A Fond Farewell

Esteemed members of the Interpreters Division and colleagues;

What a poignant setting during which to end my terms as administrator.

At this time of national crisis wrapped in international ramifications, I am filled with pride knowing that Interpreters are playing such a key role in the effort toward resolution: communication between people.

This has been the basis of my work as administrator of this division: to give rise to awareness of the significant value of our work. As I write this, the world is witnessing the melding of the three most important elements of our work: quality focused interpreters are meeting the critical need for communication; providing this service with a willing and dedicated spirit.

When I was nominated three years ago, I set out to build an infrastructure in which interpreters would find respect, support, professional growth, camaraderie and by which non-interpreters would be educated about our work and needs. The ID, through it’s newsletter and website, now provides members with access to resources and education, networking with fellow members and interaction with many related associations around the world. Uniquely, we provide everyone with education about the full range of our work, from all four fields to tips on working with us. We also have contributed to the ATA with the financial and status enhancement of the second largest membership of all the divisions.

The rewards of these three years have always been the contact with fellow interpreters and seeing the growth of respect for our profession. The ongoing, albeit insipid, experience of being called translators, even by ATA officers, highlights the continued need for expansive education about our profession. I’m known as insistent because I believe we will improve our professional environment and service through insistence that the uninformed be educated about interpreting.

Three years ago I was willing to be satisfied with the accurate use of the name of our profession. Due to the growth of this profession, we can now expect more, from non interpreters and those who stand to certify and regulate us as well as from each other. My hope is that insistence for this respect will grow in this division, no matter how challenged.

Typically when faced with a stumbling speaker, a disorganized setting and inefficient coordination, an interpreter perseveres with coherent communication. This is a uniquely selfless profession that deserves respect. And it is with respect and pride that I am honored to have known you, worked side by side with you, listened to you, acted on your behalf and hopefully served you.

Sincerely,

Diane E. Teichman
Administrator, Interpreters Division, ATA
SWAN SONG ~ CANTO DEL CI SNE

A farewell from Dan MacDougall
Assistant Administrator

Working this last year as Assistant Administrator of the Interpreters Division has convinced me even more of the importance of follow-through: be that in the area of one’s regular job or in the arena of volunteer work. I would hope to see an improved relationship between our division and the administration of our association. The same level of seriousness on our part in terms of follow-through with our clients needs to be duplicated at every level of our organization. Otherwise, we fall prey to the vagaries of tokenism, which benefits no one, thus creating animosity and stifling creativity. As one wise longtime ATA member has said regarding running a business: “Do not promise what you cannot deliver.”

During this past year we have attempted to have our ID website serve as a one-stop shop informing both dispensers and users of interpreting services. Thanks to the artistry of Margareta Ugander and the guidance of Diane Teichman our site was not only created, but also continued to expand its offerings for all four interpreting sectors, whether legal, community, medical, or conference.

Not only are interpreters updated via a quarterly newsletter regarding training opportunities throughout the world, but also, for the periods between newsletters, are provided late-breaking news of events which will enhance their skills.

Several more states are catching the training wave regarding upgrading interpreter skills and are beginning to set standards which will improve the level of services provided to clients who need interpreting services. This will no doubt cause other states to embrace this mindset and require similar training on the part of interpreters who work within their boundaries.

I envision a steady increase in the training of interpreters who work in all four interpreting fields in both the short and long term. Competition between the various purveyors of said training will help to weed out the ineffective ones and enhance the quality of offerings in those who survive and very possibly thrive.

Whether we interpret in a medical or community setting to assure equal access to services for all speakers, whether we interpret in the courtroom to assure equal rights for all, or whether we interpret over the phone to provide communicative links between individuals of different cultures, we all have a regular opportunity to make a difference where we are.

Interpreting is a field which requires that one never become complacent about his or her level of performance. To date the writer has had the opportunity of working in three of the four interpreting fields. From interpreting in a drug-related court case to facilitating communication between a doctor and a young mother about to give birth to twins. It has been an awesome responsibility while at the same time an opportunity for continued professional growth. Ongoing training is just one part of the job description. Learning how to eat crow is a definite asset in an increasingly competitive marketplace. Working as a freelancer, while allowing one tremendous freedom, is not for everyone, least of all the faint-hearted. The same holds true for both the profession as it does for

Continued on page 3
Get active!

Active status that is….Exam free!

This is the status you need to be able to run for office and to vote. And voting means being a part of the decisions that affect this division and association. Interpreters can achieve active status through Item 4 of Alternative Routes to Active or Corresponding Membership on the ATA website at http://www.atanet.org/bin/view.pl/13518.html

As per the ATA website: “Active members have the right to attend any of the Association’s membership meetings, use all of its membership facilities, and receive all of its regular publications free or at special membership rates. They also have the right to take accreditation examinations, to vote, to hold Association office, and to serve on the Board of Directors and all committees of the Association”.

Here are the qualifications:

**Interpreters currently accredited or certified by a member association of the Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs:** Proof of such accreditation or certification.

1. **Interpreters:**
   a. Proof of a degree or certificate in interpretation (acceptable programs to be determined by the University Accreditation Committee) and
   b. One letter of reference from a client or supervisor.

2. **Translators or interpreters:**
   Evidence of at least three years’ work as a translator or interpreter, which may include either of the following:
   a. Three letters of reference from clients or supervisors; or
   b. Copies of records of business activity such as Schedule C, corporate tax returns, 1099s, invoices, or work orders.

3. **Persons professionally engaged in work closely related to translation and/or interpretation:**
   Evidence of at least three years’ work in a closely related field, which may include either of the following:
   a. Teaching appointment letters; or
   b. Terminology/lexicography research studies

The University Accreditation Committee is authorized to establish a list of programs or examinations successful completion of which is sufficient to achieve active or corresponding membership.

Applicants shall submit their credentials to Headquarters for review, accompanied by the $50 review fee. Any applications that do not clearly match the criteria for “Alternative Routes to Active and Corresponding Membership” will be forwarded by Headquarters to the Active Membership Review Committee for its recommendation

For more information, please contact ATA Headquarters at 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590, Alexandria, VA 22314; (703) 683-6100; fax: (703)683-6122; e-mail: ata@atanet.org.

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**Swan Song**

the ID; as James Rohn once said: “The key to your better future is you.”

Our division will continue to expand because of the involvement of more members in the division. I would encourage a question and answer type column on our web site so that more members feel connected to our division and can obtain relevant and updated information regarding our profession.

Hats off to you, Elizabeth, as you embark on this journey as Assistant Administrator of the ID. Often the answers to many queries can be found within our highly competent membership and you will learn more than you thought possible while helping to steer the Interpreters Division.

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**Swedish > English**

**Translator & Interpreter**

Margareta Ugander

[www.ugander.com/margareta](http://www.ugander.com/margareta)

**E-MAIL:**
margareta@ugander.com

**USA:**
59 Heritage Court
Woodcliff Lake, NJ 07677
Tel. +1-201-391-2303
**Interpreters Respond to the recent tragedy in America**

*This message was sent to the New York Circle of Translators and the National Capital Area Chapter of ATA (NCATA) on behalf of the members of the ID. By our deadline we had received the response below.*

Dear colleagues;

I pray that none of you were directly affected by this week’s tragic events. Please accept our prayers for comfort and let us know what we can do to be of help.

Sincerely

Diane E. Teichman
ATA Administrator, Interpreters Division
Dan MacDougall
ATA Assistant Administrator, Interpreters Division

**Dear Diane and Dan,**

Thank you very much for your thought and I apologize for answering so late. I want to let you know that NYCT’s and Spansig’s interpreters have volunteered to help at the Family Assistance Centers and we hope to continue doing it for as long as it is needed.

I hope to see you at the conference.

Sincerely,

Roxana Huhulea
President of NYCT

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**Interpreters Division**

**2001 Election of Officers**

We are proud to announce the Interpreters Division slate of candidates!

For the position of Administrator

Helen Cole

For the position of Assistant Administrator

Elizabeth Tu

Helen and Elizabeth’s Candidates Statements are published in this issue of The Interpreters Voice and are presently posted on the Interpreters Division website at [http://www.ata-divisions.org/ID/](http://www.ata-divisions.org/ID/)

The election will be held at the ID ANNUAL MEETING as yet not scheduled by the ATA conference organizers. You will be notified as soon as we learn that date and time.

The ATA conference this year is at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, California, October 31-November 3, 2001.

Proxies and ballots will be mailed out in accordance to the ID bylaws.

Please refer to the by laws for a description of Administrator

Article 4 Paragraph 2a Assistant Administrator

Article 4 Paragraph 2b Elections

Article 4 Paragraph 4

Dan and I congratulate the candidates and we both look forward to an enthusiastic election and a continuation of this very healthy and successful division.

Diane E. Teichman
ATA Administrator

Dan MacDougall
ATA Assistant Administrator

ATA Interpreters Division
Interpreters Division
2001 Election
Candidate Statement

Candidate for Administrator
Helen D. Cole

Born and raised in Taiwan, I spent my formative years wondering and seeking the answers to why five thousand years of culture can sometimes be such bondage. It was not until I came to the United States than I started to appreciate the beauty and understand the reasons behind the subtlety and sometimes seemingly “behind the cloud” Chinese culture.

Business Administration conveniently fell into my lap and seemed like something that I was doing quite well during my early adult years. Yet the void inside of me told me to move on.

After seven years of employment with Bell Atlantic as a Computer Programmer, it seems that I do have a logical mind able to weed through the functions and come up with computer programs that generate the needed end results. Yet the void inside of me told me to move on.

The desire to branch myself grew by the day, and I’ve been freelancing as a Chinese interpreter/translator since 1992. In the past 10 years, I have expanded my horizons in interpreting from State courts to Federal courts, attorneys offices, business gathering, and various conferences. Although, I held every assignment, big or small, with great enthusiasm, yet the voice inside of me tells me to branch out even further. When the opportunity comes to be an administrator for ATA Interpreters’ Division, I decided to take on the challenge.

Now, I stand before you, among many of you whom have the wealth of knowledge and abilities to share with other interpreters, not because I’m “better”, but because I’m “daring”. It is my firm belief in the importance of our role as interpreters who make contributions to a better/sound/effective communications between cultures.

I’ve a lot to learn from Diane and Don. Yet the success of any organization requires member’s participation. I’m looking forward to a joint effort from all of us to make this Interpreters’ Division go through yet another successful year.
Interpreters Division  
2001 Election  
Candidate Statement

Candidate for Assistant Administrator  
Elizabeth A. Tu


I established E. Tu Associates, Inc. in 1982 and incorporated in Cincinnati in 1987 as a U.S. manufacturers' rep for the Far East region. During the past decade it diversified its export activities, reflecting Asia's growth trend. Presently, E. Tu Associates' major activity focuses on sourcing U.S. and western made products that are difficult to find for Asian buyers, a natural outgrowth from the original business plan. Since 1982, E. Tu Associates has connected with an extensive list of industry specific trading companies covering S. Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, Thailand, Malaysian, and Singapore. Through its active consulting and brokerage services, E. Tu Associates, Inc has helped many small to medium size companies export to Asia.

Since 1981, E. Tu Associates, Inc. has provided translation and interpreting services for many Ohio and out-of-state clients. I have acted as translator, community and business interpreter and coordinator for many official U.S. and Chinese delegations. The most active and time-consuming projects are related to the Chinese Sister City Committee, of which I have chaired since 1989.

In addition to community volunteer work, I am also a voting member of American Translators Association, having recently been promoted from Associate to Active status through peer review. I have presented conference papers at ATA since 1999 and have been published in the ATA monthly journal The ATA Chronicle. I have also worked as a Chinese language proofreader for the National Geographic Society magazine, which recently added the Chinese language for the Taiwan market.

As Assistant Administrator of the Interpreters Division, I will endeavor to support the newly elected Administrator of ID, continue the past efforts towards more recognition of and respect for the Interpreters Division of the ATA. I propose that every language division of ATA should automatically form an Interpreters Division, which will interface with the larger umbrella ID. Thus systemically incorporating "interpretation" as a profession that is equal in status to "translation" within the ATA organization. This cross over will also encourage a more broad based representation of languages within the Interpreters Division.

Elizabeth A. Tu

E. Tu Associates, Inc.  
5027 Madison Road, Suite 100  
Cincinnati, OH 45227  
Tel: 513/561-1010 Fax: 513/561-1018  
E Mail: etutu@aol.com  Website: www.etutrade.com
Dan’s Picks : Websites for Interpreters
by Dan Mac Dougall

This feature will present several sites which might enhance research for those working within the four fields of interpreting, which are legal, conference, medical, and community.

- The user-friendly Lexicool directory has links to 500+ translation dictionaries and glossaries at http://www.lexicool.com
- This toolkit for expert web searchers, when properly put into practice, will save a great deal of time: http://www.lita.org/committe/toptech/toolkit.htm
- A plethora of legal information can be found at http://www.supremecourtus.gov/
- Accessing important information quickly is the crux at http://www.wheretodoresearch.com/
- A new group of interpreters was developed to attain professional representation in their County court system. This is quite an example of grassroots organizing. The Interpreters Working Group: http://communities.msn.com/CookCountyInterpreters
- Medical interpreters who work with Spanish can access the Merck Manual in Spanish at http://www.msd.es/publicaciones/mmerck/inicio.html
- Legal sworn interpreters working with the Arabic and Spanish languages will find this site informative: http://www.ieev.uma.es/campus/humanid/traduc/aljizana.html
- A short glossary of Congressional terms: http://www.thecapitol.net/glossary/index.shtml
- The single best source for facts on the net: http://www.refdesk.com/

Please send comments and pertinent links to dmacbft@hargray.com
Your input is vital to the success of all of us.
The Right to An Interpreter, Who decides?
An Australian Perspective
by Penny Patterson
(Part Three of three)

SKILLS, STRICT REGULATIONS AND MORAL OBLIGATIONS

Interpreters that enter the workforce have to abide by strict regulations and are under constant pressure to perform their duties without fault. Accordingly, professional interpreters are fully trained and highly skilled, particularly in such demanding areas as legal interpreting. Special interpreters should be hired solely for the position of evaluating NESB people who must appear before the courts. Interpreters should be enlisted from the National Accreditation for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI) and financed by the government, in order to rule out any suspicions of bias. NAATI’s status as a government organization helps to legitimize the integrity of the interpreters and the methods of testing. With both the interpreting and the legal institution being government bodies, there is little cause for the doubt in an interpreter’s decision. The notorious criticism of the suspect hiding behind the interpreter could also be forgotten, as the qualified interpreter can make a professional decision about a person’s language capabilities.

The decision to assign qualified interpreters as the decision-makers would have widespread growth potential for the interpreting and translating profession. Obviously, if the legislation were to change, it would be due to government approval. Accompanying this acceptance would most certainly be accompanied by increased financial support. Other benefits would include increased public awareness and acceptance of its benefits for over two million Australians, not to mention countless English speakers that deal with NESB people on a daily basis. This in turn would ensure more government support, not only financially but also politically. Greater support and public use would allow more refinements to the system, improving testing capabilities and increasing professional quality of the interpreters and translators.

Legal specialists assume heavy responsibilities when their enter the profession, condemning the guilty and freeing the innocent. Professional interpreters too, have a special role to play in the preservation of justice. Affecting two million Australians directly and relatively everyone indirectly, the interpreting profession is an indispensable aspect of our society today. Understanding the daily occurrences in one’s life is essential for peace of mind and a government cannot claim to be providing equality for all without providing the means for NESB people to gain access to that understanding. This is particularly so within the legal system, as linguistic misunderstandings in the courtroom could mean the difference between life and death to the accused. With such an important responsibility, a professional should legally be required to submit an opinion. Interpreter-made decisions would be more beneficial for all those concerned, to allow justice to take its most natural course.

Problems plague the Australian legal system on the issue of the ‘right to an interpreter’. The lack of reliable testing methods and legal society support has meant slow progress for the interpreting and translation profession. Under no circumstances should a lone Australian judge, typically culturally and linguistically inexperienced, make the type of decision that is essentially a cultural and linguistic one. “Ethnic communities, lawyers and interpreters maintain that the right to an interpreter is meaningless because provision of an interpreter is ultimately left to the discretion of the judge”1. The integrity of the judge or their decision is not so much in question, but their actual ability to make an informed decision, is. Interpreters are qualified for exactly this type of situation, and are a much more capable judge of a client’s fluency. It is the moral obligation of interpreters and translators within the community to fight for, and the government’s responsibility to provide effective language rights and ensure equality within the legal system. The interpreting and translating professionals understand, better than most, the confusion that can occur as a result of a system that lacks appropriate legislation regarding equality for NESB.
The Right to An Interpreter...

people.

Until Australian legislation is modified to include qualified interpreters in the decision-making process, NESB people will remain victims to a system that fails to understand or recognize their special needs. This inadequacy will only grow as the non-English speaking background population within Australia continues to increase. The government will inevitably have to consider these changes or risk alienating a relatively large proportion of the population.

Penny earned a BA in Languages and Applied Linguistics at Griffith University, Nathan, Queensland, Australia. She can be reached at suntuf@dingoblue.net.au

This article first appeared in the newsletter of the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators Incorporated (AUSIT)


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Improving our Working Conditions In Illinois
By Jorge Carbajosa

The Interpreters’ Working Group, or IWG, is a group of interpreters in the county of Cook in Chicago. We started our organization in 1998 to obtain better wages and working conditions. We decided the best way to reach this goal was with union representation and we chose the Newspaper Guild (Communication Workers of America) to represent us in a work contract negotiation with our employer, Cook County.

Currently we have gained more than 75% of support from interpreters in the Cook County system and we have also filed a petition for an election to have the union represent us in a bargaining contract. Cook County challenged our petition saying interpreters who work part-time in Cook County are not employees, but instead are independent contractors (about 90 interpreters out of 120 work part-time). The issue went to court and the judge at the Illinois Department of Labor Relations ruled in our favor deciding that all interpreters in Cook County are employees, including those who do not have their taxes deducted off their wages! This refers to sign-language interpreters and to 3 interpreters who interpret Chinese, Japanese and Assyrian. Cook County is in the process of appealing our decision but we are confident we will win in this matter.

If the county loses its appeal, a vote will be held in Cook County for union representation before the end of the year. Part-time interpreters here make $120 per day and $60 per half a day. Although the county hires most of their part-time Spanish and Polish interpreters to work every day of the month, they refuse to guarantee more than 15 workdays per month. Full time interpreters start at about $30,000 per year. Sign language interpreters make $200 per day and $100 per half a day. There are three interpreters who interpret Chinese, Japanese and Assyrian who have negotiated rates equal to what sign-language interpreters make or higher. There is currently no certification in the State of Illinois because the state courts fear rate increases.

Interpreters who work part-time for Cook County receive no holidays, sick pay, or even the right to buy health insurance. Our only benefit is a pension fund, which is only for part-timers who have taxes deducted.

We have a web page where you can read all about us: http://communities.msn.com/CookCountyInterpreters . It is updated monthly. It helps interpreters keep in touch nation wide. Please join. Membership is free.
When interpreting from Chinese to English, one should talk like an English-speaking person. When interpreting from English to Chinese, the reverse is true. This ability to adapt to the culture of the source language separates a bilingual technician or translator from a linguistic and cultural communicator or interpreter.

Should an interpreter consider the particular occasion, ambience and adapt or adjust the interpretation accordingly? While knowing that the speaker did not convey the message as well as he or she could have, can an interpreter sacrifice faithfulness to convey the intended or appropriate meaning? If an interpreter takes liberties to make a speaker sound more eloquent or more sincere, should we condone such violations of faithfulness, knowing very well, that the absence of such action would create misunderstanding?

We conclude that the degree of faithfulness is appropriate to a particular situation depends upon the purpose of the interpreted speech. We also conclude that interpretation is more complex and challenging than translation. We also believe that it takes a unique personality and character to relish the rewards that are directly proportionate to the risks of being an interpreter.

Both interpretation and translation deal with different languages. They involve not merely rendering of the different linguistic aspects, but also the conveyance of the differences in the tone, style, and emotion of the source language and the target language. Interpretation constitutes a more direct, person-to-person contact and interaction between the speaker and the interpreter as well as between the speaker, interpreter, and the audience. There is more of a human element involved. The interpreter, knowing two languages and cultures, enhances understanding, thus affecting the success of a meeting, negotiation, debate or interchange. Tone of voice, facial expression and the whole manner of the interpreter are important factors in the oral rendering of different languages.

Occasionally while serving as an interpreter, I have been interrupted. Through me, the audience asked the speaker for further explanation or information. This is a good sign, as the questions showed understanding of the message and expressed interest and eagerness to know more about soliciting an exchange.

There are other times that the interpreter may omit or add to the speaker’s words when appropriate to the situation. Such flexibility should not be considered as a violation of faithfulness and should be allowed. The purpose of exchange between two different peoples, cultures, or ethnic groups is to enhance, not to jeopardize, mutual understanding and friendship. More flexibility is allowed in interpretation than in translation. The interpreter should always consider the occasion, ambience, and audience and try to adjust the interpretation to the actual situation.

Next issue Part Two: Focus on legal, conference and community interpreting.
Training Opportunities
Submit your workshop, seminar, conference, course or program to dmacbft@hargray.com
Please note newsletter deadlines.

Education makes people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave. - Henry Peter Brougham

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Seminar on the Code of Professional Conduct for Interpreters, Translitterators, and Translators
Trenton, New Jersey
September 28, 2001
January 10, 2002 and March 27, 2002
This seminar focuses primarily on the role of court interpreters as articulated in the Code of Professional conduct approved by the New Jersey Supreme Court. It is required for persons wishing to become approved interpreters and is a prerequisite for taking an exam.
Court Interpreting Section, Administrative Office of the Courts
P.O. Box 988
Trenton, NJ 08625-0988
Fax: 609-633-7142
Email: Robert_Joe_Lee@Judiciary.State.NJ.US

Seminar on the Code of Professional Conduct for Interpreters, Translitterators, and Translators
Newark, New Jersey
October 11, 2001 and December 6, 2001
February 7, 2002 and April 4, 2002
This seminar focuses primarily on the role of court interpreters as articulated in the Code of Professional conduct approved by the New Jersey Supreme Court. It is required for persons wishing to become approved interpreters and is a prerequisite for taking an exam.
Court Interpreting Section, Administrative Office of the Courts
P.O. Box 988
Trenton, NJ 08625-0988
Fax: 609-633-7142
Email: Robert_Joe_Lee@Judiciary.State.NJ.US

FIT Third Asian Translators’ Forum “Translation in the New Millenium: Inter-Continental Perspectives on Translation”
The University of Hong Kong
December 6-8, 2001

The Profession of the Translator/Interpreter is one of the subthemes to be discussed. December 6-7, 2001 at The University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong and December 8, 2001 At Lingnan University, Tuen Mun, New Territories, Hong Kong
Email: clt@in.edu.hk
Fax: (852) 2838 1705
For regular updates on the Forum, please check this web site: http://hkts.org.hk

1st Spanish Division Conference
Miami, Nassau, Miami
January 25-28, 2002
A host of internationally recognized experts in Spanish interpretation and translation will share their expertise, such as Fernando Navarro and Eleanor Hoague, within a relaxed atmosphere.

2nd American Business and Law Seminar for Translators and Interpreters
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
February 2-16, 2002
This seminar is designed to help translators and interpreters to enhance their understanding of American business and legal practices and institutions to facilitate the transfer from one system into another when translating and interpreting.
Contact: T.P. Matilde L. Fabrello, Director, 25 de Mayo 758 – 4P. “F” (C1002ABP) Buenos Aires, Argentina
Phone/Fax: (54-11) 4311-9988
Email: mf@ba.net

5th International Conference on Translation and 1st National Conference on Interpreting and Translating in Public Services
Alcalá, Madrid, Spain
Continued on page 12
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TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

pants in interpreting organizations, academic institutions aimed at setting vocational qualifications for interpreting and translating in public services.
For more information: University of Alcalá Department of Modern Philology C/Trinidad 5, 28801 Alcalá de Henares, Madrid. 010528 Email: mcarmen.valero@uah.es or guzman.mancho@uah.es Fax: +34 91 885 44 45

International Congress of Translation Studies
University of Madeira, Portugal
April 17-22, 2002
The primary focus will be on conference interpreting. For more information contact: Executive Secretary Campus de Penteada, Piso 1 9000-390 Funchal, Portugal umatrad@uma.pt

The Second Dublin International Conference on Translation Studies
Dublin City University, Ireland
May 9-11, 2002
E-mail: translation.conference@dcu.ie All postal correspondence should be sent to: Dr Eithne O’Connell, School of Applied Language and Intercultural Studies, Dublin City University, Dublin 9, Ireland.

The Thirteenth International Japanese/English Translation Conference (IJET-13)
Yokohama, Japan
May 11-12, 2002
Presentations will focus on both interpretation and translation and should be based upon the presenter’s actual work.
For details contact: IJET-13 Program Coordinator G. Tokikuni Yagisawa 2-14-15-326 Nishi-Tokyo-shi-Tokyo 202-0022 Or georgetk@bl.mmr.or.jp

URL: http://www.ijet.org/ijet-13/

NAJIT 23rd Annual Meeting and Educational Conference
May 17-19 2002
Phoenix, Arizona, USA
Sheraton Crescent Hotel
For information Contact The National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT): 212-692-9581, headquarters@najit.org Website: www.najit.org

The Interpreters Division Reception

Unwind and network with fellow ID members and friends!

Camacho’s Cantina
Thursday Evening
November 1, 2001
6:30 – 8:00
Scrumptious South of the border appetizers

Cash bar

If you wish to stay at Camachos for dinner; call ahead for reservations:
818-622-3333

Round trip Bus transportation being coordinated. Stay tuned for details
Please submit any interpretation legislative or regulatory activity to Speakeasy@pdq.net

UNITED STATES

Federal Certification Exam - Spanish
For information on the Federal Certification Exam - Spanish and to view or download The Provisional Edition of the Examinee Handbook go to www.cps.ca.gov/fcice-spanish
For the handbook click on the “Candidate Information” page and go to the Table of Contents; Examinee Handbook listing.

Website listing the contact persons for the state interpreting programs
http://www.ncsc.dni.us/RESEARCH/INTERP/Contacts.htm

State%20Court%20Journal%20index.htm

CALIFORNIA
SB 371 The Court Interpreters bargaining rights bill According to the site, the bill was last acted on 5/22/02 and is in the Assembly. The aim of this effort is to resolve issues regarding an appropriate employment system for court interpreters through the local courts or the state judiciary branch. To participate contact (in Northern CA) bacicwa@aol.com, or call 415-421-6833 or (southern CA) silviabarden@aol.com or call 526-944-1300. For more information: www.baci.org, for the bill itself: http://leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.html

MASSACHUSETTS
On July 1, 2001, in Massachusetts the “Emergency Room Interpreter Bill” became law. This new law requires that all hospitals requiring acute care, public or private must use competent interpreter services when treating non-English speakers. The law, drafted by Ernest Winsor from the Judicial Law Reform Institute guarantees that medical interpreters for emergency procedures are duly trained and certified.

Congratulations to the Massachusetts Medical Interpreters Association for developing The Standards of Practice which served as the starting point for the law.
For more information Contact: Ernest Winsor, Massachusetts Law Reform Institute, (617) 357-0700, Ext. 330; Tyler Moran, MIRA, (617) 350-5487; Bob Marra, Health Care for All, (617) 350-7279; Tom Louie, Mass. English Plus, (617) 457-8885.

MINNESOTA
Minnesota Court Interpreter Program
140 MINNESOTA JUDICIAL CENTER 25 CONSTITUTION AVENUE ST. PAUL, MN 55155-1500, PHONE (651) 297-5300 FAX (651) 297-5636 EMAIL: cip@courts.state.mn.us
For General Rules of Court Regarding Interpreters, Mailing List Application List of Languages Statewide Roster of Court Interpreters Search List of Court Interpreters http://www.courts.state.mn.us/cinterp/interpreter_roster_info.htm

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CERTIFICATION, LEGISLATION, REGULATION

NEW YORK
State Court Rules for Language Interpreters
http://www.ncsc.dni.us/is/MEMOS/S99-1242.htm

MARYLAND
Maryland Court Interpreter Requirements
http://www.courts.state.md.us/interpreter.html

OREGON
The applications procedures for interpreting positions and the details of positions presently available with the Oregon Judicial Department can be found at the OJD website at: http://www.ojd.state.or.us

TEXAS
This past session, Legislators in Texas passed The Court Interpreter Act of Texas. As of Jan. 1, 2002 Interpreters who work in Texas will need a license to work in court, both criminal and civil cases. Penalties are also imposed. All information about this new law is available at the web page of the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation (TDLR) at www.license.state.tx.us. In addition to announcing the procedure for the appointment of an advisory board, the latest notes state that: Except as provided by Subsection (b) of this section, this Act takes effect September 1, 2001. Sections 57.026, 57.027, 57.049, and 57.050, Government Code, as added by this Act, take effect January 1, 2002. A person is not required to hold a certificate under Subchapter B, Chapter 57, Government Code, as added by this Act, or a license under Subchapter C, Chapter 57, Government Code, as added by this Act, before January 1, 2002. A person who is practicing as a court interpreter as described by Chapter 57, Government Code, as added by this Act, before September 1, 2001, may be licensed or certified without examination by submitting to the executive director of the Texas Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing or to the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, as appropriate, proof of the person’s experience on an application prescribed by the executive director or the commissioner of licensing and regulation not later than January 1, 2002, and paying the required fees. A license or certificate issued under this section may be renewed in the same manner as other licenses or certificates issued under the applicable law.

UTAH
Utah State Courts Interpreter Information: http://courtlink.utcourts.gov/interp/
Court Interpreter Training and Testing Dates/Registration Forms: http://courtlink.utcourts.gov/interp/training.htm

VIRGINIA
An overview of the Judicial Council of Virginia’s voluntary Spanish language interpreter certification program and general Information on Foreign Language Interpreters and Spanish Language Interpreter Certification in Virginia’s Courts: http://www.courts.state.va.us/interpreters/usage.htm
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HAVE YOU VISITED YOUR WEBSITE
LATELY????
The website of the Interpreters Division
EXTRA RESOURCES
Tips!
http://www.ata-divisions.org/ID/
Updates on
Legislation affecting interpreters !
New Gatherings
and Camaraderie !
MORE TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES!