

CAPTIONS

Official Newsletter Publication of the Colorado Association of Professional Interpreters
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Prostitution and Human Trafficking

As interpreters, we often deal with people who find themselves in very difficult situations. One of the most challenging is human trafficking and prostitution. It is important for interpreters to understand the legal framework as well as the medical and social implications of this activity. This issue of Captions takes a closer look at this problem from different perspectives: international human trafficking and its implications, sexually transmitted diseases, prostitution cases in the Denver Courts, rehabilitation efforts of the Chrysalis Project in Denver, terminology that comes up in dealing with the subject, as well as prostitution as portrayed in cinema. Our hope is to provide some insight and food for thought into this complex issue as well as study materials for interpreters.

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CAPI'S ANNUAL PICNIC

Date: Sunday, 29 July 2007
Time: 2:30 to 6:30 p.m.
Place: De Koevend Park. 6301 S. University Blvd. Centennial, CO 80121
Cost: \$5.00 per adult /children free (Please reserve as soon as possible so we can get a head count for the food!)
Send a check and a note with the number of people attending (adults and children) to CAPI, PO Box 40662, Denver, CO 80204

Join us for food, games and even a raffle!
More details to be announced soon!

THEMATIC APPROACH TO CAPTIONS

Beginning this issue, Captions will experiment with a thematic approach to learning. Each issue will focus on a different specific subject that may be of interest to interpreters working in different fields, in addition to our regular articles and announcements. In this issue, we deal with different aspects of prostitution and human trafficking: in the courts, the medical field, terminology, and film. We hope our members will find this information useful and interesting. Future issues will focus on Back Injuries and Drinking and Driving. If you have suggestions on articles on these subjects, or would like to contribute an article, please write to the editorial board at captions@coloradointerpreters.org.

We look forward to hearing from you!
The Editorial Board

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

compiled by Ruth Warner

The smuggling of migrants and the trafficking of human beings for prostitution and slave labor have become two of the fastest growing worldwide problems in recent years. The following information was taken from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/trafficking_human_beings.html, the website of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

How is "trafficking in persons" different from the smuggling of migrants?

In some respects, trafficking in persons resembles the smuggling of migrants, but there are several important differences.

The smuggling of migrants, while often undertaken in dangerous or degrading conditions, involves migrants who have consented to the smuggling. Trafficking victims, on the other hand, have either never consented or, if they initially consented, that consent has been rendered meaningless by the coercive, deceptive or abusive actions of the traffickers.

Another major difference is that smuggling ends with the arrival of the migrants at their destination, whereas trafficking involves the ongoing exploitation of the victims in some manner to generate illicit profits for the traffickers. From a practical standpoint, victims of trafficking also tend to be more severely affected and in greater need of protection from re-victimization and other forms of further abuse than are smuggled migrants.



Photo: www.fbi.org

Finally, smuggling is always transnational, whereas trafficking may not be. Trafficking can occur regardless of whether victims are taken to another country or only moved from one place to another within the same country.

Fact sheet on human trafficking

Over the past decade, trafficking in human beings has reached epidemic proportions. No country is immune. The search for work abroad has been fuelled by economic disparity, high unemployment and the disruption of traditional livelihoods. Traffickers face few risks and can earn huge profits by taking advantage of large numbers of potential immigrants.

Trafficking in human beings is a crime in which victims are moved from poor environments to more affluent ones, with the profits flowing in the opposite direction, a pattern often repeated at the domestic, regional and global levels. It is believed to be growing fastest in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. In Asia, girls from villages in Nepal and Bangladesh – the majority of whom are under 18 – are sold to brothels in India for \$1000. Trafficked women from Thailand and the Philippines are increasingly being joined by women from other countries in Southeast Asia. Europol estimates that the industry is now worth several billion dollars a year. Young women and teenagers are often lured into prostitution rings by advertisements for domestic positions abroad and find themselves bought and sold via catalogues or by close family members.

Once enslaved, the women are often beaten and raped before being traded from one master or brothel owner to the next, frequently working up to 18 hours a day. They are at the mercy of the brothel owner, finding themselves in many cases illegally without a passport in a foreign country and forced to repay the debt owed to the middleman, expenses for the journey and the sum that the brothel owner paid for them. Asian prostitutes in the United States and Japan may sell for up to \$20,000 each.

Trafficking in human beings is not confined to the sex industry. Children are trafficked to work in sweatshops as bonded labor and men work illegally in the "three D-jobs" – dirty, difficult and dangerous. A recent CIA report estimated that between 45,000 to 50,000 women and children are brought to the United States every year under false pretenses and are forced to work as prostitutes, abused laborers or servants. UNICEF estimates that

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more than 200,000 children are enslaved by cross-border smuggling in West and Central Africa. The children are often "sold" by unsuspecting parents who believe their children are going to be looked after, learn a trade or be educated.

In many cases, trafficking patterns are also related to conflict situations as combatants (or even peacekeepers) create a market for the services of victims and the effects of conflict erode the capacity of law enforcement and other authorities to combat the problem. As a form of organized crime, trafficking can also threaten sustainable development and the rule of law, as illicit profits are used for corruption, other criminal activities and, in some cases, terrorism. The assistance, support and rehabilitation of victims is also a significant problem, particularly in source countries where resources are often limited, and in the case of trafficked children, where the need is most acute.

Additionally, the spread of HIV/AIDS among victims trafficked into prostitution makes victim support and repatriation a public health issue. The treatment of victims as a commodity is also a violation of their most basic rights to freedom, autonomy and human dignity. Although these violations are committed by traffickers, it is important for States to respond to alleviate the harm caused to victims by trafficking where possible and, at a minimum, to not cause further harm. Measures against trafficking should also respect the basic substantive and procedural rights of those accused of trafficking.

Trafficking is fostered, in part, by social and economic disparities that create a supply of victims seeking to migrate and a demand for sexual and other services that provide the economic impetus for trafficking. Deterrence and criminal punishments are important elements, but addressing the underlying conditions which drive both supply and demand are also necessary. Another important preventive measure is public information to mobilize support for effective laws, raise the awareness of key law enforcement and other officials, and to make the socially marginalized groups from whom victims are often recruited more aware of the reality of trafficking and less likely to be deceived when approached by traffickers.

What if the victim consents?

Victims often consent to the initial stage of trafficking because they are misled or deceived by traffickers.

Trafficking prosecutions are sometimes lost, though, because the evidence needed to establish the true nature of the consent is not available. At the same time, constitutional and other human rights protections in many countries require that those accused of trafficking must be able to raise the possibility of consent as a defense. The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Humans therefore, states that, if any of the improper means set out in the definition (i.e. coercion, fraud, deception) have been used, any alleged consent to the subsequent exploitation is irrelevant.

Children under 18 cannot give valid consent, and any recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation is a form of trafficking regardless of the means used.

Involvement of organized crime

Trafficking is almost always a form of organized crime and should be dealt with using criminal powers to investigate and prosecute offenders for trafficking and any other criminal activities in which they engage. Trafficked persons should also be seen as victims of crime. Support and protection of victims is a humanitarian objective and an important means of ensuring that victims are willing and able to assist in criminal cases.

As with other forms of organized crime, trafficking has globalized. Groups formerly active in specific routes or regions have expanded the geographical scope of their activities to explore new markets. Some have merged or formed cooperative relationships, expanding their geographical reach and range of criminal activities.

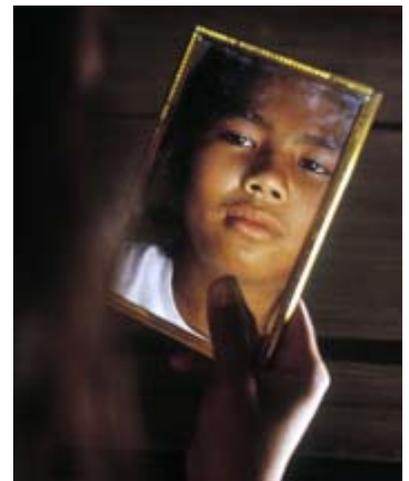


Photo: www.unfpa.org

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Illegal immigrants and trafficking victims have become another commodity in a larger realm of criminal commerce involving other commodities, such as narcotic drugs and firearms or weapons and money laundering, that generate illicit revenues or seek to reduce risks for traffickers.

The relatively low risks of trafficking and substantial potential profits have, in some cases, induced criminals to become involved as an alternative to other, riskier criminal pursuits. With the adoption of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, in November 2000, countries have begun to develop the necessary criminal offenses and enforcement powers to investigate, prosecute and punish traffickers and to confiscate their profits, but expertise and resources will be needed to make the new measures fully effective.

Risks are further reduced by the extent to which victims are intimidated by traffickers, both in destination countries, where they fear deportation or prosecution for offences such as prostitution or illegal immigration, and in their countries of origin, where they are often vulnerable to retaliation or re-victimization if they cooperate with criminal justice authorities. The support and protection of victims is a critical element in the fight against trafficking to increase their willingness to cooperate with authorities and as a necessary means of rehabilitation.

For more information visit the following sites:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, www.unodc.org

United Nations Population Fund www.unfpa.org

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women www.catwinternational.org

The International Organization for Migrations www.iom.int

Federal Bureau of Investigations www.fbi.gov



Photo: www.unodc.org

SKILLS COURSE

WITH C. HELMERICHS AND A. WEISZ

by Humberto Orive

The Spring Interpreter Workshop offered by CAPI took place on April 14-15, 2007, at the University of Colorado, Denver Auraria Campus. This skills development course for Spanish interpreters featured federally certified Interpreters Adriana Weisz and Christina Helmerichs as instructors. Participation was ample; we even had out-of-state interpreters in attendance – a clear indication that this type of training is much in demand!



The Spring Interpreter Workshop began with introductions and ground rules. The instructors made every effort for interpreters to feel comfortable and at ease; they highlighted there was no room for criticism or ridicule, but rather plenty of work to do. And indeed, the instructors worked the interpreters with an invigorating routine of practicing all three modes of interpretation much like a runner would train for a race: practice, practice, practice

push the limits, do it again, go a little further every time... An abundance of training materials were provided and extensively used, while the instructors also shared with the group several techniques including linguistic and mnemonic resources. The diversity of the group was also a source of learning: different individuals with different backgrounds and different work experience shared their opinions, resources and views – the result being a rich input with a variety of terms, alternate renditions and interpreting resources.

Both Saturday and Sunday sessions were filled with a variety of exercises and practices utilizing several techniques devised to strengthen the interpreting skills in every mode of interpretation, the result being both challenging and exciting. The quality of the instructors, the training materials provided and the techniques used, together with the participation of the interpreters in attendance made this training a full-blown success.

Thank you CAPI for this excellent opportunity!

CHRYSALIS PROJECT

by Ana Acosta-Miller

June 5, 2007 was a special date for the Chrysalis Project. At 2:00 PM in room 12T of the Denver County Court, a group of women completed and graduated from a program intended to keep them out of jail and off the streets.

Chrysalis, a symbol of transformation, is a special court program funded by the Department of Justice and designed as a jail diversion program for prostitutes with multiple arrests. The project started in February 2005 and was designed to offer offenders treatment instead of jail. The treatment is provided by the Empowerment Program, a nonprofit organization that has helped women for over twenty years.



Carol Lease, Empowerment executive director, worked with Adam Brickner, then director of Denver's Office of Drug Strategy, to create the Chrysalis plan. With deep understanding of what successful treatment should entail, Brickner helped put the project together and secure a three-year grant to initiate Chrysalis.

Judy López, Chrysalis Project Coordinator for the Denver County Court, talked to CAPTIONS and explained that the project has a holistic approach. Street level prostitution is often accompanied by drug and alcohol abuse, mental health problems and homelessness. These factors contribute to the women becoming easy prey for victimization and abuse. She shared a montage of arrest photos that allows one to witness the transformation suffered by women as the result of the life on the streets. "They are not victims – they are survivors," says Judy. "They need to view themselves in this fashion. They are smart in different ways and resourceful. They need to learn to use all this in a positive way."

According to the project coordinator, many of these women have been abused, lost their children, and suffer from undiagnosed mental illnesses. Most of them don't have ID's, social security numbers, or a safe place to live.

To enter the program, women must be referred by a judge or magistrate. They remain in custody

anywhere from seven to 14 days while they are evaluated for the project. If accepted, they are released to Chrysalis. Their profiles usually include 3 to 12 arrests for prostitution, substance abuse, and possession of drug paraphernalia and a pattern of criminal behavior. For those with this profile, Chrysalis will accept them if they express interest and willingness to undergo the program.

The twelve-month program has three phases with different levels of supervision, requirements and classes. Participants have to submit random urine samples, attend classes intended to help them overcome their substance abuse, and learn skills enabling them to find jobs. They also receive treatment when needed for mental illness. The ultimate goal is to keep them off the streets.

Since the program started, the project has received around 190 referrals and 25 women have completed the program. The treatment provider and the courts collaborate closely to meet the program's goals and to adjust to situations that weren't considered when the project was first implemented. An example of the latter is homelessness, a situation describing about 97% of the women. Room and board is provided through Mariposa, a transitional house where 22 women currently live. In order to stay at Mariposa, the project participants must abide by the rules, and the staff helps monitor them.

As the Chrysalis brochure points out: "This is the transformation that happens at Chrysalis, after a year of learning, growing and changing, graduates emerge from Chrysalis with a new sense of faith in life and the belief that ... One day at a time...They can live life happy, successful and drug free."

CAPI WEBSITE

www.coloradointerpreters.org

CAPI is in the final stage of the development of its new website! In the next couple of weeks the site will be up and running...check back to see many new and exciting resources that will be available.

PROSTITUTION AND THE DENVER COURTS

by David Fletcher

Frequently, prostitutes and their customers, or "johns", many with an interpreter at their side, find themselves in front of a magistrate answering to charges that are clearly spelled out in municipal codes across Colorado. To paraphrase the Denver Municipal Code, (Section 38-158): It shall be unlawful for a person to solicit another person; arrange a meeting, procure or direct another to a place for the purpose of prostitution. Also, it's unlawful to use any facility for prostitution. In addition, it is illegal to use words, gestures or actions to promote the practice of prostitution and it is unlawful to enter or remain in a house of prostitution with the intent to engage in an act of prostitution.

Punishment for soliciting or engaging in prostitution is also spelled out in the Code: In addition to any jail time – usually ten days in the county jail – violators pay a minimum fine of \$500 for the first offense, \$750 for the second, and \$999 for any subsequent conviction. While the fine may not be waived or reduced, magistrates can order useful public service and give credit to the offender towards the payment of the fine. The police can also confiscate or impound any vehicle used in the commission of an act of prostitution.

Lastly, to help stem the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, such as AIDS, everyone charged with prostitution is ordered to complete a medical examination at the closest health department office within seven days of their apprehension. A large part of street prostitution is driven by alcohol and drug dependence and ancillary gang involvement. The Denver District Attorney's office maintains a list of all violators who

test positive for HIV. Prostitutes identified as HIV positive face felony charges if they are rearrested.

Most court interpreters meet up with street prostitution cases in Denver's court room 12T, often on the weekend docket after an early morning sting, or reverse sting operation (where a female police officer acts as a decoy to pick up male customers) on Colfax Avenue. Most vice squad arrests in Colorado occur within a four block radius of Colfax. Police carry out an average of two sting operations a month during the summer. According to officials the number of arrests in Denver is gradually declining – from 700 in 2004 to under 500 last year. In part, this decline may simply be a result of street action moving to other areas of Denver. Some attribute it to word-of-mouth on the street warning participants, 'Don't get caught!'

Other more recent deterrents include the Chrysalis Project, a program mandated by the court to help prostitutes get out of sex work and into legitimate employment. (See separate article in this issue of Captions) "Johns TV," begun in 2002, broadcasts photographs and names of "johns" who have plead guilty in court for soliciting prostitution. This is broadcast periodically on Denver's Channel 8, and posted on the city website. The goal, according to the website, is to create undesirable attention that may help deter individuals from engaging in illegal activities of this kind in the community. Many men who are caught are extremely embarrassed by the media exposure, especially those with families. The rate of recidivism leading to TV reruns is relatively low among the stars of "Johns TV."



BOARD MEETINGS TO BE POSTED ON WEBSITE

The CAPI Board of Directors is interested in members' ideas. Therefore, we will begin publishing our Board Meeting dates and locations in advance on the CAPI website, www.coloradointerpreters.org, as well as the tentative agenda of each meeting. Should you wish to communicate with the board about any topic, please contact any of the current board members. Whenever possible, we'd be happy to allow you to share your ideas at the board meeting or to convey your ideas at the next meeting through a board member. Anyone can observe board meetings at any time. However, in order to manage time most effectively, your active participation in the meeting must be arranged in advance by a board member.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

compiled by Lee Ana Trujillo-López

There are more than 20 types of sexually transmitted diseases. Some of the more common STDs are:

STD	Symptoms	Treatment	Prevention
<p>BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS ("BV")</p> <p>Cause: Bacterial infection</p> <p>Causes vary. May be associated with sexual activity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaginal discharge (white, foul or fishy smell, vaginal itching, soreness and pain). Vaginal discharge may also be yellow, green or bloody. Sexual intercourse may be painful. 	<p>See your health care provider for laboratory diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment includes: Antibiotic therapy</p>	<p>Avoid frequent douching.</p> <p>Avoid tight fitting under wear & pants.</p> <p>Use cotton-lined underwear.</p> <p>Avoid bathing with harsh, irritating soap.</p> <p>Practice safe sex at all times.</p>
<p>TRICHOMONIASIS ("Trick")</p> <p>Cause: Protozoan infection</p> <p>Transmitted by sexual intercourse, hot tubs, via swimming pools, and via contaminated tap water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaginal discharge that is green- yellow, frothy. Vulva may become sore and irritated. Sexual intercourse may be painful. Men with trick may have no symptoms but can infect their sex partners. Some men may experience a pus-like discharge and have pain when they urinate. The prostate gland may become infected. 	<p>See your health care provider for laboratory diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment includes: Antibiotic therapy</p>	<p>Practice safe sex at all times.</p> <p>Inform your partner that you have this disease. Encourage him or her to seek medical treatment.</p> <p>Avoid having sex until all symptoms are resolved and medications are completed.</p>
<p>CHLAMYDIA INFECTION</p> <p>Cause: Bacterial infection</p> <p>Transmitted by sexual intercourse.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms usually occur between 4 and 28 days after intercourse with an infected person. Men may feel mild burning in the urethra while urinating. A discharge from the penis usually develops. Women may have frequent urination with burning and pain. A vaginal discharge may also occur. This discharge is usually sticky, golden and/or white in regular color. Anal or oral sex with an infected partner can lead to infection of the rectum or throat. 	<p>See your health care provider for laboratory diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment includes: Antibiotics</p>	<p>Practice safe sex at all times.</p> <p>Inform your partner that you have this disease. Encourage him or her to seek medical treatment.</p> <p>Avoid having sex until all symptoms are resolved and medications are completed.</p>
<p>GENITAL CANDIDIASIS (YEAST INFECTION)</p> <p>Cause: Fungus Infection</p> <p>This is a common cause of vaginitis. Yeast infections may occur as a result of antibiotic therapy, oral contraceptives, and other drugs that change the environment of the vagina.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women usually have itching and irritation of the vagina and vulva. Women also experience a white vaginal discharge. Men may have no symptoms, or they may have soreness and irritation on the end of the penis and the foreskin (in uncircumcised men) Tip of the penis may become red with blistering bumps or white cheesy discharge. 	<p>See your health care provider for laboratory diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment includes: Antifungal cream or tablets. Some medications can be obtained without a prescription.</p> <p>See your doctor.</p>	<p>Keep the irritated skin clean and dry.</p> <p>Take medications as ordered.</p> <p>Practice safe sex.</p> <p>Avoid having sex until all symptoms are resolved and medications are completed.</p>
<p>GENITAL HERPES (HSV-2)</p> <p>Cause: Viral Infection</p> <p>Transmitted sexually.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms of the initial outbreak begin 4 to 7 days after infection. The first symptoms are usually itching, tingling, and soreness. Then comes a small patch of redness, followed by a group of small, painful blisters. The sores or blisters are usually very painful. Urinating may be difficult, and walking may be painful. There may be a fever and feeling of illness. The sores usually heal in about 10 days, but may leave scars. 	<p>See your health care provider for laboratory diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment includes: Antiviral medications</p>	<p>Avoid having sex until all symptoms are resolved and medications are completed.</p> <p>Inform your partner that you have this disease. Encourage him or her to seek medical treatment.</p> <p>Always practice safe sex.</p>

<p>GONORRHEA (GC)</p> <p>Cause: Bacterial Infection</p> <p>Transmitted by sexual activity, and can infect the penis, vagina, rectum and throat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In men, the first symptom of infection usually appears 2 to 7 days after infection. • The common symptoms in men are painful or soreness with urination and pus-like discharge from the penis. • In women, the first symptoms usually appear 7 to 21 days after infection. Often there are no symptoms for weeks or months. • Women may experience burning or pain and frequency in urinating, a discharge from the vagina, and fever. • Deep pelvic pain may occur during intercourse. • Infections of the rectum and throat are usually marked by pain and purulent (pus) discharge. 	<p>See your health care provider for laboratory diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment includes: Antibiotic medications</p>	<p>Avoid having sex until all symptoms are resolved and medications are completed.</p> <p>Inform your partner that you have this disease. Encourage him or her to seek medical treatment.</p> <p>If untreated, serious complications may occur. Always practice safe sex.</p>
<p>SYPHILIS</p> <p>Cause: Bacterial Infection</p> <p>Transmitted by sexual intercourse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the primary stage: a painful sore or ulcer (Chancre) usually appears at the infection site – often on the penis, vulva or vagina. • The chancre may also appear on the anus, rectum, lips, tongue, throat, cervix, or fingers. • The chancre begins as a small, red, raised area, which soon turns into an open sore (ulcer), but remains painless. The sore does not bleed. • Consult with your doctor to learn more about the syphilis and the other stage of the infection. 	<p>See your health care provider for laboratory diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment includes: Antibiotic medications</p>	<p>Avoid having sex until all symptoms are resolved and medications are completed.</p> <p>Inform your partner that you have this disease. Encourage him or her to seek medical treatment.</p> <p>If untreated, serious complications may occur. Always practice safe sex.</p>
<p>GENITAL WARTS</p> <p>Genital Warts are warts that appear in or around the vagina, penis, or rectum caused by sexually transmitted papilloma viruses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The warts usually appear 1 to 6 months after infection, beginning as tiny soft, moist, pink or red swellings. They grow rapidly and may develop stalks. Multiple warts often grow in the same area and their rough surfaces give them the appearance of a small cauliflower. 	<p>Genital warts usually can be diagnosed from their appearance.</p> <p>Women who have warts on the cervix should undergo regular Pap tests.</p> <p>See your health care provider for laboratory diagnosis and treatment.</p>	<p>Avoid having sex until all symptoms are resolved and medications are completed.</p> <p>Inform your partner that you have this disease. Encourage him or her to seek medical treatment.</p> <p>If untreated, serious complications may occur. Always practice safe sex.</p>

Other Related STD topics:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ○ AIDS | ○ HPV | ○ Infections |
| ○ Chlamydia Infections | ○ Pelvic Inflammatory Disease | ○ Male Reproductive System |
| ○ Genital Warts | ○ Syphilis | ○ Men's Health |
| ○ Gonorrhea | ○ Trichomoniasis | ○ Sexual Health |
| ○ Herpes Simplex | ○ Female Reproductive System | ○ Women's Health |

Here are some excellent sites to find information on sexually transmitted diseases:

MedLine Plus: <http://www.emedicinehealth.com>.

Unity Health Care: http://www.unityhealthcare.org/Eastern/std_definitions.htm

Sexually Transmitted Diseases: www.emedicinehealth.com

Sexually Transmitted Diseases - National Institutes of Health (NIH): health.nih.gov

You can do a search in Google or Yahoo to look for information in other languages.

CAPI SUMMER INTERPRETING WORKSHOP

AT

WESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF COLORADO**July 23-27, 2007****Gunnison, Colorado**

The Colorado Association of Professional Interpreters invites you to escape to the Western Slope of Colorado for an exciting training opportunity! For a full five days you will be able to focus on improving your Spanish<->English interpretation skills while enjoying the beauty of the mountain town of Gunnison, Colorado.

Course Description

The workshop will focus on all aspects of interpretation. Practice for each mode of interpretation will help strengthen the other modes being learned. In **sight translation**, students will learn to quickly scan a document, identify potential pitfalls and then interpret the document into the other language, focusing on accurately interpreting the content and a smooth delivery. In **consecutive interpretation**, students will work with extemporaneous speeches, legal scripts and non-legal material to practice the skills of note taking, active listening, memory exercises and delivery. During the **simultaneous** portion of the course, students will work with recordings of different speeds to practice divided attention, shadowing and delivery. Instructors will listen to students and provide feedback. Participants will be grouped by skill level for small group practice and a variety of materials will be used for each mode of interpretation. The course will be geared to court interpreting to assist those preparing for certification exams, but a variety of materials designed to improve students' general interpreting skills and challenge beginner, intermediate and advanced interpreters will be used. This is a great opportunity to take your interpreting skills to the next level, with five days of instruction and intensive practice with colleagues. The workshop will provide 16 continuing education credit hours recognized by the Colorado Judicial Department.

**Cost and Lodging Information**

Early bird registration (by June 5th) for this five-day workshop is \$450 dollars, including course materials. After June 5th, registration cost is \$475 dollars. To register, please fill out and send the attached registration form to Western State College, Extended Studies, Taylor 206, Gunnison, CO 81231. You can also fax it to (970) 943-7068.

Campus lodging during the training may be secured through Western State College. For lodging information, please contact Extended Studies at 1-800-876-5309, and press 7. In addition, the Gunnison Quality Inn is offering a special rate of \$65 dollars per night. To reserve a room there, just call 970-641-1237 and ask for the CAPI rate.

For additional information on the course or housing options, please visit www.coloradointerpreters.org or contact Anna Kelsey at skillscourses@coloradointerpreters.org. For more information about Western State College, please go to www.western.edu. To learn more about Gunnison, please visit <http://gunnisoncrestedbutte.com/page.php>.

BIOGRAPHY OF CAPI MEMBER RUTH WARNER

by Isabelle Houlbreque



Ruth Warner should be familiar to us all. She was one of the early members of CAPI, and just finished a two-year term as co-chair. Her commitment to the organization is so strong that even when living in Nicaragua from 2001-2003, she paid her dues and maintained her CAPI membership!

Ruth's life has been anything but dull. The youngest of six children, she grew up primarily in Durango and Denver. Although her mother spoke some Spanish at home in the U.S., her father, a public health pediatrician, decided to study Spanish in Mexico, and that's where she began to learn the language at age 12. Then in 1973, the family moved to Santiago, Chile, where her parents were representative of the American Friends Service Committee, and her dad was to work in the public health sector for President Allende. On Sept. 11, a few months after they arrived, Allende was overthrown. The Warner family was able to stay in Chile and Ruth and her brother continued studies in a bi-lingual high school. Two years later, after graduation in December, she headed north, alone, traveling through Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador for a five month period before starting classes (Political Science) at CU/Denver.

After getting her BA in 1980 she went to Nicaragua to work as a volunteer for a woman's development project, and soon became involved in interpreting and translating. She worked as a translator and editor at a weekly newspaper, and began conference interpreting in Managua. She married filmmaker Moises Rodriguez in 1983 and son Diego was born a few years later.

In 1989, Ruth and her family moved to the San Francisco, California, where their son Emiliano was born in 1991. After a few years in the non-profit sector, Ruth began the process of getting court

certified in California. Thinking the exam would be easy given her experience in conference work, she was shocked to fail it not once, but three times. It took a number of classes and a lot of studying vocabulary to succeed, she said. Then, after all her hard work, she passed the Federal Court interpreter Exam on her first try.

In 1995, they moved to Denver to be closer to Ruth's family. She worked for the federal courts, interpreted for a number of conferences, and became an accredited translator with the American Translator's Association (ATA) from Spanish to English.

In 2001, the family of four packed their car, hooked up a trailer and drove from Denver to Managua, Nicaragua, to live there again. In a three week period they drove through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras visiting archeological sites, camping, visiting friends and enjoying the beaches.

Back in Managua, Ruth found work as a conference/seminar interpreter with the Drug Enforcement Agency, Payless Shoes, negotiations for the Central American Free Trade Agreement, and dozens of other organizations. She became a member of the very prestigious AICC (International Association of Conference Interpreters) based in Geneva, Switzerland. Few interpreters ever reach this level of competency!

A few years later, Ruth and family returned to Denver. She was able to resume her interpreter/translating work, and CAPI was glad to elect her as co-chair. Among her many talents, her assistance with the website has been invaluable. Today, although removed from most of her previous administrative duties, Ruth continues to work as our "web weaver" and is on the editorial board for Captions.

When I asked Ruth about any memorable interpreting experiences, she mentioned a court case in California where she interpreted for the defendant accused of murder and his defense team over a period of several months. She remembers the emotional toll and challenge of working on a capital punishment case. On the positive side, she said she

loves the camaraderie and learning, fun and feedback from fellow interpreters, particularly her booth mates over the years. When I asked Ruth what she would recommend to aspiring interpreters. Her response was to, "keep learning; read, talk, and question yourself. Do not rest on your laurels."

When you walk into Ruth's home, you notice all the family pictures. Several shots show a crowd of people on a beach. Every Christmas, around 60 family members and friends drive for days and meet on the same remote beach in the northern state of Sonora. For the last nearly 50 years this same basic group has pitched its tents, cooked, swum, played the guitar and enjoyed the simple life with no amenities. The smiles on all these beach pictures tell it all.

When Ruth is not translating or interpreting, volunteering for CAPI, cooking a Mexican meal, or playing the guitar, you may see her enjoying her latest hobby: fiber arts. She was recently seen in her home, knitting an exquisite pair of socks. With so much excitement, this quiet pastime must offer a balance to an otherwise fast-paced and rewarding lifestyle. Ruth Warner has many talents. We are honored to count her as a CAPI member and leader. When asked where she planned to be in 10 years, Ruth said she wasn't sure where she would be geographically, but that she hoped she would be working more as a conference interpreter. It looks like she is paving the way for many new adventures in the future.

Prostitution & the Cinema

Prostitution & the Cinema

by Samir Farah

Many films have dealt in one way or another with the subject of prostitution. Most have been patronizing, exploitative, or have portrayed a romanticized version of the so called "oldest profession." Despite the hundreds of "Pretty Woman" films that have been made, there are some that expose the subject objectively and in remarkable unbiased ways.

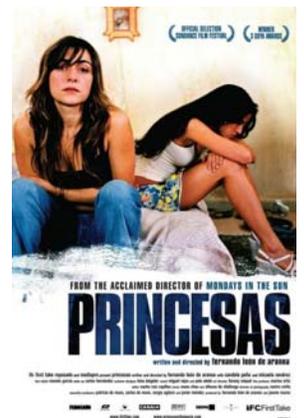
The concept of a woman whose body is available at a price has fascinated and intrigued filmmakers and filmgoers since the very beginning of cinema, but the manner of representation has been highly conflicted and fiercely contested. The cinematic prostitute as a figure shaped both by reactionary thought and feminist challenges to the norm demonstrates how the film industry itself is split by deep contradictions. In the last 30 years, films that deconstruct the "happy prostitute narrative" have been made, primarily by female directors. Some have been censored, and some have had more success than others at describing the political, cultural and socioeconomic implications of the subject.

Here are a few examples worth mentioning: Directed by Lizzie Broden "**Working girls**" (1986) is about an upscale brothel in Manhattan and the interactions that take place between clients and workers. In 1973 Lina Wertmuller made "**Love and Anarchy**" from the

point of view of one of the main characters, a prostitute, providing a counterpoint to the many sexist "prostitute figures" of the 70's exploitative films. Ken Russell's "**Whore**" (1991) was the badly-needed antidote to *Pretty Woman*, filmed in a pseudo-documentary style.

Other more recent mainstream movies such as "**Leaving Las Vegas**", "**Monster**", or "**Center of the World**" have been somewhat successful at empowering prostitute characters. Yet the mainstream largely ignores or hides the subject. It has been left to foreign films or documentaries to engage on more in-depth character study in sex work.

Last year's award winning film "**Princesas**" (2006) by Fernando Leon ("*Mondays in the Sun*"), although crude at times, is an honest, sobering portrait of the days and nights of two prostitutes in Madrid. "*Princesas*" is packed with dialogue that allows the characters to emerge as individuals rather than stereotypes, making it one of the most interesting and best films to tackle the subject in quite a long time.



WORDPLAY

by Ron Olson

An interpreter must learn to converse on topics that are often beyond the experience of everyday life. It can be quite a challenge to interpret terminology about a subject such as prostitution. Some of the words are not only unfamiliar but do not slip easily off an interpreter's tongue. In addition, there are words that have a unique meaning within the context of the sex profession which may catch a language professional off guard. Practice putting the following into your target language.

A "**sting**," when done by the police, has nothing to do with a bee, but is an operation to trick "**johns**" into offering money for sex from an undercover officer. (A "john," by the way, is a man who purchases the services of a prostitute.) A "**trick**," in the jargon of the sex trade, is not some sort of devious maneuver or deception, but instead "to turn a trick," means to have a session with a customer. A "**pimp**" is a man who solicits clients for prostitutes, and a "**madam**" is the woman who runs a "**cathouse**," or a house of prostitution, possibly in the "**red light district**."

In court, when dealing with cases about prostitution, the charge is often stated in a complicated construct:

"Performing, offering, or agreeing to an act of prostitution." "Pandering," "pimping," or "procuring," which all have roughly the same meaning, may come up during a discussion on the subject. "Intercourse," "fellatio," "cunnilingus," or "masturbation" are likely to be mentioned when the elements of a sex offense are stated, and an interpreter should show no embarrassment or hesitation in their rendition. You may have to be able to distinguish between "**enticement**," "**inducement**," or "**entrapment**," each with its own nuance of meaning. After a conviction for a sex offense, there may be an "**order in**" (or a "Health Order In") meaning that the defendant is ordered by the judge to go to the hospital for an AIDS test. They may also be required to "**register**," that is, to keep the police department notified of where they reside at all times.

These are only a few of the words one might come across in the world of prostitution, where there is a very rich and interesting vocabulary to be found. As you are able, study the criminal code about prostitution, which can be found in the Colorado Revised Statutes, starting at 18-7-201. You can find these statutes in most court interpreter offices. Look especially in the section of definitions, where there are a number of words that you might need to practice and study before it becomes necessary to use them in open court.

ADVANCED INTERPRETING WORKSHOP

by Ellen Klaver

The advanced interpreting workshop on March 24 and 25, 2007, was a wonderful opportunity to learn from two highly experienced interpreters and teachers. *Agustin de la Mora* and *Barry Slaughter Olsen* brought their extensive training, tips, practices, exercises and teaching to an attentive audience of 30 interpreters.

Agustin presented sight and simultaneous interpretation, using an in-depth approach that incorporated academic principles, practical exercises, insight, and humor. His thought-provoking exercises, including use of proverbs, analysis of syntax, and examining our vocabulary challenged us to reflect on our habits and practices in order to better our interpreting skills. The "chain method" of remembering a sequence of words using images of links between two words produced surprising results, and was one of the many valuable tools and practices provided during the workshop.



Barry's extensive background in conference interpreting and his system of note-taking for consecutive skills was a wonderful complement to *Agustin's* teaching, especially for those interpreters who wish to expand into, or are already involved in, interpreting in contexts outside of the judicial system. His exercises on taking notes that are alingual (images, not words) were new and different for the artistically challenged, and gave us many ideas for ways to improve our memory and comprehension, ultimately leading to better ability in consecutive interpreting.

Especially for those of us who have not had the benefit of formal academic studies in interpreting, and for all who wish to expand our abilities, the weekend was a fantastic opportunity to learn and improve.

Many thanks to *Melinda González-Hibner*, *Ana Acosta-Miller*, and the members of CAPI's continuing education committee who invested time and energy organizing the training. These trainings are a necessary part of continuing education and contribute to our improvement as interpreters.

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