

Dear Colleagues:

S U M M E R 2 0 0 5

From the Administration2

Court Interpreters Feel Impact
of Illegal Immigration Caseload . .3

Sight Translation: Linking Translation
and Interpreting5

Your Reviews of The Interpreter . . .6

Meet the New VOICE Staff7

How to prepare for a conference
assignment8

Special Section:
ATA Conference Catalog10

The summer is upon us faster than I can believe, and our careful preparation to prevent tardy publication has been tossed by the wayside like an aluminum cola can. I wish to apologize to those of you who have been waiting with baited breath for this issue, which promises to be a good one. The delays were unavoidable, and hopefully forgivable.

Illegal immigration is impacting court interpreters. This is actually a reprint from the Newsletter of the Federal Courts, and is quite fascinating. It seems there is a need, which is good news to us.

Arlene Kelly gives us a detailed breakdown of her Sight Translation Workshop, which she will be presenting in Seattle at the 46th ATA Conference. November is just around the corner, folks. Be prepared.

In the last issue we put forth a challenge to readers to watch the movie "The Interpreter" and write some reviews to share. We are printing the top three. Thanks to all of you who sent in your reviews.

Cindy Gresham and I are formally introducing ourselves. We thought about doing it last issue, but wanted to see how well our first collaboration was received. Since you seem to like us, we will reveal our true identities.

Steven Mines has been very busy, but he sends us valuable advice on conference interpreting preparation, in "How to prepare for a conference assignment".

The ATA 46th Annual Conference interpreting schedule. This is so large, it will be a section unto itself. Please keep this handy when you are deciding which workshops to attend. So many workshops, so little time...

We are already gearing up for the Autumn issue, which also promises to be packed with useful and/or interesting information. I may even write an article on my old hometown, Seattle.

Until Autumn,

Toby



UPDATE: American Red Cross & ATA-ID Project

The Disaster Relief Language Support Initiative is moving forward. A pilot program has been started in the Greater Boston area, part of the ARC- Northeast Service Area which covers the following states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont - and the U.S. territories of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas).

The second Pilot Program will be held in the State of Florida, part of the ARC-Southeast Service Area, which covers also Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee.

If you are interested in learning more or volunteering for this project, send an e-mail to translanguage@iname.com ■

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Your contributions are what keep the Voice ringing, so do send them to our Administrative Assistant (translanguage@iname.com) and they will be forwarded to the editor.

Articles should include the author's name, short biography and photo, and any appropriate copyright notes and other observations.

DISCLAIMER

Opinions expressed here are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Editor, the Interpreters Division or the American Translators Association.

From the Administration

The buzzword of the moment is "elections." Your active participation in this electoral process is what shapes the future of the Interpreters Division. Use your past experience as motivation to guide your decision this election.

This administration's achievements are stepping stones, like those left by prior administrations, to further the reach of our Division and its role in our professional development, individually and collectively.

The Interpreters Voice has a new face and new layout, which has turned it into a source of revenue for us. In this month's Chronicle is an article detailing the American Red Cross/ATA initiative that has both Steven and I involved in a nationwide search for interpreter volunteers. Please refer to the Chronicle for this feature. The seed was planted for the development of a booklet on interpreting aimed at educating end users, much as "Translation: Getting it right" has done for our colleagues in that field. More interaction, at the administrative level, has been taking place between our Division and others, setting the stage for more collaborative work in the future.

Seattle awaits us with a large number of interpreting related sessions. We will hear from Elena Howard, former chief interpreter at the UN-NY, Rut Simcovich, Georganne Weller, Liese Katchinka, Arlene Kelly, Carol Patrie, Hartmut Lau, Steven Mines, and many more talented professionals who will share their experiences and expertise with us. And if you missed Mr. Peter Less's presentation in Toronto, he will be presenting again in Seattle for you! ■

— Gio

Advertisements:

Advertising in *The Interpreters Voice* is \$80 per page; \$40 per half page, \$20 per quarter page, and \$10 per one eighth page (bus. card size). Submit ads to appropriate editors cited above.

Submission Guidelines

Please email articles in Word 97 or text format to appropriate editors.

Submissions are limited to 1000 words and are published on a space-available basis. They may be edited for brevity and clarity.

Articles appearing in *The Interpreters Voice* may also appear in other ATA media, such as its website.

All copyrights revert back to the author after publication.

Submission deadlines are always one month prior to publication dates, and those are tentatively set as follows:

Spring issue	submissions due Feb.28
Summer issue	submissions due May 31
Autumn issue	submissions due Aug. 31
Winter issue	submissions due Oct. 31

Membership in the Interpreters Division is \$15.00 per year in addition to the ATA membership fee. Please make your check payable to the ATA and send it to the ATA address noted above.

Court Interpreters Feel Impact of Illegal Immigration Caseload



The number of times federal courts used court interpreters jumped more than 18 percent last year. In fiscal year 2004, court interpreters were used in 223,996 federal court events, compared to 189,044 events reported in FY 2003. An event is defined as one interpreter, one case number, one date. Ninety-five percent of interpreted events in federal courts were in Spanish.

In the Southern District of Texas, these statistics are more than numbers to Chief Deputy Clerk David Bradley and senior interpreter Ramon Del Villar. In fact, FY 2004's increase in interpreting events can be traced, in part, to an increase in petty offense and immigration filings in the Southern District of Texas, primarily in three divisions. It's an increase of about 34,000 interpreting events; 26,000 in the Southern District of Texas alone, with the remainder spread across the other border courts.

"In 2003, there were 10,679 immigration offense filings in our Brownsville, Laredo, and McAllen divisions," said Bradley, "and we are projecting our 2004 calendar year filings at close to 17,000 in those three divisions—a 59 percent increase—almost all of which require Spanish interpreting."

In 2004, court interpreters also were needed in many of the approx-

imately 34,900 preliminary felony matters disposed of by magistrate judges in the Southern District of Texas, up from 32,795 in 2003.

When a party or witness speaks only, or primarily, a language other than English, the Court Interpreters Act requires the presiding judge in a criminal case or in a civil case instituted by the government to use the services of a court interpreter.

"Almost everyone picked up coming across the border needs Spanish interpreting at their initial appearance before a magistrate judge," Bradley said. "Occasionally, there is a requirement for some form

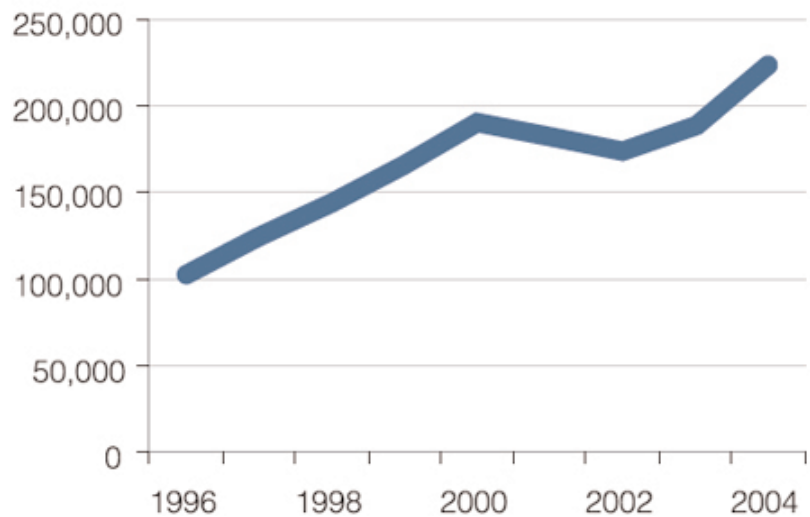
of Arabic, or less commonly used languages, but mostly it's Spanish."

The Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement in the Department of Homeland Security will do an initial record check on offenders caught crossing the border illegally, and while first-time offenders are usually sent back across the border, second-time offenders are prosecuted. Even with this triage, the caseload and the demands on interpreters can be staggering. The Southern District of Texas has three staff interpreters in Laredo, three in Brownsville, and one in McAllen, but they still need to augment their services with contract interpreters.

"Ideally, an interpreter would interpret for about one hour and take a break," said Bradley, "but sometimes it's 3 to 4 hours—or as long as it takes. It's nothing to have 80 to 100 people brought in at a time."

cont. →

Court Events Requiring Interpreters



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Interpreting under these circumstances is exhausting work, especially eight to nine hours of simultaneous, continuous interpreting.

“It’s unbelievable, there’s so much work,” said Del Villar. “Our interpreters sometimes finish their work day at 7:00 or 7:30 p.m. We can anticipate 50 interpreting events, but then with arrests, those events may rise to 100,” he said. “We just have to process everyone. It’s hard, difficult work.”

Increased law enforcement efforts by the Border Patrol are effective in slowing, but not stopping, the flood of illegal border crossings in districts. Illegal immigrants may shift their points of entry from areas where there is strong enforcement to other less closely watched areas in a bid to avoid patrols. Regardless, according to Bradley, “the flood of illegal immigrants never dries up in our district; they’re always slipping through.”

Interpreter Usage in Federal Courts

Spanish remains the most used language for interpreters in the courts, accounting for 212,223 or 95

percent of all reported events in FY 2004. Here’s the FY 2004 breakdown by number of events on other languages frequently used in interpreting events:

Mandarin :	1,114
Arabic:	1,028
Russian:	893
Vietnamese:	839
Cantonese:	676
Portuguese:	676
Korean:	641
French:	501
Haitian Creole:	378



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Sight Translation: Linking Translation and Interpreting

Speaker: Dr. Arlene Kelly

Have you ever attended one of Dr. Kelly's presentations? If you haven't, read below and see what you are missing. If you have, this article will help shorten the time until her next presentation during ATA 46th Conference in Seattle. Good reading!

The goal of this workshop is to develop tools that will assist you in improving your performance by making them second nature—or almost!

Sight translation provides an active link between written translation and spoken interpretation. Many of the skills used in sight translation duplicate those used for written translations. For sight translation however, an extra element is added: that of speaking the translation, thus providing a first step to spoken language interpreting.

I employ methods also used by Carol Patrie in her very worthwhile Effective Interpreting Series, although this workshop presents an

encapsulated version. The activities are designed to hone your cognitive abilities and exercise your brain. They include: poise, scanning, understanding texts and oral presentation, as well as strategies to deal with unknowns and surprises.

Poise may seem to be an odd component for a workshop on sight translation. However, here you will learn how to gather your own energies and focus them on the work at hand—not on your panic attack—if you ever find yourself on the spot!

For those who have already taken courses in speed-reading, scanning will be a known skill. For others, however, practicing scanning will be a boon for those times when we need

to perform sight translations. During this part of the workshop, the participants will be divided into the haves and have-nots. In this case the have-nots will not have the entire article at their disposal. The selection that they will be reading will have been sanitized and reduced to only the basic necessary information: nouns and verbs at least. The difference in performance between members of both groups will provide a surprising insight on how our brains deal with words.

And words become the focus of our next exercise to increase our sensibilities to context and enrich our grasp of vocabulary. We'll see once again that not all synonyms convey the same meaning. And now we are prepared to tackle the last exercise of the workshop.

Some of the strategies used in paraphrasing, the focus of this activity, are going from passive voice to active voice and vice versa; this is an activity that those of us who speak English and a romance language need to perfect. Sentence order is a huge concern to interpreters and translators going from English into Germanic or Asian languages also, so this activity has a rather wide application.

The highly interactive workshop is held in English and serves as a language neutral basis for developing cognitive skills that are useful for translators and interpreters.

See you there on Wednesday afternoon, November 9 or Saturday, November 12 in Seattle! ■



Arlene Kelly has worked as a Portuguese interpreter in the Massachusetts courts since 1990, becoming certified in 1993. Her academic background includes a PhD in History from the University of Florida, Gainesville. Before returning to Massachusetts in 1989, she spent 12 years in the Brazilian Amazon Region teaching and conducting research about demographic and social history. In addition to working in academia, Arlene advanced and deepened her knowledge of Portuguese through work in diplomatic and tourism environments.

Arlene has been very actively involved in local, national and international interpreter and translator organizations. She has both attended and presented in many of their conferences over the past few

years. Recently she taught three of the five courses for the Portuguese interpreter program at Bentley College, Waltham, Mass. and became a staff interpreter with OCIS, Office of Court Interpreter Services which is part of the Administrative Office of the Massachusetts Trial Court. She remains a student of the intricacies of Portuguese and the cultures who communicate in Portuguese by teaching courses on translation and interpretation for the Community Interpreter Program at Bristol Community College in Fall River, Mass.

Your Reviews of *The Interpreter*



Last issue we put forth a challenge to the readers of the *Voice*, to review the film *The Interpreter* with Nicole Kidman and Sean Penn. Your enthusiasm was tremendous, and we received many well thought-out responses. Here are just a few:

"I went to see the film. It was well made, and I paid special attention to the scenes where the Interpreter was at work, her level of concentration, and her reaction when one of the characters—after using her services—spoke English.

"I personally presume that during my encounters with my patients that they speak English. With that in mind, I am double sure that my interpretation is perfect. For the sake of everyone involved, I do not have the luxury of making a mistake.

"I am glad that Nicole Kidman saw interpreters at work in the UN. Sean Penn is one of my favorite

"The Interpreter" is a great movie, which I enjoyed tremendously. This is the first time in my life that I was the first in line when a movie hit the box office."

—Helen D. Cole
Mandarin Chinese
Interpreter/Translator

"I went to see the film right away, too. As a movie, I think it is a good one, and I enjoyed it very much. However, from an interpreter's viewpoint, I have a different opinion:

1. It is good that the title is "The Interpreter," not "The Translator." This may help the public tremendously to understand that a professional who hears a concept in one language and expresses orally the concept in another is not a translator but an interpreter.

2. It was wise of the producer to use this unknown language paired with English, so nobody knows how good or bad her interpreting was. If it was Spanish, can you imagine how many people would have something negative to say about her interpreting?

3. I didn't hear anything about interpreting training she received anywhere. Yes, she was born bilingual and it seemed she also spoke French, but that doesn't make a good interpreter, let alone a simultaneous interpreter at UN. The public won't know it is necessary to have training and education to be an interpreter. That

is how many courts still think about interpreting. Whoever speaks multiple languages can interpret, right?

4. I didn't see her study for her assignment at all. Of course as a movie it would be very uninteresting to see someone study. However, when you watch movies on a musician, you often see the hero or heroine practice fervently.

Interpreting is a performing art, and it doesn't just come naturally to most interpreters. We need to study to deepen our understanding of the subject so that we may get close to the thinking of a person we are interpreting for. I didn't see any aspect like that in the movie.

So, overall I think the movie is worth seeing. I suggest you take a friend or two who is not an interpreter or translator and explain how the real world of interpreters is."

—Izumi Suzuki
Certified Court Interpreter
ATA Certified J<>E Translator

I had no idea what the movie would be like when I issued the challenge, but I knew with the title that many Voice readers would see it. Our readers raised some very good points, relating to studying and the different types of interpreting, but most of all, about public perception. I know many polyglots who are not translators. I know many translators who are not interpreters. This movie did nothing to educate the public, nor was it meant to. It was simply an interesting political thriller, and I had to just sit back and enjoy the ride. ■

—Toby S. McLellan
Editor
Interpreters Voice

actors. As for Ms. Kidman, I can see she is a great actress; it was the first film with her in it that I have seen. It is great to see a film that points to the important work that we do."

—Fily Lerten
ATA. ID/MED/SP.
English <>Spanish



Meet the New VOICE Staff



Toby S. McLellan is the new editor of the *Interpreters Voice*. By trade he is a freelance translator (Spanish >English) and desktop publisher (any left to right language). By avocation he is a writer, with short stories, plays, screen plays, poetry, articles and essays to his credit, and a few unpublished novels under his belt. His love of the English language is an extension of his love of language in general.



Born in San Diego, California, he was raised in Tacoma, Washington and educated in language at the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey, California. Having spent time in Mexico and Korea, he now resides with his family near Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

In the military, his linguistic skills were very high, and he was pressed into service as an interpreter, which he soon realized was a big mistake. When the profanity started flying, his instinct was to “sanitize” the conversation rather than deliver the message in its entirety. In civilian life he was pressed into interpreting service a few more times, but on his first visit to a hospital was embarrassed to ask an elderly woman about her bodily functions. He was asked by the hospital to never return, and he never did.

Since those early days, he has honed his skill as a translator, desktop publisher, and project manager, working for four different translation agencies in-house over the course of

12 years. Now he is strictly freelance, and has over a dozen happy clients, and still seeking more.

His interests are varied, and he has numerous hobbies. He counts

raising poultry and brewing beer among his favorites, but will gladly tell you he’s interested in anything that he can do with his hands. His annual vacation is a trip to a fur-trading rendezvous in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he dresses in buckskins and competes in a black powder rifle shooting contest.

He is very pleased and proud to be working on the *Voice*, and hopes the newsletter will continue to grow and prosper. He can be contacted at tobym@wi.rr.com.

Cindy Gresham is the new graphic designer and desktop publisher of the *Interpreters Voice*. She was born and raised in West Virginia and North Carolina, and graduated from the Georgia Institute of Technology with a degree in Industrial Design.

Cindy worked for several years as a graphic designer in Atlanta, Georgia and Knoxville, Tennessee, dutifully donning pantyhose and dress shoes every day and commuting to a downtown office. When her husband’s job brought her to Houston, she decided to try freelancing instead. Just for the heck of it, she also decided to earn another

undergraduate degree—this time in biology. The plan was to do scientific illustration. Those plans have been delightfully delayed by the arrival of two beautiful daughters.

In the mean time, she continues to do freelance work, and has discovered that she enjoys newsletter design. Cindy’s mother, Ann Sherwin, is a German >English translator who provided her with her initial contact with the ATA. Previously, Cindy has designed and produced newsletters for CATI, the Carolinas chapter of ATA, and the Spanish Language Division. She is now the graphic designer for the *Voice* and the newsletter for FLATA, the Florida chapter of the ATA.

Many of Cindy’s hobbies are on hiatus while her children are still small and like to grab things they aren’t supposed to. However, she still makes time to learn about all things Macintosh. She has been using a Mac since she was in 9th grade (has it really been 20 years?). She reads when she can, and especially enjoys books about biology and language, as well as science fiction. She will also



admit to watching too much TV. Her favorite causes to support are her local library, various science education efforts, and local animal rescue organizations.

The Greshams recently purchased a new home, and that is keeping Cindy pretty busy. She is probably unpacking a box at this moment (or at least, she should be.) She can be contacted via e-mail at illustrator@cgresham.com. ■

How to prepare for a conference assignment



Steve Mines

What must an otherwise competent conference interpreter do to prepare successfully for an assignment? An early mentor of mine once told me, “good conference interpreters are ALWAYS preparing, always reading, always studying.” Through conscientious and rigorous attention to new cultural information, as well as to a constantly growing terminology and new fields of knowledge relevant to the specialized disciplines one works in, an interpreter never stops preparing. “Think of your daily disciplines” she suggested, “as those things you do to be prepared whenever the occasion arises to perform; as a top athlete who never knows when he will next compete.”

But in addition to daily routines of disciplined reading and constant exposure to language and idioms through other media, an interpreter also will need to prepare for specific assignments. How? For me personally, preparation for a conference draws on many of the same skills used by a successful actor to prepare for a play or a character. In fact, many of the qualities of good actors also make for excellent interpreters: a capacity for synthesis and quick study, an ability to adapt to different situations

and project a confident credible voice, broad cultural exposure and wide ranging mental libraries of information to draw from.

Learn your lines

When preparing for a conference assignment, I use the speakers’ texts, if they are available as “scripts to learn my lines.” Although I rarely have the luxury of verbatim texts to interpret from, having any texts at all can be of great use. Speakers will, of course, deviate from prepared texts, and getting 5 minutes to prepare a 40 minute speech may also involve more of a rush of adrenaline than terminology research, but still, any preparation is better than none. From even a cursory look at the text we are able to find speech patterns, numeric data and/or graphs, or dates that may be cited, as well as an idea of the scope of the presentation and the framing of the message.

Research and review

Interpreters complain (and in my experience justly) that agencies and clients rarely give them the written material to prepare for an assignment. After all, no actor would play a part without a screenplay. Having conference material is crucial to doing a job well and smoothly, but this is only part of the story. Even without the exact texts of the speeches, a good

conference interpreter will know how to be resourceful in using available printed material and the internet to research and read background information that could be crucial for a conference. Even without advance copies of speeches or lectures, most public meetings will use a previously printed agenda, a list of speakers with biographical information and publications, and sometimes subject headings or themes. These are invaluable sources of information for an interpreter’s preparation. Like an actor, an interpreter must be on the inside of the story, an informed listener and an engaged participant in the flow of information to the audience, who may be hearing the presentations for the first time.

Know the purpose of your message

To successfully interpret a conference on, for example, toxic clean up sites, I’ll need to become familiar with the terminology of current technology and chemical treatment of water, effluents, and compounds found in ground pollution, at the very least. I may also need to familiarize myself with the regulatory framework for environmental enforcement – what laws and codes apply to clean-up activities and perhaps relevant dates and timelines of legislation, or at least the sequence and various jurisdictions involved. Geographical place names that will come up should not surprise the interpreter when they first appear in a speech.

In an ideal world, conference texts and materials will be made available long before the speaker walks up to the podium, but even an



Steven Mines has been a professional freelance interpreter since 1990, working first for the U.S. Department of State. He lived in Asia and Europe for a number of years before settling again in the US, where Steve pursued his university studies, after spending his formative and teenage years in Argentina. He currently lives in Austin, Texas and is the Administrator of the Interpreters Division.

early review of a previous year's PowerPoint presentations at similar events, and a review of the speaker biographical information, publications and research interests, for example, will be of great use to preparing. I should understand beforehand not only WHO and WHAT the subject of the conference is, but WHY – the purpose or objective of the meeting. Is this

stage” I want to feel at ease and familiar in the booth I’m assigned to, know my booth mate(s), as well as other language booths for whom I might work as relay in a multilingual conference. I familiarize myself with the physical layout of the workspace and the equipment in the booth and meet the technicians. These are the stage and sound technicians for interpreters, and in a crisis, can help

timing and see ahead of time any videos or material that will be broadcast during the meeting.

Rest beforehand

An interpreter focuses considerable intellectual stamina on the message of the moment so as to interpret it faithfully and even eloquently, like the actor who focuses similar energies on performing a

“Think of your daily disciplines as those things you do to be prepared whenever the occasion arises to perform; as a top athlete who never knows when he will next compete.”

meeting to educate the listeners, or to review policy options, or persuade listeners of a position? Who are the listeners and what do they know about the subject at hand – are they specialists or the general public?

A museum conference for art historians and curators on the Mexican Baroque, for example, challenged even a well read and well prepared team of interpreters, who over the course of 4 hours had to competently handle both historical and religious-historical references, detailed terminology of sculpture, painting, architecture and decorative arts, as well as recall the major artists and patrons of the period. As interpreters know – that’s the fun of it! Constant vigilance and mental exercise, as my mentor would say, will avoid panic once you turn your microphone on.

Know your team and workspace

On the first day of an assignment, or the day before if a practice run-through is involved, there are also tasks to help prepare for a good performance in the booth. I become familiar with “the set” —where I’ll be working and who else will be “on

stage” I want to feel at ease and familiar in the booth I’m assigned to, know my booth mate(s), as well as other language booths for whom I might work as relay in a multilingual conference. I familiarize myself with the physical layout of the workspace and the equipment in the booth and meet the technicians. These are the stage and sound technicians for interpreters, and in a crisis, can help

Rehearse

Finally, and increasingly necessary for sales and marketing conferences which are, in fact, almost theatrical productions using professional actors to present new products or promote a sales campaign, an interpreter should ask for and participate in rehearsals. This is especially useful to allow for a run-through of videos, film-clips, or other media presentations where the messages you’ll be interpreting have been professionally recorded and will not be read or spoken live. Interpreters are sometimes expected to simultaneously accompany in the target language something that took dozens of technical writers, producers, and performers many attempts and practice sessions to get right. Some savvy clients now insist that the interpreters participate in a run-through, so as to synchronize the

scene or delivering his character’s lines. Both must then be capable of rapidly shifting their focus and energy on the following, wholly unrelated speaker or scene. Naturally, a good voice, or good microphone technique, helps, but so does being rested and having the energy to keep up with the speakers without audibly reflecting stress or nervousness in one’s voice. A well rested interpreter is always more effective to listen to.

In the end, a good interpreter, like a good actor, must be able to deliver lines or messages – to perform using language– and relate ideas as if they were his own. Every interpreter I know has their favorite advice on what to drink, what not to drink, what foods to avoid and which time of day to exercise. I won’t prescribe anything in particular, but encourage you to know what food and drink keeps you alert and focused. Falling asleep on your breaks is not only bad form; it breaks your concentration considerably and deprives your booth-mate of valuable support and monitoring. A rested, rehearsed, familiarized interpreter who has researched her subject and prepared from texts is an interpreter who is prepared, and prepared for success. ■



ATA 46th Annual Conference

Seattle, Washington
November 9-12, 2005

Special Event (Nov.11)

Interpreting at Major Historical Events

A panel of experts with first-hand involvement will discuss Nuremberg, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the United Nations, and the European Union.
Friday, November 11, 6–7:30pm

Preconference Interpreting Sessions (Nov. 9)

Public Speaking: A Seminar for Interpreters

Session No: Preconference Seminar G
Presenting Language: English
Speaker: Rut Simcovich

Why do people get nervous when they have to face an audience? What is the hidden meaning in certain types of questions? What makes audiences unresponsive? The answers to these questions are useful for an interpreter in order to learn to face an audience (whether as a speaker or an interpreter), understand what the speaker and the audience may be experiencing, and, whenever possible, suggest better ways to do things. Speaking better will help position the interpreter as an expert in oral communication!

Ethics for Court Interpreters

Session No: Preconference Seminar H
Presenting Language: English
Speaker: Judith A. Kenigson Kristy

This session will present fundamental principles and concepts of ethics for court interpreters through a discussion of the Model Code of Professional Responsibility for Interpreters in the Judiciary, which enunciates the basic ethical standards adopted by most state and federal courts. Other formulations will be considered, such as the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators Code of Ethics and the American Society for Testing and Materials Standard Guide for Language Interpretation Services.

Emphasizing the “Medical” in Medical Interpretation

Session No: Preconference Seminar J
Presenting Languages: English and Spanish
Speaker: Rafael A. Rivera

Medical interpreters learn to work in their field of expertise with a limited understanding of the “bigger picture” that lies behind their daily interactions. This will be a practical seminar for advanced and intermediate Spanish<>English medical interpreters who want to acquire a broader understanding of medical terminology and its clinical implications. Attendees will spend the entire session dealing with coached sight translations and consecutive medical interview scripts in either language as the instructor uses questions, explanations, illustrations, examples, or any other data deemed appropriate to enhance understanding and retention of the material.

Simultaneous Interpreting Workshop

Session No: Preconference Seminar M
Presenting Language: English
Speaker: Liese Katschinka (German Language Division Distinguished Invited Speaker)

This will be a hands-on workshop on simultaneous interpreting. Depending on participants’ needs, the presenter will first give an introduction to simultaneous interpreting and then take participants through a number of texts on topical issues. The focus will be on German>English interpreting, but colleagues with other language combinations will also find the exercise useful.

Basic Note-Taking Techniques for Practicing Interpreters

Session No: Preconference Seminar Q
Presenting Language: English
Speaker: Daniel Giglio, Esq.

Consecutive interpretation is one of the modes used by language mediators to communicate ideas expressed in a different language. The so-called “conference” consecutive interpretation (CCI) mode differs from the kind of interpretation done in court settings, in that the latter must

be verbatim and be rendered in the same language level as the original, including hesitations, nonsensical statements, and so forth. This seminar will give participants an overview of CCI techniques and note-taking skills using a hands-on approach that combines both theory and practice. Active participation is encouraged. The training session will be in English, but will not be language-specific.

Sight Translation: Linking Translation and Interpreting

Session No: Preconference Seminar R

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Arlene M. Kelly

For translators: Have you ever wondered if interpreting, an extrovert activity, might be a viable alternative for the introverted occupation of translating? Well, here is your chance to find out! For interpreters: Have you ever been stumped by a request to read a document aloud in a target language? Here are some strategies to ease your anxieties and doubts so you can prepare and deliver a delightful sight translation. For anyone: Here is an opportunity to hone your language skills in English using cognitive strategies valuable for translation and interpretation.

Conference Interpreting Sessions (November 10, 11, 12)

Legal Translation and Interpretation: Ethics Everyone Should Know

Session No: I-3

Presenting Language: English

Speakers: Ann G. Macfarlane, Timothy T. Yuan

Recent court cases have brought legal translation and interpretation into high relief. There are ethical aspects to working within the legal system that everyone involved needs to know. This panel of working interpreters and translators who also serve in their professional associations at the policy level will provide key guidelines and vital information for translators, interpreters, judges, attorneys, language service companies and all who use the services of translators and interpreters within the legal system. Audience input and discussion will be an important part of the session.

On the Silver Screen: Or How Hollywood Sees T&I and What We Could Learn From It

Session No: I-2

Presenting Language: English

Speakers: Steven Todd Mines, Rut Simcovich

A review of some films showing interpreters and translators may provide useful insights on how our profession is perceived and depicted. The speakers will analyze clips from several films made at different times and in different countries.

Speaking with a History Maker: An Interpreter at the Nuremberg Trials

Session No: I-1

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Peter Less

An interpreter for the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal in 1946 recounts his experiences sitting a few feet away from Hess, Goering, and others accused of crimes against humanity. The Tribunal marked the first time simultaneous interpreting was used in public (with primitive interpretation equipment, including bolted-down microphones and heavy headsets).

Cultural Interference in the Process of Interpretation

Session No: I-4

Presenting Languages: English and Spanish

Speaker: Rebeca F. Calderon

Interpretation entails more intricacies than the linguistic considerations of rendering a message from a source into a target language. A good interpreter has the ability to convey the linguistic message from one language to the other, but what happens when that message cannot be transferred because of cultural interference due to the paralinguistic aspects of communication (for example, someone not looking the judge in the eye because doing so is a sign of defiance in their home country). What, if anything, can the judiciary interpreter do when this cultural interference occurs?

The "I" Voice and You: Some Psychological Hazards of Interpreting

Session No: I-5

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Ellen Sowchek

A professional interpreter is required to speak in the same grammatical person as the individual for whom he/she is interpreting—to speak in the “I” voice. He/she is also expected to accurately convey the speaker’s meaning and the style or register of speech, and to do so in a neutral fashion without adding to or subtracting from the original message. What happens when this *original message* is about the unspeakable? Does interpreting in difficult situations take its psychological toll on the interpreter? This presentation will consider this question in connection with some of the most difficult of all interpreting assignments.

Simultaneous Interpreting: A Practical Approach

Session No: I-7

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Carol J. Patrie

Mastering the intricacies of simultaneous interpreting depends on competence in a range of skills. This presentation provides a systematic approach to studying these competencies. Topics

include comprehension, transfer, cognitive flexibility, reformulation, and sources of error. Special emphasis will be given to shifting from the consecutive to simultaneous mode. Specific exercises have been developed to address the cognitive needs associated with this transition. In addition to developing awareness of the aspects of simultaneity, you will also have the opportunity to consider four additional factors in your interpretation (your perceived level of stress, processing time, self-monitoring, and self-correction).

Didactic Proposal for Bridging the Gap Between Translators and Interpreters: Introduction to Interpreting for Translators

Session No: I-6

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Georganne Weller

How can one break into interpretation? Should you take a course, work on the techniques yourself, or do you just have to take a shot at it and hope you won't fall flat on your face? This presentation is a sounding board for a proposal for a course of this nature to be offered in the U.S. and Latin America. Such a course would be designed for aspiring interpreters coming from a translation background who prefer to have classroom and professional guidance, rather than risk an embarrassing moment which could ruin their chances. This presentation includes theoretical issues and practical training exercises.

On the Frontlines and Faultlines: The Life of a Conference Interpreter at the United Nations

Session No: I-8

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Elena Howard (Interpreters Division Distinguished Invited Speaker)

The United Nations could not function and maybe wouldn't even exist without the skilled support of conference interpreters. The profession today would also probably be very different had the UN and other international organizations not given interpreters institutional recognition and established codes of practice, protocol, and professional ethics. The speaker will explain the work of a chief interpreter at the UN and the challenges of recruiting and assigning interpreters. Participants will take part in simulated exercises of the kind faced by UN interpreters.

Interpretation Equipment Demonstration and Training

Session No: I-9

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: H. Randall Morgan, Jr.

The speaker will provide end-users, interpreters, and language services companies with information and hands-on training for the various types of simultaneous interpretation equipment currently available on the market. Radio frequency, infrared,

and inductive loop systems will be explained. Best practice tips will be offered for purchasing and cross-renting equipment as a means to support existing business activities, or to create alternative revenue-producing capabilities to offer clients.

American Sports Idioms

Session No: I-10

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Hartmut H. Lau

An explanation of common U.S. sports idioms for the non-American speaker. Rather than simply presenting a list of expressions and their meanings, the speaker will explain the "why" behind their usage and offer examples.

Interpreters Division Election and Annual Meeting

Session No: I-11

Speaker: Steven Todd Mines, Giovanna Lester

Conference Interpreting-Related Sessions

Working with Conference Interpreters: How to Succeed with Your Clients and Contractors at Multilingual Events

Session No: ABC-3

Presenting Language: English

Speakers: Cristina Helmerichs D., Steven Todd Mines

This workshop is designed for companies and agencies that would like *insider tips* on how to make sure that the client's expectations are being met (reasonably) and that interpreters are qualified and will perform well. Topics will address interpreter recruitment and screening, sourcing and managing talent, and successfully negotiating contracts. Participants will engage in exercises to learn how to set up booth arrangements, plan relays between booths and language pairs, and handle conference documents and multimedia presentations. Venue logistics, contracts, and assuring confidentiality will also be addressed.

Interpreting and Translating: From the Fall of the Iron Curtain to EU Enlargement

Session No: G-3

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Liese Katschinka (German Language Division Distinguished Invited Speaker)

The speaker will give an overview of interpreting and translating in Europe before 1989, especially Central and Eastern Europe, and then examine the dramatic changes that the industry has undergone since that time. Topics to be covered include: training; terminology issues; the challenge of

EU accession (qualifying for interpreting assignments with the EU, etc.); the workload during an EU presidency; and court and legal interpreting/translating in an increasingly harmonized legal system.

Language Planning in the European Union for Interpreter Services in Criminal Legal Proceedings

Session No: LAW-6

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Nancy Schweda Nicholson

In April 2004, the European Commission (EU) issued a Proposal for a Council Framework Decision (PCFD), a document whose goal is to protect defendants' rights in criminal matters in all 25 EU Member States (MSs). Specifically, Articles 6-9 of the PCFD treat the right to free interpretation and translation, the accuracy of language services, and the implications of recording the proceedings. This presentation reviews these and other pertinent PCFD Articles and discusses EU MSs' reactions to them, as witnessed at a November 2004 conference in The Hague. The speaker will discuss opinions on the future of the PCFD.

The Anomalies of Mental Health Interpreting

Session No: MED-3

Presenting Language: English

Speakers: David Cardona, Janet M. Erickson-Johnson

The standards for medical interpreting have been outlined and reinforced over time, but rarely has there been much guidance for interpreters about working within mental health settings. This presentation will provide information about how and why interpreters must adapt their role to the objectives of mental health practitioners, in addition to an overview of the different categories and types of mental illness. By virtue of the speaker's background and experience in training, interpreting, and healthcare, real-life examples and interactive mental health role-playing scenarios will be provided.

Symbiotic Interaction within Medical Interpreting

Session No: MED-8

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Janet M. Erickson-Johnson

An examination of the roles of the three parties involved in medical interpreting, and how a symbiotic relationship between them can only improve the communication process, the cultural experience, and, ultimately, the outcome of the clinical encounter for the limited-English-proficient (LEP) patient. The discussion will focus on what the provider needs to understand about working with interpreters and LEP patients, and what the interpreter needs to understand about the provider's constraints to ensure a mutually beneficial encounter for all.

Requesting Clarification in the Triadic Encounter

Session No: MED-10

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Zarita Araújo-Lane

There are conflicting opinions regarding the interpreter's role as a clarifier. Some medical providers believe that the interpreter should stick to the conduit role, interpreting only what is said by each speaker. But a sizable number of medical professionals want interpreters to intervene when there is a misunderstanding in order to take care of the situation and speed up the session. This presentation addresses the following three questions: What does it mean to "clarify" in the triadic encounter? When and with whom should the interpreter be a clarifier? What is the difference between "clarification" and "explanation," and which should the interpreter provide?

Credentialing Healthcare Interpreters in California: A Step Toward Certification

Session No: MED-11

Presenting Language: English

Speaker: Tom M Riley, Cynthia E. Roat

The California Healthcare Interpreting Association, with funding from The California Endowment, has embarked on a pilot venture to provide healthcare interpreters with a standardized mechanism to document their credentials. Such an "interpreter report card" will allow those who employ and contract with interpreters to compare the background, screening, training, and experience of potential candidates. An online registry/description of training and testing programs will allow contractors to better understand a given interpreter's background. This presentation will share the process used to develop the report card and the training/testing database, and discuss the potential for this program to be implemented nationally.

Conference Interpreting for Free Trade Negotiations

Session No: S-1

Presenting Languages: Spanish

Speaker: Martha Edwards, Steven Todd Mines

An overview of four years of translating and interpreting for the U.S. trade representative through the U.S. State Department. Participants will learn about working with fast-paced trade negotiations in the Americas, including how to handle tight deadlines, missing text, formatting headaches, equipment failure, and glossaries of all kinds. Other topics include research techniques, working with suspicious sources, regional language variations, and the pitfalls and saving graces of *Spanglish* in the interpreting booth. Handouts will include formatting tips for overwriting PowerPoint presentations, useful Internet search tools, basic glossaries, and a wish list for future presentations or workshops on this subject.

A Practical English Pronunciation Program for Spanish Interpreters

Session No: S-8

Presenting Languages: English and Spanish

Speaker: Maya León Meis

Spanish>English interpreters are in high demand. Therefore, it is imperative that their linguistic abilities in the area of pronunciation be at a professional level so that they will be clearly understood. A foreign accent is sometimes inevitable, but intelligible speech is achievable with practice and a good learning program. The speaker will share her expertise and passion in this field. Participants will leave with valuable tips that they can apply right away, and will be encouraged to master proper English pronunciation. We promise amazing memory tricks and comical props. Be ready to laugh, have fun, and learn a lot!

Professional Conduct in Working as/with a Check Interpreter in Legal Settings

Session No: J-8

Presenting Languages: English and Japanese

Speaker: Kayoko Takeda

When interpreting for a Japanese witness in a deposition, trial, or other proceedings in litigation, there are usually interpreters who check the accuracy of your interpretation. Issues we occasionally encounter include disagreeing with the opposing interpreter on certain interpretations and the improper timing of corrections made by the check interpreter. Unfamiliarity with professional protocol in this type of setting can also make interpreters feel uncomfortable. This interactive session will discuss best practice and professional conduct when working as or with check interpreters during litigation proceedings.

Interpreter Training at the U.S. Department of State: The Role of Heritage Speakers as Course Participants

Session No: TP-4

Presenting Language: English

Speakers: David B. Sawyer

This presentation provides an overview of interpreter training at the Office of Language Services of the U.S. Department of State. The Office's training efforts reflect the need to meet the demand for competent interpreters for the languages that are taught less frequently in academic settings in the U.S., and which are also in high demand in the diplomatic arena. After a brief introduction outlining the goals and structure of the training courses, data on the background of participants and their language combinations will be presented. The discussion of data will focus on the role of heritage speakers as course participants.

Court Interpreting in the U.S.: An Overview and Curriculum Analysis

Session No: TP-3

Presenting Language: English

Speakers: Corinne E. Cline

This session is meant to encourage professionals in all languages to get involved in the training of future generations of court interpreters and translators. It gives ideas and suggestions on how to approach higher learning institutions to encourage them to include such courses in their curriculum. There will also be a discussion on methodology and curriculum planning and logistical issues, such as materials and lab equipment available to the trainer.

Changing a School District by Teaching Interpreting

Session No: TP-6

Presenting Language: English

Speakers: David Cotlove, Elisabeth Scheuer-Sturgeon, Courtney Searls-Ridge

A unique project funded by the innovative Social Venture Partners is changing the culture of the Highline (Washington) school district through teaching interpreting to high school students. The presentation will describe the special characteristics of the grant, how the initial vision has been realized in practice, the challenges of working within a large and diverse school district, and the benefits students, the school district, and others have received. The whole enterprise has taken unexpected twists and turns, and has led to vastly improved communication within the district.

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