

Aurora Borealis

Newsletter of the Nordic Division of the *ata*

Volume 5 Number 2 Fall 2001

42nd Annual ATA Conference

The annual meeting of the Nordic Division of ATA was this year presented by Marianne Dellinger, the assistant administrator. Approx. 15 people attended.

We discussed three things:



Marianne Dellinger

1) Our newsletter will in the future be posted on Nordic Division's part of ATA's website where you can access it and read it at leisure. You will receive an automatic electronic message when a new newsletter has been posted on the site. In order to save costs for the division, we decided to no longer distribute physical copies of the newsletter, and agreed that in this time and age, any professional translator would have access to the Internet and would thus be able to access the site and read relevant information there. For those last few people (if any) who still have no Internet access at home, it is possible to access the Internet at all public libraries.

We discussed whether it would be possible to write a little about what has been going on within each language group in each newsletter. Ms. Anja Miller graciously offered to write something for the Finnish group, so if you have any contributions for her, please send them to anja_miller@compuserve.com. Ms. Vigdis Eriksen of Eriksen Translations Inc. mentioned the possibility of one of her employees, Ms. Else Mogensen, contributing for the Danish group. We kindly ask Ms. Mogensen to indicate whether she is interested in doing so or not (please contact Diane Manown about this at runes@rof.net).

We are thus still looking for a volunteer contributors for Norwegian and Swedish. If you are interested, please contact Diane at runes@rof.net.

2) There was a very small (approx. \$400) profit this past financial year. Edith Matteson is contemplating arranging a conference for the Nordic Division in Norway in 2003 similar to the one arranged in Denmark previously. Approx. 5 people indicated an interest in attending such a conference.

3) The need for more ATA certification exams was also discussed. We currently have certification exams in place for English to Finnish, Finnish to English and Danish to English. We thus need English to Danish, Norwegian to English and English to Norwegian, and Swedish to English and English to Swedish.

The certification exams are here to stay, and will remain an option for members who wish to become accredited to indicate their skills, professionalism, etc. Those members (if any) who do not wish to take such exams in the future may choose to become active members by other methods.

Marianne Dellinger volunteered to work on the English to Danish certification process, but indicated that she will not be able to do so until early 2002.

We are looking for qualified volunteers who might be able to help out with the Norwegian and Swedish tests. If you are interested in doing so, please contact ATA directly or Edith Matteson at emmatteson@earthlink.net.

Please note that the ATA has decided that the former 'accreditation exams' will be known as 'certification exams' in the future. This is for linguistic correctness reasons (organizations become 'accredited', private individuals become 'certified'). In addition, there will be stricter requirements for becoming certified in the future. For more information about this, please refer to information from ATA.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Some of the members subsequently met on Friday evening for a delightful informal dinner in a Mexican restaurant in old historic Olvera Street.



The Nordic Division met in the Cordoban Room of the Millenium Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles

WisCONFERENCE offered a great deal

Edith Matteson
Nordic Division Administrator

From Milwaukee to Madison, WisCONFERENCE brought together a group of language professionals, the majority of whom are translators and interpreters. The languages that were focused on during the conference ranged from those of limited diffusion to those of global diffusion. The topics covered spanned the gamut from highly literary to highly technical. A presentation on the allied field of Real-time (CART) Captioning in contrast with sign language captioning brought home the message that from poetry to engineering, from the use of the tongue to the use of the computer, what really unites the WisCONFERENCE presenters and participants is our skill in the use of language.

Sessions on the campus of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee opened with a discussion of the translation program at that university. The conversation on how to better prepare students for careers in translation became a central thread of the conference. Another strand of the conference was the interpreting thread. Common themes were how to improve training in these fields, thereby raising the profile of language professionals in the United States.

The dialogue continued when Peter Krawutschke opened the Madison portion of the conference by providing an overview of the differences between the professions of translation and interpretation. In her welcome Jane Tylus, Associate Dean for the Humanities in the College of Letters and Science, brought us up to date on the status of foreign language instruction at UW-Madison. She hit home with her remarks about her own translation experience: there is always something in a translation you wish you could have back to do over **Peter Krawutschke** again. In this sense a translation is always a "work in progress."

WisCONFERENCE was an excellent mix of theory and practice. Hands on sessions included a tour of the ice cream facility in Babcock Hall. On the day of the tour they were making sour cream instead of ice cream. But we learned about the complicated system of pipes and tanks in



which ice cream and other dairy products are made. And while the ice cream store in Babcock was closed for repairs, some of us made more than one trip to the student union to sample the wares.



Jane Tylus

At our "conference within a conference," the Nordic Division offered workshops on translating into English from four Scandinavian languages: Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish. Thanks to Jill Timbers, the division was also able to offer its first Finnish to English workshop. These workshops proved to be an excellent platform for discussions of the day to day problems

faced by translators, and more importantly the way we go about solving these problems. During these sessions we discussed the translation of poetry, chemistry, business, and historical documents. Dick Ringler of the UW-Madison Department of Scandinavian Studies gave an outstanding presentation on the process he went through to translate the poetry of Jónas Hallgrímsson from Icelandic into English. In the Norwegian workshop, Peggy Hager of the UW-Madison Department of Scandinavian Studies did an excellent job of leading us through the navigation of a journalistic text. In another priceless presentation, David Rumsey took us online to numerous sites that are useful to translators of the Scandinavian languages. Handouts brought our attention to additional reference works for Danish, Finnish, Norwegian, and Swedish. Session participants contributed the names of invaluable favorites, and no sooner did I get home than I made use of one such web site to complete a translation.

Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish are closely related languages. When you know one of them, it is possible to gain a reading knowledge of the other two. Louis Janus from the Center for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition at the University of Minnesota in the Twin Cities compared and contrasted the three languages, providing the building blocks for that reading knowledge. Louis highlighted spelling conventions, parts of speech, and differences in the use of definites, indefinites, pronouns, and possessives that make it possible to distinguish a document in Danish



Louis Janus

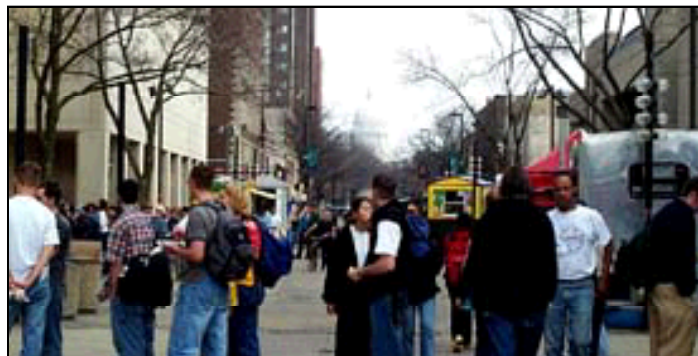
Wisconsin continued from page 2

from one in Swedish or either of the two official versions of the Norwegian language. Louis also touched on the topic of "false friends" and pointed us towards reference materials and web sites that are helpful in this regard. We were reminded that pronouncing the words can be a great translation aid. This is a valuable skill for those days when "Swedish" translation turns out to be about one-third in Danish and one-third in Norwegian. Pan-Scandinavian reading knowledge is often necessary for researching terms, particularly when there is no reference work available in the desired language combination (for example there is no Norwegian into English medical dictionary).

In addition to the workshops and sessions mentioned above, the Nordic Division is proud to have sponsored Emily Melcher. During the luncheon on Saturday, Emily

presented a program on the central works from the repertoire of Sweden's most beloved troubadour Evert Taube (1890-1976). Emily mixed a discussion of the process of translating the lyrics of Taube from Swedish into English into her performance.

I can only concur with the general opinion that the relatively small size (compared to an ATA conference) and the broad scope of WisCONFERENCE made it a special and particularly enriching experience on both the personal and professional level. The conference came a long way from the initial discussions in St. Louis and the planning dinner and breakfast meetings in Madison over a year ago. I would like to conclude by thanking everyone who worked so hard to make hosting a dual city conference look so easy.



Thanks to our hosts, the Frederick Center (left) and the Univeristy of Wisconsin Madison

Icelandic Poetry Workshop

By Jill Timbers

As a literary translator, I was mesmerized by the session on translating modern Icelandic poetry into English. The work of Jónas Hallgrímsson, Iceland's answer to Shakespeare, has never been successfully translated into any other language, not even the related Scandinavian languages. With support from the government of Iceland, Dick Ringler of the University of Wisconsin, Madison worked on the project for over ten years. (See and hear the poems in Icelandic and English at <http://www.library.wisc.edu/etext/Jonas/>).



Dick Ringler

Hallgrímsson wrote highly formal lyric poetry. He was a geologist as well as a poet, which perhaps explains how he avoided the more irresponsible flights of lyricism often evident in English romantic

poetry. But the formulaic pattern he used presents Herculean challenges to the translator. For instance, in one major poem, each line has exactly seven syllables and the alliteration is a critical part of the poem and is precisely defined by syllable (for paired lines, consonant alliteration: 1st line, 1st and 4th syllable, 2nd line, 1st syllable; vowel alliteration precisely prescribed as well). Ringler described his own decisions as a translator, choosing to replicate formal lyric patterns at the expense of precise semantic equivalence. His dream is that Hallgrímsson will someday be represented in world literature classes along with Goethe and Cervantes.

Jane Tylus' translation is *Tornabouni de' Medici, Lucrezia Sacred Narratives*. (The Other Voice in Early Modern Europe Series, U. of Chicago Press, Spring 2001. Cloth: 0-226-80852-1, & paper: 0-226-80854-8)

Translations from WisCONFERENCE

DANISH > ENGLISH

9/12 1923

Kære Søn med Familie,

Hjertelig Tak for dit Brev af 25 Okt. samt for de mange Billeder, hvorpaa vi jo kan se din søde lille Kone og Eders yndige lille Pige. . . Ja, det vilde være dejligt om vi engang maatte se Eder samlede om alle i kære Børn, Svigerbørn og Børnebørn.

. . . Vi har den triste Meddelelse at bringe, at vor kære gamle Bestemoder døde den 30. Oktober og blev begravet den 6. November. Hun døde i Troen paa sin Frelser saa hun har det godt nu. Hun laa ikke syg i mere end 8 Dage og blev straks, da hun blev syg, kørt i Bil ud til Mosters, da de havde bedst Plads til hende. Dødsårsagen var en Hjerneblødning der var et meget stort Ligfølge -- over 100 Mennesker -- og der var mange pæne Kranse. Endvidere blev der overrakt os 122 Kr til at købe en Gravsten for. Vi vil skyde et lignende Beløb til og faa en fælles Sten paa Bestefader og Bedstemoder.

Jeg blev valgt som Repræsent for Husmandskreditforeningen. . . Det er rar og vellønnet Plads og vi er Gud saa taknemlige, fordi jeg fik den Plads, thi uden hans Hjælp var det ikke sket. Der var 5 Kandidater og over 700 Mennesker tilstede saa der var meget stor Spenden.

Chris er i Tømrerlære her, Jens er i Handelslære, Erik gaar paa Realskole. . . [og] Peter er Forvalter paa en stor Gaard.

Hans er Muremester og har det meget smaat, saa han trænger haardt til de Penge, du kan faa for hans Nivelerinstrument. Du maa sælge det for højeste Bud. Søren har vist givet noget over 100\$ for det, men nu er de selvfølgelig nok dyrere, men se at faa det solgt for saa meget som muligt, og du kan saa sende Penge her hjem.

Du har et halv Hundrede Kroner i . . Sparekasse[n], men de kan vel blive staaende, til du engang kommer hjem, da det er saa faa Dollars, der p.t. kan faaes for dem.

Modtag nu de kærligste Hilsener

alle sammen fra Fader og Moder

[Danish letter excerpt reprinted with permission. Names have been changed and place names left out]

Torslev December 9, 1923

Dear Son and Family,

Heartfelt thanks for your letter of October 25 and for the many photos where we can see your dear little wife and your sweet little girl. . . Yes, it would be wonderful¹ if we could see all of you gathered together, dear children, sons-in-laws and daughter-in-laws, and the grandchildren.

We have to bring you the sad news that our dear old grandmother died on October 30 and she was buried on November 6. She died believing in² her Savior, so she is in a better place now³. She wasn't sick for more than eight days, and as soon as she became ill she was taken by car to [our] aunt's [house]⁴, because they had the best place for her. The cause of death was a cerebral hemorrhage. There was a very large funeral procession, over 100 people, and there were several nice wreaths. In addition we were given 122 crowns with which to purchase a gravestone. We will contribute an equal amount and get a joint stone [erected] over grandfather and grandmother.

I was elected representative for the Smallholder's Credit Association . . . It is a good and well-paid⁵ position and we are so thankful to God that I got this position, because without His help that would not have happened. There were five candidates and over 700 people present, so there was a lot of tension⁶.

Chris is a carpenter's apprentice here, Jens is an apprentice to a merchant, Erik is attending secondary school . . . [and] Peter is a manager on a large farm.

Hans is a master builder and he is very hard up, so he really needs the money you can get for his levelling instrument. You should sell it to the highest bidder. Søren probably paid slightly over \$100 for it, but of course they are probably more expensive now, but sell it for as much as possible, and then send the money home (here).

You have 50 crowns in . . . the savings bank, but it can stay there until you come home sometime, because you can't get very many dollars for them right now.

Now the most loving greetings
to all of you from father and mother

¹Suggested alternative to "wonderful" is "lovely"

²Suggested alternatives to "believing in" are "with faith in," and "trusting in"

³Suggested alternatives to "in a better place now" are "in a good place now" and "all right now"

⁴Suggested alternative to "[our] aunt's [house]" is "anties"

⁵Suggested alternative to "good and well-paid" is "nice well-paying"

⁶Suggested alternatives to "tension" are "excitement" and "anticipation"



Thanks to Edith Matteson
for heading up the Danish
translation session.

SWEDISH > ENGLISH 1

Pengar har allt mer förvandlats från något vi byter varor med, till något man försöker tjäna mer pengar på. Finansföretag och banker tjänar pengar på att flytta pengar. Stora industrier kan tjäna mer på att spekulera med sina pengar än på att producera varor.

Små nationer kan bli rika på att erbjuda säker lagring av andras pengar. Schweiz och Luxemburg är enkla exempel.

Att en valuta flyter betyder alltså att värdet av den ändras från dag till dag, jämfört med andra valutor. Men varför?

Den stora enkla förklaringen är att bankerna och andra finansföretag köper och säljer valutor för att tjäna pengar på upp- och nergångar. Man spekulerar. Det är dessa spekulanter som kallas "marknaden" och som vi dagligen får höra har "reagerat positivt" eller "negativt" på något som hänt i samhället.

Ofta låter ju det där som om det fanns logiska argument för varför en krona sjunker eller stiger.

Men tyvärr är det inte så.

Om vår finansminister säger att "det är inte säkert att vi ska besluta om EMU på s-kongressen nästa år" så skriver tidningar dagen efter att "marknaden reagerade negativt". "Förtroendet för kronan föll".

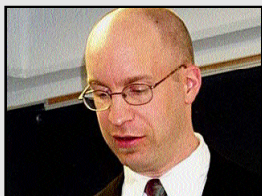
Men det är ju absurt. Det är nämligen flera år tills EMU-beslut ska genomföras och om marknaden beslutade utifrån fakta skulle den inse att ett uttalande av finansministern idag inte betyder något förrän då. Rent faktiskt kan han säga vad han vill, politiskt händer inget ändå förrän tidigast år 2002.

Ändå reagerade "marknaden".

Det är detta som ligger bakom talet om att politiken idag är mindre fir. Vad man egentligen menar är att andra krafter som inte tycker om en politik är starkare.

En flytande valuta gör helt enkelt politiken svagare idag. Det finns två sätt att hantera en sådan situation. Antingen ger man upp och försöker anpassa sig till vad motsåndet kräver. Eller också försöker man bygga upp ett starkare motstånd själv.

I snart femton år har politiken i Sverige arbetat efter den första modellen.



'Thanks to David Rumsey for taking on the Swedish translation session and the Internet session.

Money has been increasingly transformed from something with which we exchange goods to something from which we try to earn more money.

Financial services companies and banks earn money by floating money. Large-scale industries can earn more by speculating with their money rather than producing goods.

Smaller nations can become rich by offering a safe haven for other people's money. Switzerland and Luxemburg are simple examples.

Floating a currency means that its value changes from day to day, compared with other currencies. But why?

The simple explanation is that the banks and the financial services companies buy and sell currencies in order to earn money on their appreciation and depreciation. They speculate. These speculators are what is called "the market," which is said to react "positively" or "negatively" to events in the community.

Often it sounds as if there are logical arguments as to why the krona rises or falls.

But unfortunately this is not so.

If our Finance Minister says, "We are not sure whether we will decide on EMU at the Social Democratic congress next year", the newspapers write the next day, "The market reacts negatively". "Faith in the krona drops".

But this is absurd. A decision on EMU does not need to be made for several years, and if the market based its decision on facts, it would understand that a comment from the Finance Minister today doesn't mean anything until then. He can, in fact, say whatever he wants to, but nothing will happen politically until 2002 at the earliest.

Still "the market" reacts.

This is what is behind the discussion that politics today is less powerful than before. What this really means is that other forces that do not like a policy are more powerful.

A floating currency clearly weakens political power today. There are two ways to handle such a situation. Either you give up and try to adjust to the opposition's demands. Or you try to build up a stronger opposition yourself.

For nearly fifteen years, Swedish politics have worked under the first model.

SWEDISH > ENGLISH 2

Från olika zoologiska stationer vid Medelhavet lät Friedländer insamla 12.000 exemplar av *Murex (Bolinus) brandaris* och lyckades ur dem extrahera 1,4 gram purpurfärgämne, vilket var knappt nog att ha som underlag för en analys. Resultatet var i viss mån en sensation: purpurfärgämnet visade sig vara nästan identiskt med indigofärgämnet. Endast på två ställen i molekylerna var en väteatom ersatt med en bromatom! Släktskapen mellan två färgämnen som härstammade från så vitt skilda organismer var förbluffande. Sedan analysen fullbordats dröjde det inte länge förrän man genomförde en syntes, dvs. man kunde ur enklare kemiska ämnen bygga upp ett syntetiskt purpurfärgämne med exakt samma egenskaper som det naturliga.



Figuren visar det vanligaste sättet att schematiskt ange purpurfärgämnets strukturformel. C betyder en kolatom . . . H betecknar väteatomer. . . N betyder en kväveatom, O syre och Br brom. De enkla och dubbla linjerna anger bindningstyper som engagerar ett respektive två elektronpar. De stora cirklarna anger en speciell bindningstyp mellan sex kolatomer som ligger mycket tätt ihop i en plan konfiguration (bensenring). I övrigt ger figuren ingen antydning om storleken hos och avståndet mellan atomerna, och inte heller hur konfigurationen brer ut sig i rummet.

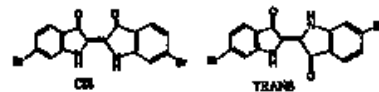
Var gåtan nu löst i och med denna kemiska bedrift? . . . Var det verkligen denna oklara blå-röda färg som de gamla kallade lysande purpurrött och som kejsare och hetärer i forntiden betalade förmögenheter för att kunna bära? Gömd purpurnäckor av andra arter på andra hemligheter?

Ätminstone en sådan har avslöjats i våra dagar av Irving Ziderman . . . som upptäckt att en annan vanlig purpurnäcka, *Murex (Trunculariopsis) trunculus*, förutom Friedländers dibromindigo också innehåller ungefär lika stor del vanlig indigo (indigotin), alltså exakt samma färgämne som i de olika indigoväxterna. Denna snäcka ger alltså en ännu mer blåaktig färg än *Murex brandaris*. Denna upptäckt kan förklara de antika skrifternas hänvisningar till "vanlig" eller röd purpur och blå purpur.



Edith Matteson took this translation session on as well.

From various zoological stations in the Mediterranean, Friedländer collected 12,000 samples of *Murex (Bolinus) brandaris*, and was successful in extracting 1.4 grams of purple dyestuff from them – barely enough for such an analysis. In some ways the results were sensational: The purple dyestuff turned out to be nearly identical to the indigo dyestuff. Only in two places in the molecule was a hydrogen atom replaced by a bromine atom! The relationship between the two dyestuffs that came from such completely different organisms was astounding. Not long after the analysis was completed, a synthesis was performed, constructing a synthetic purple dyestuff with exactly the same properties as the natural ones from simpler chemical substances.



The figure shows the most common schematic illustration of the structural formula of the purple dyestuff. C indicates a carbon atom. . . H indicates hydrogen atoms. . . N indicates a nitrogen atom, O indicates an oxygen atom, and Br indicates a bromine atom. The single and double lines indicate the types of bonds that attach one or two pairs of electrons respectively. The large circles indicate a special type of bonding between six carbons that are very close together in a flat configuration (benzene ring)¹. Otherwise the figure does not give any indication of the size and distance between the atoms, nor does it show how the molecule looks in three dimensions.

Has our mystery been solved by this chemical achievement? . . . Was this cloudy blue-red color really the one that the ancient people called dazzling purple red, that the emperors and courtesans in ancient times paid fortunes to be able to wear? Did other types of purple mollusks hide other secrets?

At least one such secret has been uncovered in our times by Irving Ziderman. . . He discovered that another common purple mollusk, *Murex (Trunculariopsis) trunculus*, contains nearly equal amounts of Friedländer's dibromine indigo and common indigo (indigotin), the latter of which is exactly the same dyestuff as in the various indigo plants. . . This mollusk produces an even bluer color than *Murex brandaris*. This discovery may explain references by the ancient writers to "common" or red-purple and to blue-purple.

¹"Benzene," should not be confused with "benzine." According to the A.S.T.M.'s petroleum definitions, D-288 "benzine" is an archaic and misleading term.

UNESCO: Skole for skandale

Økonomisk skandale og politisk vis-vas er blitt UNESCOs kjennetegn.

Styret i UNESCO sitter nå å' slikker sine sår etter at USA pr. 1/1 i år trakk seg ut. USA bidro i 1984 med \$47 millioner eller 26% av UNESCOs budsjett. Generaldirektøren M'Bow skjeller og smeller og forsøker å vri seg unna med forskjellige regnskapsmessige krumspring for å greie det hele. Han kalte den amerikanske UNESCO-ambassadør, Jean Gerard, et <<uivitende kvinnfolk>>: hun ante ikke hva som foregikk i UNESCO, fikk hun høre.

Imidlertid - dessverre for M'Bow - var det nettopp hva ambassadør Gerard gjorde. . .

Hva med Norge?

Her i landet pakkes som regel skandalen UNESCO inn i politisk prat og byråkratisk bomull. Vanlige svar på kritikk av UNESCO går regelmessig ut på at - <<ja, tingene er kanskje ikke så bra, men det beste Norge kan gjøre er å bli stående som medlem og forbedre organisasjonen; det er konstruktivt. . .>>

Er det? Iallfall der det *lønnsamt* for de folk som nyter godt av UNESCOs pengesøl. Det gjelder både de nordmenn . . . som er funksjonærer i organisasjonen. Og det gjelder alle de delegasjoner og representanter ved UNESCO som ikke har noe imot å tilbringe uke ut og uke inn i ørkesløse møter, bare de samtidig nyter godt av lønn og diet-penger i UNESCOs luksuriøse hovedkvarter i byenes by, Paris.

. . .

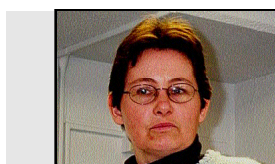
Den virkelige skandale ved UNESCO er denne:

Organisasjonen ble skapt i 1946 kanskje i naiv, men hellig optimisme - for å gå til roten av krigens årskaer, bidra til fred og sikkerhet ved å utdanne de yngre generasjoner til samarbeide og fordragelighet, utvikle vitenskap og kultur, fremme menneskerettigheter. Kort sagt, arbeide for en bedre verden i fundamental forstand.

Sett i lys av disse høttravende formål er UNESCOs rulleblad så langt og så redselsfullt at det er utrolig at Norge fortsetter å støtte opp under denne skandalen. Forklaringen er vel at de som har med UNESCO å gjøre her i landet, er blitt fanget inn av <<systemet>>.

Power corrupts. Som kjent.

"å" = "og"



Thanks to Peggy Hagar for volunteering for the Norwegian translation session

UNESCO: A Lesson in Scandal [OR:] The School for Scandal¹

Economic scandal and political incompetence have come to characterize UNESCO.

UNESCO's leadership is licking its wounds now since the United States pulled out as of January 1st of this year. In 1984, the United States contributed \$47 million or 26% of UNESCO's budget. General Secretary M'Bow is ranting and raving and trying to wriggle his way out by using various accounting tricks to deal with it all. He called the American UNESCO ambassador Jean Gerard a "dumb broad." She was told that she had no idea what was going on in UNESCO.

However, unfortunately for M'Bow, ambassador Gerard did know exactly what was going on.

What about Norway?

Here in Norway, UNESCO's scandals have usually been wrapped in political squabbling² and bureaucratic fluff. Common responses to criticism of UNESCO generally go like this: "Yes, things might not be so good, but the best thing that Norway can do is to remain a member and improve the organization; that is constructive."

Is it? It may be profitable for the people who benefit well from the way in which UNESCO squanders³ money. This applies to the Norwegians who are employed by the organization, and to the delegations and representatives at UNESCO who don't mind spending week after week in futile meetings. At the same time they can collect a good salary and per diem at UNESCO's luxurious headquarters in Paris – the city of cities.

UNESCO's real scandal is this: The organization was created in 1946, perhaps in naiveté, but in sincere optimism, to get to the root of the causes of war, to contribute to peace and security by educating the younger generations⁷ in cooperation and tolerance, to further science and culture, and to promote human rights. In short, to work for a better world in a fundamental manner.

Seen in light of these lofty goals, UNESCO's record is so long and dreadful that it is unbelievable that Norway can continue to provide support during this scandal. The explanation must be that those who are involved with UNESCO have been caught up in "the system".

Power corrupts - as everyone knows.

¹Is the author thinking of the British play of this title by Sheridan?
²Suggested alternatives to "squabbling" are "chatter," "jargon," and "buzz words," or "lingo."
³Suggested alternative to "squanders" is "throws away."

ALTERNATE ROUTES TO ACTIVE OR CORRESPONDING MEMBERSHIP

The following was submitted by Harvie Jordan, outgoing chairman of the ATA Active Membership Review Committee

ALTERNATE ROUTES TO ACTIVE OR CORRESPONDING MEMBERSHIP

Any one of the following:

1. Translators and interpreters currently accredited or certified by a member association of the Fédération Internationale des Traducteurs:

Proof of such accreditation or certification.

2. Translators:

- a. Proof of a degree or certificate in translation (acceptable programs to be determined by the Training Committee) and
- b. One letter of reference from a client or supervisor.

3. Interpreters:

- a. Proof of a degree or certificate in interpretation (acceptable programs to be determined by the Training Committee) and
- b. One letter of reference from a client or supervisor.

4. Translators or interpreters:

Evidence of at least three years' work as a translator or interpreter, which may include either of the following:

- a. Three letters of reference from clients or supervisors; or
- b. Copies of records of business activity such as Schedule C, corporate tax returns, 1099s, invoices, or work orders.

5. Persons professionally engaged in work closely related to translation and/or interpretation:

Evidence of at least three years' work in a closely related field, which may include either of the following:

- a. Teaching appointment letters; or
- b. Terminology/lexicography research studies.

The Training Committee is authorized to establish a list of programs or examinations successful completion of which is suffi-

If you have comments regarding this edition or contributions for the next edition of Aurora Borealis, please submit them to Diane Manown at runes@rof.net or fax number (970) 963-5752