Navigating uncharted waters: How we’re riding out the pandemic
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Dear Readers,

2020 has been a year unlike any other. Our editorial team debated whether we should let COVID-19 take over this issue of *interaktiv* like it has taken over all other aspects of our lives. In the end, we felt that the historic nature of our current situation and its impact on T&I professionals deserved to be preserved in writing. Thus, the theme for this newsletter was decided.

For many of us, the past months have been challenging. From assignment slumps to blurred boundaries between work and family life, we have had to adapt and adjust to this “new normal” that is anything but. Starting on page 10, GLD members Christine Lorenz, Annett Kuester, and Ivonne Reichard-Novak tell us how the pandemic has affected their lives as WAHMs (work at home moms) in *Homeoffice, die Corona-Ausgabe*. Our European Coordinator Ellen Yutzy-Glebe gives us insight into pandemic life on the other side of the Atlantic in her *(Translation*) Notes from the Homeland (page 5).

But the virus has also brought about new opportunities. Geoff Chase explains his work on the frontline of the pandemic in *How COVID-19 Pushed Me to Return to My Roots as a Virologist* (page 21). Our contributor Elani Wales tells us how she made the best of the COVID-induced dry spell and lockdown in her *Thoughts on Surviving and Thriving in Quarantine* (page 23). Medical translator Pavitra Baxi recounts how the novel coronavirus spurred her professional growth by forcing her to engage in *Learning in Real Time* (page 19).

Translators and interpreters have played an essential part in conveying information to the public and facilitating communication throughout this pandemic. In *The Vital Role of Interpreters in Patient Outcomes* (page 17), physician Christopher Hale provides a rare glimpse into the life of an emergency room doctor and explains the critical role of medical interpreters during the public health crisis.

Of course, we didn’t forget that we have an ATA Conference coming up. Doubtlessly, this year’s virtual ATA Conference will be a whole new experience, but that didn’t deter the GLD from offering a great variety of sessions in the German track *(Conference Primer*, page 7). Unfortunately, we won’t be able to have an in-person networking event this year, but Ruth Boggs tells us how we can still connect with our fellow German speakers during this year’s conference in her *Word from the Administrator* (page 4).

Finally, this issue includes a review of the *Dictionary of Metallurgy and Metal Processing* by Heike Holthaus (page 28), and our usual *Translator in Profile* feature (page 27), where we introduce you to one of our new copyeditors, Sabine Seiler.

As usual, we end with a list of T&I-related happenings around the world. Many events have moved to an online format, making them accessible to anyone, so be sure to check it out! And don’t forget to visit our *Google Calendar online* and link it to your Outlook, iCalendar, or other calendar apps!

Mit sonnigen Grüßen aus San Diego
Marion Rhodes
Dear Colleagues,

I hope this finds you well. Since our spring issue, this polite phrase has taken on a whole new meaning. The pandemic has thrown everyone for a loop and I really do hope that none of you has had to cope with COVID-19.

Our world has been turned upside down. Even those of us who didn’t experience a sharp drop in work and income, and who don’t have to deal with homeschooling, travel restrictions, etc., feel a heavy emotional load.

Home quarantining, social distancing, virtual socializing, strategic shopping—who would’ve thought? I never longed to become adept in Zoom and Skype and WebEx and Instacart and DoorDash, etc., or see the Amazon, UPS, or FedEx delivery people on my porch on a regular basis, but that’s the “new normal” and we’re going to have to deal with it, like it or not, facemasks and all.

I’ve heard from colleagues who have weathered this storm relatively unscathed, with little change in their work situation, and others who have been devastated. Some translators have seen their workload go to zero, due to the synergistic effect of the COVID crisis, machine translation (MT), and various industry buyouts. Interpreters had to adapt to life outside the booth, VRI, and new technology. Now more than ever, it is important for us to stay connected and on top of our game.

ATA61 has gone virtual. There will be no trip to Boston or congregating around the proverbial water cooler this year, but the value of the annual conference, as far as continuing education and networking is concerned, is undiminished. Don’t miss this chance to catch up and keep up! You can register here.

I’m excited about our GLD Distinguished Speaker, who is excellently suited to address the hot-button issue of MT: Prof. Dr. Dirk Siepmann, an expert in DeepL, who will be joining us via Zoom from Osnabrück. He will present two sessions and answer your questions. Please consult the online conference program for other sessions in the German track.

Our Networking Session is scheduled for Sunday, October 18, at 5:30 pm EST, and our Annual GLD Meeting will be held on Monday, October 19, at 11 am EST. I know that these dates and times are not convenient for some of you, but we picked the best from the few time slots ATA made available to us. Details as to login, etc. will be announced via our social media as soon as they become available.

Finally, this is my last Administrator’s Column. After four years, it is time for fresh horses and a new administrator will take over at the Annual Meeting. It’s been a pleasure serving you. I appreciate your confidence in me, and I would like to thank my Assistant Admin, Sandy Jones, and my Leadership Council for their continued willingness to serve, wise counsel, and support. The GLD is in good hands.

On that note—stay positive, test negative!

Collegially yours,
Ruth Boggs

Word from the Administrator

By Ruth Boggs

Our world has been turned upside down.
(Translation) Notes from the Homeland

By Ellen Yutzy Glebe

Whew! What a time we’ve had since the last issue, which naively summed up our European workshop in February thinking that the way we left town just ahead of a hurricane was the exciting conclusion of the story, oblivious to the upheavals that the next six months would bring. For those of us here in Germany, that was just a couple of weeks before the coronavirus story started trending in the news, and by mid-March, things had shut down more or less entirely ...

Obviously, the experience of COVID-19 on this side of the Atlantic has been quite different from in the USA, but I suppose no matter where you’ve been riding out the storm, the situation varies a great deal depending on your individual circumstances. While many colleagues have seen a sudden decrease in inquiries, others experienced increased demand for their services. Those with school-age children suddenly found themselves juggling parenting and homeschooling in whole new dimensions, perhaps even as they faced unprecedented existential worries.

If I had a euro for every time someone told me over the past six months that this situation was “nichts Neues” for me because I was used to working “im Home Office” (as the Germans say!), I could go on an extended vacation and drink cocktails on the beach. Yes, I’m used to working from home, but not to having my kids fighting—or my husband (a teacher) conducting endless Skype conferences—in the next room. Not to mention coordinating worksheets and school assignments, trying to explain the use of lowest common denominators, and finding ways to keep all of us sane, even when it feels as though the “ceiling is falling on our heads”!

All that aside, for the time being—but who knows by the time this column goes to print?—it seems that things here are slowly returning to normal. School children are returning to school full-time with a few restrictions (masks on the bus and in hallways, no singing in music classes, etc.), and most of our family’s German acquaintances did go somewhere for summer vacation, if not as far-flung or as care-free as they might have otherwise. Infection numbers are under control but not stagnant, and are rising again slowly. The coming weeks might well bring a surge that will require new measures.

One thing is for certain: the experiences of the past six months and the months to come will change our society in some respects forever.

A native of western NC, Ellen Yutzy Glebe was a history and German studies major at Guilford College in Greensboro, NC, and earned a PhD in European history at UC-Berkeley before transitioning to a career as a professional translator (GE>EN) and editor (EN) of academic texts. She now lives in Kassel, Germany, a town with beautiful green spaces and good ICE connections. She is a member of ATA, BDÜ, and a number of historical associations. For more details see www.writinghistory.de.
comfortable propping up the tablet and playing restaurant with her cousins on the other side of the Atlantic. My kids have played countless rounds of Catan online against friends and family since March. Many of us will have already attended our first online conferences or look forward—with or without trepidation—to the virtual ATA conference.

In some instances, we will experience these changes as enriching. In other cases, we will make a note to be especially grateful when things have finally settled back to the point that we can get on a plane or train and meet colleagues in person. Will we ever go back to shaking hands? When we do meet again, our vocabularies will have changed. Who among us had thought about community masks or Mund-Nasen-Schutz before March? Or to measure space in surfboards or Babyelefanten?

Speaking of vocabularies: this link to a Corona-related glossary in seven languages popped up in my Facebook feed this week, and I thought it might be useful or interesting to you all! All the best to everyone! Be well!
German Topics Agenda

Thursday, October 22

(014) Decoding German Buzzwords: ‘Digitalisierung’ and All Things 4.0
Michael Schubert, CT
3:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m. EDT
German business writing can be an echo chamber of trendy industry buzzwords. Many of these terms and phrases get carried over too literally into a sort of English that elicits shrugs in the intended target markets (but doesn’t sell products). The speaker will examine a handful of these buzzwords, decode them, and talk about solutions for translating them into an intelligent and intelligible English. The goal is to help our German clients speak to global markets in a language that resonates! There will be ample time for attendee input and group discussion.
Topics: German, Terminology, Translation

(125) Legal Translation: How Hard Can It Be?
Jacqueline Jugenheimer, CT
5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. EDT
Legal translations bring challenges not found elsewhere in the field. Not only is the language different, but the entire underlying legal framework might differ as well. Consider, for instance, referring to ‘The Second Amendment’ in a translation for German audiences. It can get complicated, not just for the obvious traps found in this example, but also for less obvious terms (e.g., concepts such as ‘relief’ and ‘jurisdiction’). This session will highlight some hurdles for both human and machine translation, present yellow flags to watch for, and provide tools for getting it right. English>German examples will be provided.
Topics: German, Legal T&I, Terminology

ATA61 is going virtual!
The location has changed, but the experience has not.
The ATA 61st Annual Conference will feature a good variety of sessions of interest to division members. Below is a list of presentations in the German track to help you map out your virtual conference schedule. Full descriptions as well as a list of other conference sessions are available here.
### (034) Academic and Popular-Academic Translation (German>English)

**Dirk Siepmann** (German Language Division Distinguished Speaker)

12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m. EDT

The speaker will discuss the difficulties frequently encountered in translating academic texts from German into English, providing both examples and general advice. Part I (lexis) will show how to cope with the wide differences in conceptualization between research communities. Adequate translations of general-language words and terminology often requires explication in the target language. Part II (syntax) will demonstrate how to render dense German syntax into smoothly flowing English prose. It will focus on nominal versus verbal constructions as well as the ordering and redistribution of information in the target language.

Topics: German, Terminology

### (044) Who’s Afraid of DeepL? (German>English, French>English)

**Dirk Siepmann** (German Language Division Distinguished Speaker)

2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. EDT

Machine translation (MT) tools like DeepL have become a significant concern to the translation industry. Clients either turn away from professional translators, assuming that DeepL will do the job just as well, or they submit a machine-translated text for post-editing, blithely unaware that this may be more time-consuming than translation from scratch. This session will examine the strengths and weaknesses of DeepL and suggest strategies for post-editing. It will demonstrate that fully automated high-quality MT is still out of reach. In what ways does the machine either assist or mislead translators, and when to do without it?

Topics: French, German, Language Technology, Literary Translation, Science & Technology, Terminology, Translation

### (065) Translating for Man and Machine: The Art and Craft of Search Engine Optimized Translations

**Marion Rhodes, CT**

5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m. EDT

With continuous improvements in machine translation, it’s important for translators to adopt niche specializations and/or offer supplemental services to keep a competitive edge. Search engine optimization translations—translations that are optimized for search engines—are growing in demand, and many translators are attracted to this lucrative field. Alas, optimizing language copy requires more than sprinkling translated keywords across the page. In this session, attendees will learn the basics of optimization and receive an introduction into web content writing that appeals to humans and search engines alike. Presented in English with examples in German.

Topics: German, Independent Contractors, T&I Industry, Translation
Saturday, October 24

(071) Terminology of the Ears, Nose, and Throat
Jill R. Sommer and Karen Leube
11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. EDT

Ever wondered what’s the difference between an otolaryngologist, ear, nose, and throat (ENT) physician, and audiologist? Have you ever seen the inside of an ear? The speakers will introduce you to the world of ENT and then delve into the highly specialized terminology of otolaryngology and audiology. They will share examples from German and English to demonstrate the pitfalls of medical jargon, acronyms, and cognates.

Topics: German, Medical T&I, Terminology

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If you don’t, you’re missing out on an important way ATA can work for you. All ATA members may access and use the ATA logo. Learn more here: www.atanet.org/membership/ata_logo_guidelines.php

GLD Networking Session
Join us for our virtual GLD Networking Session on Sunday, October 18, at 5:30 p.m. EST. The networking event is open to conference attendees only.

GLD Annual Meeting
All members are invited to attend our virtual GLD Annual Meeting on Monday, October 19, at 11 a.m. EST.

We look forward to seeing you there!

1 Nicholas Bloom (with James Liang, John Roberts and Zhichun Jenny Ying), Does working from home work? Evidence from a Chinese experiment, Quarterly Journal of Economics, November 2014.
Wie sah deine Routine vor COVID-19 aus? Was hat sich geändert?
Vor der Pandemie brachte ich unseren 2-jährigen Sohn kurz vor 8 Uhr zu seiner Tagesmutter und arbeitete dann bis ca. 15 Uhr nachmittags, um ihn anschließend wieder bei ihr abzuholen.
Je nach Auftragslage und Lieferterminen arbeitete ich noch abends und gelegentlich auch am Wochenende.
Als pandemiebedingt Mitte März alle Kitas in Berlin geschlossen wurden und auch die Tagesmütter ihre Arbeit vorübergehend beenden mussten, verlagerte sich meine Arbeitszeit in die Abendstunden und Wochenenden. Da unser Kind noch Mittagsschlaf macht, habe ich auch in dieser Zeit einige schaffen können, musste aus Zeitgründen aber auch Aufträge ablehnen.

Wie hat die Quarantäne dein Arbeitsleben beeinflusst?
Einen gewissen Ausgleich brachte das erhöhte Übersetzungsaufkommen für die EU, zum gleichen Zeitpunkt wurden europaweit Gesetzesnovellen bezüglich der Ein- und Ausfuhr von Medikamenten verabschiedet.

Was war überraschend oder sogar positiv?
Positiv war für mich, dass wir die komplexen Auswirkungen einer Pandemie auf Arbeitsalltag und Familienleben nach der Umstellungsphase genießen konnten – als neu gewonnene gemeinsame Freiheit und Freizeit.

Was würdest du ändern, wenn sich die derzeitige Situation auf 1–2 Jahre erstrecken würde?
Der Arbeitsschwerpunkt Tourismus würde weiterhin an Gewicht verlieren und kontinuierlich durch Themengebiete wie Daten- und Umweltschutz ersetzt werden.

Welche Tipps würdest du Eltern geben, die erst anfangen, von zuhause zu arbeiten?
Es ist auf jeden Fall empfehlenswert, schon vor dem „Ernstfall“ eine vertrauenswürdige und zuverlässige Kinderbetreuung zu organisieren, die auch kurzfristig einspringen kann.
Describe your routine prior to the COVID-19 crisis. What has changed since then?

With close to six years of homeschooling under my belt, my situation was a bit different from that of many of my fellow translators. For years, I had relied on a tried-and-trusted combination of curricula and materials from the German distance school and an American online school. The kids, ranging from mid-elementary grades to almost high school, worked largely independently and with greater ownership, shifting my role from teaching to planning and monitoring. With every school year that passed, I had fine-tuned the art of scheduling to carve out blocks of time when all kids would be productively occupied for several hours. Between online classes, two half days of in-person classes, and afternoons and evenings taken up by sports and arts activities, our lives were busy, but each day, I had blocks long enough to dedicate to my work. The promise of summer, with kids in camps and significant time to ramp up my business, loomed on the horizon.

And then, the corona crisis hit. I thought that I would be better placed to weather this challenge than many parents who—involuntarily and practically overnight—had been catapulted into the position of quasi-homeschoolers. Not only that, but thanks to being temporarily furloughed from my job as the family’s designated Uber driver, I expected more time freed up for my translation practice. What I had not appreciated was just how crucial those in-person classes and activities are for creating blocks of undisturbed professional time. I now remember those first weeks of quarantine as a series of indistinguishable days, all flowing into each other, that I mostly spent canceling travel plans and camp registrations, finding alternatives to in-person classes, installing two ballet studios in different corners of our home, and repeatedly upgrading our Wi-Fi system.

How did the lockdown impact your professional life?

With everyone home all the time, boundaries quickly became blurred and time for professional endeavors was sacrificed for the sake of family peace. For the first two months, I put on hold any plans for pursuing opportunities to grow my practice and only accepted jobs when I felt comfortable that I would be able to deliver a good product. Interestingly, I did not notice a significant drop in inquiries once we had passed the first few weeks in lockdown. I have, however, lost my steady flow of work translating Italian education certificates and driver’s licenses for prospective Italian au-pairs. Those translations might not have been the most interesting, but they were a source of income that I could rely upon without having to do any marketing. This type of straightforward work had previously freed up some time to allow me to focus on going after more interesting opportunities.

What was surprising, or even positive?

I am pleasantly surprised that my family members are indeed able to problem solve and show initiative. I had always suspected that they had potential.
Joking aside, this period has forced me to reflect on how to work more efficiently and less reactively. I have become a big believer in time blocking and day theming.

**What changes would you make if the current situation continued for another one or two years?**

I have been spending the last months preparing for exactly that. I have re-configured our home to give everyone a dedicated and reasonably quiet workspace, restocked office and school supplies, stress-tested our Wi-Fi capabilities to ensure that we can all be in livestream classes or meetings at the same time, and generally streamlined our home as much as possible to hit the ground running. I think of it as advance troubleshooting that will hopefully pay off in increased professional time.

I have also thought very carefully about everyone’s schedule and tried to recreate those blocks of professional time when everyone will be in a class or otherwise productively occupied. Regaining that uninterrupted time has been my priority. I am confident with that new schedule, well-organized workspaces, and clear expectations about respecting my work time, we will all have a productive year.

**What advice would you give to parents who are just starting to work from home?**

Have clear boundaries regarding workspaces, professional time, and responsibilities. Invest time to ensure that technology works seamlessly, office and school supplies are restocked, and Zoom meeting links, etc. are accessible to everyone.

If you have school-age children, build the family schedule so that all kids are occupied at the same time. Figure out a reasonable window of time that will be your professional time. Work backwards to allow time for getting everyone ready and set up for the day, then excuse yourself and only allow interruptions for true emergencies.

Raise expectations for self-sufficiency and initiative among your family members, especially if, thanks to working from home, you have fallen into the role of the go-to person for everyone’s problems and requests. This will have benefits beyond freeing up your time.

If the kids are not yet in school, trade off parenting time with your partner to create professional time for yourself or find reliable childcare.

If your children are heavily involved in extracurriculars, line up virtual alternatives, if feasible, so that you can pivot easily. Schedule efficiently to create more professional time, but carefully consider the practicalities: virtual music and ballet instruction separated only by a thin wall will not produce a happy outcome.

Take it one day at a time! If something does not work well, reflect, and improve.
Wie sah deine Routine vor COVID-19 aus? Was hat sich geändert?

Bevor die Welt im Corona-Drama versank, lief unsere Familie wie eine gut geölte Maschine. Nach langen, teilweise chaotischen Jahren waren meine Kinder mit 22, 15 und 14 endlich in einem Alter, in dem sie weitgehend selbstständig arbeiten konnten. Nr. 1 war im College und wohnte nicht mehr zuhause, Nr. 2 besuchte die High School und Nr. 3 die Middle School. Täglich von 7:30 Uhr bis 15:30 Uhr gehörte das Haus mir. Ich arbeitete oft ohne Pause von 8:00 Uhr bis 15:30 Uhr, um mein tägliches Pensum zu schaffen, und meist schob ich auch vor dem Abendessen noch eine schnelle Stunde ein. Kurz gesagt, ich arbeitete schlichtweg zu viel. Dann kam Corona.


Wie hat die Quarantäne dein Arbeitsleben beeinflusst?


Bereits nach einer Woche und unzähligen unterbrochenen Arbeitsphasen wurde mir klar, dass es mir unmöglich sein würde, weiterhin 7–9 Arbeitsstunden pro Tag zu finden.

Ich zog mich schweren Herzens aus einem arbeitsintensiven Langzeitprojekt zurück und nahm nur kleinere Projekte bis ca. 5.000 Wörtern an. Ich erkannte,
dass mein tägliches Brot – Rechtsübersetzungen – besonders unter den ständigen Unterbrechungen litten, denn Sätze mit 150 bis 200 Wörtern verlangen meist einen ungestörten Gedankenprozess.


Was war überraschend oder sogar positiv?

Was würdest du ändern, wenn sich die derzeitige Situation auf 1–2 Jahre erstrecken würde?
Welche Tipps würdest du Eltern geben, die erst anfangen, von zuhause zu arbeiten?

Das kommt darauf an, wie viele Stunden man täglich für die Arbeit reservieren kann oder möchte. Ich kann nur sagen, Vollzeit erfordert eiserne Disziplin, Kinderbetreuung und die Einstellung, dass man vollzeit berufstätig ist.


- Kinderbetreuung: Wer Vollzeit arbeiten möchte, braucht Kinderbetreuung. Das kann ein Kindergarten sein, die Schule, die Großeltern oder welche Art auch immer zur Verfügung steht. „Nebenbei die Kinder zu betreuen“ funktioniert selten.

- Die Umgebung muss mitziehen: Stellt klar, dass ihr nicht „zuhause“ seid, sondern arbeitet. Andernfalls sitzt ihr regelmäßig an Tagen, an denen die Schule ungeplant geschlossen hat, mit fünf Freundes-Kindern im Haus, denn „ihr seid ja zuhause“, während andere „arbeiten müssen“.


“Seventy-year-old female arriving by ambulance, in severe respiratory distress. History is limited due to language barrier. ETA five minutes.”

The nurse relays the message from paramedics, and I head to the resuscitation bay to prepare. When the patient arrives, she looks terrible. She’s clearly distressed, but whether it’s from struggling to breathe or from pain, I can’t tell. Whatever she’s suffering from, it’s possibly life-threatening. But when I begin to ask questions, she clearly doesn’t understand English.

In the ER, anything can come through the door, and often does. We need to quickly figure out if it’s dangerous. Is the patient having heartburn or a heart attack? Is this abdominal pain from constipation or a ruptured appendix? Is this patient’s shortness of breath from asthma … or COVID-19?

We live in an age of amazing medical technology. We have a myriad of lab tests and imaging studies that can help us get to a diagnosis. But the truth is that by far the best tool we have to reach a diagnosis is still the conversation we have with our patients. Within a few minutes of talking to a patient, we can narrow the patient’s condition down to just a handful of possible diagnoses and target our tests to get to the truth as soon as possible. In the ER, minutes can make the difference between life or death.

If we can’t communicate with our patient, we’re working with one hand tied behind our back. That’s why we consider our medical interpreters among our essential and life-saving colleagues. With a quick call on our smartphone or video screen, we can call on the expertise of interpreters for literally dozens of languages.

In our ER, we regularly treat patients who speak Spanish, Russian, Ukrainian, Cantonese, and Mandarin. I’ve had patients who speak Arabic, Amharic, Marshallese, Burmese, Somali, Tagalog, and Chuukese. On rare occasions, I’ve even had patients who speak a language I’ve never even heard of! Somehow, our interpreter services almost always come through with someone fluent in that language.

But it’s not enough to just be fluent in the language. Medical interpreting requires knowledge of very specialized vocabulary. We try to use layman’s terms whenever possible so our patients can understand us. But in medicine, there’s sometimes no escaping the technical terminology. Whether it’s figuring out a patient’s chronic medical conditions or what medications a patient is taking, or explaining a new diagnosis and the treatment they’ll need, medicine requires precision. Any information lost in translation could delay care at best or could be dangerous at worst.
Of course, using a medical interpreter takes extra time. The entire conversation gets repeated in both the native language and English. Nurses and doctors might be tempted to try to forgo interpreting. A patient may have very limited English skills, or the patient may request to have a family member who speaks English interpret, even though they don’t have the formal training of an interpreter. Studies have shown that using someone other than a medical interpreter inevitably leads to information being lost in translation, and that leads to more medical errors.

On this day, I call up our language service, and soon have a Ukrainian interpreter on the line. With their help, we quickly gather the necessary information. She doesn’t have a history of asthma or other lung disease to explain her symptoms. Her cough and fever started a week ago, and the shortness of breath worsened each day since. She hasn’t been reliably wearing a mask in the community. With the info we’ve gathered through the interpreter, we’ll have to assume this is COVID-19 until testing proves otherwise. We take full precautions, and every staff member is in full PPE.

The patient worsens despite the oxygen we’re giving her. The only way to save her will be to put her on a ventilator. But this can be painful, and she might never come off it. For some people, this is too aggressive, and they would never want to be on life support. It’s an incredibly important discussion about the patient’s fundamental values and hopes, about life and death. Without the interpreter, we couldn’t have such a frank and difficult conversation, and couldn’t know and respect this patient’s wishes.

After a discussion, the patient decides to be put on the ventilator. Soon, she’s sedated and breathing comfortably with the help of a machine, and on her way to the ICU. She has a long road ahead of her, and the interpreter will help us repeatedly over the coming days or weeks, explaining the patient’s progress to worried family members. We’ll also need the interpreter for all patients still to come during the pandemic. Their work is far from done. Without a doubt, they’re among our country’s essential workers.
Unprecedented—a word that clearly and completely describes the year 2020. The past seven months have been unlike anything we’ve experienced; the virus has brought about changes in the way we work, the way we live, even the way we breathe!

This year has also seen us come together even closer as a community. With work drying up for a majority of us, members of professional organizations such as ATA and ITI have lent a helping hand to those hard-pressed for work; ensured that we’re adequately represented as a profession; given us access to free webinars and resources to keep up with the rapidly evolving terminology; and helped us achieve our CPD goals.

I got my first COVID-19 translation project in February 2020: COVID-19 guidelines for hospitals. I remember having spent more than a few anxious hours trying to figure out the contextually relevant translation of Tröpfchen. Should it be translated as drops, droplets, or aerosol particles? Since this was the primary mode of virus transmission, getting it right, contextually, was important. Extensive online research led me to understand the distinction between respiratory droplets and aerosol particles, and how the size of the droplets and proximity of the infected person to others changed this classification.

My workload having dropped substantially, I was left with considerable spare time. I decided to read up on epidemics, viruses, and public health. The possibility of translating COVID-19-related guidelines and memos was quite high. Such work often came with tight deadlines and I wanted to be prepared, if and when the onslaught of work began. This not only broadened my knowledge base, but also deepened my understanding of medical translation. Until now, a major portion of my CPD for medical translation was focused on human anatomy and clinical trials.

As the virus spread across the globe, COVID-19 terminology started expanding at a rapid pace. Regional influences on COVID-19 terminology became more evident as governments put in place their own vocabulary for public health and safety measures. This meant I needed to be even more up-to-date on COVID-19 news, not only in my country, but also in the US and the UK. It helped that dependable sources such as NewScientist, the Economist, Scientific American, and several other journals made their COVID-19 content free to non-subscribers.

My other go-to places for terminology research were the subject and language-specific groups of ATA and ITI: a treasure-trove of information for translators. A particularly interesting discussion was on the past and present usage of the words lockdown and social distancing.

Another interesting discussion in one of the Duden forums was whether the word virus is masculine, feminine or neutral. A discussion in the French language network gave an interesting perspective and the official stand on the virus’s gender.

Learning in Real Time

By Pavitra Baxi

Pavitra Baxi is a freelance translator based in Bengaluru, India. Her working languages are German and English. She provides translation services for the engineering, medical, and IT sectors. A mechanical engineer by qualification, she developed software solutions for the automotive and construction engineering sectors before turning to full-time translation. Her website is pavitrabaxi.com and you can contact her at pavitra@pavitrabaxi.com.
Most of the countries that imposed lockdown measures in mid-March had begun to gradually ease their restrictions by May. The workforce was returning to their offices, and along with this, the nature of my work changed, too. Several office memos arrived in my inbox for translation: rules on social distancing; work-from-home support for employees; conduct during conferences and meetings. An interesting project involved translating laboratory guidelines for handling infectious material. The regulations were more stringent in this regard.

The constant barrage of information related to COVID-19 has left us all mentally exhausted. The virus has not only overwhelmed the general public, but also the scientific community. Will a COVID-19 vaccine end our misery? Is there a magic pill that’ll end this uncertainty? It’s still too early to get definitive answers. The disconcerting feeling of knowing too much is as bad as knowing too little. For the sake of my sanity and any future translation projects, I completed a course offered by Coursera titled Understanding Medical Research. It came highly recommended by a fellow medical translator.

Rarely has my professional work influenced my day-to-day activities to such an extent. I was fortunate to have access to reliable information because of the amount of research I had to do for my translations. My work as a medical translator helped me understand the disease better and the importance of measures such as social distancing, use of masks, and reducing non-essential travel. It also kept me abreast with the COVID-19 research and development. Learning in real time is what I’m doing now.
In 2006, I began graduate studies in the field of virology, with visions of jetting across the globe and chasing infectious pathogens, somewhat akin to Laurence Fishburne in *Contagion*.

In 2010, I left the field of virology, having worked day and night for four years to secure a PhD and a decent publication by the skin of my teeth, and realizing that I was looking at another four years of this lifestyle to have any chance of a tenure-track position in an oversaturated field.

In 2020, the field of virology decided it didn’t care about my prior career choices.

It started with an unexpected phone call from my former PhD advisor in early March of this year. At that point, the COVID-19 outbreak hadn’t even started in earnest in Italy yet, and there were only a few scattered reports of cases here in Germany. But a cluster of cases had just been discovered in Freiburg, jolting the local healthcare system’s collective eyes open. Suddenly, there was an all-hands-on-deck effort to prepare for a potential wave of COVID-19 patients and extra manpower was required. My former lab had been tasked with developing a new type of test for the infection. Could I help out?

I hadn’t stood in a lab for ten years by that point, so my honest answer was that I didn’t think I could. But there was one thing I was capable of: scientific writing. As it turned out, there was no funding in the lab for new COVID-19 projects, because until two months ago, there had been no such thing as COVID-19. So in typical German fashion, a rapid response to a national emergency first meant securing funding, which in turn meant writing a grant proposal. And with everyone else in the lab busy re-tooling for the impending coronavirus onslaught, nobody had the time to write 30 pages of English scientific copy in four days.

My concerns about being out of the field for so long were assuaged with assurances that the coordinating professors would provide me with the contents of the grant, and my only job would be to convey those ideas in a coherent manner. That ended the moment I showed up in my former lab for our first meeting. A pre-symptomatic case of COVID-19 had slipped through the Freiburg University Hospital’s testing screen. That single patient had managed to silently infect 30 hospital employees in the course of two days. Now nobody had time to discuss the grant proposal in detail: everybody was involved in helping the hospital stem their outbreak and enact measures to prevent a new one.

And that’s how I went from not having thought seriously about virology for ten years to designing a detailed work package of laboratory experiments on SARS-CoV-2 within one week.
The proposal went through within a week. Soon, I was approached by another group in the department for the same task and given a desk in the building. The irony of working from home for nine years only to switch to working in an office during a time when everyone else was working from home was not lost on me! Thanks to the close-knit nature of Germany’s virology network, word spread about an English-speaking former virologist scientific translator/writer. My COVID-related workload quickly grew as exponentially as the rise in COVID cases itself: I was suddenly deluged with requests by biotech companies, public health authorities, scientific publishers, and more. After a solid month of working on COVID-related projects without a day off, I wasn’t even sure I had actually taken a ten-year hiatus from the field!

As the threat of the virus waned in Germany, so did my workload. I’m now mostly back to my old routine of white papers and health technology assessments. But my month and a half of being “back at the old job” did teach me another important lesson.

Many of us entered translation mid-career following an initial specialization in another field, and we market ourselves as technical specialists. Our value comes from our expertise in our fields that can only be gained by hands-on experience. In spite of some lingering indifference to my former field, suddenly being back in my old workplace as a full team member, even if only briefly, has greatly recharged and rejuvenated the scientist half of the “scientific translator” equation.

It’s obviously not feasible for most of us to simply jump back into a highly technical job for a few months or on a part-time basis in order to stay current in our field of specialization. But having the opportunity to do so has not only rekindled my interest in my subject matter, but also provided a new set of professional connections. And while my contribution to the response to the pandemic was certainly a tiny one, my front-row seat at the most dynamic point of the pandemic in Germany was an experience I won’t soon forget.
When COVID-19 hit, I had spent the last several months living in Mexico. Between free diving in cenotes, brushing up on my Spanish, and devouring endless street tacos, it was a good time. These days, it feels funny to look back and remember that we didn’t know how bad it was going to get. As late as March, I was making plans to house-sit in Germany, still thinking the chaos could be contained.

Reality finally hit when the global Level 4 travel advisory was issued. It was too severe of a sign to be ignored, and my husband and I decided to come home to the Pacific Northwest while we still could. We dropped everything, from several weeks of pre-paid rent to our upcoming travel plans, and flew back the very next day.

The shock was numbing, and the worst part was that my workflow suffered as well. At exactly the time I had the least creative energy to market myself and keep my business evolving, I was experiencing the worst dry spell of my career. At first, I was too shocked to enjoy the gift of time that I had been given, but thanks to getting the right advice at the right time, things gradually started to get better.

Said advice came from Laurie Santos, Yale professor and presenter of *The Science of Well-Being*. I took her Coursera course on a recommendation from a friend, and it was exactly what I needed. Thanks to the course, I started to develop a morning routine. It’s not just the key to my newfound productivity and focus; it’s my favorite part of the day as well.

I begin by checking my email, since I have clients in other time zones. After that, it’s time to make a cup of tea and roll out my yoga mat. (How on Earth would we get through COVID-19 without Yoga with Adriene?) After yoga, I meditate. I round out my self-care by washing my face and glasses, and then I’m truly focused and ready for the rest of my day.

Having the structure and support of a morning routine helped me to find other solutions, too. One of my quarantine projects has been helping my husband learn German. He’s a brilliant martial artist, kiteboarder, and engineer, but the language-learning tricks that I use for myself, like writing by hand to lock in new words kinetically, don’t really work for him. It was time for a new solution, and it took the mental space my morning routine gave me to find it.

Writing wasn’t the solution, but a kinetic approach was. I began holding our German lessons while going on walks. If you think it’s difficult to teach your second language to a beginner while also walking, you’re correct. However, the results were immediate and impressive. Lessons were much more fun for both of us, and his recall was excellent. I never would have guessed that something that could be seen as a distraction would be so effective.
In quarantine, I also had time to look at the things I had chosen not to do. I’ve always wanted to speak many languages, not just two well and one badly (sorry, Spanish!). This quiet time finally gave me the courage to begin learning Japanese. In all the years I had thought about it, there always seemed to be so many reasons it wouldn’t work. Now that I truly had the time, I realized that they weren’t really reasons, they were excuses.

It’s been several months since I reached the decision to try, and it’s gone well. In July, I challenged myself to learn the 101 highest-frequency Japanese words. One of my favorites is 帰る (Kaeru), “to return home.” I couldn’t figure out why it felt so beautifully familiar to me! Finally, I realized that it was the connection to zurückkehren. The “ke” and “ru” sounds in both and their similar meanings created a link in my mind below conscious thought. This is exactly the kind of surprise that makes me love languages.

So much has changed since the beginning of quarantine. I’m pleased to say that my coronavirus dry spell is over—at least for the moment—and work has been overflowing of late. I’m deeply grateful for that. But to tell you the truth, I’m grateful for the time and space I had to learn new things, too.

Die Liste wo einiges los ist!

The GLD List is one of our member benefits—an opportunity to collaborate with and learn from each other. Subscribers pose questions, assist others by responding to queries, or simply follow the conversation.


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   – email address
   – full name
   – ATA membership number
Kreativer Krisenwortschatz: COVID-19 befällt auch die deutsche Sprache


Corona-Glossar

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wort</th>
<th>Bedeutung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstandsgebot</td>
<td>Hygienemaßnahme über einen einzuhaltenenden Sicherheitsabstand zur Vermeidung einer Übertragung von Krankheitserregern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alltagsmaske</td>
<td>Einfache, nichtzertifizierte, nicht für den medizinischen Gebrauch bestimmte und vor allem im öffentlichen Raum verwendete Gesichtsmaske</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderthalbmetern-Gesellschaft</td>
<td>Gesellschaft, die beim Kontakt mit Fremden stets einen Sicherheitsabstand von 1,5 Metern einhält</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babyelefant</td>
<td>Vor allem in Österreich: Maßeinheit, die anschaulich die Länge des Abstands erklärt, den man zu anderen Personen einhalten sollte, um eine Übertragung von Viren zu vermeiden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behelfsmaske (Behelfsmundschutz)</td>
<td>Ersatz für einen Mund-Nasen-Schutz, dessen Wirksamkeit meist nicht den Standards des industriell gefertigten Produktes entspricht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocooning</td>
<td>Rückzug aus dem öffentlichen Leben ins private Umfeld; das Sichzurückziehen in die eigene, bewusst gemütlich ausgestattete Wohnung, auf die alle (Freizeit-)Aktivitäten beschränkt bleiben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corona-Huster</td>
<td>Person, die jemanden absichtlich anhustet, um eine Corona-Infektion anzudrohen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wort</td>
<td>Bedeutung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corona-Kilos</td>
<td>Gewichtszunahme während des Corona-bedingten Lockdowns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corona-Unbedenklichkeitsbescheinigung</td>
<td>Bescheinigung des Arztes, dass keine Corona-Erkrankung vorliegt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronasünder/-in</td>
<td>Person, die sich während der durch das Coronavirus verursachten Pandemie nicht an die speziell für diese Situation gültigen Gesetze und Verordnungen (besonders zum Schutz vor Ansteckungen) hält</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronials</td>
<td>Die Generation der Jugendlichen im Jahr 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covidiot</td>
<td>Beleidigung für eine Person, die Corona-Schutzmaßnahmen bewusst ignoriert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distanzschlange</td>
<td>Warteschlange, bei der ein vorgeschriebener Social-Distancing-Abstand eingehalten wird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellenbogengruß</td>
<td>Begrüßung, bei der man sich gegenseitig mit dem Ellenbogen berührt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabenzaun</td>
<td>Zaun, an den Tüten mit (Lebensmittel-)Spenden für Bedürftige gehängt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geisterspiel</td>
<td>Mannschaftsspiel, das unter Ausschluss von Zuschauern stattfindet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Händeschützelverbot</td>
<td>Vorsichtsmaßnahme, um die Übertragung von Viren zu vermeiden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunitätsnachweis</td>
<td>Ärztlicher Nachweis über eine bestehende COVID-19-Immunität</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infodemie</td>
<td>Weltweite, rasche Ausbreitung von „Fake News“</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maskenverweigerer</td>
<td>Jemand, der sich weigert, eine Maske zu tragen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maskomat</td>
<td>Automat, an dem man eine Maske kaufen kann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munaske</td>
<td>Mund-Nasen-Maske</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Öffnungsdiskussionsorgie</td>
<td>Endlose Diskussion zur Lockerung von Beschränkungen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schniefscham</td>
<td>Das Gefühl, wenn man in der Gesellschaft anderer plötzlich niesen oder schniefen muss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spuckschutzschild</td>
<td>Gesichtsvisier bzw. Plexiglaswand, die vor einer Tröpfcheninfektion schützen soll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Spreading Event</td>
<td>Veranstaltung, bei der eine überdurchschnittlich hohe Anzahl von Sozialkontakten erheblich zur Verbreitung eines infektiösen Krankheitserregers beiträgt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where are you based and what brought you there?
I live in Niskayuna, located in New York’s Capital District, near Albany. After several years studying in Florida and Louisiana, I moved to New York State more than 20 years ago for my first in-house translation and editing job at a small publishing company. Soon thereafter, I started my own translation business.

What got you started in translation?
Initially, I got interested in translation through translation seminars in college and through teaching both English and German. I started freelance translating for an agency when I was a graduate student and have worked in the field ever since.

What languages do you work in and what are your areas of specialization?
I work in German and English and specialize in legal texts (especially patent and other litigation documents, business and private contracts, and immigration documents), marketing, holistic health/wellness, philosophy, and translation editing.

What do you like most about being a translator?
I deeply appreciate the opportunity to work and live in my two languages every day. It’s very satisfying to see when translations help clients to connect, achieve their goals, and resolve conflicts and problems. I’ve come to especially like translation editing.

What do you like the least?
The occasional frustration with seemingly intractable formatting and inconvenient file formats.

What are your goals for the near future?
In this pandemic moment, the immediate goal, of course, is adapting to a changing economy and keeping the connections to my clients and colleagues alive. My career goals include growing my business, especially in the fields of editorial and coaching/training services.

What are your hobbies or other interests?
I love tai chi and have been studying it for many years. Two years ago, I became a certified tai chi instructor, and have been teaching in public libraries, senior centers, and assisted living facilities. My other interests are literature, writing, gardening, photography, and crafts.

What’s all the “ataTalk” about?
“ataTalk” is a forum for discussing ATA policy, activities, and governance. It’s a place where members can voice opinions and be heard by the association at large. Join in and find out what all the talk is about! (Please note that questions and problems that need to be addressed right away should continue to be directed to president@atanet.org.)
Dictionary Review

Wörterbuch der Metallurgie und Metallverarbeitung - Dictionary of Metallurgy and Metal Processing

By Heike Holthaus

The intention behind the Dictionary of Metallurgy and Metal Processing: English–German/German–English is to provide a resource for technically correct terminology for engineers, designers, technical translators, technical writers and editors, and buyers and sellers in the metal industry. Since I couldn’t find any information on the number of entries, I guesstimated and came up with roughly 17,000 ENG–GER and roughly 20,000 GER–ENG entries.

While the focus of this specialized dictionary is on metallurgy and metal processing, Dr. Stüben realized the benefit of including terms from neighboring fields such as materials science, materials testing, geology, mining, and chemistry. Such entries are generally labeled (for example, “geol.”). As technical translators we find ourselves having to decide among various translations for a particular source term. Where a term’s translation is dependent on context, examples of use or remarks in parentheses are provided as an aid to making the correct choice.

Generally, British English is the language variant of choice for the English term—its American English counterpart is either listed separately or set in parentheses. While some dictionaries list terms in word families or fragmented form, this dictionary is structured purely in alphabetical order and with whole terms. This makes it easier for the user to find what he or she is looking for.

The extensive appendix provides a number of handy measurement and unit conversion tables, as well as a section with a selection of specialized terminology around bolted joints, standards of bolts, and bilingual tables about metric threads and tensile strength grades.

Pros

I never was a fan of softcover reference books, as they tend to only stand well on the bookshelf when wedged between some hefty hardcover books. And many of them simply refuse to stay open unless forced to by means of my heavy stapler. So I appreciate the sturdy hardcover, which also lies flat nicely, and I don’t have to fight with it to keep the chosen page open. The slightly larger font size (as compared to the Ernst, Wunsch and Kucera) makes it easy to look up terms without the need to get my reading glasses out.

The addition of explanations or details with some of the terms can be quite helpful in understanding the term or concept without heading over to Google & Co to look it up.

Cons

I have yet to come across a dictionary that has all the term entries I expect to find. And so with this dictionary, too, I encountered a few holes where I thought, “This must be in here,” such as bulge forming, fine blanking, impact extruding, pilgering, rubber pad forming, and Rautiefe.
On the other hand, I was surprised to see quite a number of terms that can easily be found in any general English–German/German–English dictionary and that are not related to any of the fields this dictionary aims to cover:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English terms</th>
<th>German Terms</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abundance</td>
<td>Ausbildung</td>
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<tr>
<td>accessible</td>
<td>Ausbildungsvergütung</td>
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<tr>
<td>accessory</td>
<td>Druck</td>
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<tr>
<td>brake</td>
<td>Düse</td>
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<tr>
<td>brake block</td>
<td>Fahrzeug</td>
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<tr>
<td>brick layer</td>
<td>falten</td>
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<td>burn</td>
<td>Optiker</td>
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<tr>
<td>consulting</td>
<td>Holz</td>
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<tr>
<td>contact</td>
<td>Rechteck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dismissals</td>
<td>Rechtsfragen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion

While I am definitively happy to add the Dictionary of Metallurgy and Metal Processing: English–German/German–English to my collection of technical dictionaries, after reading the author info¹, I do have some reservations about its authoritiveness.

Dr. Ingo Stüben is an economist, sociologist, and technical writer with expertise in automotive technology. I am very fond of his Kompakt-Wörterbuch KFZ-Technik mit schematischen Darstellungen [Compact dictionary of automobile technology with schematic illustrations].

As regards the dictionary discussed here: while missing and unrelated terms can be excused, the author’s seemingly unrelated professional field gives me pause and prevents me from giving his newest work an unrestricted thumbs up.

¹ www.narr.de/wörterbuch-der-metallurgie-und-metallverarbeitung

How to go the extra mile to stand out from your competition

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## Calendar of Events 2020-21

The GLD calendar is available on the GLD website, where you can also add it to your Google Calendar, Outlook, iCalendar and other calendar apps. Go to: [www.ata-divisions.org/GLD/gld-calendar](http://www.ata-divisions.org/GLD/gld-calendar)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Organization/Event</th>
<th>More Information</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sep 26 – 27</td>
<td>Würzburg (D)</td>
<td>Grundlagen der Filmuntertitelung mit der Software EZTitles</td>
<td><a href="http://seminare.bdue.de">seminare.bdue.de</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep 30 – Oct 18</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>ALTA43: Conference of The American Literary Translators Association</td>
<td><a href="http://literarytranslators.org/conference">literarytranslators.org/conference</a></td>
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<td>Oct 05 – 07</td>
<td>Laufen/Salzach (D)</td>
<td>Translate Better 2020, für deutsche und englische Muttersprachler</td>
<td><a href="http://seminare.bdue.de">seminare.bdue.de</a></td>
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<td>Oct 13 – 16</td>
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<td>Content Marketing World Conference and Expo</td>
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<td>Translation in Transition: Human and Machine Intelligence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 02 – 06</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>tcworld conference</td>
<td><a href="http://technical-communication.org/te-kom">technical-communication.org/te-kom</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 06 – 07</td>
<td>Cologne (D)</td>
<td>Seminarreihe Revision: Aufbaumodul Lektorat</td>
<td><a href="http://seminare.bdue.de">seminare.bdue.de</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov 13 – 14</td>
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<td>Translating Life Sciences – biochemische Grundkenntnisse für das Übersetzen von Fachtexten</td>
<td>seminare.bdue.de</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec 14 – 16</td>
<td>Berlin (D)</td>
<td>13th Languages &amp; the Media Conference and Exhibition 2020</td>
<td>languages-media.com</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb 25 – 26, 2021</td>
<td>Online</td>
<td>Elia: Together 2021 (tentative)</td>
<td>elia-association.org/our-events/</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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