



PROTEUS

The Newsletter of

The National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators

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BAY AREA INTERPRETERS TAKE ACTION FOR RATE INCREASE

Stephanie Moore

On February 17 and March 11, 1998, nearly 200 court interpreters withheld services from the Bay Area trial courts to protest the Judicial Council of California's decision not to increase interpreter rates for fiscal year 1997-98 and to approve only a 5% increase for FY 98-99. Although earlier this year Chief Justice Ronald George in his address to the legislature pointed out that "courts are stymied by the lack of available, qualified interpreters," the Judicial Council and courts took few steps to remedy the problem.

Following the interpreter work actions, the Council proposed a \$6 million increase in interpreter funding for FY 98-99 to the budget committee in the state Senate, a move supported by the Bay Area Court Interpreter Association (BACI). If approved, the \$6 million would increase court interpreter rates across the state to a minimum of \$220 per day and to \$240 per day in Los Angeles county.

Last September the Trial Court Funding bill gave the Judicial Council of California the authority to set court interpreter rates statewide. The bill established a separate line item for interpreter funding and contemplated state court interpreter rates to be set as high as the federal court rate. However, when the California Federation of Interpreters (CFI) and BACI sat down at the table with the Council last fall, it

quickly became clear the Council had no intention of approving any significant increase for interpreters. In January, the Council announced that interpreters would receive no increase at all for FY 97-98; in February the recommendation adopted was to increase interpreter rates for FY 98-99 to a minimum of \$180 for a full day (which was supported by BACI), providing a 5% increase in places where such a rate was already in effect. In courts already paying over the \$180 rate, rates would be raised by 3%.

It was a scenario of continued neglect which led interpreters in the Bay Area to take the unprecedented action of a work stoppage on February 17 and March 11. Over the past decade, rates were adjusted less than 10%, representing a significant loss in real income for interpreters in the Bay Area, illustrative of conditions throughout the state.

Not surprisingly, over the past five years, many state-certified interpreters have left the judicial system: their numbers plummeted to 1083 from 1675 while the number of non-English speakers requiring interpreters continued to rise.

Given this history of stagnant rates, interpreters were outraged by the Council's proposed minimal increases.

BACI, founded in January 1996, has concentrated its efforts on improving

the conditions in the courts essential to providing the highest quality interpretation. For two years, BACI wrote many letters and met repeatedly with judges, court administrations, the Judicial Council and its Court Interpreter Advisory Panel. During this time, interpreters of over 30 different spoken languages and of Sign Language united to discuss shared concerns.

When BACI spread the news in February of the Judicial Council's recommendations, the vast majority of interpreters in five Bay Area counties decided to make themselves heard. On each day of action, interpreters gathered in front of the Judicial Council offices with signs calling for fair rates for interpreters. Every major Bay Area media outlet covered the story and interpreters were front-page news in law journals. BACI also secured significant support from judges, including the entire Santa Clara County bench, attorneys, unions and community organizations.

On March 19, BACI representatives spoke before a subcommittee of the state Senate's Budget and Fiscal Review Committee in support of the Judicial Council-sponsored \$6 million increase to the judicial budget (FY 98-99), which would bring interpreter rates up to \$220/day statewide and \$240/day in Los Angeles. Assemblywoman

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Message from the Board

BACI Takes Action

The Bay Area Court Interpreters (BACI) made history in February and March of this year when they took concerted action to protest years of wage stagnation (see page 1). Instead of showing up for work under unacceptable conditions, they stayed off the job and carried picket signs. Shortly thereafter the powers that be showed signs of relenting. This should teach an invaluable lesson to us all: interpreters can organize and take action, and that action can be effective. Solidarity works. BACI members, NAJIT applauds your courage, tenacity and discipline. May we all follow your example.

NAJIT Joins ASTM

The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) is a nonprofit organization that brings together users, producers and consumers to write standards for various materials, products, systems and services. Founded in the late 19th century, ASTM initially focused on such problems as standardizing ways of testing the properties of steel to be used in railroad components. Since then it has expanded its standards-setting to include all manner of consumer products and services. In late 1997, a subcommittee of ASTM's Consumer Products Committee was established in order to set standards for interpreting. Formally known as ASTM Subcommittee F15.34 on Language Interpreting, the group has met several times to define its goals and devise ways to achieve them. The Subcommittee began by endeavoring to standardize the terminology of interpreting, and believes that its work will ultimately lead to testing, certification and the implementation of generally recognized professional credentials. In late February, following a unanimous vote by the Board of Directors, NAJIT joined ASTM as an institutional member. I subsequently appointed NAJIT member Teresa Salazar as our official representative on the Subcommittee. Clearly, the ASTM group's activities could have an enormous impact on interpreting in courtrooms as well as in other social contexts. NAJIT will be actively involved and *Proteus* will keep you informed.

Web

The NAJIT membership directory (www.najit.org/directory.html) has been on line for about a year, and the access logs show that it is one of our most popular pages, getting 480 hits in March alone. As webmaster of the site, I have often wondered who the visitors were and whether NAJIT members were getting any work as a result of those visits, i.e., whether the directory was serving its intended purpose. It was therefore with considerable satisfaction that I heard from a NAJIT member that she had recently gotten an assignment from a law firm that located her via the NAJIT site. Her NAJIT membership dues more than paid for themselves as a result of her online directory listing. If you should happen to pick up any work through the online directory, I would appreciate hearing about it (webmaster@najit.org).

Code of Ethics Revision

The NAJIT Code of Ethics and Professional Responsibility is a document that was drafted quickly at the time of NAJIT's inception in the late 70's, and has not been reviewed or revised since. Although there is nothing fundamentally wrong
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LEGAL ASPECTS OF OUR PROFESSION

Valerii M. Schukin

Quite a large number of freelance translators occasionally give work to other translators. This happens either because they get requests for foreign languages other than their own working languages, or they have so much work in their language that they delegate some work to others, so as not to lose a client, for example.

Consequently, there appears to be an employer/employee relationship here—or at least that's what the Department of Labor would like to think.

But is it really so? My purpose in writing this article is to recount my personal experience with this issue in the hope that it will be of some help to those who are dealing with this problem or may face such a problem in the future.

What should you do if a representative of the local labor office calls you and requests that you bring all your books in for an assessment of employer's tax? My first piece of advice is: don't even try to convince the representative that the translators are not your employees but are rather independent contractors. Whatever you say, their task is to convert anybody into your employee. They'll be after you like hawks! What you should do is request a hearing at the Administrative Law

Judge Section of your state Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board. (In New York City, the address is 110 King Street, Room 6000.) Those judges are objective and fair.

For years I had been asking my local labor office to show me any law or regulation as to who is considered an employee and who an independent contractor. I had also asked them to cite at least one precedent or mention one translation agency, large or small, who treated freelancers as employees. All in vain. As the popular Russian slang expression goes, "They were trying to hang noodles on my ears." Their answer was only, "Well, your case may be different. We can't cite any law... We have to talk about your case specifically."

Finally I despaired and requested a hearing. It was held, and ultimately I won: the judge ruled that they were independent contractors and that I didn't owe any tax.

What makes freelancers independent contractors? I testified under oath with the following arguments:

- Translators have business cards and advertise their services. They are in business for themselves.
- Translators have multiple sources of income.

- Translators use their own equipment at home to perform their work.

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BACI Action

(continued from page 1)

Martha Escutia (D-LA) is sponsoring the same \$6 million special request in the Assembly. Escutia, author of the Trial Court Funding bill, also reportedly plans to add "intent language" to the budget, spelling out the legislature's intent to set interpreter rates on a par with the federal level in the near future. The Senate and Assembly will continue to consider the proposed increase during the upcoming months and will then negotiate the final budget with Governor Pete Wilson in June.

Crisis in the Courts

"Adequate court interpreter services are fundamental to providing access to the courts and crucial to the integrity of judicial proceedings," declared Chief Justice George in his address to the legislature this year. However, the state has been painfully slow in providing the rate of compensation and working conditions necessary to ensure that qualified interpreters will continue to be available to the state courts.

Fortunately, the days when interpreters stood idly by while their fate was decided by others are nearing an end. Interpreters in our area are working actively, and with good results, to secure just compensation and fair treatment.

Stephanie Moore is a California certified court interpreter and co-founder of the Bay Area Court Interpreters Association (BACI).

Message

(continued from page 2)

with the existing Code, there is much that is not there. We have, for example, no canon on accurate representation of credentials. A committee consisting of Linda Haughton, Cristina Helmerichs D. and me is working on a draft revision that will attempt to fill in the voids. We expect the revised Code to go

through several stages of review, including a period during which the full NAJIT membership will be invited to comment. *Proteus* will serve as a forum for airing the issues that arise.

David Mintz
Chair, NAJIT Board of Directors

Legal Aspects of Our Profession

(continued from page 3)

- I provide translators with 1099 tax forms.
- I don't supervise their work in progress; I am only interested in the outcome.
- Sometimes translators bill my clients directly.
- I am a freelancer myself, a sole proprietor, not a business corporation.

However, this may not be the end of the story. The Department of Labor may appeal the judge's ruling. At my hearing, the representative of the local labor office did produce one document which showed that in a previous case the Board had reversed the decision of an administrative law judge. This was in the matter of the Department of Labor against Mercury Translations Inc., and I quote from the decision:

The employer is a business corporation which provides translators and interpreters to its clients. The principal and officer of the corporation incorporated the business in March, 1990. Before he incorporated the business, the principal personally provided Spanish interpretation for various federal agencies and private institutions.

Various government agencies and private persons and companies knew of the principal's expertise and experience, and began contracting him. The corporation advertised in the telephone directory. He established a working list of interpreters and a few translators of Spanish, Italian, Russian, Polish, Japanese and Chinese. He considered and treated these individuals as independent contractors.

Upon receiving a request from a client for an interpreter of a language other than Spanish, the principal contacted a person whom he considered to

have the required skills. He listed interpreters and translators on his card index. He had met them during his years of service as an interpreter or he had obtained their names by advertising in a local newspaper.

As a result of the advertisements, he had received approximately 120 replies, which he screened. He then called those interpreters whom he deemed to have the required experience and expertise to discuss their background. He explained the nature of his business and informed them that they would be paid fifty percent of the fee which he charged his clients. The principal carried a beeper on his person so that he could respond quickly to a request for an interpreter or translator. He also carried a list of interpreters in order to expeditiously meet requests of clients.

In conjunction with the demands and needs of his clients, the principal officer assigned interpreters to the work place, also advising them of the nature of the assignment as well as the date and time. After accepting an assignment, an interpreter would call the employer as well as the client if unable to keep an appointment. In such event, so long as it was not too late, the owner personally accepted any assignment involving Spanish interpretation unless he was unavailable. Otherwise, he would obtain a replacement if one were available. He received complaints from the clients and processed these complaints. At one time, he almost lost a client based on a complaint about the conduct of the interpreter whom he had assigned. In response to the complaint, the owner called the interpreter and advised her not to repeat her behavior.

The owner and the client negotiated the rate to be paid to the employer. The Department of Social Services, a major client, set a fixed hourly rate with a two

hour minimum. Private clients usually paid a higher rate than governmental agencies. The employer then informed the interpreter of the amount of remuneration he or she would receive for the job, which was 50 percent of the fee the employer charged the client.

On completion of the assignment, the interpreter would call the employer to inform him of the number of hours worked. For the Department of Social Service and some federal agencies, the interpreter would complete a mandatory time sheet which the employer submitted with an invoice to the agency. The interpreter was responsible for preparing such time sheets in triplicate and forwarding two copies to the employer. The employer alone would bill and collect its fee from the client. It was the practice of the employer to pay the interpreter or translator in their individual names within three to four weeks after the completion of the assignment. In most instances, the employer paid the interpreter or translator before the client paid him. For federal agencies, there often was a delay in payment to the employer by as much as one year after rendition of services.

The employer did not provide any fringe benefits to interpreters or translators, and did not make deductions from the payments to them. They were not prohibited from performing similar services for other translating services.

OPINION: The credible evidence establishes that the employer herein exercised sufficient overall direction and control over the services of the interpreters and translators to establish an employment relationship with them. An employer-employee relationship is indicated by several significant facts. It was the employer alone who maintained active client contact, contracting with the client for the services to be rendered

by the interpreters and translators. It was the employer alone who collected for such services from the client after billing the client.

As one can see from this long citation, there is a difference between my arguments and those of Mercury Trans-

lations, Inc.

Of course, it could be that the best route to take is to hire a lawyer who specializes in labor issues. Granted: it is. But not all of us can afford such a lawyer and, fortunately, the Administrative Law Judge Section will accept pro se representation.

Finally, one last piece of advice: never, ever mistake a 1099 form for a W-2!

Valerii Schukin is a New York-based Russian conference and court interpreter and translator.



Web on the Web — Part III

Alexander Rainof



In Part I we showed how some documents available on the Court TV web site (<http://www.courtstv.com/>) could be used for practice translation, both written and sight. Some documents could be used for consecutive and simultaneous interpretation as well. We had selected Jacqueline Onassis' and Elvis Presley's last wills and testaments to demonstrate how to focus on a specific legal topic for training purposes—probate in this case—and how to discern levels of difficulty within this specific area. This can be done, of course, for other semantic areas as well.

In Part II, we found materials in the "Legal Documents" section of the Court TV web site relating to firearms smuggling, the Cali drug cartel operations, and the Timothy McVeigh and O. J. Simpson trials and discussed how to use them for consecutive interpretation training.

Another informative and highly useful tool for training in consecutive and/or simultaneous interpretation is the transcript of President Clinton's Video Deposition in connection with the Whitewater trial (<http://www.courtstv.com/library/government/whitewater/deposition.html>). This document is about fifty five pages long, rich in financial and legal terminology and non-contextual information (financial entities,

proper names, quantities of money, etc.).

A lengthy and highly topical evaluation of Paula Jones' case against President Clinton can also be found in the "Cases in the News" section. Interestingly enough, this article comes from "The American Lawyer," an affiliate of Court TV, and maintains that the case against the President is much stronger than Anita Hill's case against Clarence Thomas (who might, as fate would have it, sit in judgment of the President if the case goes before the United States Supreme Court). A recent addition to the Court TV web site is the text of Monica Lewinski's sworn affidavit in which she denies having had sexual relations with the President: "I have the utmost respect for the president, who always behaved appropriately in my presence. I have never had a sexual relationship with the president. He did not propose that we have a sexual relationship. He did not offer me employment or other benefits in exchange for a sexual relationship. He did not deny me employment or other benefits for rejecting a sexual relationship."

Of late, cases which are political in nature and involve high level government officials have multiplied exponentially. Here is a chance to train students

and colleagues alike with cases straight out of the sizzling headlines. Many of them can be found under "Government Documents"

(<http://205.181.114.35/library/government/>). For instance, House Speaker Newt Gingrich's troubles are outlined in the "House Ethics Report on Gingrich," a document which gives the public version of the findings of the House of Representatives on ethical violations by the House Speaker. The House of Representatives voted to reprimand Gingrich and impose a \$300,000 penalty. The "Ethics Committee Report on Senator Packwood," also found under this category, outlines the resolution regarding the Senator, who faces multiple charges of sexual harassment against female acquaintances. "Trade Sanctions on Japanese Cars" includes a chronology summarizing the history of Japan's closed auto market and outlines the trade sanctions taken by the United States against Japanese car makers (lots of financial terminology in context). The "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" ruling gives the text of the U. S. District Court's summary judgment, which found that plaintiff's rights to equal protection and free speech were violated by the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy, and ordered that a California Army National Guard lieutenant be reinstated. Other texts,

such as "Same Sex Marriages Bill," and "California Proposition 187 Ruling" can also be found here, as well as the text of the proposals for tort and criminal justice reforms in the Republican Party's "Contract With America."

In a lighter vein, yet just as useful for training purposes, is the sub-category "Cases Involving Newsmakers" (http://www.courttv.com/library/news_makers/). Here one gleefully discovers such improbable and delightful civil cases to interpret as "Steven Spielberg: The Doughnut Case." Sprinkled with civil and financial terminology, the case pits Spielberg against film producer Denis Hoffman, who in 1968 lent \$10,000 to the then young and unproven director. In thanks, Spielberg subsequently lent Hoffman money to launch a gourmet doughnut (oxymoron?) business. In this 1995 complaint, Spielberg claimed that Hoffman continued to demand tens of millions of dollars from

him as a result of the 1968 agreement. To add insult to injury, Hoffman never repaid the loan on the doughnut business. Other cases in this group include both the palimony lawsuit filed against Jack Nicholson by actress Susan Anspach and the palimony lawsuit filed by Ruth Tyrangiel against Bob Dylan; cases involving Disney studios; Leona Helmsley; F. Lee Bailey, and others.

For simultaneous interpretation practice, documents abound at the Court TV Web site, such as a 26-page "Brief of the United States," filed December 12, 1995 arguing that the death penalty is constitutional and that the Attorney General acted within the scope of her discretion in seeking the death penalty against McVeigh and Nichols. The brief was in response to the defendants' motion to strike the notices of intent to seek the death penalty and can be found at <http://www.courttv.com/casefiles/oklahoma/documents/deathbrief.html>.

Another interesting document is in "Casefiles," the indictment "of one Theodore Kaczynski" in connection with four of the bombing attacks linked to the Unabomber.

This concludes today's web on the WWW in Charlotte's Corner. Please remember that a byte in time saves nine, so we would be most grateful to all of you if you were to share with us any useful URL you may have discovered. We will try to include them in Charlotte's Corner, and will most certainly give you credit for your contribution. Please send your information, or any questions you may have, to Dr. Alexander Rainof, either by mail (1021 12th street, #101, Santa Monica, CA 90403); by e-mail (arainof@ucla.edu); or by fax (310-395-1885), or through my Web site (<http://www.electricity.com/~trey/alexis/>) which has an e-mail link. With your help, Charlotte's Corner will be terrific.

VIVA LA DIFERENCIA (3)

Richard Palmer

Viva la diferencia is a compilation of Spanish-English false cognates which *Proteus* is publishing in installments. The first appeared in Vol. VI, No. 1 and the second in Vol. VI, No. 3.

criatura

La pobre criatura fue abandonada por sus padres.

"The poor child was abandoned by its parents."

crudo

El pescado crudo sirve de base a algunos platos japoneses.

"Raw fish is the basis of certain Japanese dishes."

cuota

Para ser miembro de ese club, hay que pagar una cuota bastante elevada.

"In order to belong to that club, one must pay rather high dues."

contemplación

Han tenido demasiadas contemplaciones con ese muchacho.

"They have been too lenient with that boy."

creature

"In his nightmare, he saw an enormous creature with three eyes."

En su pesadilla vió un monstruo enorme con tres ojos.

crude

"His crude language made her stop going out with him."

Su lenguaje grosero la hizo desistir de salir con él.

quota

"We have already filled our import quota."

Ya hemos llenado nuestro cupo de importación.

contemplation

"His contemplation of suicide was interrupted by the telephone."

Sus pensamientos sobre el suicidio fueron interrumpidos por el teléfono.

charlatán

Ese señor es tan charlatán que me deja mareado cada vez que converso con él.

"That man is such a talker that he leaves me dizzy every time I talk to him."

decepción

Para nosotros fue una decepción no poder salir a patinar con nuestros amigos.

"It was a disappointment for us not to be able to go out skating with our friends."

defraudar

El muchacho sabía que su padre tenía sus esperanzas cifradas en él y sentía muchísimo haberlo defraudado.

"The boy knew that his father had pinned his hopes on him and was sorry to have disappointed him."

delegación

Los agentes llevaron a las prostitutas a la delegación para ficharlas.

"The officers took the prostitutes to the police station to book them."

delincuente

Los delincuentes a veces se escapan de las prisiones.

"Criminals at times escape from jails."

denunciar

Pedro llamó a la prefectura para denunciar el robo de su automóvil.

"Peter called the police station to report the theft of his automobile."

dependiente

El dependiente me mostró varios pares de zapatos.

"The clerk showed me several pairs of shoes."

deposición

En el laboratorio encontraron parásitos en las deposiciones del paciente.

"At the laboratory they found parasites in the patient's stool."

desgracia

Qué desgracia que él haya llegado tarde a los funerales de su padre!

"What a shame that he arrived late for his father's funeral."

deshonesto

El hombre fue acusado de abuso deshonesto de una menor.

"The man was charged with molesting a minor."

charlatan

"He pretended to be a famous doctor but turned out to be nothing more than a charlatan."

El se hizo pasar por un médico famoso, pero resultó ser únicamente un matasanos.

deception

"By deception he managed to get in the front door and then he robbed the house."

Mediante engaños pude entrar por la puerta principal y luego desvalijó la casa.

defraud

"The salesman defrauded the customers by selling them faulty merchandise."

El vendedor estafaba a los clientes vendiéndoles mercancía defectuosa.

delegation

"A delegation was sent to London to negotiate with the English."

Enviaron una diputación a Londres para negociar con los ingleses.

delinquent

"Because he was delinquent in his payments, the landlord asked him to move."

Debido a que se había retrasado en los pagos, el propietario le pidió que se mudara.

denounce

"He denounced the man publicly as an impostor."

Acusó públicamente al hombre de impostor.

dependent

"On the income tax form, they always ask how many dependents one has."

En la planilla del impuesto sobre la renta siempre preguntan cuántas cargas de familia se tienen.

deposition

"The U.S. Attorney is going to take the deposition of an eye witness."

El fiscal del Ministerio Público va a tomarle una declaración jurada a un testigo ocular.

disgrace

"Her elopement with her boyfriend was a disgrace for her family."

Su fuga con el novio representó una deshonra para la familia.

dishonest

"Don't trust Carlos. He's very dishonest and will not pay you what he owes you."

No confíes en Carlos. Es muy deshonesto y no te pagará lo que te debe.

destino

Esa gente viaja con destino a Londres.

"Those people are bound for London."

dilación

Este asunto no admite dilación.

"This matter allows for no delay."

diligencia

Tengo que hacer varias diligencias antes del mediodía.

"I have to run several errands before noon."

dirección

Escriba su nombre y dirección en letras de molde, por favor.

"Please print your name and address."

discipulo

Los discípulos de ese profesor hablaban de él con mucha admiración.

"That professor's students spoke of him with great admiration."

discriminar

La cuenta de gastos se discrimina de la siguiente manera.

"The expense account is broken down in the following manner".

discusión

El abogado tuvo una discusión muy acalorada con su defendido.

"The lawyer had a very heated argument with his client."

disgusto

Carlos y María han tenido un disgusto muy serio y ya no se dirigen la palabra.

"Carlos and Maria have had a serious falling out and are no longer on speaking terms."

dilapidar

Ese muchacho es tan derrochador que dilapidó toda su herencia en pocos meses.

"That boy is such a spendthrift that he squandered his entire inheritance in a few months."

disposición

Mario no tiene disposición para las matemáticas.

"Mario has no aptitude for mathematics."

distorsión

Lo llevaron a la sala de emergencia con una distorsión del tobillo.

"He was taken to the emergency room with a sprained ankle."

distracción

El colecciona estampillas como distracción.

"He collects stamps as a hobby."

destiny

"It was destiny that reunited them in a concentration camp."

Fue la fatalidad que los reunió en un campo de concentración.

dilation

"The dilation of her pupils was caused by the medicine."

La dilatación de sus pupilas fue causada por la medicina.

diligence

"He applied himself with diligence to the difficult task."

Se dedicó asiduamente a la difícil tarea.

direction

"The directions for use appear on the bottle."

Las indicaciones para el empleo aparecen en el frasco.

disciple

"Christ's disciples followed him everywhere."

Los apóstoles de Cristo lo seguían por todas partes.

discriminate

"In this school, we do not discriminate between nationals and illegal aliens."

En esta escuela no hacemos distinción entre nacionales y extranjeros indocumentados.

discussion

"The faculty held a very pleasant discussion about the matter."

El profesorado sostuvo un diálogo muy ameno acerca del asunto.

disgust

"She picked up the snake with disgust and handed it to her father."

Recogió la culebra con repugnancia y se la entregó a su padre.

dilapidate

"Those poor people live in a dilapidated old barn near the railroad tracks."

Esa pobre gente vive en un viejo granero ruinoso cerca de la vía del ferrocarril.

disposition

"The mother has a very pleasant disposition."

La mamá es de un temperamento muy agradable.

distortion

"The defense attorney claimed that there had been a distortion of the facts."

El abogado defensor alegó que se habían tergiversado los hechos.

distraction

"That constant noise of the sirens will drive me to distraction."

Ese ruido constante de sirenas me volverá loco.

divulgar

Las obras de ese autor se han divulgado mucho en los EE.UU.

"That author's works have been greatly popularized in the U.S.A."

divulge

"The informant divulged the secret to the authorities."

El informante reveló el secreto a las autoridades.



Drawing by Nicholas Luttinger © 1998

*"Impartiality, confidentiality, and **RAW POWER!**"*

COURT INTERPRETERS



**JOIN
A
SUPERIOR
TEAM !!**

Superior Court of Arizona in Maricopa County is recruiting for Court Interpreter and Court Interpreter Trainee (Spanish - English)

COURT INTERPRETER

Starting salary \$30,576 - \$33,634 DOE

Requires 6 months experience as a Court Interpreter Trainee or 2 years of paid, professional F/T experience interpreting in English & Spanish

COURT INTERPRETER TRAINEE

Starting salary \$24,918

Requires successful completion of college level course work (at least 4 classes at the 300 level or above)

All candidates are required to take a written and oral exam.

Send Resume To:

Superior Court Human Resources Department
East Court Building
3rd Floor, Law Library
101 West Jefferson
Phoenix, AZ 85003-2205
ATTN.: Bryan Blackman
FAX: (602) 506-2280

ITEMS OF INTEREST

- **May 15-17, 1998. San Antonio, TX.** NAJIT Annual Meeting and Educational Conference. Four Points Hotel, Riverwalk North. For information: (212) 692-9581 or visit www.najit.org
- **May 19-23, 1998. Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.** Critical Link: Interpreters in the Community. Second International Conference on Interpreting in Health, Legal, Education, and Social Service Settings. For information: +1(604) 685-4888; e-mail: portfolio@intouch.bc.ca; or see <http://www.terpsnet.com/crlink/>
- **June 20-23, 1998, Kent, OH.** Kent State University Institute for Applied Linguistics. 1998 Terminology Workshop/Conference. For information: +1(330) 673-0043 or swright@kent.edu.
- **July 8- August 12, 1998. New Brunswick, N.J.** Rutgers Summer Session, Court Interpretation: Mini Course for interpreters of all languages. Wednesdays from 6:15 p.m. - 9:45 p.m. For registration information, (732) 932-6869.
- **June 8- July 3, 1998. Monterey, CA.** Introduction to Court Interpretation. Monterey Institute of International Studies. For registration information, tel: (408)647-3553; fax (408)647-3560; e-mail: hmikkelson@miis.edu.
- **July 13-31, 1998. Tucson, AZ.** The Agnes Haury Institute for Court Interpretation. National Center for Interpretation Testing, Research and Policy. University of Arizona, Modern Languages # 67, Rm.445, Tucson, AZ 85721. Tel: (520)621-3615; fax (520)624-8130; e-mail: ncitrp@ccit.arizona.edu
- **September 18-19, 1998, Bellevue, WA.** Cascadia '98: Fifth Biennial Conference for Translators and Interpreters. Contact: NOTIS voicemail +1(206) 382-5642; e-mail: info@notisnet.org.

RECORD MEMBERSHIP

As of April 30, 1998, NAJIT membership stood at an all-time high of 740. Thank you for supporting this association.

Welcome New Members

January 1 - March 31, 1998

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I am an interpreter ☐, translator ☐.

I certify that the above information is correct and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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PAYMENT SCHEDULE

_____ Individual: \$75

_____ Student: \$40

_____ Institution: \$150

Outside U.S.A. and Territories, \$15 Additional

** Student membership is available only to students of interpreting and translation who derive no income from employment as interpreters or translators.*

Contributions or gifts to NAJIT are not deductible as charitable contributions for federal income tax purposes. However, dues payments may be deductible by members as an ordinary and necessary business expense to the extent permitted under IRS Code.

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