. In EthnicNewz.org (a New England-based website of ethnic news), journalist Eduardo A. de Oliveira writes about the existing system in their region. From an Irish viewpoint, the Boston situation is something to aspire to.

Boston Medical Center (BMC) invests \$3.5 million annually in interpreter services. The hospital maintains a team of 49 interpreters on staff who assist more than 194,000 non-English speakers a year with 18 languages, 24 hours per day, seven days per week. If a non-English speaker presents requiring medical help and there is no interpreter available, the hospital has two

other options. There is an interpretation by phone service and an interpretation by video conference service. BMC's interpreting department has three video-conference machines, each worth about \$7,000, and there are plans to install more of the video-conference machines in the hospital. In BMC's new in-patient building, which is currently under construction, 50 percent of the rooms should have the machines.

From an Irish viewpoint, the Boston situation is something to aspire to.

Ireland has received an unprecedented number of immigrants over the past 10 years or so but it is not the first country to have experienced this. Other countries have a wealth of experience in this area that should be studied and leveraged. The Boston example, although entrenched in a very different healthcare system, has achieved a level of service that is appropriate and humane. Those who have gone before can light our way!

■ Conference Review

The 3rd *International Conference on Public Service Translation and Interpreting*, organised by the University of Alcalá in Spain, took place between April 2008 23rd and 25th in the beautiful quaint town of Alcala 30 minutes from Madrid. Those of you who were not so lucky to attend in person can dry their eyes and read the following attempt to sum up the most interesting points that emerged.

In one of the plenary lectures, “Grey goes with the territory: Certainties and uncertainties in public service interpreting”, Miriam Shlesinger presented feedback received from students attending her course for community interpreters. The main finding was that interpreters were faced with a constant struggle in trying to comply with the prescribed code of conduct as well as the expectations of uneducated service providers, who wanted the interpreter to be their translator or interpreter but also an advisor (e.g. seeking professional advice in psychiatric matters) or a secretary. Students’ comments proved that consciousness rising among providers is what is needed most.

One of the highlights of the conference was the round table debate on the use of interpreters in the March 11th

trials (the Madrid train bombing). The debate, entitled “Quality justice requires quality communication” was moderated by Carmen Valero-Garcés with the participation of interpreters and legal professionals who took part in the March 11th trial. The selection process of interpreters was discussed; the aggressive attacks by the media on interpreters and the difficulties of the work under the pressure of being broadcast live via the Internet all over the world. The March 11th trial has been compared to Nuremberg trials in terms of the successful use of simultaneous interpreting. That may not be the only similarity - the debate participants have agreed that due to its high profile, the trial was an exception rather than a rule in interpreting practice in Spanish courts. Therefore, just like the Nuremberg trials, the March 11th trial may bring little or no change in terms of raising awareness and the recognition of the right to quality communication.

responsible for any mistakes and outsiders should not be allowed in medical encounters for ethical reasons”.

Another interesting presentation was given by Erika Gonzalez from the University of the Basque Country. Erika referred to her current research that aims to analyse one of the communities which experiences difficulties when accessing healthcare service in the Basque Country: Maghrebi women living in the province of Gipuzkoa. She came to understand the full extent of the situation, and what the perception of the use of translation and interpreting is within the health-care services is in that region.

Finally there was a report presented by Bernadette O'Rourke about the ongoing research at Heriot Watt University in Edinburgh, entitled “Top Down or Bottom Up”. This report discussed language policies in public service interpreting in Ireland, Scotland and Spain with a view to examining language policy and planning measures which regulate for the provision of interpreting services to the non indigenous ethnic minority groups in these countries, considering both government policies as well as bottom up, local initiatives and other alternatives. There is also a long way to go to make translation in public services a profession comparable to that of the translator.

All in all, the conference was a huge success and we would like to extend our congratulations to the organizers for their efforts and involvement.

Karolina Jarmolowska and Miren-Maialen Samper

KAROLINA JARMOLOWSKA IS A PRACTICING COMMUNITY AND CONFERENCE INTERPRETER. SHE IS CURRENTLY DOING PHD RESEARCH AT DCU IN THE AREA OF COMMUNITY INTERPRETING. SHE HAS ALSO COMPLETED A POSTGRADUATE COURSE FOR CONFERENCE INTERPRETERS AT THE JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY IN KRAKOW, POLAND WHERE SHE NOW WORKS AS A LECTURER ON A PART-TIME BASIS.

MIREN-MAIALEN SAMPER HOLDS A POSTGRADUATE QUALIFICATION IN COMMUNITY INTERPRETING (GRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN COMMUNITY INTERPRETING) BY DUBLIN CITY UNIVERSITY AND SHE IS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE ITIA INTERPRETING SUB-COMMITTEE.

There is also a long way to go to make translation in public services a profession comparable to that of the translator.

Also, a high number of speakers from Scandinavia makes one wonder why it seems to be such a hotbed of legal interpreting research. One of the reasons may be that Danish or Swedish courts have no objections to researchers recording the proceedings and interpreter's renditions. Some speakers admitted that it was at times difficult to obtain recording permission from interpreters but overall the courts were willing to cooperate. That, obviously, facilitates the collection of primary data that can form a basis of pioneering research. Think of the poor Irish research students trying to obtain similar permission for their own work.

The PhD researcher Maria Aguilar Solano referred to her experience working as an interpreter at a Hospital in Andalusia in “Can we only interpret for patients?” It seems to happen more and more frequently in Spanish hospitals that interpretation for doctors is needed. The reason is that as Spanish doctors go abroad for work, EU doctors are coming to work in Spain. Sometimes these doctors do not speak Spanish particularly well. However, the medical community has established insuperable barriers to interpreters attending their consultations. According to the medical community in Andalusia, interpreters break the confidentiality between doctor and patient. The explanation that Maria was given was that the “doctors cannot be held

■ Conferences, Calls & Courses

SECOND CALL FOR PAPERS

Eighth Portsmouth Translation Conference 'The changing face of translation'

Park Building, University of Portsmouth, UK, 8th November 2008

Speakers include:

- ◆ Ewa Rossing (European Commission, Directorate-General for Translation)
- ◆ Emma Wagner (Institute of Translation and Interpreting)
- ◆ Jonathan Burton on opera surtitling
- ◆ Helen Rappaport on literals for the theatre
- ◆ Svenja Wurm on sign language translation

Translation and interpreting are protean activities which change and adapt in response to market demand and technological possibilities. It is increasingly clear that language transfer is only one aspect of the roles which translators and interpreters fill and that this transfer constitutes a set of very complex processes. It is crucial for professional and pedagogical reasons that the full range of skills used by translators be understood.

The organisers of the eighth Portsmouth Translation Conference invite contributions from translation and interpreting professionals and scholars on any topic relating to this year's theme. We particularly welcome proposals dealing with changes in the skills and functions required of translators and interpreters, and with lesser-recognised translation activities. Topics might include, but are by no means limited to:

- ◆ The changing translation brief
- ◆ Technical communication and translation
- ◆ New forms of audiovisual translation (audio-description; audio-subtitling)
- ◆ Teletranslation, videogame translation
- ◆ Sign language translation
- ◆ Gist translation
- ◆ Translation and multilingualism
- ◆ Translating into a 'non-native' language
- ◆ Translation and interpreting in zones of conflict
- ◆ The media profile of translators and interpreters
- ◆ Pedagogy: how can trainers help students to prepare for the diversity of roles in the marketplace?
- ◆ Non-professional translation and interpreting activity

We welcome a broad range of approaches to translation, including presentations with an empirical, theoretical, pedagogical, technological or professional focus. Enquiries and/or abstracts of 300 words should be sent to Ian Kemble at ian.kemble@port.ac.uk by 30th June 2008 (please note the extended deadline). More information is available at www.port.ac.uk/translationconference. A selection of proceedings from the conference will be published. The conference takes place under the aegis of the National Network for Translation, a Routes into Languages initiative.

Translation Frames: Gateways and Gatekeeping

The University of Manchester's Centre for Translation and Intercultural Studies First International Postgraduate Conference

Hulme Hall, University of Manchester, UK, 30th June - 1st July 2008

Generously supported by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) Collaborative Research Training Scheme for Student-Led Initiatives, the conference organising committee was also recently awarded first prize in the postgraduate extra-curricular category at Manchester University's Annual Student Team Working Awards. <http://www.llc.manchester.ac.uk/ctis/news/award>

With keynote speakers Moira Inghilleri (University College London) and Michael Cronin (Dublin City University) and papers to be presented by delegates from Canada, Australia, Iran, Lebanon, Nigeria, Austria, Italy, UK, Hong Kong, Taiwan, China, Turkey, Egypt, Ireland, and India, this conference is an excellent opportunity for young researchers engaged in innovative, interdisciplinary, translation studies research to discuss projects and ideas with participants from around the world. CTIS staff members, Maeve Olohan and Mona Baker, will join the keynote speakers to conduct a roundtable session focusing specifically on delegates' questions concerning postgraduate research, and the conference programme is structured to allow plenty of time for questions, discussions and informal exchanges.

Contact: ctis_postgrad_conference@yahoo.co.uk

Conference website: <http://www.llc.manchester.ac.uk/ctis/activities/conferences/translationframes>

Venue and on-site accommodation

<http://www.llc.manchester.ac.uk/ctis/activities/conferences/translationframes/accommodation>

The Translation Research Summer School University of Manchester, 16th-27th June 2008

The TRANSLATION RESEARCH SUMMER SCHOOL (TRSS), a joint initiative of three British universities and the Centre for Translation at the Hong Kong Baptist University, organizes an annual two-week course in one of the partner institutions in the UK and an annual two-week course at Hong Kong Baptist University, offering intensive research training in translation and intercultural studies for prospective researchers in the field.

The units collaborating in the UK Summer School are the Centre for Translation and Intercultural Studies at the University of Manchester, the Centre for Intercultural Studies at University College London (UCL), and the Translation Studies Graduate Programme, School of Literatures, Languages and Cultures, University of Edinburgh.

The UK Summer School was held in Manchester in 2002 and 2005, in Edinburgh in 2004, and in London in 2003, 2006 and 2007. It will be held again in Manchester in June 2008.

The Guest Speaker for 2008 will be Associate Professor Paul F. Bandia (Concordia University, Montreal). Paul F. Bandia is author of *Translation as Reparation* and co-editor of *Charting the Future of Translation History* and has also published numerous articles on postcolonial translation studies and translation history.

TRSS UK is pleased to announce that Dr. Bandia will be giving a public lecture, entitled 'Translation, Migration and the Relocation of Cultures', on Thursday 26th June 2008 from 10-12 in Room A1.13, Samuel Alexander Building, The University of Manchester.

All welcome. No registration required.

Terminology Week, Canada

A number of events will be held in Canada's National Capital Region (Ottawa/Gatineau) during Terminology Week (October 1-10, 2008).

- ◆ IV Inter-American Language Management Seminar - Ottawa, Canada (October 1-3, 2008)
<http://www.ilob.uottawa.ca/sigl2008>
- ◆ Journée scientifique du Réseau panlatin de terminologie (Realiter) (Realiter Scientific Seminar) - Gatineau, Canada (October 6, 2008)
<http://www.realiter.net>
- ◆ 4th Terminology Summit – Gatineau, Canada (October 7-8, 2008)
<http://www.uqo.ca/sommetaet2008>
- ◆ Terminology in Advanced Management Applications (TAMA) conference (October 9-10, 2008)
<http://www.uqo.ca/tamacanada2008>

Translation Workshop: German and English

Translation House Looren (Switzerland)

November 10-15, 2008

Sponsored by the German Translation Fund

We invite translators from German to English and English to German to apply for our third translators' workshop, which will provide the opportunity for twelve translators (six German-English and six English-German) to present and discuss their translations-in-progress. We will spend five days working in depth on the submitted texts to scrutinize problematic passages and hone our translations. Many translators have found it invaluable to work with colleagues on concrete textual issues—sentence by sentence and word by word, in a constructive environment. We also anticipate the formation of lasting collegial bonds between professional literary translators in English-speaking and German-speaking countries.

Workshop leaders: Karen Nölle (D-Niederkeveez) and Shelley Frisch (USA-Princeton)

Participants: Translators of prose fiction, nonfiction, essays, and poetry who have published at least two book-length translations or the equivalent.

Cost: A fee of 150 Euros to cover the workshop and room and board. Financial support from the German Translation Fund will enable us to reimburse participants for a portion of their travel costs.

Arrival: Monday, November 10, evening. - Departure: Sunday, November 15, around noon. Participants may also inquire about extending their visit to Looren by arriving in advance of the workshop or staying on after it ends.

Application deadline: September 15, 2008.

Applications are considered complete when all materials have arrived. Submitted texts should be excerpted from a translation-in-progress, or at least from a translation that is not yet in print. Admitted applicants will be informed of their acceptance by October 1, 2008.

Applications consist of the following materials:

- ◆ Brief translator bio and list of publications (max. 1 page)
- ◆ Approximately 4 pages of the translation to be discussed at the workshop (double spaced, supply line numbers along the left margin, room for comments on the right margin, problem spots highlighted)
- ◆ Original text (supply line numbers along the left margin)
- ◆ Brief description of the author and work from which this text is excerpted (max. 1 page)

Please include your name on all submitted materials. All photocopies need to be clearly legible for distribution to workshop participants. Applicants can only be considered for the full five-day workshop. Applications should be submitted (by e-mail if possible) to both of the following addresses:

Karen Nölle Shelley Frisch

Am Wiesengrund 1 114 Jefferson Road

D-24306 Nieerkeveez Princeton, NJ 08540 - USA

Tel. ++49 (0)4523 880562 Tel. ++(609) 497-1788

E-Mail: [knoefi\(a\)karen-noelle.de](mailto:knoefi(a)karen-noelle.de) E-Mail: [shelfrisch\(a\)aol.com](mailto:shelfrisch(a)aol.com)

For further information about the Translation House Looren, visit:

www.looren.net

■ Contacting The ITIA

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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*
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