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Cultural Awareness and the Arabic Interpreter

Aziz El-Nasser Ismail

Since the tragic events of Sept. 11, issues related to Arabic-English translation and interpretation have been more in the public eye than ever before. Many articles in the electronic and print media have focused on the shortage of Arabic interpreters and translators and the shortcomings of their work. Colleagues have been interviewed in depth about methods, processes and delivery systems. Interpreter accuracy has been both praised and debated.

The time has come to meet the challenges of being in the public eye and maintaining the integrity of our work under sometimes difficult conditions. The Arabic language is common to twenty-two countries, each with its own colloquialisms, dialect, culture, and view of religion. Not all Arabs are Muslims and not all Muslims are Arabs; Arab Christians and Arab Jews are minorities ranging from small to large in some countries. Interpreters will inevitably have to function occasionally as educators within the legal system, not only to clarify to others the nuances of Arabic, but also to interpret the rhetorical flourishes of the spoken language without creating the wrong impression. Like it or not, whether by default or *force majeure*, our work to some extent is to interpret culture as well as language.

What's In a Name?

Culture often begins with a name. The issue of Arab and Muslim names has befuddled many in the West, from airline personnel to human resources, law enforcement and the media. How can anyone tell who is who?

Males and females from Arab countries, including Christians and Muslims, use the father's first name as a middle name. (Initials are never used in Arabic or other Arabic-alphabet-based languages such as Farsi or Urdu.) At birth, families may want to honor a great-great-grandfather who was a notable, or honor the prophet Muhammad, and those names may be included.

Thus it is not unusual for a name to have four or five components, in this order: the given name, the father's first name, the grandfather's first name, the great-grandfather's first name, and then the family name (surname). For example, my birth certificate and original ID have my name as "Aziz Abd El Rahman El-Nasser Ismail Fahmy." On my first passport the clerk dropped "Fahmy." However, my brother's official name is Ahmed El-Nasser and my sister is Dalia Fahmy. You can imagine what we went through as kids growing up in Lowell, Mass!

The first official document is the birth certificate, from which a national ID card is issued. The passport is issued based on the ID card. Along the way, government clerks can drop names, depending on the space available on the document. Countries transitioning to computer-generated documents have a space limit of four names; however, most countries' passport departments do not, and so banks and airlines have to deal with name variance as a continuing issue. Immigrants to Western countries use three names when filling out documents: first name, father's first name, and family name. Name divergence was at the root of the confusion when authorities first tried to identify the 9/11 hijackers by matching foreign passport names to those on green cards and drivers' licenses.

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Proteus

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

For NAJIT, 2002 promises to be an active year in which many of the initiatives undertaken by the NAJIT and SSTI Boards over the past two years will come to fruition. One of the primary goals of the NAJIT Board has been to increase the membership's access to continuing education. The first weekend of February, thanks to the hard work of Sandro Tomasi and his organizing committee, an Eastern Regional Conference will be held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City. The first weekend of April, NAJIT and MICATA will jointly sponsor an interpreter/translator training conference in Columbia, Missouri from April 5 – 7. NAJIT members are also actively collaborating in the AATIA Span-SIG Conference to be held in Austin, Texas over the weekend of April 20th. The weekend of May 17 – 19, NAJIT will hold its Annual Meeting and Educational Conference in Phoenix, Arizona. Guillermo Cabanellas and Javier Becerra have confirmed their participation as both pre-conference and conference presenters. NAJIT's Western Regional Conference will take place in Portland, Oregon in September 2002. All these activities are just the beginning of what we hope to be a new era in interpreter education.

Simultaneously, Measurement Incorporated and the SSTI and NAJIT Boards have been actively investigating potential venues in which to offer the NAJIT Certification Exam. The first sitting of the written portion of the exam is scheduled for the first weekend in February as part of the Eastern Regional Conference. The first administration of the oral portion of the NAJIT Certification exam is scheduled to be held during the NAJIT Annual Meeting and Educational Conference in Phoenix, in May. The second administration of the written examination will also be offered then. And we are looking at additional sites for both the written and oral exams.

Thanks to NAJIT's active support, new legislation was enacted in Texas requiring the certification and training of court interpreters. NAJIT continues to monitor the implementation of this law through its own direct comments as well as through its participation in ATA's Interpretation Policy Advisory Committee. We will keep the membership informed as to any new developments.

As a part of our membership recruitment drive, we are eager to see who will win the free round trip tickets on Southwest Airlines. Good luck to all!

Cristina Helmerichs D.
Chair, NAJIT Board of Directors

NAJIT By-Laws and Proposed Amendments

Current by-laws are posted at **www.najit.org** and proposed amendments will be online in February, 2002. Proposed amendments will be voted on at the annual meeting in Phoenix this May. Changes affect the number of members on NAJIT's Board of Directors and the election calendar. Member comments welcome. Questions or comments, e-mail: **board@najit.org**

NAJIT BOARD MEETINGS

Summary Reports

November 3-4, 2001

The NAJIT Board of Directors, in view of the fact that several members were present at the American Translators Association conference in Los Angeles, held a meeting to make up for the cancelled September 18 meeting. Members of the SSTI Board of Directors were present for the part of the meeting pertaining to SSTI.

The first item on the agenda was the SSTI/ NAJIT certification exam. Unfortunately, the long-awaited debut of the written exam, scheduled for the day before the ATA conference, had to be cancelled due to the small number of registrants (7). Dr. Michael Bunch of Measurement Incorporated explained that 7 exams would not be enough for the standard-setting process that must take place; the next exam on February 1 is too far away for the two sets of exams to be considered together. We agreed that a letter of apology and explanation will be sent to those who registered for the cancelled sitting. The February 1 sitting will not be cancelled regardless of the number of registrants, although we are optimistic that there will be a substantial number.

The SSTI's financial affairs were reviewed. Although the coffers are close to empty now that the first installment has been paid to Measurement Incorporated for the development of the exam, prospects for bringing in revenues from test preparation workshops and other educational activities are quite good. As more and more candidates register for the exam, the financial picture will turn healthier. The SSTI Board members stated their intention to pay back NAJIT for the loan of funds as soon as possible. The NAJIT Board of Directors will keep the membership fully apprised.

For the exam to be both a professional and a financial success, it must be marketed not only to NAJIT members, but also to others outside of NAJIT. The publicity campaign will emphasize the following points: that the profession is finally setting its own standards; that people want a credential that will serve in a variety of venues; and that our exam will be the benchmark exam for interpreters working in a variety of judicial and other settings. The exam should be marketed to both consortium and non-consortium states; and all states should be encouraged to follow the lead of South Carolina, which recently passed legislation stating that "Certified interpreter means an interpreter who...is certified by the administrative office of the United States

Courts, by the office of the administrator for the state courts, or by a nationally recognized professional organization." A list of court interpreter coordinators in courts throughout the country will be compiled for this promotional effort. Judith Kenigson Kristy will be contacting NAJIT members to serve on the marketing committee.

The next item considered by the Board was NAJIT's budget. Now that the management association is using Quick Books software, reports should be generated more quickly and be easier for Board members to read. The Board will continue its efforts to get a firm idea of what it costs to manage NAJIT's affairs so that decisions can be made on a sound basis. In addition, cost-cutting measures must be taken to ease the organization through this difficult period until the exam begins generating revenues.

Cristina Helmerichs reported on progress in planning the Phoenix conference. She is working with several interpreters in the area, and responses to the call for papers are coming in. We should be able to announce the main speakers before the end of the year and publish the preliminary program by the end of January.

Albert Bork is the chair of the nomination committee, which is now being formed. We hope to have a contested election for each seat.

The Board agreed to form a members-only section on the NAJIT website, and the first item to be placed there is a list of job openings for judiciary interpreters.



December 19, 2001

The Board met by conference telephone call on December 19. The first item on the agenda was a discussion of different ways to keep down the cost of printing and mailing *Proteus*, in view of NAJIT's tight financial situation. The Board agreed to survey the members to see if they'd be open to receiving the newsletter in electronic form rather than hard copy. Even if this alternative is chosen by the majority of the members, hard copies will still be available for members who don't wish to receive

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To further complicate matters, when Arabic-origin names are transliterated into English, they can be spelled in different ways. There is no official or government standardization in the U.S. except at the Verbatim Section of the United Nations. International media use The New York Times Manual of Style and Usage. Individuals and other entities do as they wish. For this reason, we see "Shaikh" and "Sheikh" and even "Shaykh." The article "Al-" is also spelled "El-" and sometimes "el-." We also see "Abdel-Rahman" and "Abdul-Rahman" and "Abd el-Rahman." (The adjective "Abdel" is never used alone, as it means "servant of...." and the name which follows is one of the ninety-nine names which refer to God. Though the name "Abdel-___" is primarily used by Muslims, Christians use it as well.)

Communication in the Legal Arena

Not all Arabic interpreters have had the opportunity to visit or work in all parts of the Arab world, or to have friends and acquaintances from different regions—which differ not only in their use of vernacular but also in culture, religion, politics and ideology. While some interpreter coordinators in the different courts are aware of regional issues and endeavor to assign interpreters carefully, in some cases the interpreter may need to determine beforehand the appropriateness of a particular assignment. An Arabic interpreter may be called to interpret for defendants and witnesses from anywhere in the Arab world, and will always be more effective if the country of origin of the person needing the interpretation is known.

For example, if a defendant is from North Africa, I ask whether he would be more comfortable with a French interpreter. If he prefers Arabic, I ask if he understands Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). In one case, I was given an affirmative answer, but once the proceedings started, the defendant requested interpretation in Egyptian dialect, which he readily understood.

When a defendant or witness does not have the benefit of much education, he tends to speak in a colloquial language, using local words or terms which may be unfamiliar to the interpreter. I faced this in a case with an Iraqi witness. In these instances one does the best one can, and asks the person to speak in "classical," or to provide synonyms for unfamiliar expressions.

Trials in which a non-Western religion or belief system is highlighted in evidence or testimony will pose special challenges. In trials involving Islamic militants there will almost certainly be references to Islam, Shariah¹ and the Koran². Indeed there were numerous references to Islam in that case, but not as many as in the later trial of Sheikh

Omar Abdel Rahman, the blind Egyptian cleric who was the spiritual leader of El Gama'a El-Islamiya [The Islamic Group], tried for seditious conspiracy in a plot to blow up New York landmarks.

In the Abdel-Rahman trial, a government translation of a sermon which quoted extensively from the Koran and Hadith³ was introduced. When the English translation was read in the courtroom, the Arabic interpreters had to translate it back into Arabic. Anyone familiar with the Koran and Hadith knew that the English did not closely reflect the original. Should the interpreter depart from the document and quote directly from the religious books, or interpret accurately from a bad English translation? In this case, a combination of both was best, and the interpreter informed the listener in advance—the Sheikh himself—that the Koranic verses were not being cited verbatim in the reverse translation.

It is up to the interpreter
to determine whether he has
the knowledge for the assignment.

The Importance of Cultural Awareness

Cultural awareness of the differences and similarities in the Arab world became important in the extensive media coverage of the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf War. Many Arabic-language speeches and statements, as well as follow-up debate and clarification by Arab-origin experts, were interpreted into English. When it was reported that American children were traumatized by images of Arabs and could not sleep at night, ABC News aired a three-hour television special. Peter Jennings, who for years had been based in the Arab world, wrote and anchored the program. Among the many points raised were the role of interpreters, both government and TV-

¹ Islamic law, the principal source of which is the Koran, containing the rules by which the Muslim world is organized and governed, describing relations between man and God, and the means to resolve conflicts among individuals and between the individual and the state.

² Literally, "recitation," a record of the exact words revealed by God through the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Mohammad. It contains 114 Suras, or chapters, dictated to the Companions of the Prophet and written by scribes who cross-checked the content with the Prophet during his lifetime. Not one word of the chapters has changed since that time.

³ "Traditions of the Prophet," a reliably transmitted report of what Prophet Mohammad said, did or approved during his lifetime.

contracted, and how translations of emotional rhetoric and religious verses sound to an American ear.

Interpreters under pressure do not have the benefit of (or the time for) clarification. We have to be careful not to inject meaning or say anything that might be misunderstood. We have to balance our interpretation with connotation and context.

In the Abdel-Rahman trial, a common everyday interjection – “*Yikhrib Beitak*” – used innocuously by Egyptians and other Arabs was literally translated for the jury as “May God destroy your home” or “May your house be destroyed.” However, if translated contextually from a combined linguistic and cultural perspective, the translation might be: “Oh, you fool” or “God, you’re such an idiot.” Clearly, any time in a criminal trial where life and freedom are at stake, a misinterpretation of a word or phrase, minor as it may be, may have unintended or devastating results.

Interpretation must be balanced with connotation and context.

Another example occurred in the crash of Egyptair Flight 990 in October of 1999. When the cockpit voice recorder was retrieved, one phrase spoken by the co-pilot, “*Tawakkalt ‘ala Allah*”, was translated according to news reports as “I put my trust in God.” The media speculated that it was a prayer, and a suicide prayer at that. Egyptian experts and government spokespersons pointed out that it is an everyday expression in Egypt. (Egyptians routinely use this expression when commencing a journey or starting the car, for example.) Similarly, Muslims often use the phrase “*Bismillahir Rahman Nir Rahim*” [“In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate”], especially to begin a speech or before any written or verbal communication. Does this mean that every action is a kind of Jihad performed in the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Compassionate? The possible misunderstandings are obvious. When an expression indigenous to certain people is not interpreted culturally in the context in which it is uttered, it might very well indicate aggressive, antagonistic behavior to a foreign listener.

When the job of translating a cockpit recorder is assigned, a savvy language coordinator would know to look for a culturally and religiously appropriate interpreter. But the average person would not think of it, any more than if he were seeking a Spanish interpreter, for example. Any interpreter accepting an assignment for Egyptair would do well to suggest that it would be help-

ful to have an Egyptian colleague for consultation. Under the circumstances, an interpreter’s need for further consultation should not be viewed as a lack of skill. But it is up to the interpreter to make these matters known, and to double-check with other experts before pronouncing upon an expression which may carry different shadings in different countries.

The following suggestions may help us face delicate situations in the future:

- Ask friends from other Arab countries to speak to you in their colloquial Arabic so your ear becomes used to it, and ask for explanations of unfamiliar words and phrases.
- Study legal documents and references in Arabic and English, concentrating on criminal law first. Much can be downloaded from the Internet.
- It is helpful to have at least a passive knowledge of French, especially in the legal field. Consider studying it to acquire reading comprehension at the least.
- Become as familiar as possible with the Bible, the Koran and Hadith, and Shariah texts in Arabic and English.
- If you are primarily an interpreter, sharpen translation skills to the highest point possible, and thus your interpretation skills will be enhanced by constant dictionary usage. Consider seeking American Translators Association (ATA) accreditation. Thus far they offer it in Arabic>English. They now have an interpreters' division.
- Observe Arabic<>English interpretation at every opportunity. This includes taping TV coverage of visits of Arab dignitaries where they will have interpretation, either simultaneous or consecutive, as well as news coverage of Arab world events.
- Develop a network of professionals (linguists, interpreters, translators) with whom to consult on uncertain terms.

[Aziz El-Nasser Ismail is an ATA accredited Arabic>English translator and a simultaneous interpreter who works in conferences, court and seminars. His consultant work includes test writing and Arabic interpreter training.]

Save the Dates: May 17-19, 2002
Annual NAJIT Conference
Phoenix, Arizona

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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the newsletter electronically, and for complimentary copies given out for publicity. Printing and mailing a smaller number of copies should result in considerable savings. When the members-only section of the website is up and running, the full edition of *Proteus* will also be accessible to members there; excerpts will still be available on the public part of the website.

The SSTI asked for help in recruiting more people to sign up for the NAJIT certification exam sitting scheduled to coincide with the NAJIT Eastern Regional Conference in New York February 1-2. The Board members came up with a number of ideas, including possibly extending the deadline for registration. All agreed to contact friends and colleagues in the New York area to encourage them to sign up, and the SSTI Board will be asked to do the same. It is very important to have a large number of test-takers so that standards can be set and statistical analysis can be conducted. In addition, if a great many interpreters take the NAJIT exam, especially those already holding other certifications, it will enjoy more credibility and prestige.

The nominations committee headed by Albert Bork reported that it has completed its work and is ready to mail out candidate statements and ballots to the NAJIT membership. Unfortunately, due to the updating of the NAJIT Headquarters' computer system, the reminder to issue a call for nominations went out late this year. As a result, members have had little time to study the candidate statements and mail in their ballots by the deadline stipulated in the Bylaws unless the period was extended. The Board therefore voted unanimously to extend the deadline for mailing in ballots from December 31, 2001 to January 31, 2002. Accordingly, the new Board of Directors will take office on February 1 rather than January 1. The current Board members whose terms expire on December 31 (Cristina Helmerichs, Cristina Castro, and Steve Mines) agreed to stay on as interim members until the new Board takes office.

NAJIT continues to increase its presence in the field of interpreter training. The Eastern Regional Conference, under the able leadership of Sandro Tomasi, promises to be a great financial and educational success. Preparations are also well under way for the NAJIT Annual Meeting and Educational Conference in Phoenix. Some exciting speakers have agreed to come, and others are being contacted. Flyers containing the preliminary conference program will go out in mid-January. The Mid-America Chapter of the American Translators Association (MICATA) has proposed a joint conference with NAJIT

in the Midwest in April, and Cristina Castro is working toward a NAJIT Western Regional Conference to be held in Portland, Oregon.

The NAJIT Bylaws Committee is working on proposed amendments to the Bylaws, which should be ready for notification of the membership by mid-March. That will give the members plenty of time to study the proposals, which include expanding the Board of Directors and changing some of the mechanisms for holding elections, before voting on them at the Annual Conference in May.

Holly Mikkelson
Secretary, Board of Directors

CERTIFICATION EXAM ANNOUNCEMENT

An examination
leading to the credential of
**NATIONALLY CERTIFIED JUDICIARY
INTERPRETER AND TRANSLATOR: SPANISH**

The National Association
of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators, together with
The Society for the Study of Translation and Interpretation
are pleased to offer members and non-members the opportunity
to register for the written component of the National Judiciary
Interpreter and Translator Certification Examination.

The examination is being administered in
Phoenix, Arizona during the
NAJIT Annual Meeting and Educational
Conference.

DATE

Thursday May 16, 2002

For complete details and to register
contact: Donna Merritt
Measurement Incorporated
1-800-279-7647

or visit the NAJIT web site www.najit.org

TRAINING

Court Interpreter Training in the Nunavik Region of Canada

Jacques Raymond

Nunavik is a region in northern Quebec with 14 remote villages, accessible only by air. The population (9,000) speaks Inuttitut (a member of the Eskimo-Aleut language family). The Circuit Court travels to five of the villages.

Program

A specialized module in Legal Translation and Interpretation was developed in 1996 by the Kativik School Board and its Adult Education Department and accredited by the Quebec Department of Education. The program was designed within a new framework for developing vocational training programs, with required participation from experts in the field and educational personnel.

Mission Statement

Translation and interpretation in the area of law need to be more precise, grammatically correct and consistent. Entry-level knowledge has to be upgraded before interpreters can be incorporated into the legal field.

The first objective of the module was to give court interpreters a good knowledge and understanding of the judicial system. The second was to review all existing terms and expressions and identify equivalencies for all law terms or related expressions used in court. (For example, Inuttitut words for "judge," "lawyer" or "courts" were not consistent among all interpreters.) The third objective was to establish a training process for future candidates.

The Legal Translation and Interpretation module (180 hours) was scheduled over a one-year period, between court sessions, in three installments of 60 hours each. Emphasis was on the translation and interpretation of legal documents (oral and written). We used actual court recordings for interpretation practice. The recordings were then transferred to a computer for editing; the voice of the interpreter was erased, and every exchange between the judge, the Crown attorney, the defense lawyer, the accused, or witnesses was divided into segments of 30 seconds, 1 minute, and up to 2 minutes in length, with English and Inuttitut on separate tapes.

Instructional materials were based on the nature of the work, including: the judicial system and its origin (i.e., common law, civil code); the court system and organization of judicial services in Nunavik; the criminal code; the rules of criminal procedure; court proceedings for summary convictions; court procedures for indictable offenses; sentencing; the Youth Protection Act and the Young Offenders' Act. We published a self-contained module with all this information in the form of a trainee's handbook.

A law database was developed with some 425 entries (single terms, multi-word lexemes, and expressions). We reviewed existing law databases, lexicons and translated documents. We proposed equivalencies, and then validated new terms with the help of elders who made corrections to the morphology, root, or affixes within the word. The validation process was done in Inuttitut for the most part. We saw how elders reacted to a new term or expression, and whether or not their understanding of the Inuttitut term coincided with the meaning of the English word or phrase.

Evaluations were based on oral and written examinations covering theory, concepts and definitions, terminology, and two ten-minute court sessions on tape for the students to interpret from one language into the other.

Trainees

Eight trainees enrolled in the module. Four trainees completed the required number of hours and were given the final exam.

From now on, all new court interpreters will be trained by a certified court interpreter with experience, together with a translation/interpretation consultant, if required. Those with previous court experience will not have to go through a mentoring period. Those with little or no experience will follow a mentoring period under the supervision of an experienced court interpreter before being fully certified.

Four other trainees have completed a number of installments. When a new group begins, they will be invited to complete their training. We are hoping to start a new group in April and to complete the course in July. The question we are hoping to answer is: can a generalist interpreter with 180 hours of training in legal translation and interpretation assume the full position of court interpreter? We await results from our students, and will keep the readers of *Proteus* informed.

[The author holds a Master's degree in translation from the Université de Montréal and is a freelance translator and educational consultant.]

Items of Interest

February 1, 2002. Inauguration of Denmark's Centre for Interpreting, comprising interpreter training and research, based at the Faculty of Modern Languages, Aarhus School of Business.

February 25, 2002. New York, NY. Instituto Cervantes Library. Third Seminar on Scientific Translation. Speakers will include NAJIT members David Deferrari and Daniel Sherr. Website: www.institutocervantes.org

April 20, 2002. Austin, TX. SpanSIG Regional Conference. To attend or participate, e-mail Harvie Jordan at hjc@texas.net

April 25-28. Santa Fe, NM. Hotel Santa Fe. Portuguese Language Division of ATA, Annual Meeting. For information: www.ata-divisions.org/PLD/index.htm

May 17-19, 2002. Phoenix, Arizona. Sheraton Crescent Hotel. NAJIT 23rd Annual Meeting and Educational Conference. Among the speakers will be Javier F. Becerra, author of the excellent "Diccionario de terminología jurídica mexicana: Español-inglés" and Guillermo Cabanellas, of the indispensable "Butterworths Spanish/English legal dictionary." Website: www.najit.org

May 25-27, 2002. Toronto, Canada. Canadian Association for Translation Studies 15th Annual Conference. Conference theme will be "Translation and (Im)migration. E-mail: Dr. Anne Malena, amalena@ualberta.ca. Website: www.uottawa.ca/associations/act_cats/index.htm

June 14-16, 2002. Paris, France. UNESCO. Sixth International Forum on Certified Translation and Court Interpretation. "Judiciary Translators and Interpreters: Rights, Duties and Needs" Co-sponsored by FIT and SFT (Société Française des Traducteurs) Website: www.sft.fr or e-mail: LTCIFORUM@aol.com

July 8-26, 2002. Tucson, AZ. University of Arizona. Intensive interpreter training at Agnese Haury Institute for Interpretation. Website: www.nci.arizona.edu

July 29-August 2, 2002. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Hotel Rio Othon Palace. American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese 84th Annual Meeting. www.aatsp.org

August 6-10, 2002. Vancouver, Canada. Fairmont Waterfront Hotel. "Translation: New Ideas for a New Century," XVI World Congress of the International Federation of Translators. Website: www.fit2002.org

November 6-9, 2002. Atlanta, GA. American Translators Association 43rd Annual Conference. Website: www.atanet.org

Eastern Regional Conference: A Full House

The ERC on Feb 1-2, 2002 in New York attracted speakers and registrants in numbers to rival NAJIT's annual conferences. Nearly 200 interpreters and translators from 13 states and Canada attended a full day of panels on diverse aspects of judiciary interpreting and translating in Spanish, Russian, Arabic, Chinese and Haitian Creole. Preceded by the first administration of the written portion of NAJIT's Spanish Certification Exam (taken by 36 people) as well as a well-attended ethics panel, the conference was co-sponsored by the Dept. of Foreign Languages of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Proceedings were videotaped. Proceeds will help finance SSTI activities, in particular the cost of the certification program.

SUFFERING FROM TEST ANXIETY?

Holly Mikkelson can help you!

Holly has taught intensive test prep courses for interpreters at the renowned Monterey Institute for over a decade, and has helped many interpreters overcome mental and emotional blocks to pass their exams. Courses are scheduled throughout the year, timed just right for oral and written exams.

Call or email today to find out more:

(831) 647-3553 iirc@miis.edu

<http://faculty.miis.edu/~iirc>

"After my week of intensive practice in Monterey I went to take my state test with the attitude of going to work rather than taking a test, and I passed! The course changed my perspective and gave me the confidence I was lacking." Silvia Vico

FINANCIAL REPORTS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUDICIARY INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS, INC.

Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets Arising From Cash Transactions Year Ended December 31, 2000

ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 51,365
Due from SSTI (Note C)	\$ 15,323
Total assets	<u>\$ 66,688</u>

NET ASSETS	
Net Assets - unrestricted (Exhibit B)	<u>\$ 66,688</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2000

NOTE C - RELATED PARTY

NAJIT is related to the Society for the Study of Translation and Interpretation, Inc. (SSTI), a tax-exempt organization, by their selection of the SSTI board. A summary of the latest financial statements of The Society for the Study of Translation and Interpretation, Inc. is as follows:

Statement of Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets Arising from Cash Transactions Year Ended December 31, 2000

Assets	\$ 857
Liabilities	\$15,323
Net assets (deficit)	<u>(14,466)</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 857</u>

Statement of Revenues Collected, Expenses Paid and Changes in Net Assets Year Ended December 31, 2000

Revenues collected	\$ 8,608
Expenses paid	<u>16,890</u>

Change in net assets	(8,282)
Net assets (deficit) - December 31, 1999	<u>(6,184)</u>

Net assets (deficit) - December 31, 2000	<u>\$ (14,466)</u>
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NOTE D - FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

NAJIT provides its members with professional education and recognition. Expenses paid related to providing these services are as follows:

Program services	\$99,049
General and administrative	39,541
	<u>\$138,590</u>

NOTE D - FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

SSTI provides its members with professional education and recognition. Expenses paid related to providing these services are as follows:

Program services	\$12,143
General and administrative	4,747
	<u>\$16,890</u>

Exhibit B NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUDICIARY INTERPRETERS AND TRANSLATORS, INC.

Statement of Revenues Collected, Expenses Paid and Changes in Net Assets Year Ended December 31, 2000

Revenues collected	
Dues from Members	\$69,425
Conference	75,178
Advertising	245
Interest	953
Miscellaneous	692
Total Revenues Collected	<u>146,493</u>

Expenses Paid	
Management Fee	33,000
Conference	76,294
Publications and printing	11,689
Telephone	3,041
Office Supplies	442
Postage	3,711
Meetings and conventions	3,495
Accounting Fees	3,500
Legal Fees	60
Bank and credit card fees	2,951
Miscellaneous	407
Total Expenses Paid (Note D)	<u>\$138,590</u>

Change in net assets	7,903
Net assets- beginning of year	58,785
Net Assets- end of year (Exhibit A)	<u>\$66,688</u>

See independent accountant's compilation report.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Exhibit B SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION, INC. Statement of Revenues Collected, Expenses Paid and Changes in Net Assets Year Ended December 31, 2000

Revenues Collected	
Contributions	\$ 8,608

Expenses Paid	
Management Fee	\$ 4,394
Printing	612
Postage	186
Bank Fees	267
Meetings and conventions	9,504
Telephone	1,574
Miscellaneous	353
Total Expenses Paid (Note D)	<u>\$16,890</u>

Change in net assets	(8,282)
Net assets (deficit)- beginning of year	(6,184)
Net assets (deficit)- end of year (Exhibit A)	<u>(14,466)</u>

See independent accountant's compilation report.
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

LOEB & TROPER



Madame Interpreter, please ask the defendant for his pedigree.

Welcome New Members

6/1/01-8/31/01

Aquilino, Juliana, Pompano Beach, FL
 Arasé, Judy, Claremont, CA
 Banatte, Jean-Marie, Chesapeake, VA
 Basulto-Romero, Elizabeth, Reading, PA
 Blevins, Leslie Ann, Indianapolis, IN
 Bute, Marek, Memphis, TN
 Castillo, Alejandro, Lawrence, MA
 Castillo, Jessy, Orlando, FL
 Chen, Jian, Miami, FL
 Collins, David, Baton Rouge, LA
 Donohue, Ellen, East Lansing, MI
 Faki, Belita, Birmingham, AL
 Farasatpour, Nikki, Los Angeles, CA
 Ferrera, Margarita, Washington, DC
 Flores, Cordelia Casso, Laredo, TX
 Flores, Mario A., Seattle, WA
 Gafford, Diana García, Covington, GA
 Gainer, Luna, Charleston, SC
 Gamboa-Herrera, Diana, Franklin Park, IL
 Garcia-Killgrove, Grecia, Chandler, AZ
 Grostic, Gabriela, West Jordan, UT
 Gutiérrez Shepard, Martha, Charleston, SC
 Han, Yih sien, Brighton, MA
 Hobrecker, Karin, West Roxbury, MA
 Kajzer, Gina, Manalapan, NJ
 Keane, Vivian, Louisville, KY
 Kici, Oliver, Boston, MA
 Lamb, Alonna, Rochester, NY
 Linder, Jerry, Statesville, NC
 López, Gabriel, Champaign, IL
 Maher, Mera, Chicago, IL
 Mancebo-Meyer, Ninoska, Shoreview, MN
 Myers, JimiBeth, Champaign, IL
 Ocougne de Gascon, Renee, North Las Vegas, NV
 Poon, Joseph S., St. Louis, MO
 Ruiz, María Elena, Fort Worth, TX
 Santander, María, Stockton, CA
 Sitorus, M.B.A., Jeannette, Yonkers, NY
 Solis, José A., Clarksville, IN
 Wereley, Diana, Jackson Heights, NY
 Wolf, Victoria, Deerfield Beach, FL

9/1/01-11/30/01

Abel, Calderon, Ventura, CA
 Angel, Angela, Marietta, GA
 Ashraf, Michael, Chicago, IL
 Bossut, Daniel, Durham, NC
 Castro, Deborah, Laurel, MD
 Cueto, Ada, Hillsboro, OR

DeLeon, Rene, Greenbay, WI
 Ezaoui, Sharona, Berlin, MD
 Figueredo, Daniel, West Palm Beach, FL
 Foltyn, Oksana M., Snellville, GA
 Gross-Kurzner, Elana, Scarsdale, NY
 Hernández, Elvia, Guymon, OK
 Hogan-Wilhelm, Coleen, Mundelein, IL
 Horton, Juana, Providence, RI
 Johnson, Frank, Oklahoma City, OK
 Kreuser, Gina, Fort Lauderdale, FL
 Lelani, Craig, Salt Lake City, UT
 López, Luz P., Bloomfield, NJ
 Mason, Leticia E., Nashville, TN
 McGuire, Catherine, Cincinnati, OH
 Nguyen, Nga, Orlando, FL
 Pagés, Tere, Athens, GA
 Rivera, Catherine, Wilmington, NC
 Schumacher, Marc, Califon, NJ
 Shakkour, Tony, Paterson, NJ
 Tierney, William, Valrico, FL

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