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EYE ON EUROPE

Daniel Sherr

No certification procedures in some languages? Rampant use of uncertified Spanish interpreters? Slow pay increases or none at all? Don't worry, things are worse in Spain.

In Catalonia, where the regional government (the Generalitat) has assumed responsibility for the court system, the Justice Ministry decided to outsource the hiring of interpreters to a private agency. Between 1998 and 2002, the government paid the agency, Idiomatic Language Services, 48 euros (\$60) per hour of actual interpreting, and 24 euros (\$30) per hour of waiting time. The agency paid its interpreters 9 euros (\$11.25) and 4.5 euros (\$5.63), respectively, with a one-hour minimum. Thus, if an interpreter is called for a witness one morning and the witness doesn't show up, the interpreter would be paid \$5.63 for a morning's work.

Despite national and regional interpreter certifications, Idiomatic, which claims to work with some 3,000 translators and interpreters, is not bound by law to furnish the courts with interpreters having any certification at all. Defendants in the provincial court system can receive sentences of up to nine years.

To air their grievances and call attention to the state of affairs affecting the civil rights of many immigrants in Catalonia, the Association of Professional Translators and Interpreters of Girona (ATIP) recently organized a round table with local judges, including Fernando Lacaba, chief judge of the Girona Provincial Court. Lacaba pointed out that although technically under Spanish law judges are empowered to appoint interpreters, in Catalonia, with payment and contracting now outsourced to an agency, the judges had "relinquished" (*hicimos dejación*) their prerogative to appoint interpreters.

The legislative underpinning for designating interpreters is quite flimsy. The Spanish *Ley Orgánica del Poder Judicial* (Judiciary Act) states, "En las actuaciones orales, el Juez o Tribunal podrá habilitar como intérprete a cualquier persona conocedora de la lengua empleada, previo juramento o promesa de aquélla" ("In oral proceedings, the Judge or the Court may authorize as an interpreter any person who knows the language being used, once said person has sworn or affirmed.") The *Ley de Enjuiciamiento Criminal* (Criminal Procedure Act) states, "El intérprete será elegido entre los que tengan títulos de tales, si los hubiere en el pueblo. En su defecto, será nombrado un maestro del correspondiente idioma, y si tampoco le [sic]

hubiere, cualquier persona que lo sepa" ("The interpreter shall be chosen from among those having a certificate as

Visitors to the European Parliament can't be expected to be fluent in 20 languages

such, if any in the locality. If not, a teacher of the language in question shall be appointed, and if no teachers are available either, any person with knowledge of the language shall be appointed.")

Such vague authorization can lead to absurd situations. "Say we had a criminal proceeding where we needed a Thai interpreter," said Lacaba. "Under the law, we could go to the city square and look among the Asian tourists: 'Hey, you guys, do any of you know Thai? Come right this way! We need you to translate everything this man says.' They might say, 'Well, if doesn't take too long, why not?'"

A public defender present at the forum recounted that once, when defending an Italian national, the opposing lawyer decided to examine his client in Italian. The judge understood Italian, but the defense lawyer didn't, and was unable to follow his own client's testimony. "It was not," he recalled, "an ideal solution."

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NATI Conference • August 12-14, 2005 page 5

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FAREWELL FROM THE CHAIR

My first board meeting was in 1996, in Miami. Over the years, I've seen lots of ups and downs, lots of changes, and it has been great to watch NAJIT grow. The perception of NAJIT has definitely changed. Eight years ago many people mistakenly believed that we were primarily an association of federal court interpreters. It's now widely known that NAJIT is truly a national organization, open to all legal interpreters and translators.

I'd like to thank Life Member Sam Adelo, who encouraged me to run for the board in 1996. In turn, I'd like to encourage more and more people to take leadership positions in NAJIT. I have found it personally very rewarding. Come help make a difference in our profession!

This column isn't long enough for me to thank everyone who has made a difference during my term on the board. I'd like to thank every officer with whom I've served. I've learned from each one of you. David Mintz brought NAJIT into the cyberage with his commitment to our web presence. *Proteus* has flourished under Nancy Festinger, building on the fine work of Dagoberto Orrantia as our first editor. Mirta Vidal gave so much, and is so very missed. Our first certification examination will always call her to mind.

I also am grateful to the Society for the Study of Translation and Interpretation, our 501c3 organization, and to Donna Merritt and Michael Bunch of Measurement Incorporated. Our examination is now recognized by three states, and more are interested. This is a fantastic achievement that Donna and Michael worked very hard to make happen.

During my tenure, we've held four regional conferences and are well on our way to providing more training. Committees are growing, getting down to work and coming into their own. One of my goals was to help the board improve its functioning as a group and search out best practices. Now that the board is deeply knowledgeable about our finances, it is closely linking decisions to available resources.

NAJIT has taken public policy positions on federal guidance for providing services to Limited English Proficient persons, a court case, and pending Senate legislation. National entities look to us as the benchmark for public policy on legal interpreting issues. In responding to all the inquiries and demands made on NAJIT, the Board counts on members to help provide responses.

NAJIT is an organization where we embrace not only the academic aspects of judiciary interpreting, but the practical aspects also. Colleagues can help each other out in very practical ways. On our listserv, people exchange opinions and ideas without fear of reprisal, and everybody is welcome. Our new Member Portal will be a place where the profession can post glossaries and exchange information. My dream is that NAJIT will have many more certification examinations, will offer an array of continuing education courses, will do more outreach to legal translators, will continue to attract interpreters and translators of languages other than Spanish—it all depends on you, the members. Thank you for the opportunity to serve.

Cristina Helmerichs D.
Chair

NEW CONTACT INFORMATION

As of July 1, 2004 NAJIT will have new contact information:

Address: 603 Stewart St., Suite 610 • Seattle, WA 98101

Telephone: 206-267-2300

Fax: 206-626-0392

Email remains: headquarters@najit.org

NAJIT occasionally makes its member information available to organizations or persons offering information, products, or services of potential interest to members. Each decision is carefully reviewed and authorization is given with discretion. If you do not wish to have your contact information given out for this purpose, please let headquarters know and we will adjust our records accordingly.

ASSAULT ON INTERPRETER

Miriam Leniz

On February 17, 2004, I was attacked by a defendant while interpreting an interview with his public defender. The incident took place in a basement conference room at the Court of Common Pleas in Reading, PA. The room, about 8 ft. square, was furnished with two chairs and a small rectangular table. The defendant, who was handcuffed in front and wearing a safety belt at his waist, was also shackled at his feet. He was led into the back of the small room, farthest away from the door. His attorney sat on the long side of the table, closest to the door; I sat at the short end between both parties.

I don't remember the first few blows. The public defender managed to yell "Security!" to alert Officer Kyle Patton, who intervened, but before he did, the defendant stood up and hit me in the mouth with the metal edge of his handcuffs. My head snapped back and forward. Then I felt another blow to the face. The officer was in the room by then and shoved the defendant against the wall, but he continued to hit me. Several other officers ran in for back-up. All I remember is a blow to the side of my head and several blows to the body. I leaned sideways in the chair, covering my head. The document I had been sight-translating was still in my hand.

I was disoriented and could not answer when asked if I was all right. My face was burning, my lips bruised, my nose bleeding, and I developed a black eye. I wrote out a statement.

The Chief Interpreter, Elisabeth Basulto, took me to the ER and stayed with me. I was examined and x-rayed. Nothing was broken, but I couldn't breathe easily and was in pain. Medication was prescribed, I was told to see my family physician and a dentist to make sure my teeth weren't cracked, and then released. The medical report stated multiple contusions to the face. It took several weeks before I could talk without pain.

Several weeks after the incident, in a telephone conversation with Holly Herman, a reporter for the *Reading Eagle*, I learned that the defendant had been demonstrating "irrationally violent behavior" prior to being taken to the courtroom. She had spoken with Officer Patton, who told her he had stationed himself directly outside the room door to keep an eye on the attorney-client conference. From that position, he saw everything from the first blow, but even with an officer at the door, the defendant hit me at least seven times before the officers could restrain him.

The defendant would have gotten out of jail in two weeks had he taken the plea the public defender negotiated for him. Instead the district attorney has filed five new charges against him. Three are felonies, aggravated assault the most serious.

I have been an interpreter for twenty years and have asked myself how I could have misjudged this situation after years of experience, education and training. If only I could have fought back or screamed. But the attack was sudden and unpredictable. Had I been informed that the defendant had been demonstrating "irrationally violent behavior," I would have seated myself in a different part of the conference room.

Since the incident, the Chief Security Officer and the Trial Court Administrator of the courthouse where the attack occurred have had new barriers constructed in each underground conference room that will completely separate the defendant from the interpreter or attorney. New procedure is for an officer to usher a defendant into one of the conference rooms and chain him or her to the wall before closing and securing the barrier to allow the interpreter and/or attorney to enter. Both the TCA and the Chief Security Officer called me personally to let me know of the extra security measures.

Are there other safety measures or techniques interpreters might use to protect themselves? Sometimes merely observing rubber gloves on the hands of the officers is enough of a clue to counsel caution. I have made it a practice to ask the Sheriff's Officers, discreetly, if there is any information I should know to protect myself from danger or illness due to a defendant. The officers have been cooperative and have often volunteered information when available. In this case, an officer in the courtroom had revealed that Fajardo was separated from another inmate because of difficulties between the two men. I should have heeded those words as a warning. Instead, I was lulled into a false sense of security because of all the officers present.

Is the possibility of an assault an occupational hazard we must live with? Frankly, I was trained to be aware that an assault was always a possibility, albeit remote. I have also taken self-defense courses, but even so, I couldn't protect myself or prevent the attack. Not one colleague with whom I have spoken can recall hearing of any other physical assault against an interpreter. But I doubt I am the first. That's why I'm writing this article. I had never been the victim of a violent crime and never imagined such a severe assault could occur in a courthouse conference room. I hope no one else will ever have this experience. Interpreters work under dangerous conditions: whether the case is civil, family or criminal, any kind of case can elicit an emotional response from any litigant. Be careful out there. ▲

[If you have questions or comments, please contact Miriam Leniz via email: mleniz@comcast.net. Thanks to Jim Farrell, III for editorial assistance.]



FROM THE PROSECUTOR'S POINT OF VIEW: Ten Tips on Using Court Interpreters in Child Witness Cases

by Matt Hardy

Here in abridged form are helpful suggestions for interpreters, judges, prosecutors and defense attorneys.

1. Whenever possible, use neutral court certified interpreters who are trained in the rules of court interpreting.

When interpreters fail to adhere to these rules, prosecutors can quickly lose control of the examination and the courtroom. For defense attorneys who subscribe to the old adage, "if you can't convince 'em, confuse 'em," this lack of control is an invitation to mischief. Prosecutors should educate themselves by checking professional court interpreter associations and court rules for standards designed to minimize these problems.

2. Choose an interpreter who is familiar or willing to become familiar with the specific culture, slang and idioms of the child witness.

When children are asked to discuss subjects in court that may never be discussed openly in their culture—such as sexual matters—the only words they know may often be street slang. Interpreters who are otherwise fluent, but who are unfamiliar with the cultural context of their witnesses' choice of words, may be forced into giving literal but wholly misleading interpretations.

3. Go over the facts of the case, the questions to be asked and the problems to be anticipated with the interpreter before interviewing the child.

Interpreters need background information on the case to be able to establish rapport with witnesses and anticipate testimonial problems. Any subjects of anticipated testimony such as police reports, medical reports, witness interview tapes or transcripts and photographs should be reviewed by interpreters. Likewise, questions to be asked and any evidence that witnesses will have to refer to or handle should be discussed with interpreters.

Preliminary decisions should be made on how prosecutors will phrase their questions and how witnesses can communicate the meaning of any particular phrases or terms to the jury. For example, if a street slang term is to be used to describe the word "vagina," prosecutors need to know how the slang term will be translated into English or whether the slang term itself will be used in the translated English sentence. Follow-up questions to communicate the fact that the slang term means female genitalia would need to be considered.

4. Work with the interpreter to make sure that the questions you ask the child witness in court remain short, non-technical, concrete and simple in structure—even when interpreted.

The basic rule of questioning children remains the same regardless of language: simple is always better. However, words do not always translate simply on a one-to-one basis. *Molestar* in Spanish does not mean "to sexually molest," as one might expect, but simply "to bother."

Differing cultural practices (e.g., using landmarks to give directions, the metric system, etc.) can make some concepts difficult to translate as well. A simple question in English will not necessarily become a simple question in a foreign language. Assuring "simplicity" may require a lot of preparatory work for both prosecutor and interpreter.

5. Use the same interpreter for child witnesses throughout the process including pre-trial interviews, courtroom testimony and post-trial impact statements.

Cutting through all the problems of language and culture to establish rapport with witnesses takes time. This rapport should give child witnesses a sense of security and confidence during their testimony. To reduce any potential for miscommunication, child witnesses should consistently have the same interpreter in every situation.

6. Repeat and reinforce the rules for testifying through an interpreter so as to thoroughly familiarize child witnesses with court procedure.

For prosecutors to maintain control of a case, they must be able to proceed on a question and answer basis. Child witnesses must be taught that interpreters are not allowed to do anything but repeat what others (including the witnesses themselves) say in court. Pre-trial preparation should therefore include practice runs in which prosecutors ask questions, interpreters translate the questions for the child witnesses, and the child witnesses answer the questions. Child witnesses should be instructed to address any non-testimonial statements or questions to the lawyers or the judge, and not to the interpreter.

7. Advise the judge and the court reporter that you will be presenting a child witness through an interpreter and obtain the court guidelines for such testimony in advance.

One of the basic principles of using interpreters is that everybody has to accept the English language record that is generated by the interpreters' words. (Interpreters are subject to an oath to interpret accurately.) Problems can arise, however, when jurors or defense attorneys decide that the interpreters are not interpreting correctly. Jurors should be instructed that they must accept the interpreters' version of the testimony and disregard any translations they may have done on their

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NAJIT is very pleased to cosponsor the Fifth Annual Regional Conference of the Nebraska Association for Translators and Interpreters

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Conference Objectives

The conference will address the interaction of training, technology, and language skills development and evaluation for the purpose of providing culturally appropriate language access. An important element of this year's conference is to assist healthcare providers and educational institutions in their efforts to create a pool of qualified interpreters and translators. NATI may also offer sessions on legal, community, social service, law enforcement and other areas related to professionalizing language services.

Emphasis this year is on Spanish/English; however, other language pairs and non-language specific sessions may be scheduled in accord with NATI's mission to serve a broad base of language groups.

Possible Topic Areas

- Dual roles of bilingual professionals: in the doctor's office, courts, schools, social services, etc.

- Technology and virtual interpreting: alternatives to overcoming language access obstacles and addressing cultural and technological barriers
- Administrative headaches: managing personnel and budget resources in a culturally diverse healthcare service area while assuring language access and quality care
- Compare and contrast rural and urban interpreting and translating needs in various settings (healthcare /legal/community/public information)
- Interpreting in the Mental Health setting: what it takes from the point of view of the LEP client, the interpreter and the therapist/counselor
- Hands-on approaches to healthcare interpreting/translating: staff training, monitoring and evaluation of language service providers
- Legislation and service delivery in a cultural and language diverse community: all settings, especially legal and healthcare fields
- Successful test-taking strategies: dealing with the National Center for State Courts, NAJIT, and federal interpreter certification examinations, ATA translation certification examination.
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NATI

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Phone: (523).36.31.01.82 or 31.24.02.36

Fax: (523) 31.24.02.37 michele@iteso.mx

Proposals may be submitted in Spanish, French, or English.

EYE ON EUROPE > continued from page 1

Some interpreters present wanted to form a professional translators and interpreters organization, somewhat like a bar association, access to which would be determined by academic credentials or by examination.

The forum received attention in the local press, and some local politicians attended. Participants hoped that greater public scrutiny would lead to calls for reform of a situation acknowledged as untenable.

EU INTERPRETERS: THE MORE THE MERRIER

The European Parliament, "the most multilingual institution in the world," according to BBC Brussels correspondent Angus Roxburgh, is awaiting some new arrivals. According to an April 8th BBC World Service report, the European Community's imminent expansion will make Estonian, Hungarian and Lithuanian interpreters, among others, indispensable at Community institutions such as the European Parliament.

Currently the parliament offers simultaneous interpreting in 11 languages. However, starting in May of this year, the number of working languages will shoot from 11 to 20 or 21. (If Greek and Turk Cypriots vote for reunification, Turkish will become the EU's twenty-first language.) In case you haven't done the calculations, that makes for 190 possible language combinations.

Why can't everyone learn Esperanto? This solution was proposed by Italian member of Parliament, Gianfranco Dell'Alba. Not so fast, says Patrick Twidle, in charge of recruiting new interpreters. "The European Parliament is the one place where you cannot require people to speak a foreign language. People are elected not because of their language skills, but because they represent the political opinion of their constituency, and so it is very important that they should be able to speak in the debates in their own language."

The incorporation of new languages from Eastern Europe will have two effects: it will increase the use of relay interpreting—one interpreter goes from language A into language B; other interpreters take the B rendering and go into the rarer working languages—and will expand the practice of interpreting into languages other than one's mother tongue.

The European Commission Translation Services occupies two buildings in Brussels and Luxembourg and employs 1300 people, a figure expected to double after May 1st. The 1.5 million pages a year now processed will reach almost 2.5 million; today's budget of 550 million euros (676 million dollars) will exceed 800 million euros (984 million dollars) after expansion. According to translation service director Juhani Lonroth, however, it's a good investment: "Actually, the costs are very much exaggerated. Translation costs about 2 euros per citizen, so it is less than a cup of coffee or a ticket to a cinema. I think it is worth it, because it's part of democracy."

Some interpreters point to the increased responsibility. Estonian interpreter Jana Jalvi recognizes that being the first link in a relay operation is a heavy burden because "if I make a mistake, then all the others are probably making the same

mistake." Some translators are grappling with the challenge of in-house jargon, such as newcomer Tunda Turbutz, working in Hungarian, who "may have to formulate some new words because I think there are some expressions that are simply non-existent in our languages."

But one man's Babel is another man's paradise. Equipment suppliers and electrical technicians have been busy fitting out the Luxembourg and Strasbourg European Parliament meeting rooms. Twenty-seven booths have been installed around the main debating chamber, with more in the pipeline.

As cumbersome as it all may appear, the BBC report concluded, there is no acceptable alternative. All member states will have their languages represented at the European Parliament. "Visitors to the European Parliament can't be expected to be fluent in 20 languages," Roxburgh noted. "There are those who say they should speak English or French, but of course, that would take away the very essence of Europe." ▲

[The author frequently travels to Europe and reports to Proteus on matters of interest in the field.]

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TOOLS OF THE TRADE

GOOGLING IN MANY LANGUAGES

Ines Swaney

This posting on the NAJIT Open Listserv may be of interest to *Proteus* readers.

■ **Question:** How do you Google in Spanish?

■ **Answer:** Surely you are familiar with basic Google. You write something in the box on Google's homepage (www.google.com), then click on "Google Search" or "I'm Feeling Lucky." In return Google provides you with some results.

Google can also be used in combination with languages other than English. As you experiment with various Google features, you'll discover more ways to get similar or better results.

- 1) Go to the homepage, www.google.com.
- 2) Ignore the rectangular box in the center and look to the right, where there are three bulleted items:
 - Advanced Search
 - Preferences
 - Language Tools
- 3) Select "Advanced Search." A new page opens up. See four rectangular boxes against a blue background.

Find results
with **all** the words [rectangular box]
with the **exact phrase** [rectangular box]
with **at least one** of the words [rectangular box]
without the words [rectangular box]

The screenshot shows the Google Advanced Search interface. At the top, it says "Google Advanced Search" and "Advanced Search Tools | About Google". Below the search bar, there are four search criteria: "with all of the words", "with the exact phrase", "with at least one of the words", and "without the words". Each criterion has a corresponding input box. Below these are several filter options: "Language" (Return pages written in [any language]), "File Format" (Only [any format]), "Date" (Return web pages updated in the [anytime]), "Numeric Range" (Return web pages containing numbers between [] and []), "Occurrences" (Return results where my terms occur [anywhere in the page]), "Domain" (Only [any] return results from the site or domain [e.g. google.com, .org More info]), and "SafeSearch" (No filtering [checked] Filter using SafeSearch).

Write the term(s), word(s), phrase, etc. that you're looking for in the rectangular box. To keep a particular string of words together, insert it between quotations marks. That tells Google that you only want results containing those words in that

order. Experiment. Try filling those four boxes in English or in Spanish (or whatever your language is). Try a shorter phrase. Try and see if you get more results with a word in the "all" box or in the "at least one" box. The "without the words" box can be used to exclude not only words but also numbers, such as years. For example, if I'm not interested in anything bearing a date prior to the year 2000, I might write 1997 1998 1999 in the "without the words" box.

4) Directly beneath the blue background area on this page is...

Language Return pages written in [drop-down language list]. Scroll down to choose a language. You'll find Spanish as the 33rd one in a lengthy list. Try and see what results you get with those four boxes filled out in English, but with **Language** specified as Spanish. Or vice versa. Try other combinations.

Another thing you can try: Go back to Google's homepage. Now instead of "Advanced Search," click on "Language Tools." Scroll down and at the bottom of that page you'll see a section entitled "Visit Google's Site In Your Local Domain"... followed by 85 flags. Click on one or several of those, and see where it takes you. Before you reach the flag area at the bottom of the "Language Tools" page you'll run into Google's "Translate Text" function. This is a type of machine translation that I've never bothered to try, but it may be effective for simple sentences.

And one more thing: Go back to the home page. Directly beneath the "Google" headline—you'll see several words lined up horizontally, as categories:

Web - Images - Groups - Directory - News

The most often used category is "Web," but if you go to "Images" you'll find the equivalent of a pictorial encyclopedia. It can help you figure out what a particular item looks like, and it can even help you discover how someone now looks, or used to look...(perhaps a childhood friend you haven't seen in ages!)

There are several other boxes on the Advanced Search page which I leave to others to elucidate. Experiment, and have fun. Happy searching! ▲

[The author chairs the NAJIT Membership Committee. She is a California state and federally certified Spanish interpreter as well as an ATA-certified English>Spanish and Spanish>English translator.]

PROSECUTOR'S POINT OF VIEW > *continued from page 4*

own. Defense attorneys should be instructed that they must not question the interpreters about any particular interpretation while the witness is on the stand. Ordinarily, cross-examination should provide all the opportunity that defense attorneys need to determine what child witnesses "really meant" on direct examination.

8. Have the court take frequent breaks. This is for the benefit of the interpreters as well as the witnesses.

Testimony can be as exhausting for interpreters as it is for child witnesses. Judicial standards for determining when a break is appropriate ("She looks all right to me!") do not always take into consideration the kinds of subtle problems this exhaustion can cause. Interpreters are also not the best judges of their own exhaustion levels. Prosecutors should evaluate the needs of their witnesses and interpreters in this area, and ask the court to address the subject pre-trial.

9. Have the testimony monitored by someone who is fluent in the child witness' language and familiar with his/her culture.

No matter how much preparation is done, things can always go wrong in court. Especially in areas that cannot be carefully covered in advance, such as cross-examination, interpretation problems can result in child witnesses giving seemingly contradictory and even nonsensical answers. Trial prosecutors usually have too much going on in their minds to be able to monitor the interpretation process even if they are bilingual. Ideally, a bilingual police or CPS investigator who has interviewed the child in his or her own language should sit through the testimony to monitor the interpretation process.

10. Facilitate the interpretation process by controlling the pace of your questioning, articulating clearly, and insisting that defense attorneys ask properly phrased questions during cross-examination.

Interpretation is necessarily a slow and sometimes tedious process. Prosecutors have a tendency to try to speed up the process by talking faster, "stepping on" interpreters' answers (i.e. asking a new question before the interpreter has finished giving the answer to the previous question), or slurring words together—all of which just makes things worse. SLOW DOWN. Cross-examination should be controlled with basic "form of the question" objections such as "compound" or "ambiguous." In fact, a major reason to have interpretations monitored at counsel table is to allow prosecutors to interpose these objections when witnesses become confused due to the way questions are interpreted. Finally, in those jurisdictions that require that all questions to child witnesses be "age appropriate," prosecutors should urge the court to focus on whether the questions are indeed age appropriate "as interpreted." As the adage goes, "if you don't know where you're going, you may end up somewhere else." Prosecutors who do not know how their words are passed on to their child witnesses run the risk of ending up "lost" in their own courtrooms. Interpretation problems must

CALENDAR

July 10, 2004. Minneapolis, MN. ATA Seminar on Medical Translating and Interpreting.

Information: www.atanet.org.

August 14-16, 2004. Grand Island, NE. NATI Conference *New Voices from the Plains*.

Information: www.natihq.org.

August 28, 2004. Seattle, WA. ATA Seminar on Business of Translation and Interpreting.

Information: www.atanet.org.

September 24-26, 2004. Guadalajara, Mexico. International Translators' Day Conference of the Organización Mexicana de Traductores.

Information: www.omt.org.mx.

September 28-October 1, 2004. Washington, D.C. 4th Cultural Competency Conference *Quality Health Care for Culturally Diverse Populations*.

Information: www.diversityRx.org/ccconf.

October 13-16, 2004. Toronto, Canada. ATA 45th Annual Conference. Information: www.atanet.org.

October 27-30, 2004. Las Vegas, NV. ALTA Annual Conference. Information: <http://www.utdallas.edu/research/cts/alta.htm>.

November 18-21, 2004. Chicago, IL. ACTFL Annual Conference. Information: www.actfl.org.

November 25-28, 2004. Magdeburg, Germany. FIT International Forum *Interpreting and Translating — Contributing Factors to a Fair Trial*.

Information: liese-katschinka@eunet.at.

May 13-15, 2005. Washington, D.C. NAJIT 26th Annual Meeting and Educational Conference.

July 10-15, 2005. San Antonio, TX. RID National Conference. Information: www.rid.org.

August 2-7, 2005. Tampere, Finland. XVIIth FIT Statutory and General Congress.

Information: www.fit-ift.org.

be addressed immediately whenever a case involving a non-English speaking child witness arises. ▲

[*Matt Hardy is a Senior Attorney at APRI's National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse. NAJIT thanks The TAPIT Times and the American Prosecutors Research Institute for permission to reprint this article. For the complete text and full references, go to http://www.ndaa-apri.org/publications/newsletters/apri_update_vol_11_no_12_1998.htm.]*

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S CORNER

Administrative Changes at NAJIT

Members and friends of NAJIT will need to make a change to their address books on July 1, 2004. NAJIT headquarters are being moved from Shirley Bishop, Inc., to ERGA, Inc., another management firm in Seattle. Shirley Bishop and her team have done an excellent job of managing our membership records, bookkeeping, and communication services. However, like all organizations—and individuals—in these tough economic times, NAJIT needs to keep a close eye on the bottom line. The board has determined that cost of administrative services has to be pared down. In response to a Request for Proposals that went out in March, ERGA offered us a package that, the board believes, will enable NAJIT to continue to provide excellent member service at a substantial savings in cost.

Part of this package will be a new voicemail system. NAJIT receives many inquiries, each day, that are routine. Voicemail will let us give out routine information quickly and easily. I will be working with ERGA to ensure that our voicemail system is user-friendly. A caller will always be able to get through the system to a live person, or to leave a message. We would like to ask members to give voicemail a try, and see if it can answer their needs. If it works well, members will benefit from the reduced costs. Note that while NAJIT will have a new address, telephone and fax, as given on page 2, the email address will remain the same: headquarters@najit.org.

We are preparing substantially more information to post on our website. Our Member Portal should be up and running by the time you receive this newsletter, with PDF files of the current *Proteus* available for download. The Publications Committee will revise the "frequently asked questions" about court interpreting. We also want to improve the resources on the "links" section of our website.

Anyone interested in working on this project is warmly encouraged to contact Judith Kenigson Kristy, Chair of the Ad Hoc Website Committee, to assist in making NAJIT even more of a resource on the Internet. We are eager to find volunteers who have a few hours a month to post information. We know that many "amateurs" have the skills needed to accomplish this task, which will be very beneficial to NAJIT and our profession.

July 1 marks the start of my third year with NAJIT. It has been a joy to work with the NAJIT board, the volunteers, and the members since I was appointed Executive Director in July 2002. Members may be interested to know that this is a part-time position. Like the previous Executive Director, I am also involved in other professional activities: in my case, translation, training, and consulting. Our profession is receiving so much attention, and the need for information and services is so great, that sometimes I find there is much more to do than I can comfortably manage in the time available. (In an unbuttoned moment, I once called this job "drinking water from a fire hydrant!") I admire the passion and energy that members

bring to NAJIT. I also enjoy trying to find ways to meet the challenges that our fast-changing world poses to our association. NAJIT will remain the focus of my time and attention. As with all voluntary associations, it is also important that dedicated members devote some of their time, too, to the many exciting projects in the works.

In case you're wondering about the numbering of this newsletter, we are issuing it as "Spring/Summer 2004" in order to get *Proteus* back in harmony with the calendar seasons. The next issue, due to be published in September, will be the Fall 2004 issue. You will receive the same number of issues (4) for your yearly subscription. As Nancy Festinger, our *Proteus* editor, steps down from her interim appointment to the NAJIT board of directors, I would like to say that working with her in a governance capacity has deepened my appreciation for all she does for NAJIT.

As Cristina Helmerichs steps down after eight years on the NAJIT board, I search for the right words to express my admiration and respect for all she has done. Eight years is a long haul for an unpaid volunteer leader. Cristina has seen NAJIT through some real changes, as she mentions in her column on page 2. Her commitment to inclusiveness, understanding of board process, and willingness to be flexible in the face of challenges have been invaluable for NAJIT. It has been a pleasure and an honor to work with her and the other directors. I look forward to the year ahead with our new board. Thank you all for your support of our association.

Ann G. Macfarlane
Executive Director

► Special Thanks to Shirley Bishop, Alope Bennett, and Mary Klein

Over the past two years the firm of Shirley Bishop, Inc. (SBI) has given NAJIT extraordinary and dedicated service. Various administrative issues needed to be resolved when management was transferred to Seattle, and SBI staff threw themselves into the task wholeheartedly to assure a smooth transition. They looked for creative ways to save NAJIT money and succeeded. We pay less now for pagemaking (for *Proteus* and programs), printing, and accounting services than we did two years ago. Most important, they gave members individual attention and consistent care, went the extra mile to research issues of concern and found creative ways to serve.

Shirley Bishop's knowledge about association management has been an invaluable resource. Alope Bennett's attention to detail made the preparations for our conferences easy and worry-free. Mary Klein offered steadfast and creative energies to every task, from adding the "professional experience" field in our online directory to helping attorneys and clients locate the right services for their needs. Members who attend the annual conference in Denver will have an opportunity to speak with her personally. We thank her for all she has done to strengthen member services and NAJIT's outreach to the world.

AGM

CONFERENCE REPORTS

NAJIT Regional Conference on Forensics, February 6-8, 2004. Miami, FL

Sleuthing at the Beach

Luz Beatriz Montes and Gil Grasselly

Sparkling like a diamond swept ashore by the blue-green waters of the Atlantic ocean is the city of Miami Beach, where NAJIT held a regional conference dedicated to forensics. Several language specialists from the FBI's Miami Division attended this highly worthwhile and enlightening conference, which addressed topics such as autopsies, DNA, ballistics, wiretap law, crime scene investigation, and included a presentation by our very own Héctor Pesquera, Jr. on his work as a language specialist for the Evidence Response Team.

Forensics has been defined as "science applied to the law" or in the larger sense, "science used in legal proceedings or public discussion." The field may cover ballistics, chemistry, medicine or dentistry and their application in the courtroom. Dr. José R. Almirall of Florida International University gave an introduction on the history of forensic science, harkening back to the days of Sherlock Holmes and arsenic poisonings. Clifford S. Fishman covered the subject of wiretap law—legalized snooping and eavesdropping—including today's ever-common phone taps, room bugs and body wires, as well as computer snooping and fax retrieval, as anyone who has been watching "Law and Order" is well aware. Contrary to Hollywood storylines, however, the FBI is only allowed to eavesdrop through a court order and without violating the Fourth Amendment rights of its citizens. Mr. Fishman also addressed other issues of interest, among them the use of dual-language transcripts, the preferred method in court, whose use will probably continue to spread.

For those who didn't catch the Court TV episode featuring the Miami ERT and an interview with Héctor Pesquera, Jr., the FBI's Evidence Response Team collects evidence from crime scenes in an attempt to piece together the crime that was committed. The ERT may be deployed at any time anywhere in the world where bureau assistance is requested. Hector's adventures and misadventures included interpreting for two medical examiners during an autopsy and interpreting for foreign officials in a smoke-filled room at an altitude of over 14,000 feet while suffering a full-blown case of altitude sickness. The FBI has utilized his expertise in computers, microbiology and Spanish to meet its needs in different investigative areas. That explains why the rest of us rarely see him. It was fun to finally find out what he does!

Some of the more gruesome presentations covered crime scene investigations, autopsies and blood stain patterns. For fans of "CSI: Miami" or Jack Klugman and Quincy, it was a

peek into the real world of blood and guts. It also provided plenty of new terminology to add to our own vocabularies. For the squeamish there were other scientific presentations on DNA, ballistics and forensic chemistry. Those who speak English as a foreign language were reminded just how foreign a language English can be when spoken by our associate from Kentucky, who drew us into the seedy world of methamphetamines. The only drawback to so many interesting seminars was that it was impossible to attend them all!

The panel on Federal Title VI LEP (Limited English Proficiency) addressed the need for the courts and the judicial system to protect the rights and interests of people with limited English proficiency. The panelists themselves had very impressive careers related to the defense of the LEP population. They shared anecdotes about illegal immigrants who found themselves in situations where there was either miscommunication or total misunderstanding due to the language barrier and a lack of interpretation services. In many cases it has gone very badly for such immigrants. Title VI is designed to address this problem so that such cases do not occur either in the courts or in common public services.

"Interpreter Issues on Appeal" was a session devoted to matters such as defense counsel acting as interpreter; challenges to the qualifications or competence of interpreter; uncertified interpreters; interpreter voice and the hearsay rule. NAJIT and other similar organizations are working to ensure that adequate interpretation services are available and mandated throughout the judicial system so that no non-English-speaking defendant is left without a qualified interpreter. Transcripts were shared showing instances where this was not the case, demonstrating how ridiculous and even sad this matter can become, especially when justice is not served due to improper or inadequate interpreting. The obvious answer is to assure that only certified interpreters work in the courts throughout the country. We are still a long way from that.

The single most important piece of information gleaned: stay away from flying bullets. The second most important: stay out of court unless you're a trained professional. Because if forced to choose between bullets and lawyers, we'd probably take our chances with a bullet.

[Luz Beatriz Montes, language specialist at the FBI for 19 years, holds a B.A. in Spanish and an M.Ed. Gil Grasselly, a Fulbright scholar who lived in Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay for many years and worked briefly for the U.S. State Department as an interpreter, also worked as a freelance translator before joining the FBI as a language specialist in 1991.]

Judges: It Takes One to Know One

Daniel Sherr

"I am here to try to explain judges, not to justify them," declared Ronald B. Adrine, a municipal court judge from Cleveland, Ohio speaking at NAJIT's Miami Regional Conference, which took place at the dilapidated Deauville Hotel. Adrine participated in a panel with Isabel Framer and Virginia Benmanan to discuss interpreter issues on appeal. Knowing that interpreters seek closer collaboration with the bench, he used humor to explain the judicial mindset.

"Three guys went duck hunting. The first one, a law professor, got busy calculating the dynamics of flight and travel velocity of the ducks. The second, an appellate judge, said, 'Gotta get my law clerk to calculate the trajectory.' The third, a trial judge, picked up his rifle and shot the target. Then he turned to his companions and said, 'Damn! I sure hope that was a duck.'"

Judges, who "have a tremendous amount of power," said Adrine, "believe we're anointed rather than elected or appointed." I may not always be right, he quipped, but I'm never wrong, unless the Court of Appeals tells me I am—but then again, what do they know?

Ohio still has no state certification procedure for interpreters, and, as Adrine freely acknowledged, not enough money is earmarked for interpreting services. "Budgets do not grow," he said, but urged interpreters to use constant, gentle pressure to educate judges, through bar associations and professional organizations that provide continuing education for lawyers, and by forging alliances with all court personnel, not just the judge. "Be proactive," he advised. "Don't wait for the case to be called before you mention the need for an interpreter."

Judges, he warned, like to keep things rolling. Interpreters who break the rhythm may initially not be well received. "Ethics! I have ethics."—"Ethics be damned," he said, parodying the attitude of some judicial colleagues. "I've got to move this docket."

Interpreters and judges, he concluded, can work together because they have a commonality of interests: "We both have an opportunity to do good and uphold the constitution."

When Reality Trumps Fiction

David Gilbert, former crime scene investigation for the Miami-Dade Police Department, pointed to a slide of a bruised woman splayed on the floor in a pool of blood.

"Here is Mrs. Johnson," he said. "It was not," he remarked, "her finest hour."

Gilbert's detailed description at NAJIT's Regional Conference on Forensics in Miami Beach illustrated the truism that "at a crime scene, anything can serve as evidence, even an

air sample." In his hour-long talk, Gilbert showed how successful crime scene investigators meticulously analyze every bit of evidence, keeping an eye out for any anomaly, using common sense and deductive logic to identify suspects.

But to return to Mrs. Johnson. That morning Mr. Johnson had left the house with a female neighbor to buy a dress. He returned home to find his wife dead. Items from Mrs. Johnson's purse were strewn on the blood-stained floor between her corpse and the front door. Surprisingly, though, investigators noted that blood was not sticking to the items, indicating that they had been placed there after the fact.

Investigators asked Mr. Johnson if he had touched the corpse. He denied doing so, then changed his story. When he came in, he found his wife sprawled on the floor in an indecent position, he said, so he moved her legs back together. That, the inspectors knew, was an outright lie. After death, rigor mortis sets in and it would have been impossible to budge her legs even if he had been a weight lifter.

Mr. Johnson, who told the police that his wife had been assaulted and beaten to death in the course of a robbery, said the burglars must have entered the house through the second floor by climbing the tree outside. The tree, an umbrella tree, common to south Florida, had large leaves and fragile branches. Investigators questioned whether an intruder could support himself on the branches, but Mr. Johnson insisted by climbing on the tree to demonstrate. As he maneuvered, leaves started dropping off the tree en masse. Crime scene investigators had taken photographs of the scene upon arrival. At the time, no leaves were on the ground.

The police found the drawers in Mrs. Johnson's bedroom neatly open from top to bottom. Towards the door they found the burglars' supposed booty. "That's no burglar," said Gilbert. "Who's going to steal a black-and-white TV? Who's going to steal a coffee maker? Even the poorest criminal in Dade County would pass that up."

Mrs. Johnson's head, displayed to the audience in lurid detail, showed numerous hammer blows. "A burglar is going to stab her once, put her down, and haul ass," said Gilbert. Evidence of repeated blows to the head, he underscored, indicated a level of viciousness not associated with a simple burglary gone awry.

When the police asked to search Johnson's car, he requested permission to remove one thing before they searched. Denying his request, the police went ahead and found a blood-soaked diaper on which the bloodstains bore the transfer pattern of a hammer head. The hammer was never found, but the one item missing from Mr. Johnson's tool box was... a hammer.

Mr. Johnson went to trial and lost. The judge, Gilbert recalled with a tinge of pride, remarked that it was the best case of circumstantial evidence he had ever seen. ▲

[The author, a federally certified court interpreter and conference interpreter in Spanish, French and Catalan, provides the forensic chemistry list that follows from his conference notes.]

TOOLS OF THE TRADE**FORENSIC CHEMISTRY
VOCABULARY** SPANISH-ENGLISH

Here are some of the terms that came up in the Spanish-specific seminars on forensic chemistry, delivered with enthusiasm and humor by Rubén Darío Cortez, a forensic chemist from Barquisimeto, Venezuela.

cromatografía de gases	gas chromatography	caudal de flujo	flow rate
cromatografía de capa fina	TLC - Thin Layer Chromatography	punto de ebullición	boiling point
cromatografía líquida	HPLC - High Performance Liquid Chromatography	gas de arranque, gas de transporte	carrier gas
de alta eficiencia		tensión superficial	surface tension
fase enlazada	bonded phase	linealidad	linearity
intercambio iónico	ion exchange	patrones, sustancias de referencia, sustancias para calibrar	reference standards
cromatoplaça	TLC plate	cromatografía de gases	GCMS (gas chromatography - mass spectrometry)
fase móvil	mobile phase	con espectrometría de masas	
fase estacionaria	stationary phase	dispersión	scattering
factor de retardo, factor de retención	retention factor (Rf)	tiempo muerto	void time
resonancia magnética nuclear	NMR - Nuclear Magnetic Resonance	valor crítico	cutoff
densitómetro	TLC scanner	prueba fina	screening
entrada/salida	inlet/outlet	reacción en cadena de la polimerasa	PCR (polymerase chain reaction)
		técnicas acopladas	hyphenated techniques

N.B.: The web site www.scirus.com includes thousands of English-language articles on forensic chemistry. Their search engine quickly allows the browser to see whether a given chemical term exists or is being used correctly. ▲

WEBSITES OF INTEREST

A compendium of websites recommended by members

BOOK REVIEWS ON LINE

"Introducing Interpreting Studies" by Pöchhacker, Franz. Routledge, 2004. <http://www.aiic.net>

COPS & ROBBERS

U.S. Police slang & codes: <http://sinai.critter.net/mutant/dawn/slang.htm>

<http://www.9thcircle.net/slang.htm>

U.S. crime slang: <http://www.slangsearch.com/crime.html>

Crime Reference: www.glossarist.com/glossaries/government-politics-military/police.asp

GENERAL REFERENCE

AIIC's Legal and Court Interpreting page <http://www.aiic.net>
Click on "AIIC Groups and Committees"

Interview [in Spanish] of Dr. Jesús Baigorri Jalón, UN interpreter and historian, author of book on history of conference interpreting www.el-castellano.com/jalon.html

INTERPRETER TRAINING RESOURCES

<http://interpreters.free.fr/index.htm>

LAW

Guide to European legal databases by NYU law school reference librarian

<http://www.llrx.com/features/euopenew.htm>

Supreme Court decisions of Puerto Rico
<http://www.tribunalpr.org/opiniones/index.html>

Full text of Spain's constitution
<http://www.la-moncloa.es/web/pdf/constitucion.pdf>

Citizens guide to the law of New York courts, containing 400 documents outlining NY state and federal courts and services. Prepared by NY Law Journal and NYS Unified Court System.
<http://www6.law.com/ny/guide/>

PERIODICALS OF INTEREST

Reference site for conference proceedings and professional journals. DOIS is a volunteer effort to create a free bibliographic resource of scientific texts. Many interpreting articles listed.
<http://dois.mimas.ac.uk/DoIS/data/PaperSeries.html>

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

January 1 – March 31, 2004

Abdelaziz, Ayman. Chicago, IL
 Afanador, Angela. Lake Worth, FL
 Alin, Erick. Tampa, FL
 Alvarez, Soledad. Coconut Grove, FL
 Arias, Alma. Wilkes-Barre, PA
 Belen, Ryan. Severn, MD
 Bellande, Cuckita. Homestead, FL
 Birch, Jr., Ernie. Manchester, MO
 Bonet, Jaime. Omaha, NE
 Borgenheimer, Karen. Miami Beach, FL
 Braga, Tereza. Dallas, TX
 Buckstein, Craig. New York, NY
 Cahill, Susana. Littleton, CO
 Castaneda Wagenknecht, Vanessa.
 Orlando, FL
 Cohen, Fanny. Weatogue, CT
 Curtis, Natasha. Tallmadge, OH
 Davenport, Adria. Atlanta, GA
 Davila-Santiago, Juan. San Juan, PR
 De Azcarraga, Dolores. New York, NY
 de Castellvi, Jaime. Manassas, VA
 De Castro, Clemencia. Boynton Beach, FL
 Desmangles, Ralph. Miami, FL
 Dutra, Claudia. Newburyport, MA
 Enriquez, Henry. Nashville, TN
 Estrada, Abraham. Chandler, AZ
 Evans, Gary. Big Sandy, TN

Farkas, Anne. Boca Raton, FL
 Finlayson, Jeannette. Grand Junction, CO
 Flanagan, Anahit. Waltham, MA
 Furtado, Maria. Fall River, MA
 Garcia, Arturo. Glendale, AZ
 Garcia, Gladys. Tampa, FL
 Giersberg-Arango, Elizabeth.
 Greensboro, NC
 Gonzalez, Jaclyn. Gastonia, NC
 Gonzalez, Patricia. Villa Park, IL.
 Guelman, Monica. Ft. Lauderdale, FL
 Gutierrez, Louis. Lake Wales, FL
 Harvey, Elaine. Glenwood Springs, CO
 Jones, Naomi. New York, NY
 Kamani, Pankaj. Glastonbury, CT
 Kellersch, Claudia. La Jolla, CA
 Klaver, Ellen. Niwot, CO
 Leone, Nancy. Beaverton, OR
 Letellier, Edith. Phoenix, AZ
 Li, Abby. Lawrence, KS
 Martinez-Villasenor, Yolanda. Glendora, CA
 Mathew, Bindia. Atlanta, GA
 Matthews, Elizabeth. Paterson, NJ
 McMillan, Karina. San Francisco, CA
 Mendoza, Elizabeth. San Diego, CA
 Moreno, Janie. Dallas, TX
 Murillo-Brueck, Katherine. Buford, GA
 Myers, Silvia. Arcata, CA
 Nezh Oz, Bedii. Suffern, NY

Olson, Cheryl. Grand Junction, CO
 Osier, John. Fayetteville, TN.
 Palacios-Earl, Nora. Edgewater, MD
 Parra, Luis. Candler, NC
 Pena, Fermin. Cincinnati, OH
 Perez-Davidson, Veronica. Middletown, CT
 Phillips, CJ. Santa Clara, CA
 Potter, Christina. N. Bergen, NJ
 Prenger, Suzanne. Palmyra, NE
 Rodriguez, Ramonita. Locust Grove, GA
 Sadikoska, Marina. Garfield, NJ
 Saenz, Carmen. Miami, FL
 Salcedo Ruiz, Ali. Mesa, AZ
 Schenkerberg, Ella. Orlando, FL
 Shore, Ana. Plantation, FL
 Sosa-Crable, Sarah. Mitchell, NE
 Soto, Ines. Orlando, FL
 Stapleton, Ed. Argyle, TX
 Stevens, Marie. Royal Palm Beach, FL
 Tan, Keto. Lowell, MA
 Tang, Dang. Marietta, GA
 Thomas, Anamaria. Miami, FL
 Trujillo-Lopez, Lee. Centennial, CO
 Ungo, Jorge. Houston, TX
 Vernier, Carmen. Lansing, MI
 Villagomez, Gonzalo. Mexico City, Mexico
 Weir, Maria. Gladwyne, PA
 Welch, Mari. Broomfield, CO

> **WEBSITES OF INTEREST** *continued from previous page*

Univ of Salamanca data base of 250 periodicals in the information sciences. <http://milano.usal.es/dtt.htm>

On-line archive of Meta, journal des traducteurs [articles in Eng and French] <http://www.erudit.org/revue/meta/>

SPANISH

<http://www.andymiles.com>

Comprehensive English-Spanish business glossary

List of English-Spanish glossaries

<http://www.spanishtranslator.org>

Dominican Glossary

<http://usuarios.lycos.es/jallite/diccionario.htm>

SPANISH MAGAZINES

For magazine subscriptions, see:

<http://www.esmas.com/get/suscripciones/311290.html>

Click on the subject area icon that interests you at:

www.esmas.com/get/nuestrasrevistas/

You can subscribe to receive news from Spain in your email every day for free. www.elalmanaque.com

Check out the Spanish online version of The Wall Street Journal at www.online.wsj.com

TERMINOLOGY

On-line terminology collection, Univ of Vaasa, Finland, includes general language and special language dictionaries, acronyms, slang and terminology forum.

<http://www.uwasa.fi/comm/termino/collect/>

International collection of insults and swear words.

<http://www.insultmonger.com/swearing/>

TRANSLATION BLUNDERS FROM LITERATURE

by Henry Wheatley <http://www.worldwideschool.org/library/books/lit/literarystudies/LiteraryBlunders/chap3.html>

Contest For Spanish Interpreters

APÚNTESE A LA CAZA DEL GAZAPO...¡y gánese un diccionario!

El texto que figura a continuación se usaba en el Juzgado de Instrucción Número Tres de Madrid (los Juzgados de la Plaza de Castilla) en 2002. Contiene los derechos de defensa que según el ordenamiento jurídico español, asisten a todo acusado en un procedimiento penal en España. Sin embargo, este texto específico, que es el que usaban tanto secretarios de juzgado como intérpretes, contiene, amén de varios errores ortográficos, dos erratas que cambian de forma sustancial el contenido del documento. Cuando se informó al cuerpo de intérpretes de la existencia de estas incorrecciones, que alteraban el significado del texto, esta unidad respondió que estaba al corriente de los gazapos y que los mismos intérpretes los corregían oralmente al hacer la traducción al idioma del acusado.

PROTEUS se dirige a sus lectores, finos sabuesos del idioma jurídico. ¿Pueden ustedes detectar los errores, señalarlos e indicarnos cómo tenía que estar redactado el pasaje en cuestión? Premiaremos con un ejemplar del Diccionario Espasa términos jurídicos español-inglés inglés-español, Espasa Calpe, Madrid, 2003, al primer lector que nos conteste correctamente, dirigiendo su respuesta al correo electrónico proteus@najit.org

N. de la Redacción: El diccionario es una deferencia de Rick Zingale, un colega nuestro que por el momento está afincado en España y que cree que "cualquier diccionario en papel es un anacronismo". Ni que decir tiene que el obsequio de este diccionario por parte de NAJIT no constituye en modo alguno un aval de su calidad.

Juzgado de Instrucción, Número Tres, Madrid

DILIGENCIA DE INFORMACION DE DERECHOS AL DETENIDO

La pongo yo, el Secretario, para hacer constar que teniendo a mi presencia al arriba epigrafiado, le hice saber el contenido de los siguientes artículos:

...

Toda persona a la que se impute un acto punible podrá ejercitar el derecho de defensa actuando en el procedimiento, cualquiera que éste sea, desde que se le comunique su existencia, haya sido objeto de detención, o de cualquier otra medida cautelar.

...

Toda persona detenida o presa deberá ser informada de modo que le sea comprensible, y de forma inmediata de los derechos que se le imputen y las razones de su privación de libertad, así como de los derechos que le asisten y especialmente de los siguientes:

1. Derecho a guardar silencio no declarando si no quiere, a no contestar a alguna o algunas de las preguntas que se le formulen, o a manifestar que sólo declarará ante el Juez.
2. Derecho de no declarar contra si mismo y a o confesarse culpable.
3. Derecho a designar abogado y solicitar su presencia para que asista a las diligencias policiales y judiciales de declaración e intervenga en cuanto reconocimiento de identidad de que sea objeto. Si el detenido o preso no designare Abogado, se procederá a la designación de oficio.
4. Derecho a que se ponga en conocimiento del familiar o persona que desee, el hecho de su detención y el lugar de custodia en que se halle en cada momento. Los extranjeros tendrán derecho a que las circunstancias anteriores se comuniquen a la Oficina Consular de su país.
5. Derecho a ser reconocido por el Médico Forense o su sustituto legal y en su defecto por el de la Institución en que se encuentre, o por cualquier otro dependiente del Estado o de otras Administraciones Públicas.

Manifiesta que designa al Letrado D.

Igualmente manifiesta que _____ desea ser reconocido por el Médico Forense.

En el mismo acto es requerido para que designe domicilio en España en el que se le harán las notificaciones, o a una persona que las reciba en su nombre, advirtiéndole que la citación realizada en dicho domicilio o a dicha persona permitirá la celebración del juicio sin su presencia, si la pena solicitada en su día no excediera de la señalada en el número 1 del art. 793 de la L.E.Cr.

Fija _____ su domicilio en _____

Y en prueba de quedar enterado de dichos derechos, firma conmigo, de lo que yo el SECRETARIO, doy fe.

CALL FOR PAPERS



NAJIT 26th Annual Meeting and Educational Conference

Friday-Sunday, May 13-15, 2005

Hotel Washington

515 15th St. N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20004



- Deadline for submission of proposals: Wednesday, September 22, 2004
- NAJIT invites proposals for one-hour presentations and three-hour or six-hour interactive pre-conference workshops on any topic related to court interpretation and legal translation, including:
 - Interpreter training
 - Specialized terminology
 - Non-language-specific interpreting techniques
 - Specific language interpreting techniques
 - Tape transcription and translation
 - Translation of evidentiary materials
 - The court interpreter as expert witness
 - Court interpreting in specialized settings
 - Interpretation and translation theory
 - Cross-cultural issues
 - Professional concerns (ethics, working conditions, financial planning)
 - Other topics of interest
- Please submit proposals using the form available on the website, www.najit.org, or contact headquarters to request the proposal form in hard copy.

HOTEL INFORMATION

The Hotel Washington is located right across from the White House in the heart of the nation's capital. We have a limited number of rooms reserved at the great rate of:

- \$145 single/double plus tax (currently 14.5%), available until April 11, 2005.

Hotel reservations: 800-424-9540 Website: www.hotelwashington.com

✧ Member Alert! ✧

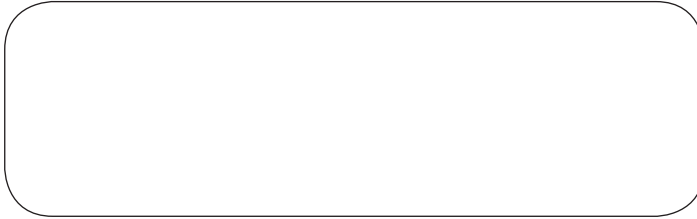
Support NAJIT and Keep Our Conference Affordable

NAJIT would like all members to be aware of the arrangements that allow us to hold our annual conference in hotel facilities. When NAJIT signs a contract with a hotel to hold our conference, we agree to rent a certain number of guest rooms over a certain number of nights (our "room block"). If our members and attendees reserve enough rooms, NAJIT does not need to pay any rental fee for the conference meeting rooms. If NAJIT fails to rent enough rooms, however, we must pay a fee to the hotel to compensate them for losing revenue they had expected.

In recent years the trend towards using Internet travel services has severely affected the conference hotel business. When you rent a room at our conference hotel through an Internet travel service, you

may find a slightly lower rate, but your room does not count towards our room block. Many organizations have had trouble "meeting their block" and have therefore had to pay substantial fees for the meeting rental (in one recent case, up to six figures).

There are other options, such as agreeing on a meeting room rental fee in advance, and then charging members a substantially higher conference registration fee to cover it. The NAJIT board strongly prefers to keep conference rates as affordable as possible. Please support NAJIT in 2005 by staying at the Hotel Washington for our annual conference. Make your reservation directly with the hotel by April 11, 2005. This allows everyone to enjoy a prime location and excellent meeting rooms at a reasonable price.



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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

PLEASE RETURN COMPLETED APPLICATION AND PAYMENT TO:

NAJIT
2150 N. 107th Street
Suite 205
Seattle, WA 98133-9009
Tel: 206-367-8704
Fax: 206-367-8777
headquarters@najit.org
http://www.najit.org

Last Name First Name Middle Initial
Organization/Corporate name
Address City State ZIP
Hm Ph. Business Ph. Fax
Pager/Cellular Email Website
Languages:
Credentials: NJITCE: Spanish
Federal Court Certification Haitian Creole Navajo Spanish
State Court Certification: From which state(s)?
ATA: What language combinations?
Department of State: Escort Seminar Conference
Academic Credentials:
Instructor at Freelance instructor
I am an interpreter translator

Check here if you wish to be listed on NAJIT's website
I was referred to NAJIT by

I certify that the above information is correct and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I agree to abide by the NAJIT Code of Ethics and Professional Responsibilities.

Applicant's Signature Date

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

MEMBERSHIP YEAR: JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31

Table with 7 columns: Active, Student*, Organizational, Corporate, Corporate Sponsor**, Associate. Rows include Dues, Suggested voluntary contribution, and Total.

* Applicants for student membership must submit proof of at least half-time enrollment with application.

PAYMENT METHOD

Check or Money Order (payable to NAJIT) MC VISA Amex
Card Number Expiration Date
Signature \$ Amount
(REQUIRED FOR CREDIT CARD PAYMENT.)

NAJIT occasionally makes its member information available to organizations or persons offering information, products, or services of potential interest to members. Check here if you DO NOT wish to have your contact information given out for this purpose.

- ** Other benefits of Corporate Sponsorship include:
hotlink from the NAJIT website to your website;
a longer descriptive listing on the website about your organization;
one free quarter-page print ad in Proteus per year;
the grateful thanks of your fellow members for your support.

Contributions or gifts to NAJIT are not deductible as charitable contributions for federal income tax purposes. However, dues payments may be deductible by members as an ordinary and necessary business expense to the extent permitted under IRS Code. Contributions or gifts to the Society for the Study of Translation and Interpretation, Inc. (SSTI) are fully tax-deductible.