Impact of Digitalization on the Practice of inter-linguistic mediation

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Résumé:
La médiation digitale et interlinguistique est une discipline multidimensionnel qui couvre des professions nombreuses et variées, toutes liées directement à la médiation. Celles de la traduction, de l’interprétation mais aussi les autres spécialités de ce domaine ont un élément en commun, il s’agit du cadre institutionnel dans lequel les candidats sont formés mais aussi et surtout du contenu commun de formation. La dynamique synergetique en matière de formation pourrait sans le moindre doute s’appliquer à la fois à toutes ces professions sans exception. Une recherche est en cours de préparation pour proposer une stratégie commune afin de réaliser la coopération la plus optimale entre les acteurs concernés mais aussi pour aboutir à un processus méthodologique opérationnel et un contenu de formation qui répondent aux exigences actuelles et futures de la profession. L’accélération récurrente du processus de digitalisation technologique et interlinguistique se trouve à l’origine de cette préoccupation.

Mots clefs : multidimensionnel, digitalisation, inter/intra linguistique, médiation.

Abstract:
The digital and inter-linguistic mediation is a multidimensional discipline, which covers many different professions related to mediation. Translation, interpretation and other specialities have all an academic common core where candidates are trained with a common content for each particularly. The dynamic synergy in training would operate on all these professions without exception. A research is prepared on the subject that proposes a new strategy to realise the most valuable cooperation between all stakeholders. This strategy will offer an operational methodology and a pedagogical content for the training and will respond to the actual and future needs of the profession. The rapid evolving of the technical digitalisation in inter-linguistics is at the origin of this preoccupation.

Key words: Digitalization, Multilingualism, inter/intra-linguistic, mediation.

1. Introduction:
The principle of Multilingualism, as practiced in EU¹, consists of providing the citizens, national administrations, economic operators and courts of the member States with digitalised legislative texts or discourses in their own language and assuring them access to the Union’s Institutions. Every Member State and every citizen of the Union is thus on an equal footing when communicating with it. There is an on-going debate about the use of Interpreting, translation or other forms of inter/intra-linguistic transfer for all languages in the EU. All these disciplines: translation, interpreting, subtitling, dubbing, audio description for blinds, respeaking for Deaf and hard of hearing, Visio interpreting, community interpreting, localisation etc….are evolving in Europe and finding on their way new complementary
disciplines as well as some new ways of practicing the profession. The question is: why are there so many languages in the EU? The answer is to ensure democratic transparency and equality of Rights, it also guarantees legal comprehension of the legislation that is directly applicable in the Member States and which must be adopted in the different languages in order to enable all those concerned by it to have equal access to it. The MEDIA 2007 programme (2007-2013) is the fourth multi-annual programme since 1991 (previous programmes, training, developing, distributing, promoting and supporting translated and subtitled films, audiovisual programmes and film festivals) and has a budget of 755 million euros. It simplifies the programme’s administration and strengthens its objectives to strive for a stronger European audiovisual sector, reflecting and respecting Europe’s cultural identity and heritage.

2. The Impact of Digitalisation on the future of inter/intra-linguistic mediation:

A newly born virtual and digitalized discipline visio-interpreting (Hamaoui, 2009), meets some resistance before it affirms its place. Weren’t there a resistance and an opposition for using simultaneous interpreting for the first time in Nuremberg trial? Many interpreters weren’t prepared or ready for this new technological practice. Consecutive Interpreters decided not to participate in the training of International Organisation’s Conference. Everybody felt uncomfortable about this new practice. They were totally against this new discipline. They considered this activity as hybrid and bizarre. The consecutive interpreters thought at that time that the Simultaneous interpretation would never work. They didn’t believe that this discipline will survive and will get all the prestige that it has nowadays.

“Translators and interpreters are frequently found at the centre of attempts to wage or negotiate peace between opposing factions Translation and interpreting also serve a vital function in communicating a conflict locally and globally, as interested parties attempt to legitimize their actions, appeal for assistance and enlist support for their cause and the condemnation of their stated enemy.” (The Translator, 16 (2), 2010, introduction).

We’re facing the same debate at the moment as discussions begin between translators and interpreters about the new disciplines and forms in inter/intra-linguistic mediation; for example Community interpreting, Remote-interpreting, Legal interpretation, Télé interpretation or Visio-distant interpreting. Those who would like to introduce these new disciplines in the curricula of academic studies are facing an important opposition from the consecutive and simultaneous Interpreters. In 1946 The United Nations employed the first team of conference interpreters that had an intensive training. Some interpreters were trained already in Nuremberg Trials but many of them refused to work as conference interpreters arguing against simultaneous interpretation and considering this kind of work ineffective. For them repeating like a parrot was not a solution and didn’t help the delegates to understand everything said. Probably they were afraid of the new technology or of changing their modes of working. The Dynamic of any change creates a stressing situation. The main favour aimed was the enormous gain of time and the immediate reaction to Discussions.

The Security Council still upheld the consecutive mode. In 1950 equipment’s for simultaneous interpretation became better and better. International School in Geneva and Vienna introduced corresponding courses into their curricula. It is nearly the same opposition met by those who introduced the Simultaneous interpretation in the Nuremberg Trial and later in the international Organisations and the schools of translation and interpreting.

An important debate is taking place concerning the needs for Simultaneous Interpretation, Legal and Community Interpreting in EU, between two important institutions for
Interpretation, the AIIC\textsuperscript{6} and the CIUTI (Conférence Internationale permanente d’Instituts Universitaires de Traducteurs et Interprètes). CIUTI accepts not only the membership of faculties and Institutions for training Translators with the accreditation of Conference Interpreting or Consecutive Interpreting, but also Faculties that train Community Interpreting. The AIIC would not accept the idea because the CIUTI have always required that their candidates have both simultaneous and consecutive interpretation included in their training. Fears are increasing of the substitution of the Conference Interpreting profession by Community interpreters.

The second debate was concerning the costs of Conference Interpreting in EU and the real needs for a new generation of young Interpreters.

We can start by saying that as the quality of simultaneous interpretation in Nuremberg trials was satisfactory, several trials followed which worked in simultaneous mode.

There was a definitive breakthrough in 1946 when Lawyers from US, UK, France and Russia participated as legal representatives in the Nuremberg Trial and wanted to be understood by everybody.

Two main disciplines in the International Organisations without which no meeting could take place: digitalized written translation (also called “Conference translation”) and Interpreting, which itself has two classical forms (consecutive and simultaneous) and which consist of establishing oral or written communications between two or more speakers who are not speaking (or signing) the same language. According to Claudia General-Boss during MuTra Conferences “Forms of Interpreting” in Zurich University:

“From a terminological point of view, the words interpreting and interpretation can both be used to refer to this Activity, the word interpreting is commonly used in the profession and in the field of translation studies. This is in an attempt to avoid other meanings of the word interpretation” (General-Boss, C. 2008).

A trained and officially accredited mediator will be devoted to interpret not only elements of meaning, but also the intentions and feelings of the original speaker. The result is an intermediate stage of communication that aims to allow listeners of the target language to experience the message in a way that is as close as possible to the experience of those who understand the original.

AIIC defines an Interpreter “as someone who sits in a booth with a clear view of the meeting room and the lecturers. He listens to a speaker and simultaneously interprets... While in the meeting room, the participants listen choosing their Target language in their headphones. Conference Interpreter is an interpreter trained, knowledgeable, and experienced in conference interpretation. A Conference translator is a person who translates written text intended for use during a conference, or generated during a conference (such as conference proceedings, etc.) Sometimes the term is erroneously applied to a conference interpreter”.

“Simultaneous interpretation is preferred for formal settings, including conferences, annual meetings, live performances and broadcasts. It is usually called conference interpreting or UN-style interpreting because it is used during diplomatic meetings.”(ibid).

3. The Impact of the Translation Centre for the the European Union on the profession:
This Centre was created to participate actively in Inter-institutional cooperation with a view to rationalize and digitalize all working methods, it is therefore a full member of the inter-institutional Translation Unit and contributes to activities in the following fields resources, terminology, administration, external translation, new working methods and techniques etc. It is established in Luxembourg since October 1993.

Translation inside the European Union DGT & DGI: Inter/intra-linguistic mediation (translation and interpreting) are organized by two indispensable Branches DGT (The European Union’s Directorate-General for Translation) and DGI (The Directorate-General for Interpretation), Both are having problems of shortage / penuries in all Modes of Interpreting.

The DGT and DGI are located in Brussels and Luxembourg, and are the largest translation services in the world. The DGT’s total production is some 1,500,000 pages a year. Their mission is to meet the Commission’s needs for inter-linguistic mediation.

• Digitalizing all documents is to bring the Union’s policies closer to European citizens, thereby promoting its legitimacy, transparency and efficiency.
• To improve multilingual communication in the enlarged Union.
• To promote inter-institutional cooperation in the translation field by optimising the use of digitalized resources for internal and external translation, recruitment of staff, compilation of terminology and the development of multilingual IT tools.
• To strengthen the cooperation with the other Directorates-General and Services of the Commission in the area of prioritisation of conferences or documents and to improve the quality of both internally and externally digitalized translated documents.

The DGT is divided between Brussels for two thirds of its staff and the other third in Luxembourg.

“In 2008 about 26% of the total output of the Translation in the DG was done by freelance translators both inside and outside the European Union. This comes to roughly 475 000 pages in 2008, and consists of material which does not have to be translated in-house because it is not confidential, politically sensitive or wanted urgently". (Ibid)

Are our young mediators trained for this stressful Profession?

All inter-linguistic mediators’ needs are basically the same: Appropriate terminology (digitalized dictionaries, glossaries, terminological databases, etc.) Reference documents (paper, electronic and digitalized archives, aligned texts, etc.) And a facility to re-use previously translated texts (copy pasting from other applications, electronic archives, translation memories etc.)

What is translated in EU? There are three stages: A. Preparatory stage, B. legislative stage and C. implementation.

A. Preparatory stage: Digitalized studies and researches supervised by the Commission, Internal discussion documents. Digitalized green or white Papers for wide public consultation, Public speeches explaining proposed policy, Successive versions of the draft directive for approval by the Commission and summary records of advisory committee debates.

B. Legislative stage:

1. Final version prepared for submission to Council and parliament
2. Press release announcing presentation of the proposal to the Council
3. Speaking notes for the Commission member defending the proposal
4. Incorporation of amendments proposed by the other institutions (parliament and Council)
5. Publication of the directive adopted by the Council in the Official journal.

C. Implementation:

1. Digitalized reports from member States on how they are implementing the directive
2. Digitalized replies to questions from members of the European Parliament about implementation at European Union Level.
3. Digitalized periodic reports by Commission to Council and parliament on implementation of the directive in the member States.

4. The mechanisms of quality:

There are mechanisms to guarantee the quality of translated texts by means of revision, second readings and supervision, as well as on-going training for translators. The DGT has set up an editing service whose task is to correct and edit the language of original texts and to give access to its translators’ tools, such as documentation centres, Eurodicautom (replaced by IATE after the enlargement of Europe) and the CELEX⁹ database, to send feedback on the assessment of their work.

Inter-linguistic mediators in general have to be kept up to date with the training and information they need for their work. In-house training in the Directorate-General for translation is the responsibility of the Training Unit. It manages and co-ordinates most internal training.

Other units and teams, such as the Information Technology Unit or the Translator’s Workbench-Euramis team, also give special training on a more modest scale.

DGI defines “a session of interpreting to take a half an hour and that a simultaneous interpreter should listen and speak at the same time which means that he should obtain high requirements concerning the Active and passive mastering of the working languages”.

“Whispering is another interpreting mode used in the European Union whereby the interpreter is seated next to one or two meeting participants and whispers the interpretation
of the speech. This mode is used mainly in bilateral meetings when only very few people need interpretation. Whispering is not recommended when there are more than two or three speakers…” (ibid)

DGI defines whispering mode in the following: “the interpreter standing or seating whispers directly in the ear of the delegates usually not more than two. This mode is used in bilateral meetings and is used instead of consecutive to save time”.

Other Forms of interpretation are gaining popularity in the field of inter/intra-linguistic mediation in Europe. i.e. at sight interpretation, Community interpreting (which is emerging for its urgent needs in helping immigrants and refugees who should have access to hospitals and other types of social services). This Specialized Medical / social Interpretation and translation is currently integrating many Faculties of translation. Inter/intra-linguistic mediators (interpreters and translators) not only for soldiers, but also for civilians, they are needed also in Conflict Zones, because The Corps of Defense found it necessary to give the signs in a language understood by all, as is also the case in Legal interpretation.

EU Multilingual Chats: Those which are offered by the European Union via their website where the questions are translated instantly by interpreters and the answers given by the Commissioners are interpreted again and then displayed on the screen. People can follow the digitalized chat discussion in any of the European languages and provided them by Java enabled on their PCs can also link discussion and actively participate. Inter-linguistic mediators (translators) don’t appreciate this method of multilingual chatting as much as interpreters.

Virtual Conferences: The European Union organises also a “Negotiation day” for potential participants to a call for a TENDER or a call for PROPOSALS. Information is given about how to respond and all this is provided via Web-Streaming. European Union Staff in Brussels make presentations using slides to explain relevant information.

Technological evolutions and digitalization created the needs for Interpreting by video conferencing or by tele–interpretation if accompanied by very well monitored surroundings it is becoming a very useful tool. It is usually only used when really needed. In March 31 of June 2017 a first ESTP Eurostat offered course to the ESS members on project, Programme and portfolio management with an Agile Twist. Articulate 360 and storyline to build interactive courses are becoming a must to E-learning in the EU.

5. EU Priorities

It is time to prepare the next generation of intercultural mediators (interpreters and translators) in all modes of Interpreting for the European Institutions. It has been noticed that for some languages Interpreters and Translators leave the profession earlier than others, e.g. Greek, and recruitment is more often an issue. The impact of retirement of the first generation is such that the EU is calling for a new generation of interpreters for 2020.

Three other elements are shared in all international organizations:
Firstly, there is a growing demand for virtual interpretation and virtual coaching - the United Nations is experiencing a shortage of even English speaking Interpreters and Translators. Countries like the UK and United States do not seriously teach foreign languages in their schools until children are in their early teens, and the result is that their students cannot be trained in interpretation/translation if they do not possess at least two foreign languages.

“The second problem is the language coverage; the Danish Department might lose 50 % of its personnel very soon. For the Greeks, 25 % will be gone” (Cosmidou, 2009).

Thirdly: Diversification – we should be encouraging Universities to add these new languages. Swedish, for example, looks to be in danger of disappearing within six years if we do not prepare the next generation. For Italian 50% of interpreters will be retired. New languages have entered the EU will disappear too if we do not act. There is a growing demand for interpreters even for main Languages. “We have to act, I must say that it is rather late but we should begin as soon as we can” ibid. The EU became 28 languages and we have to pay a particular attention to these new languages.

EU priorities are to prepare competition for English, German, and French and to start to recruit. There are some inspiring actions like for example:

- Simplification of procedures,
- To support students in interpretation and translation,
- To support universities and faculties which prepare this kind of teaching.

EU recruits by means of an open competition, which is published in the official journal. The eligibility requirements and the content of the tests depend on current needs. Each Institution is free to organize its own competition. Joint competitions are organized too in between different Institutions in the aim of harmonizing the entry conditions and the recurrent notices of competition.

Eligibility depends on the function needed. The candidate should be from one of the member states and has to fulfill his/her obligations by law. He or she has to offer appropriate references and to have a good knowledge of one or two official languages of EU. Perfect command of the Target language even it should be equivalent to a mother tongue language. Professional experience is demanded too.

The Tests are written and oral, a translation into a target language for legal, economic or other documents. The use of digital dictionaries is usually permitted and sometimes a multiple-choice questionnaire is added.

The interview between the selection board and the candidate is in both languages the target language (TL) and the source language (SL).

The Recruiting department informs the candidate of the technical aspects directly related to the content of the test. The proceedings of the selection board are confidential.

Terminology & Tools

- Multilingual, libraries, general Internet access, etc.
- At desktop level, terminology searches are mainly performed via IATE\textsuperscript{10}
- And Quest (one-stop access to a series of general-interest terminology
• New Databases);
• In processing of sentence fragments by TMan, an internal Sub sentence-level replacement tool;
• Translation memories held centrally by Euramis enabling genuine data sharing;
• Texts as such to be retrieved from the DGT’s internal Archiving system (called DGTVista) or from any other Source;
• Machine translation, which, at the European Union, is used not only as a browsing tool but also as a genuine translation aid, and can thus be regarded as a fully-fledged language resource.

Administration and documentation tools:
Poetry is the software used for the electronic transmission of translation requests from clients to the Translation DG. The Web interface constructs an electronic folder containing the translation request, the original document for translation, and any reference documents required, all of which can then be sent to the Translation DG in one go. The advantages are numerous and obvious: faster transmission and integration into the DGT’s electronic archiving system, availability of original and reference documents in digitalized Electronic form, ability to process documents using computer tools, improved electronic workflow, etc.

Suivi: is the software used for the electronic management of translation requests within the DGT. The program monitors the progress of a document and sends translations back to Requesters. When the identification number corresponding to the translation request is entered in file Manager, the interface gives the translator working on a particular request access to the original document and to all files needed during the translation process, including: reference documents, preprocessing files, document comparisons, ongoing translations, and documents already released. It also makes it possible to create a translation ‘skeleton’ and includes an alert and note function for communication between translators working on the same translation project. Dossier Manager is also DGT’s electronic archiving system.

DGTVista:
• DGTVista, a document search and view engine, contains all incoming (mainly original) and outgoing (mainly translation) documents from and to every directorate general and service in the Commission since the first of January 1994. A web interface offers users a range of search criteria (document number, author, requesting service, title or even contents of the text), thus enabling them to find virtually any document within a matter of seconds.
• Each document has something called a notice, which is a kind of identity card containing all key information, and the various fields can be displayed and searched.

5. How can the European Union help in influencing the policy for encouraging inter-linguistic mediators in all Members States?

In UK for example, they are not aware of an important fact that they have to use all digital tools to increase the number of candidates in inter-linguistic mediation and that the DGI and DGT should use advertisement on all Web Sites that interest the young people. EU organizes
External placements to train young people and that is to enable them to acquire professional and good experience in getting an idea about the European institutions’ activities like for instance “Le Mouvement European” or others. The trainers should not be older than 30 years. EU authorities should participate in all expositions for education. DGT and DGI are giving seventeen grants, 148 bursaries and helping by sending assistance to fifty-two schools, 627 open days has been offered already during the few past years. The EU prepared two top courses with fifteen participants, which were added to the common list European Master in Translation. Also the DGT and DGI organized two training sessions for trainers and there were twenty-eight participants. We can say that inter-linguistic mediation is an ever-evolving profession in a changing global environment and that it is not an oral translation it is different in its possibilities. The need of interpreters ready to adapt themselves in an ever-evolving world is more than ever urgent.

7. Is it possible to use mediation based on one language only in International Organizations?

Dragomans and Othman interpreters knew everything about countries. They were much more ambassadors than mere interpreters. Interpreting is the second oldest profession in the world for thousands of years and even before Christ. In Egypt Interpreters were considered as Gods because they spoke different languages and during the Abbasside Era, (The House of Wisdom) each translator was given the weight of his translation gold. Great Figures in History influenced different scientific fields of Research like Isaac Ben Hunain etc.

These are strong steps in the career of inter-linguistic mediators. Conference Interpreter’s capacity of serving the evolution of this modern world is huge. In this global world shouldn’t we all speak only one language?

Questions came from the same-targeted groups. According to Olga Cosmidou from the DGI:

“People thought that we could, would or should speak all English but we found out that even English was not understandable to all because everyone of us has his own English and sometimes with a very heavy accent. The unique English was not so unique and it seemed that it was dividing than uniting people.”

Don’t you think that it might lead to a unique way of thinking?

Is this a democratic way of thinking?

Another question is repeated, do we really need inter-linguistic mediation in European Union?

Multilingualism costs a lot of money to each European citizen, but (Olga Cosmidou, June 2009) added that “you know that Elections too” (ibid). What can we suggest? Interpretation and translation cost a lot of money to the EU, but are we able to satisfy all by translated documents only? How can the debates and negotiations continue without inter-linguistic oral mediation?

Remember that EU legislation always involves three main bodies rather than two: the Commission, the Parliament, and the Council.

Interpretation and translation are not equivalent. They are complementary. In an evolving globalized world, regionalism with the regional languages is needed more than ever to create mutual relationships founded on mutual respect and States’ Sovereignty. In accepting globalization by refusing the ‘liberty of speech’ to each, will create a huge deficit in Democracy. Elections showed that European citizens participated in huge numbers, but that
was not enough. EU should push citizens to elect to make them know that Europe is not a vague concept. EU should talk to peoples’ hearts, which is impossible without passing by the native language of each. There were no measures taken or experiences to find out that if Translation and Interpretation didn’t exist, how long these meetings would take? Will all participants understand each other if we try to talk to them in a hazardous language? Economical, financial dimension of inter-linguistic mediation, help for a better Multicultural world. It is much easier to sell if you speak the client’s language, which is an important aspect in a time of Crisis. Those who understand that to be successful in a Global world they should pass by opening their markets and to be able to open markets they should encourage new professions like inter-linguistic mediation.

There is a big need in all International Organizations, UN Geneva and NY and in EU with all its Institutions. The EU leads by these professions of inter-linguistic mediation. In Strasbourg for example, during their monthly meetings there are more Interpreters than MPs, one thousand interpreters for seven hundred MPs assuming their main role as inter-linguistic mediators.

Conclusion:

Is this important historical shortage related to inter-linguistic mediators will lead us to restudy their pedagogical profile at the end of their training? From a didactic point of view should we have to rethink our strategies and methodologies? This rapid evolution in technology and digitalization are pushing new methods and contents of teaching. In this restudy of our curricula, Technology and digitalization should have a huge part in this training. When the EU had to implement information\textsuperscript{11} by serving the whole world by Satellite\textsuperscript{2} during the recent EU elections, in a very short delay, in not only 28 languages, but also in Russian, and Arabic for the account of Broadcasting, this fact showed the real need for new technologies and digitalization in this profession.

As the International Organizations attend at final tests and send representatives to International Juries to contribute in the final assessment of trained inter-linguistic mediators, they inform universities about the market needs and they participate in the selection of their future candidates in inter-linguistic mediation. On the other hand, academic Trainers have to adapt their training strategies and content to technological evolution and to the Multi polar and Multicultural at their Universities to meet those Needs\textsuperscript{12} Synergies between Universities in order to reach all EU members will help to reduce the difficulties in harmonizing the curriculum. Combined learning for more understanding must be introduced in all Curricula including training on EU digitalized tools for translation used in EU Institutions. Training centered on the European Institutions and International Organizations has been integrated in most Faculties of translation and interpretation. A course on the digitalized procedures for recruiting in EU might be of a great help for students in IT studies to be able to face entry conditions in International Organizations in general.

References:

\textsuperscript{2} Transmission: satellite, ISDN, Broadband, Internet or Skype… Hardware: VC studio, desktop PC, Laptop … AIIC should put guidelines or has to find other scenarios for interpreting by using technological development. We cannot rely only on technologies because we need theory and practice. SISCO has put a very interesting new mode for VC.
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End Notes:

1 The European Union (EU) is a family of democratic European countries, committed to

2 eacea.ec.europa.eu

3 Nuremberg trial outdid nearly everything known about the profession so far. Interpreters worked for 218 days and on more than four million words per minute. There were few exceptions because there were interpreters who never worked before nor experienced any training. They came from different backgrounds and some of them were very young eighteen years old or twenties. They were teachers, academics, Army officers, and Conference interpreters from the school of Geneva. Lawyers or Ambassadors …

   Elisabeth Heyward was thrown into this profession the second day of Nuremberg Trials without any experience or training and she became one of the most successful. She continued to work later with the UN and even after her retirement as a Free lance Interpreter.

4 IBM invented the first simultaneous installation in 1920, which wanted to introduce their know-how to the League of Nations and to invite them to use their equipment. In 1927 the ILO was the only Institution or Organisation that made use of it. The Goal of IBM was to make all men understand all the declarations Judges, Defence Lawyers and victims, Witnesses and the Media, all those who were involved.

5 The victorious powers counted on immediate effect on the public. It wasn’t easy to find appropriate Interpreters. The experienced interpreters of the League of Nations worked in the newly established United Nations. Reports described that IBM system was already out-dated and that it was cabled for five channels, one for the original language (Source language) and four channels for the international languages.

6 AIIC: “International Association of Conference Interpreters

7 Directorate General for Translation https://eceuropa.eu/translation_eu
8 Directorate General for Interpretation, http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/scic/index.htm Produced by SCIC/02
9 CELEX is an official and Legal database.
10 IATE: The European Union’s multilingual term bank. Particularly rich, in technical and specialised terminology, related to European Union Policy.
11 Synchronous, Communication at distance, via video channel, audio channel and document sharing. Peer to peer or multiparty connection

12 The Booths are so sophisticated and the interpreter works in good conditions. Computers were introduced with electronic and specialised dictionaries. Translation assisted by computers and even automatic translation. Video and Visio-conferencing has been introduced to the profession and the AIIC defines it as any conference whose participants are located at several venues. According to DGI Visio-conferencing is considered as an instant messaging
written or oral. It should be agreed on by ISO 2603 standard, which is a code for new technologies, which might be adopted by professionals.