



informATIOn

Issue 9 Early Fall 2006

Greetings MATI members,

It is my pleasure to address you on behalf of the MATI board and thank you for your continued membership, as well as to welcome new members. Since MATI was incorporated we have been delighted to see the increasing numbers in our membership. We are close to 200 members, and we hope that you have benefited by being a member of this professional organization. In 2005, MATI held approximately 14 educational events which included ATA exam sittings. The program organizers have made an effort to cover many topics in both translation and interpreting to meet what we feel would be of interest to you as practicing translators and/or interpreters, and for students who are just entering into these fascinating careers.

We realize that our members have a wide range of experience and expertise and your input is valuable in helping us to offer educational events, workshops, seminars, panel discussions and networking that serves the twofold function of advancing our knowledge in translation and interpreting, as well as in helping us to define our professionalism and equally important, to form a community.

We would like to hear from you about what topics you would like to have us cover in the upcoming year. Please send your suggestions and recommendations to me, and I will share them with the board and programs committee. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to cover all topics, but we know that you should be part of our professional development planning.

We look forward to hearing your recommendations. Please indicate the site that is closest to you, i.e., Wisconsin, Indiana or Illinois so we can plan accordingly. We would like to plan our events for the year, so please send your suggestions by September 30. Remember that we hold one Annual Conference, which we rotate to each state. Please check the MATI website www.matiata.org frequently to see a list of MATI events as well as other translation/interpreting events of importance. Also, find the latest activities in our newsletter, [informATIOn](#).

Cordially,

Enrica J. Ardemagni, Ph.D., President
eardema@iupui.edu

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47th Annual Conference

Creation in Translation

By Marie-France Schreiber

On a sunny Saturday afternoon, May 20th, I attended a 3-hour presentation entitled “Creation in Translation” at the beautifully landscaped campus of De Paul University in an architectural marvel, which is McGaw Hall.

Madeleine Velguth, former professor¹ at University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in the Department of French, Italian, and Comparative Literature, delivered a dynamic presentation called “Sense and Creativity: Translating the Writings of ‘Literary Lunatics’” based on the book she translated, *Children of Clay (Les Enfants du limon)*, by the novelist and poet, Raymond Queneau. Her translation was published by Sun & Moon Press in 1998 and is available for purchase at www.amazon.com. It won her the French American Foundation Translation Prize that same year.

Ms. Velguth began by giving us a bit of history on Queneau. Raymond Queneau was born in 1903 and wrote 14 books up until his death in 1976. Most of his works were translated into English by a British translator. His most popular book was *Zazie dans le metro*, or *Zazie in the metro*. He spent much of his life working for the French publisher Gallimard. He was an advocate of the Surrealists in the 1920s and is best known for his manipulation of style and language and his use of street slang in literary works.

Then Madeleine went on at length about the difficulties she encountered while researching Queneau’s oddities as well as trying to get published. Queneau isn’t really

¹For more information on Professor Velguth, visit www.uwm.edu/Dept/FICL/faculty/velguth.html

mainstream reading; he's considered by many as eccentric. Her research led her to the Bibliothèque Nationale located in Paris, where many of Queneau's original writings are kept. There, she was able to substantiate that he had indeed really written in such a fashion. She mentioned that with the advent of the Internet, many works are now available online, thus reducing the number of trips to France to confirm or refute her assumptions. She shared samples of "phonetic spellings, double-entendres, portmanteau words and typographical horseplay" as quoted in William Ferguson's review in *The New York Times Book Review*. She also brought to light an article she wrote on Queneau that appeared in ATA Chronicle in 1998, which apparently gave quite a stir among our peers and required approval to be published because of the sexual innuendo in reference to "cotton bonnet". It is being reprinted for your reading pleasure in this issue of inforMATION. Enjoy the puns!

In the end, Ms. Velguth stated that Queneau was quite a boost to her professional career and opened many doors for her in academia. She encourages anyone who is teaching and interested in translation to follow her path, which not only led to her ATA certification in French into English, but also enabled her to set up and coordinate a Graduate Certificate Program in Translation at UWM. Currently she is enjoying retirement and her grandchildren as she continues to pursue literary translation whenever the opportunity arises.

Our second set of speakers, Kari Lydersen and Susana Galilea, are a writer and translator duo, which both contribute regularly to *contratiempo*² magazine as

author and translator. Kari Lydersen is a regular contributor to *The Chicago Reader*, *The New Standard News*, and *The Washington Post*. She is also an instructor for the Urban Youth International Journalism Program in Chicago. Susana Galilea is an accredited translator with over 15 years of experience in cross-cultural



²Official website of *contratiempo* magazine: www.revistacontratiempo.com



marketing and business communications. She is a native of Barcelona, Spain, who recently moved to Chicago after living in New York for many years. Here, she works as a freelance English into Spanish translator. For more information on Ms. Galilea, visit www.accenton-spanish.com.

Ms. Lydersen and Ms. Galilea opened the floor with a discussion on their working relationship and how they recently met one another face-to-face, after a long telephone collaboration, which they believe has improved the way they do business. Kari admitted to studying Spanish and told us she is able to speak, read and write it; however, she leaves the art of translation to the experts. She feels Susana renders far better her views and perspectives into the target language. Susana mentioned that she often calls Kari to get clarification on her writing style, so she can properly translate what

Kari intended to say and not what she, herself, may have interpreted. Whenever you are translating another writer's views, it is best to get the facts "straight from the horse's mouth" than leave it to your own interpretation. It's not like translating a technical or medical rendition, which is dry and sometimes repetitive, and may only necessitate a strong comprehension of the subject matter and some terminology research. Journalism is far more slanted, opinionated and heated with debate. It's a lot like doing literary translation. The manipulation of words and context are essential in getting your message across.

To flavor a sample of Susana's art in translation, I invite you to read one of the articles written by Kari, translated by Susana, and published on page 10 of Issue 20 (December 2004)³ in *contratiempo*. Without the English original available, of course, it would be hard to say if Kari's message transposed unequivocally into Spanish, yet from the closeness of their relationship I witnessed at this presentation, I have no doubt Ms. Lydersen was a satisfied customer!

³article referred to appears online at: http://www.revista-contratiempo.com/antiores/contratiempo_20.pdf

Marie-France O. Schreiber's career as a professional interpreter/translator has spanned nearly 20 years, working in various capacities for U.S. subsidiaries of French multinational corporations, where both her French and Spanish language skills were extensively used. Today, she focuses on developing her freelance business as a translator, French consecutive/escort interpreter, voice-over talent and language instructor. She translates English<>French, Spanish>English and Spanish>French, specializing in business, legal, and technical fields. Contact: mfs-conx@core.com

The Challenge of Translating "Literary Lunatics"

By Madeleine Velguth

Long considered a writer's writer, French novelist, poet, and essayist Raymond Queneau presents quite a challenge to his translators. And among his 14 highly allusive novels full of exuberant wordplay, *Les Enfants du limon—Children of Clay*—has a status all its own. It's an accidental novel, a beautifully-crafted fictional covering; enrobing, like a hand-dipped chocolate, a very nutty kernel: the *Encyclopedia of the Inexact Sciences*, a collection of extravagant writings on such subjects as the squaring of the circle, the origins of the universe, and universal language systems.

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Coming out of surrealism, which privileges free association, automatic writing, and the unconscious, Queneau was fascinated by the writings of these people he called *fous littéraires*—literary lunatics. Between 1930 and 1933 he spent countless hours at the Bibliothèque Nationale reading their works and compiling his *Encyclopedia of the Inexact Sciences*. Unsuccessful in his attempts at finding a publisher, he turned to fiction as a way out of his dilemma, making his manuscript a story about the work in progress of a retired high school principal who has recently inherited the library of a great-uncle. This library which, not

surprisingly, consists entirely of “books written and published by what are generally called ‘literary lunatics,’” affords the ambitious Henry de Chambemac a retirement project: he undertakes the compilation of “a comprehensive work... that would be at once a biography, a bibliography, and an anthology of all the French literary lunatics of the sixteenth Century.”¹

Thus, *Les Enfants du limon* is, in part, a self-reflexive work: the story of a book in the making. Fully half of the novel's 168 chapters deal principally with the *Encyclopedia*. Chambemac discusses with his secretary, a young devil bound to him by a sort of inverted Faustian pact, the ideas and theories of the 56 authors he eventually includes in his work, as well as those of some he decides to reject. They read numerous passages to one another. Finally, Chambemac treats his long-suffering family to a private reading of the lengthy last section, a “paranoid” version of nineteenth-century French history.

The problems I encountered in translating this material were of two sorts. The first had to do with the scientific and pseudo-scientific nature of much of the work. Trained in the humanities, I not only lacked the technical vocabulary, but also a comprehension of basic procedures and concepts in mathematics and the sciences. Extensive background research taught me that: there really are such things as catoptric illusions and infinitesimal calculus, that one multiplied by the square root of negative one is not hocus-pocus but a bona fide mathematical concept called the imaginary

¹Queneau, Raymond, *Les Enfants du limon*, Collection Imaginaire, Paris: Gallimard, 1938; 1993; 54. All quotations are from this edition.

number, that *délire palingnostique* is delirium paling-nosticum, that a *pile au bichromate* is a dichromate battery, and that algebraic *égalités* are identities in English. After a great deal of checking and comparing one reference work with another, I decided that *alcool à 90 °* was indeed 90 proof alcohol and that *crics* and *vis de rappel* were jacks and return screws.

But nowhere in any of the reference books I consulted could I find words resembling those used by Augustin Bousquet to describe evolutionary processes in the development of the earth: “On earth there are five stages of circles, mountains tranced from one another, that waste away and come back to the surface and the others swallowed up in the nouho of the ball cape ourgues abe” (176).² Difficulties of the second sort had to do with language, sepcifically neologisms such as the one above, along with wordplay. Despite Queneau’s postscript assuring us that “the texts quoted by Chambemac in his *Encyclopedia* are naturally authentic” much of the material sounded so much like Queneau’s own brand of outrageous wordplay, punning, and double-entendre that I eventually decided I couldn’t go on with my translation until I’d checked his sources. For in Queneau, whose underlying subject is always language itself, form is an integral part of the message: his translator must create similar wordplay in English, often at the expense of literal accuracy. However, the writers quoted by Chambemac take their wordplay seriously in a very basic way, drawing far-reaching conclusions from the literal sense of the puns they create. I had consequently been translating them “straight,” privileging meaning when it conflicted with form-something I’d have to reconsider if they all turned out to be avatars of Raymond Queneau.

Occasionally I was able to solve the problem with a brief gloss, as in the sixth and 13th lines of the following passage. Jean-Pierre-Aimé Lucas wrote chiefly on the squaring of the circle, but here he digresses to discuss the symbolic and metaphysical significance of cotton caps:

(Symbolism of the cotton bonnet.)

Let us examine the question from the metaphysical

²“A la terre il y a cinq plateaux de cercles, des montagnes calquées les unes sur les autres, qui se décharnent et remontent à la surface et les autres englouties dans le nouho de la boule cape ourgues abe.”

point of view: to that end, I shall begin by inviting the reader to set aside his sensitivity to the reading of a word which it is absolutely impossible for me to be able to avoid; it is, what is more, a question of the sympathetic relationships that exist between the letters which compose the word *cotton* in French, *coton*, a word which when translated into sympathetic language, should be written thus:

CO-TO-N,

given that each of the letters C and T finds itself not only in identical conditions relative to the letter O, which is itself repeated, but also with regard to the letter N, which must in this case be taken in a double relationship; from the sympathetic bringing together one obtains these two words transformed, TON CON, the French for your c___³. Since *cotton*, according to the preceding discussion...is meant to envelope man all over the world, nature is therefore telling us: Envelope yourself in *cotton*, put on your *cotton bonnet*, or, according to the sympathetic principle, fill TON CON, a natural idea which, transformed into ordinary language, should be reproduced as follows. Everywhere on earth man should work at the task of generation; in engaging in it he is in accord with nature, for he thus increases his power while at the same time perfecting his own species. Such is metaphysical interpretation of the cotton bonnet, a sublime thought to which nature alone could give birth. (122)

Passages such as this really had me wondering as to authenticity of Queneau’s sources. The last straw, and the quotation which sent me off on a research trip of my own to Bibliothèque Nationale (the only place where most of these texts are available), was from *The Master-Key of the Tower Babel*, which details a phonetic system devised by a Séb.-François Drojat. The following section is quoted in Queneau’s novel:

La Table-ature se compose:

de l’Irôme: formé des phones pleines:

44 consonnes dont 8 sodales,

11 voyelles dont 2 sodales et

³In my just-published translation of *Les Enfants du liinon*, this obscenity referring to female genitals is printed in full, since it is the translation of con, which, in 1938, was equally obscene in French (Queneau, Raymond, *Children of Clay*, trans. - & intr. Madeleine Velguth, Los Angeles: Sun & Moon Press, 1998: 161).

4 résumptives;
 du Parirôme, formé des Paraphones:
 Le Gytton
 Les Paraphones infernes
 (Prosodiques
 Le Chabrille
 La Daille
 La Lène
 Le Tourniquet)
 L'Obnutité
 (Le Lupanar ou la Bande-aurole
 Le Loup-gar-Silence absolu
 La Bande-Noire on le Lupercal)
 Les Paraphones supernes
 (LeLoup Cervier
 Le Loup gris
 La Louve
 Le Loup plex
 Les Paustériques)
 Le Phénix
 et de la voyelle rédemptive totale, L'I dans l'w. (185)

Now, as a phonetics teacher, I know that phone is a linguistic term. But, while I was acquainted with allophones, I'd never heard of paraphones, whether infernal or supernal, nor any of the other terms on the list. Many of them are not to be found in any of the reference works I consulted, whether French or English—and those that are have meanings far removed from phonetics: the tourniquet; the *loup cervier*, which is a lynx; *loup gris*, a gray wolf; the *louve*, a she-wolf and the *phénix* or phoenix. Wolves seem to be central to Drojat's system, the *loup-gar*, probably short for *loup-garou* or werewolf, in the eye of the storm, as it were, surrounded by sexually suggestive words also derived from the Latin *lupus*, wolf. A *lupanar* is a brothel and *lupercales* are lupercalia, an annual Roman festival in honor of Lupercus, the wolf-god of fertility. In this context, is it surprising that I was suspicious of the compounds with *bande*—since *bander* in vulgar French means to have an erection, or that I now had very grave doubts about the authenticity of the many other strange things I'd been translating?

In attempting to retrace Queneau's steps at the Bibliothèque Nationale, my task was three-fold: ascertain that the titles he gives as his sources are genuine, find titles by writers he mentions only by name without indicating a source, and finally, locate the passages quoted or alluded to—a painstaking job, since,

this being after all a novel, no page numbers are given. Drojat, the straw that broke the camel's back, was my litmus test, so I began with him. The catalogue informed me that he had indeed written a book called *The Master-Key of the Tower of Babel*. And on pages 50-51 of this work is a "Table-ature," one column of which is the passage above, verbatim. Much relieved that I did not have to create cleverly vulgar double entendre, I happily translated *Bande-Noire* as Black-Band, having learned from another of the works cited by Queneau that this was an organization of Parisian booksellers engaged in illegal price-fixing.

During the two weeks I worked at the Bibliothèque Nationale, I was able to locate passages quoted or paraphrased in *Les Enfants du limon* in 72 works by 49 of the 56 authors quoted. My only surprise was Raymond Queneau's accuracy: in the many pages quoted from all these diverse sources I found only three errors. From Paris, I went on to Limoges, where the University library has photocopies of Queneau's preparatory notes. And here I learned that the author had been as puzzled as was I by some of his lunatics' neologisms. This discovery delivered me from my hunt for strange words. Infernal and supernal paraphones now enrich our English language, and the prehistoric mountains of North America have, along with those of Europe, been swallowed into the nouho of the ball cape ourgues abe. Having done what I could, I sent my manuscript off to my publisher, thus escaping the fate that cosmogonist Bousquet warns lies in store for hubris:

Anyone who would go beyond the circle of the impossible will lose his marbles. (178)⁴

⁴"Tout celui qui voudra dépasser le cercle de l'impossible y perdra sa boule."

This article originally appeared the May 1998 issue of the ATA Chronicle. The ATA and Madeleine Velguth, have granted permission to reprint this article.

Volunteers

Make **MATI** Strong



2006-07 Board: (l to r) Alberto Aguilar, Caudia Samulowitz, Gladys Matthews, Brooke Anderson, Barbara Collignon, Rodney Bogardus, Enrica Ardemagni, Silvia Fosslien (Maria Schweiter not present)

MATI, as an organization, exists because those who volunteer their time believe in promoting the professions of translation and interpreting, and they do so with a passion. Without these valued leaders, our organization would not be as overwhelmingly successful as it has been in the last three years. During the organizational period of MATI, there was a core group of people who met continuously and formed MATI into the ATA Chapter that it is today. Many of these volunteers then served as charter members on the first board. To thank these dedicated individuals with mere words of praise does not do justice to the appreciation that we show for their time and energy to see that MATI became one of the premier chapters of the ATA. However, because of their work and dedication, I do wish to thank them and wish them well in their future endeavors.



2005-06 MATI Board: (l to r) Alberto Aguilar, Jeffrey Gary, Barbara Collignon, Rodney Bogardus, Enrica Ardemagni, Brooke Anderson, Silvia Fosslien, Moira Pujols (Maria Schweiter not present)

My first sincere thanks go to Moira Pujols, one of the main organizers of MATI and its Charter President. For two years Moira led the board through uncharted waters as we became an organization that strived to create a membership and to provide professional development, networking and a sense of community among the members. Madeleine Velguth served as the first Vice President and continues to stay active in the organization. Montserrat Zuckerman, as first Secretary of MATI, took on this overwhelming task with organization and superb record keeping of all of our events. Furthermore, Montserrat has since been actively involved as the Co-Chair of the Membership Committee, and she continuously heads up the events management in Indiana. Jeff Gary, who served as the first board Treasurer, was responsible for setting up our banking and bookkeeping and contributed numerous hours preparing financial reports. Outgoing director Sara Vlahovic not only served as a board member, but gave presentations at educational events that have been applauded for their applications. We would like to give congratulations to Janice

Becker as first editor of the MATI newsletter, *informatics*, giving it its aesthetic format and quality of articles published. Rodney Bogardus is now serving in his second term as a director. Rodney is our point person, designed our Web site and still serves as the Web master, and as Chair of the Communications Committee, he keeps our members informed of all activities sponsored by MATI. Further, Rodney served as Interim Editor of the newsletter, putting together two issues while continuing his other tasks for MATI.

We welcome our new board members, Gladys Matthews as Treasurer and Claudia Samulowitz as director, as well as our new Co-editors of *informatics*, Saul Arteaga and Suzanne Couture. We know they will continue to carry on the work of the Board. As a reminder, Board members are here to serve its members, so please feel free to contact us with any recommendations, suggestions or ideas that you may have.

Enrica J. Ardemagni,
President, MATI Board

Report on Medical and Mental Health Interpretation

By Gladys Matthews

MATI's annual educational event was held on the IUPUI campus in Indianapolis on February 25, with the participation of over 60 attendees. This year's event was organized around the topic of medical interpretation, featuring Cynthia E. Roat as guest speaker, with introductions by Dr. Javier Sevilla Mártir, Assistant Professor of Clinical Family Medicine and Director of International Medicine and Hispanic Health at Indiana University-Purdue University.

Cindy Roat is a consultant and trainer on issues related to language access in health care. She started working as a medical interpreter in 1992, after earning her MPH in International Health from the University of Washington. Cindy is certified by the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services for both medical and social service interpreting. Her interest in systems change led her into training interpreters and interpreter instructors, then into training providers to work with interpreters, and finally into working with administrators on improving language access programs. She is the principal author of the *Bridging the Gap* training program, currently the most widely offered program for medical interpreters in the U.S. She has written widely for the field, and her works are key resources for interpreters, providers and administrators alike. Cindy is a founding member of the National Council on Interpreting in Health Care (NCIHC), currently chairing its Advisory Committee.

The morning presentation, entitled "The Growth of a Profession: Health Care Interpreting in the U.S. from 1990 to 2005," gave an overview of the devel-

opment of interpreting in medical settings from 1990 to 2005. Medical interpreting in the 90's was characterized by the lack of trained interpreters and research on medical interpretation. Family members were called to interpret even on serious family health issues. There was no certification process and training was at a minimum and available in just a few places. There was also no public money to pay for interpreting services.

A change in demographics generated a significant change in the health care field, and wider access to health care services was provided. Civil rights organizations started to apply pressure so that minority individuals who are "Limited English Proficient" (LEP) would have access to health services. The financial implications of not providing interpretation services to LEP patients were also a catalyst for change, as was the development of medical interpretation as a career with standards and rules. Currently, there is legislation addressing medical interpretation both at the federal and state levels. Medical interpretation has its own standardization body — the National Council on Interpreting in Health Care (NCIHC) — that has developed the National Code of Ethics and the National Standards of Practice. A major change in research has also taken place, including more studies on the impact of quality interpreting and the financial implications of poor communication.

As Ms. Roat pointed out, a lot has changed in recent years, but she suggested that interpreters still consider themselves as pioneers, and as such, we should all make efforts to shape the future of medical interpretation. There are still many issues to be solved, including the need for more and better trained



Speaker Cindy Roat in Indianapolis

interpreters in hospitals, clinics, and doctor's offices. All too often, children are still called upon to interpret for family members. Doctors need to be sensitized to the role and importance of interpreters in assuring high quality healthcare.

After lunch, Ms. Roat facilitated a workshop entitled "From Medical to Mental Health: Adjusting Interpreting Techniques to the Mental Health Setting," in which she highlighted the differences of communication in the mental health field.

She defined mental health as "a state of successful performance of mental functions, resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships with other people, and the ability to adapt to change and to cope with adversity specific to the individual's culture." Therefore, in a mental health consultation, communication is key for it leads to diagnosis and treatment and sometimes it is the treatment itself. In other words, what is said and how it is said is of primary importance.

During a session, mental health providers look for cues of various types that would point to the patient's ability to perform mental functions as described above. A visual cue, for instance, can be an indicator of the patient's mental health. Providers also pay attention to speech and thought process and content, as well as the way thought process relates to cognitive functioning. Does the patient speak too fast or too slow, and is the patient able to communicate full and well-structured ideas? Does he or she slur when speaking? Does the patient seem to have delusions or hallucinations? Some of these cues are obvious to the mental health provider, but others require the interpreter to convey them to the provider. For these reasons, it is important that mental health interpreters are aware of these cues and communicate them as accurately as possible.

Amidst the discussions at educational event, Enrica Ardemagni reported that there is a bill in the Indiana legislature to develop a state certification program for health care interpreters, which would establish a process of sequential steps to install a pool of qualified health care interpreters and translators. Health care interpreters and translators would need to pass an initial assessment to receive the status of "qualified health care interpreters" until full certification is implemented. A Report of the Indiana Commission on Health Care Interpreters and Translators can be found on the Indiana General Assembly Web site.

Gladys González Matthews, a native of Costa Rica, has over twenty years experience as a translator and linguist. She pursued her undergraduate studies at Universidad de Costa Rica, where she received a Bachelors degree in French. She studied English at both the Universidad de Costa Rica and the University of Illinois at Chicago. She holds a Masters in Translation and Terminology from Université Laval in Quebec City and a doctorate in linguistics with a focus on legal translation from the same university. She has also received formal training in court interpretation, including the University of Arizona Agnes Haury Institute for Court Interpretation, and is a certified court interpreter in the State of Indiana.

Welcome new MATI members:

Coralie Bauduy
Pierre Cantin
Nefertiti Casado de Hagan
Lourdes Daily
Jennifer Gal
Patricia Gonzalez
Karla Koelscher
Mary Jamie
Aida LeFlore
Andrzej Michal Lewandowski
Karina Marcelo

Margarita Nichols
Nora O'Hara
Robert Pogue
Mariam Saad
Ramona Sharp
Marybeth Timmermann
Clare Wukusick

Heartland Cross-Cultural Interpreter
Services

Communication is key

and in the 21st century the easiest way for us to reach you is via e-mail. If our messages are returned to us because they've been blocked as spam or because we're using an invalid address for you, you'll miss out on valuable information about upcoming events and other professional news. To stay in the loop, please add our e-mail address MATIemail@gmail.com to your address book so that our mail won't be filtered as spam. Also, keep your contact info up to date. Simply go to the on-line directory http://www.matiata.org/html/member_directory_search.html and enter your last name to retrieve your record. The e-mail address that is in your directory record is the address we have in our address book.





Newsletter Guidelines

We encourage our members to actively contribute to inforMATION. We ask that you submit items of interest in the fields of translation, interpretation, and languages. Below is a list of submission types we accept:

- ◆ comments on issues within the profession
- ◆ letters to the editor
- ◆ biographies
- ◆ book reviews
- ◆ Q&A
- ◆ summaries of monthly meetings
- ◆ announcements such as awards, job opportunities, weddings
- ◆ announcements of events relating to the profession

Maximum length for features is 2500 words. Photographs and graphics in the form of .gif or .jpeg are also accepted.

Submission deadlines:

- ◆ April 1 for the Spring issue
- ◆ July 1 for the Summer issue
- ◆ October 1 for the Fall issue
- ◆ January 5 for the Winter issue.

Microsoft Word files may be sent as e-mail attachments, with clearly labeled e-mail subjects. File extensions (*.rtf or *.doc) should be added to short file names. Do not send files with *.exe extensions. Please add a title and author's name inside the word file-please do not put it only in the e-mail. Add 3-4 lines of biographical information at the end of the article.

Submit articles to the Editors (Saul & Sue) at saular@msn.com & scouture1@wi.rr.com. The editors reserve the right to edit each article.

MATI Treasurer's Report for 2005

INCOME

Meeting, Conference, and Seminar Income

Arizona Interpretation Course	4,540.00
Indiana Feb 2005 Event	1,233.00
May 15 Chicago	175.00
Other Meeting, Conference, and Seminar Income	2,733.00
TOTAL Meeting, Conference, and Seminar Income	8,681.00

Membership Fees

Corporate Membership	75.00
Individual Membership	5,485.51
Institutional Membership	90.00
Student Membership	95.00
TOTAL Membership Fees	5,745.51

Sponsorship

Indy Feb 2005 Event	675.00
Prep course 2005	700.00
Other Sponsorship	300.00
TOTAL Sponsorship	1,675.00

TOTAL INCOME	16,101.51
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EXPENSES

Bank Charge	271.00
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Board Meeting Expenses

Conference Calling Service	238.16
Other Board Meeting Expenses	59.15
TOTAL Board Meeting Expenses	297.31

Communications and Marketing

ACTFL Table	217.15
MATI Web site	2,768.70
Newsletter	1,200.00
TOTAL Communications and Marketing	4,185.85

Meeting and Conference Expenses

2005 Annual Conference – Chicago	551.33
2005 Holiday Party	200.00
April 16 2005 Milwaukee Meeting	150.00
Arizona Interpretation Course	6,000.00
Chicago July 2005 Event	250.00
Indiana Feb 2005 Event	1,104.43
May 15 Meeting Chicago	616.30
Other Meeting and Conference Expenses	2,340.00
TOTAL Meeting and Conference Expenses	11,212.06

Utilities

Telephone	881.02
TOTAL Utilities	881.02

TOTAL EXPENSES	16,847.24
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OVERALL TOTAL	-745.73
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Don't miss this opportunity to network, meet newcomers and seasoned professionals, market yourself and your skills, reunite with friends and colleagues, and have fun!

Conference registration begins in July. Look for the Preliminary Program and Registration Form in the July issue of *The ATA Chronicle*.

ata

American Translators Association

47th Annual Conference

Sheraton Hotel • New Orleans, Louisiana • November 1-4, 2006

Conference Features

Over 175 educational sessions that cover topics in a variety of languages and specialties, offering something for everyone

A multitude of networking events that allow you to connect with over 1,200 colleagues from throughout the U.S. and around the world

Opportunities to promote your services and interview with language services companies at the Job Marketplace

An exhibit hall that brings companies together for you to see the latest software, publications, and products available to fit your unique needs

New Orleans Information

ATA President-Elect Jiri Stejskal has returned from a visit to New Orleans and discovered that "Katrina or not, New Orleans is ready for you!" Read more about his visit at www.atanet.org/conf/article.

New Orleans is returning stronger and better than ever, and is ready to welcome all of us. For a list of the facts about the rebuilding of New Orleans with links to learn more, visit www.atanet.org/conf/2006/city to start planning your trip today.

Sheraton New Orleans Hotel

500 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
Phone: (504) 525-2500 Fax: (504) 595-5552

The Sheraton is located on legendary Canal Street, bordering the French Quarter and just steps from the Mississippi River, Harrah's Casino, and the Riverwalk Marketplace.

Special Room Rates for ATA Conference Attendees:

Single \$199 Double \$219 (exclusive of tax)

Take advantage of these special rates, available until October 10, 2006 by calling the Sheraton at (504) 525-2500 and don't forget to ask for the special ATA rate!

OR make your reservations online by visiting www.atanet.org/conf/hotel and clicking the link provided.

Laissez les bons temp rouler!