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TRANSLATORS ASSOCIATION

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The Trial Court Standards & Procedures for Interpreters

The illusion of moving forward while remaining where you are

by Jaime Fatás, *Judicial Interpreter*

In late October, Ernest Winsor, a staff attorney from the Massachusetts Law Reform Institute, put a call into Alec Gray, Acting Director of Planning and Development for the Trial Court (TC), requesting that copies of the Standards and Procedure for Court Interpreters (S&P) be sent to interested parties not being consulted by the TC. Mr. Gray sent a few individuals copies of the draft that himself, Leonor Figueroa (Training Manager at OCIS) and Ann Maegher (TC's Legal Counsel) had been preparing during the previous months. At Julie Patiño's request (Ms. Patiño is a staff attorney for the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights under Law of The Boston BAR, and co-chair on the Language Access Committee for the Governors Council for Racial and Ethnic Fairness), the deadline for submission of feedback was postponed.

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The Importance of Being Multicultural Translators

by Alejandra P. Karamanian

Among the thousands of definitions of the term "Culture," one stands out as "that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society" (Encyclopedia Britannica).

Animal behaviors are more patterned genetically speaking, while human beings are born with a few in-born developed capacities. This deficiency is compensated by an increased capacity for learning and creativity by which we can respond to and sort out any kind of difficulty and, when doing so, produce culture, that is, instruments, resources and expressions to render our life and environment meaningful. These responses bring about what we call "culture": the way we respond and react to our environment.

Clark Wissler's "universal culture pattern" was a recognition of the fact that all cultures possess the same general categories: language, art, social organization, religion, technology. What makes the difference is how people express themselves through their language, what art they produce, how they cook or eat, how they pray to God or are socially organized or what kind of technology they use. We must then look for the components of that universal culture pattern and study them.

As Geert Hofstede puts it: "Culture includes systems of values, and values are among the building blocks of culture. Culture is to a human collectivity what personality is to an individual. Culture determines the identity of a human group in the same way as personality determines the identity of an individual."

Translation, involving the transposition of thoughts expressed in one language into the appropriate expression of another entails a process of cultural de-coding, re-coding and en-coding. With globalization in the limelight of the new international order, there is an increased exchange between cultures which brings about a multicultural scenario never seen before. How does this new scenario impact on linguists when working on the comprehension of a text to be translated? When translating, we transact not only with words written in a certain context that contemplates time, space and sociopolitical situations, but also, and most importantly, with the "cultural" aspect of the text. The process of transfer, re-coding across cultures, should consequently be allocated the

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plus, all the NETA news,
new members and more

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NETA Programs

*For the latest update, visit
our website: NETAweb.org.*

**Monthly Meetings 6:45 - 9:00 pm at the
The Scandinavian Living Center
206 Waltham Street, West Newton, MA 617-527-6566**

January 13: Olivier André will speak on website localization.

February 3: To be announced via e-mail.

March 3: Vonessa Philips will speak on medical interpreting.

April 7: To be announced via e-mail.

**May 3: 7th Annual NETA Fair/Conference
Henderson House, Weston, MA**

Don't miss this annual all-day business building event which allows you to learn, network and meet your local colleagues.

Contributions to NETA News welcomed!

NETA accepts contributions of articles and other suitable material for future issues. Send your contributions to NetaEditor@yahoo.com. See deadlines in the box at left. We welcome information on interpreting issues, dictionary and software/hardware reviews, annotated translations, articles on translation and translator-related issues, articles on translation approaches in different fields, legal and regulatory issues faced by translators, translation as a business, dealing with translation agencies, and more. Remember: you do not need to be a scholar to share information with other NETAns.

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Submissions

Submissions are welcome. Articles are subject to editing for grammar, punctuation, and space limitations; a proof will be sent to you for review. Suggested maximum length: 500-1000 words.

Schedule of deadlines: spring issue, Mar. 21; summer issue, June 1; fall issue, Aug. 20; winter issue, Nov. 1.

Please submit to NetaEditor@yahoo.com.

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If you find that the information on the mailing labels is inaccurate or if you just moved, please send updates to s.meek@verizon.net.

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NETA Forum:

<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/NETA/>
To post messages to the entire group:
NETA@yahoogroups.com

Membership information: NETA accepts individual members only. A one-year membership costs \$30 and runs Sept. 1 to Aug. 31. Contact Sherri Meek: s.meek@verizon.net for more information. Subscription to this newsletter is included with membership.

October 19, 2002 Board of Directors Meeting

1. *Compilation of a Membership Directory:* NETA will produce both an electronic and hard copy membership directory. Members may opt out of having their information printed by responding to an initial mailing and subsequently by checking an opt-out check box on the membership renewal form. The initial mailing will contain their contact, language and background information as it is currently in the membership database. They will be encouraged to make any necessary changes. A committee of at least two people will be recruited to organize the compiling of the directory.
2. *Redesign of the NETA Website:* The NETA website is in need of an update and redesign. A committee will be recruited to undertake this task. The committee may consist of one person as the director, one as the designer and one willing to learn about HTML/websites.
3. *Vacant Officer and Committee Chair Positions:* The Board approved and welcomed the following people accepting vacant positions: Diana Rhudick, President; Simón Bravo, Secretary; Aaron Kromash and Christian Wellhoff, Fair Committee Co-Chairs. The position of Vice President still needs to be filled.
4. *NETA's Incorporation as a Non-Profit Organization:* NETA was incorporated on November 2001 as NETA, Inc. Steve Sokol is the new accountant who will work with NETA to complete the incorporation. NETA will file as a 501(c)(6) organization, the status that is used for trade associations.
5. *Corporate Membership:* The original thinking behind NETA's decision not to allow corporate membership was to avoid any conflict of interest that would enable agencies to influence the activities and decisions of NETA. Membership is open to anyone who is a practicing translator, interpreter, translation editor, or teacher. Since we do not have agency memberships; if you function as an agency, at least 20% of your "translation-related" income must come from your own translation, interpreting, editing, or teaching.

The criteria for membership were revisited, but it was decided that they would be

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Letter from the President

Dear Netans,

We are working on many new projects for this year. The conference committee has already begun meeting to plan for our annual conference and exhibition. The programming committee is establishing a translator cooperation subgroup, planning to create a directory and membership card, and hoping to revamp NETA's website in the new year!

I am particularly excited about the new venue we have chosen for our annual conference, to be held on May 3, 2003. It is a beautiful home owned by Northeastern University in Weston, Mass. called Henderson House. You'll be hearing more about soon, but for now, you can take a virtual tour of the house at www.neu.edu/henderson.

In programming, Isabel Leonard is doing a great job organizing events at our new meeting place, the Scandinavian Living Center. She is also in the process of forming a translator cooperation group within NETA for teams of people who would like to work together and share their talents. For more information, please contact Isabel at isabelleleonard@attbi.com.

NETA members have long seen the need for a membership card and directory. Sherri Meek has already created a first draft of a membership card, and we're hoping to get it printed and sent out to everyone as soon as possible. A directory takes a lot more work and careful planning to include all the useful information and exclude any personal information that members do not want in print. The Board of Directors will form a group to tackle this job.

Lastly, Julia Bartlett has been trying to find recruits to update our website. The Board has discussed several suggestions for improvement and after the January meeting (about website localization), we will unite people interested in carrying out this critical task.

If you have any questions or comments about these projects, you can contact me at drhudick@attbi.com or write to any of the directors listed at the front of the newsletter.

Cheers,
Diana Rhudick

Wanted: Fair Volunteers

NETA's 2003 Fair Committee is seeking a few more members to help plan the NETA Conference to be held on Saturday, May 3, 2003 at the Henderson House in Weston, MA. Take a virtual tour of the Henderson House at <http://www.neu.edu/henderson/>.

Monthly planning meetings with a few extra sessions will be held as May 3 approaches. The work to be done includes a variety of tasks in marketing, PR, and logistics, including organizing for the end-of-day reception.

The Fair Committee is a great opportunity to deepen your connection with NETA, its members, and the fair exhibitors. If you would like to volunteer, contact the committee co-chairs: Aaron M. Kromash, Kuromasu@attbi.com (508.251.1511) and Christian Wellhoff, christian.wellhoff@verizon.net (508.335.1239).

BOD Meeting – Oct 19,2002

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maintained. This was discussed in relation to the membership directory on the NETA website and, in particular, links to and from agencies. The following types of links are acceptable: (1) Links FROM our site: Agency URLs belonging to members will be permitted on the NETA website under the individual member's name (2) Links TO our site: a) links by an agency may not claim, imply, or possibly be interpreted to claim or imply that the agency is a corporate member of NETA or that NETA accredits agencies or translators; b) purely informational links are acceptable; c) individual members of NETA may claim individual membership on their websites.

6. *Attendance at Board Meetings:* Committee chairs are invited to remain for the entire meeting, but they will not be able to vote on any decisions. The general membership is invited to attend, and to present a position or proposal, but will be asked to leave for the remainder of the meeting.
7. *Publication of BOD Meeting Minutes:* A summary of the BOD minutes will be printed in the newsletter. Members may contact Simón Bravo for the full transcript.
8. *Next BOD meeting:* The next BOD meeting will be held on January 25, 2003 at 10:00 am at Joan Sax's (51 Beaconsfield Rd., Brookline). Please confirm attendance.

November 20 NETA Meeting: Making the Most of MSWord Macros

by Rudy Heller

Eve Golden gave an entertaining (yes, that *is* the right word) and informative workshop on macros for Microsoft Word. Here are just a few of the many tips about MSWord macros that Eve shared with us:

1. The most important thing about making macros is knowing that you can do them. Take control of your computer. Find whatever bugs you the most and make a macro so that you never have to do it again.
2. Anything repetitive that you hate to do, or is frustrating or boring does not have to be done. Create a macro to do it for you. At lightning speed and without ever making a mistake.
3. These macros are not dangerous. They do not travel with your document. But you do have to make sure that you protect yourself from macro-enabling docs of whose origin you are unsure.
4. Don't be afraid to make mistakes. As Eve said, "I've never made a macro that did not have a million mistakes at first. And yet, once I am done, and it works beautifully, it always makes me smile when it completes its little routine."
5. It's good to save your macros in normal.dot (found in Tools>Macros) and if you are doing a serious and lengthy macro session, save frequently. And always back up your normal.dot file just in case!

If you would like to download a wonderful guide to creating macros that Eve wrote, go to <http://www.kfkronenberg.com/MacroHandout.doc>. When the dialogue box opens, just select where you want to download the document. I'm not sure how long the file will be up there, so go do it now! You will be happy you did.

October 9 NETA Meeting: Partnering for Success!

by Simón Bravo

The main topic of the meeting was to discuss the creation of partnerships and cooperatives as plausible options to maximize performance, deal with costs, and share resources and projects. We listened to the accounts of two partnerships that have lasted more than twenty years and produced plenty of high-quality work. Their dynamics, results, and enjoyment over the years were quite expressive, making us think of partnerships as the most successful way to approach translation projects.

Isabel Leonard, and Rudy and Sarah Heller shared with the audience how things work out more easily when you have somebody to share your opinions with. Having a partner is key when it comes to making decisions. But not all partnerships are successful, and every unsuccessful partnership is unsuccessful in its own way — because it fails to comply with one or more of the following characteristics:

- It is necessary for partners to have a compatible work style.
- When looking for a partner, think of someone who complements your skills.
- Partners must define clearly their roles in the partnership; one of them has to have the last word, and all of them should be flexible in order to find solutions.
- Partners should spend most of their time in income-producing activities.
- It must be clearly established how and how much each partner is going to get paid.
- In a partnership, money must be set aside to pay taxes.
- Partners should make sure their subcontractors do not assume they are employees.

NETA needs you!

The position of **Vice President** has not been filled yet. If you are interested or have a potential candidate, contact Ken Kronenberg at kfkronenberg@earthlink.net or Diana Rhudick at drhudick@attbi.com

NETAns at the ATA Conference

The American Translators Association held its annual Convention in Atlanta Nov 4-9, 2002. Here are some first hand impressions by two of your fellow NETA members.

Top Three Impressions

by Anne Vincent

There was a nice mix of sessions at all levels. ATA decided to organize a session solely for First Time Attendees. There were also several offerings on marketing, editing and running your own business. On the more sophisticated side, I enjoyed a presentation by French legal translator Frédéric Houbert. In the true French tradition, it offered a master lecture on the subject of E>F legal translation, yielding a glossary of about a dozen terms, small pickings by the standards of American translators. There were interesting discussions on style, phraseology and the difference in grammatical structures between the two languages, all topics generally ignored by legal dictionaries.

Was the French Language Division event a blast? No, it was not. The French are not into blasts, but into small elegant affairs, which this one was. About seventy people partook of a "buffet d'atatoire" at the "Le Soleil" restaurant in Atlanta. The Atlanta Consul de France and TV5 provided wine, the "cassoulet du patron" was à la mode de Narbonne.

The ATA mentoring program was revisited and evaluated. This program pairs a translator/interpreter new to the industry with a more experienced ATA member. Mentors and mentees attended a separate three-hour workshop which presented a very helpful set of guidelines (related to topics of discussion and timelines) ensuring that the one year relationship does not overwhelm the mentor or fizzles out of reach of the mentee.

A number of mentors reported that their mentees disappeared mid-year (too much work!). Some mentees so much relished the experience that they even advertised the skills of their former mentors to the new class! It seems to me this is an excellent offering by the ATA since it enables translators/interpreters new, or relatively new to the profession, to make much better use of the three days at the conference. For instance, I guided my mentee through a selection of sessions to attend, spent four hours giving her basic business and marketing tips, reviewed her resume, and introduced her to at least twenty people (other users of hard-to-find fonts, members of her local association, a couple of friendly PMs from my favorite agencies, etc).

Final note: during the closing reception on Saturday, I noticed somebody sporting a badge from a client of mine who had not sent me any work in two years. I pounced on the unfortunate woman (!) and we chatted amicably for less than four minutes on the scarcity of E>F projects landing on her desk. Guess who sent me a short project to "renew our relationship" on Tuesday?

Top Ten Highlights for a First-Time Attendee

by Judy Lyons

1. The orientation for first-time attendees was an invaluable tool to help strategize how to choose from over 200 sessions, programs, seminars, and events – an otherwise overwhelming task.
2. The networking session on Thursday evening offered a friendly, yet structured forum for meeting other attendees, including translators, employers, agencies, interpreters, and conference organizers.
3. Having lunch with my ATA mentor, Marian Greenfield, was a blast and very helpful in narrowing down which sessions to attend, whom to meet, and how to best approach the Exhibit Hall and Job Exchange.
4. The job exchange gave me an opportunity to put out my resume and business card for everyone to see, to look at other translators' and interpreters' resumes for ideas, and to meet and talk to many agencies and employers face to face.
5. The Translation Support Tools Forum offered a live "consumer's report" as several vendors demonstrated the features of their translation memory tools in a side-by-side panel.
6. I thoroughly enjoyed meeting many people whose names I knew from postings on listserves. In particular, I was very pleased to meet many of the luminaries who post from across Europe and the U.S. on the Financial Translators' list.
7. I met representatives from over forty vendors, employers, and academic institutions in the Exhibit Hall, and had the unique opportunity to ask questions, review their products, and get fantastic bargains on software, reference books, and subscriptions.
8. The food and wine at the French Language Division's Buffet Dinner at Soleil were fabulous! Meeting the Consul General of France was quite an honor.
9. The standing-room-only *Town Hall Meeting on Translation and Terrorism* with the participation of senior representatives from U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies showcased the invaluable services that language professionals provide in maintaining national security.
10. Being one of over 1,300 language professionals was a fun, exhilarating, challenging, exhausting, edifying, humbling and career-affirming experience which I hope to repeat again at future ATA annual conferences.

Translation and Terrorism

The *Town Hall Meeting on Translation and Terrorism* in Atlanta was covered extensively by US and international media. This was an excellent opportunity to raise the visibility of translators, interpreters and the ATA itself in the national media. CNN.com ran the Associated Press wire story on the event: <http://www.cnn.com/2002/US/11/09/fbi.linguists.ap/index.html>. CNN also broadcast segments of the story on its national and international TV network.

The Trial Court Standards

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Concerned with the proposals included in the document, the Judicial Interpreters of Massachusetts (JIM) invited a group of senior interpreters to prepare a response expressing the concern for the drastic, unfair, and long-lasting consequences of the measures proposed by the TC, and for the lack of participation of interested parties in what already seemed to be a "done deal."

The Proposed Standards and Procedure

The new S&P addresses three main areas: Equal access, Compensation, and Updating of the Code of Professional Conduct.

Equal Access

The Statute declares that Limited English Proficiency (LEP) individuals should have the "broadest possible access" to the TC. The S&P states in its Principles section that everyone will have the right to equal access to the courts and to justice, and have the right to access all of the services and programs provided in court facilities, but then limits these principles by declaring that OCIS will only assign interpreters for legal proceedings that take place "in the courtroom." That means that interpreters will not be provided at the Clerk's Office level. As a matter of fact, interview work with attorneys, victim and witness offices, translations and transcriptions have already been eliminated.

The Clerk's Office is where many legal proceedings begin. Clerk's Office communications are often the key to all the other proceedings, without which real court access might not be possible. The need for interpreters is almost as great in the Clerk's Office as in the courtroom, and the majority of Massachusetts stakeholders view the Clerk's Office as an inherent part of the OCIS mission, and a legal responsibility of the Trial Court. How, for example, will a LEP speaker make a request for an interpreter or fill out forms? How will the TC know that the translation of the materials necessary to make an indigency determination is accurate?

In Ernest Winsor's words, "We are all acutely aware that the resources may not be available to cover all of these in-the-courthouse-but-not-in-the-courtroom interactions; but the overwhelming majority of advocates and their actual and would-be clients think that, as a matter of principle, these interactions must be within the jurisdiction of OCIS professionalism... fifteen years of experience under the law have made it clear that the need for interpreters is almost as great when unrepresented limited English proficiency speakers go into the Clerk's Office or the Probation Office."

Compensation

To deal with a general budget shortfall, the proposal originally recommended rescinding the current policy of compensating interpreters on a half-day or full-day basis. Instead, interpreters would be paid by the hour. Travel time, currently compensated at the rate of one hour for each 25 miles traveled over and above an initial 50 miles, would be reduced by half. Although judicial interpreters have received only one pay raise in 16 years, the new S&P does not have any provisions for an annual salary review or annual adjustment for inflation.

If these new pay scales are adopted, it may prove impossible to provide interpreter services to many far-flung courts. Interpreters will not be able to travel, nor will they have the same professional bearing or background as current interpreters.

The Updating of the Code of Professional Conduct

Michael O'Laughlin, Certified Judicial Interpreter, offers the following analysis:

"The overall purpose of the revision seems to be the creation of a single unified document from the 1988 Code and Memo 10 of Fiscal Year 1998. Both of these older documents are seriously flawed. The revision passes on some of the more ludicrous provisions of the 1988 Code, such as the instruction that interpreters must sit down with those needing their services and warn them never to look the interpreter in the eye(!), or the section that condemns the interpreter to carry two large bound dictionaries at all times, what would amount to a professional ball and chain. The most serious shortcoming of the 1988 Code is its failure to reflect current thinking regarding professional ethics. As for Fiscal Memo 10, it is also a poor starting point to establish workable and durable standards. While the revision has eliminated some of the redundancy and the more impossible procedural steps found in Memo 10, it retains the generally punitive tone of the earlier document. There is a tendency in both to over-legislate and over-manage that makes application of these rules that much harder."

Points not addressed by the S&P

- The S&P does not provide any venues for communication between management and freelance interpreters.
- The S&P does not address an annual salary review or annual adjustment for inflation.
- The S&P does not have a section describing the payment process.
- The S&P makes no mention of the depleted OCIS' staff situation. The report that the National Center for State Courts presented in 2000 at the TC's request recommended an increase in administrative staff, which never materialized.
- The S&P does not address the status of interpreters as officers of the court.
- The S&P does not provide any form of ID to freelance interpreters, although it introduces new requirements for criminal record background (CORI).
- The S&P gives priority to Federally Certified Interpreters over State Certified. This is unfair to any long term State Certified interpreters who have fully committed their time and energy to the TC and who may have to be set aside to make room for less available Federally Certified Interpreters.

Conclusion

In view of the commentaries opposing the proposed reduction, the TC has decided to modify some of its initial provisions and leave the final decision for year 2003. Freelance interpreters have not seen a second draft of the S&P that should include the proposals sent by freelance interpreters, legal services, and TC managers.

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The Conscientious Translator/Editor — Are you doing your job?

By Eva Berry-Gruby, Mary Majkowski, & Lucien Morin

The following excerpts are reprinted from the article "The Conscientious Translator/Editor? – Are you doing your job?", published in the September 2000 issue of the ATA Chronicle, with the authors' kind permission.

You have a background in languages. You have graduated from college with a degree in languages, or you have decided to quit your full-time job because: a) you come from another country and think you speak or write English well enough, and you love languages; or b) you are retired with a background in engineering, banking, or pharmaceuticals, and have worked in an international environment, and so forth. Possibilities much more numerous than the ones just mentioned may have set you off into the dedicated world of being a translator and ultimately an editor of other peoples' translations.

Question: Do you have writing skills? Have you taken courses in a) literary writing or b) technical writing? If none of the above, do not become a translator, unless you train to become one, for example, by taking the translator training courses offered at New York University. Some, and only some, teachers make the grade (no pun intended), if their academic backgrounds do not get in the way and if throughout their teaching career they have had outside interests to improve their language skills.

There are many types of translation. Do you have the required background to translate a technical document, a legal document, a pharmaceutical document, and so forth? Do not risk your reputation. Study, study, and then study some more, take courses, translate samples, ask for advice from fellow translators, go on FLEFO, research, research, and do more research, then maybe you might be ready. It's a tough profession and getting tougher, because now we have to know various software programs —about computer-assisted programs such as Trados, about Excel, zipping your files, FrameMaker, and much more. It's become expensive to keep up, and unless you are good at what you do, you can find yourself back at a nine to five job very

quickly and, if you are retired, learning to play golf or bridge!!!

So, lesson number one: if you don't know the subject matter, do not touch the assignment. Turn it down. Repeat, you will get a bad reputation very quickly. And the next point is to be honest with yourself (even though the rent or mortgage has to be paid). Third, if you don't have the research tools (dictionaries, literature, the ability to go on the Internet), do not touch the assignment. Dictionaries are expensive and have to be constantly updated, but so are word-processors and all the latest software. It is enough to boggle one's mind, especially for us older codgers (female, in my case) who are comfortable in what we know and don't have a computer mindset. As I said, it's not easy being a translator these days. One has to be a computer whiz kid as well.

So, you have accepted an assignment. The first thing you should do is to read a few pages. If it is a large document, look for the key terms and create a glossary. If it has a lot of acronyms, find out if the client wishes them to be translated or left in their original state. If it has measurements that need to be converted, ask!! If you can't understand a concept, ask!! Go on FLEFO, ask a colleague, ask the client, but ASK!!

When you've finished your translation, print it out and reread it, against the original. I cannot emphasize this enough, because I find that so many translators do not edit their work against the original. Even though you may be a tremendously good translator with a good track record, you can get sloppy or have an off-day when you think you are focused but are not. Re-reading your translation is a must. Some agencies do not have in-house editors, and if the ultimate person (client) finds problems,

then it's bad news for you.

Plus, as a translator, if you get repeat work, build yourself a database for all the key terms, create boiler-plates for warning labels, etc., and don't get lazy thinking you can remember all those terms. Go back over your prior job on that specific subject matter, please. And, when you do use a boiler-plate, make sure you have incorporated the changes (dates, item numbers) into it. Even though you know the company you are submitting your work to has an in-house editor, don't let them do your work for you. They may have many other documents from other translators that they are wading through.

Now to the subject of editors. If the translation company or client is lucky enough to have in-house editors, you can breathe a sigh of relief, because they can pick up on your: a) inconsistencies, b) typos (yes, this happens even though we have spell checks incorporated), c) bad formatting, and d) errors (this happens when you don't understand the subject matter, and this is where the editor gnashes his/her teeth).

As an editor, and I emphasize this very emphatically, please edit the document against the original. Do you know how many editors do not do this? They read the final text and correct that. Result: missing paragraphs

Lesson number one: if you don't know the subject matter, do not touch the assignment. Turn it down. Repeat, you will get a bad reputation very quickly.

Upcoming Events

Literary Translation Seminar - Spring 2003

Events under the auspices of The University Professors, Boston University

Phone: 617-353-4020 E-mail: uniprofs@bu.edu <http://www.bu.edu/uni/events/translation/index.html>

All lectures are held at 1:00 p.m.

- Jan 17 J. Kates Freedom, Fraud and Schadenfreude
 Jan 24 Theo Theoharis Cavafy's Poems
 Jan 31 Hofmann. Death Warmed Up: Two Translations from the Fifties, One from the Nineties, of Wolfgang Koepfen's German Masterpiece, Death in Rome.
 Feb 7 David Ferry. On Translating Virgil's Georgics
 Feb 14 Diana der Hovanessian. . . Love Poems and Proverbs from the Armenian
 Feb 21 David Connolly On Translating "A Greek Poem" by Nikos Engonopoulos: The Problem of Cultural References
 Feb 28 Michael Hulse. Translating W. G. Sebald
 Mar 21 Frank Nisetich Callimachus: From Alexandrian Greek to American English
 Mar 28 Christopher Middleton. . . . The Helvetic Arabesque in Robert Walser's Microscripts
 Apr 4 Marilyn Hacker Some Contemporary French Poets
 Apr 11 Lucio Mariani and Echoes of Memory: On Translating the Work of Lucio Mariani
 Anthony Molino
 Apr 25 Peter France. The Poets' Phèdre: Translations by Ted Hughes and Edwin Morgan

Share your knowledge

NETA's 2003 Fair Committee is looking for speakers for the NETA Conference to be held on Saturday, May 3, 2003 at the Henderson House in Weston, MA. We will consider any topics; translators, interpreters, and even non-linguists with an interesting angle are encouraged to contact us. Speakers will be given an honorarium.

If you have ideas for potential speakers, please contact the committee co-chairs: Aaron M. Kromash, Kuromasu@attbi.com (508.251.1511) and Christian Wellhoff, christian.wellhoff@verizon.net (508.335.1239).

**See Page 2 for
information about
NETA monthly
meetings.**

UPCOMING EVENTS AT A GLANCE

Symposium on Social Communication	Jan 20-24	The Center of Applied Linguistics of Santiago de Cuba	http://parlevink.cs.utwente.nl/Cuba/english.html
Fast and Easy Time Management <i>by John Hedtke</i>	Feb 13	Telephone Seminar	http://www.stc.org/conferences.html
Globalization & Technology ROI Expo	Feb 13-14	Aspen, Colorado	http://www.csnevents.com/
Traducción e Interpretación en los servicios sociales y de información	Feb 24	Biblioteca del Instituto Cervantes, New York	http://spansig-apuntes.org/translation/lengua/CongresosSeminarios.htm
Border Crossings: Translating Text, Deed and Image; Gender and Ethnicity Across Cultures; Transculturalism; Cross-Media Translations	Apr 24-26	University of Kentucky, Lexington	http://www.uky.edu/AS/KFLC/
ATA Spanish Language Division 2nd Annual Conference	Apr 25-27	St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, TX	virginiasps@comcast.net
7th Annual NETA Fair	May 3	Henderson House, Weston, MA	christian.wellhoff@verizon.net or Kuromasu@attbi.com
STC's 50th Annual Conference	May 18-21	Dallas, TX	http://www.stc.org/conferences.html
23rd NAJIT Annual Meeting and Educational Conference	May 23-25	Sheraton Musical City Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee	http://www.najit.org
Canadian Association for Translation Studies: Translation and Globalization	May 29-31	Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia	http://www.uottowa.ca/associations/act-cats/
Translation Research Summer School	Jun 23-Jul 4	London, England	http://www2.umist.ac.uk/ctis/trss/

An Interview with Isabel Leonard

by Judy Lyons

Isabel Leonard is a founding member of NETA and is currently NETA's Program Committee Chair. She is a former member of the Board of Directors.

JL: Tell us about the beginnings of NETA.

IL: It started when we went to a 1975 ATA Conference in Washington, DC. I had been working in partnership with Bill Grimes for about a year then. I just loved the ATA conference, it was my second one. As we were in the checkout line, I ran across another translator from New England, Alice Berglund, and I said, "Why don't we start a group like this in New England?" Alice said, "Sure!" and Bill and I made plans in the plane coming back. We had our first meeting at the Harvard Club downtown. We started very grand. And I remember we had 56 people there.

JL: How did you recruit them?

IL: We just wrote a mailing to all the ATA members in New England. Thinking back on it, we were really much too grandiose. We wanted a large, functioning organization instantly, so we had these 56 people, and we said we wanted a publicity committee and a program committee and a professional standards committee and a finance committee and a by-laws committee and who wants to be....?. Very few people put their hands up.

Later, I met with Judy Langley who started a group in Seattle, and she did it in a very different way. She started with 2 or 3 people, and it was very close.

JL: 2 or 3 active people.

IL: Yes, which I think is a better way of doing it. But that's how we ended up, anyway. In those days, there were very few people who were full-time translators. It seemed that most of them were married to Harvard or MIT postdocs. They were mostly women, and they were interested in translation, but not in making a career out of it. So, there were very few people who were willing to do anything to make NETA go. The ones who were, were Bill and me, Alice Berglund, Bob Abilock, and another woman whose name I can't remember (Alicia...?). For about a year or two, we met every month. I was the only one who ever thought up what we were going to do, so I was the Program Chair, then.

JL: So this was in '75-'76?

IL: Yes.

JL: What were some of your programs as the program director?

IL: We had a lot of literary ones. Everyone who ever translated a book gave a talk about it. Getting started; marketing. We had a newsletter that I did the first year and then I started doing the ATA Chronicle, and Alice took it over. The main project we had was a dictionary pool. Dictionaries were expensive then just as they are now, so we made each of us an index card for every dictionary we owned, and we pooled them all into a great big list (on a typewriter!) and made copies so everyone knew whom to call for a problem term.

JL: And did that work well?

IL: Yes. We had about 300 books on the list. The whole thing really ran great guns for about two or three years and then our core people started leaving.

JL: So, what happened when the core group started to dissipate?

IL: I can't remember whether anybody else continued to meet; my next sharp memory is that sometime in the early '80's I got a call from ATA headquarters saying that a number of ATA members in the New

England area had wanted to know what had happened to the NETA and was there a local group, and if not, couldn't one be started, etc. I was busy at the time, but I put all the inquirers in touch with each other and gave them some ideas about how to get going. One woman, Gwen [Something], was very dynamic, and gave a garden party in June to which about 30 people came. I think there were 3 or 4 meetings after that one. Then Gwen moved out of state and that was the end of that phase.

JL: So, how long did that phase last?

IL: Maybe six months. Next came Robert Sprung. He owned Harvard Translations, which recently got bought out by Lionbridge. He took over NETA. He was very smart and organized, but he made the same mistake we did in the early days which was that he got everybody together in a big hall and said, "OK, now, we need a By-laws Committee, we need a Publicity Committee, we need a...". And again, no one was really willing to...actually, he was so commanding that he got people to agree to do it, but nothing happened.

JL: When was that, roughly?

IL: That was the early 90's. At some point after that, Joan Sax took over, and she did a good job as President. I didn't get involved again until we moved to Watertown in 1996. I was working with Suzanne Owen, then, and she said, "Why don't you come to a NETA meeting?" That's how our recruiting is so much done, at the personal level.

JL: And you thought, "I started that!" (laughter)

IL: Yes.

JL: And when did it start to get more formalized, with a Board of Directors? I imagine papers have been filed.

IL: Yes, Terry (Coe) has been doing that. I've never taken any interest in the official part of it, I must say.

JL: So, in the early years, the idea was just to get translators together and share resources and share knowledge.

IL: Yes, because most of them were not trained translators. One nice thing that happened was that members who had just a language background or an academic or literary background would get asked to do a patent on machine tools or nuclear power plants or heart disease, for which they were ill prepared, so they would refer the work to us, in the core group. That was an entirely unexpected fringe benefit.

JL: Were there any particularly memorable meetings or programs?

IL: We organized the first ATA Accreditation sitting to take place "in the field," outside an ATA

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An Interview with Isabel Leonard

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convention, then continued it for several years running. We had a book auction to raise money for NETA. Then we did group translations: Somebody would come up with a passage and we would run about three different languages at a time, let's say French, Spanish, and German, the commonest ones. We called them Translation Roundtables. Everyone would translate the same thing and then we'd compare versions.

JL: What would you say is the biggest change in NETA over the years?

IL: In those days, it had quite a strong social dynamic, with considerable bonding between people. So, members would come just because that was what you did on the first Monday of the month. I think these days, people come only if the program specifically interests them, because they have so many choices now for getting information and finding work – which I think is fine.

JL: Let's talk a little about your background.

IL: My degree was in French and Spanish, from Bristol University in England.

JL: So did you start out after graduation doing translation?

IL: No, after college, I didn't know what to do. Then I took a one-year program that was aimed at producing UN translators in Bath, England. We translated all morning and interpreted all afternoon. And, I did get a job after that in Belgium. I absolutely detested Belgium, and I only stayed for three days and went back to England. (laughter)

JL: Did you come out with a certificate of some kind or a degree in Bath?

IL: It was called a post-graduate certificate in translation and interpretation.

JL: What was the date of that?

IL: In the late '60's. Interestingly enough, of the six of us in the course one became the Chief Interpreter for the UN Security Council, another is now running Human Resources for a UN agency, and another is in the Caribbean interpreting on narcotics cases and translating novels in between.

JL: When did you come to the States?

IL: In the late 60s. I worked for the Canadian Consulate as a bilingual secretary. Then I found a job at a translation agency where,

let's say, I learned how to not run a business. I spent five years in the agency giving work to other people and the only time I got to translate myself was in the evening on my own time.

JL: You were essentially a project manager.

IL: Yes, that's what it's called now. As soon as I could, I broke away on my own; then I ran into Bill Grimes at an ATA conference. We started working together in 1974 and eventually we made it a partnership. I've translated some books. This is the first one, "*La Troisième Pomme*". It's about the Mac Computer. The Third Apple. [Isabel opens the book to show me her name credited as the translator].

JL: Wow!

IL: And, it is signed by the author.

JL: These kinds of jobs come from the publishers, right?

IL: That came from a listing I had in "Literary Marketplace." They contacted about six translators and had them do a sample, which was reviewed by the author. They liked my sample. Shortly after the book was published, I met the author at a computer conference. He was the Chief Sales Manager for Apple Computer at the time, and at the end of his talk, there were all these bearded geek-types lining up to ask him questions. To get his attention, I said "M. Gassée, je suis votre traductrice!" Deserting the geeks, he swept me into a Gallic embrace, and autographed the book. A golden moment for a translator who normally toils unrecognized in the shadows.

JL: What else have you done?

IL: These are all one series. "*La Vie dans l'Univers*" (Jean Heidman, Hachette, 1992), "*La Chimie du Vivant*" (Martin Olomucki, 1993), "*Chasseurs d'étoiles*" (Michel Maurette, Hachette, 1993). "*Hunting for Stars*". "*La Naissance du Sens*" (Boris Cyrulnik, 1993. "*The Dawn of Meaning*"). "*Our Expanding Universe*" (Evry Schatzman, "*L'Expansion de l'univers*", Hachette).

JL: Do you like doing books?

IL: It's very satisfying, because instead of just translating something and sending it out, you translate it and you review it several times. You have an editor go over it. And, then you accept or reject the editor's comments. You take it on board and live with it for a spell. It calls for a lot more than ordinary commercial translations, journal articles, patents – things I can do on auto-pilot to some extent.

In fact, there was one curious thing that happened with the latest one. It was the first time I'd attempted a book translation in the winter. Somehow in freezing February the inner furnace that powers even modest literary translation just wasn't there, and although 120,000 words were due in late March it was moving at a glacial 500 words a day. I was saved by my partner, Bill, who saw a cheap, last-minute Bermuda trip advertised, and said, "Why don't you go to Bermuda and cheer yourself up?" So, I went, and came back feeling wonderful. The first day after I returned, I dictated 14 hours straight, 20,000 words. The thermal theory of translation.

JL: Good lesson to learn.

IL: (laughter) I remember it was about micrometeorites, which is meteorite dust. People who hunt micrometeorites go to Greenland and the Antarctic to find them because the air there is pure. I could never get hold of the author because he was always off the Antarctic and couldn't be reached. There was one very dramatic point in the book where the author falls down a crevasse because the ice has melted. Just when I got to that point (it was February) some snow slid off our roof with a terrific crash. I was so absorbed in the book that I believed I had fallen down a crevasse in Greenland! (laughter) So, translating a book is something you put your whole self into it; it's not like translating patents with just the top of your head...■

The Conscientious Translator/Editor

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and sentences, or figures and formatting are wrong. I find that the translation frequently says "yes" when the original means "no" or "off" instead of "on." Simple mistakes, but big ones!! First of all, to be an editor, you have to have had many years of experience as a translator. You cannot edit a text unless you have had a lot of experience translating documents of a similar nature before you begin to pull someone else's work to pieces. That will only make the translator irate if they feel they are dealing with an editor whose skills are inferior to their own. If you are just looking through a document for errors and omissions, formatting and typos, then you are a proofreader. This title gives you the leeway to go back to the original translator and discuss your thoughts with them and let them make the ultimate decision, if you think they are competent enough. It's a jolly little merry-go-round of trust between the translator, editor, and proofreader, and last but not least, the quality control person. Quality control means checking the translated document against the original, seeking to make sure that all paragraphs match, all numbers match, and the formatting is correct. If they do not, go back to the editor or, better yet, the original translator.

Also, as an editor, in understanding the topic you have to understand the flow of thought, especially in advertising or marketing documents. Patent work is different, that is when one sticks closely to the original text, even though the final result may smack of "translation." Of course, legal translation requires mirror imaging of the original, especially if it has to go to court (and don't forget that many times you have to bridge the gap between different systems of justice, for example, "juge d'instruction" is translated as "investigating magistrate"). Transcripts require putting everything on the page, even the illegible seals, and so forth.

As an editor, you have to have a vast background in the subject matter, especially if you feel the translator is not fully confident about the terminology. If you know the translator has such a background, then you have to have great writing skills and make sure the document reads as though it is not a translation.

What I am trying to say is that if you want a truly accurate, clear, and consistent document to be sent back to the client, you must go through these procedures: translating, editing, proofreading, and quality control. ■

NETA's Directory of Professionals

If you would like to be listed in NETA's online directory at <http://www.netaweb.org>, but do not see your name there, please go to the website, click on "Translators Enter Here," and note the format used. Then compose your information in the same format and send it to our webmaster, Ginger Kuenzel, ghkuenzel@cs.com for inclusion in the website.

Language Laughs Find the Hidden Cats

Reprinted from Richard Lederer's *Verbivore* <http://www.verbivore.com/> with his kind permission. Each word or word grouping in the game you are about to play begins with the letters c-a-t, and these letters are pronounced exactly like the name of the animal, as in "This cat throws rocks at castles: catapult".

1. This cat is a disaster.
2. This cat is a descriptive booklet.
3. This cat is a huge waterfall.
4. This cat tastes good on a hamburger.
5. This cat is classified.
6. This cat is cryptically buried underground.
7. This cat speeds a chemical reaction.
8. This cat chirps.
9. This cat swims.
10. This cat hopes one day to flutter by.
11. This cat is in a lot of rackets.
12. This cat is a narrow bridge.
13. This cat is a set of religious questions and answers
14. This cat is a whip.
15. This cat is a few winks out of forty.
16. This cat is a bunch of bull (and cow).
17. This cat is a marsh plant.
18. This cat is a game with string.
19. This cat walks on a diagonal line.
20. This cat is a sailboat.
21. This cat is a harsh cry.
22. This cat is a gem.
23. This cat is a dupe, a tool of others.
24. This cat is a type of mental illness.
25. This cat is a place where one is "sitting pretty."
26. This cat shouts its disapproval.
27. This cat is x-ray-ted.
28. This cat is slang for "It's the greatest!"

Answers on page 13.

About the author: Richard Lederer is the author of more than 3,000 books and articles about language and humor, including his best-selling *Anguished English* series. Dr. Lederer's syndicated column, "Looking at Language," appears in newspapers and magazines throughout the United States. He has been elected International Punster of the Year and been profiled in magazines as diverse as *The New Yorker*, *People*, and the *National Enquirer*. He is language columnist for *The Toastmaster*, *Pages*, and the *Farmers' Almanac* and hosts a weekly one-hour radio show, "A Way With Words," on San Diego public radio. Richard Lederer has been named by *Toastmasters International* as its 2002 Golden Gavel winner.

Multicultural Translators

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corresponding attributes vis-à-vis the target culture to ensure credibility in the eyes of the target reader.

As translators, we are faced with an alien culture which seeks to have its message conveyed in anything but an alien way. That culture expresses in a way which is “culture-bound”: cultural words, proverbs, and idiomatic expressions whose origin and use are intrinsically and uniquely bound to the culture concerned. So we are then imbibed in doing a cross-cultural translation, the success of which will depend on our understanding of the culture we are working with.

Is our task to focus primarily on the source culture or the target culture? The answer is not clear-cut; though the dominant criterion is *the communicative function of the target text*. Let us take business correspondence: we follow the commercial correspondence protocol commonly observed in the target language. So the term “Estimado” will become “Dear” in English and “Monsieur” in French and the phrase “saludo a Ud. atentamente” will become “Best regards” in English and “Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes sentiments les plus distingués” in French. Among the variety of translation approaches, the “Integrated Approach” seems to be the most appropriate. This approach follows the global paradigm in which it is primarily important to take a global vision of the text at hand. Such an approach focuses from the macro to the micro level in accordance with the Gestalt-principle, that an analysis of parts cannot provide an understanding of the whole. Thus, translation studies are essentially concerned with a web of relationships, the importance of individual items, being decided by their relevance in the larger context: text, situation and culture.

In conclusion, it can be pointed out that the transcoding process should be focused not merely on language transfer but on the cultural transposition as well. As a consequence, there is an urgent need for translators to be both bilingual and bicultural, if not multicultural. Our responsibility is to assist in the spreading of culture throughout the world.

As Pierre-Francois Callé, founding president of the International Federation of Translators put it: “Turning translators into instruments of peace and progress—such is our noble task.” This can only be achieved if translators develop intercultural skills through the study and interest in the multicultural world we live in, which has become more prominent due to the technological advancements and information.

Author's note: this article is based on the one published in *Accurapid's Translation Journal*.

About the author:

Alejandra P. Karamanian is a Certified Sworn English <> Spanish Translator specializing in legal, business, and international affairs, and a Technical French> Spanish Translator. She has a degree in Legal Translation from Universidad Católica Argentina with postgraduate courses in American Business and Law (National- Louis University, Chicago, IL) and Reading Comprehension in Foreign Languages (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras). She is a member of the Association of Sworn Translators of the City of Buenos Aires, where she actively participates in the International Relations Committee. As the head of “Buenos Aires Speech” Cross-cultural Translation Services, (www.baspeech.com.ar), she provides interpretation, and translation and training services in several languages and coordinates a team of translators and tutors in French, Portuguese, German and Italian. She can be reached at: alejandra@baspeech.com.ar

The Trial Court Standards

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The new S&P will have long-lasting effects on equal access for LEP individuals in Massachusetts, as well as on judicial interpreters' professional standards. If the restrictions to access and financial proposals included in the document are implemented, the most likely results will be:

- Fundamental abridgement of the only service that allows people with language barriers meaningful access to the Trial Court. This will result in discrimination on the basis of ethnicity.
- Loss of many highly-qualified judicial interpreters. Professional standards will certainly drop as veterans are replaced by new, hastily-prepared and poorly-paid beginners. The relatively high standards of interpreter services in Massachusetts are the result of years of investment in, and cultivation of, resources. It must be expected that these gains would be jeopardized by the cuts now proposed.

The Honorable Barbara Dortch-Okara, Chief Justice for Administration and Management, and her deputy, Judge Borenstein, have expressed their commitment to equal access and equal justice. They have acknowledged interpreters as a fundamental function of the TC to achieve fair representation. They have asked interpreters several times to support their policies and the TC, and promised that they would address representation and compensation issues. Freelance interpreters have rallied behind the TC unconditionally, even lobbying the Legislature for support of the TC. So far, freelance interpreters, who compose more than 80% of the judicial interpreters, remain unrepresented and in financial oblivion. Judge Dortch-Okara's and Judge Borenstein's promises go unfulfilled.

The TC's S&P is a complex document, prepared in a non-inclusive fashion, that will soon become the reference for the procurement of interpreter services in Massachusetts. Rules, particularly rules handed down by management, cannot substitute for consultation and cooperative work towards a common purpose. As it stands, the S&P doesn't do much to solve the historical neglect that freelance judicial interpreters have suffered in the TC. It requires close scrutiny and major revision, with participation of all interested parties. ■

Computer Corner

Stopping Unwanted E-mail

Reprinted with permission from the Computer Training 2000 Website:
<http://www.computertim.com/>, the Internet's source for free computer training.

Where does spam start?

Spam, or unwanted E-mail, can start for many reasons. Anytime you submit your E-mail address for any reason, you have the possibility of receiving spam. Don't suspect all web sites, though, as many protect your E-mail address. (You can often find out about how web sites protect your personal information by reading their Privacy Policy.) Spam can be anything from "get rich quick" schemes to "get a free computer" sweepstakes.

Spammers use a variety of techniques when sending spam. First, they will often (several times) indicate in the message that "This is not spam!!". The spammer may also be nice enough to provide a fake "unsubscribe from this e-mail list" link or address. Spammers do whatever they can do to get their message into your Inbox. A good way to find out if you got spammed is to think if you ever subscribed to receive the newsletter (or offer). If not, then some newsletter or service that you have signed up for probably passed your address on to a third party.

Stopping spam in its tracks

You should always protect your E-mail address when submitting it on the Internet. If you don't trust the site, don't provide an E-mail address, or if an E-mail address is required, use a "fake" address (described below).

When you sign up for any services, or download any products, don't generally use your regular E-mail address. Keep your E-mail address for personal or business use.

A good way of stopping spam is to filter it. A service, the best of its kind, can be found at Spamex. This service allows you to create 'forwarding addresses' that forward to your existing E-mail address. Another site that offers a similar service is Mailshell.com. By creating the forwarding addresses, your actual E-mail address is never exposed to the web site. Instead, an address that forwards E-mail to your existing address will be used. If you start receiving spam through that address, then you can easily cancel the address, therefore stopping the spam.

Other ways of stopping spam

What do you do if you are already receiving the spam? The forwarding addresses won't help now, as you are already receiving the spam. In this case, you will need to filter spam through your existing E-mail address.

Many E-mail providers provide services for stopping spam. Try contacting your Internet Service Provider (ISP). Ask them if they provide "E-mail filtering services". These filters are very effective in stopping spam, but can't stop spam 100%. Many web-based E-mail services (including MSN Hotmail) provide spam-filtering. If you're using Microsoft Outlook, you can easily add specific E-mail addresses to a "junk senders" list, which will send E-mail from that sender to the Deleted Items folder. Be aware, though, that spammers usually will use a different E-mail address each time they send spam, so this solution isn't 100% effective either.

Another option, usually the least effective, is to try unsubscribing from the mailing list. Depending on the spammer, this may work. Try clicking an "unsubscribe" link somewhere in the E-mail message. If there isn't one, try sending a blank reply to the sender with either remove or unsubscribe as the subject.

Tip: If the majority of your E-mail is spam which you can't seem to stop, you may want to consider getting a new E-mail address. Contact your ISP about this. Then, be sure to use a service like Spamex when submitting your E-mail address on the Internet.

Spam is annoying, but being sure that your E-mail address is protected on the Internet is the first step. ■

NETA would like to welcome our new members:

Note: If language information is missing, please send an e-mail to s.meek@verizon.net

Cinta Aparisi

English > Spanish

Sophie Coriat

English > French

Manpreet Khurana (Yuki)

English, Japanese, Hindi, Punjabi
<> English, Japanese, Hindi, Punjabi

José Mestre

English <> Spanish

Georgetina Meyer Kirkland

Dutch, Spanish, French, Sranan, Papiamentu, Afrikaans, Flemish <> Dutch, Spanish, French, Sranan, Papiamentu, Afrikaans, Flemish

Michael O'Laughlin

Spanish <> English

Jean Obas

Haitian Creole, French, Spanish > Haitian Creole, French, Spanish, English

Yan Yang

English, Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese), Hakka <> English, Chinese (Mandarin, Cantonese), Hakka

Answers to "Find the Hidden Cats" (on page 11 of this issue)

1. catastrophe or cataclysm
2. catalog 3. cataract 4. catsup
5. category 6. catacomb
7. catalyst 8. catbird 9. catfish
10. caterpillar 11. catgut
12. catwalk 13. catechism
14. cat-o'-nine-tails 15. catnap
16. cattle 17. cattail 18. cat's cradle
19. catty corner 20. catamaran
21. caterwaul 22. cat's-eye
23. cat's-paw 24. catalepsy or catatonia 25. catbird seat 26. catcall
27. CAT scan 28. cat's meow, cat's pajamas or cat's whiskers

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