



FIT 2005  
Congrès Mondial  
World Congress

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## Programme and Summaries

XVII WORLD CONGRESS  
of the International Federation of Translators

*RIGHTS ON!*

## Programme et résumés

XVII<sup>e</sup> CONGRÈS MONDIAL  
de la Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs

*TOUS DROITS...!*



Tampere, Finland, 4-7 August 2005  
Tampere, Finlande, du 4 au 7 août 2005



Hosted by the Finnish Association of Translators and Interpreters  
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[www.fit2005.org](http://www.fit2005.org)

*Isabel CHUMBO,*  
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**TRANSLATORS OF THE REGIME  
- THE PROFESSION DURING THE SALAZAR  
DICTATORSHIP IN PORTUGAL**

In a time when translators are fighting for their rights it is also necessary to evaluate what happened in the past. This paper examines the policy towards translation during the dictatorship in Portugal, especially under the presidency of Salazar. The regime's promotion of certain translations selected on criteria that draw on notions of cultural specificity is thoroughly analyzed. On one hand the translators directly employed by the regime had to work within the boundaries of censorship and therefore acceptability, on the other hand collections of translated literature flourished in Portugal for several years, achieving popularity. It seems important to examine why that happened, especially why the regime ignored (if it did) those translations and why it worked so hard on other kind of translations to promote Portugal and state suspicion towards everything that was foreign. This contradiction combined with the state of the art in those days may contribute to the understanding both of an under-researched area of translation studies in Salazar's Portugal and of the ideological context of translation.

*Anne-Marie COLLIANDER LIND,*  
TRADOS Scandinavia AB, Sweden

**MULTILINGUAL CONTENT CREATION:  
OPTIMIZE YOUR LOCALIZATION PROCESS**

Companies experience a rapidly increasing need to cut cost and to accelerate time-to-market of their products, thus are looking into ways to optimize not only content creation, but content localization.

This presentation will outline that localizing content is much more complex than its creation and this especially due to its inherent fragmented global supply chain. Various departments from the authoring to internal translators and external service providers and freelancers work together and already small changes in the source language represent challenges when it comes to adapting these for global markets. As companies might also work with Content Management System and typically store content in various repositories and departments, they need to streamline and consolidate the production of multilingual content

and documents. Process Management and integrated Workflow solutions become therefore more and more interesting to ensure for higher transparency, consistency and control in the localization process. Which methods and key requirements need those systems to address and how do best practices look like? Based on two typical scenarios, the presentation will point out starting-points for solutions.

*Trevor COOK,*  
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Australia

**POLICY ISSUES IN INTERPRETING IN THE  
CONTEXT OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE  
AND CULTURAL MAINTENANCE AND  
DEVELOPMENT IN AUSTRALIA**

Culture is learned and transmitted from generation to generation through language. Contextual meaning is derived where language or dialectic difference is an issue, through effective and efficient interpreting processes. This is particularly the case where issues of governance or law are being determined. Based on the field work of Chakravarti (2005) in the training context, this paper addresses, utilising the Issues, Decisions, Implementation and Management (IDIM) model (Cook, 1995), key issues policy makers need to address, both from the interpreter training and language maintenance and development contexts, to ensure more effective and efficient outcomes in intercultural communication.

*Michael James CROOKS,*  
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**INSIDE INFORMATION**

Industry often seems to be only marginally represented in translation conferences, despite it being vital to the livelihood of many of those involved. As both a translator and outsourcer, for the world's largest law firm, I would like to encourage debate centred on the practicalities of how others in the industry look for translators/interpreters when their needs arise, and how the latter make themselves known and available.

Topics which might arise could cover in-company employment, national registers, CVs (preparation and targeting), on-line "cafés" and payment procedures. A further aspect could include cost/efficiency matters as regards using translators in countries different from the source company.