

# THE NORTHWEST LINGUIST



Volume 20 No. 3, Summer 2007

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## \$2 MILLION TO IMPROVE INTERPRETER SERVICES

Ann G. Macfarlane  
Member, WITS Advocacy Committee

In the spring issue of *The Northwest Linguist* readers learned about the intense activity carried on by WITS and NOTIS members during this year's legislative session. I am happy to report that the Washington State Legislature allocated \$2 million to improve interpreter services at the trial court level—\$1 million this year and \$1 million next. While we had hoped for more, this sum is a substantial commitment from our legislators and it may lead to a larger allocation during the next biennium.

Of this money, a certain amount will go to staffing and support for courts establishing a Language Assistance Plan. The budget proviso accompanying the legislation provides, however, that the bulk of the funds, \$610,000 in fiscal year 2008 and \$950,000 in fiscal year 2009, must be used only to assist trial courts with interpreter services.

The Washington State Court Interpreter Program has developed a plan under which courts will be invited to apply for state funding for interpreter services. Groups of courts are encouraged to apply together, and such groupings will be given priority. Those who prepare a Language Assistance Plan and are approved by the state will be eligible to receive reimbursement for 50% of their interpreter costs. The funds are not sub-

stantial enough for every court in the state to be reimbursed, so the expectation is that certain courts will be approved initially, and will serve as the first sites in a wider plan in future.

In order to qualify for the money, courts must use the services of certified or registered interpreters in all languages for which certification or registration exists. They must also provide data on their use of interpreters over the past three years, and during this biennium. Washington State is one of the most diversified states in the nation as far as its court system is concerned. The lack of statewide data has been a serious impediment to obtaining state funding. It is hoped that this data will provide the foundation for continued work to improve interpreter funding in the future.

The only state support that Washington has provided hitherto to our trial courts has been to pay 50% of the salaries of the superior court judges. This funding represents an acknowledgement that in order for justice to be done, interpreter services must be supported by more than the local court's funding base. WITS and NOTIS members can be proud of their organization's efforts to help bring about this important step towards securing justice in Washington state. ❖

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A chapter of the  
**American Translators Association**

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WITS has a Web page which can be visited at  
www.witsnet.org.

## NOTIS Notes

### New Members

Mindy Baade	
Daniel Badillo	
Antonio Beltran	
Andrea Bongiorno	English > Italian Arabic > Italian French > Italian
Stephanie Buire Smith	Spanish > French English < French
Kahrin Cadwell	
Saul Castillo	
Joy Daniel	
Shelley Fairweather-Vega	Uzbek > English Russian > English Spanish < English
Niuvis Ferro-Gonzalez	
Laura Friend	
Enrique Garcia-Ayaviri	English < Spanish
Laura Gutierrez	Spanish < English
Beatriz Harden	Spanish < English
Tamber Hilton	English < Spanish
Hilary Hughes	
Dorianne Hyatt-Hobbs	
Christine Jammes	English > French
Ertugrul Kostereli	English < Turkish
Kaori Kurebayashi	Japanese < English
Aura Lau	
Avelino Lopez	
Jonathan Mesler	
Aimee Muul	
Mireille Nelson	English > French German > French
Viengkham Nix	
Linda Noble	Russian
Diana Noman	Arabic < English English < Russian
Suzette Rodriguez-Reyes	
Monica Schlechter	
Yun Sherred	
Marinez Shields	English < Spanish Italian > English
Vicki M. Shinneman	Chinese > English Tibetan > English

Sharon Sideris	German > English French > English
Vishaka Smith	
Sarith Tim	
Saran Touré Bangoura	Susu > English English > Spanish English > Mandingo French < English
Ferdinand Vélez	French > English French > Spanish English < Spanish
Carmen Vernier	Spanish < English
Ginger Wang	Mandarin < English
Elwin Wirkala	Portuguese < English Spanish > English Spanish > Portuguese
Gökalp Yapici	English < Turkish
Carine Zimmer	English > French

### Rejoining Members

Lorena Farr	English < Spanish
Catherine Jones	Spanish < English
Amelia Gill	German > English

### Institutional Members

IRCO's International Language Bank

## JOKE BOX

**Do you know a good translator joke?  
Send it in for a \$5 coffee card!**

Two translators go into a bar, sit down in a booth and open up their sack lunches. The waitress comes over and says, "Hey, you can't eat your own lunches in here!" The translators look at each other, then swap lunches.

*Sent in by Caitilin Walsh*

## ASK THE EXPERT

Do you have a question that you've gone to an expert in order to resolve? One of WITS' members went straight to the source for this important distinction.

By Sheila Harrington

Recently, I sought out information from the Washington State Patrol regarding "BAC," an acronym that we hear frequently as court interpreters, but which seems to mean different things in different contexts. Trooper Ken Denton wrote back, and was kind enough to give us permission to print his response in the newsletter. The answer reveals that we are not imagining the ambiguity. Our exchange follows.

"Exactly what does the acronym BAC stand for, is it BLOOD alcohol concentration or is it BREATH alcohol concentration?" I asked.

"Dear Sheila, Your question is a difficult one to answer. However, I will give you the best answer I can.

BAC technically stands for Blood Alcohol Concentration.

BrAC technically stands for Breath Alcohol Concentration.

The problem we have is that when most people think of Alcohol Concentration in general they think of the acronym BAC be it breath or blood. The manufacturer of

the Breath instrument used here in Washington actually calls their breath machine the "BAC Datamaster" although it does not have capabilities of testing blood. Typically the only people who will use the proper acronym are those that are in the Breath Alcohol testing employment fields such as myself. But even still, I am a breath test technician who is commonly referred to in the courts as the "BAC Tech" and I do nothing with blood. So you can see why there might be confusion.

I'm very sorry for the long answer to the question but I wanted to try to give you a perspective of why it might refer to either of the items you listed below.

Best regards,  
Trooper Ken Denton  
Washington State Patrol  
Impaired Driving Section"

If you have any questions and answers for "Ask the Expert", please send them to the NWL editor Laura A. Wideburg or the WITS editor Verla Viera for publication in the NWL. ❖

## CULTURAL CORNER

By Laura Wideburg

In English we have the terms Midwinter and Midsummer, but they are confusing terms even to native speakers of English. For instance, why do people sing "in the deep Midwinter" at Christmas time, when the Winter solstice is only a few days earlier?

A brief look at Swedish culture will provide a clue to these terms. In early Germanic society, from which both Swedish and English culture descended, the seasons were dramatically different and survival depended on recognizing the time of year. The year was divided into two halves, which in modern Swedish is called *vinterhalvåret* and *sommarhalvåret*, i.e. the winter half-year and the summer half-year. The winter half-year during the Christian era was set to begin on St. Michael's Day, on September 25<sup>th</sup>, and the summer half-year began on May 1<sup>st</sup>. We see the beginning of the summer half-year in

the English tradition of the Maypole, a remnant of the practices which started the summer half-year during pre-Christian times. So, the solstices fell in the middle of the half-year, hence the terms Midwinter and Midsummer. The pagan Midwinter celebration *jul* (Yule in English) became Christianized and integrated with the Christmas celebrations throughout the Germanic world. In the English-speaking world, Midsummer practices have died out except for those who have returned to paganism, but Midsummer is still an extremely important holiday in Sweden, in fact, it is the most important holiday after Christmas. ❖

## Infection Control for Medical Interpreters Recap of the May 3 Med SIG Forum

By Ken Wagner

As a medical interpreter, you work on the front lines of healthcare, together with the patient of limited language proficiency, the health care workers, and billions and billions of potentially deadly, infectious germs.

Protecting yourself—and others—from exposure to infection is highly important.

The ways an interpreter can protect him or herself from exposure to infection was the topic of the May training seminar of the NOTIS Medical Special Interest Group (Med SIG) May 3rd at the University of Washington Medical Center. The information was presented by Nancy Whittington, RN CIC, Lead Clinical Healthcare Epidemiologist, at the UWMC.

The talk was based on a program that Nancy presents to UWMC employees and was tailored to the needs of interpreters working in clinical environments.

Healthcare workers are exposed to pathogens transmitted by blood-borne, droplet, and airborne routes and by direct contact. However, the chief exposure threat to interpreters comes from airborne infections, Nancy explained.

“The point of tonight’s talk is that interpreters should protect themselves from airborne exposure to infection. Interpreters don’t give personal medical care. They generally don’t come closer than within three feet of a coughing patient. There is a spatial difference in the exposure experience by an interpreter and a care provider,” Nancy said. “But, all healthcare workers are at equal risk for airborne infection.”

“There are more than 2 million healthcare-associated infections per year in the US with 90,000 deaths. The mortality rate per infection is 12-25 percent,” Nancy explained. “Twenty-one percent of the 8,096 cases of SARS, which is transmitted by airborne and contact routes, occurred among healthcare workers.”

Nancy explained the UWMC’s procedures for protection from exposure to infection. Though specific to the UWMC, there are a common set a principles applied by most healthcare institutions.

1) Know and recognize infection precaution signs (Special color-coded signs will tell you what kind of ex-

posure risk is present in a room and what protective measures to take.)

2) Wear a barrier (masks, gowns, gloves, etc.).

3) Clean and disinfect (before entering and after leaving the area of exposure).

4) Rub your hands thoroughly with disinfectant and leave them wet.

5) Remove barriers (masks, gowns, gloves, etc.) properly so as not to expose yourself to infection.

Procedures for protective clothing are undergoing changes at the UWMC. For example, goggles are being replaced with face masks with attached eye protection in the form of a visor-like plastic sheet. However, the biggest change is the adoption of the N95 powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR). It consists of a hood and a full-face visor supplied with filtered air from its own pump that is attached to the wearer’s waist.

The N95 PAPR must be individually fitted for use. UWMC staffers are already being measured for PAPRs and some are wearing them in the clinical setting. The UWMC will fit all interpreters for PAPRs and require them to be worn in the near future, when necessary.

After the hand-washing rage of several years ago, it became clear that the human hand could only tolerate so many washings a day. Now hospitals are promoting the use of various hand-sanitizing lotions that do not damage the skin.

Also, with regard to hands, UWMC patients are encouraged to ask all healthcare workers if they have washed their hands when then enter a patient’s room, Nancy explained. As a result, interpreters can now expect greater scrutiny of their own disinfection efforts.

Several Med SIG members asked what to do when exposed to infection on an interpreting assignment. Exposure to tuberculosis was a particular concern. Nancy’s general advice was to follow the chain of command. The medical department will inform the interpreters office at the hospital that the exposure has occurred and seek the proper treatment or protection for the exposed inter-

*Continued on p 10* ○○○

## Meeting our Members A Missionary Life

By *Katrin Rippel and Kenneth Barger*

Early in the morning on October 28, 1972, a small town named Kengkok, located in southern Laos, was invaded by North Vietnamese soldiers. In the town was a U.S. government-funded hospital staffed by Filipinos and local Laotians, and there was also a clinic and church associated with Christian Missions of Many Lands. Among the captured were missionaries Beatrice Kosin, Evelyn Anderson, Lloyd Oppel, and Samuel Mattix. The two women were executed soon after, and Sam and Lloyd were prisoners for five months, moved mostly by foot along the Ho Chi Minh Trail to Hanoi. There they were imprisoned with American military prisoners of war until their release in March 1973, during Operation Homecoming.

Samuel A. Mattix was born in Alaska and moved to Washington State during grade school. At an early age he felt close to God and the teachings of Jesus. Taking Matthew 28:18-20 to heart, he chose a mission to Laos to express his faith in a practical way. After a year of medical studies in London, he began to live in rural Laos, where he lived for a short three and a half months before his capture along with Lloyd, who would become a life-long friend. This is also where a lasting relationship with Lao culture and language began.

It was through Lloyd that Sam met his wife-to-be Susan at a 1976 New Year's celebration, which Sam spent with his friend in Canada. Sam and Susan moved to Thailand in 1979, where Sam studied the Thai language in order to further his linguistic and academic studies. Through his work with the many Lao refugees in Thailand at the time, he was also able to continue perfecting his knowledge of Lao. Years passed, and in 1995, he returned to the United States with Susan and their five children.

That was when Sam entered the court interpreter profession. At that time Jerry Torgerson was the only certified court interpreter for Lao in the State of Washington, and he became Sam's colleague and mentor. Jerry passed away in 2001, and Sam wrote some lines in his friend's memory for the WITS newsletter.

Sam holds a bachelor's degree in linguistics from the University of Washington, and is currently the only certified court interpreter of the Lao language in the state of Washington. This distinction, along with his other experience and knowledge, has allowed him to participate in very diverse activities in the language fields. Sam has co-compiled an English-Lao medical glossary and dictionary for P.D.R. Lao Ministry of Health, consulted for Lao language learners and conducted seminars on Lao language and cul-

ture. Among many other translation and editing projects, he was translator and editor of several books of the Bible into Isan, a language spoken in the Khorat Plateau in Northeast Thailand, with parallel translations into Thai and Lao.

He also served as president of WITS from 2003 to 2005. His warm and wise leadership is fondly remembered by the authors. "What I really liked about being president was the interaction with colleagues from WITS, NOTIS, and SOMI," says Sam.



In 2005, Sam developed a concept for transcription and translation software dubbed "TT Ensemble", and together with NAJIT proposed it as a tool to "raise the bilingual forensic transcript to a new level of accuracy, efficiency and usefulness." In his e-"Cookbook", Sam describes ways to use existing technology to create electronic files of voice recordings, link them tightly to their textual rendition and subsequent translation into another language, and to export them to standard bilingual transcript formats for further use. Sam is part of a NAJIT taskforce that is working to make the proposed software a reality (find more information on "TT Ensemble" at [www.najit.org](http://www.najit.org)). As this software would support all world languages, it is also potentially an ideal tool for documenting and preserving minority and endangered languages.

It seems that Sam's love for God and for people, his life amongst different cultures, his interest in technology and his ability to see the bigger picture all come together within that project. So, keep your eyes on Bellingham. Why Bellingham? That's where Sam and his family now live. It is close to Sue's aging parents on Vancouver Island and not so far from interpreting assignments wherever Sam is needed.

Katrin Rippel meets a new member for every issue of the Northwest Linguist. Who knows? You could be next!

## Much more than a Conference

**“Interpreters and providers working together to ensure language access for limited English proficient individuals in Washington State.”**

*By Julie Bryan*

In this issue of the *Northwest Linguist*, you are receiving a SAVE THE DATE and Registration form for a conference in Ellensburg September 7 & 8, 2007. This is NOT just any old conference. This is an opportunity for YOU:

- to meet providers who use your professional skills (bring a pile of business cards).
- to have a voice in how systems such as centralized language banks and telephonic interpreting are developed and used by providers in the state of Washington.
- to express your hopes and concerns about the future of your profession in positive and interactive conversation with colleagues and providers who use interpreters and translators.
- to invite colleagues who might never have improved their skills. Please pass the word about this conference on to every interpreter you meet.
- to learn about: human trafficking, ethics for medical and court interpreters, translation transcription, limited english proficiency (LEP) and language access policies (LAP), law enforcement language access projects, cultural competency, translation project management, etc. These are all topics that look good on the interpreter or translator’s résumé. Whether you are a certified, registered or qualified interpreter or translator, continuing education is very important to the quality of skills you can offer and to your self-confidence. (ATA, Washington, Oregon and California State Continuing Education credits are being applied for.)

This will be the third conference held by the Washington State Coalition for Language Access (WASCLA) <http://www.wascla.org/>. For the first time, WASCLA will be joined by the Washington State Court Interpreters and Translators Society (WITS) <http://witsnet.org/> and Northwest Interpreters and Translators Society (NOTIS) <http://www.notisnet.org/> in co-sponsoring the conference. The name of the conference is “Interpreters and providers working together to ensure language access for limited English proficient individuals in Washington State.”

WASCLA will be bringing together service providers for immigrants from the non-profit, private and public sectors to work on language access issues. WITS and NOTIS will be bringing together interpreters and translators to work on translation and interpreting skills that make communication possible between LEP populations and their service providers. Together, we hope to provide an educational environment in which we can network and learn more about each other while working to accomplish the goals of WASCLA. All educational opportunities will be considerate of the three target participant groups.

Our joint conference promises to be an exciting opportunity to bring people together to work toward our common goal of providing language access to the immigrant population in the State of Washington.

Over 408 provider organizations from all over Washington State have expressed interest in WASCLA and are invited to attend this conference. Here is the breakdown of types of providers who are a part of WASCLA:

AD — Advocates/ Legal Services	169
CT — Courts	27
GA — Government Agency	49
IN — Interpreters/Translators	33
LE — Law Enforcement/ Prosecutors	21
MP — Medical Providers/Social Services	95
Other	14
	408

WOW, that’s a lot of people who can use OUR skills to serve their clients. We each have a role in this conversation. I invite you to come to learn and to teach. It would be great if we had a large, united turnout to this event. I ask that you spread the word and let people who are not WITS or NOTIS members know about this opportunity. It is especially important to invite interpreters who are from non-certified languages and languages that are rare or infrequently used. We need to hear their opinions and experiences. We all can learn so much from each other. Thank you, and see you there! ❖

## A Weekend of Trados Workshops

By Katrin Rippel

SDL Trados is software that helps translators work more efficiently and have better quality control. It seems to be less intuitive than the average software and with its various components, it can be overwhelming for the beginner. Furthermore, *SDL International* doesn't make it easy for the customer to learn this software. Training is not a given, since it is one source of income for the company but pricey for freelancers. The manual is very thorough, though, so thorough that I often got stuck in its structure and the details of the features. To have somebody to sort this all out, give me the big picture and introduce the software with a balance between technique and practicability, using humor and common sense, is a gift!

Tuomas Kostainen mastered this task. He was the instructor for the Trados Workshop series, organized by NOTIS (with special thanks to Andrea Brugman) and held at the Bellevue Community College on June 30 and July 1. Tuomas has many years of experience in using Trados as a freelance English-to-Finnish translator and Trados trainer; he currently serves as the president of the Northern California Translators Association.

Every workshop was complete in itself and progressive in its sequence. Maximum flexibility was given with the options to sign up for single workshops as well as for

all 4 sessions. This meant that attendance varied between 14 and 20, with people arriving from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Minnesota and even Florida!



Tuomas Kostainen

Saturday started with "An Introduction to Trados — A Hands-On Workshop". Based on experience gained in previous hands-on workshops, Tuomas and NOTIS organized four assistants for this session, where everybody tried Trados on their own laptops. First-time Trados users left with a motivation to learn more. Specific topics were the translation process using Trados and working with Trados Workbench. We discussed the translator-Trados-client relationship and how to calculate Trados rates as based on matches.

Saturday afternoon introduced a variety of more advanced Trados Workbench features, including a demonstration of how to set-up Translation Memory (TM), how to analyze documents against TM to generate numbers of matches, how to use TM efficiently and manage it.

A reception on Saturday evening at a nearby bistro was welcomed as a release for some of the



“stress” often built up when learning and using new technology, and to network with colleagues.

The Sunday workshops introduced two other significant applications in the Trados suite: MultiTerm and TagEditor. Multiterm is Trados’ terminology management software and integrates with workbench via the terminology recognition feature.

TagEditor is used for translating tagged text files such as Excel, PowerPoint, and HTML files safely without accidentally deleting tags — and if it happens, the workshop taught safe and easy ways to fix that.

Everybody, first-time users, advanced users and especially the instructor, were exhausted after the second day, yet satisfied and inspired by what they had accomplished and what everybody had learned. To get a taste of that incredibly well-done workshop, check out Tuomas’ website [www.finntranslations.com](http://www.finntranslations.com), a Trados resource with several of Tuomas’ presentations and articles. By the way, ATA-certified members earned up to 10 Continuing Education Points for the workshop series.



Larissa Kulinich, NOTIS President

Conclusion: Nothing must stay mysterious, intimidating and almost insurmountable — if we have an approach to filter out the advanced features and start working with the basics, always keeping the big picture and the practicability/usability in mind — and, well, make an enjoyable event out of a mind-boggling topic. ❖

## 2007 NAJIT conference held in Portland

by Verla Viera

Over 300 attendees joined together May 18-20 for the 28<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators. Washingtonians were fortunate this year to have it just a drive or train ride away. The event, held at the Embassy Suites in downtown Portland, was attended by many WITS members.

The programs presented ranged from those appealing to a very specific audience, such as Chinese-English translators, to those that would be of interest to almost anyone in attendance. Unfortunately, this meant that several sessions had standing room only, causing crowding in the rooms and the adjacent hallway. Attendees hope that feedback provided on the conference evaluations will result in booking of larger rooms at future events.

The workshops, divided into four tracks—training, professional, technique, and other—also provided a good mix of theoretical and practical approaches. The theoretical is exemplified by a presentation on left brain/right brain processing in T&I, and the practical by a session on memory training exercises.

As always, there was much discussion on the state of the language professions and on developments affecting us. This writer, not having been previously aware of the extent of their efforts, found the briefing by members of the NAJIT Advocacy Committee very enlightening. This association, through the Advocacy Committee, is working for all of us behind the scenes. They write letters of support to courts and legislatures, sometimes on very short notice as the legislative process unfolds. They also produce the position papers that provide a tool for language professionals everywhere to advocate for appropriate working conditions and professional techniques. All the position papers are available on the website, <http://najit.org>. Click on “Free resources available!” in the list on the main page to access them.

Plan ahead for next year’s conference, which will be held May 16-18 in Pittsburgh. If you are interested in submitting a presentation proposal for that meeting, you have the rest of the summer to get it together. The deadline is September 21<sup>st</sup>. A link to the proposal form is displayed prominently on the association’s website. ❖

## Annual WITS Meeting in Seattle's International District

By Ferdinand Vélez

The WITS June 23<sup>rd</sup> annual meeting had over thirty members in attendance. The buffet-style Asian lunch, catered by one of the many good restaurants in the area, was astounding, the best buffet I remember from our annual meetings.

Our featured speaker, attorney Gillian Dutton of the Northwest Justice Project in Seattle, presented a lively talk on "Improving Language Access: Work by Interpreters and Providers in Washington State." She used a practical, 5-step approach to determine language need, train staff on legal requirements, establish systems for interpreters and translators, and to monitor and improve. WASCLA is the most recent outcome among others in the history of providing legal services work on LEP (Limited English Proficiency) issues. The 1964 Civil Rights Act stipulates legal interpreter help to LEP defendants. LEP defendants in criminal cases receive interpreter assistance, but not in civil cases unless they prove need. Ms. Dutton believes that more work needs to be done on this issue for civil cases. The \$2 million over the biennium available to interpreter services that the Washington legislature recently approved, beginning July 1<sup>st</sup>, will mostly be used during the first year for establishing how to spend it, as I understand the situation.

Ms. Dutton mentioned a serious problem concerning human trafficking: There are now more slaves than at any time in history, and that many slaves do not trust anyone—even the agencies trying to help them.

Our hardworking *simpático* president, Kenny Barger, reminded us that the seed for WITS was planted June 13, 1987 through the diligent efforts of Mindy Baade, Sandra Frady, Angela Torres Henrick, Mary Marti, Susana Stettri Sawrey, Betty Merino Strawe, and Maria Elena Tremaine. WITS was founded August 31, 1988, just a few months after NOTIS. Larissa Kulinich, President of NOTIS, talked about the mutual collaboration between our organizations from way back, and how now, thanks to our inventive president's idea, we can join both organizations for a reduced price.

Julie Bryan and Martha Cohen have been attending WASCLA summit meetings and, in the next one, the process of forming a centralized interpreter bank will be a big topic. There was talk about the usefulness of a

survey about interpreter/translator pay, and it is hoped you will all cooperate in responding. WITS will send it to all members once it is ready.

Emma Garkavi finished the meeting with a report about the Interpreter Commission, which includes judges, an AOC representative, court administrators, commissioners, Emma, Ann McFarlane and Steve Muzik. Our colleagues are advocating official WITS representation on this important commission. The year ahead will bring many important developments for the members of WITS. ❖

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◉◉◉ *Continued from p 5*

preter. Otherwise, the interpreter should inform the translation agency involved, and the agency will contact the proper officials at the hospital or elsewhere, Nancy explained.

"This was very helpful," said Selma Nadir, English-Turkish freelance interpreter. "If we are exposed, this tells us what we should do and whom we should call. The hand washing methods and other safety protocols are very practical things to know."

*NOTIS Medical Special Interest Group Forums are generally held quarterly. The Med SIG stays involved with developments that effect medical interpreters and collaborates with other organizations to enhance the provision of medical interpretation services.* ❖

## Writing for the Northwest Linguist

By Laura Wideburg

It's easy to write for the Northwest Linguist! If you've attended an event, have an interesting tidbit of culture or even a joke, write it up and send it in to either the NOTIS editor, Laura Wideburg, or the WITS editor Verla Viera (our e-mail addresses are in the box at the beginning of the newsletter). Don't worry whether the item is perfect, as the editors are here to help you. Looking forward to seeing what you have to contribute to our newsletter!

# Events Calendar

Date	Event	Details	Location
August 19-31, 2007	Cambridge Conference Interpretation Course	<a href="http://www.cciconline.net/homepage.htm">www.cciconline.net/homepage.htm</a>	Royal Cambridge Hotel, Cambridge, England
August 30, 2007	Vicarious Traumatization - Potential Hazards and Interventions for Interpreters and Translators - with Dan Langholtz	<a href="http://www.thelanguagedoor.net">www.thelanguagedoor.net</a>	The Language Door, Beaverton, OR
August 18-20, 2007	IMTT - 5th Language & Technology Conference	<a href="http://www.imtt.com.ar/2007conference/">www.imtt.com.ar/2007conference/</a>	Cordoba, Argentina
September 7-8, 2007	III WASCLA Summit To discuss language access for limited English proficient individuals in WA	<a href="http://www.wascla.org">www.wascla.org</a>	Ellensburg, WA
September 15, 2007	The Language Exchange presents two classes: 1. English informal speech and slang 2. Term Analysis		Burlington, WA
October 3- November 3, 2007	Domestic Abuse Women's Network offers Domestic Violence Advocacy Training all in Spanish (Court Interpreters)	Fifty hours of training over four weeks <a href="http://www.dawnonline.org">www.dawnonline.org</a>	Tukwila, WA
October 4-5, 2007	European Union of Associations of Translation Companies (EUATC) International Conference 2007	<a href="http://www.psbt.pl/3rd/index.html">www.psbt.pl/3rd/index.html</a>	Warsaw, Poland
October 11-13, 2007	American Medical Writers Association (AMWA) 67th Annual Conference "A Legacy of Leadership"	<a href="http://www.amwa.org">www.amwa.org</a>	Atlanta, GA
October 13, 2007	The Language Exchange presents two classes: 1. English informal speech and slang 2. Term Analysis		Pasco, WA
October 31- November 3, 2007	48th Annual Conference of the American Translators Association	fax ATA at +1(703) 683-6122 or email: <a href="mailto:conference@atanet.org">conference@atanet.org</a>	San Francisco, CA
November 7-11, 2007	American Literary Translators Association 30 Anniversary Conference "Celebrating the Past, Imagining the Future"	<a href="http://www.literarytranslators.org">www.literarytranslators.org</a>	Richardson, TX
November 15-18, 2007	American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages 41st Annual ACTFL Convention & Exposition "Bridging Cultures Through Languages"	<a href="http://www.actfl.org">www.actfl.org</a>	San Antonio, TX

For more international, national, and local events, please see: [www.notisnet.org](http://www.notisnet.org), [www.witsnet.org](http://www.witsnet.org), [www.atanet.org](http://www.atanet.org)

## NOTIS / WITS Board Meetings:

Organization	Date & Time	Location	Contact
WITS	August 15, 2007, 7:30 p.m.	telephonic	206 382 5690
NOTIS	August 7, 2007, 6:30 p.m.	TBD	<a href="mailto:info@notisnet.org">info@notisnet.org</a> 206 838 0910
NOTIS	September 12, 2007, 6:30 p.m.	TBD	<a href="mailto:info@notisnet.org">info@notisnet.org</a>
NOTIS	October 16, 2007, 6:30 p.m.	TBD	<a href="mailto:info@notisnet.org">info@notisnet.org</a>

All Board Meetings are open to the membership of their respective organizations.



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