
MICATA Monitor

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From the Editor

Five members of your current MICATA board of directors attended the recent ATA conference in Atlanta, November 5-9: Frieda Ruppenner-Lind, Ben Tompkins, Bill Bergerson, Meeri Yule and Kathy Foster. The annual ATA conference is an excellent way to keep in touch with colleagues, and also to stay abreast of trends and changes in our profession. This year's conference was an interesting one with many great educational sessions. We will be reporting on a number of these sessions in this issue of the *Monitor*, as well as in upcoming issues.

One of the most anticipated and well attended sessions at this year's conference was the Town Hall Meeting on Translation and Terrorism, held before a standing room only crowd on Friday evening. The event was covered by the major news media and generated a great deal of interest, covering such topics as whether a trans-

lator shortage is harming national security, whether 9/11 could have been prevented, and a history of language training and translation policy for national security.

This event represented the first time senior representatives of the U.S. law enforcement and intelligence community had appeared before the professional translation community to address critical issues of language and national security. It is also the first time ATA has received international television coverage of a conference event. Panelists interviewed include Margaret Gulotta of the FBI, Ron Wolfe of JTG, Richard Brecht of the National Foreign Language Center, and Glenn Nordin of the Pentagon.

CNN broadcast its coverage of the meeting as part of their Justice Department coverage on Wednesday, November 13. In other national and international coverage of

the event, NBC, CBS, ABC and Fox distributed their own filmed segments of the panel and individual interviews with ATA translators and the exhibit hall through their national television syndicates. The Associated Press also ran a wire story that appeared on <http://www.CNN.com>.

For information on other conference activities, see the session reviews throughout this issue.

As we near the end of another year, that means two things: holiday parties and dues renewals. MICATA wants to remind you of both—you can send your dues to Bill Bergerson, MICATA treasurer, and you can attend the Christmas gathering at Bill's house on December 7. And if you want to save a stamp, you can give Bill your dues check when you get to his house for the party. Hope to see you there!

Kathy Foster

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tion on non-MICATA or non-ATA
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ments are provided for the benefit of
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Language is a
Funny Business

A first-grade teacher decided to
put together a collection of well-
known proverbs and see if her
students were familiar with them.
She gave each child in her class
the first half of a proverb and
asked them to come up with the
remainder of the proverb. First
graders are quite "in tune" these
days, and there are some good
ones. Their insight might surprise
you...

Better to be safe than - punch a
5th grader.

Strike while the - bug is close.

Never underestimate the power
of - termites.

You can lead a horse to water
but - How?

Don't bite the hand that - looks
dirty.

A miss is as good as a - Mr.

A penny saved is - not much.

Love all, trust - me.

If you lie down with the dogs,
you'll - stink in the morning.

You can't teach an old dog - new
math.

The pen is mightier than the -
pigs.

An idle mind is - the best way to
relax.

Where there's smoke there's -
pollution.

Two's company, three's - the
Musketeers.

Don't put off until tomorrow
what - you put on to go to bed.

Laugh and the whole world laughs
with you, cry and - you have to
blow your nose.

There are none so blind as -
Stevie Wonder.

Children should be seen and not -
spanked or grounded.

If at first you don't succeed, - get
new batteries.

MICATA member Christine Frederick
came so close to winning free translation
memory software from the Trados Corporation
at the ATA conference.
At the special Trados demonstration, door
prizes were given away to people whose
business cards were drawn, and Christine's
was one of those. But you had to be present to
win, and unfortunately she was not...
Better luck next time!

How to Market Yourself as a Translator (or: Translation Self-Marketing for Dummies)

ATA Conference Session Review

by Jon Johanning

This session was presented by Carl Sullivan. Carl and his wife Masae have run a successful translation company for two years, and have had considerable translation experience before that. Based on this experience, Carl gave a very informative and thought-stimulating talk.

After summarizing the bad news about the current state of the translation field (jobs decreasing with the recent downturn in the U.S. and Japanese economies, agencies shutting down or having trouble paying translators, and a fair number of translators quitting the field), Carl cheered us up with the good news: there are ways to buck these trends.

He pointed out that some reasons for translators not succeeding may be self-imposed. Translators are often "capable introverts"—they have the skills to do the work, but not to sell those skills in the market. Also, they often prefer to specialize in very narrow subject areas, so as not to be caught doing inferior work, and then find it hard to branch out when demand falls in those areas. Many translators feel, "If I haven't passed the exam, I can't do it." And lack of business experience often keep us from totally committing ourselves to the business; we stay on the fence or on the side of the pool, not getting more than our feet wet.

Carl proposed a three-step solution:

1) Commit yourself -- jump into the translation business all the way. Have faith that you will succeed.

2) Don't wait for jobs to come to you; go to them.

3) Expand your range of translation areas.

He recommended ATA membership and active participation in the organization (including especially the JLD!) as the best way to commit oneself; making contacts by attending the annual conference and local translation organization activities is an excellent way to expand your business.

Self-advertising is also an indispensable part of the strategy. To do this, find as much information about agencies and direct clients whom you could approach. Contact them with a curriculum vitae and a cover letter; then confirm whether they received that message a week later. Send another message every month for the next three months, informing the potential client of your availability. Then send the CV and cover letter again. After this, Carl recommended contacting them every two months until a year has passed (don't be afraid to be a pest!), and if you have received no work at that point, put them on the inactive list.

Companies on the inactive list are contacted yearly, and all companies are contacted when you change your address or other information. A simple data base file will help you keep track of all of these contacts.

Besides the ATA, other organizations to look into, as you pursue contacts for this treatment, include The Translators and Interpreters Guild (www.ttig.org) and National Association

of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators. Non-translation organizations to check into include state bars (advertise in state bar newsletters for legal jobs) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (www.wipo.org) for patents.

Search Internet Yellow Pages (or the paper Yellow Pages) for specific cities, international Yellow Pages, and do general search-engine searches. Advertise on ProZ (www.proz.com) (go for the Platinum membership). You can also set up your own Web page, although the general opinion of attendees at this session was that those who did this did not get much work by that route.

Above all, Carl stressed the need to devote consistent time to the system each week and to keep working the system until it works!

And don't forget to expand the focus of your specializations by carefully considering areas in which to expand, study them to determine what new knowledge you will need, get that knowledge from experienced ATA peers, reference materials and dictionaries, etc., and feedback from agencies and experts in those fields. Be positive — don't feel that "I can't do it until I get the license or pass the exam."

Jon Johanning has been translating chemical patents and journal articles, medical and pharmaceutical materials, and various related odd jobs for over 20 years; in his spare time, he has raised two sons and become a fair classical guitarist.

New Directions for the ATA Nominating Committee

A Discussion at the ATA Conference

by Kathy Foster

The ATA Nominating Committee, under the leadership of Ann Macfarlane, held a session at the 2002 ATA conference to discuss the direction and activities of the committee. The Nominating Committee is a vital part of an organization, since this committee is charged with identifying and cultivating leadership candidates. Nominations should be a continuing process throughout the year, not a last-minute or one-time effort. Active recruitment of candidates is the key to solving the problem of the eroding volunteer base.

In contrast to previous years, the ATA Nominating Committee this year met initially in person, rather than trying to conduct business only by phone or email. The following four discussion points were set forth as key points emerging from the year's work—some points had been accomplished by the committee, some needed input from attendees at the session.

1. Analysis of current board and thoughtful consideration of known volunteers.
2. How can we create a good experience for volunteers?

3. How can we support current leaders at the local level, and encourage them to participate at the national level?

4. What training for volunteers would help them enjoy their job more and serve with greater enthusiasm?

Discussion Point 1

Committee member Robert Sette led this discussion of the analysis of the current board and the process for selecting candidates. Criteria for analysis should be determined, such as skills and capabilities represented by the board members, geography, gender, language, numbers of years in the association, and area of work (translator or interpreter, freelance or agency). Translation skills should also be considered, such as technical, literary and legal. Experience in accounting, marketing, public relations and fundraising may also be important. Desirable qualities for prospective board members include innovative thinking, being hard-working, the ability to work well with others and being a consensus builder. In addition, the committee needs to deter-

mine what the board needs from its members and factor this into its decisions.

A grid can be used to analyze the composition of the board. A sample grid was distributed by Ann Macfarlane to be used for discussion purposes.

In order to establish a pool of candidates, names of people who are active in the association were gathered, and the committee pooled its knowledge of the types of contributions that these individuals had made. Names that emerged as likely prospects, based on the collective awareness of the committee, were matched against the grid to find candidates who best fit the needs identified.

The Japanese concept of "NEMAWASHI" was discussed - tending the roots of a plant in hopes of a harvest in future years. This concept allows the committee to find potential candidates who may not be ready to run at present, and give them the chance to consider the possibility in hopes they will run in future years. Sometimes people may be considered before they even think of running on

their own—the members of the nominating committee can try to “catch them before they’re ready!”

Discussion Point 2

Committee member Ben Tompkins led this discussion of how to create a positive experience for volunteers. Several points are important in order to make volunteering something that people will want to continue to do. First, the manner in which you ask is important. The potential candidate needs to feel that it is an important position or task. Second, give volunteers a deadline so they know what to expect and how to plan for it. Third, give definite instructions for the assignment, including written instructions or examples as appropriate. Fourth, make yourself available to the volunteers if they need to ask questions or make comments. Finally, always remember to thank the volunteer - this can be done directly, indirectly through the newsletter or at a meeting, by asking others to thank the volunteer, or by rewarding volunteers for a job well done.

It is not a good idea to try to force someone or persuade someone to take on a volunteer job. The best course of action is to define the job and stay connected with the person to determine their interest, and to remain available throughout the

course of the job to provide support where needed.

Remember that the most important words that you can say to a volunteer are "GOOD WORK!"

Discussion Point 3

Committee member Virginia Fox led this discussion of how to motivate and encourage people to volunteer. One simple way is to let people know what volunteer opportunities are available - people can't volunteer if they don't know where they are needed. If someone in the organization makes a negative comment, turn this around and give some positive information, and let people know that by volunteering they can help solve negative issues. Other suggestions for getting people involved are to give public recognition for volunteer activities, get members to tell what they are doing and publicize these activities in a newsletter, establish networking between organizations and channel information from the national organization to the local level, and create a climate where people want to participate. Camaraderie is important, and one way to get people to attend meetings and participate in activities is to have good food available.

Discussion Point 4

Committee member Denzel Dyer led this discussion of

training for candidates. Suggestions for ways to impart knowledge to potential candidates include sending them to a regional or national forum where they can learn from their peers, having a line of succession in an organization so that people get a feel for leadership as they move up through the various positions, establishing a written manual for policies and procedures which describes the responsibilities of each position, developing initiatives to fund training programs, and bringing leaders together for brainstorming and idea-sharing sessions. It is important to remember that older members can be inspired by new members, as well as new members learning from the experience of older members.

One final note to remember about volunteering is that volunteer activities are a labor of love. We volunteer because we want to be a part of something. At the same time we have to remember that the organization is not us, we are simply a part of it. We must separate ourselves so that we can give of ourselves, but yet not get upset and take things too personally. This is a challenge. Dedication and commitment tend to cause us to identify with our organization, but when we achieve “detached attachment,” then we are able to help create something truly greater than ourselves.



Membership Renewal Reminder

Once again it's
time to send in
your MICATA dues
for the coming
year.

Send your check to
Bill Bergerson
MICATA Treasurer
1704 E. 131st St.
Kansas City, MO
64146

If you need to
change or add any
contact
information, use
the form on the
back of this
newsletter and just
fill in the
information that
has changed.



You are
cordially
invited ...



to attend an informal, open-ended holiday gathering
beginning at 5 PM on Saturday, December 7.

Food and drink provided -
we're counting on you for the merriment!

Bill Bergerson
1704 E. 131st Street
Kansas City, MO 64146
(directions below)

Phone: (816) 941-8278
FAX: (419) 844-1731
email: drbergerson@earthlink.net

Kindly RSVP no later than Sunday, December 1st.
Hope you can join us!

DIRECTIONS

(Map available at: <http://www.mapquest.com/directions/main.adp?do=prt&2n=JACKSON%20COUNTY&1g=g0kC3yjDCxc%3d&1y=US&2a=1704%20E%20131st%20St&1z=64101&2s=MO&2c=Kansas%20City&1l=uXj0r4D4uyI%3d&1ex=1&1n=JACKSON%20COUNTY&2g=r4f63P9eP4o%3d&did=1037320667&1a=l%20435%20S%20%26%20Holmes%20St&2y=US&2z=64146%2d1609&1s=MO&1c=Kansas%20City&2l=TAGNpV2OZSw%3d&go=1&ct=NA>):

1. Find your way to the Holmes exit on the South loop of I-435.
2. Proceed approximately 3.5 miles south on Holmes to Blue Ridge Extension (there is a traffic light there, and a Quiktrip on the far right corner).
3. Turn left onto Blue Ridge Extension and follow it under the railway overpass and over the Blue River bridge for roughly half a mile.
4. Shortly after the bridge, the main road curves to the left - Do not take the curve, but instead keep heading straight onto 131st Street (it branches off of the main road like an exit ramp).
5. Proceed another 0.3 miles up the hill to the 3rd house on the left - the only single story home on the street.

Experiences with the Japanese <> English Court Interpreting Test ATA Conference Session Review

by Connie Prener

In her interesting and disturbing (more about this later) presentation, Izumi Suzuki described her experiences in 2001-02 with the court interpreting exam administered by the State of California.

Though Izumi does far more conference than court interpreting, she decided to take the exam for the following reasons: (1) She had learned that certification from any state court would be recognized by all states belonging to the Consortium of State Supreme Courts, (2) California is the only state that offers Japanese <> English certification, and (3) She likes challenges (this will not surprise anyone who knows Izumi).

The exam consists of two tests, one oral and one written; they are administered separately. The written exam is a multiple-choice test consisting of questions about vocabulary, grammar, and syntax in both languages. Why some of the words in the vocabulary section were chosen is anyone's guess, since it is extremely unlikely that *chilopod* or *exogamy* would be uttered in a courtroom.

The oral exam is held one-to-two months after the written exam. It tests the following skills.

1. Consecutive interpreting

Candidates listen to and interpret recorded passages that simulate a court proceeding. They may take notes, but must turn them in.

2. Sight translation

Candidates are allowed one minute (!) to review a 300-word English-language document, and then four minutes to produce a translation, which they record. The process is repeated with a Japanese-language document.

3. Simultaneous interpreting

Candidates listen to a recorded passage in English. The material on the tape is approximately three-and-a-half minutes long, and is read at a speed of 120-140 words per minute. They are instructed to interpret the passage simultaneously. We all know how difficult simultaneous interpretation is between Japanese and English, given the structural differences between the two languages.

Now for the disturbing part (as if the challenges presented by the exam weren't disturbing enough): the exams are graded by interpreters who are currently working in the California courts and who earned (or at least acquired) their certification not by passing this exam, but by being grandfathered in. This is clearly conflict of interest.

Undaunted by the inconveniences presented by the exam (a \$250 fee for taking the test and two trips to California), Izumi prepared, tackled, and suffered through both sections of the exam. She passed the written exam, but not the oral exam. Apparently only one person has passed the oral exam since its institution (on the second try). That in itself is not surprising, given the nature of the test. But it *is* hard to believe that an interpreter with as much experience and as impressive a track record as Izumi did not, especially since she spent a great deal of time and effort preparing for the exam, using materials sold by the entity that administers it. She plans to take the exam again next year, if her schedule permits. I wish her well, but in the meantime, I hope that the interpreters in the JLD will be moved to lobby for changes both to the content of the exam and the way it is graded.

Connie Prener has been a freelance translator for 19 years, working from Japanese, French and German into English. Her main fields of specialization are general business, legal documents and Japanese history. She has been a grader on the Accreditation Committee since 1992, and was Language Pair Chair for Japanese-English from 1994-1997. She is also a professional musician. Connie can be reached at cprener@attglobal.net.

Jurassic Parliament

ATA Conference Session Review

by Kathy Foster

Ever been to a meeting where someone invoked "Robert's Rules of Order" and you wondered what those rules meant, and who this guy Robert was anyway? Ever been to a meeting where you wanted to make your views known, but didn't know just how to go about doing it? Ever been to a meeting where things got totally out of hand with everyone talking at once? Ever think that dinosaurs could provide the answer to these questions and more? If not, you haven't experienced...**JURASSIC PARLIAMENT**, the larger-than-life blockbuster brought to you by producer/director *extraordinaire* Ann Macfarlane.

Set in a jungle of trees and unhatched dinosaur eggs, Jurassic Parliament was an enjoyable and participatory learning experience that presented the basic concepts of parliamentary procedure and gave class attendees the skills and knowledge necessary to run good meetings according to Robert's Rules of Order.

Following a brief history of parliamentary procedure, including an introduction to General Henry Martyn Robert whose rules of parliamentary law were published in 1876, Ann presented various methods of decision-making ranging from the duel—where the

strongest one wins, to the consensus—where everyone must agree. Types of meetings were described, with an emphasis in this training on small boards of five to twenty people.

Some key guidelines for small board meetings included not having to wait for a formal motion to begin discussion, asking for the floor before speaking, following Robert's Rules of Order, and setting ground rules right away, including rules for discussing, deciding and voting. We were told to remember that unless otherwise stated in the bylaws, common parliamentary law prevails.

Ten principles for successful meetings were discussed: 1. The presider is in charge and doesn't vote unless there is a tie. 2. Don't try to do it all yourself. 3. One thing at a time. 4. Keep the process clear. 5. Follow the rules of debate (recognition, courtesy and no cross talk. Ways to avoid side conversations could be to stand at ease, to pass notes, to leave the room or to call a recess.) 6. Speak once and then let others have a turn. 7. Ask if anyone has any concerns not yet expressed. 8. The motion belongs to the assembly. 9. General consent when possible. 10. Call for the vote and announce the results. Remember

the vote isn't legal unless the negative is called for.

One of the key links in the parliamentary process is the presider. The three principles of being an effective presider are to be centered, clear and fair. The presider must plan the meeting; create an agenda; monitor the physical, psychological and emotional aspects of the meeting; articulate his/her own position and stay connected to the members. As a presider, I always have to remember that it isn't "my" meeting or "my" organization, it's "ours".

After these preliminary discussions, the time finally arrived for the dinosaurs to make their presence known. Once they were brought into play, they served to illustrate the precedence of motions, amendments, call for the question and points of procedure, starting with the Tyrannosaurus rex (main motion) and going down to the Pterodactyls (point of order, point of information and point of privilege), with the Dimetrodon (primary amendment), the Brontosaurus (secondary amendment), the Triceratops (call for the question) and the Ankylosaurus (motion to refer to committee) appearing along the way. The size and

pecking order of the dinosaurs was a visual representation of the priority of each of these elements in the flow of parliamentary procedure, and the class got lots of "hands-on" work connecting the various pieces into the correct sequence.

The significance of each of these dinosaurs was then demonstrated by role-playing, with the members of the class taking on the identity of various persons involved in a meeting of the Dinosaur Benevolent Association. Each member of the class had an opportunity to make a motion or amendment, to state an opinion or to raise a question regarding various proposed activities of the association. By participating in a live example of a meeting and by seeing first-hand how the different elements interacted, class members got a chance to see how meetings really operate and how to make them work for the group rather than against the group. By the time the class was over, we had a much better grasp of the meeting process, and we had managed to have fun while doing it! If you have a chance to attend this session, don't miss it!

For more information on parliamentary procedure, check out the National Association of Parliamentarians (www.parliamentarians.org) and the American Institute of Parliamentarians (www.aipparlipro.org).

Editor's note: With three of your current MICATA board members in attendance at this session, there will be no excuse for poorly-run MICATA meetings from now on.

Upcoming Events

February 21-22, 2003

"A Criminal Trial in Latin America" seminar presented by Intermark Language Services, Atlanta, Georgia. For more information, go to www.intermark-languages.com

April 26-27, 2003

MICATA Symposium on Translation and Interpreting, Kansas City. Mark your calendars now and look for more information in upcoming issues of the *Monitor*

May 2-4, 2003

ATA Legal Translation Conference, Jersey City, New Jersey. For more information, go to www.atanet.org

May 17-18, 2003

14th International Japanese/English Translation Conference IJET-14, Dublin, Ireland. For more information, go to <http://ijet.org/ijet-14/>

May 23-25, 2003

24th Annual Meeting and Educational Conference of the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters and Translators (NAJIT), Nashville, Tennessee. For more information, go to www.najit.org

November 5-8, 2003

ATA's 44th Annual Conference, Phoenix, Arizona. For more information, go to www.atanet.org

October 13-16, 2004

ATA's 45th Annual Conference, Toronto, Canada

Understanding the Semiconductor Industry and Technical Terminology

ATA Conference Session Review

by Christopher Field

Although the Atlanta ATA conference was my first chance to meet Ken Sakai, I could see immediately that he is both an entrepreneur (his agency in Oregon employs 9 staff, and is tight enough with Intel to have its own office near their plant) and a clever improviser, having converted from agricultural chemistry to semiconductor processing to running a translation agency as life's changes demanded. Sound familiar?

I volunteered to review Ken's talk because I too have studied the subject, and spent many an hour in translation and interpreting of semiconductor matters. Among my collection of possibly significant papers, such as an ATA certificate and a plot of the sun's composition (it's got *everything*), is a once confidential document known, as Ken reminded us, as a *recipe*: home spun instructions for producing a 256 MB DRAM, in 480 or so easy steps. I think of ICs as collections of photographic plates, piled one upon another with unimaginable precision, chemically and optically carved to form conducting patterns—

tangible embodiments of very theoretical physics.

For details on the 20 or so steps of semiconductor fabrication described in Ken's talk, be sure to email him for a presentation copy (KenESakai@aol.com). Beyond the nuts and bolts, Ken offered insight into the decline of the once insuperable Japanese chip makers, especially relative to Taiwan and Intel, due to their hopeless clinging to old notions that manufacturers should keep all the work in house, while the rest of the world has farmed it out to more and more narrowly focused specialists. Hitachi, Mitsubishi, and NEC are merging their chip business to try to save it, but Ken suspects it will all end up as an unproductive 遠慮 fest, with everyone too polite to criticize the others.

From a translation standpoint, there's more promise with the producers of capital equipment that *makes* the ICs, Ken suggests. Nikon and Canon, for example, are big players, though it's hard times for them too at the moment. I

can corroborate: defending Japanese IP rights in the US has become a big cottage industry in Washington, and there's work for the technically oriented translator and interpreter. And Ken's company has been contracted to produce English manuals for IC fabricating equipment that already *had* an English manual, because the US user noticed the original Japanese was twice as thick, and wanted to get *the rest of the story*...

Christopher Field translates and interprets from Cambridge, Mass and welcomes comments via his website at www.christopherfield.com.

Wonder what else you missed by not attending the ATA conference in Atlanta? Look for more reports in the next issue of the *Monitor*

Resources for Translators

As you can see from the reports in this issue of the *Monitor*, one of the best resources for translators is the annual ATA conference.

Attendees have access to the exhibitors area where you can get a hands-on look at some of the latest translation tools available, peruse reference works prior to making a purchase, and collect all kinds of free “goodies”. Many of the vendors offer conference discounts if you decide to purchase on site.

The Job Exchange offers an opportunity to display résumés and meet prospective employers in person.

The networking sessions allow translators and interpreters to interact with others who work in the same languages or in the same subject areas. The events sponsored by the various divisions of ATA provide another avenue for contact with colleagues who are brought together by a common interest or background. The social gatherings provide a chance for everyone to renew old acquaintances and make new ones.

And all this is in addition to the educational sessions which cover a wide range of topics of interest to translators and interpreters. Sessions are organized by subject and language, and the program

indicates the level of each presentation, so if someone is looking for a beginning or advanced session, it's easy to determine which sessions are appropriate.

And don't think that only the major languages are covered – this year's conference had Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Nordic, Portuguese, Slavic and Spanish language sessions. Subject areas included financial, medical, literary and legal translation; interpreting; science and technology; translation and computers; terminology; and training: so there really is something for everyone.



MICATA members and guests enjoyed lunch at Les Bourgeois Wine Garden and Bistro in Rocheport, Missouri on October 12, celebrating the installation of the 2002-2003 MICATA Board of Directors. Although the fog and rain obscured the view of the bluffs and the river, the weather didn't dampen the spirits of those who gathered to enjoy good food, good wine and good company.

MICATA
P.O. BOX 144
SHAWNEE MISSION, KS 66201-0144

Serving mid-America, MICATA is a group of professional translators and interpreters residing in or involved with the Mid-America region. MICATA exists for the benefit of translators and interpreters and those who use their services.

MICATA's major objectives are to help formulate and maintain standards of professional ethics, practices and competence in the fields of translation and interpreting; to protect the rights and interests of professional translators and interpreters; to improve the standards, accuracy and quality of translation and interpreting; and to inform through its newsletter.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME: (circle one: Mr., Ms., Mrs., Dr.) _____
Last First MI

COMPANY NAME (include name of individual contact, please) _____

ADDRESS: _____
Street Address City State ZIP

HOME PHONE: (____) _____ BUS PHONE: (____) _____

FAX: _____ E-MAIL: _____

TRANSLATION ACTIVITIES: _____ part-time freelancer _____ full-time freelancer
_____ in-house _____ other describe): _____

_____ Please send me an ATA application _____ I am already an ATA member

ATA status (if member): _____ active _____ associate _____ other

LANGUAGES I translate (list in order of competence and circle those for which you have passed the ATA Accreditation Exam):

from: to:
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

MEMBERSHIP FEES:

_____ Individual \$20 _____ Renewal \$15
_____ Household \$25 _____ Renewal \$20
[2 or more at one address, one copy of mailings]
_____ Corporate \$60 _____ Renewal \$50

NATIVE LANGUAGE: _____
DOMINANT LANGUAGE: _____

Please return completed application, together with your check (made out to MICATA), to **MICATA, P.O. Box 144, Shawnee Mission, KS 66201.**

If using this form for renewal, enter only information that has changed.