

The TRANSLetter

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A Publication of the Society of Translators & Interpreters of British Columbia (S.T.I.B.C)

The opinions and views expressed in the articles published in The TRANSLetter do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Society of Translators and Interpreters of British Columbia.

President's Message

by Evelynna Radoslavova

Dear Colleagues,

I am happy to ring in the New Year with a new logo for STIBC, which met with enthusiastic approval from our members. To quote one reaction: "Yes! Long live logo B!" (and I must say that I fully share this sentiment!) This is one sign that our Society is coming into its own as *the* professional association for all translators and interpreters in British Columbia. Over the coming months, we will gradually implement the new logo on our Website and stationery, and will present it at various events, as we aim to ensure that our Society has visibility wherever translation and interpreting may be on the agenda.

This past January marked the end of the first period of Continuing Education credit reporting. As is normal with any new initiative, we had to answer a lot of questions, resolve some misunderstandings and face a few vocal critics, but I am happy to report that the overwhelming majority of our members had no trouble at all recording the activities that they perform in their daily routine

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to keep up their professional development. Let me express again my conviction that we cannot achieve recognition among the professional and business communities in British Columbia unless we can prove that STIBC members take their profession as seriously as do doctors, engineers and lawyers, by constantly improving their qualifications and knowledge. I also wish to reiterate that continuing education does not necessarily require expensive courses or a lot of time in addition to our practice: activities such as extensive research to develop a glossary for a new project, reading a book on the practice and methods of translation or interpreting (especially if you are willing to review it for the TRANSLetter!) or taking the time to participate in the Society's activities do count towards your CE requirement; simply remember to record them now, so that you don't have to dig deep in your memory when the time comes to report them in 2008.

Of course, we on the Board of Directors realize that we cannot require you to report professional development activities unless we offer you at least some through STIBC. And here is the catch – we cannot provide continuing education workshops unless we have speakers, and the best speakers are amongst you, who know and practice our professions. Be assured that whatever you can share will be interesting and useful for someone else, and please contact Robin with any idea for a workshop that you would be willing to give. How about sessions on difficulties in medical interpreting, I am sure

that there are a lot more workshop ideas that I cannot even think of, and all of them are welcome! We also intend to experiment shortly with an online workshop through Webex, which would be profitable for members living outside the Lower Mainland and would give the opportunity to those same members to share their knowledge with their Vancouver colleagues.

Looking forward to your ideas,

Evelyna Radoslavova, C.Tr.

Translation Life

By Roger Chriss

<http://home.comcast.net/~r.chriss/newarticles02.html>

Dr. Roger Chriss, Editor of the *Language Realm*, has kindly allowed STIBC to serialize his article series "Translation as a Profession". The second installment follows.

Few people have any idea what translators do. Some people argue that translators don't actually do anything because they are not creating anything new. Most people accept that what translators do is work, even if they don't understand how translators do what they do, or for that matter in what kind of environment a translator works. Having been a freelance translator for twelve years now, I have developed certain routines and habits that should be of interest to readers who don't already translate, and might provide some new ideas to those who have been at it a while.

A Day in My Life as a Translator

I start my work day around 7:30 a.m., in part because I live and work in Washington State but have clients on the East Coast who may need my attention before midday, and in part because by starting early I am assured an hour or two of considerable quiet during which I can work at full concentration and without distraction.

First I review any new email or files that need my attention, answering client queries and making sure I am on schedule for my current projects. Then I translate. I find translation to require considerable concentration, particularly if I am working on a document with sticky syntax or troublesome terminology, with concepts that are new or unfamiliar, or with printing of such poor quality that the job turns into an exercise in archaeological decipherment. Phone calls and faxes can interrupt the flow I get in once I start on a text, so I all but guarantee myself a couple of hours in which, except for rare cases, I can crank along at a steady, productive pace.

Also, there is considerable evidence from neurology and cognitive science that the language function of the brain operates best in the morning hours. Whether or not this has any impact on translation remains to be seen, but I do find that I work better, producing higher quality text in less time, in the morning.

I do sometimes get calls early in the morning, occasionally as early as 2:00 or 3:00 a.m., though that hasn't happened much since the industry shifted to email-based communication. Since freelance translators inevitably work for businesses that are many time zones ahead or behind them, sometimes even a day ahead if the International Date Line is involved, calls can in theory come at virtually any time of the day or night. As such, some businesses may come to expect their freelancer to be on call 24 hours a day, not only able to accept faxes or email, a relatively automatic process, but to confirm on the telephone receipt of such faxes or email, and even to discuss a project, if not actually work on it. I've gotten calls from New York at 9:00 p.m. Pacific time on a Friday night. Ignoring the obvious question for such callers, I cannot support the practice of 24/7 availability. Further, if you want to do business with someone, or if you want a favor from someone, you really ought to call when convenient for that person, and not for you. A few people have called me at 1:00 or 2:00 a.m.; I do not answer the phone at that hour unless I see a caller ID from a close family member or friend, and I'm disinclined to call back such people.

Translators have to be willing to work hard for their clients, but as independent contractors they also have to protect their life outside of work and discourage clients from thinking of them as always available. Whether you choose to be available for your clients at all times or to ignore your business phone, fax, and email at certain times is up to you, but I strongly suggest the latter so as to prevent excess stress (will they never leave me alone!?), job dissatisfaction (all I do is work, work,

work!), and burn-out (I can't take it any more). A career is like a marathon: only by pacing yourself will you be able to retire with grace and poise.

If, by the way, you are awoken by your business phone very early in the morning, don't answer it. Save yourself the embarrassment and confusion. You will not, regardless of how quickly you think you wake up, sound particularly coherent or give intelligent answers to questions. Let your answering machine take the call, then call the client back once you are fully awake and aware, ready to work. Also, there's nothing wrong with firmly yet gracefully insisting that clients call you during your normal business hours.

The rest of my day can unfold in one of a few ways, depending on how much work I have and when the work has to be done. I'll tell you about each, one at a time. On days when I have a lot of work, I spend the rest of the day working on the translation until either it is done, or at least far enough along. Whenever I receive an assignment, I check the length of the source text, do a quick calculation, and figure out how many words I have to do every day. I then do a little more than that per day.

As I translate, when I find words or phrases I don't know, I note them on a separate page and then look them up later. Sometimes, my search for these words takes me to a library, sifting through dictionaries, encyclopedias, almanacs, and maps, or has me on the phone, checking with someone

who can either tell me the word, or at least explain the concept to me. At other times, I wander the Web, looking for authoritative references, since I need not a random mention of the term but a credible source.

On days when I have only a little work, I still begin the day by translating. Once finished with the day's quota, I work on finding more work and keeping my skills sharp. This means making certain my information with potential clients is current and available, looking for potential new clients and letting them know I exist, and studying my languages and subject areas. I watch hours of television news in Japanese per week, along with other programming. I regularly read books and articles in Japanese and English on both general subjects and the areas I translate in. Of course, some of my time also goes into my website, and even working on articles such as the one you are reading now.

If I don't have any work, I work on finding work. Despite over a decade in the translation profession, I still have the occasional day when I don't have any work. Freelance translators, like most self-employed people, generally describe their work flow as being "feast or famine." You are either drowning in work, translating from dawn until late at night, trying to meet your impossible deadlines and fretting over carpal tunnel syndrome as you do so, or you are waiting by the phone, praying to the patron saint of

translators, St. Jerome, or perhaps the patron saint of lost causes. This feast or famine cycle has become more accentuated in recent years as clients have shortened the time frame for translation projects. A job that might have been granted a week five years ago is now given only three or four days. So expect to work very hard when you have work, and then have down time during which you have to look for more work.

You probably noted the paradox here. When translators have lots of work, they have no time to market themselves for the upcoming and inevitable dry spell. When they have no work, it is too late to do the necessary marketing. A freelance translator is in the business of providing translation services, which means that you are more than a translator; you are a businessperson, whose duties include finding work. A discussion of finding work can be found here. For now, remember this truism for translators and all other freelancers: market always!

Income

Income in translation, particularly freelance translation, varies considerably. At the lower end, a freelance translator can have negative income, a result of spending more for business purposes than earning from translation in a given year. The upper end of the range is filled with rumors, from stories of individuals earning over \$150,000 per year to claims by duos or small teams of generating in excess of \$200,000 per year.

Realistically, few translators ever have negative income, except perhaps during their first year of

business. This is most likely to happen if this first business year consists of the last two months of the calendar year, during which considerable funds are spent on computers and other office essentials. Also, few translators ever make over \$60,000 per year, and you should be very skeptical of claims of income above \$75,000. Of course, there are exceptions, but for the most part translators can expect to make between \$35,000 and \$45,000 per year. If you hear stories about income levels much higher than that, just smile and bear in mind that most people exaggerate their income, at least to some extent.

The American Translators Association publishes annually the results of their income survey of their readership, and makes available a booklet with all the results. Aquarius and other online translator forums also have rates and salary surveys, as does the employment website Salary.com. Rates and income for translators have been soft for the past five years, falling even in some areas. So you don't need to find especially current information. Broadly speaking, freelancers, who in the United States are almost always paid by the word, working with European languages are seeing rates on the order of \$0.07 to \$0.09 per word at most, and freelancers working with Asian or other rare languages are getting roughly \$0.08 to \$0.12 per word. In-house translators are still starting around or a little above \$30,000, with the average near \$40,000, and a few exceeding \$50,000 after years of experience. These freelance rates do vary by subject area and job time frame; the in-house salaries vary depending on education, experience, language, and subject area.

So if you are asked if you make a lot of money as a

translator, your answer will probably be no, though that does depend on what you consider a lot of money. And it also depends on what month or year you are in, as translation, like all businesses, is not perfectly stable or predictable.

Income for a freelance translator can be calculated with a simple equation:

Income = Average Word Rate x Words Translated

Figure out how many words you translate per week and the average word rate for the projects those words are a part of, and the result is your income for that week. Similarly, you can calculate your monthly income or your annual income. If you are getting \$0.08 per word (a reasonable rate for the market overall) and translating 2000 words a day, five days a week, fifty weeks per year (we'll assume you take a vacation day here and there, celebrate the usual holidays, and get sick once in a while), then your income for the year is \$40,000. Of course it may take several years to find a steady flow of work at that rate and learn to translate that many words per day every day, but this is a reasonable model that many people do achieve.

So what about the rumors of translation riches? What about the Web sites offering systems to earn high five-digit or even six-figure incomes? First of all: caveat lector. Don't believe everything you read, especially if it's marketing material, and in particular if it's on the Web. Ask yourself why such people aren't using their own system rather than trying to sell it? Ask yourself how many translators

have been featured on *Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous*? Do the members of your local translators' group arrive in Rolls Royces, do the experienced translators at the annual ATA Conference fly in on their own Lear jets, do you know any translators who have retired early from their translation earnings?

But let's approach this differently. What would it take to earn \$150,000 per year as a freelance translator? Simple math shows that at \$0.10 per word (a good rate) you'd have to do 5,000 words per day, six days a week, 52 weeks per year, to earn \$156,000 annually. Or at a rate of \$0.20 per word, you'd have to do 2,500 words per day.

To get \$0.20 per word, you'd have to find all your own clients, since no agency is going to pay you \$0.20 per word except under extremely extenuating circumstances that could not possibly continue for a year's time. Even direct clients rarely pay that much these days, unless you are providing desktop publishing and other ancillary services, which themselves can take a lot of time and require expensive software and other technology. And direct clients generally expect a completed translation, one that has been edited, proofread, and perhaps even prepared for printing. So you either have to do all of that yourself, or you have to pay someone else to do it. Either way, your overall income will fall.

Second, you'd have to be very fast and efficient to maintain that level of productivity over a year's time. There are people who do it. There are even

people who claim to do in excess of 7,000 words per day regularly, some of whom simply dictate their translation into a tape recorder, and then pay others to transcribe and edit their work. As above though, your income will fall as you pay some of your gross earnings to the people who do this work for you. And as for doing it all by yourself, that leads to...

Third, you'd spend a great deal of your time working, probably in excess of ninety hours per week. Remember that for every hour of translation you do, you will likely have five to ten minutes worth of other office work, including marketing, invoicing, accounts receivable and payable, banking, purchasing office supplies and equipment, maintaining and upgrading your computer system, evaluating and acquiring new dictionaries and other language resources, and doing taxes, to name a few possibilities. This is a part of running a business, and you can certainly pay other people to do this work for you, but again, what you pay others comes out of your income.

So set aside the myth of rapid riches. Starting freelance translators with good skills and languages that are in demand in the market can reasonably expect to make \$25,000 in their first or second year, perhaps more, sometimes even considerably more, depending on their language combination and subject specialization. The average in the industry seems to be around \$40,000 per year, with a few people making in excess of \$100,000 per year. But those who do so rarely have time for little else but eating and sleeping. There are far easier, faster, and

more humane ways to get rich. With the right education, such as in international law or finance, and a few languages, one can go very far and very high in industry, or so I'm told. In other words, translation is not a way to get rich quickly or make it into the Forbes' 400.

For those of you who dream of translating a great novel or book and living off the royalties, doing so will be extraordinarily difficult. Authors generally get about 10% of the hardback sales and 4% of the paperback sales in royalties and have to fight very hard for that. They're not going to yield part of it to some translator unless they absolutely have to. I've translated books and gotten paid the same way I did for everything else: by the word. Many years ago, different relations existed between publishers and translators, but nowadays, the only advantage to translating a book is that you have a lot of work for a long time. Also, royalty payments generally are paid starting six to twelve months after the book hits the bookstores, which will likely be six to twelve months after you finish translating it. That is too long to wait for a substantial amount of income, though this may be offset by an advance from the publisher, should you be able to get one. In sum, translating books can be a fascinating process, but approach it as a business proposition. Do the math if you are offered multiple payment options and make a strategic business and financial decision about the job.

If you're thinking of translating literature, think twice. It takes a long time to translate a work of art, and even more for it to be published. You might get

some kind of royalty out of it, but hardly enough to justify the time and effort you'll expend cultivating the necessary relations with the publishers, editors, and of course, the writer (if alive). You really need to love literature if you want to do this. It can be very rewarding, I say so having done a bit of that work myself, but it is also quite demanding. Enter into such projects slowly and carefully, if at all.

So if you think \$35,000 to \$45,000 a year is enough to live on, to raise your family, and to prepare for retirement, then you'll be fine financially in translation. Of course, there is the theoretical maximum, and you can increase your income by finding your own clients, or providing other services. However, your income will vary from month to month and year to year. Translation is a very fickle industry, subject to the vagaries of politics and economics like few other professions are. The dot-com crash ended a five-year boom for localization that kept many translators employed and happy. The advent of the War on Terror created a demand in the U.S. intelligence community for languages that most people had not previously heard of. Also the Internet has enabled off shoring of languages, particularly through services like Proz.com and TranslatorsCafe.com, which have made U.S.-based translators in some languages struggle.

[The next segment of this article will appear in the next issue of the *TransLetter* and will cover how to survive as an independent contractor, and making the decision to freelance or work in-house.]

Jacques Poulin on Translating,

by Eric Spalding, C.Tran.

A favorite author of mine, Québécois Jacques Poulin, recently published a novel entitled *La Traduction est une histoire d'amour* ("Translation Is a Love Story"). Eventually, the book will appear in English, as have nearly all of Poulin's previous novels. In the meantime, I thought I could mention briefly what the book says about translating.

In this book, the female narrator decides to translate into English a novel by a male writer who is twice her age. She eventually develops a friendship with him. The plot has them searching together for the owner of an abandoned cat. Here and there in the novel, the narrator writes about her goals as a translator. For instance:

We do a funny kind of work, we translators. Don't go thinking that it's enough for us to find the words and phrases that correspond the most to the source text. We have to go further, pour ourselves into the writing of the other like a cat curling up in a basket. We must *embrace* the author's style. (p. 41 – my translation)

The narrator talks about her working methods as well. She writes in longhand and often consults any one of the many dictionaries that she keeps close at hand. With her friend's novel, her

process is painstaking and halting, with frequent breaks to clear the garden. In an early scene, she nervously shows him a few pages of her translation of his novel. To her relief, he approves of her work.

In the novel, the narrator also comments upon the following three books:

- *Dialogue sur la traduction* (“Dialogue on Translation”), by F.R. Scott and Anne Hébert, in which the co-authors have a long conversation about Scott’s English translation of one of Hébert’s poems;
- *Éloge de la trahison : Notes du traducteur* (“Paeon to Betrayal: Translator’s Notes”), by Sylvie Durastanti, in which the author reflects on her work as a literary translator;
- *Letters to Milena*, by Franz Kafka (Milena Jesenská translated some of Kafka’s works into Czech).

The narrator also includes the following aphorism from Argentinean author Jorge Luis Borges:

The job of the translator is perhaps more subtle, more civilized than that of the writer. (...) Translation is a more advanced stage. (p. 23 – my translation)

For the French-speaking reader interested in translation, I recommend *La Traduction est une histoire d’amour*. I enjoyed this latest novel of Poulin’s, although my favorite book of his remains *Le Vieux Chagrin* (translated by Sheila Fischman as *Mr. Blue*).

CTTIC Orientation Session

By Sara Pou, C. Tran.

On January 20, 2007, STIBC held an Orientation Session for members taking the CTTIC Translation Certification Exam in February.

The event took place at Vancouver Community College and was attended by approximately 30 members, representing more than a dozen different languages (Cantonese, Catalan, Farsi, French, Hungarian, Korean, Mandarin, Portuguese and Spanish, among others).

Patty Castrillon, Certified Translator and Registrar of the Society, organized the event, which was described by attendees as well-organized, very informative and helpful.

The session started with a review of the different parts of the Translation Certification Exam, common mistakes, the Markers’ Guide and a list of DO’s and DONT’s for the exam.

During the second part of the session, members sat in language groups and worked on samples of English texts to practice translating into their own languages.

Again this year, the Orientation Session proved to be a helpful tool for members sitting the CTTIC Translation Certification Exam.

A Book of Interest to Translators

“How to Succeed as a Freelance Translator”,

by Corinne McKay, Two Rat Press and
Translatewrite, Inc., 2006. ISBN
978-1-4116-9520-7

This book is an excellent guide if you have ever thought of working for yourself and managing your own business. It gives an overview of the translation business, describing the work you could do, the agencies or companies you could serve as a freelance translator, setting rates, joining professional associations, obtaining certifications in your language combination, as well as, it talks about rates, contracts and terms of service. It also provides a list of resources and even a glossary.

For further inquiries regarding costs and for the online course “*Getting Started as a Freelance Translator*”, Corinne McKay can be reached at books@translatewrite.com, or by phone at: 303-499-9622.

URGENTLY REQUIRED – TRANSLetter –

The STIBC requires an Editor for the newsletter. If you would like to volunteer for this position, please contact Robin McGuire, Office Administrator at stibcl@stibc.org. Our next issue will be the AGM issue, in early June.

We thank you in advance.

Establishment of a Foreign Language Certification Test for Spanish

Contributed by: Carlos A. Ruiz, C.T.

Spanish is considered the second or third most spoken language in the world, with a geographical span covering Spain, the Americas, the Philippines (as a tradition and at the university level) and a few small communities in the Middle East. At the same time, it is one of the most sought-after foreign languages in the world, with thousands of new learners every year.

The Spanish world has finally brought to fruition the idea promoted by the Cervantes Institute, based in Spain, of having an international test to measure the ability of foreign people to read, write, understand and speak Spanish. For a number of years, equivalent tests have been used to determine skill levels in English as a foreign language.

The International System for the Certification of Spanish as a Foreign Language (Sicele) will be launched at an event to be held in Medellin, Colombia, in March 2007, during the celebration of the XIII Congress of the Association of the Spanish Language Academies. This event will be honoured by the presence of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain, and more than one hundred Chancellors of Hispanic-American universities.

The new set of rules for the International Spanish Language is the result of many working sessions carried out in several countries after the initiative was launched during the last Spanish Academies

Congress meeting in Argentina.

From March 2007 on, Spanish will be taught all over the world in a manner that will enable students to communicate anywhere Spanish is spoken, in spite of the enormous and colourful diversity of local ways.

(Source: "El Tiempo" online newspaper; Bogotá, Colombia, January 14, 2007.)

TRANSLetter INFORMATION

The TRANSLetter welcomes articles about translation, interpretation, terminology and language related issues. We also welcome contributions in the form of letters, reviews on plays you have attended through the Arts Club Theatre or response to any articles that have been published.

The next submission date is: May 2, 2007

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Torture, Ethics and the ATA

A few years ago, Gabe Bokor, an active ATA member involved in the development of ATA's Code of Professional Conduct was also the moderator of CompuServe's foreign language forum known as Flefo, one of the very first on-line translator discussion groups. In response to a post of mine, Gabe provided some valuable disinterested input into STIBC's efforts to develop a new disciplinary mechanism, of which I was a part. (As members will recall, one of the requirements for obtaining title protection was that STIBC be in a position to enforce the Code of Ethics in the event it received any complaints involving professional misconduct.)

Last year, Gabe Bokor ran for the ATA Board and his platform included supporting a resolution condemning torture in any form and any involvement by translators and interpreters, directly or indirectly, in facilitating or condoning this inhumane practice.

As I feel very strongly about the issue, I wrote him out of the blue and commended him on this stand. A slightly toned down version of the original resolution passed at the subsequent AGM in New Orleans, at which Gabe also received the highest number of votes out of 11 candidates to the Board.

Judging by the results, the membership was very divided on the issue, not surprisingly given the current context of global oil wars and terror hysteria. Although the resolution (copied below) has been watered down from the original version,

I nevertheless find that it has teeth.

In my mind, torture is in a category of its own and merits being denounced by any and all. It is not a political issue. It is an atrocity. As there is a direct connection with the language industry, where interpreters in particular are being recruited to assist in the highly questionable "war on terror," there is ample justification for organizations such as the ATA and, why not, ours, to take a stand. Other organizations involving doctors, psychologists, psychiatrists, etc. are finding themselves forced to deal with the issue, even as memberships are divided on the right course of action.

If one individual somewhere is spared this indignity inflicted by states that claim to be civilized and democratic, it will have been worthwhile to speak out.

Roger Barany
Certified Translator and Court Interpreter
(Canada)

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Resolution

Votes FOR Resolution: 220

Votes AGAINST Resolution: 194

The alternate resolution passed.

RESOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN
TRANSLATORS ASSOCIATION
(hereinafter also "ATA" and "the Association")

WHEREAS

the infliction of torture and other cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment is abhorrent to all civilized societies and has been condemned by national governments and international organizations, including the United Nations in its *Declaration and Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*;

WHEREAS

interpreters and translators strive to facilitate communication in the service of humanity, to create understanding and respect between speakers of different languages, and to break down linguistic and cultural barriers in order to ensure equal rights to all regardless of language; and

WHEREAS

members of the American Translators Association, in accordance with the Association's Code of Professional Conduct and Business Practices, commit themselves to the highest standards of performance and ethical behavior,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE
AMERICAN TRANSLATORS ASSOCIATION

condemns and deplores torture in any form, anywhere;

explicitly defines knowing participation in, facilitation or countenancing of, cooperation with, or failure to report torture or other mental or physical abuse or degradation of any human being as unethical behaviour that violates ATA's Code of Professional Conduct and Business Practices;

requires that its members who become aware that torture has occurred, is occurring, or is intended, promptly report those facts to a person or persons capable of taking preventive or corrective action;

expects governments and other national and international entities to refrain from retribution or other punitive action against interpreters and translators when they refuse to participate in or cooperate with the torture, abuse, or degradation of any human being; and

urges schools and programs responsible for the education and training of interpreters and translators to include in their curricula training in ethical behaviour and in internationally recognized codes of professional conduct.

Jim Lochrie
Inspector of Elections

(Available on ATA's website at
http://www.atanet.org/conferencesandseminars/election_result_2006.php)

STIBC: Potluck and Workshop:
Saturday, April 14th
Vancouver Community College
250 West Pender Street, Room 420
11:30 am

The STIBC office will be closed:
Friday, April 6th to Monday, April
9th 2007.

HAPPY EASTER!

Members please mark in your calendars the date of STIBC Annual General Meeting (AGM) to be held on Saturday June 2, 2007. Location to be announced at a later date.

REFERRALS

SEPTEMBER 2006 – OCTOBER 2006

Foreign Language to English

Arabic	5
Bulgarian	2
Chinese	238
Croatian	3
Czech	5
Farsi	65
French	25
German	23
Hindi	5
Indonesian	5
Japanese	12
Korean	28
Polish	5
Punjabi	32
Romanian	4
Russian	12
Spanish	64

NOVEMBER 2006 TO DECEMBER 2006

Foreign Language to English

Chinese	123
Farsi	64
French	28
German	10
Hindi	5
Indonesian	3
Japanese	24
Korean	19
Punjabi	53
Russian	6
Spanish	54
Thai	4
Vietnamese	6

Court Interpreters

Punjabi/English	5
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JANUARY 2007 – FEBRUARY 2007

Foreign Language to English

Arabic	6
Chinese	196
Dutch	2
Farsi	28
French	63
German	12
Hungarian	4
Japanese	32

JANUARY 2007 – FEBRUARY 2007 (Continued)

Foreign Language to English

Korean	29
Polish	4
Punjabi	22
Russian	5
Spanish	36
Swedish	1
Thai	3
Ukrainian	2
Vietnamese	2

Court Interpreters

Cantonese/English	5
Punjabi/English	4

Do you want to volunteer for your Society? If so, run for a position on the STIBC Board of Directors for 2007/2008.

Thank you

Invigilators (Translation Exam) – Saturday, February 17, 2007

Stan Fukawa, Sophie Yan, Kulvinder Kular, Esther Vitalis

Conference Interpreting Exam – March 2007

Yolanda Hobrough - Technician