



PROTEUS

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Getting Online

Donald and David Mintz

Despite all we have been hearing and reading about the so-called information superhighway, most of us do not understand precisely what the term means. And there is good reason for our confusion, since as yet no clear vision has emerged of what this superhighway will be. One gets a vague impression that our TV sets of the future will mutate to resemble computers (or vice-versa), and we are told there will be a higher degree of *interactivity*. No longer will we sit passively and channel-surf; instead, we will be able to call up specific episodes of "I Love Lucy" and do our grocery shopping without leaving our couches -- for a fee. There are questions about who is going to control what, and who will charge how much to whom for what; and there are fears, among those who tend to care about such matters, that our society will become ever more sharply divided into the online and the offline as well as the haves and have-nots [see Barry Steinhardt, "A Civil Liberties Ride on the Information Superhighway," *Civil Liberties*, No. 380, Spring 1994, p. 1]. In the meantime, there is already an online world inhabited by millions who are connected to each other through computers, modems and phone lines. At the same time, there are countless interpreters who comprehend little about computer communications, except that they sense that it would probably be useful to know more about them. Hence this article.

Modem stands for *modulator-demodulator*, a device that essentially translates computer data to and from the language that the telephone understands, thus enabling computers to com-

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MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD

NAJIT's conference and annual meeting in New York in May visibly demonstrated a qualitative growth and maturity in the profession as a whole and our association in particular. Testimony to this were the level of sophistication of the presentations and, more importantly, the participants' degree of commitment and the seriousness of their contributions to the discussion. The gathering produced good ideas and yielded concrete results. Two new committees have been created to work on problems discussed at the conference and to turn abstract concepts into action.

The lively debate generated by the roundtable discussion on the theory and practice of tape transcriptions prompted the formation of a committee that proposes to investigate every aspect of this work and, in consultation with various experts, draft a set of suggested guidelines for those involved in preparing transcriptions and translations of tape-recorded material to be produced as evidence at trial. The guidelines would address everything from the preferred style and format of the end product to a sound and uniform approach to the linguistic problems posed by this unique form of oral/written translation.

A second committee will take up the challenge of working actively with the bench and bar to enhance their understanding of how to interact with interpreters, evaluate performance quality and generally appreciate the myriad issues that arise in bilingual legal settings. (See Miriam Leniz's article on page 10.) While Sam Adelo has been extremely effective as NAJIT's public relations representative and official liaison with the legal profession, the enormity and importance of this task now calls for a team effort. The Board has appointed Miriam Leniz chair of this committee, and Sam will serve on it in an advisory capacity. The committee to draft tape transcription guidelines will be coordinated by David Mintz. Additional members will be appointed by

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**The 16th Annual NAJIT Meeting
will be in San Francisco
May 19-21, 1995**

MESSAGE FROM BOARD

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the committee heads, so I urge anyone who would like to serve on either committee or contribute ideas to it to contact David or Miriam through NAJIT's headquarters.

Now is the time for members to send in ideas and suggestions for NAJIT's 16th Annual Meeting and Educational Conference, tentatively scheduled for the weekend of May 19-21, 1995 in San Francisco. It was evident from the evaluation forms submitted at the last conference that the most successful sessions are those offering presentations of substance, based on serious research, whether in the realm of theory or practice, such as analyzing the terminology of a given area of expertise. It is equally evident that NAJIT members require much more advanced training and continuing education courses than those generally available. We want to encourage this trend and hope to be able to respond to that demand at these educational events.

The presentations to be offered at the San Francisco conference will be submitted to the California Judicial Council for approval as deserving of continuing education credits, which interpreters in that state must earn in order to maintain their certification. Incidentally, all the New York conference presentations for which credit was requested retroactively were approved by the Council. The 1995 tentative conference program already includes two pre-conference seminars to be given by the faculty of the Court Interpretation/Translation Program at San Francisco State College, which has expressed an interest in co-sponsoring the event.

Another educational activity being planned for the coming months is a seminar on conference interpreting to be held in New York City in early January in collaboration with the Centro de Estudios Superiores de Lingüística Aplicada in Mexico. This would be a language-specific, advanced-level intensive course for Spanish-English interpreters, lasting three or four full days, at a cost of approximately \$700. Anyone interested in attending should notify the office immediately, as attendance will be limited to about 15 participants (address: Arlene Stock, NAJIT, 531 Main St., Suite 1603, New York, NY.

Tel. (212) 759-4457; Fax (212) 759-7458.)

I would like to take this opportunity to express the entire Board's thanks to Carmen Pascual for her devoted work as association treasurer during the past two years. Carmen has asked to be relieved of that responsibility due to pressing personal commitments that she feels prevent her from performing her functions to her satisfaction, although she will remain on the Board until the end of her term in December of this year. While Dynamic Management is now handling the day-to-day finances, Carmen bore the brunt of a very time-consuming and demanding task during her tenure, thus contributing to the association's financial health. We are grateful to her and look forward to her contributions in the future. David Mintz has been appointed interim treasurer, until the new Board takes office in January. The period for nominations to the Board will be announced shortly, so I urge everyone to be prepared to make them in a timely fashion.

The new membership directory will be available soon. Although somewhat behind schedule, it has been entirely redesigned with a layout that clearly displays all pertinent information. We hope it will meet with everyone's approval.

Those of you who have seen the program for the upcoming American Translators Association conference in Austin in October, will have noticed that NAJIT is once again sponsoring a panel presentation there this year. The speakers --Sara García-Rangel, Dagoberto Orrantia and José Varela-Ibarra-- will be discussing theoretical and didactical issues as they relate to court interpreting. Our thanks to Sara for again taking the initiative to organize NAJIT's presence at this popular event. We hope everyone at the conference will attend this session, which promises to be enlightening and thought-provoking.

We are happy to report that the New York conference was a financial success, netting approximately \$6,000 in profit after expenses.

I urge all of you to send your ideas, suggestions, articles or complaints to NAJIT headquarters and they will reach the appropriate person. We are here to serve your needs.

MIRTA VIDAL
Chair, Board of Directors

INTERPRETING FINANCIAL TERMINOLOGY

Churning

Dagoberto Orrantia

We can only interpret what we understand, and when it comes to financial terminology, few of us are prepared to say that we know everything there is to know. An article in the May 1994 *ATA Chronicle* reported on a poll conducted among lawyers who work on cases featuring financial and legal terminology. One asserts that in his experience, "court-assigned...interpreters failed to understand complex, technical financial terminology, making the interpretation useless." Even simple words seemed to stump the interpreters: another lawyer complained that an interpreter did not know the difference between *subsidiary* and *branch*.

The truth is that experts themselves are often stumped.

Experienced interpreters know that many expressions that have an everyday meaning stand for something else in legal parlance, and that often lawyers use technical expressions with obscure meanings: words like *hedge* or *churning*, for example, may more often be associated with gardening, stomach trouble or buttermaking than with court-related terminology; nevertheless, court-related they are, and sooner or later one will be called upon to interpret in proceedings which deal with these financial transactions.

Unfortunately, too much time is spent trading advice on common expressions, as in a recent Spanish-language newspaper column on this topic where the author laughed at unneeded borrowings she has heard, like *inicializar un cheque*, *reversar una cuenta*, *ueivear un derecho* and *voidear un contrato*, and spent the rest of her column debating whether to refer to an accountant in Spanish as a *contador* or a *contable*. (In her opinion, *contable* wins the contest because *contador* has more definitions which do not refer to bookkeepers.)

There is a gap in the translation of materials on civil actions involving financial terminology, perhaps because this vocabulary is located between two fields, the legal and the economic, and tends to fall between the cracks. Court interpreters, with the

exception of cases involving offenses like money laundering or structuring (dividing large sums of money into smaller portions to avoid having to file a Cash Transaction Report --see *The New Yorker*, August 15, 1994, for an account of this practice), concentrate more on criminal law cases and the jargon of courtroom or law offices, while conference interpreters in commercial transactions or business gatherings focus more on finance than on law. Perhaps the gap is due to the complexity of the operations described: the truth is that experts themselves are often stumped. Recent articles in the financial pages of many newspapers carried the story of one George Boros, "billionaire investor," who went before the Banking Committee of the House of Representatives to explain the nature of hedge funds: the *New York Times* reporter wrote that "the funds are so complex that even the lawmakers responsible for overseeing banks that lend them money were not quite sure how they worked and whether they needed to be specially regulated"; or perhaps the concepts are so difficult to translate because these cases often have to do with financial transactions in the United States involving American banks or institutions like the Stock Exchange or the commodities market. Here, as in other fields, there is heavy borrowing from English, and it's not limited to the currency context; it often involves words lifted verbatim and carried across international borders: you learn how to translate "over-the-counter option" and before you can say *opción en el mercado secundario*, the witness has called it *sobre el mostrador*; or you hope that when someone says "backwardation," since it has no equivalent in Spanish, you will be able to squeeze in a definition like *pago adicional debido por el atraso en la entrega de títulos adquiridos en el curso de operaciones bursátiles*, when you hear that it is all right to call it *backwardación*: everyone understands it that way.

I met an interpreter at this year's NAJIT Annual Conference who translates movie subtitles. And as I laughed at his stories about finding equivalents for all the four-letter words in today's movies, I thought that what at first glance may seem an endless variety of language and situations is in fact a finite body of expressions that recur in boilerplate fashion. This thought brought to mind the court transcriber in Puerto Rico who confided that civil cases there are a bore because "every case has to do with churning." If he is bored it is probably because all he has to do

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GRAMMAR NOTES FOR TRANSLATORS

NOUN CHAINS

George K. Green

Few syntactic features of modern English more persistently or more severely challenge translators and interpreters than the noun chains

that are usual in both oral and written language, but particularly common in legal and technical texts. Virtually any English noun may be converted into an adjective and given a descriptive function by being placed in front of another noun: "home," "home loan," "home improvement," "home address." Yet more nouns may be added to form longer and longer chains: "home improvement loan," "home loan bank," "home loan bank board," "home loan bank board member." The last element in the phrase retains its character as a noun; all the preceding words in the chain are adjectives.

The simultaneous interpreter encountering a noun chain in English needs to wait for the last word of the phrase, which will be key to the chain's meaning. However, it will never be as long a wait as that of the mythical German interpreter who paused for more than ten minutes in breathless anticipation of the verb. English noun chains often contain three or four elements, sometimes five, but rarely six or more. More than four or five nouns in an unbroken chain are generally felt by native speakers to be unnatural. Beyond a certain length of a noun chain, greater descriptive specificity is achieved by other means. For example, rather than say "interest rate policy decision concerns," the preferred form would be "concerns about the interest rate policy decision."

Entire classes of English nouns are regularly employed as adjectives and often become part of such noun chains. Proper nouns of geographic reference are frequently utilized in this fashion: "New York investor group," "Washington newspaper reporters." Many English place names have no derivatives; there is no corresponding adjective and so the proper noun itself is commonly used as an adjective. These forms are regularly found in the initial position of a noun chain: "Brownsville City Hall," "Setauket Volunteer Fire Department Band."

English nouns designating materials are routinely

How do you say *home loan bank board member*?

used as adjectives: "tin can," "aluminum alloy," "concrete bridge," "copper kettle," "glass bottom boat," "plastic cover," "lead weight." Derivative

adjectives such as "brassy," "golden," "wooden," "lead," most often are used figuratively, as in "golden hair," "brassy character," "tinny car," "wooden stare." In the case of many newer materials -- plastic, titanium, uranium, aluminum -- indeed, there is no corresponding adjective.

Abstract nouns in English function in rather analogous fashion, but there is usually a corresponding adjective, so that long chains of abstract nouns are less likely: "love," "love potion," "hate," "hate campaign." Chains often combine proper and common nouns, in which case the proper nouns come first: "Independence Day fireworks display," "Commerce Department labor statistics." Two or three nouns in a chain often evolve into a single word: "bottlenose" as a kind of dolphin. Many English nouns are simply a composite of two or more nouns: "classroom," "birthday." Sometimes the written form vacillates between a two-word noun chain, a hyphenated form and a single word. A recent newspaper article about an airplane accident contained all three variants, "wind shear," "wind-shear" and "windshear."

Translators and interpreters working into languages with few, if any, noun chains would find it useful to rewrite or reformulate such English phrases before translating by replacing adjectival nouns with present participles, simple adjectives, possessive forms, prepositional phrases or subordinate clauses. For example, a noun chain like "home loan bank board member" may become "member of the bank's board in charge of loans for home purchases."

Translators and interpreters working into English from languages with few, if any, noun chains would do well to remember to employ a reasonable number of noun chains in the translation. *jardin de rosas* is best rendered as "rose garden;" the French phrase *les jardins de Versailles* may be rendered as "the

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RESEARCH Update

José L. Varela-Ibarra

Workaholism, stress, fear of failure, ethical dilemmas are all symptoms of an ailing soul, according to Benjamin Sells' new book, *The Soul of the Law* (190 pp., \$22.95, published by Element, Inc., 42 Broadway, Rockport, MA 01966).

Sells, who practiced law for a several years with a top Illinois firm, is a Chicago psychotherapist who counsels other lawyers. He is also a writer, lecturer, editor of *Primavera*, a journal of imagistic studies, and founder of the Institute for the Study of Imagination.

Institutions and professions, same as us, have souls, and Sells' message is that the law has become sick in its soul. While the book focuses on the institution that Sells knows best, the issues dealt with are to be found in all professions, including that of the judiciary interpreter and translator.

Chapter One, "What Does the Law Want?," opens with an exercise that we can adapt here for NAJIT members:

Imagine you are at your desk (or home office, if the IRS has allowed you one), midafternoon, no interpreting assignments, no tapes to transcribe, no texts to translate, and in walks a stranger.

"Hello," says the person, "I'm Interpretation (Translation, if you prefer). I want to have a word with you."

"Sure," you say, "Have a seat."

The questions you now need to answer, on paper or on tape, are the following:

1. What does the person who has just walked into your office look like?
2. What does Interpretation say? What's bothering Interpretation?
3. What does Interpretation want? How would Interpretation change things?
4. What is Interpretation for?

Sells writes: "This kind of active imagination is instructive on many levels, revealing not only our personal beliefs...but also deeper, transpersonal themes that give insight into the [Institution's or Profession's] own personality." Imagining the Law

or Interpretation or Translation as having a life of its own is extremely important, says Sells, because "The Law that lives in our imagination is far more influential than we might think."

NAJIT members and *Proteus* readers are invited to do this active imagination exercise, answer the four questions and send a copy of the answers to me [Translation and Interpreting Program, Modern Languages, University of Texas at Brownsville, 80 Fort Brown, Brownsville, TX 78521; fax (210) 544-8988]. You may send them anonymously if you wish. I will tally the answers, put together a report and publish it in *Proteus*. Do it now!

Real sharing comes from having a common intention. The soul of our profession feeds on our common intention: to become professionally trained and educated practitioners and finally, to dispel the notion that being an interpreter is no more demanding than being a hairdresser or bilingual clerk.

Do the exercise, answer the questions, mail them in. Do it now!

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CHURNING

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is operate a tape recorder and note the speaking parts; interpreters cannot afford to be so blasé.

Betrayal of Trust

What exactly is "churning" and how does it become the basis of legal actions? As defined by the *CFTC Glossary*, churning is Wall Street jargon for "excessive trading of an account by a broker with control of the account for the purpose of generating commissions while disregarding the interests of the customer." Friedman (1987) further explains that "If the pattern of activity is inappropriate for the customer and if the prime result is excessive brokerage commissions for the registered representative, then the practice is illegal and recovery of damages by the customers is possible." Churning generally is referred to in civil lawsuits where the plaintiff, usually a corporation, charges the defendant with intentionally violating the trust it put in him to invest its money wisely, preserve its capital and provide it with modest but steady returns --a charge called "betrayal of trust" or "breach of fiduciary duty"--and brings action to recover for damages.

The problem with many technical expressions in English is that no equivalent can be found in the other language, and short of translating literally, as in "over-the-counter," or retooling the word from the source language, as in *backwardación*, the only other option is to define or describe the concepts they stand for. Thus, Rafael Gil Esteban's *English-Spanish banking dictionary* translates/defines churning as "*operaciones con un valor para dar impresión de actividad en el mercado; fuerte rotación en una tendencia, previa a un movimiento contrario a esta última.*" But can you say all that when the phrase you are asked to translate is "Second Claim for Relief: Action for Churning"? The interpreter at this point would do well to remember that he must understand the concept itself; once he understands, he decides on a reasonable equivalent or a complete but shortened description of the concept.

Testing the Interpreter's Accuracy

One must also keep in mind the actual situation

where interpretation is taking place. The client in this type of case is usually someone who knows some English but chooses to use an interpreter and often comes into court with his own legal adviser, a lawyer who most likely speaks English and has read the court documents to his client; in truth, the oral or sight translation that you provide for them is more a test of your abilities and the accuracy of your interpretation than a rendering into a language they can understand: these worthies, in contrast with most of the defendants one sees in criminal actions, already understand; what they want to know is whether you will be a resourceful interpreter or a necessary evil. Anyone who has ever needed an interpreter or consulted with a lawyer knows the trepidation that comes with signing anything only partially understood; coupled with the fact that the court action takes place in a foreign country, it is easy to see why the interpreter, the employee of an employee, the lawyer, will be closely watched.

I chose to translate the phrase in question as: *Segunda demanda de reparación: acción por rotación*; when the time came to interpret a statement that included the phrase "the account was being churned," instead of an equivalent, I opted for a brief description: *la cuenta estaba siendo manipulada para obtener comisiones.*

Margin Buying

A similar method can be used with other terms in cases like this. "Margin buying" is another example of investors' jargon that we should understand first and then find an equivalent for through the study of bilingual and monolingual sources and of its collocations. In the case in question, the complaint alleged that the defendant "knew and believed that the purchase of securities on margin, the trading of commodities, and the trading of options...were unsuitable" for the plaintiff's account. Once again, it is not enough to know the general meaning of the term, which is, according to the *Dictionary of business terms*, the amount a customer deposits with a broker when borrowing to buy securities. In this case, "margin" referred to futures, to the "good faith deposit an investor must put up when buying or selling a futures contract." The complaint in this case charged that "the account was being traded in a highly margined" manner. What is to be done to render these expressions into the target language? Once they are understood, the interpreter has greater

freedom in shaping them in an idiomatic form: I interpreted the latter as *las transacciones en la cuenta se realizaban con altas líneas de crédito*.

This process, carried out for all terms and expressions that on a first reading of the case documents appear difficult to translate, allows the interpreter to be prepared for whatever variation of the basic term may occur during colloquy. We constantly remind others and ourselves that we do not translate words, we translate texts; often, however, the foreign language speaker wants to know what a given word "is," and we should be prepared to give a clear answer, no matter how philosophically unsound the question may be.

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A version of this paper was presented at the 1994 NAJIT Conference in New York.

The author, a federally certified court interpreter, is professor of legal translation and court interpretation at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the CUNY Graduate School and University Center.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Adonde fueres, apunta lo que oyeres

primavera 1994

Queridos colegas:

Unas breves palabras desde los Madriles, ciudad preciosa (cuando no está contaminada), y cuya población, a pesar de los muchos varapalos a que se ve sometida, es "tope" simpática.

Me imagino que ya os habréis enterado de que la Real Academia ha vuelto a publicar su diccionario en edición de bolsillo. Es la misma que la versión de tapa dura, salvo que en rústica, y con la letra un pelín más pequeña. La edición de bolsillo del **DRAE** sólo cuesta 4.600 pesetas, que viene a ser algo como \$33, lo cual no está mal. Podríais hacer un pedido conjunto a través de Crisol; el pedido se puede pasar a la atención de Susana Flores Herraiz, Crisol, fax 011-34-1-322-47-40, con el descuento del 5% para los miembros de la NAJIT, por supuesto.

Una de las primeras cosas que hice al llegar fue visitar La Tienda del Espía. Tenía mucha curiosidad por ver qué era y cómo se traducía "suction cup," del glosario de telecomunicaciones, ya que estaba convencidísimo que no era "copa de succión". Bueno, aquí le dicen "ventosa".

Os comenté que estaba aquí para seguir un curso de interpretación simultánea. Nuestro profesor, Isidoro Calín, tiene una agencia de traductores e intérpretes en Madrid, y entre sus clientes figura la televisión. Me dijo al principio del curso que si yo lo hacía bien, y si había trabajo, podría trabajar al finalizar el curso. Me han salido trabajillos, pero la crisis aquí es de órdago. Según el profesor, cada año había una mayor demanda de intérpretes -- hasta el año pasado. El año pasado se paralizó todo. Así pues, no veo muchas posibilidades de trabajar aquí en un futuro inmediato, aunque nunca se sabe. Por supuesto, a los intérpretes conocidos no les falta trabajo, pero el bisono tiene dificultades para entrar en el mercado.

De todos modos, estoy muy contento de haberme apuntado al curso. Nuestro profesor habla un

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HANDWRITING EXPERT: A WORD LIST

The testimony of a writing expert poses a particular challenge for the interpreter: at times it recalls schoolroom talk, with detailed discussions of how letters are shaped; at other times it shifts to thorough disquisitions on the typographer's craft or the forensic investigator's laboratory techniques, and sometimes it sounds like nothing more than a graphologist's divinations. The following word list is the second of a series of preliminary mini-glossaries of interest to court interpreters. It has been compiled by the Working Group on Terminology. If you would like to participate in their activities, contact the editors of *Proteus*. Your comments are welcome.

authorship autoría

backhanded slant inclinación a la izquierda

bunched together writing letra metida, letra apretada

capital letter letra mayúscula, letra versal, letra capital

character carácter

charts cuadros sinópticos

collected standards cuerpos de escritura obtenidos

compare handwritings cotejar letras

comparison cotejo de letras, documentos o firmas

connectiveness unión, continuidad, enlace entre las letras

cross el trazo horizontal

cross bar of the letter t el trazo horizontal de la t

cross off tachar

cross out tachar

denied document documento dubitado

detection of imitated writing detección de letra imitada

disconnectiveness falta de conexión o enlace

disguise one's handwriting disimular la letra

disguised writing letra disimulada

distinctive features rasgos característicos

distinctive writing letra o escritura característica

document analysis expert especialista en documentoscopia

document under investigation documento dubitado

downward stroke trazo descendente

Electrostatic Detection Apparatus (ESDA) aparato de detección electrostática

exemplar cuerpo de escritura

features rasgos

figures cifras, números

flourish rúbrica, rasgueo

give a handwriting sample extender un cuerpo de escritura

handwriting analysis prueba, comprobación pericial caligráfica

handwriting comparison cotejo de la letra

handwriting comparison chart cuadro sinóptico de cotejo de escritura

handwriting specimen cuerpo de escritura

handwritten manuscrito, escrito en letra manuscrita, letra de mano, letra corrida, letra cursiva, letra tirada

hook or hook mark gancho	Roman numeral número romano, letra numeral, letra de guarismo
identify the writing determinar si la letra procede de...	rounded characters caracteres redondos
identifying features rasgos característicos	samples of known handwriting cuerpo de escritura indubitada
indentations sangrías	scrawl garabato
joined letters letras enlazadas, letras ligadas	scrawl garabatear
joined script letra cursiva ligada	scribble garrapato
known writing escritura indubitada, escrito indubitable	scribble garrapatear
known exemplars cuerpo de escritura indubitada	script escritura, letra, letra cursiva, letra tirada
lower case letter letra minúscula	slant inclinación
make flourishes rasguear	spiral notebook cuaderno de espiral
narrow estrecho	standards cuerpos de escritura
overwritings escritura yuxtapuesta	standards of comparison normas de cotejo
penmanship caligrafía, letra, escritura	stroke raso, rasgo, plumada
poor handwriting mala letra	swirls vueltas
positive identification identificación positiva	terminal endings terminaciones
pothook palote	unidentified or unknown document documento dubitado, escritura dubitada, escrito impugnado
print letra de imprenta, letra de molde, letra tipográfica	upright of a letter el palo de una letra
print escribir con letras de imprenta o de molde	upper case letter letra mayúscula
questioned document [also called <i>denied document</i> , <i>unidentified document</i> , <i>unknown document</i> , <i>document under investigation</i>] documento dubitado, escritura dubitada, escrito impugnado	upward stroke trazo ascendente
requested exemplars cuerpo de escritura solicitada	whiteouts borraduras, tachaduras
requested specimens cuerpo de escritura solicitada	writing escritura, letra
requested standards cuerpo de escritura solicitada	writing analysis análisis de la escritura
right handed slant inclinación a la derecha	writing expert perito calígrafo
	writings escritos, escrituras, cuerpos de escritura

DESIGNING A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE LEGAL COMMUNITY

Miriam Leniz

The May conference in New York City was great fun and very informative. During one of the first presentations a lot of heat was generated on the subject of how to teach attorneys to interact with interpreters. There was universal agreement that "someone" needs to design a program to educate lawyers and judges on working with interpreters. But how do we proceed to design a program? As Aleé Alger-Robbins pointed out, for years now, individual interpreters have been doing an effective job of teaching, explaining and educating attorneys all over the country.

We have formed a committee, and several committed people have offered to help sort out the information we collect. With your help we will design a kit that can be used uniformly across the country to make presentations to attorneys. This is our first step and due credit will be given to anyone whose ideas we are able to use.

To this end, I am requesting that you send us any information you have used in making presentations to attorneys. We will design a program that will give you the tools to approach court administrators, bar associations, Inns of Court, etc., so that attorneys will understand three critical concepts: 1) the differences between interpreters and bilingual persons; 2) how to work effectively with interpreters; and 3) the pertinent information an attorney needs to know in order to represent his or her non-English speaking client as well as he does any English speaking client.

The second phase of the plan will be for the members of NAJIT to contact legal associations, courts, prosecutor's offices and the public defenders, and offer to make a presentation. Those of us who work as staff interpreters have already gained the respect of our colleagues in the legal profession and have been invited to make presentations. For example, at the court house where I work the law clerks are introduced to one another every year in an orientation seminar. This year I was asked to make a presentation to them and was allotted 30 minutes for the whole spiel. Incidentally, my presentation was scheduled directly after the Assignment Judge's address, so I certainly

had their attention! I am glad to report that from now on the Official Interpreter-Translator will be scheduled to address the Law Clerk Orientation Seminar every year.

Please forward copies of your visual aids, materials of any type, comments, suggestions and ideas to: Miriam Leniz, 1480 Pleasant Valley Way, #13; West Orange, N.J. 07052 or call me at 201-736-8698 to leave a message.

GETTING ONLINE

(continued from page 1)

municate over the phone. If you have a computer but no modem, get a modem. If you have neither, get a computer with a modem included. Internal modems are out of sight and save desk space, but require you to open the box (or central processing unit) to install or remove them; external modems take up desk space and you have to look at them, but fortunately they're not that ugly. Some experts maintain that because modems generate a lot of heat, external modems are preferable to internal.

In addition to the computer, modem and phone line, you also need communications software. If a computer comes *bundled with* (including) a modem, some communications software or a trial membership to one of the commercial online services is often included as well. If your modem is already correctly installed, you need only configure your software for that modem, if it hasn't been done for you already. That means reading your software manual, or guessing how to tell the software what kind of modem you have by selecting it from a list displayed by the program. It isn't difficult. If your modem is not already installed, then you must do what no one ever does: read the manual.

Once you have a computer and modem --either built in or standing chastely off to one side-- the question of what you can do with it arises. Personal computer users generally use modems for one of three purposes: to call someone else's computer to *upload* (send) or *download* (receive) files; to call a Bulletin Board System (BBS) to exchange messages with other users

and/or download and/or upload program and data files; or to *log onto* (call) one of several commercial online services such as CompuServe to send or receive electronic mail and/or browse or download other information from the universe of available data. Certainly, e-mail is an efficient, convenient and cheap means of communicating with far-flung colleagues, friends and family who are online. The mail metaphor is apt. When you e-mail someone via CompuServe or the like, you are essentially sending via modem a message to the recipient's electronic mailbox; the message is retrieved when she or he logs on.

To communicate with another user by calling her/his computer directly, the computer that receives the call must be turned on and have communications software running in *host mode*. BBS's are typically computers dedicated to that purpose, with lots of storage capacity and multiple phone lines.

Some BBS's are devoted exclusively to a specific interest, e.g., pornography or religion; some are run by businesses, government agencies, computer clubs or individual aficionados; some are free, and some charge money or otherwise restrict the amount of time you can spend online (connected).

You normally call up a BBS or a friend's computer with your own communications program, so you must first find out the proper *communications parameters* and set them accordingly: *bps* (bits per second), *parity*, *stop bits*, *data bits*. Then you command your modem to dial the appropriate number. It sounds technical, but you can manage without the slightest understanding of such arcana simply by following instructions. In most cases you need only set the speed (bps) and leave the other settings alone. Once you are connected to a BBS, you will encounter menus and submenus among which to stumble around until you find what you are looking for.

Then there are the commercial services, listed here in alphabetical order with acronyms, where there are any, in parentheses and with punctuation eccentricities preserved: America Online (AOL), CompuServe Information Service (CIS), Delphi,

eWorld, GEnie, Prodigy. These are *platform independent*, meaning you can get to them through your telephone regardless of the sort of computer you have (i.e., Mac vs. IBM-compatible a/k/a PC a/k/a DOS machine); most have their own software (or *front ends*) intended to make dealing with them easy. You can find a simple introduction to these services beginning on page 90 of the August 1994 issue of *Macworld*. (Its usefulness is quite independent of Mac ownership.) There is also a comparative survey of online services in *PC World*, Vol. 13 No. 5, March 15, 1994.

To the best of our knowledge, only CompuServe has a special *forum*--in effect an electronic bulletinboard--for translators. You *access* (get to) it by going into the Foreign Language Education Forum (FLEFO) and selecting the Translator's section from the menu that appears on the screen. The forum contains not only gossip and shop talk but

also queries about terminology and answers to those queries. If you post a help request on FLEFO you will probably get a couple of responses within hours, and several more responses in the next couple of days, from strangers scattered all over the map. FLEFO can thus be helpful when you're doing translations. There are also occasional discussions about court interpreting. (For more about FLEFO, see William J. Grimes, "FLEFO for Info, FLEFO for Fun," *ATA Chronicle*, Vol. XIII No. 7, July 1994, p. 24.)

All of these services have 800 numbers available from the 800 information operator, and all have some degree of access to the Internet (the "the" is obligatory). Delphi has the most complete access; America Online is second and plans to step things up considerably over the next six months or so. Many services (e.g., CompuServe) at least enable their users to exchange e-mail with people with Internet accounts.

But what is the Internet? A largely ungoverned, and largely ungovernable, network of networks, a world-wide interconnection of local and regional computer networks offering an overwhelming

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GETTING ONLINE

(continued from page 11)

amount of information in the form of files, bulletin boards (known as *news groups* in Internet-speak), publicly available library catalogs --you can, for instance, access the Library of Congress' computer catalog-- White House Press releases, the strength and location of the latest earthquakes, forest tree genome databases, newsletters put out by The Coptic Church, and on and on. Until quite recently the Internet was available primarily to academics and employees of government agencies and scientific establishments. It is now available to everyone through companies known as *Internet providers* who offer various grades of service at fairly modest cost.

An organization like NAJIT might well find it useful to have its own little nook on the Internet, perhaps something called a *mail reflector* which sends notices and discussions sent to it to the electronic mailboxes of all subscribers. Arrangements for such a service are best made by an academic at a fairly large institution, preferably one who has a good relationship with the local computer systems manager.

Anyone who plans on exploring the Internet needs a guide. We particularly recommend Ed Krol's *The Whole Internet: User's Guide & Catalog*, second edition, Sebastapol, CA, O'Reilly & Associates. It is easily ordered via the publisher's 800 number: (800) 998-9938. If you are already on the Net, drop an e-mail inquiry to <nuts@ora.com.>.

Dr. Donald Mintz, professor of music at Montclair State College in Upper Montclair, NJ, can be contacted via the Internet at dmintz@pilot.njin.net or on CompuServe at 70544,1261. His son David, a frequent contributor to Proteus, is a staff Spanish interpreter at the Southern District of New York; his CompuServe address is 70323,1710.

NOUN CHAINS

(continued from page 4)

Versailles gardens," which is somewhat more idiomatic in English than "the garden of Versailles" or "the gardens at Versailles." A Spanish adjective of ethnicity, such as *estadounidense* or *matamorens* when used as a noun is often best translated with a noun chain in English: "United States citizen," "Matamoros resident." Conversely, translators and interpreters working into English from German or other languages with syntactical forms similar to noun chains should avoid employing unusually long chains or an unnaturally large number of such phrases in their English translations. A long German compound noun (*zusammengesetztes Hauptwort*) may contain more morphemes than the necessary elements in the equivalent English noun chain. For example, *Abdampfverwerungslage* (the German noun for a highly specialized auxiliary power plant that drives its electricity-producing turbines with the exhaust steam from a larger plant) may be adequately translated for most purposes as "exhaust steam plant" rather than "exhaust steam utilization plant" or "exhaust steam utilization power plant."

The author, a graduate of the Munich Interpreters Institute and co-founder of the translator/interpreter programs at the University of Texas at Brownsville, is currently preparing a translation textbook.



NAJIT Online Directory

If you have or are soon to acquire a CompuServe or Internet account and wish to be included in a NAJIT E-Mail Directory, send an e-mail message to David Mintz, on CompuServe at 70323,1710, including your name and e-mail address, working languages, extralegal areas of expertise, and a brief description of who you are and what you do. He will compile a directory and, unless it is much larger than anticipated, e-mail a copy to everyone who responds.

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

(continued from page 7)

español que da gusto escucharlo, y claro, yo considero que es un privilegio que me escuche (un privilegio por el que se cotiza, todo hay que decirlo). Hemos trabajado con cintas de toda una gama de temas, y he aprendido mucho vocabulario. Uno se da cuenta de sus lagunas al seguir un curso así. Por ejemplo, *vegetables* puede ser "verduras" u "hortalizas", según estén en la mesa o en el campo. También, nuestro "profe" como tiene mucha experiencia, o como diría él, muchas tablas, nos ha podido contar muchas anécdotas divertidas pero que no dejan de ser aleccionadoras. Una vez él observó a otra intérprete que traducía al español. *We must distinguish between freedom and liberty*, decía el orador. Ahora bien, él ya sabía cómo lo iba a traducir, y su solución era precisamente no traducir nada. "Hemos de distinguir entre freedom y liberty", hubiera dicho. "Freedom es ..., y cuando decimos liberty nos referimos a ...", etc. Sin embargo, la intérprete, tras dudar un instante, optó por otra solución. "Hemos de distinguir entre la libertad con mayúscula y la libertad con minúscula," dijo. "La libertad con mayúscula es ..., y cuando decimos libertad con minúscula, nos referimos a ..." Una salida airosa para una situación peliaguda.

Luego están todas esas palabras que aprendes simplemente por estar inmerso en un país de habla hispana. La semana pasada fui a la Universidad de Madrid a ver al periodoncista y vi que los estudiantes dejaban sus pertenencias en unas taquillas (que así se llaman nuestros *lockers*). En un artículo sobre el terremoto de California, hablaron del temor a las réplicas (*aftershocks*), y en los centros de asistencia sanitaria, recalcan la necesidad de que los niños reciban su recuerdo (*booster vaccination*).

Sigo pensando que es mucho más fácil traducir del inglés al español que viceversa. El profesor me corrige mucho en español, pero no porque no logre traducirlo todo. Para eso, nuestra experiencia en los tribunales es una muy buena preparación. Generalmente me corrige cosas de matiz, que son discutibles a veces: quería que dijera "urgencia" en vez de "emergencia," "doblar" en vez de "duplicar" y "solar" en vez de "tierras." (El orador había dicho *let's say you're going to buy land for a plant*). Jamás se me hubiera ocurrido "solar", pero bueno...)

El profesor quiere que traduzcamos la idea y no necesariamente todo lo que el orador dice. Sin embargo, la formación que tengo de los tribunales me lleva a querer interpretarlo todo. Pasando del inglés al español, más o menos puedo hacerlo. Pero del español al inglés me es muchísimo más difícil. Y entre otras cosas, he visto que no puedo hablar tan rápidamente en inglés como en español. Por eso he grabado muchas horas de cintas de la radio aquí, y en mis ratos libres, trato de interpretarlas grabándome.

Añadiré que voy a todas partes en Madrid en bici, y los ciclistas somos minoría. Cuando a principios del año hubo una racha de calor y se disparó la contaminación, empecé a llevar una mascarilla. Una noche observé que la conductora de un coche, al ver que me acercaba a su auto en bici, equipado de chubasquero, cinta reflectante y mascarilla, subió las lunas y puso los seguros. Ya no llevo la mascarilla. Llama demasiado la atención.

Quería incluir un chiste que están contando por aquí que me parece divertido y que demuestra la opinión que tienen los españoles de Felipe González, para unos un fulero y para otros un político consumado. ("La crisis" es, claro, la crisis económica.)

Dios decidió que la humanidad ya había pecado bastante, y que había llegado la hora de destruir la tierra. Este hecho lo comunicó a los jefes de estado de las grandes potencias, quienes, a su vez, tenían que informar de ello a sus respectivos conciudadanos.

Clinton fue el primero en dirigirse a su pueblo. "Tengo dos noticias, una buena y otra mala. La buena es que Dios existe. La mala es que mañana se acaba el planeta".

Luego le tocó a Yeltsin. "Tengo dos noticias, una buena y otra no tan buena. La buena es que Dios existe. La otra es que mañana se acaba el mundo".

Felipe González dijo lo siguiente: "Tengo dos noticias para deciros, las dos muy buenas. La primera es que Dios me ha nombrado su delegado sobre la tierra. La segunda es que mañana se acaba la crisis".

A seguir bien, y hasta la vuelta.

Daniel Sherr

**NAJIT BOARD OF DIRECTORS
MAY 20 & 23, 1994
HOTEL DORSET, NEW YORK**

MINUTES OF BOARD MEETING

1. **Call to order.** The meeting was called to order by Mirta Vidal at 10:15 a.m. Some of the points for the Agenda were rearranged to accomodate conference activities and availability of some of the Board members.

2. **Approval of Minutes.** The minutes of February 26, 1994 were approved with one change: David Mintz was erroneously reported to be *Proteus* editor. David is the publication's desktop publisher.

3. **501(c)(3) Incorporation.** Sandra Morra outlined the financial information which she needs from NAJIT in order to prepare filing for special status. Sandra is working with consultant Michael Aronson. There was a vote of confidence for Sandra.

4. **President's Report.** Mirta Vidal asked the Board to decide on a new contract agreement with Dynamic Management Services, Inc. Added functions would be: bookkeeping, monthly financial reports and dealing with the business end of *Proteus* and other publications. The Treasurer's duties will continue to be to oversee the bank account, recheck monthly records, prepare annual report, give leadership in fund-raising, other resources, getting grants, etc.

There was a proposal to eliminate double signatures for checks under \$1500.

Motions carried.

Mirta Vidal announced the Agenda for the General Membership Meeting.

5. **Treasurer's Report.** Given by Carmen Pascual at General Membership meeting during conference.

6. **Proteus.** David Mintz reported the publication is moving along fine, though in a somewhat cumbersome manner, due to geographical distances between editors and printer.

7. **Executive Director's Report.** Arlene Stock reported the *Primer* is ready. Motion carried to sell it for \$10.00. Next publication should be *Handbook for the Legal Profession*, supply of which is almost gone now.

The next big project is the publication of the Directory. The Board left it to Arlene to decide the most cost-effective manner for its publication.

8. **New Jersey Chapter.** David Mintz reported that the chapter has been closed. There were several suggestions on what to do with the chapter's funds.

9. **Meetings.** Dates for the 1995 Conference in San Francisco; same weekend as in 1994, if a contract is feasible. Board meeting will last one full day.

There was some discussion of possible Regional Educational Conferences, perhaps as teleconferences. NAJIT could prepare a package and offer it to different areas.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Susana Stettri-Sawrey, Recording Secretary

TRAINING OPPORTUNITY

FREE SEMINARS ON THE RECOMMENDED CODE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERPRETERS, TRANSLITERATORS AND TRANSLATORS

The seminars are offered for anyone who wants to know the role and responsibilities of court interpreters and legal translators.

October 5, 1994	Newark	April 5, 1995	Trenton
November 9, 1994	Woodbury	May 15, 1995	Newark
December 6, 1994	Jersey City	June 24, 1995	Jersey City
March 16, 1995	Elizabeth		

Seminars start at 9:15 a.m. and end at 3:45 p.m. Location will be advised upon registration. Registration processed on first-come, first-served basis. Register by fax (609) 633-7142 or call (609) 633-8107. Address: Court Interpreting, Legal Translating and Bilingual Services Section, Administrative Office of the Courts, CN-988, Trenton, NJ 08625.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Jerome Quarterly Many NAJIT readers may be familiar with *The Jerome Quarterly*, published by the Division of Interpretation and Translation of Georgetown University's School of Language and Linguistics. What some may not know, however, is that the newsletter is provided free of charge to interested parties, a genuine service to those involved in the field. Topics covered in *The Quarterly's* most recent issue include: the increased need for translation and interpretation services in South Africa, where the government is moving from English and Afrikaans to 11 official languages; legal interpreting: the court of justice of the European Community; finding and assessing interpreters for less common languages. In addition to notices (federal certification exam) and ads (lexicographer wanted for Canadian English), upcoming events in the field are listed. For a free subscription, or to submit an article, write: The Jerome Quarterly, Division of Interpretation and Translation, 225 Intercultural Center, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057.

CALLING ALL VOLUNTEERS Literacy Volunteers of Morris County in Morristown, New Jersey offers no-cost tutoring to anyone who desires to learn how to read. The organization also offers ESL classes at no cost to the several large non-English-speaking residents that live here. While the volunteer tutors need not be professional teachers, the translations of the two brochures used by Literacy Volunteers cannot be left to non-professionals. If you are a translator of Spanish, Vietnamese or any other language and you are able to perform a service for the community-at-large, please contact me. I am on the Board of Directors of Literacy Volunteers of Morris County. You will receive a brochure to translate. There is no rush to complete the job; however, the sooner the translations are completed, the sooner the brochures will be printed. Many organizations request money. I am asking for something much more valuable, which will give much more than money can buy.

Contact: Miriam Leniz, 1480 Pleasant Valley Way, #13, West Orange, NJ 07052, or call (201) 736-8698 and leave a message.

CALENDAR

October 12-16, 1994. Austin, TX. 35th Annual Conference, American Translators Association. Held at Hyatt Regency Austin on Town Lake. On Oct. 14 at 3:30 p.m., a panel on court interpreter issues sponsored by NAJIT. Tel: (703) 412-1500.

October 17-21, 1994. Buenos Aires, Argentina. "Terminología y Desarrollo": IV Simposio Iberoamericano de Terminología. Address: Secretaría de Ciencia y Tecnología, Subsecretaría de Informática y Desarrollo, Avda. Córdoba 831, 3er piso (1054) Capital Federal, Argentina.

November 11-13, 1994. Clarion Summerset Hotel, Nashua, NH. Allies: '94 and Beyond. The Deaf Community and Interpreters. Pre-conference workshops, ASL to English and CDI-P training, will be held Nov. 9 - 11. Address: Ann Swope, 29 Manter St., Cape Elizabeth, Me. 04107. (207) 799-4868.

November 14-16, 1994. Tangier, Morocco. First International Intercultural Communication Symposium on Translation and the Media. Presentations in Arabic, French, English, Spanish and German. Address: Président de l'Association d'Enseignants et Cadres de l'Ecole Supérieur Roi Fahd de Traduction, BP410, Tangier, Morocco. Tel: 942-813; fax 940-833.

November 26-December 4, 1994. Guadalajara, Mexico. Feria Internacional del Libro de Guadalajara. Tel: David Unger, (212) 650-7925; e-mail: davcc@cunyvm>bitnet; fax (212) 650-6970.

April 18- 23, 1995. Havana, Cuba. Expolingua Habana 95: Encuentro de Lenguas y Culturas. The Center for Translation and Specialized Terminology calls for papers. Deadline for summary: November 30, 1994. Address: Comisión Organizadora, Expolingua Habana '95, Capitolio Nacional, Prado y San José, Apartado postal 2014, CP 10200, La Habana, Cuba. Fax: (0537)33-8237; 62-650; e-mail: internet ctte. @ceniai.cu

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

The Asociación Cubana de Traductores e Interpretes, a non-governmental organization whose goal is to contribute to the development of professionals of translation and interpretation, met for the first time on May 14, 1994. ACTI is interested in exchanging information on all aspects of T & I and is a co-sponsor of Expolingua Habana '95. Write to them at the above address.

May 19-21, 1995. San Francisco, CA. XVI Annual Meeting and Educational Conference of the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators. NAJIT invites all interested persons to submit topics for presentations, workshops, roundtable discussions, etc., together with a short biographical note. The deadline is December 15, 1994. Address: Arlene Stock, NAJIT, 531 Main Street, Suite 1603, New York, NY 10044. Tel. 212/759-4457; Fax 212/759-7458.

CALL FOR PAPERS NAJIT 1995 CONFERENCE

Proposals are being sought for presentations at NAJIT's 1995 annual meeting in San Francisco next May. All topics are welcome, especially:

Time management for freelancers
Money management for freelancers
Personal computing
Asian language terminology
ASL in court
Terminology research techniques
Avoiding burnout

Submit abstracts and suggestions to:

Arlene Stock
NAJIT
531 Main St. Suite 1603
New York NY 10044

LETTERS

The following were received by members of the organizing committee of the 1994 Annual NAJIT Meeting.

Dear Nancy:

Just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed speaking at the NAJIT conference, and to thank you for inviting me. When I accepted the invitation, I did so because I thought it would be interesting to speak with language professionals involved in the judicial system. Of course, it was. But more importantly, I saw at the conference a highly motivated group of activists, advocating for improvements in the way that our system dispenses justice to linguistic minorities. I came away from the conference with enormous respect and admiration for your group, and I am grateful for the learning experience.

Lawrence M. Solan
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mirta:

Inadequate as "thanks" sounds to my ears after such a superb conference in New York, perhaps it helps a little for you to know that those of us who attended were very proud of the level of professionalism NAJIT stands for.

We know it represents tons of work, so I for one will try to help out as I can. Again, congratulations for a very worthwhile event.

Sarah Hart
New Hartford, NY

To the Editors:

I may be called a party pooper, but I was dismayed by what passed for entertainment at the NAJIT convention in New York. For interpreters to make fun of the very system that sustains them strikes me as a perfidious form of biting the hand that feeds them. I hope this sort of "fun" isn't encouraged in the future. It harms the image of a serious organization.

George Borges
Butler, PA

PROTEUS EDITORIAL POLICY

The official language for the publication is English. Members may submit material in another language provided that it is accompanied by an abstract in English. The editors reserve the right to refuse material or edit submissions to conform to publication standards.

The publication will uphold the same high standards of impartiality, accuracy and completeness as required of judiciary interpreters.

The contents will mirror the diversity of the membership. We will report on issues of interest in a timely, objective and serious manner. We will take pro-active stances in the promotion of adequate compensation and fair, uniform working conditions throughout the United States.

ADVANCED LEVEL CONFERENCE INTERPRETATION Spanish-English Workshop

When: January 6-8, 1995
10:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m.

Where: The Warwick Hotel
65 West 54th St.
New York, NY

Instructors: Georgeanne Weller
Ignacio Barrientos

Fee: \$ 719.00

The workshop will be conducted in a language lab setting and each student will be monitored by two instructors for maximum individual attention. Participants must have extensive experience in simultaneous interpretation.

Enrollment limited to 20. To register, call Arlene Stock at (212) 759-4457.

SPONSORED BY NAJIT

Navajo Interpreter News

Fifteen Navajo interpreters who passed the New Mexico state certification test will be sworn in this October 13 in Gallup, NM.

They are now in a position to join the freelance market or seek permanent positions in administrative agencies. One of them is currently working with New Mexico's Secretary of State on the Native American Voters Project, which seeks to encourage more Native Americans to participate in the electoral process.

CHAOS IN COURT

The June 1994 issue of the Bulletin of the Catalan Association of Sworn Interpreters reprints newspaper and magazine articles of interest to court interpreters. The following appeared in Catalan in the Nou Diari, a Catalan language regional newspaper, on June 10, 1993.

A LACK OF INTERPRETERS COMPLICATES THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS OF THE "TURKISH MAFIA"

The trial of the suspected members of the so-called "Turkish heroin mafia" got underway yesterday at 11:00 a.m., and four hours later, the prosecutor had only been able to ask the first defendant six questions.

The lack of organization, resources and discernment in the third branch of the criminal section in federal court in Madrid allowed the session to degenerate into chaos, to such a point that the defense requested the presence of an official observer to watch over the proceedings.

The official Turkish translator, who refused to perform her duties because she was being paid only 8,000 pesetas [about \$60] a day, had to be replaced by a young Turk who is studying medicine in Madrid. The translation gave rise to all sorts of objections by the defendants, who argued that they did not understand what was being said in the courtroom. The defense attorneys announced that while one defendant testified in Turkish, their clients, who needed interpretation in Arabic, Kurdish or English, could not learn of any statements which might be prejudicial to their case.

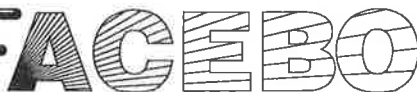
NAJIT-NJ Bites the Dust

The New Jersey Chapter of NAJIT (NAJIT-NJ) has disbanded. Bedeviled from the start by quarrels over editorial control of its newsletter, the Chapter floundered for two years during which quarterly *NAJIT-NJ News* was its only sign of life. However, over the life of the organization, revenues exceeded expenses by over \$600, which raises the question of what to do with this money. NAJIT-NJ's *de facto* directors Miriam Leniz and David Mintz, with the support of the NAJIT Board, plan to donate it to the Sophia Zahler Memorial Scholarship Fund, which awards financial aid to interpreting students at the University of Arizona's Summer Institute. The funds would be earmarked for assisting a NAJIT member. Former NAJIT-NJ members are invited to comment on this proposal during the sixty day period following publication of this issue of *Proteus*, and may do so by calling or faxing David Mintz at (201) 420-4703, or writing to him at 177 Coles St., Jersey City, NJ 07302.

HISPANIC BAR HEEDS INTERPRETER ISSUES ABA to Consider Task Force

At this year's Hispanic National Bar Association's annual meeting, held last month in Phoenix, an entire morning workshop was devoted to legal and ethical issues in the use of interpreters in the district courts. Some thirty attorneys attended the workshop, which competed with three other events for the same time slot. Presenters included a district judge, a public defender, a certified Spanish interpreter, and program staff from the Institute for Interpretation and Testing in Arizona.

One outcome of the workshop is that a resolution will be drafted requesting that the American Bar Association create a task force for the study of interpretation issues with a view to educating judges and lawyers on the use of interpreters.



P.O. Box 7485 □ Spreckels, CA 93962 □ (408) 455-1507 □ FAX: (408) 455-1541

Much as we love Spanish, it's not our only language anymore...

Other Than Spanish Interpreter Training Materials Available Now:

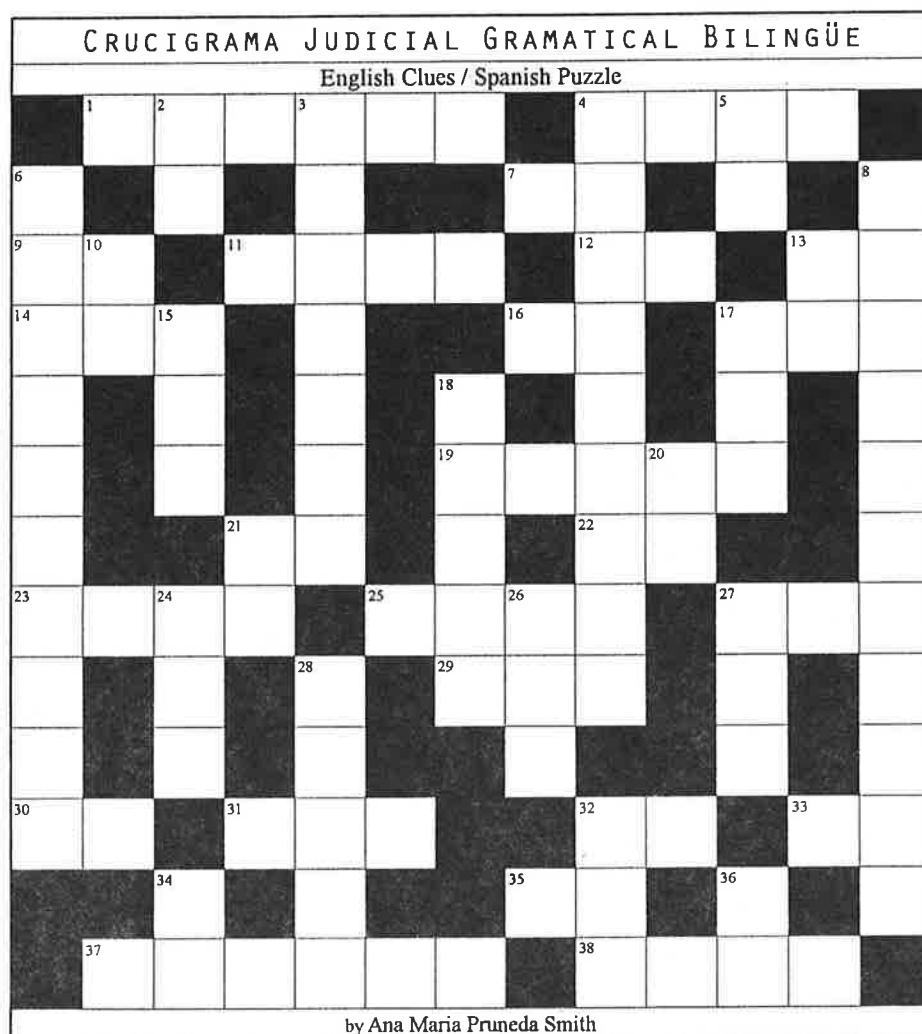
The Interpreter's Edge, Generic Edition: This package teaches Simultaneous Interpretation, Consecutive Interpretation, and Sight Translation using only English source materials. Students practice interpreting/translating from English into their second language. Book and five audio tapes. Includes suggestions for obtaining practice materials in your other language. Designed to work with or without additional, language-specific tape sets (see below). \$55

The Korean Tape Set for the The Interpreter's Edge, Generic Edition: Three additional audio tapes and a second book add Korean practice material to *The Interpreter's Edge, Generic Edition*. Included on the Korean Tape Set are 20 Simultaneous lessons, 6 memory exercises, and 12 Consecutive lessons. Available only with *The Interpreter's Edge, Generic Edition*. Total cost of the Generic Edition and the Korean Tape Set: \$100

Legal Terminology Glossaries: Glossaries available are Korean, Vietnamese, and Cantonese. Each glossary contains translations of approximately 450 of the most widely used English legal terms. Glossaries were developed under the direction of the Washington State Office of the Administrator for the Courts and the State Justice Institute of Alexandria, VA. Looseleaf and three-hole drilled for insertion in your own binder. \$10 each (\$5 with purchase of any other ACEBO product)

In the Works:

Cantonese and Vietnamese tape sets for *The Interpreter's Edge, Generic Edition* (see above). Other languages will follow.



ACROSS:

- 1- BODY OF PEOPLE
- 4- ONE WHO ADJUDICATES
- 7- PRONOUN
- 9- PREPOSITION
- 11- MEMO OF ACTION SIGNED BY PARTIES HERETO
- 12- INTERJECTION (used repeated as a lullaby)
- 13- PREFIX (INV)
- 14- PREPOSITION
- 16- ARTICLE
- 17- ADVERB
- 19- SEEKS A CASE REHEARD
- 21- PREPOSITION
- 22- PREPOSITION (INV)
- 23- CALL IN
- 25- TRIUMVIRATE (INV)
- 27- PREPOSITION
- 29- THOMAS EDWARD ORTEGA
- 30- ADVERB
- 31- AGE or LONG TIME
- 32- NEUTER ARTICLE (INV)
- 33- CONTRACTION (INV)
- 35- CONTRACTION
- 37- INVALIDATE
- 38- WARRANT

DOWN:

- 2- ARTICLE
- 3- CITY OFFICIAL CHIEF
- 4- SWORN PLEDGE OF SINCERITY
- 5- OBJECTIVE CASE OF TU (INV)
- 6- JUDICIAL CONFESSION
- 8- CONVICTS
- 10- ADVERB
- 13- OBJECTIVE PRONOUN (INV)
- 15- CRIMINAL
- 17- ALTAR
- 18- UNIQUE ASSOCIATION IN USA
- 20- TO HIM, TO HER (Dative Case)
- 21- GIVES
- 24- ADVERB (contraction)
- 26- CULPRIT
- 27- IN UNION
- 28- RELATING TO A LAW SUIT
- 32- INFORMAL SALUTATION
- 34- CONJUNCTION (INV)
- 36- POSSESSIVE PRONOUN (INV)

NAJIT

531 Main Street • Suite 1603
New York, NY 10044

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUDICIARY INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS

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____ ATA: What language combinations? _____

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