

The Interpreter's Café

April 2012 Newsletter



Bad weather and lots of colds and allergies kept us from holding the meeting this month but I would like to share with you the terms I was going to propose working with.

Rule to show cause

Preponderance of evidence

Probable cause

The Rule to Show Cause is an order commanding a party to appear in court. It's in response to a motion claiming that the party has not complied with a previous order. The party must appear to justify why the court shouldn't compel him/her do what was asked in the first place. For illustration purposes: The court has ordered ☹️ to do something, let's say anger management classes, for example, and ☹️ has not done them. The court will enforce the order against ☹️ unless he/she can adequately explain to the court why the order should not be enforced. If ☹️ cannot convincingly explain why he/she was unable to take the classes, or continues to willfully fail to comply, the court may find ☹️ in contempt and punish him/her with fines or imprisonment. On the other hand, if he/she shows up with a certificate of completion of the anger management classes, all is 🙌.

ALIMENTOS:

A.- En favor de los hijos

Concepto

El significado "ALIMENTOS" debe ser entendido como un concepto amplio de necesidades que el alimentado requiere.

La obligación del alimentante no podrá ser de ninguna manera compensada.

El derecho a los alimentos es irrenunciable e intransferible.

Existen 2 maneras para fijar la cuota de alimentos:

- Judicialmente
- Acuerdo de Partes

(From textbook)

Advocates should strongly refrain from interpreting, especially in mediation hearings since the guiding principle of these hearings is impartiality.

Bilingual employees and volunteers are invaluable to private and public institutions and to the community in general. Many professional interpreters started their careers this way, acting as a bridge between people who speak different languages. Bilingual advocates such as attorneys, victims' advocates, etc. are very important in helping people seek support, protection, assistance, and justice. They communicate comfortably with their non-English speaking clients providing them with a contained and familiar environment. Advocates however sometimes find themselves being asked to interpret between their own client and a third party. This should be avoided unless a professional interpreter is unavailable. When an advocate interprets, he/she must switch roles; the advocate must now remain impartial and respect the decisions of the person they were just advocating for. Doing this can be very challenging. Even if accomplished, the impression of bias may still prevail. This is why courts, arbitrators, hospitals, to mention a few, use professional interpreters. Professional interpreters are trained and experienced in these matters. They perform based on strict codes of ethics which include tenets such as confidentiality, linguistic competence, impartiality, professional growth, ethical business practices, and awareness of the rights of participants to informed choice.