
National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters



ANNUAL REPORT 1980

THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

National Accreditation Authority
for Translators and Interpreters

ANNUAL REPORT 1980

Australian Government Publishing Service
Canberra 1981

© Commonwealth of Australia 1981

ISSN 0157-4906

The Central Office of the National
Accreditation Authority for Translators
and Interpreters is in the Department of
Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Canberra.

All communications should be addressed to:

The Executive Officer
NAATI
PO Box 39
BELCONNEN ACT 2616

Telephone: (062) 642116

Printed by Canberra Reprographic Printers, 119 Wollongong St, Fyshwick, A.C.T. 2609

C O N T E N T S

	Page
<u>PART I : PRELIMINARY</u>	
1. Introduction	1
Membership	
Terms of Reference	
Secretariat	
2. Meetings	1
3. Summary of Work Accomplished during the Year	3
<u>PART II : ACCREDITATION</u>	
4. Accreditation	4
5. Recognition of Practising Interpreters and Translators	6
6. NAATI Tests for Accreditation	7
7. Interpreting and Translating Courses Approved by NAATI	10
8. Interpreting and Translating Qualifications Obtained Overseas	11
9. Fees for Testing	12
<u>PART III : OTHER DEVELOPMENTS</u>	
10. State and Territory Panels (SAPTI)	13
11. Consultations	14
12. Other Activities	14
13. Conclusion and Program for 1981	15

A P P E N D I C E S

	Page
I Terms of Reference	17
II Membership of Committees	18
III Membership of State/Territory Panels	19
IV Distribution of Persons Accredited by Language, Level and Geographical Location	22
V Distribution of Recognised Practitioners by Language and Geographic Location	23
VI Analysis of NAATI Testing by Language and Level in each State and Territory during 1980	24
VII List of Persons Recognised or Accredited to 27 February 1981	25
VIII Consultations	37
IX List of Interpreting/Translating Associations	39

PART I: PRELIMINARY1. Introduction

The National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI) has now completed its third year of operation and the present report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 1980.

The past year has been one in which the Authority's focus of attention has shifted from policy development to implementation. As a result of this change in focus, several new problems have been encountered, principally in connection with testing for accreditation.

In September 1980, the three year term of appointment of NAATI members expired. As the Authority had reached a crucial stage in its development, the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr Macphee, extended the term of appointment of all NAATI members by one year to 14 September 1981. There have, therefore, been no changes in the membership of the Authority, which is as follows:

Chairman	Sir George Cartland, C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman	Dr P. Martin
Members	Dr M. Brandle
	Professor J. Frodsham
	Mr A.J. Garrick
	Dr E. Gauntlett
	Mr C. Kiriloff
	Professor L.J. Kramer, O.B.E.
	Mr V. Menart
	Mr R. Rubichi
	Dr G.H. Strauss

The Chairman, Dr Brandle and Professor Frodsham were each overseas for part of the year.

The Terms of Reference of the Authority remain unchanged and are reproduced at Appendix I.

The Authority has been serviced by a Secretariat within the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Its Executive Officer throughout the year has been Mr Vincent Giuca. Support in the Secretariat has been provided by a staff of three and a clerical assistant. Officers serving in these positions at various times during the year have been Mr D. Jens von Brasch, Ms Miranda Jones, Mr Patrick Callioni, Ms Vesna Hindley, Ms Edna Steffenhagen, Mrs Mary Alcock and Miss Julie Gibson.

2. Meetings

During 1980 the Authority held 5 meetings in Canberra, on 29 February 1980, 2 May 1980, 27 June 1980, 5 September 1980 and 31 October 1980.

The committee structure of the Authority was changed at the beginning of 1980. At the fifteenth meeting of the Authority, on 30 November 1979, members had decided that, in view of the increasing overlap in the work of the Committee on Tests and of the Committee on Courses, the two committees should merge. The new body, the Accreditation Committee, met twice in Canberra, on 15 February 1980 and 21 March 1980, and once in Melbourne, on 11 April 1980.

At its eighteenth meeting, on 27 June 1980, the Authority decided that, in the light of the changing nature of NAATI's operations, the committee structure should be further revised to ensure greater flexibility and responsiveness in resolving issues quickly, as they arose. Four small committees were therefore established to replace the Accreditation Committee. These were:

- the Course Assessment Committee;
- the Overseas Qualifications Committee;
- the Examinations Committee; and
- the Editorial Committee.

The Examinations Committee met in Canberra on 4 September 1980.

Members decided, at the twentieth meeting of the Authority, on 31 October 1980, that it would be useful to hold periodic meetings of the chairmen of the State/Territory Assessment Panels for Translators and Interpreters (SAPTI) to discuss practical issues related to accreditation, testing and NAATI operations. At its first meeting, held in Canberra on 14 November 1980, members of the SAPTI Chairmen's Committee recommended that, in view of the overlap between its functions and those of the Examinations Committee, the Authority should place the latter in abeyance for the time being and authorise the Chairmen's Committee to absorb the Examinations Committee's functions. The terms of reference of the SAPTI Chairmen's Committee are to:

- (a) consider all matters relating to NAATI tests and, in cases of urgency, act on behalf of the Authority in relation to them;
- (b) improve liaison among State/Territory Panels and also between them and the Authority;
- (c) receive urgent reports on behalf of the Authority and, where necessary, take appropriate action.

The Committee met to review the testing procedures and structure of NAATI tests on 16 December 1980.

The Executive Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and one or more co-opted members as appropriate, continued to conduct business between meetings of the Authority and its committees.

All meetings of the Authority and the committees were well attended. Membership of the committees is set out in Appendix II.

3. Summary of Work Accomplished During the Year

In November 1979 State panels in Tasmania and Western Australia were appointed by the Minister. During 1980 the following panels were appointed:

Victoria	on	11 February 1980
Northern Territory	on	9 May 1980
South Australia	on	15 May 1980
New South Wales	on	25 June 1980
Queensland	on	7 July 1980

The composition of each State panel is given at Appendix III.

The establishment of panels in all States and the Northern Territory, allowed large scale testing for accreditation to begin. By the end of the year 1053 candidates had been tested. They consisted of 604 for translating and 427 for interpreting. Another 22 candidates were tested as language aides (Level I). As a result of the tests, 193 persons have been accredited.

The total number of persons who had been accredited or recognised by the end of February 1981 was 453. Of these, 27 obtained accreditation during 1979. Some 40 obtained accreditation by successfully completing an interpreting/translating course approved by NAATI. A further 3 persons were accredited on the basis of overseas qualifications.

More than 500 persons have applied for recognition as practising interpreters or translators with status at Level II on the basis of their work experience, and at the end of February 1981, 189 had been granted recognition.

More detailed information on the accreditation process and the testing program is given in the second part of the report.

A number of interpreting and/or translating courses was approved by NAATI during 1980. This development has allowed a considerable number of persons to become eligible for accreditation, although only a small number of successful graduates had actually applied by the end of the year. A detailed discussion of this aspect of NAATI's work follows in section 7 of this report.

During the year, the procedure for obtaining accreditation on the basis of overseas qualifications was re-examined. It was decided to grant Level IV accreditation in respect of certain overseas qualifications and experience.

A number of important policy decisions was made during the year. These included the decision to grant separate accreditation or recognition to candidates in the Serbian and Croatian languages. The Authority also decided to allow one-way accreditation for translators at Level III in order to accommodate practitioners who operate in one language direction only.

In 1980, the Authority approached 31 appropriately qualified persons to set and mark NAATI test papers. Altogether, some 70 papers were written during the year. The Authority experienced considerable difficulty in its search for persons qualified and willing to set the papers required and in ensuring that test papers met NAATI specifications, and is grateful to those who assisted in these tasks.

In the light of its experience with testing over the past year, and with the benefit of comments received from the interpreting/ translating profession, examiners and employers, NAATI has undertaken a review of the structure of its tests and testing procedures. It has identified a number of problems and has redesigned its tests and procedures to overcome them. The Authority will implement appropriate changes during 1981.

The Authority has continued during 1980 to conduct extensive consultations with members of the profession. Their views have been taken into account in NAATI's deliberations: for example, in accepting at Level III the possibility of one-way accreditation for translators and in the review of NAATI test structure and testing procedures.

PART II: ACCREDITATION

4. Accreditation

The accreditation of translators and interpreters according to their standard of competence is crucial for the development of the profession in Australia. Accreditation is the means by which the interpreting/translating profession can demonstrate that its members have achieved an appropriate standard of competence and can ensure that the standard of work performed will be of that level. Accreditation is also a straightforward method of allowing employers and the public to ascertain the competence of an interpreter/translator.

The levels of accreditation and the procedure by which interpreters/translators are accredited at the levels defined by NAATI are described in the Authority's booklet entitled Levels of accreditation for translators and interpreters (Canberra 1978, Reprinted 1980). The Authority's 1979 Annual Report gives details on the procedures for obtaining accreditation at the various levels. These are:

- (i) by sitting for a NAATI test at the appropriate level;
- (ii) by successfully completing a course in Australia approved by NAATI as the qualification for accreditation at a particular level;
- (iii) by submitting overseas interpreting and translating qualifications for assessment and accreditation by NAATI.

It is NAATI policy to retain responsibility for the formal process of accreditation. All applicants are required to apply to the Authority for accreditation. This procedure conforms with the practice in other professions, and enables NAATI to maintain a reliable register of accredited persons. By this means, also, entry into the profession may be regulated in order to ensure that professional standards are upheld.

NAATI levels aim to improve the professional status and competence of interpreters/translators while taking into account the need to ensure that their skills are appropriate to Australian conditions. In this context, English is always one of the two languages in which a person is accredited. Applicants are also expected to have an awareness of Australian culture and socio-economic background as well as of that of the country or countries of their other language of accreditation.

Level II is seen by NAATI as the standard level for general purposes, suitable for those who use a second language as an important part of their principal duties. Such persons would be likely to have frequent contact of a non-specialised kind with non-English speakers in Australia.

Level III is regarded as the basic professional level for interpreters/translators in the general-purpose tasks of interpreting and translating. At this level, some degree of specialisation can take place, and, although all persons accredited at Level III should have the skills required to carry out general work, some may concentrate their activities in one or more specific areas, such as law, medicine, science and technology.

The standard of competence required at Level II is equivalent to that which would be expected of a graduate of a post-secondary course of at least 120 to 150 hours duration in interpreting/translating; at Level III, this standard is equivalent to that expected of a graduate of a degree or UG2 diploma course in interpreting/translating. NAATI believes that the standards which it has established for the two levels are appropriate to the respective purposes they are intended to serve, and that the difference between them is not too great.

During 1980 and up to 27 February 1981, the Authority accredited 263 persons and recognised 189 as translators and/or interpreters in 25 languages.

Of those recognised at Level II or accredited at Levels II and III, 313 were interpreters and 258 were translators. All interpreters at both levels have been accredited or recognised in two language directions, from English into the chosen language, and from the chosen language into English.

In its scheme of levels, NAATI provided for translators at Levels IV and V, who normally translate into their mother tongue, to be accredited in one language direction, while those at Levels II and III were to be accredited in two language directions. During 1980,

however, the Authority decided to extend accreditation for translators in one language direction to Level III. At present, one-way accreditation for translators can only be granted on the basis of success in a NAATI test at Level III or on the basis of interpreting/translating qualifications obtained from overseas.

The Authority feels that in Australian conditions translators should normally be expected to have two-way accreditation. However, the possibility of one-way accreditation at Level III will accommodate some Australian practitioners and will conform with the usual practice overseas where professional translators normally translate into their mother tongue only.

At Level III, applicants for accreditation as one-way or two-way translators sit for the same NAATI tests. One-way translators are expected to achieve at least the same pass mark (70%) as two-way translators in the language direction in which they seek accreditation and at least 50% in the other language direction.

A table giving the distribution of persons who have been accredited as translators and/or interpreters by language, level and geographic location during 1980 and up to 27 February 1981 is given at Appendix IV.

5. Recognition of Practising Interpreters and Translators

It was explained in NAATI's Annual Report for 1978 that the Authority is prepared to grant recognition to persons who satisfy the Authority that they are working as interpreters or translators at present. Such persons are recognised as practitioners with status at Level II in English and one other language. They should be practising on a regular basis for a substantial part of their working time and must have been so engaged continuously for a period of at least three years. The phrase "substantial part of their working time" has been defined to mean that, on average, a minimum of half the normal working hours each week are devoted to interpreting/translating and not less than a total of one day each week, again on average, is spent in dealing with the language other than English in respect of which recognition is sought. Applications for recognition will be accepted until the end of December 1982.

As explained in the booklet Levels of accreditation for translators and interpreters (pp2-4), recognition is one of the three methods by which interpreters and/or translators may obtain status at NAATI Level II. The difference between recognition and accreditation at Level II is that in the case of recognition, NAATI is simply certifying that the person concerned is practising interpreting and/or translating and has been so engaged for at least three years, whereas, in the case of accreditation, NAATI is certifying to a standard of performance. In spite of this difference, bodies such as the Commonwealth Public Service Board accept NAATI Level II accreditation or recognition as meeting the minimum entry requirement for persons seeking appointment to interpreting/translating positions in the Service.

During 1980 the Authority undertook the task of granting recognition to those who had applied for status at Level II by entry method (i). Altogether 532 applicants were informed of the procedure to be followed for obtaining recognition. This procedure requires candidates to demonstrate to the Authority that their past and present employment as translators and/or interpreters qualifies them for recognition. This involves the submission of a formal statement supported either by certification from an employer or employers or by a statutory declaration.

Not all applicants had provided the evidence requested of them by the end of 1980, but it is expected that most will do so during 1981. The distribution of practitioners who have been granted recognition at Level II by entry method (i) by geographic location and language, is contained in Appendix V.

6. NAATI Tests for Accreditation

In its terms of reference, NAATI was charged, *inter alia*, with the responsibility of developing "tests and any other procedures necessary to assess and provide a means of accreditation for those who, with or without formal qualifications obtained in Australia or elsewhere, are practising or wish to practise as translators or interpreters in Australia". The Authority has regarded this task as its first priority and has concentrated on setting high standards of competence for the profession, comparable with those which prevail in other professions.

During the year covered by this Report the first large scale accreditation tests for interpreters and translators were mounted. Because of the large number of applicants for accreditation and the large number of languages currently in use in Australia, priorities had to be set. Account was taken of the degree of usage and the current relevance of the various languages. Precedence was given to the major community languages, such as Arabic, Croatian, Greek, Italian, Serbian, Spanish and Turkish, as well as to Vietnamese, because of the recent influx of refugees from Vietnam.

As indicated in the 1979 Annual Report (pp.6-9), the administration of testing is the responsibility of State/Territory Assessment Panels for Translators and Interpreters (SAPTI), which appoint Testing Boards for the purpose. Each Board is appointed by the relevant Panel to conduct tests in a particular language at a particular level and it is dissolved when the tests are completed. SAPTI have been appointed in each State and in the Northern Territory and tests have been conducted in all State/Territory capitals during 1980, as well as in Townsville. Tests were held in Canberra under the direct supervision of the Authority.

Several major difficulties which had to be overcome in organising the 1980 series of tests severely limited the extent of this initial testing program. The resources available to the Authority for this purpose during the year were severely stretched. This was

particularly true in respect of the available pool of qualified test-designers and examiners, whose professional services are indispensable in mounting accreditation tests. Even in the most widely used community languages, the resources available for assessing interpreters and translators were small. An important task for NAATI in 1981 will be to attempt to increase substantially its pool of approved examiners and test-designers, particularly in languages such as Arabic, Turkish and Vietnamese.

Another problem encountered during the year was the designing of suitable models to be followed in preparing test papers. Although the tests for translators proved to be satisfactory, in general terms, and met with little criticism, the tests for interpreters were widely criticised. It must be realised that designing a test such as this is a difficult and complex task, in that what is sought is not just an instrument for the assessment of candidates' ability to speak or comprehend another language, but a means of evaluating their ability to render accurately the meaning of words from one language into another in a variety of circumstances and situations, in order to convey precise and correct meaning.

At the end of 1980, the Authority undertook a review of its testing methods for interpreters in the light of its own experience and of the criticisms and suggestions received throughout the year. Such a review is an indication of the difficulties under which NAATI has laboured in seeking to set and maintain a high standard for the profession. It also demonstrates the willingness of the Authority to listen to criticism and to take full account of responsible advice. In so doing, it is anxious not to discriminate against or disadvantage any particular practitioner or prospective practitioner. During 1981, tests for interpreters will be conducted following a simplified testing procedure and, whenever possible, in a face-to-face situation rather than in a language laboratory.

The use of language laboratories for testing has been widely criticised by candidates, but the Authority had no option but to adopt this practice in order to deal with the very large numbers of candidates who presented themselves for testing in the early stages. Wherever numbers permit, this procedure has now been abandoned in favour of a face-to-face situation. Time taken by face-to-face testing is, of course, much greater than the alternative laboratory procedure and places some strain on NAATI's resources of time and examiners.

Accreditation tests conducted during 1980 showed a very high percentage of failures, both for interpreters and for translators. This was particularly true of tests at Level III, although the failure rate for Level II tests was also unacceptably high. There are many reasons for this. In part, the high failure rate could be ascribed to candidates' inadequate information about the tests. This problem was substantially overcome, however, by the end of the year. More importantly, it was observed that many candidates failed because they

did not realise that a high level of competence would be expected from them and that tests at Level III would be beyond their level of proficiency in interpreting/translating. Some candidates considerably overestimated their own level of competence, confusing presumed language skills with actual interpreting or translating skills.

During 1980 NAATI did not enforce strictly its prerequisites for testing, which meant that many candidates were allowed to sit for tests at Level III, whereas, in terms of the criteria set out in the booklet, Levels of accreditation for translators and interpreters (A.G.P.S., 1980), they should not have been allowed to do so. This was done to allow the testing program to be open to candidates possessing considerable professional experience and skills but lacking the general educational prerequisites. The Authority did not wish to exclude good candidates unnecessarily. However, some candidates appear to have underestimated the standard of performance required to qualify for Level III.

NAATI Level III is intended to be the basic professional level and, consequently, translators and interpreters wishing to be accredited at that level are expected to demonstrate skills and a degree of competence commensurate with the professional standing they are seeking. Accreditation at Level III is intended to indicate the attainment of a standard of proficiency equivalent to that expected of a graduate of a tertiary degree or diploma course in interpreting and/or translating. It must be pointed out that the ability to speak two or more languages or the possession of a tertiary qualification in a particular language is not a guarantee of success in such a test.

During 1981 the prerequisites which NAATI has set for applicants for accreditation at its various levels will be enforced more strictly. These are set out clearly in the previously mentioned booklet, Levels of accreditation for translators and interpreters. It is certainly advisable, particularly for those candidates with little or no practical experience in the field of interpreting/translating, to attempt a test at Level II rather than at Level III in the first instance.

The Authority is seeking to encourage governmental and educational authorities to establish short-term coaching courses to enable prospective candidates to improve or refine their interpreting and translating skills, thus enhancing their chances of success. The absence of such courses, in the Authority's opinion, is a factor preventing applicants for accreditation by test from achieving better results at their first attempt.

Despite the problems described above, 1053 persons were tested during 1980 at Levels I, II and III. A table showing the number of candidates tested at each level in each State and Territory by each major community language is given at Appendix VI.

7. Interpreting and Translating Courses Approved by NAATI

Following the principles outlined in its Annual Reports for 1978 and 1979, the Authority has continued to encourage educational institutions throughout Australia to establish training courses for interpreters and translators. The Authority is looking to the time when Level III will be regarded as the basic professional standard and when the normal procedure for obtaining NAATI accreditation at that level will be through the successful completion of a NAATI approved course in interpreting and/or translating, rather than by means of a direct NAATI test or on the grounds of extensive experience. Graduates from courses approved by NAATI may obtain accreditation from the Authority on application to NAATI.

The standard of general education and language qualification expected of persons seeking accreditation at Level III is the equivalent of the standard which would be expected of a graduate of a degree or UG2 diploma course. It follows, therefore, that courses acceptable to NAATI at Level III will be expected to achieve this standard. Such courses would normally extend over a period of three years' undergraduate study or at least one year's post-graduate study at a university or college of advanced education.

Courses are approved after a thorough assessment procedure, including a visit arranged by NAATI to the institution concerned. The purpose of the visit is to examine the teaching facilities provided, consult directly with the staff and interview students on the course.

The following courses were approved by NAATI during 1980:

- University of Queensland, Master of Literary Studies in Japanese Translator/Interpretership (Level III);
- Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Associate Diploma in Interpreting/Translating (COPQ Level III)*, in Italian, Modern Greek and Serbian/Croatian;
- South Australian Department of Further Education, Level II Course for Interpreters at the Language and Migrant Education Centre, Adelaide, in Italian, Modern Greek and Croatian/Serbian;
- Adelaide College of the Arts and Education, Associate Diploma in Interpreting/Translating (COPQ Level III)*, in Italian and Modern Greek.

The Authority will be assessing other courses during 1981.

In the case of courses marked with an asterisk it should be noted that, as a temporary measure, NAATI has provided for certain courses established under COPQ standards to be approved during a transitional period. These courses were, in general, of a lesser duration than those designed according to NAATI guidelines. In some cases, however, they appear to have required a higher entry standard and to have been presented in a more concentrated form.

Among the courses approved by NAATI during 1980, the course conducted by the University of Queensland merits particular comment because of its unique status as a specialised interpreting/translating course in Japanese. Although the Authority is keen to further the development of training courses covering Australia's various community languages, it must also consider the great need for conference, technical and business/legal interpreters and translators in languages such as Japanese, Chinese and Indonesian, which are of great importance in Australian trade, scientific and cultural relations with Asia. It is to be hoped that other institutions will follow the example set by the University of Queensland in this respect.

As mentioned in NAATI's Annual Report for 1979, one of the major shortcomings apparent in courses submitted to the Authority for approval remains the insufficient emphasis placed on the need for strict entry requirements to interpreting/translating courses. Such courses should be structured to concentrate on imparting to bilingual students a theoretical and practical knowledge of interpreting and translating. It is undesirable that the already limited time devoted to interpreting/translating course components should be cut to include a course of remedial language work, either in English or in the other language. This is a matter to which all institutions proposing to mount interpreting/translating courses should pay great attention. If remedial language study is necessary for certain prospective course entrants, such work should precede enrolment in the actual interpreting/translating course and should not encroach on course programs.

8. Interpreting and Translating Qualifications Obtained Overseas

In the Annual Report for 1979, the Authority discussed the general principles underlying its approach to accreditation on the basis of overseas qualifications and stated that for the time being it would offer accreditation only at Level III. This was partly on the grounds that testing at higher levels was not then available to local candidates. During the year under review, NAATI has had further experience in considering applicants with overseas qualifications. It has therefore been able to refine some of its procedures and is now in a better position to deal with these applications.

The Authority recently decided to extend the scope of its accreditation on the basis of overseas qualifications to include Level IV. While bearing in mind the prerequisites for Level IV which are set down in its booklet on Levels of accreditation for translators and interpreters, the Authority recently agreed to consider overseas qualifications where these exceeded or at least met the minimum requirements for accreditation at Level III and where they were accompanied by substantial evidence of professional experience at the Level IV standard.

Many applicants for accreditation at Levels IV and V have no academic qualifications which conform to the requirements set out above, but instead bring forward evidence of extensive conference or other professional experience. It is always very difficult to equate experience with academic qualifications. However, in the field of interpreting, one convenient guide to a person's standing could be whether he/she has been accepted for full membership of the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC). Peer-accreditation by leading professionals, as used by AIIC in deciding whether to grant persons full membership status, must be accepted as clear proof of high ability. In the Australian context, one of the languages accredited by AIIC must be English.

However, in the case of interpreters who have not had the opportunity to obtain full membership of AIIC, or who have chosen not to do so, the problem of evaluating their experience becomes complex and difficult. It seems inevitable that, in such cases, applicants should be invited to sit for a NAATI Level IV test. In the case of translators, a similar policy has to be followed, unless there are groups similar to AIIC, whose accreditation may prove acceptable to NAATI.

In all cases such as these, it is imperative that the applicant's proficiency in the English language be established beyond doubt.

During 1980, the Overseas Qualifications Committee has been looking at a large number of applications from persons seeking accreditation on the basis of overseas qualifications and/or practical experience. It is expected that several of these applicants will be granted accreditation during the early months of 1981, while others may be asked to sit for a NAATI test at an appropriate level.

9. Fees for Testing

In the Authority's second Annual Report (1979), it was indicated that, once the testing programme had been successfully launched, the introduction of fees to be levied from candidates seeking accreditation would be considered. No such fees were introduced during 1980.

Professional bodies in Australia charge membership and accreditation/registration fees. When a professional self-regulatory body ultimately replaces NAATI and has to finance tests and its other operations, fees for membership, examination and for accreditation may well be its main source of finance.

NAATI feels therefore that it is desirable that the principle of charging a fee should be established now that testing has begun. In this way it would provide a base on which its successor could build a fee structure appropriate to its circumstances. The Authority will therefore be giving further consideration to the possibility of introducing examination and registration fees during the coming year.

PART III: OTHER DEVELOPMENTS10. State and Territory Panels (SAPTI)

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1979 to the function and composition of State/Territory Assessment Panels for Translators and Interpreters (SAPTI). The intention was that each State and Territory would have its own panel responsible for the administration of accreditation testing and for reporting to NAATI on developments within the profession, including changes in the need and demand for translators and interpreters and their training. It had been proposed to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs that panels should comprise members from various sections of the community including practising translators and interpreters and that they should be chaired by a member of NAATI. Details of the proposals for membership and the terms of reference of the panels were published as an appendix to the Annual Report for 1978.

A detailed paper entitled "Brief for Members of State/Territory Panels" was included as an appendix to the Annual Report for 1979. The brief sets out in full the functions of the State panels, outlines the procedures for accreditation and describes the procedures for testing prescribed by NAATI and the circumstances under which the results of unsuccessful candidates may be reviewed.

At the end of 1979, the Minister appointed the panels in Western Australia and Tasmania. All the remaining panels, with the exception of the panel for the Australian Capital Territory, were appointed during 1980 and have been functioning for most of the year. The dates on which each panel was appointed are given in section 3 of this Report.

Each panel appointed has commenced testing for accreditation. The procedure followed by each panel has been to determine the order of testing in its State or Territory, on the basis of the applications received and members' knowledge of interpreting/translating needs in the community. Each panel then makes arrangements to secure appropriate test papers from the NAATI Secretariat and attempts, where possible, to co-ordinate the conduct of its tests with those held in the same languages and levels in other States and Territories. To supplement the number of candidates who would be invited to present themselves for testing on the basis of applications already held, panels may also advertise details of their tests in the local press. Each panel then appoints Testing Boards chaired by a panel member for each test to be conducted. Other administrative arrangements are made in connection with the location of the tests, the engagement of invigilators, the travel of interstate examiners, when required, and the marking of scripts. Once results are to hand, each Testing Board reports to the panel which may then submit the names of successful candidates to the Authority for the award of accreditation. All candidates for each test are then informed by the panel Executive Officer of their results and those accredited are later notified by NAATI.

The efforts of the Authority and the State/Territory panels during 1980 were concentrated on overcoming the backlog of requests for accreditation. By meeting the most urgent demands, the Authority believed that it would be possible to institute a national system of regular testing in at least the main community languages and in other languages as required. The table at Appendix VII shows the tests which have been conducted in each State and Territory by language and level and the number of candidates who have presented themselves for each test.

A list of all persons who have been accredited or recognised to 27 February 1981 is given at Appendix VII.

The other important aspect of the work of State/Territory panels involves consulting and maintaining liaison with the profession at the local level.

11. Consultations

An important aspect of the Authority's work involves consultations with the profession and with employers of interpreters/translators. The Authority values these consultations as a means of ensuring the free flow of information and ideas between itself and the profession, employers and other interested parties. One of the reasons for the establishment of State panels was to facilitate contact between NAATI and the profession.

Consultations take several forms ranging from correspondence to discussions by members of NAATI or State panels with persons or bodies associated with interpreting/translating. A list of meetings of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman with representatives of bodies concerned with interpreting and translating is given in Appendix VIII.

Consultations with the profession have played an important part in NAATI's consideration of policy questions and in its review of testing procedures. A list of the interpreting/translating associations in Australia known to the Authority is given at Appendix IX.

12. Other Activities

It was mentioned in the Authority's Annual Report for 1979 that it had been proposed that NAATI extend its responsibilities to include the accreditation of interpreters in Aboriginal languages. During 1980 this question was raised with the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and NAATI expects that it will be requested to undertake this additional responsibility during 1981.

During 1980 the Authority also considered requests from various individuals and organisations, including the Adult Deaf Society of Victoria and the Western Australian Deaf Society (Inc.), that NAATI test and accredit a number of persons as interpreters in the sign languages for the deaf. Although members of NAATI appreciated the need for a minimum standard of service to be provided for persons with impaired hearing or speech, they were doubtful whether it was

appropriate for NAATI to undertake this responsibility. They observed, also, that they did not possess the skills and resources required for this task. Discussions on this matter are, however, continuing.

In the course of the year, the Authority was approached by the Implementation Committee appointed to establish the Independent and Multicultural Broadcasting Corporation (IMBC) and requested to undertake testing on its behalf aimed at selecting a number of sub-titlers whose skills would be needed in the production and broadcasting of multicultural television programs.

In discussions with the IMBC, the Authority indicated that, in its view, NAATI Level III would be the appropriate level of accreditation for persons seeking appointment to specialised positions as sub-titlers. Moreover, they should be translators rather than interpreters, since sub-titling requires a high level of skill in the written word.

13. Conclusion and Program for 1981

Although a start had been made during 1979 in implementing some of NAATI's policies, it was not until 1980 that their implementation entered a really active stage. The completion of the appointments of all the State/Territory panels except that of the A.C.T. allowed testing to begin on a large scale. Work begun on the inspection of several courses was completed and approval of them has been recorded elsewhere in this report. Progress has also been made in the process of recognising practising interpreters and translators; and also in the process of accrediting candidates with overseas qualifications.

Various problems have arisen in connection with these different activities, and particularly with the administration of NAATI's own tests. A review of these problems was commenced before the end of 1980 and will be completed during 1981 when changes in present procedures will be introduced.

It is intended that in 1981 all these activities will be continued on a regular basis. The aim will be to satisfy the first principal objective for which the Authority was appointed, namely -

"(i) Establish the standards and conditions leading to professional status, and in so doing develop translating and interpreting in Australia to meet community needs."

During the three years of its existence, the Authority has endeavoured to keep in touch with the profession through its publications and through extensive personal contacts by members of NAATI and the SAPTI. The Authority has, however, been conscious of the need for additional lines of communication and has therefore decided to introduce a newsletter during 1981. The newsletter is to be published regularly and will be distributed as widely as possible to interested individuals and organisations, particularly professional associations, educational institutions and employers.

As NAATI is progressing toward the achievement of its first objective, it will early in 1981 turn its attention to its second objective, namely -

"(ii) develop the basic infrastructure for the emergence of a national self-regulatory professional body in the expectation that this body would, within five years, assume responsibility for the profession, including accreditation."

The Authority has already given some thought to this part of its duties and its members have touched on the subject in discussion with representatives of the various professional associations. But it was not possible to develop the theme very far until the achievement of the first objective was reasonably secure. In the latter part of 1981, the Authority hopes to be able to develop some specific proposals in discussion with professional associations in the different States. However, it should be said that owing to the various delays which have occurred in the development of NAATI's work in pursuit of its first objective, it will probably not be possible to achieve the goal of its second objective within the period of five years suggested in its Terms of Reference.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The principal objectives of the Authority will be to:

- (i) Establish the standards and conditions leading to professional status, and in so doing develop translating and interpreting in Australia to meet community needs.
- (ii) Develop the basic infrastructure for the emergence of a national self-regulatory professional body in the expectation that this body would, within five years, assume responsibility for the profession, including accreditation.

To this end NAATI will:

- (a) Determine levels of skills for translators and interpreters appropriate to Australian conditions, taking into account the recommendations of the COPQ Working Party.
- (b) Provide advice and guidance on the content of courses to tertiary institutions which are conducting or planning courses in translating and interpreting so that graduates of such courses will be eligible for accreditation at the level determined for that course by NAATI.
- (c) Develop tests and any other procedures necessary to assess and provide a means of accreditation for those who, with or without formal qualifications obtained in Australia or elsewhere, are practising or wish to practise as translators or interpreters in Australia; such procedures may include bridging study or supervised field training approved by the Authority.
- (d) Provide a means of accreditation for those who have successfully completed courses at various levels based on standards of competence established by the Authority.
- (e) Monitor changing Australian needs for interpreter/translator services and advise on the development of training programs throughout Australia to meet these needs.
- (f) Take action to encourage employing authorities to require as a prerequisite for appointment accreditation by NAATI.
- (g) Maintain a public register of translators and interpreters who meet the standards established by the Authority.
- (h) Report annually to the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs on the work of the Authority.

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

Accreditation Committee

Chairman:	Sir George Cartland
Members:	Dr P. Martin
	Dr M. Brandle
	Professor J. Frodsham
	Mr A. Garrick
	Dr E. Gauntlett
	Mr C. Kiriloff
	Mr R. Rubichi
	Dr G. Strauss

Course Assessment Committee

Chairman:	Dr P. Martin
Members:	Dr M. Brandle
	Dr E. Gauntlett
	Mr C. Kiriloff
	Mr V. Menart
	Mr R. Rubichi

Overseas Qualifications Committee

Chairman:	Dr P. Martin
Members:	Professor J. Frodsham
	Mr A. Garrick
	Dr G. Strauss

Examinations Committee

Chairman:	Sir George Cartland
Members:	Dr E. Gauntlett
	Mr R. Rubichi
	Dr G. Strauss

Editorial Committee

Chairman:	Sir George Cartland
Members:	Professor J. Frodsham
	Professor L. Kramer

SAPTI Chairmen's Committee

Chairman:	Sir George Cartland
Members:	Dr P. Martin
	Dr M. Brandle
	Professor J. Frodsham
	Mr A. Garrick
	Mr C. Kiriloff
	Mr R. Rubichi
	Dr G. Strauss

MEMBERSHIP OF STATE/TERRITORY PANELS

New South Wales

Dr P. Martin (Chairman)
Mr V. Menart
Mr L. Ginori
Mr A. Balint
Mrs T. Chesher
Ms R. Morgan
Mrs B. McGilvray
Mr E. Giouloglou
Mr T. Dowding
Professor R. Ebied
Mr P. Sardelic
Mr J. Tambakeras

Victoria

Dr G. Strauss (Chairman)
Mr P. Negropontis
Mr A. Strolla
Ms A. Goding
Dr E. Gauntlett
Mr R. Sheehan
Ms K. Whorlow
Mr L. Honan
Mr G. Lane
Mr T. Vella
Mrs L. Kempner
Ms A. Rodriguez-Orona

South Australia

Mr R. Rubichi (Chairman)
Mrs U.G. Nocerino
Mr E. Barrera
Professor B.L.D Coghlan
Miss A.B. Szczygielski
Mrs M. Marchi
Mr D. Faulkner
Mr L. Timpano
Dr P. Tuffin
Mrs J. Blewett
Mr J. Block
Mr A. Christou

Western Australia

Professor J. Frodsham (Chairman)
 Mr K.J. Ammerer
 Mr W. Frick
 Mr L. Roberts-Smith
 Dr S. Minc
 Mr S. Piantadosi
 Mr R. Myatt
 Mr P. Bogdanich
 Mr N. Greaves
 Mr M. Hotchkin
 Dr F. Quadros

Queensland

Dr M. Brandle (Chairman)
 Dr T. Ellis
 Mr H. Atkinson
 Mr G. Ettore
 Rev. C. Grisendi
 Mr J. Allen
 Mrs A. Favre
 Professor B. Christa
 Professor C. Mackerras
 Mr C. Galtos
 Mr G. Pippas
 Mr H.T. Mellor

Northern Territory

Mr A. Garrick (Chairman)
 Mr M. Donohue
 Dr T.T. Lee
 Mr R. Soong
 Mr N. Van Eck
 Mr V. Phelan
 Ms R. Ruzic
 Mr J. Kaegi
 Mr D. McCarthy
 Mr S. Karas
 Mr R. Nelson
 Mr E. Milliken
 Dr My Van Tran

Tasmania

Sir George Cartland (Chairman)

Mr A.M. Cornish

Mr I.H. Naqvi

Mr N. Crocombe

Mr A. Harmsen

Professor J.H. Tisch

Dr A. Pittas

Mr E.J. Hayes

Mr R.J. Harris

Ms J. Richardson

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ACCREDITED BY LANGUAGE LEVEL AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Numbers of persons accredited as Language Aides (Level I), interpreters and translators Levels II and III as at 27.2.81

LANGUAGE	NSW Level			VIC Level			SA Level			QLD Level			WA Level			TAS Level			NT Level			ACT Level			TOTAL
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	
Arabic		1	5			6																			12
Chinese																			1						1
Croatian			3			1																1			5
Finnish																						1			1
French																								2	2
German			1			1							21	10								4	10		47
Greek	6	2		4	22							4				15		1				1			55
Italian	12	8		12			13									4						5	3		57
Maltese						1																			1
Russian																						1	1		2
Serbian					2									1											3
Spanish	4	8		18						4						1						11	3		49
Turkish	1			1																					2
Vietnamese	1			1																		1	2		5
Serbian/ Croatian*	7	4		9																			1		21
TOTAL	32	31		4	74		13			4			25	11		21		1	2	23		22			263

* Before June 1980, persons could be accredited or recognised in Serbo/Croatian; since that date, persons are separately accredited or recognised in Croatian and/or Serbian.

DISTRIBUTION OF RECOGNISED PRACTITIONERS BY
LANGUAGE AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Numbers of Persons recognised as interpreters/translators with status at Level II as at 27.2.81

LANGUAGE	NSW	VIC	SA	QLD	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	TOTAL
Arabic	4	5						1	10
Bulgarian					1				1
Chinese					1				1
Croatian	6	5						1	12
Czech	2	1							3
Dutch	1								1
Finnish	1		1					1	3
French	2	3	1	1		1			8
German	4	5	1	1	1	2			14
Greek	11	26	6		3	1		2	49
Hungarian	2				1				3
Indonesian								2	2
Italian	6	8	7	1	2	2			25
Japanese							1	1	2
Macedonian	1				1				2
Maltese		1							1
Polish	2		1						3
Portuguese					1				1
Russian	1	2	1						4
Serbian	4	5	1	2					12
Slovene	1								1
Spanish	4	3		1				1	9
Swedish								1	1
Turkish	3	13			1				17
Vietnamese	1	1						1	3
Serbian/ Croatian*								1	1
TOTAL	56	78	19	6	12	6	1	11	189

* Before June 1980, persons could be accredited or recognized in Serbo/Croatian; since that date persons are separately accredited or recognised in Croatia and/or Serbian.

ANALYSIS OF NAATI TESTING BY LANGUAGE AND LEVEL IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY DURING 1980

LANGUAGE	NSW			VIC			SA			QLD			WA			TAS			NT			ACT			TOTAL
	Level			Level			Level			Level			Level			Level			Level			Level			
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	
Preliminary																									
English						36												29	7	7				79	
Arabic			19			28						2						1						49	
Chinese												2	8					1						11	
German		1	4									59	35			12						8	8	127	
Greek		3	23			58	18	17		3	2	10	4		10		8		1			2	1	160	
Italian		5	29			68	30	28		6	4	8	13				4	1				1	5	12	214
Russian										1	4											2			7
Spanish			28			82				7	6	9	25					1					17	9	184
Turkish			12			48							2												62
Vietnamese		2	16			11	16	6				2	1								1	7	2		64
Serbian/ Croatian*		6	13			26	17	11				4	10										4	5	96
TOTAL		17	144			357	81	62		17	16		94	100		22	4	11	29		8	11	43	37	1053

*Before June 1980, persons could be accredited or recognised in Serbo/Croatian; since that date, persons are separately accredited or recognised in Croatia and/or Serbian.

LIST OF PERSONS RECOGNISED OR ACCREDITED TO 27 FEBRUARY 1981

A) Persons recognised with status at Level II as at 27.2.81;

NAME	LANGUAGE	CATEGORY
<u>NEW SOUTH WALES</u>		
Mr Faysal ABOULEHAF	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Michael ANASTASSIOU	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Nguyen ANH TUAN	Vietnamese	Translator
Mr Gregory ATHANASSIOU	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Timothy AUSTIN	Czech	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Appio BLASI	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Mira BOCCOLINI	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Cosimo CAPOCCELLO	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Nicholas CARAYANNOPOULOS	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Thrassos CHRISTIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Ivo CLAGNAN	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Vera CRIVICI	Serbian	Interpreter
Mrs Vera CRVENKOVIC	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Michael DEBELJA	Serbian	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Adriana DEGENFELD-SCHONBURG	Dutch	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Lydia DIMITRIADIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Irene DINTENFASS	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Ruth ENGE	German	Translator
Ms Vera FALUOI	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Frank FINLAY	Hungarian	Interpreter
Ms Rose-Marie GATT	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Abdel GAWDAT	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Diane GILLHAM	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Rodica GRILL	Spanish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr John GUARINO	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Ede HUFNUS	German	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Angelo KANTARZOGLU	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Jack KEKEFF	Macedonian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Jozef KOLMAJER	Spanish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Gyula KOVACS	Serbian	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Mona LABIB	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Dr Peter LANSKY	Czech	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Tauno LEHTONEN	Finnish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr George LEINDEKAR	Spanish	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Helen LIDDY	German	Translator
Miss Lydia MADIRAZZA	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Leo MAMONTOFF	French	Interpreter/Translator
Miss Helen MENNES	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Gabor MINARY	Hungarian	Interpreter/Translator

New South Wales (cont.)

Mrs Zdenka NEDOV	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Kurt NEIGER	Serbian	Interpreter
Mr Mustafa OZCAN	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Theodore PATTEY	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Attilio PIUK	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr George POULARAS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr George SADIL	Russian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Sami SAKMAN	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Ozner SALIH	Turkish	Interpreter
Mr Wojciech SURYAK	Polish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Alexander SYLVESTER	Polish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Aristide THALIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Paul TONKLI	Croatian	Interpreter
Mr Savo TORY	Slovene	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Alexander TRICAS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Pia ULRICH	German	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Herta YOUNG	French	Interpreter/Translator

VICTORIA

Mr Camil ANADOLI	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Osman AYYUCE	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Mirko BACKOVIC	Serbian	Interpreter
Sister Eva Maria BARNES	German	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Dimitria BARRETT	Greek	Interpreter
Mrs Marie BARTON	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Renate BENZ	German	Translator
Mrs Claudia BOCA	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Zdravko BRAJKOVIC	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Wilfred BUHAGIAR	French	Interpreter/Translator
Mr George CALLIPOLITIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Miss Adriana CARAYANNAKI	Greek	Interpreter
Ms Helen CASEY	Spanish	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Joan CROSS	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Coula DAGGIAN	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Evdokia DANATZIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Nikitas DANATZIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr John DIMITSIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Mahmut DJEMAL	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Drago DOMLIJA	Serbian	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Dimitra EGAN	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Paul ELKAHAWAND	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Sami FARAG	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Gary FENERDJIAN	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Francois FRANCOIS	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Angeliky GARD	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Peter GIASOUMI	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr John GIAVERIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator

Victoria (cont.)

Ms Anna GORA	Russian	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Lydia GOULDING	Spanish	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Lily GRIGORIOU	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Erol HUSSEIN	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Ismet HUSSEIN	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Redjeb IBRAHIM	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Nilefs ILIADES	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Mehmet ISMAIL	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Zahira KHADRA	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Katrina KICHAKOV	Russian	Interpreter
Mr Phillip KLILOUMIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Ifran KOCAK	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Peter KOUTSODONTIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Frank KOVACIC	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Nashaat KOZMAN	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Edith LAHR	German	Translator
Mrs Marie LONGMAN	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Silvano LUCCHESI	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Anna MANIER	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Antoinette MEAD	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Kyriacos MIRITIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Nicholas MORAITIS	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Burhan MUSTAFA	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr George NAKOPULO	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Elias OBEID	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Mr George PAPADAKIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Martha PREGAL	Spanish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Alexander PSALTI	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Anne Marie RAKAY	Serbian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Rudolph ROSSITER	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Jacques ROUEL	French	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Doreen SALIBA	Maltese	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Andor SALUSINSZKY	French	Translator
Mr Ty SAM	Vietnamese	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Hans SANDSTROM	German	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Sandor SECI	Serbian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Jean-Pierre SEDOTTY	Greek	Interpreter
Mr George SEGER	Czech	Interpreter/Translator
Mr James SOBAY	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Tewfick SOULEIMAN	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Nikola SPAO	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Chris STEFANIDIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Pero STOJANOVSKI	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Gaetano STORELLI	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Robert TRUPP	German	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Ayten UNAL	Turkish	Interpreter
Mr Malcolm WATKINS	French	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Arthur XIPOLITOS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Theofilos ZISSOS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Savas ZOUMIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Ms Ann ANDREWS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Joseph BIANCHINI	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Aldo BRISCO	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Michael CHRISTOPHER	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Andrew CHRISTOU	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Loredana DE ROSSI	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Heinrich DIESTEL-FEDDERSEN	German	Interpreter/Translator
Miss Katerina DOUNIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Dante FANTASIA	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Vieno HENTULA	Finnish	Interpreter/Translator
Mr John HNATOWYCH	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Paul KALENJUK	Serbian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Julius MAIZEN	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Albert NINIO	French	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Georgios PAPANICOLAOU	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Giacomo PORCELLI	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Achilles PRINOS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Isolde UZELIN	Russian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Edward WAKSMUNDZKI	Polish	Interpreter/Translator

QUEENSLAND

Ms Helen DANILJCHENKO	Serbian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Nicholas DOBROVOLSKY	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Andy PEREGRINA	French	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Milos PRAZAK	German	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Maria STOTT	Spanish	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Kornelia SULTESZ	Serbian	Interpreter

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Mr John ANTONIOU	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Petar BOGDANICH	Macedonian	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Maria BRADFORD	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Sergio COUNINIS	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Victorine DONEO	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Arpad KALOTAS	Hungarian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr George LOPEZ	Portuguese	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Gerard LOUIE	Chinese	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Moris MORENO	Bulgarian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Bernard MYATT	German	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Mehmet ONDER	Turkish	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Yvonne VINEY	Greek	Interpreter

TASMANIA

Mrs Mieko CARR	Japanese	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Nicholas CHRISTODOULOU	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Mario GHEDINI	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Thomas MADDOCK	German	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Elfriede MARKOVITCH	German	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Giovenale TOSELLI	French	Interpreter/Translator

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Mr Richard SOONG	Japanese	Interpreter/Translator
------------------	----------	------------------------

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Mrs Fatma ABDELATY	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Effie ANTONIOU	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Nang DO-QUANG	Vietnamese	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Moira DOWN	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Henry HOPKINS	Indonesian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Nicholas MAVRAGANIS	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Robert MORRISON	Indonesian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Reijo PAATTAKAINEN	Swedish	Translator
Mr Branimir PRDJAN	Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Vida RADULOVIC	Serbian/Croatian	
Interpreter/Translator		
Mr Heimo UOTILA	Finnish	Interpreter/Translator

B) Persons accredited at Levels I, II and III as at 27.2.81

NAME	LEVEL	LANGUAGE	CATEGORY
<u>NEW SOUTH WALES</u>			
Mr Salvatore AIELLO	II	Italian	Interpreter
Miss Marion ANTONOVIC	II	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Mr Rocky CALABRO	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Anthony CAMILLOS	II	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Ali CEVIKOZ	II	Turkish	Interpreter
Mrs Vera CRVENKOVIK	III	one-way English into Croatian	Translator
Mr Guido DE CARLI	II	Italian	Interpreter
Miss Marina DE MARCHI	III	one-way English into Italian	Translator
Mrs Greta DETAPIA	III	one-way English into Spanish	Translator
Mr Richard DUHIGG	II	Spanish	Translator
Miss Ysolda ECKHARDT	II	Spanish	Interpreter
Miss Ysolda ECKHARDT	III	one-way English into Spanish	Translator
Mrs Carmen FAIRWEATHER	III	one-way English into Spanish	Translator
Mr Nicholas GALANOS	III	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Nino GAMOSH	II	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Mrs Ivana GILES-COOK	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mrs Elsa GIMENEZ	III	one-way English into Spanish	Translator
Mrs Angelita GOMEZ	III	one-way English into Spanish	Translator
Mrs Eva GREEN	II	Greek	Interpreter
Mrs Donata HINCHCLIFFE	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Ken HOLLAND	II	Vietnamese	Translator
Mrs Susana HOVELL	III	one-way English into Spanish	Translator
Mrs Enid JOHNSON	III	Spanish	Translator
Mr Ivo KALINA	III	one-way German into English	Translator
Mr Steve KARAKIRA	III	Arabic	Translator
Mr Andan KASSIR	III	one-way Arabic into English	Translator
Mr Emile KELLER	II	Italian	Translator
Miss Argiroula KOUROS	II	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Nikica LABAN	II	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Ms Samia LABIB	III	one-way English into Arabic	Translator
Mr George LOIZIDES	II	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Francesco LORIA	II	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Alexander MARICIC	III	Croatian	Translator

NEW SOUTH WALES (Cont.)

Mr Senko MARKULIN	II	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Mrs Elizabeth MENDEZ	III	one-way English into Spanish	Translator
Mrs Helene MILLER	II	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Mr George MOGABERT	III	one-way Arabic into English	Translator
Mr Martin MOLIERE	II	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Arthur MOORE	II	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Michael MOSES	III	one-way Arabic into English	Translator
Mrs Edda OPACK	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mrs Edda OPACK	III	Italian	Interpreter
Mrs Magdalena OSORIO	III	one-way English into Spanish	Translator
Mr Tony PALUMBO	III	Italian	Translator
Mrs Antonietta PAPA	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Giampaolo PERTOSI	III	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Alexander PETOSEVIC	III	Serbian/Croatian	Translator
Mrs Melanie PETRANOVIC	III	Serbian/Croatian	Translator
Miss Pierina PIRISI	III	Italian	Translator
Mrs Laura PORRICIELLO	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mr William RADEKA	III	Serbian/Croatian	Translator
Mr Nick RAKIS	II	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Dragun RISTICH	II	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Miss Valeria ROMAN	III	Italian	Translator
Mrs Fernande ROSSO	II	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Norma SARROFF	II	Arabic	Interpreter
Mr Ezio SCIMONE	III	one-way Italian into English	Translator
Mrs Rosaria SIMIC	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mrs Irena SMIT	III	Croatian	Translator
Mr Bruno SPEDALIERI	II	Italian	Translator
Miss Melissa STEFANOVIC	II	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Mr Roberto STEVANONI	III	one-way Italian into English	Translator
Miss Slavica SUCUR	II	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Mr Hendrik VAN WIERST	III	German	Translator
Mrs Smilja YOSMOVA-DJOKOVIC	III	one-way English into Serbian/Croatian	Translator

VICTORIA

Mr Abdallatif ALMATRAH	III	Arabic	Interpreter
Mrs Kathleen ANASTA	III	Greek	Interpreter
Mrs Helen ANDRIOTIS	III	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Alexandros ANTHOPOULOS	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Leopold ASTETE	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mrs Monica AYERS	III	German	Interpreter/Translator

VICTORIA (Cont.)

Mr Osman AYYUCE	III	one-way English into Turkish	Translator
Mr Chris BAMBARIS	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Mary Rose BEDEWI	III	one way Arabic into English	Translator
Dr Maurice BERAH	III	Italian	Translator
Miss Antonina BIVONA	III	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Tomislav BOSNJAK	III	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Ms Natasha CHERNISHOV	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Ms Daniella CIPRIANI	III	Italian	Interpreter
Mrs Juliana DEL-MELA	III	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Joseph DEVIC	III	Croatian	Translator
Mr Pedro DIAZ	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Mohammed EL LEISSY	III	Arabic	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Laura ERCOLE	III	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Isabel EVANS	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Slobodan FILIPOVICH	III	Serbian/Croatian	Translator
Mr Filip FRANCESEVIC	III	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Ms Anna FRATTA	III	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Vittoria GARE	III	Italian	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Sophia GEORGIOU	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Moreno GIOVANNONI	III	Italian	Interpreter
Mrs Isabel GONZALEZ	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Mohammed HEGAZI	III	Arabic	Translator
Mr Juan HURWITZ	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Fehi IMAM	III	Arabic	Interpreter
Mrs Daniela IVANOV	III	Serbian	Translator
Ms Anne JEFFRIES	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Ms Mary JOANNIDES	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Angela JULIAN-SIMM	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mrs Christina KAY	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Edward KEMPNER	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mrs Lorna KEMPNER	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mrs Ifigenia KONSTANTINIDIS	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Philomel KOUTSOUBOU	II	Greek	Translator
Mr Dragisa KRSTIC	III	Serbian	Interpreter
Mr John LANDO	III	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Stello LEONIDAS	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Anatolij LISOV	III	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Mr Francisco MACHOTA	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Nicholas MAKRI	II	Greek	Translator
Mr Frank MANIER	III	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Mr Panayiotis NEGROPONTIS	II	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Dr Trieu Dan NGUYEN	III	Vietnamese	Translator
Mrs Maria ODRAWAZ	III	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Maria PAPADOPOULOS	III	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Aristotelis PAPPAS	III	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Bob PELEKANAKIS	II	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Maria PERNITZIS	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Maria POTOCKI	III	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Dr Andrew PRENDERGAST	III	Spanish	Interpreter

VICTORIA (cont.)

Mr George PSARROS	III	Greek	Interpreter
Ms Gail RAMIREZ	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr David REDFEARN	III	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Matilda RIHTARIC	III	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter
Ms Alicia RODRIGUEZ-ORONA	III	Spanish	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Ella ROSSO	III	Italian	Interpreter
Mrs Sally RUSSELL	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Christos SARDELIS	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Joseph SCERRI	III	Maltese	Translator
Mrs Julia SCHEINKESTEL	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Andrew SCRINIS	III	Greek	Interpreter
Ms Olga SERENE	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Mr Mohammed SHAHAT	III	Arabic	Interpreter
Mr Michael STAVRINIDES	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Maria STEFANATOS	III	Greek	Interpreter
Mrs Diana STELLA	III	Serbian/Croatian	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Harvey STREAGER	III	Italian	Interpreter
Mr John THOMAS	III	Greek	Interpreter
Ms Zena THOMAS	III	Greek	Interpreter
Ms Dionysia TSOUKALAS	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Henry WOHLMAN	III	Spanish	Interpreter
Ms Angela WYATT	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Dimitrios ZAFIROPOULOS	III	Greek	Interpreter

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mr Nicola ALFANO	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mrs Josephine ALY	II	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Pierina CARROLI-PINHORN	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Anthony CARUSO	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mr John D'ALOIA	II	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Josephine DAMIANI	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Mario DURANDO	II	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Carmela FERRABETTA	II	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Orsola MASTRANGELO	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mr Colin MATHEWS	II	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Mirella RIEZZO	II	Italian	Interpreter
Ms Ada SESTILI	II	Italian	Interpreter
Mrs Magdalena VASSALLO	II	Italian	Interpreter

QUEENSLAND

Mrs Carmen HYNES	II	Spanish	Translator
Mr Alberto REVELO	II	Spanish	Translator
Mrs Dorothea SCHOLTEN	II	Spanish	Translator
Mrs Anna Rosa SPEDDING	II	Spanish	Translator

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Mrs Anastasia ANTONAS	II	Greek	Interpreter
Miss Maria BATTALIS	II	Greek	Interpreter
Miss Jolena BOGDANOVIC	III	Serbian	Translator
Ms Anne CHES	III	German	Translator
Mrs Anke CURWOOD	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Silvia DAVIDSON	II	German	Interpreter
Mr Roger DETTMAN	II	German	Interpreter
Mr Roger DETTMAN	III	German	Translator
Mr Adrian DOESBURG	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Helene EAGLE	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Helene EAGLE	III	German	Translator
Mr Harold HOFFMAN	II	German	Interpreter
Ms Andrea IDSTEIN	III	German	Translator
Mr Francesco JELOVSEK	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Maria KAHLERT	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Maria KAHLERT	III	German	Translator
Mr Dennis KALAITZIS	II	Greek	Interpreter
Mrs Karen KERR	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Miriam LONDON	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Louise LUKIC	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Ursula MAHONEY	II	German	Interpreter
Ms Gunhild MARCHANT	III	German	Translator
Mrs Hannelore MERSCHER	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Ethel PALMOJA	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Ethel PALMOJA	III	German	Translator
Mr Albert PETER	II	German	Interpreter
Ms Ulriche PETERS	III	German	Translator
Miss Helen RHODES	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Ellen ROBERTS	II	German	Interpreter
Mr Fred ROHR	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Despo SAMIOTIS	II	Greek	Interpreter
Mr Fritz STREMPER	III	German	Translator
Ms Susanne STROBEL	II	German	Interpreter
Ms Susanne STROBEL	III	German	Translator
Mr Willem VAN LING	II	German	Interpreter
Mrs Elizabeth WALLER	II	German	Interpreter

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Mr Charles ALEXIOU	I	Greek	Language Aide
Miss Cirina BILINCERI	I	Italian	Language Aide
Ms Anna DELIS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Ms Effie DELIS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Ms Anna DE LUCA	I	Italian	Language Aide
Mr George FRAZIAS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Mr Michael GERAKIOS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Miss Tsabika GERAKIOS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Mr Jan HI MU	I	Chinese	Language Aide
Mr George KESSARIS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Ms Lucia LELLI	I	Italian	Language Aide

NORTHERN TERRITORY (Cont.)

Miss Irene MACAROUNAS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Miss Kaliopi MACAROUNAS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Mrs Iro MELBYE	III	Greek	Interpreter/Translator
Mr George PANAGOPOULOS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Ms Lilian PARISI	I	Greek	Language Aide
Ms Liliana PESSINA	I	Spanish	Language Aide
Mr Harry RAKKAS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Mr Paul SIMONATO	I	Italian	Language Aide
Miss Anna TSANGARI	I	Greek	Language Aide
Mr Nicholas VRODAS	I	Greek	Language Aide
Mr Michael ZIFIAS	I	Greek	Language Aide

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Mr Carlos AMAT	II	Spanish	Translator
Mr John ANTONIOU	III	Greek	Translator
Miss Sybille BLOMEYER	III	German	Translator
Mr Barrie BOULTON	III	German	Translator
Mrs Gordana BURTMANIS	III	Serbian/Croatian	Translator
Dr Joseph DE RIVA O'PHELAN	III	Spanish	Translator
Mr Nang DO-QUANG	III	Vietnamese	Translator
Ms Lynne DOWLING	III	German	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Lynne DOWLING	III	French	Interpreter/Translator
Ms Maria EDWARDS	III	Spanish	Translator
Miss Beatriz GUMARAENS	II	Spanish	Translator
Mr Klaus HERMES	III	German	Interpreter/Translator
Mr Klaus HERMES	III	French	Interpreter/Translator
Mrs Ursula HOFFMAN	III	German	Translator
Mr Michael HOMANN	II	Spanish	Translator
Mr James HOUSTON	II	German	Translator
Ms Barbara HOWARD	II	Russian	Translator
Mrs Alison HUMPHREYS	II	German	Translator
Mrs Alison HUMPHREYS	III	one-way German into English	Translator
Mrs Helen KELSO	I	Russian	Language Aide
Dr George KLIM	III	German	Translator
Mr Paul KOENIG	III	German	Translator
Mrs Anna LE THANH	III	Vietnamese	Translator
Mr Jose LOPEZ	II	Spanish	Translator
Mrs Anna LOSSANNO	I	Italian	Language Aide
Miss Kathleen MCGILLIVRAY	II	Spanish	Translator
Miss Kathleen MCGILLIVRAY	III	Spanish	Translator
Mrs Patricia MAHER	II	Italian	Translator
Mrs Patricia MAHER	III	one-way Italian into English	Translator
Miss Cecila MARINOVIC	II	Spanish	Translator
Mr Klaus MAYNC	III	one-way German into English	Translator
Miss Margarita MURRAY	II	Spanish	Translator
Mr Ngoc Que NGUYEN	I	Vietnamese	Language Aide

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (Cont.)

Mr Reijo PAATTAKAINEN	II	Finnish	Translator
Mr Branimir PRDJAN	II	Spanish	Translator
Miss Nora ROVNER	II	Italian	Translator
Mr Giancarlo SAVARIS	II	Italian	Translator
Mr Giancarlo SAVARIS	III	Italian	Translator
Miss Heather SIMPSON	II	Spanish	Translator
Mr Bruno STRANGIO	II	Italian	Translator
Mr Bruno STRANGIO	III	Italian	Translator
Miss Yvonne TUDELLA-GONZALEZ	II	Spanish	Translator
Mrs Gisela TURNER	II	German	Translator
Mr John ULRIKSEN	II	Spanish	Translator
Ms Gordana VAROVIC	II	Croatian	Translator
Mrs Erica VON BRANDENSTEIN	II	German	Translator
Mrs Erica VON BRANDENSTEIN	III	German	Translator

CONSULTATIONS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Consultation with</u>
30.1.80	Sydney	Ms Rosemary Morgan, Group of Technical, Conference and Literary Translators and Interpreters
11.2.80	Sydney	Mr H. Hendrata, Prahran College of Advanced Education
28.2.80	Canberra	Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Hon Ian Macphie
18.3.80	Sydney	Ethnic Affairs Commission of NSW Task Force on Interpreting and Translating
25.3.80	Sydney	Mrs Erika Petzl and Mr Garry Cohen, Macquarie University
21.4.80	Sydney	Mr Wikstrom, President, Association of Translators and Interpreters of Australia (ATIA)
22.4.80	Sydney	Meeting of Commonwealth/State Interpreting and Translation Co-ordination Committee for NSW
15.5.80	Adelaide	Premier of South Australia, the Hon David Tonkin
15.5.80	Adelaide	Dr C. Campbell, Deputy Director General, Department of Further Education
15.5.80	Adelaide	Mrs J. Blewett, Co-ordinator, Level II interpreting course at the Language and Migrant Education Centre, Adelaide
16.5.80	Canberra	Mr D. Volker, Acting Secretary, Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
10.6.80	Sydney	Mrs T. Chesher, Officer-in-Charge, translations unit, NSW Health Commission
2.7.80	Sydney	Ethnic Affairs Commission of NSW Task Force on Interpreting and Translating

4.7.80	Sydney	Mr J. Wikstrom, President, Association of Translators and Interpreters of Australia (ATIA)
23.7.80	Sydney	Mr L. Mead, Regional Director, Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Sydney
5.8.80	Sydney	Mrs T. Chesher and Mr S. Daley, NSW Health Commission
13.8.80	Sydney	Ethnic Affairs Commission of NSW Task Force on Interpreting and Translating
17.9.80	Sydney	Ethnic Affairs Commission of NSW Task Force on Interpreting and Translating
19.10.80	Melbourne	Representatives of State Institute of Interpreters and Translators (SIIT), Interpreters and Translators Association of Victoria (ITAV) and Federal Interpreters and Translators Association of Victoria (FITA)
24.10.80	Canberra	Mr A. Goward, First Assistant Secretary, Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
30.10.80	Canberra	Mr J.L. Menadue, Secretary, Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
30.10.80	Sydney	Mr J. Wikstrom, President, Association of Translators and Interpreters of Australia (ATIA)
21.11.80	Sydney	Annual General Meeting, Association of Translators and Interpreters of Australia (ATIA)

LIST OF INTERPRETING/TRANSLATING ASSOCIATIONS

New South Wales

- (a) Association of Translators and Interpreters of Australia (ATIA)
- (b) Official Court Interpreters and Translators Association (OCITA)
- (c) Institute of Interpreters and Translators
- (d) Group of Technical, Conference and Literary Translators and Interpreters

Victoria

- (a) State Institute of Interpreters and Translators (SIIT)
- (b) Interpreters and Translators Association of Victoria (ITAV)
- (c) Federal Interpreters and Translators Association of Victoria (FITA)

South Australia

Association of Interpreters and Translators of South Australia

Western Australia

Western Australian Institute of Translators and Interpreters (WAITI)

Tasmania

Tasmanian Association of Translators and Interpreters

Australian Capital Territory

Association of Translators and Interpreters of the ACT.

NAATI ANNUAL REPORT 1980