



capital translator

Newsletter of the National Capital Area Chapter of the American Translators Association
Vol. 23, No. 3 Fall/Winter 2001

There's a desperate shortage of foreign language speakers at our intelligence agencies. Not that they're doing anything about it.

English Only Spoken Here

by Claire Berlinski

ARUMOR HAS BEEN CIRCULATING in intelligence circles that communications intercepted prior to September 11 referred in Arabic to a "Christmas gift" for the United States. What no one listening to these messages realized was that the same expression can mean "an unpleasant exploding surprise."

This anecdote may or may not be true. But the lack of trained linguists in our intelligence services is no rumor. Directly after the September 11 attack, FBI Director Robert Mueller issued an urgent appeal for Arabic and Farsi translators, posting a toll-free number for applicants on the FBI's Website. But this is too little, too late: A critical shortage of linguists with security clearances has crippled American intelligence efforts for decades, and will take decades to remedy fully.

One intelligence failure after another has been linked to the lack of translators and interpreters in the U.S. intelligence community. Following the 1990 murder of Rabbi

Meir Kahane in Manhattan, the FBI confiscated handwritten materials in Arabic from the assassin's apartment. No one translated them. The FBI also seized Arabic videotapes and bomb-making manuals from Ahmad Ajaj, a Palestinian serving time in federal prison for passport fraud. No one translated them. Prison officials made tapes of Ajaj as he described bomb-making techniques over the phone. No one translated them. After the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, all of these materials were at last reviewed. They pointed clearly to the impending attack.

An inability to translate evidence impeded the investigation of the bombing of the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998. The lack of translators hampered the investigation of the October 1999 downing off Nantucket of Egypt Air Flight 990. Policymakers were not warned of impending nuclear detonations in India and Pakistan, intelligence sources say, not because the

...continued on page 3

Inside

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| President's Corner | 2 |
| From the Editor | 3 |
| Planet Work | 6 |
| ATA Preconference Seminars | 8 |
| New President-Elect | 8 |
| Flashback to LA | 9 |
| Sites of Interest | 10 |
| Frugal Computing | 11 |
| "Getting it Right" | 12 |
| Onionskin | 13 |
| Time to Renew | 14 |
| NCATA Membership Number | 14 |
| Holiday Party | 14 |
| Calendar | 16 |



ISSN 1095-4821

capital translator

The *Capital Translator* is a newsletter published quarterly by the National Capital Area Chapter of the American Translators Association (NCATA). Letters to the Editor, short articles of interest, and information for the calendar and other sections are invited. Submissions become the property of the *Capital Translator* and are subject to editing unless otherwise agreed to in advance. Opinions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor, the Chapter, or its Board.

Editor: Ruth Zimmer Boggs
703-378-9305
REZB@aol.com

Assistant Editor: Dimitra Hengen
703-426-4938
DimitraH@aol.com

Production: Karin Wuertz-Schaefer
301-607-8036
wuertz-schaefer@erols.com

Deadline: No later than 5th day of
month before the issue

Membership: Tahmena Rauf
202-726-7239

National Capital Area Chapter of the American Translators Association (NCATA)

President: Scott Brennan
703-393-0365
sbrennan@compuserve.com

Vice President: John Vázquez
202-234-5656

Secretary: Carolina Restrepo
703-465-0412

Treasurer: Yukako Seltzer
703-288-8867

Program Chair: Heide Crossley
703-931-8760

Accreditation: Harvey Fergusson
703-849-8444

The **Chapter Address** is P. O. Box 65200,
Washington, DC 20035-5200,
Tel: 703-255-9290
Web site: www.ncata.org

The **National HQ Address** is American Translators
Association, 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 590,
Alexandria, VA 22314-2840,
Tel: 703-683-6100, Fax: 703-683-6122
Web site: www.atanet.org

For address changes, use your NCATA member-
ship number to update your contact info at
www.ncata.org (click on 'members')

For advertising in the *Capital Translator*,
please contact Angelika Spears, Advertising
Coordinator, Tel: 301-464-8309,
e-mail: 102502.3224@compuserve.com



Printed on recycled paper.

President's Corner

by Scott Brennan



NCATA closed out the year with our Annual Meeting and Holiday Party at El Chalán restaurant on December 2. The many familiar faces and new ones reminded me that one of the most important things we can foster as a local association is a sense of community, sharing and friendship among colleagues.

NCATA's program year opened in February with a chapter meeting for translators and interpreters of Italian at the National Geographic Society. Talks by **Vittorio Felaco** and **Alessandra Cortese de Bosis**, as well as the ensuing discussion, were moderated by NGS translator **Camilla Bozzoli**. Thank are due to **Kay Bazo**, Director of the Translation Division, for opening the Society's doors to us for this event.

In March, members gathered for our second "NCATA Night at WETA," organized by NCATA Past President **Lillian Clementi**. In my view, staffing a PBS pledge drive serves two purposes. First, it is a chance to spend time with friends and colleagues "while not on a job," as volunteer **Jessica Abreu** put it. Second, the on-screen visibility helps counter one of our public image dilemmas: Our very invisibility (if we do our job right).

Our next event was a chapter meeting in April with a program on Spanish translation and interpreting, held at the Embassy of Mexico. The speakers were NCATA vice president and Mexican Embassy staff translator **John Vázquez**; **Claudia Engle**, senior Spanish translator/ reviser at the Inter-American Development Bank; freelance translator **Maria Eugenia Kyburz-Ochoa** and **Mercedes Pellet**, who is vice president of translation company M2 Ltd. and an NCATA past president. An audience topping 100 par-

ticipated actively in discussion of topics ranging from voice-over acting as a niche market for translators and interpreters to practical tips on producing first-class translations every time.

In June, NCATA organized its fourth Job Fair in as many years. Attendance did not appear to suffer from the shift to June from February, when the fair has been scheduled in prior years, or the competition from weather that, "for an indoor venue... could not have been worse," as *Capital Translator* editor **Ruth Boggs** wrote. Thanks go to VP **John Vázquez** and Program Chair **Heide Crossley** for their work to ensure that the event came off without a hitch, and to former Membership Chair **Alissa Webel** for organizing NCATA's Virtual Résumé Clinic.

It was four years ago that NCATA elected to open chapter membership to corporations and institutions, and the Job Fair was conceived in the context of that decision. On the morning of this year's fair we held our first chapter meeting with a program designed to appeal to translation companies. **Randall Morgan**, chairman and CEO of ASET International Services Corp., and **Mercedes Pellet**, again volunteering her time and expertise, offered their views on translation company business strategy and quality management technique and practice to an audience hailing from as far away as Norfolk and Harrisburg, Virginia.

A chapter meeting with a dual-language performance by German poet **Bernd Stickelmann**, his translator **Suzanne Martikke** and performance artist **Dawn Hannaham** had been scheduled for the evening of September 11. Suzanne and I had planned the event in conjunction with **Lily Liu**, who leads a transla-

...continued on page 6

From the Editor...

by Ruth Boggs



Scott already mentioned it in the President's Corner, and you have undoubtedly noticed it over the past year: The *CT* is changing. With our NCATA Website up and running (www.ncata.org), and almost all of our members checking their email at least as frequently as their good old U.S. mailbox, there's no more need for a monthly issue to get out time-sensitive information. In the future, we will focus more on feature articles and less on announcements, and instead of nine slim issues a year, we will try to put out a slightly fatter one every quarter. The events of September 11 brought long overdue attention to the importance and the crucial role of language skills in communication between different cultures. This issue's feature article, "English Only Spoken Here," came to our attention courtesy of NCATA member **Paul Hopper** and the Interagency Language Roundtable. The conclusions reached in the article are old news, and of mere entertainment value for language professionals. They may go a long way in terms of "client education," though. Building on that topic is an article by Alexandra Russell-Bitting about **Kevin Hendzel's** appearance on a recent PBS special, where he dispelled the myth that machine translation and interpretation are a viable option that is at our fingertips.

For those of you who couldn't make it to the annual ATA conference in Los Angeles, **Donna Sandin** contributed a review of two semi-

nars she attended.

And if you missed the NCATA holiday party, **John Vázquez** kindly provided us with a bunch of pictures to show you just what you were missing.

You will also find articles by ATA members **Frieda Ruppner-Lind** of Leawood, Kansas, who shares some hands-on information on sites for translators and how to find information on potential clients, and Frank Dietz of Austin, who provides helpful tips on your next computer purchase.

I would like to thank all contributors for helping transform some blank reams of paper into 500 copies of the Fall/Winter 2001 issue.

Last, but not least, a very big and heartfelt Thank You to **Scott Brennan**, who is handing over his gavel and duties as president of our chapter to move on to bigger and better things. As a chapter, we have benefited immensely from Scott's dedication and hard work in the past four years. Soon the rest of ATA will find out what we've known all along – they elected a winner! Thanks, Scott!

And now, pour a cup of Java or Darjeeling, grab your reading glasses, and sit back, relax, and enjoy. If you don't have an armchair – any comfortable chair will do. ✍



... and a Happy New Year!

The *CT* wishes all readers Happy Holidays, and a peaceful, healthy and prosperous New Year.

English only ...continued from page 1

evidence was unavailable, but because analysts could not understand it.

According to a recent House Intelligence Committee study, countless data are never analyzed by the NSA and CIA because too few analysts possess language skills: "Written materials can sit for months, and sometimes years, before a linguist with proper security clearances and skills can begin a translation," the authors note. A mountain of similar testimony has been presented before the House and Senate intelligence oversight committees in the past decades; nothing has been done.

The Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center in Fort Detrick, Maryland, has no cleared linguists on its staff: The center is charged with tracking foreign medical capabilities, infectious diseases, and biomedical subjects of military importance. Journalists have been told that the government suspects domestic extremists of mailing anthrax to members of Congress and American news organizations. This is reminiscent of the joke in which a man looks for his missing wallet underneath a street lamp, because that's where the light is.

CIA sources with knowledge of the agency's current language capabilities say that there are perhaps four or five truly competent Arabic speakers in the entire Central Intelligence Agency. There is, according to one recently retired CIA official, only one speaker of Farsi at the agency with an intimate knowledge of the language. The Farsi expert enjoys a "fluent and melodious" command of the language; he is a connoisseur of Persian lyric poetry. Unfortunately, he is also 'about 9,000 years old now.'

True, there are analysts in the CIA's Directorate of Intelligence who read some Arabic, but the lan-

...continued on page 4

English only ...continued from page 3

guage they read is classical Arabic, not colloquial, and they can speak neither. Asked to confirm this assessment, another officer familiar with the agency's language capabilities snorts: "That's generous. Most of the analysts don't know squat about Arabic."

Says another senior agency official: "There's probably not a single analyst in the DI who's totally proficient in modern, colloquial, spoken Arabic. There's one guy who reads Uzbek, but he doesn't speak it."

Case officers who study Arabic in the United States are often sent for a single overseas tour (usually two to three years), then rotated elsewhere, where their language abilities atrophy. "There were no officers in Germany in the 1990s handling the Middle Eastern terrorism problem," says an official. Why not? "They couldn't speak Arabic."

The intelligence community has almost no knowledge of the rebarbative languages spoken in or around Afghanistan—Pashto, Farsi, Dari, Tajik, Azgari, Uzbek, Turkmen, Berber, Aimaq, Baluchi, Ossete, and Yaghnobi.

Dari and Pashto were taught at the CIA in the 1980s, but the people who speak them are now retired. Until recently, the Defense Language Institute in Monterey did not teach the Dari variant of Farsi, the primary language of Afghanistan. U.S. Customs employs one Pashto speaker. The INS has almost no Arabic speakers.

For now, intelligence officers and military personnel in Afghanistan are relying for translation on the Pakistani intelligence service—which created, supplied, and funded the Taliban.

The CIA's open-source translation arm, the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, was gutted following the fall of the Berlin Wall. FBIS used to translate a wealth of otherwise unobtainable primary documentation. Now it limits its

efforts to wire service copy and articles from foreign news websites. Its translators are overtaxed: Last November, puzzled analysts endeavored to limn a translation from a Palestinian newspaper in which the authors appeared to charge Israeli defense officials with the use of "phlebotomized uranium." After some consideration, readers realized that the uranium in question was, in fact, depleted rather than skillfully drained of its blood.

According to a senior CIA official, the agency, fearing embarrassment, exaggerates the linguistic strengths of its officers to Congress. "They list a bunch of people who they say speak Urdu, but they're talking about people who haven't used the language since 1985. So they say, 'we have 18 speakers of Urdu,' but none of these people are in any way capable of working on the street."

Does this skew intelligence collection efforts? "Absolutely. It's terrible," says the official. "It's a huge error. It has an enormous effect—if you can't speak the language, it's easy to deal with liaison" instead. Those foreign intelligence officers "probably speak English. But you're cut off from more than 90 percent of society. You can't spend time on the streets, in the marketplace. You're a prisoner in the embassy. So you spend your time with the elites, with westernized business people who are in denial about what's really going on in their countries. And you have no idea what's really going on."

WHAT CAN BE DONE?
There are only two solutions: Take intelligence officers and teach them languages, or take linguists and teach them to be intelligence officers.

Unfortunately, the former is virtually impossible, and the intelligence community, still fighting the Cold War, is stubbornly unwilling to do the latter.

Consider the average newly hired intelligence officer, monolingual, in

his late twenties, from, say, Alabama. How long does it take to train him to speak Arabic to the level of proficiency required to conduct intelligence work in the Middle East? Arabic poses unusual problems for the American student. It is diglossic: The Classical Arabic of books, newspapers, formal speeches, and broadcasting, with its Koranic derivation, varies greatly from the colloquial Arabic spoken in homes and in the street. Each Arab country has its own dialect, and many are mutually incomprehensible: A student of Egyptian Arabic has little hope of understanding Moroccan Arabic. The phonology and morphology of Modern Standard Arabic are completely different from those of Germanic and Romance languages; sounds are formed with parts of the palate unused by Americans. The monolingual from Alabama may be able to order tea and see to it that his shirts are starched after ten months of language instruction, but it is the rare American who, after ten months of study, can understand a fuzzy exchange between two mumbling native speakers discussing potentiometers, circuits, and the limitations of various explosive devices at high altitudes.

Efforts to teach Americans to speak difficult languages, either in universities or government institutions, have generally failed. The National Security and International Affairs Division of the General Accounting Office found that one-third of the graduates from the Defense Language Institute, the nation's finest language training center, had not attained the minimum proficiency of level two, on a scale of one to five, with five being the highest. American universities are of no help either.

Beyond the two years of classes usually required for college entry or graduation, American students are not obliged to study languages. Few Americans undertake the serious study of a language at the appropriate age (the younger the better),

fewer still study the rare and difficult tongues. According to the most recent government figures, only 4,800 American college students are now studying Arabic. Of these, perhaps 10 percent will attain proficiency. Only 600 are studying Farsi. Fewer than 500 are studying Urdu. Fewer than 10 are studying Uzbek, Turkmen, and Tajik. None of the minor languages of Afghanistan and its environs are studied in the U.S. educational system at all.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the Department of Defense attempted large-scale contracting of language instruction to civilian universities, including Syracuse, Cornell, Indiana, and Yale, as well as several commercial language schools. In all cases the programs were judged fail-

...our government does not trust native speakers of foreign languages...

ures; graduates could not satisfy Department of Defense requirements. These programs failed for the simple reason that to learn a language requires total immersion over a period of five to ten years; the effort must include living abroad amid the people who speak and use the language. To achieve true proficiency in another language, the mother tongue must, in effect, be abandoned or subjugated to the adoptive tongue. No American university now trains students to the high professional level needed for intelligence work.

Surely, then, the United States must take native speakers of foreign languages, and train them to be intelligence officials? After all, the United States is nothing if not rich in immigrant resources, and many

of these immigrants are devoted patriots—all the more so for having recently arrived in America from one or another repressive, barbarous hellhole.

Estimates vary, but it is safe to say that the number of U.S. citizens from Arab nations is more than one and a half million, and the number of highly competent Arabic speakers is more than a million. There are also more than a million Iranian immigrants in the United States, several hundred thousand of whom doubtless speak excellent Farsi. Estimates of the size of the Afghan population in the United States vary from 41,000 to 180,000. Whatever the precise number, their ranks are filled with speakers of Dari, Pashto, and other useful languages.

Many of these immigrants are painfully underemployed, as anyone who comes into contact with them can attest. In a cab from Union Station a few days ago, my driver was a fully trained aeronautical engineer from Lahore and a fluent speaker of Urdu. He was desperate to find work in his field or, failing that, any work more stimulating than driving a cab. He pressed his card into my hand and begged me to help him find a better job. It would seem that the simple solution for him would be to call the FBI hotline. In fact, with his heavy accent and a personal history of some kind of unpleasantness with the Musharraf government, he would be wasting his time. And this is sadly true for the thousands of foreign-born Americans who could supply the linguistic expertise their new country lacks.

Simply put, our government does not trust native speakers of foreign languages and makes it nearly impossible for such volunteers to obtain security clearances. Prospective employees of the CIA, for example, are required to list the names and addresses of every foreigner with whom they have a close or continuing relationship. Someone who speaks Dari with native

fluency almost certainly will have relatives and friends in Afghanistan, and will probably be acquainted with Islamic fundamentalists, former Communists, and other miscreants. If he knows many of them, it is very unlikely that he will receive a security clearance. If he knows only a few of them, he is probably not from Afghanistan. A qualified candidate's application can languish for years; he will be given no information about its status; often, he will be interrogated abusively by polygraphers who have never themselves left American soil and who suspect that a knowledge of Dari is evidence, *prima facie*, of untrustworthiness. The government's pay rates for contract workers, moreover, run well below the hourly rates offered by private businesses. The rational speaker of an exotic language will give up. He will take a job with Shell Oil.

One CIA official laments that the agency's suspicion of native speakers of foreign languages runs so deep that the organization is reluctant to hire them even as instructors. "Some of the people teaching [a required language] were pathetic, because there was no way good teachers could get a clearance....They'd been in the U.S. so long that they'd actually forgotten [their native language]." Even native-born Americans will have trouble obtaining security clearances if they have done the one thing most necessary to achieve language proficiency: lived and studied overseas.

"The more time a candidate for employment has spent abroad, and the more foreigners he knows, the less likely he is to receive a security clearance," says a CIA officer. In truth, says a retired senior CIA officer, "the CIA doesn't want language speakers. They want to work with people who resemble themselves. ... Anyone who immerses himself in a foreign culture is suspect....These people [CIA officers]

President ...continued from page 2

tion discussion group which meets regularly at the downtown Borders bookstore location where the event was to be held.

In the wake of the events of that morning NCATA made contact with the Arlington chapter of the American Red Cross and a number of other local volunteer organizations, offering to organize a local T&I response as part of the overall relief effort at the Pentagon. Ultimately, the need for language expertise was much less acute here than at the World Trade Center site, where the New York Circle's efforts deserve our respect and admiration. We are now working with the Red Cross on a structure to enable Washington-area translators and interpreters to respond rapidly if our skills are ever needed in an emergency.

John Vázquez organized NCATA's table at the American Translators Association's annual conference in Los Angeles this year. Thank you to the many members who volunteered an hour during the conference to talk about our chapter to colleagues and prospective members.

Work on a major upgrade to our website and NCATA's *Directory of Translators & Interpreters* culminated in early November with a new online update feature which makes the Directory more flexible for members. This was only possible through a tremendous investment of volunteer time and effort by long-time NCATA Webmaster, **Michael Wahlster**, aided by **Sandra Burns Thomson** for the presentation and accompanying instructions.

Michael's unique combination of skills and talents—web programming, a keen eye for graphic design, intimate knowledge of NCATA's workings and attention to detail—have been behind some of our most valuable member benefits, including our website and searchable Directory

...continued on page 8

Kevin Hendzel Sets PBS Viewers Straight: “Babelfish is 400 Years Away”

Planet Work

by Alexandra Russell-Bitting

In a PBS special called “*Planet Work: Finding Solutions in the World Wide Work World*” aired in September, host Will Durst explored how globalization of the world economy is transforming the way we work, including how we translate. Taking a light-hearted approach only befitting of a standup comedian, Durst interviewed people in a variety of jobs around the country and around the globe.

Between segments on a mother who commutes from California to Asia several times a month and a gondolier philosopher in Venice deploring the decline in the quality of life, Durst chats with ATA's own Kevin Hendzel, who runs ASET International, a translation company. He is clearly wowed by Kevin's background as an interpreter who manned the hotline between the White House and the Kremlin for five years.

Noting that “*national security has always depended on real people for simultaneous translation,*” he asks Kevin where he can get a “headset” that will do the job automatically. Such translation software, Kevin tells an incredulous Durst, “*is 400 years away.*” “*Not months or years?*” asks Durst. “*It's Star Trek technology,*” Kevin insists. To prove his point, he does a trial run of the Babelfish program for Durst. For something simple, Durst notes it's “*klonky but adequate.*”

But when Kevin put Babelfish to the acid test of Durst's own writing, Durst sees the light. Translated from English into Italian and back to English, the phrase “*Although our American culture may be the red, white, and blue bowling ball on the ping pong table of commerce...*” becomes “*Even*



if our cultivation American can be the sphere white woman and red blue bowling on the table of Pong of metallic noise of the commerce....”

Durst concludes the segment by accosting passers-by with his \$150 “Lingo 10 Talking Translator” on the street of Rio. Reactions range from an indulging handshake to an irate slap. Durst seems to have understood that current machine translation programs are okay for simple sentences but complex phrasing remains a challenge. Score one for ATA's ongoing outreach activities to enhance the image of our profession spearheaded by Kevin and other ATA members. ✎

Alexandra Russell-Bitting has been a staff translator-reviser at the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, DC for 13 years. She has worked freelance for other international organizations such as UNESCO, the Pan American Health Organization and the Organization of American States, as well as for the United States Department of State. Alexandra has taught translation at Georgetown University and the Université de Paris VIII. She is an active member of the American Translators Association (ATA) and is a regular contributor to The ATA Chronicle.

English only ...continued from page 5

live in malls. You put them in a foreign city and they take taxis to the embassy, not the metro. They never meet foreigners." Another officer concurs: "There's no interest in learning languages in the CIA. No matter what they say, learning a language won't get you promoted. There's no interest in learning Dari—the prevailing attitude is that such languages, including Arabic and Farsi, are what ragheads speak. They're still thinking in terms of the Cold War—going on the dip circuit and speaking to people who speak English." Promotion panels within the CIA's Directorate of Operations reward case officers who recruit assets (however dubious the assets' value), not those who learn languages. "There's actually a disincentive to learning languages, because if you take two years to study a language, you're out of the running for assignments where you might get promoted. People would rather go to, say, Mexico City, than spend two years in class," says one former officer.

Although the CIA puts prospective officers through an extensive battery of physical, psychological, verbal, and mathematical tests, not one of these tests measures the candidate's natural ability to learn a foreign language. It is not an aptitude the hiring process takes into account at all.

IF THE UNITED STATES is serious about preventing the next terrorist atrocity, the language crisis must be redressed. In the short term, intelligence agencies will have to be forced to overcome their scruples about hiring and clearing foreign-born linguists. Certainly, the induction of a large cadre of staff agents with connections to hostile countries poses a security threat. But there is no choice: The threat posed by having no speakers of foreign languages in the intelligence community is vastly greater. The congressional

oversight committees should impose a one-month deadline for processing clearances. The CIA will howl about this, but that's just too damned bad: Its leaders have presided over the most catastrophic intelligence failure in the history of the American polity, and have thereby proved themselves incapable of making these difficult decisions themselves. Language specialists do not need Q clearances; they need never set foot in CIA or NSA headquarters. They can be placed in a separate facility in the Virginia suburbs, and they can be flown where needed around the world. Information to which they are exposed can be strictly compartmented.

Ideally, the recruits will be women: Linguistic research suggests that women learn languages faster, both as children and adults, and are more able translators. Moreover, women are far less likely to be sleeper agents for Islamic radical organizations. The government should pay these officers what they would be able to earn in the private sector. Funding for FBIS should be restored. And the heads of the various intelligence agencies should be put on notice that if so much as one more American death devolves from a failure to understand confiscated materials and intercepts, their careers will be over.

In the long term, the structure of foreign language education in the United States must be imagined anew. The educational system of the world's only superpower is organized on essentially isolationist principles. Students of the only country capable of enforcing a civilized order in the world cannot remain profoundly ignorant of the languages, politics, and religions of that larger world. There is an extraordinary disjunct in academia between professions of multiculturalism—exhortations to celebrate diversity—and any kind of serious commitment to learning about other cultures. It's one thing to tell students that Muslims are wonderful peaceful people; it's

something else entirely to teach students Arabic so they can read what is being said about their country in the wonderful peaceful newspapers of the Middle East. But anything less than the latter is insipid, meaningless pabulum, and dangerous to boot.

If we are serious about training competent linguists, education in foreign languages should begin before the age of eight. Language instruction should be mandatory from elementary school, and college scholarships from the Defense Department should be given to students who major in obscure languages of value for defense. Far more American students should study abroad—not in France or Italy, but in Tunisia and Pakistan—and they should do so not for a semester, but for several years.

In the 19th century, British soldiers and administrators studied classical Pashto as a matter of routine. The United States is now the leading world power, but its efforts to understand what the rest of the world is saying have by comparison been purely desultory. Now we are paying the price. ✎

The article is reprinted with the permission of The Weekly Standard.

It was first published on 12/3/01.

For more information, please visit

www.weeklystandard.com.

The article was brought to the attention of the *CT* by the Interagency Language Roundtable, an organization that will be featured in an upcoming issue of the *CT*. The opinions reflected in the article are those of the author.

Claire Berlinski is a writer living in Paris. Her novel "Alias Selena Keller"—a roman a clef about the CIA—has just been published in France by Editions Saint-Simon.

From the ATA Conference in Los Angeles ...

by Donna Sandin

Jurassic Parliament

Outgoing ATA President Ann Macfarlane has developed an amusing way to orient people on How to Run a Good Meeting. It's entitled "Jurassic Parliament," and was presented free of charge as a half-day preconference seminar at the recent ATA Conference in Los Angeles. The handout booklet outlines the principles which Ann discussed, using some dinosaur "beanie babies" as props (in a way not easily described in this report). We were then given our "dinosaur kits" of colored cards and labels, which were used to illustrate the relationship between a motion and its amendments, and to introduce such concepts as "point of order" and "point of privilege." This was followed by role-playing in a meeting of the Dinosaurs Benevolent Association. The game was very cleverly set up and suited to a large group. Participants willingly played their assigned roles by using cards found in the dinosaur kit envelopes labeled, variously, "hostile member," "Treasurer," "office manager," "enemy of the president," "confused member," etc. A tremendous amount of preparation is required for this presentation, which I understand Ann has given for other groups on a number of other occasions.



President ...continued from page 6

online, e-mailing list, much of our membership record structure and the current layout for the *Directory* print edition, membership roster and more. I have called on him time and again for advice.

Our newsletter, the *Capital Translator*, is another area where volunteers have made a tremendous contribution to the life of the chapter: Editor **Ruth Boggs**, Assistant Editor **Dimitra Hengen** and **Karin Wuertz-Schaefer**, who handles production for each issue, as well as contributors too numerous to mention here by name.

There were two major developments for the *Capital Translator* in 2001. We now publish quarterly print issues, along with a parallel, online version to which new content is added in the interval between each issue. The majority of NCATA's time-sensitive communications (such as announcements of activities, job notices, etc.) now flow over our e-mailing list. As a result, Ruth has shifted the newsletter's focus in the direction of feature content and an "armchair reading" feel.

NCATA hosted ATA accreditation exams in January and September, each preceded by a workshop to help candidates prepare. Thanks to Accreditation Chair **Harvey Fergusson** for organizing these

sessions and recruiting proctors and experienced translators to share their expertise. The next ATA exam will be held on the afternoon of January 12 at the University of the District of Columbia (see calendar for details).

I would also like to thank NCATA's Secretary, **Carolina Restrepo**, and our outgoing Treasurer, **Yuka Seltzer**, for the insightful contributions they have made to our planning discussions, as well as for providing a strong administrative backbone for the chapter's activities.

Finally, NCATA's ears on the world are **Donna Sandin**, who monitors the chapter's phone line and responds to general queries, and self-styled Mailbox Liaison Officer **Eric McMillan**, who picks up, sorts and forwards the mail from our post office box downtown.

In closing, let me say how rewarding it has been for me, professionally and personally, to be part of this group effort called NCATA. Over the past four years I have come to think of our chapter as a living thing, nourished by a long line of volunteers over its twenty-one years. NCATA will always be whatever you and I set out to make of it. I feel lucky to have been given the opportunity to work closely with such a dedicated and talented group of translators and interpreters. ✍

Congratulations!

Scott Brennan is New President-Elect of the American Translators Association

ATA members voted our own Scott Brennan their new President-elect at the annual ATA conference in November. Scott ran uncontested and will be taking over from incumbent president Tom West in 2003.

Until then, his duties will include organizing next year's annual ATA conference in Atlanta, Georgia.

Having been at the receiving end of Scott's energetic efforts and excellent leadership for the past four years, we know that the future of ATA lies in good and capable hands. ✍

...continued on page 12

Flashback to L.A.

by Ruth Boggs

For all of you who didn't make it to the 42nd Annual ATA Conference, held in Los Angeles from October 31 to November 3, 2001, here are a few brief personal observations:

The events of September 11 did not seem to have put too much of a damper on attendance. The final attendance figure was 1,311 attendees.

The Biltmore, a stately and historic hotel in downtown Los Angeles, offered many amenities and was definitely easy on the eye. There were some complaints because a number of presentations had to be held at the nearby Hyatt because of a lack of space. But, unless one wanted to use the free shuttle buses, this required only a ten-minute walk, which yours truly definitely didn't mind in the L.A. sunshine.

The program was packed and offered something for everyone. Being that German is the only language I translate and interpret, I attended mostly German language seminars and general events.

A two-part pre-conference seminar by renowned German professor Peter A. Schmitt of the University of Leipzig focused on *Advanced Topics in German > English Translation* and gave me the opportunity to scramble with my German colleagues to reach a consensus on the most clear and concise translation of the provided samples. The fact that we made it through only about half a page of text in the three-hour seminar confirmed to me that the quest for perfection is universal, and that McRush translations have the culinary value of fast food.

Another highlight was *Translating German Legalese*, a presentation by Lois Feuerle and Joe McClinton. I followed the instructions and requested the Power Point file of the presentation at joe@jmctrans.com,

but have not received it yet. If you are interested in the topic, you might wish to try your luck as well.

A standing-room only presentation titled *The Freelancers Website: If you Build it, Will They Come?* was given by Dr. Frank Dietz of Austin, who happens to be a frequent contributor to the *CT*. His Website, www.jump.net/~fdietz/ is famous for listing links to over 1,100 online glossaries, and is well worth a bookmark.

Perhaps the only seminar that rivaled Frank's to the point of lines that literally stretched out into the hallway and then some, was "*A Distinctly Absurd Proposal*" – *How Experienced Translators Really Work*, presented by seasoned translators Betty Howell, Karen Williams and NCATA member William Skinner. You can read up on it in the 422-page *Proceedings*, which can be ordered from ATA.

Because my co-host Mike Conner was held up in Austin, I ended up hosting the *Workshop for Newsletter Editors* by myself and had the pleasure of meeting Mary David, who took over as ATA Chapter and Division Relations Manager in July of this year.

I attended the Opening Session, voted for my favorite candidate(s), and witnessed how President-elect Tom West assumed the presidency of the American Translators Association from Ann Macfarlane at the Annual Business Meeting. Needless to say, it was my distinct pleasure to see our own Scott Brennan elected as the new President-elect.

And, of course, I attended the German Language Division Annual Meeting. There were quite a few other seminars I would have liked to attend, but when interests overlap, one has to make choices.

I tried to plan my schedule as wisely as possible to avoid any

downtime, and when there were indeed a few free minutes, I used them to replenish my stack of brochures, business cards and résumés at the Job Fair.

It goes without saying that L.A. was not all about business meetings and rushing from one seminar to the next. For me, one of the highlights of going to the annual ATA conference is the chance to leave the relative solitary confinement of my home office once a year and mix and mingle, meet new people, get new ideas and impressions, see what my colleagues are up to, and generally keep my finger on the pulse of the business.

To that end, I attended the Welcome Reception on Wednesday night, the Networking Session and the German Division Social on Thursday night, and the ATA-Falia on Friday night. I skipped Saturday's Closing Banquet in favor of dinner in a Japanese restaurant with a group of close friends and colleagues, but we made it back in time to observe some impressive Salsa moves at the after-banquet dance by a few otherwise very refined NCATA members, who shall remain nameless.

Needless to say, my observations are only a speck of lint on the canvas that comprised the entire conference. To get the full picture, you had to be there. So – plan now on Atlanta, November 6 to 9, 2002.



Ruth Boggs is a full-time G > E and E > G translator and interpreter who lives and works in Fairfax, VA. She can be reached at REZB@aol.com.

How to find information on potential clients

Sites Of Interest For Translators

by Frieda Ruppaner-Lind

Much of the following information was part of the presentation "Internet, Friend or Foe" held jointly with Dick and Anja Lodge at the WisCONFERENCE on April 20, 2001.

Life without the Internet is hard to imagine for most people today and especially for translators. The Internet offers countless resources and venues to communicate with other translators and exchange information. It also can make us more visible and easier to find for potential clients – either direct clients or agencies. All it takes is joining a couple of databases for translators or interpreters such as Aquarius (www.Aquarius.net) or Proz.com (www.proz.com), just to name a few, and don't forget the ATA online *Translation Services Directory*.

Even if you decide not to be listed in any of the databases, you may decide to respond to interesting job offers posted on these or other sites such as the Job List for Freelancers at *Yahoo!Groups*. If it makes sense to bid on any of these jobs or not can be debated, but one thing is certain: Sooner or later you will receive e-mails from potential clients asking if you are available for a project, or you will be asked to do a sample translation. If this potential client is an agency you are not familiar with and you wish to find additional information, you can turn to several lists where information is available regarding agency clients.

A good starting point is <http://groups.yahoo.com> where several useful lists can be found.

One is the *TCR List* (Translator Client Review), a strictly moderated list where subscribers can post inquiries regarding translation agen-

cies and exchange information. To subscribe send an e-mail to TCR-subscribe@yahoogroups.com.

Other lists at *Yahoo!Groups* include language-specific lists like the German Language Division or *GLD-List*. You must be an ATA and GLD member to join. Subscribe by sending an e-mail to gldlist-subscribe@yahoogroups.com. The *Partnertrans-List* is another German list where, in addition to general topics and terminology questions, payment issues and agency information are discussed. ATA or GLD membership is not required for this list. This list used to be at *Yahoo!Groups* but was moved a few months to www.domeus.de. You have to sign up with your e-mail address and will then receive a password to access the list. The same site (www.domeus.de) is also home to a list named "Zahlungsmoral" dealing with mostly German translation agencies.

For many years, the *Foreign Language Forum (FLEFO)* on CompuServe not only served as a forum for terminology research but also to exchange information on agencies. The only drawback was that you had to be a CompuServe subscriber. This changed a few months ago and FLEFO is now accessible to everyone at <http://forums.compuserve.com/vlforums/default.asp?SRV=ForeignLanguage>

A very well known list is the *Payment Practices List*. This list is strictly for inquiries about translation agencies and to post replies. No other discussions take place on this list. The main website – <http://www.macroconsulting.com> – offers plenty of information about list policies, guidelines, and subscription information. The previous moderator of this list has recently

Frieda Ruppaner-Lind was born and raised in Germany and holds a degree in translation (Diplom-Übersetzer) from the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in English and Spanish. She has been working as a full-time freelance translator since 1982 and is ATA-accredited (E<>G). As a member of ATA's German Language Division and an officer of MICATA (Mid-American Chapter of the ATA), she is also an occasional newsletter contributor for these organizations. Contact: frieda@friedadot.com



handed it over to two new moderators and there is no charge for subscribing. The Payment Practices archives used to be available on a subscription basis only but are now available free of charge and searchable for older messages.

The list now operates under *Yahoo!Groups*. When you go to the following website, you find the necessary information to subscribe: http://www.trwenterprises.com/payment_practices.htm

Here is an excerpt from the instructions posted on the above site: "Please address any subscription requests as well as comments or suggestions to: David Orpin (Germany) email: ppmoderator@langserv.net or Ted Wozniak (USA) email: ppmoderator@trwenterprises.com Please include the email address and your first and last name in the body of your subscription request."

When replying to inquiries on any of these lists it's important to remember that only facts can be stated, e.g. date of your invoice, payment terms, date payment was received, etc. Be objective and never

...continued on page 12

Frugal Computing for Translators

by Frank Dietz

Every two or three years, many translators engage in a by now time-honored ritual: shopping for a new computer. "I pay \$2,500 for a new computer every time," one translator once told me, "but it is always so much more powerful than the last one." In the following, I will discuss a few strategies for keeping computer costs under control, which might also be of interest for those just starting out as freelance translators.

First of all, read up on the issue. Even if you have been using computers for years, you might not be familiar with the latest developments, and terms such as ATA100, CDR/W or IEEE 1394 might be mere gibberish to you. A good source of information about PCs is <http://www.pcworld.com>, where you can also find manufacturers rated in respect to system reliability and quality of tech support (in the following, I will assume that you do not want to buy a Mac, as there really are few reasons for translators to do so).

Here are a few general guidelines for choosing a system:

Determine your needs. Will you be merely using a word processor, a browser and e-mail software? Or will you do work in layout programs, use resource-intensive translation memory software and (as I do) play-test localized versions of high-end computer games on this system? The answers to these questions determine whether you need a very basic system, or should invest in a faster processor, more RAM or a better graphics card.

Go for quality. Yes, you can find "cheap" systems that seem to have all the features of more expensive ones. This, however, could mean that the manufacturer skimmed on the quality of some components or on the availability of tech support.

Check the rating in PC World or ask other users of a particular brand about their experiences.

Consider the tech support. Let's see – you "saved" \$50 on brand X, but you spend 10 hours on hold "(Your call is very important to us...)" during the first month, trying to reach tech support. Not exactly a bargain. Check the ratings and tech support policies (Do you have to pay for tech support after a certain time? Does the tech support have a toll-free number? What about evenings and weekends?) before you buy.

Choose expandability. The ability to upgrade your system can save you money now, as you can buy a cheaper model, but extend its useful life later on by adding more RAM, a larger hard-drive or a new back-up medium. Make sure that your computer comes with free RAM slots and drive bays. If you feel wary about tinkering with the inner workings of your computer, don't worry – many stores perform upgrades for a fee.

Concentrate on the basics. What you'll probably need right now is a system with upwards of 700 MHz CPU speed, 128 MB of RAM, a 20 GB hard drive and a backup medium (CDR/W or Zip drive). Unless special conditions apply (see above), you shouldn't need a DVD drive, a Pentium 4 or a GeForce 3 video card for now.

Splurge on the monitor. Many people forget that they are going to stare at this thing for hours, and that a blurry or flickering monitor will be a lot more annoying than, say, a slightly slower CPU. Spend some time checking out monitors. Look at the type of documents you would be working with, and try out various display settings (on the Windows desktop, right-click on an empty area, then choose Properties/Settings). Also remember that the graphics card and the moni-

tor are a team – it doesn't matter what your monitor can display, if the graphics card does not support it. I would recommend at least a 17-inch model, as it allows you to have several documents open simultaneously and still provides enough desktop space for each of them.

Avoid bundles. Various flyers in the Sunday paper always advertise bundles of computer + monitor + printer at low, low prices. Think carefully before buying one of them. First of all, study the small print: the price quoted is often based on a rebate for signing a multi-year contract with an internet service provider (not a good idea). The components might be badly matched (a 60 GB hard drive, but only 64 MB of RAM?). Finally, the ink-jet printer usually included in this type of bundle might cost you a fortune in ink cartridge prices (that's how the manufacturer makes money off it).

A final word of wisdom: spending money on good CD-ROM dictionaries or a translation memory program (or even a broadband Internet connection) will most likely give you a greater boost in productivity than buying an absolutely bleeding-edge system. ✎

*Dr. Frank Dietz is an ATA-accredited (E > G) translator living in Austin, Texas. He specializes in technical translation and software localization and has translated over 30 computer games into German.
E-mail: fdietz@jump.net*

ATA

...continued from page 8

The Challenge: Translating an Economic Analysis into English

Marian Greenfield, an experienced translator of financial materials in Spanish, Portuguese, and French led a very successful half-day preconference seminar on translation of economic reports from Spanish to English. Participants worked hard to suggest possible English renderings of selected terms that Marian had left in Spanish on pages of the handout, which was an economic outlook and investment proposal. The object was to produce the snappy informal style typical of American texts of this type. Hence phrases such as “picks up steam” and “ripple effect,” and action verbs like “plunge” and “collapse” were the order of the day. Audience participation was excellent and Marian did a very good job of maintaining the pace and keeping us from getting bogged down. ✎

Donna Sandin is a freelance translator of Portuguese and English, having retired from the State Department. She “fell into” the translation profession while living overseas and has been an active member of ATA since 1985. Donna is the NCATA Information Officer and in the past has been the chapter’s secretary. She can be reached at dhsandin@erols.com

Sites

...continued from page 10

add anything that could be considered slander.

Measures that freelancers can take to avoid potential relationship problems are very aptly described at **Proz.com**. From their homepage,

page click on “site map”, at the bottom of this page click on “Billing Tips”.

Hopefully these sites will be helpful and informative when gathering information about potential agency clients. ✎

“Translation – getting it right” wins top honors in 2001 European Technical Publications Competition

Paris, 22 December 2001 – “Translation - getting it right,” a client education brochure produced by the UK’s Institute of Translation and Interpreting, won both Award of Excellence and Best of Show in the eighth annual Technical Publications Competition of STC France. STC France is the French chapter of the Society for Technical Communications.

Of the 25 competition entries, 22 were in English, 2 in French and 1 in German. Judges this year were located in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Ireland, Israel, Switzerland and Italy. Winners were announced at an awards dinner in Paris.

The winning brochure, commissioned by ITI Bulletin, was produced by Antonio Aparicio & Chris Durban and has been adapted into French by Adam Edery.

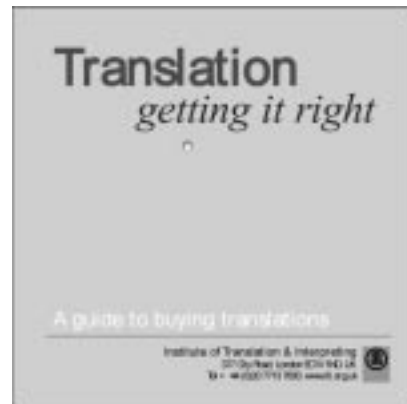
The English version has gone through three print runs to date, one sponsored by the UK’s Languages National Training Organisation.

The French version was produced in conjunction with the Société Française des Traducteurs, the French national translators’ association, with support from Euronext, ICC, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Rencontres Traduction Financiere and VO Paris. A reprint is forthcoming.

“We are honored and delighted,” said Aparicio, noting that the brochure has emerged as a rallying point for professional translators from all horizons. “Best of all,” says Durban, “the response from our target audience – monolingual translation buyers who often do not really understand how to buy in language services – has been extremely positive.”

Sponsors are currently being sought for other foreign-language versions, including German and Spanish.

Both documents are available on line in printable pdf format [www.iti.org.uk and www.sft.fr]. Paper copies may be ordered free of charge from the Institute of Translation & Interpreting (info@iti.org.uk) and the Société Française des Traducteurs (sft@sft.fr). ✎



Onionskin

The "Onionskin" is a column in the ITI Bulletin (UK). ITI is the UK's foremost association of professional translators and interpreters. –Ed.

Translation volunteers reach across borders

by Chris Durban



Sleeping sickness in Burundi, food security and armed conflict in Sudan, torture in Chechnya, and the plight of displaced people in Zaire are just a few of the harrowing subjects that translators tackle through *Traducteurs Sans Frontières* (TSF).

Based in Paris, this network of professional translators volunteers time and language skills to assist humanitarian organizations such as *Médecins sans Frontières* (MSF) and *Amnesty International*.

As its name suggests, TSF is modeled on *Médecins sans Frontières*, founded in France. MSF delivers emergency medical assistance to populations in danger in more than 80 countries, and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1999.

The TSF network was born of a chance meeting between an MSF representative and Lori Thicke, general manager of Paris-based translation agency Eurotext. "MSF had already given our company some paid assignments, but we admired their work so much that at a certain point we offered to waive our fee," explains Thicke. "And when we thought about it, we were convinced that many translators, like the MSF's medical volunteers, would be prepared to make a contribution in kind to such a good cause."

Her intuition was right: to date over 30 translators have answered the call, producing some 50,000 words a month.

The beneficiaries are delighted.

"*Traducteurs sans Frontières* is a huge help," says Caroline Serraf, who is in charge of translations at *Médecins sans Frontières*. "Our

budgets are tight and we are very strict about holding running costs to 5% of our FRF 500 million annual total. Every penny saved is used for projects in the field." 85% of MSF funds come from private donations, with the balance provided by international donors.

Karen Tucker, a French to English translator based in Ohio, is one TSF volunteer. "I have enormous respect for humanitarian associations like *Médecins sans Frontières*," she told the Onionskin. "And until TSF, I never realized that my translation skills could make a direct contribution to their work." A former journalist, Tucker also enjoys tackling the international issues featured in her volunteer assignments.

Drawbacks? "Few volunteers are specialized enough to take on our very technical work, which is still done by volunteer doctors and engineers," says Ms. Serraf. Timing can also be a problem, since volunteers, quite naturally, tend to check in only when their regular workload lightens. "We are an emergency aid organization, so our work is determined by crises," she notes regretfully. Deadlines can be extremely tight: when *Médecins sans Frontières* called for parliamentary hearings after the fall of Srebrenica, where some 7,000 people were massacred, TSF volunteers translated 8,500 words of testimony from MSF personnel literally overnight. MSF was the only NGO present in the enclave at the time.

Editors are also needed, says Serraf, since translations provided by TSF are unedited.

Language combinations depend on current events and crises,

although MSF says that 80% of its work is French to English. Yet into-French translators are also required at present, along with Portuguese, Albanian and Romanian. For more information, contact tsf@eurotexte.fr. ✎

These items first appeared in "The Onionskin", a regular feature of ITI Bulletin. ITI is the UK's foremost association of professional translators and interpreters, and can be reached at 377 City Road, London EC1V 1NA, UK, tel. (+44) 171 713 7600, fax (+44) 171 713 7650; email iti@compuserve.com; www.iti.org.uk. Onionskin author Chris Durban welcomes feedback and leads at ChrisDurban@compuserve.com (fax: +33/1 43 87 70 45). Reprinted with permission of the author.

Chris Durban is a French > English translator specializing in finance and capital markets. Based in Paris, her extracurricular translation activities include coordinating the Paris Bourse workshop for financial translators, promoting signed work, and encouraging client education in general. Chris can be reached at 101327.35@compuserve.com

Join NCATA's Electronic Mailing List

Sign up with NCATA's electronic mailing list to receive announcements on job leads, seminars, conferences and NCATA events. The list is optional: Go to www.ncata.org and subscribe under the "Mailing List" option. You can cancel or register a new e-mail address at any time.

This channel of communication is especially important for NCATA, now that the *Capital Translator* has moved to quarterly issues. New members: Please note that you are not automatically added to the e-mailing list when you join. ✎

Time to Renew for 2002

To renew your NCATA membership for 2002, go to www.ncata.org, click on "Members" and log in using your NCATA member number (see box to the left).

Once logged in, select "Renew your Membership," update your contact information, click "Renew" and print out the membership renewal form. Mail the form in with your dues check (\$25 or \$35 for overseas address).

If you prefer not to renew your NCATA membership online, simply write your NCATA member number on your dues check and mail it to NCATA Membership Renewal, P.O. Box 65200, Washington DC 20035-5200.

Your NCATA Member Number

Look at the address label on the envelope containing your *Capital Translator*. You will notice a number printed above your name. This is your NCATA member number.

You will need your member number to access the online update features of NCATA's *Directory of Translators & Interpreters* and edit your directory entry directly on the NCATA website at www.ncata.org. From the 'Members' section of the website you can also print out a personalized membership renewal form to mail in with your 2002 dues check. ✎

In case you missed it ...

The combined NCATA Annual Meeting / Holiday Party on 2 December at El Chalan restaurant in Washington D.C. was not all business. About 40 members met for lunch and drinks, and, as is evidenced by these photos, a good time was had by all.



Outgoing NCATA President Scott Brennan and wife Sussy

Hartmut Lau – back in the U.S. of A. and obviously enjoying himself





CT Editor Ruth Boggs, Ninie Syarikin, Stewart Colten and Attila Horvath

Desmond O'Rourke, Romi Sakai-Worst and NCATA Treasurer Yukako Seltzer



NCATA Program Chair Heide Crossley, Chari Voss, Sandy Zolotor and Paul Merriam

Alexandra Russell-Bitting and Margarita Tobar



Mystery member (please let us know who you are!), Edmea McCarthy, Karin Burchard (standing), Cynthia Gorostiaga

Calendar

| Date | Time | Event | Location |
|---------------------|-------------|---|---|
| January 25-28, 2002 | | ATA Spanish Conference at Sea | A 3 day Carnival Cruise Miami-Nassau-Miami Visit the SPD website at: www.americantranslators.org/divisions/SPD/Cruise2002/crucero2002.htm . |
| August 7-10, 2002 | | XVI World Congress of the International Federation of Translators (FIT) | Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada Visit www.fit2002.org |

NCATA
P. O. Box 65200
Washington, DC 20035-5200