



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

ITIA Bulletin

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In this issue

- Editorial2
- £5m spent on translation services2
- Boss of Applied Language Solutions blames interpreters for failures3
- Italian interpreting cutbacks: skimping or saving?4
- Report on TRAFUT Workshop, Antwerp, October 20125
- The challenge of making translations visible7
- ANNOUNCEMENT8
- Things I wish I knew as an interpreter8
- Microsoft demos instant English-Chinese translation9
- Joining the ITIA10
- Contacting the ITIA11

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Editorial

The professional Code of Conduct for interpreters states that the interpreter should neither add nor omit anything from the original message while interpreting. He or she should not share their own opinions or comments on the subject matter. It is probably one of the most fundamental rules of professional interpreting. I often wonder though, can the Code of Conduct be applied 100% to something as dynamic and complex as human interaction? Or should interpreters only use it as a general guideline? I guess the jury is still out on this one.

I discussed this issue recently with a colleague of mine who told me he had one day breached the above rule by providing an opinion to a Garda officer regarding a detainee. The Garda did not trust that the address given by the detainee was true. As a result he was not willing to release him on station bail. A Garda patrol was then sent to verify the address but the result was negative.

This colleague of mine thinks it might have been a cultural connection or simply his psychological judgment of the detainee but he was convinced that the detainee was being truthful. And this is what he suggested to the Garda. As a result the Garda double-checked with the patrol officers and it turned out that they got the house number wrong.

It eventually came about that the address given by the detainee was actually correct and so he was able to vacate his cell and spend the night at home.

I wonder if what he did was unethical, considering it led to a win-win situation. Or does it fall within the interpreter's remit to share opinions, which are perhaps based on his or her cultural insights?

If you would like to share your view on this topic, write a short article and we will consider including it in the next issue.

Adam Brożyński, Editor
Adam Brożyński is a freelance community interpreter and translator of Polish from Dublin.
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£5m spent on translation services

More than £5 million has been spent on translation and interpretation services in Northern Ireland's health service during the last three years, it was revealed.

Spoken and written English is delivered in 36 minority languages, (36 minority languages are translated into spoken and written English) with Polish, Lithuanian and Portuguese among the most common. Significant numbers of migrants from eastern and southern Europe came to Northern Ireland to work in food processing factories or ply trades during the time when the economy was growing.

SDLP MLA John Dallat said the figures were alarming, but a doctor with surgeries in east and north Belfast insisted it was money well spent.

He said: "This represents a mere fraction of the overall health budget. We are dealing with a very vulnerable, unrepresentative, voiceless group of people who've come here as political immigrants looking for political asylum. Many of them have suffered greatly in their own countries - repression, abuse and complicated psychological problems."

"This reflects the humanity in our society and demonstrates a maturity as Northern Ireland moves into a new and inclusive world."

Three hundred and fifty four interpreters work across Northern Ireland, the five health trusts confirmed. Services include face-to-face interpretation, telephone interpretation and written translation of documents.

Mr Dallat said: "These figures are alarming and need urgent reassessment to ensure that the department is getting best value for money."

"While the trusts must ensure people are not disadvantaged due to language difficulties, care should be taken to explore the voluntary and community sector for volunteers who will do this work without charge."

A spokeswoman for Belfast health trust said they were required to ensure equality of access to services and to information for people who are not proficient in English as a first or second language.

Minority ethnic languages are provided on request. Around £5.7 million was spent between April 2009 and January 2012, according to the trust.

Original source: <http://tinyurl.com/d5zq8da>

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Boss of Applied Language Solutions blames interpreters for failures

The former boss of a company lambasted over the way it ran a lucrative contract for providing court translation blamed interpreters for failures in the service.

Gavin Wheeldon claimed translators resistant to new working conditions 'assaulted and spat at' colleagues to intimidate them into turning work down.

The former CEO of Applied Language Solutions admitted he knew there would be "problems" with the contract to provide court interpreters across England and Wales before the system was introduced in January and admitted his company had relied on "extrapolated" figures to draw up its plans. But he accused interpreters, unhappy with dramatic pay cuts under the new contract, of big gaps in provision.

In the month after the five-year deal, which has since been taken over by Capita, began the company only fulfilled 65% of service requests and over the first quarter faced 2,232 complaints.

There was an awful lot of intimidation around this contract...

Mr Wheeldon told the Justice Select Committee: "The main issue was the level of interpreters that were agreeing to work for us. There was an awful lot of intimidation around this contract and strong encouragement for interpreters not to do the work even where they had registered or even taken some assignments and then decided not to work."

"I think there's plenty of police reports of interpreters that have reported these incidents to the police. There have been interpreters that have worked for us that have been assaulted, been spat on, been threatened. The list of things that went on were quite horrendous."

"Honestly, I think if we had not seen the level of resistance we had seen in interpreters I think the other issues, which were probably much smaller, would have been the teething problems of any contract."

Mr Wheeldon said the company extrapolated figures because there was a 'serious lack of management information' from the court service about its needs.

"None of the courts really recorded any information at all so all we were able to do was use what was available from certain parts like the tribunals and try and extrapolate out what we thought it would look like across the court system," he said.

Asked by committee chairman Sir Alan Beith whether the company knew it was 'flying blind' Mr Wheeldon replied: "Obviously we pushed and tried to get as much management information as we could but if it just doesn't exist there is very little you can do to make it appear."

"Once we got into the contract and were able to look at some of the management information it obviously provided a lot of insight that had we known prior would have allowed for better planning."

The new system has been accused of leading to courtroom chaos following complaints about proceedings being held up or collapsing because interpreters have failed to show up on time or have the necessary competence.

MPs were told the cost of an ineffective magistrates' court case was around £650 while the bill for crown court was £1,500.

Justice Minister Helen Grant, who worked as a family lawyer for 20 years, said: "We are going to have to work creatively and carefully and cleverly to get this to the standard we all want."

"My honest opinion is that it's considerably better than it was in February. Complaints have dropped, performance has gone up and the National Audit Office has recommended that we fully implement the contract."

Original source: <http://tinyurl.com/bvkyxak>
Reproduced with permission from Manchester Evening News.

Italian interpreting cutbacks: skimping or saving?

Is Italian-language interpreting on its way out? Looked like it for a while. We didn't think it was a good idea—and the Italian government agrees.

Cutbacks on Italian interpreting in the EU and the hosting of an English-only summer course by an Italian cultural institute for a largely Italian target audience led to heated exchanges last June and July. Italy, it seemed, could not afford Italian-language interpretation. Italy's government now realizes it can't afford to do without.

Choosing the meeting languages

As English comes to dominate the international scene, interpreting seems increasingly pointless to some decision makers, especially if their own English is good—or if they think it is. At a time of drastic budget cuts it looks like low-hanging fruit. After all, Lithuanians, Croatians, Greeks and Slovenians (and others) all dispense with their language altogether at many Commission meetings.

Italian delegates briefly risked a similar situation: they would've been able to speak Italian, but not hear it.

Fortunately, the Italian government realized that this would be a big mistake and has made funding available for the same meetings that were covered before.

As described in La Stampa, meetings would have been served on a hierarchical basis: bigwigs would get interpreters, foot-soldiers mostly not. Language skills were not a consideration: never mind if they couldn't get what others were saying.

I wonder what the outcome of a large-scale exercise in English listening comprehension testing among public servants in EU countries might be. Beyond the popular Cambridge Proficiency qualification, relevant testing should also include actual presentations made by non-natives. It would be interesting to see results, not only by nationality but also in relation to self-assessed proficiency: delegates who refuse to wear headphones when interpreting is available often contribute needlessly to large-scale misunderstandings at international meetings.

In the case of Italy, the head of the Italian Institute of Culture in Brussels organized a summer course in English without interpretation and claimed that Italian officials' poor command of English was a good reason to do so. Hence, the Italian government's efforts to find funding make perfect sense. The question then arises: if the summer course content was worthwhile, did it make sense not to ensure that participants got the message in full?

Waste of experts

Full disclosure: I worked hard for a long time to add Italian to my language combination so I hope it stays around for a while (it barely contributes to my income stream, though). Still, I'm also a taxpayer and hate to see public funds wasted. The question really goes beyond Italian: can we and should we dispense with interpretation and just use "bad English, the universal language"?

Some national and international public servants are up to the task of communicating in English; many are not. The sink-or-swim approach sidelines valuable people with poor language skills. Can the EU afford to miss out on contributions from true experts just because they're not good linguists?

The world doesn't owe interpreters a living. Organizers are free to do without interpreting at any event, even if that creates the somewhat ludicrous situation of Italian politicians lecturing in English to largely Italian audiences under the aegis of an official Italian government institution.

But good simultaneous interpreting enhances both interaction and communication when participants' language skills are limited—as long as you have the right team, equipment, chairperson and organizer. If you don't believe that, you've probably never experienced really good interpreting. Pretending everyone knows English well enough when they don't is a massive waste of resources.

The backstory

Here are all your links to the full story—mostly in Italian.

Last June, the Italian government decided to limit interpretation into Italian at EU Council meetings¹ to save costs: only meetings covered by the EU's own interpreting budget will keep an Italian booth. At lower-level meetings, Italian officials will mostly be able to speak their own language but will be forced to listen to another: probably English, possibly French, German or Spanish. This decision does not affect the European Parliament²: MEPs must be allowed to use their national languages to protect the right of European citizens to elect whomever they choose to represent them, and the interpreting budget there is not “topped up” by national government contributions.

Hot on the tail of this news came the announcement that a summer course on Italy and the EU organized by the Italian Cultural Institute of Brussels would be held exclusively in English³, though some of the main speakers and most of the expected participants were Italian. Most of the feedback on the La Stampa blog that delivered the news was negative, though it covered other issues besides language.

The course director, Ms Federiga Bindi, explained her decision⁴ in an open reply. Her parting shot was the

¹ <http://tinyurl.com/6nu4r8c>

² <http://tinyurl.com/bw8ukqu>

³ <http://tinyurl.com/cjgg4wq>

⁴ <http://tinyurl.com/cyazp3o>

claim that “simultaneous translation” is ineffectual at a highly interactive seminar and hence unjustified.

The EC's Director General for Interpretation retorted that multilingualism is an important part of EU policy⁵ and that interpreting is regularly used for international decision making.

Our President Linda Fitchett also replied in an open letter⁶. Her main points: simultaneous interpreting is a regular feature of many high-level meetings and conferences, and interaction is actually far more lively if people can express themselves freely in their own language—after all, Ms Bindi herself had noted the poor foreign-language skills of Italy's public servants.

Going back to the EU, early in August I was very pleased to learn that Italy had found a way to pay for interpreting at the Council of Ministers. The news was delivered by the European Commission's Interpreting for Europe Facebook page⁷ on 7 August. (Unfortunately, Facebook does not allow for linking to a specific update).

Mary FONS I FLEMING
Original source: <http://aiic.net/page/6262>

Report on TRAFUT Workshop, Antwerp, October 2012

In view of the imminent deadline for the transposition of the 2010/64/EU Directive on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings (EU member states have until the 27th of October 2013 to implement this) EULITA (European Legal Interpreters and Translators Association) and Lessius University College Antwerp organised a total of 4 workshops entitled TRAFUT –Training for the Future. The workshops focused on the specific aspects of the EU Directive on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings. The first workshop took place last year in Ljubljana, the second in Madrid, the third in Helsinki and the last one in Antwerp, which I attended.

Representatives from Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Slovakia attended. They

⁵ <http://tinyurl.com/d2e4zwa>

⁶ <http://tinyurl.com/c88ll7g>

⁷ <http://tinyurl.com/cxpvuqy>

were judges, prosecutors, lawyers, judicial staff, police authorities, representatives of ministries of justice and of national professional associations of legal interpreters and translators. Annette Schiller attended on behalf of the ITIA.

The number of criminal proceedings in the EU 27 countries requiring translation services continues to increase year after year and this poses a major challenge to ensure the quality of the legal interpretation and translation services provided throughout the criminal justice system. The directive includes provisions on 'a quality sufficient to safeguard the fairness of the proceedings' and stipulates that 'Member States shall take concrete measures to ensure that the interpretation and translation provided meets the quality required'.

It also recommends that each 'Member State set up a register of independent translators and interpreters...

It also recommends that each 'Member State set up a register of independent translators and interpreters who are appropriately qualified'. Another interesting provision is for the training of judges, prosecutors and judicial staff in communicating with the assistance of an interpreter.

Practicalities

At the first session James Brannan of the European Court of Human Rights, Strasbourg gave a presentation entitled "Language assistance in criminal proceedings – from the ECHR to the EU Directive" he gave an overview of how the European Court of Human Rights has reviewed and guaranteed the implementation and the right to language assistance in criminal proceedings.

At the Session II and Second III on Transposing the EU Directive into national law, it was pointed out that the EU legislation is realistically the best way of raising standards in the profession. Baerbel Heinkelmann from DG Justice gave a general overview noting the fact that the Directive not only refers to the right to interpretation but also the translation of relevant documents and stressed the importance of transposing the Directive and the need for consistency.

Annette Schiller pointed out that the ITIA would welcome a national interpreting and translation authority in order to provide a coherent policy and clear direction, as well as uniformity across all the departments and the establishment of a register of qualified interpreters and translators.

Barbara Kovacikova from the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic cited the importance of the establishment of minimum requirements and cooperating with other EU partners in training interpreters and translators as well as elaborating international standards of professional ethics for translators and interpreters.

As part of the session on Quality referring to Articles 2 and 3 of the Directive, I found the results of a Polish survey of particular relevance. The presentation was entitled: "Quality of interpreting and translation as seen by users in (pre-trial) criminal proceedings", by Zofia Rybinska, TEPIS (Polish Society of Sworn and Specialised Translators) who highlighted factors determining the quality of interpreting and translation in criminal proceedings as seen by sworn translators and areas that could be changed in order to improve the quality of interpreting particularly in pre trial proceedings.

As pointed out in the report, sworn translators and interpreters still have insufficient knowledge of criminal law and specialised terminology registers. There is a need for better access to continuing professional training and for uniform terminology for translation and glossaries which should be developed and published on websites. meaning not v clear The lack of awareness among legal professionals of the Code of Ethics of interpreters and translators was highlighted as was the need for joint workshops for users and interpreters/translators.

Dirk Rombouts, Former Police Commissioner of the Antwerp Police referred to the use of legal interpreters and translators from the Police perspective and gave recommendations about best practice for high standard interviews with legal interpreters.

An outstanding presentation was made by Lord Gill, Lord Justice General of Scotland, who referred to the fact that Scotland was the first country within the UK to

incorporate the Human Right Act into local legislation and the fact that the country's legislators will be responsible for ensuring that the Directive is fully implemented.

The issue of quality was widely discussed as reflected in Articles 2(8) and 3(9) and the importance of training to be given to judges, prosecutors and judicial staff. Erik Hertog from Lessius Antwerp, University of Leuven, referred to article 6 of the Directive, which calls for the training of legal professionals. Member States should organise appropriate training structures, for interpreters and translators, which should include language skills as well as training in criminal law and criminal procedure, police court and prison practice. Member States should have a system of continuous professional development to allow interpreters and translators to keep their skills up to date.

Evert-Jan Van der Vlis, from the Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice explained the Sworn Interpreters and Translators Act in force since 2009 and provided detailed statistics of the cost of the EU directive, including managing a register.

On Saturday morning the emphasis was placed on the use of modern communication technology (Article 3) with a presentation by Sabine Braun from the University of Surrey on the findings of the Avidicus I project which investigated the extent and quality of video mediated interpreting in criminal proceedings.

Of particular relevance was the presentation by Klaus Ericsson from the Department of National Procurement Services in Sweden. In his presentation Klaus mentioned the skills development and training of interpreters and translators and the quality aspect. Klaus referred both to the procurement of translation and interpretation services in Sweden, feedback provided and issues such as procedures, quality monitoring, skills development and user training.

Another interesting presentation was the one on the Norwegian national register of interpreters by Leonardo Doria da Souza, from the Interpreting Services Section of the Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDI?) who pointed out that the National Register is a tool for ensuring quality control and an aid for public services.

The final session referred to article 6 on training for effective communication through legal interpreters and translators, with a presentation on the results of a survey on sign language interpreting in legal settings conducted in Europe by the European Forum of Sign Language Interpreting (EFSLI). The new directive will also apply to sign language interpreting.

More information about the Directive

I hope the TRAFUT workshop will help to contribute to a constructive transposition of the EU Directive on the right to translation and interpretation in Ireland and all EU member states. An overall recommendation was that a professional Code of Conduct and the Guidelines for Good practice should be an integral part of training and that national registers of qualified legal interpreters should be kept and only registered legal interpreters and translators should be recruited. The national registers should aim for EU consistency allowing mutual access.

Challenges remain such as the training of legal translators and interpreters, the importance of the role of the national associations, a code of conduct guaranteeing cross-border integrity, as well as working arrangements with other legal professionals in multilingual criminal proceedings and the setting up of national registers.

Miren-Maialen Samper

To view the Directive go to: <http://tinyurl.com/cdrfgnj>
For more info on the Trafut project go to: <http://tinyurl.com/coxkmhu>

The challenge of making translations visible

Excerpt from interview with Alex Zucker

And how did your career as a translator from Czech into English begin?

“I would cite one man in particular, Peter Kussi, who recently passed away. He was born here and emigrated with his parents in 1938, I believe. They were Jewish and saw the writing on the wall, so they got out of town. Peter was teaching Czech at Columbia University when I went there in the fall of 1988 to do a Master's in International Affairs.

At the very first class we had with Peter, he brought in a poem by Miroslav Holub and had us translate it. At the time he was translating 'Immortality' by Kundera – 'Nesmrtelnost' – so he was really the person who turned me on to the fact that there was such a thing as translation."

And you've been translating ever since. I know that a good few years ago you undertook the mammoth task of translating Jáchym Topol's epic novel "Sestra", which you translated as "City Sister Silver". I have no end of admiration for you for undertaking that translation, because it must have been extremely difficult.

"It was hard. I just want to say where the title comes from. The thing about 'Sestra', and this will tell people a little bit about what it's like to translate, is that in Czech it means sister in the sense of family relation, but it also means 'nurse' and 'nun'. And it doesn't have all those meanings in English. So we went through a whole bunch of alternative titles before I came up with this one. Jáchym loved it [in the original, 'City', 'Sister' and 'Silver' are the titles of the three sections that make up the book], because it reminded him of 'Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy'."

To read the whole interview or to listen to it go to:
<http://tinyurl.com/d9w829k>
David Vaughan

ANNOUNCEMENT

Translators! The Stinging Fly magazine wants to hear from you.

Did you fall for some amazing foreign fiction this summer? Is there something you've been itching to translate? Our Summer 2013 issue will showcase literary translation of new and contemporary prose fiction from around the world. In conjunction with Dublin-based literary translation agency, Parkbench Publishing Services, we are now calling for submissions.

So, if you are a translator and you know of a new writer or new writing that you think we should know about, whatever the source language may be, please get in touch. We are particularly interested in finding/translating short stories, though excerpts from novels and novellas will also be considered.

We hope to include work by new and emerging writers and translators, alongside the work of more established practitioners. Translators should contact us as soon as possible – and certainly before September 30th 2012 – with suggestions as to work we might consider including in the issue.

Download more detailed guidelines
and the submission summary form here:
<http://tinyurl.com/cbuly2g>

Things I wish I knew as an interpreter

There are arguably some disadvantages to being a chief interpreter. One does not get to interpret as much (not at all, in my case). One has a clock to punch, reports to write, long staff meetings to sit through and scores of managerial chores that are not necessarily fun. And while one free-rides occasionally on collective success, failure is no longer circumscribed to one's own mistakes. If an interpreter on my team falls flat on his face, I have a lot of explaining to do.

Obviously, the job comes with many perks, too. You are suddenly cleared into circles you didn't know existed, where guidelines are discussed and decisions made that have a direct impact on working conditions, technology transfer and the overall pace of progress in the industry.

The opportunity to help shape the field of interpreting and leave the profession better than you found it is real. And did I mention the welcome promise of a steady income to weather the seasonality of freelancing?

But beyond the evanescent elite membership privileges and pecuniary incentives, what I like most about being a chief interpreter is the amazing learning experience it provides; it is the different outlook that comes from being on the other side of the counter while knowing full well what it is like to be a freelancer. It gives you a completely different perspective. It tells you a lot about diversity and human nature, while revealing many attributes of your own personality, some reassuring, some you'd rather sweep under the rug.

Now, just over two years into the job, I realize the many things I wish I knew in my days as a freelancer.

Knowing then what I do now would have greatly improved my performance and earned me an extra buck in the process. So, for the benefit of those freelancers who do not aspire to become chiefs, I thought I'd share some important lessons learned.

Lesson # 1: Quality is a package

One's interpretive abilities, accuracy and smooth delivery rank high up on any chief interpreter's checklist, of course. But so do punctuality, teamwork skills, flexibility and, most importantly, manners, — both in and out of the booth. The best interpreters are the ones that get the job done unassumingly while making it easier for everyone to do the same, including the chief. They work diligently on their languages as well as their people skills.

By contrast, arrogant, overdemanding colleagues make it all about themselves and risk having relative gains in performance (if any) overcast by the toxic atmosphere they end up creating. All things considered, I guess any chief interpreter would prefer a really good interpreter with a great attitude over an excellent interpreter with a poor attitude. Take-home point: be good, but be nice.

Find this useful? Come back in a couple of days, for Lesson # 2.

You can follow this blog at: <http://tinyurl.com/d8d66on>

Ewandro Magalhães

Microsoft demos instant English-Chinese translation

Software that can translate spoken English into spoken Chinese almost instantly has been demonstrated by Microsoft. The software preserves intonation and cadence so the translated speech still sounds like the original speaker. Microsoft said research breakthroughs had reduced the number of errors made by the instant translation system. It said it modelled the system on the way brains work to improve its accuracy.

Details about the project were given by Microsoft research boss Rick Rashid in a blogpost following a presentation he gave in Tianjin, China, in late October that had, he said, started to "generate a bit of attention".

In the final few minutes of that presentation the words of Mr Rashid were almost instantly turned into Chinese by piping the spoken English through Microsoft's translation system. In addition, the machine-generated version of his words maintained some of his spoken style.

'Dramatic change'

This translation became possible, he said, thanks to research done in Microsoft labs that built on earlier breakthroughs. That earlier work ditched the pattern matching approach of the first speech translation systems in favour of statistical models that did a better job of capturing the range of human vocal ability.

Improvements in computer technology that can crunch data faster had improved this further but error rates were still running at about 20-25%, he said.

In 2010, wrote Mr Rashid, Microsoft researchers working with scientists at the University of Toronto improved translation further using deep neural networks that learn to recognise sound in much the same way as brains do.

Applying this technology to speech translation cut error rates to about 15%, said Mr Rashid, calling the improvement a "dramatic change". As the networks were trained for longer error rates were likely to fall further, he said.

The improved speech recognition system was used by Mr Rashid during his presentation. First, the audio of his speech was translated into English text. Next this was converted into Chinese and the words reordered so they made sense. Finally, the Chinese characters were piped through a text-to-speech system to emerge sounding like Mr Rashid.

"Of course, there are still likely to be errors in both the English text and the translation into Chinese, and the results can sometimes be humorous," said Mr Rashid in the blogpost. "Still, the technology has developed to be quite useful." Many different technology companies, including AT&T and Google, have similar projects under way that are attempting to do simultaneous translation. NTT Docomo has shown off a smartphone app that lets Japanese people call foreigners and lets both speak in their native tongue.

Original source: <http://tinyurl.com/cnbkk3k>

Joining the ITIA

The *Irish Translators' & Interpreters' Association* is pleased to welcome new members to the association. We currently have the following categories of membership:

- Professional
- Associate
- Corporate
- Institutional
- Student
- Honorary

Professional Membership is awarded to translators or interpreters who meet the strict criteria of the ITIA based on qualification and level of experience.

Applicants must also achieve a PASS in the annual Professional Membership Examination (translator or interpreter) set by the ITIA.

Associate Membership is available to translators and interpreters who are starting out on their careers and to those who do not work full-time as a translator or interpreter. Many members avail of Associate Membership until such time as they have acquired the requisite experience and/or qualifications to apply for Professional Membership. Associate Membership is also availed of by people with a professional interest in the professions of translation and interpreting (e.g. terminologists, translation/interpreting tutors etc.) and by those who have a general interest in these professions.

Corporate Membership is available to translation companies. As this category is currently under review, we are not accepting applications at the moment.

Institutional Membership is available to bodies that do not function as commercial agencies, for example university centres for translation and interpreting studies or cultural institutes. Application documents for Institutional membership are currently being prepared.

Student Membership is available to persons undertaking undergraduate studies in any discipline or those undertaking postgraduate studies in translation or interpreting.

Honorary Membership is awarded by the ITIA AGM to persons in Ireland or abroad who have distinguished themselves in the field of translation or interpreting.

For further details and application forms, please see our website at <http://tinyurl.com/y65bgtb>

New Associate Members of the ITIA Sept-Nov 2012

ANNE-MARIA CORBETT

English from French, Spanish – news content, humanitarian issues, business, fashion

ANCA-GEORGINA DANILA

Romanian from English - art, legal, technical, financial, business, medical

ERICA DE MONACO LOWRY

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English from French, German – literature, linguistics, cultural studies, marketing

SYLWIA SZCZYPTA

English to and from Polish – law, medical

MAGDALENA WESSEL-ZASADZKA

German from English, Polish
Community/Court interpreter

DABROWSKI, ARKADIUSZ

POLISH from English

VALENTINA PRIMICERI

ITALIAN from English, German

Contacting the ITIA

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