

NEW ENGLAND  
*neta* news  
TRANSLATORS ASSOCIATION

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Picnic: Saturday, July 21  
[Details on page 18](#)

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## A Country of Immigrants? Settler Colonialism, Immigration, and Race in the United States

**2018 Conference Keynote Address  
by Professor Aviva Chomsky**

*Reviewed by Erika Schulz*

Professor Aviva Chomsky's keynote presentation for this year's NETA Conference developed the topics of contemporary rise in racism and nativism and its historical roots, immigration, nativism, and anti-immigrant racism, and about language, and our roles as translators and interpreters in the current state of affairs.

As Professor Chomsky started expanding on these concepts, the audience was listening attentively and many were as if learning historical facts for the first time, almost as if some of these true events had come to us as a revelation.

And then I realized, if these facts were so striking to many attendees, how would I be able to report them objectively without pointing metaphorical fingers? And then it was like I was watching myself in a history mirror, because so many parallels can be drawn between the US history and my home country's regarding nativism, targeted immigration, or expanding territory, among others. So maybe, this is our history.

But, dear reader, do not feel that this presentation was only about historical facts. Prof. Chomsky skillfully and methodologically intertwined them with the purposeful use



*Keynote Speaker Aviva Chomsky, Professor of History and Coordinator of Latin American, Latino and Caribbean Studies at Salem State University. Professor Chomsky is well known as an advocate of immigration reform. Her most recent book is Undocumented: How Immigration Became Illegal*

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## Filthy Lucre: Translators and Money

**2018 Conference Endnote Address  
by Chris Durban**

*Reviewed by Diana Rhudick*

Chris Durban was in her usual fine form as the endnote speaker for NETA's 2018 conference. Her topic, "Filthy Lucre," perfectly expressed the ambivalence we translators and interpreters sometimes feel toward profit. The premise of her talk was that higher prices for translation are good, but we must provide something worthwhile in exchange for them. Prerequisites are writing well and mastering your craft. One of her ideas that struck a chord with me is that the more you earn, the more likely you are to have better working conditions that are conducive to translating.

Rather than wondering how much we should charge, Chris said we should be asking ourselves how much we can charge. The way to answer this question is to identify areas where prices can rise and then target those—perhaps easier said than done. Acknowledging that potential clients can buy translations from low-wage countries and that automation has brought shorter deadlines and price pressure, she urged us to find clients in higher-wage countries. Chris described the



*Endnote Speaker Chris Durban, a freelance translator (Fr>Eng) specializing in business communications and finance. Based in Paris, she has over 30 years' experience working for a portfolio of demanding clients. Chris also authors an online blog and "The Prosperous Translator" ([www.prosperoustranslator.com](http://www.prosperoustranslator.com)).*

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### NETA News

Volume XIX, No. 75  
 Summer 2018

**NETA News** is a quarterly publication of the New England Translators Association. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and not necessarily those of NETA. We reserve the right to refuse submissions.

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Terry Gallagher

#### Layout

Sarah Heller

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## Dealing With Terminology Drift

*Presentation by Bruce Popp*

**NETA Monthly Meeting, March 24, 2018**

*Reviewed by Erika Schulz*

If you think you do not suffer from “terminology drift”, think again... Well, you know what I mean. Deep down we all know we have committed the crime of using different words for the same term. But, as soon as we notice this slip, we try very hard to fix it and regain control over our rendering. The good news is that we are not alone, and that Bruce Popp identified a few steps and strategies to sail smoothly and conquer the terminology drift.



As translators, we fear being inconsistent, but Bruce reminded us that there are situations when the context supports intentional variations to avoid repetitions by using synonyms, and this is also a sign of quality renderings.

Bruce described the drift almost as if it were a phenomenon that could pass unnoticed. He realized that the terminology drift became more evident while wearing the editor's hat. This is when he was reviewing his own work or when editing somebody else's translation.

He also noted that while translating, we undergo a learning process that is slowly imprinted in our memory. Sometimes, over time we also experience some kind of linguistic interference when we are exposed by terms and expressions of either the source or the target languages. This exposure increases our awareness and helps us remodel our linguistic choices.

Bruce shared some of his strategies to revert the terminology drift by implementing certain features in Trados. But non-SDLTrados users could still match them to similar features in their own CAT tools.

Still, there are other oldies but goodies, that can come to our rescue, too. The creation of glossaries before translating and maintaining them while at work, could be a preventive practice with even better results when the glossaries are activated within your CAT tool.

Bruce also shared a few strategies to filter possible errors generated by voice recognition software. It is good to learn the possible issues with consonants that your voice recognition software may have.

And when it comes to repairing the damage, the sweet “Find and Replace” can work wonders. Of course, there is no magic solution, always be careful about context and words with number, gender, case or tense declinations. Remember that TMs can be edited. What a relief!

## The Interpreter's Role at IEP Meetings

*Presentation by Lunie Jacques*

**NETA Monthly Meeting, April 14, 2018**

*Reviewed by Erika Schulz*

The title of this presentation may have given you the impression that only interpreters would profit from it, but in fact, understanding the IEP process, can assist translators in rendering the evaluations and other related documentation.

NETA member, Lunie Jacques, guided us into the pre-, during, and post-meeting highlights setting the context and the main goals of each step.

You may ask, what is an IEP? It is an Individualized Education Plan. Why is this needed? Well, sometimes parents or school staff may request specific evaluations to assess the students' performance, given their cognitive or physical special needs.

Seasoned interpreters would be ready to provide their services as in the health care setting, though, in this case, there should be an understanding that an EIP is a legally binding contract between the school and the parents or guardians. And that unlike other settings, they would be interpreting for the school staff, therapists, parents or guardians, maybe the student, and also, lawyers, since it is not unusual to interpret for 6 people or more. So, here your consecutive and simultaneous interpreting skills become essential.

Now, an IEP is a meeting like no other regular parent-teacher conference. There are strict processes in place in which the parents play a key role when consenting to the evaluation, then there are steps determining the eligibility, plan, placement, and the implementation of the strategies, among others.

It could be easy for interpreters to be tempted to act as advocates in defense of parents' or students' rights, so Lunie Jacques was emphatic in reminding us to keep our role and ethics standards in mind at all times. She also reminded us of how to prepare for the encounter, highlighting the usual and at the same time fundamental tasks of researching terminology, requesting the meeting agenda, arriving early, introducing yourself to the parties, interpreting everything that is said (insults, too), and managing the flow of the encounter.

There is no doubt, there is a lot more to learn about IEPs, and Lunie Jacques helped us see the tip of the iceberg and raised our curiosity to keep learning. This is why we thank her for the resources she shared and for this presentation.

## Thank you for making the 2018 conference a success!

Thank you to all sponsors, exhibitors and members of the translation program of the University of Massachusetts Boston for participating in our 22nd annual NETA conference on April 28th. We also are especially grateful for the participation of all the volunteers, who gave of their time to enhance the quality of our annual conference. Perhaps you arose at the crack of dawn and made your way to the UMass-Boston Campus Center before 7 am to help with set up and registration, or perhaps you staffed the registration table at other hours of the day. Did you monitor the book table or greet participants? Or did you take photos for our website & social media page? Did you write an article for the summer issue of NETA News? Whatever your contribution, please know that it is greatly appreciated. The fact that you responded to our call for help made all the difference as we came together to implement another successful event.

A conference debriefing potluck supper was held on May 22nd where we discussed what worked well and what we'd like to do differently. The NETA Board of Directors also considered the conference at its June meeting. Minutes of that meeting can be found on [page 16 of this newsletter](#).

The 2019 conference committee will begin meeting in the fall. NETA invites you to join the conference committee. If you can make a solid commitment for the

2019 conference, so much the better, but if, realistically, you can only pitch in on discrete tasks here and there, we'd certainly like to hear from you, too. Meetings are held in the Boston area, however we do a fair amount of meetings via conference call, so please don't let geographical distance stand in the way of your joining in on conference planning. To express interest or find out more, contact anyone on the NETA Board or email [ConferenceInformation@netaweb.org](mailto:ConferenceInformation@netaweb.org).

Go to [NETAweb.org](http://NETAweb.org) for more about the 2018 NETA Conference, including abstracts and bios for the student and professor panels, photos and links to conference papers. Also check out twitter [@NETAtrans](https://twitter.com/NETAtrans) for more coverage and commentary.



2018

22nd Annual  
**NETA CONFERENCE**

Saturday, April 28, 2018 • 8:00am - 6:30pm • UMass Boston

**DIVERSITY**  
THROUGH  
*language*

Please visit [netaweb.org/2018-conference](http://netaweb.org/2018-conference) for more info.

Held in cooperation with the Latin American and Iberian Studies Department and the College of Advancing and Professional Studies Translation Program of the University of Massachusetts Boston

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TRANSLATORS ASSOCIATION

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***The 2018 NETA Conference was held in cooperation with the following groups at the University of Massachusetts Boston:***

- The Latin American and Iberian Studies Department
- The College of Advancing and Professional Studies Translation Program

# Keynote Address: A Country of Immigrants?

Continued from page 1



Graphics taken from Professor Chomsky's presentation which can be found on the [NETA website](#).

of language and the social implications of our professions as translators and interpreters. She was very mindful when describing how powerful our professional mission is for building bridges between nations and cultures, using our working tool, language, which can also be weaponized to serve political purposes.

How many times do we delve into the shades of meaning for our target rendering? Are we fully aware of all the levels of possible implications for our readers/listeners? Are we aware that our words have the power to include or exclude fellow human beings?

The clearest example of the political use of choice of words became evident when Prof. Chomsky described a very common euphemism: "colonists". Yes, while the Spanish Kings used "conquistadores" and the British Crown used "colonizers", in the U.S. the term was softened to "colonists", though the intention was the appropriation of native lands, with black labor, and racial dominance.

Other instances of shades of meaning described by Prof. Chomsky were:

- The ideals of freedom for all stated by the Founding Fathers but excluding natives, slaves and non-whites

- A 1790 definition of immigration, that any alien being a "free white person" ... may be admitted to become a citizen...
- How the U.S. was the fourth from the last country to abolish slavery
- How the native Americans, Chinese and Mexican immigrants were excluded or banned from becoming citizens at different points in history
- How nationals of certain countries have been restricted from entering the country
- How people become imprisoned by political borders, or "human caging", restricting mobility in or out of those set borders.

All this information put together shed a different light on our past and it should become a beacon to raise our awareness on how our role as linguists can impact the lives of the people without a voice. Our roles in hospitals, courts, rendering informational and social benefits documentation should always be about communicating effectively and building

bridges, but also about raising this awareness about human rights. When we choose words, are we fully aware of who becomes excluded or whose rights are restricted?

Personally, I do not know to which extent are we able to change the course of history, but we all use language in our daily lives and as our tool of the trade, thus it depends on us on how we use it to foster fairness and equity.

## INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME  
OF  
YOUR OWN

EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE

POSSESSION  
WITHIN  
THIRTY DAYS

### FINE LANDS IN THE WEST

IRRIGATED      GRAZING      AGRICULTURAL  
IRRIGABLE      DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location	Acres	Average Price per Acre	Location	Acres	Average Price per Acre
Colorado	5,211.21	\$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	\$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00

## Translating for a Minority Group: The Politics of Language

2018 Conference Presentation by Alexia Klein

Reviewed by Marcus Giotto

The audience could feel the anticipation moments before the opening remarks – something engaging and exciting was about to be shared by Ms. Klein.

One of the goals of her informative presentation was to introduce the role of translation in activism and advocacy associated with politics. Based on her own experience translating for a unique minority group, the very cohesive community of autistic people, Ms. Klein made the following statement: “It changed the way I see the role of translation in society.”

During her journey of developing strategies to communicate with that demographic effectively, she faced the challenge of having to find answers to the following questions: “How can translation be a political tool?” and “How does activism fit into that?”

One of the main concerns of activists is that terminology accurately reflect the identity of a group. How we talk about a subject can subtly but perceptively change how the issue is perceived. Ms. Klein shared that translation is a political tool in the sense of being a time-record of the mainstream narratives of our times. In the framework of politics, activists are members of groups advocating or demanding social change. In this way, autistic people are challenging the mainstream narrative and creating a new one; they are demanding that society regard them with this understanding and that is captured in posterity through our translations.

Historically, we can see examples of the role of translation in the promotion of social justice and change, in such cases as those of the *Interpreters in the Nuremberg Trials*, *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and others. In the 1990s, the autistic community identified that their message represented by their parents, healthcare providers, and teachers was inaccurate. Therefore, they felt the need to organize themselves to become self-advocates. In fact, the autistic community aligns itself with the disability rights community. They see themselves as disabled, saying “I am disabled” and not “I have a disability.” One of their goals is to eliminate the negative connotation associated with this particular choice of phrase. They even created a new concept, called *neurodiversity*, to replace expressions related to a disease. They wanted a shift from the language of pathology to the language of diversity. Broad acceptance, accessibility and identity politics are essential for them. The accessibility of the autistic people is not as evident as the person who needs a hearing aid or a wheelchair. For instance, they can feel extremely uncomfortable in a room with bright lights or because of excessive noise. The autistic people fight for broad acceptance, meaning full inclusion in society, and our translations are part of that message.

Ms. Klein has a son who is autistic. As an ally to the American Autistic Community, she states: “I feel at home in this community, changing the way I see my son, interact with him, and his response in happiness.”

We are grateful for the valuable and heartfelt message shared by Ms. Klein. Please find [her presentation notes at NETAweb.org](#).



## Panel Discussion On Business Practices

2018 Conference Panel:

Tapani Ronni, Judy Lyons,  
Montserrat Zuckerman

Reviewed by Galina Vesnina

The Business Practices panel focused on the nuts and bolts of running a freelance translation/interpreting business.

The first presenter was **Tapani Ronni**, a Finnish-English translator, and the head of the ATA Division of Nordic Languages. His presentation focused on improving business practices for translators and interpreters. This included invoice tracking, caring for good clients and letting the bad ones go, as well as separating business and personal accounts and bookkeeping.

**Judy Lyons**, a French-English translator in finance, talked about her experience in building relationships with direct clients. The most important skill for this work is negotiating every detail and knowing to whom to address your questions. The workload is usually heavier than with the agencies, with recommended workload of 20 projects a year, to maintain quality and work-life balance. This presentation also led to a discussion of non-disclosure agreements, and the finer details of subcontracting with other professions, such as editors, where the initial job came from a third party.

**Montserrat Zuckerman**, a member of ATA, NETA, and NAJIT, talked about the importance of the interpreter organizations, and the services that they can provide. Questions to the panel quickly turned into a discussion regarding rates. This in turn brought up the antitrust case against the ATA. The biggest takeaway from the discussion was «Any rate that you are working for is too low».

# Introduction to Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) Tools

## 2018 Conference Presentation by Eduardo Berinstein

*Reviewed by Mario A Cabrera-Salazar*

One of the points that many translators wanted to address is which technologies can facilitate the role of the translator and increase the efficiency and quality of the final product. Professor Eduardo Berinstein provided an overview of these technologies, their pros and cons and how they have been useful in his daily life as a professional translator.

### Management of translation processes.

Providing an example of a translation project of 47 files, Prof. Berinstein showed how CAT tools analyze source texts and find repeated structures that, used within the environment of a translation memory such as SDL Trados (or many others) can provide reliable cost estimates for big projects. In addition, translation memories help leverage previously translated segments, speeding up the translation processes and maintaining consistency.

### Formatting and format transfer:

One of the cumbersome tasks when dealing with computer based assignments is working with multiple source formats and post-translation formatting of documents. Most CAT tools provide multiple format conversion by coding everything into XLIFF (XML Localization Interchange File Format). Some of these, like InDesign do not require extracting the source text into a word processor or pasting the translated text in the formatted document. This process is done automatically, saving time and frustration.

### Machine translation (MT):

MT can either hurt or help depending on the skill and expertise of the translator. It can provide an initially acceptable rough first draft for the translator to “work his/her magic”. MT provides very literal translations or transliterations between languages without adapting the grammar or distilling the idea of the author. As accurate as it can be, MT will not perform the background research for a good translation or make texts understandable in the target language.

### MT and research integrators:

In the context of CAT, it was important to showcase GT4T (<https://gt4t.net/en/>), -an integrator tool compatible with all MS- Windows applications that, with a single keyboard shortcut can provide translation alternatives of text fragments using DeepL, Google translate, Microsoft MT and other tools. In a similar manner, IntelliWebSearch. (<http://www.intelliwebsearch.com/version-5/>) helps search selected text from your translation environment and submits the copied text through your browser to your preferred search engines, on-line dictionaries or encyclopedias.

### Speech recognition (SR):

SR codes voice into characters rather than requiring the translator to type, improving throughput and helping to avoid repetitive motion injuries frequently observed in people whose main occupation requires extended periods on a computer keyboard.

### Text to speech:

All the previously mentioned tools can work wonders. However, it is important to determine if the final text sounds as well as it would in its original language. For doing so, [text to speech tools](#) help proofread by listening instead of reading. After all, if it doesn't sound well, it's rarely well written.

This was a quick glimpse of all the tools available to a professional translator. For further information, please find Professor Berinstein's [conference notes at netaweb.org](#).

## Visible Violence

### 2018 Conference Presentation by Laura Balladur and Francisca López

Laura Balladur and Francisca López serve on the faculty at Bates College. They designed and collaborated on a translation class, then coauthored the article “Translation for Cross-Cultural Thinking in the Liberal Arts,” detailing the experience.

In their session abstract, they state that as translators, our work is predicated on erasing, or in the words of Lawrence Venuti, “forcibly replacing,” a foreign voice. Borrowing from tactics in feminist translation, the presenters offered some tools and strategies to better signal diversity in translation. While translation is inherently violent, it is our task to be more keenly aware of the power differences that exist as we negotiate between linguistic and cultural differences, and visibly signal this diversity. To download the speakers' Powerpoint file from the NETA website, [click here](#).

# Skill-Building Strategies For Interpreters & Interpreter Trainers

## 2018 Conference Presentation by Stephen Sanford

Reviewed by Jairo Suarez

College professor, translator, presenter and trainer of court interpreters, Stephen Sanford offered his interpreting didactics based on personal experience and on the book "Basic Concepts and Models for Interpreter and Translator Training" by Daniel Gile. Mr. Sanford indicates he has developed a training style that is entertaining as well as effective and that is greatly influenced by his Brazilian/American biculturalism.

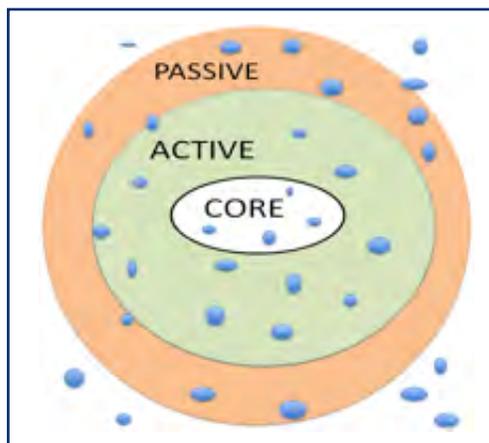
Mr. Sanford used the 'Effort Model' and 'Gravitational Model' of linguistic availability mentioned in Gile's book to represent the processing capacity and the time required by interpreters to mentally access and retrieve words.

Using the Effort Model, Mr. Sanford explains that all of us have a limited mental capacity for processing information; for that reason we need to continuously practice using our mental capacity more efficiently. "Introducing new skills helps to free that capacity and avoid overload," he said. It requires a constant effort to maintain that capacity; let alone to increase. Improving one's skills will decrease fatigue and stress and will improve quality.

Gile's Gravitational Model explains that the *Core* are words one will never forget; *Active* are words one can remember spontaneously; *Passive* are words one knows or can understand, but can't remember spontaneously or don't feel comfortable using; *outside* are words one either don't know yet or don't know anymore; the *Dots* represent words and other linguistic knowledge. If used, words tend to move towards the center. If not used, they tend to drift away from the center.

Mr. Sanford's presentation was full of insights and funny remarks. For example, he explained how interpreters use their mental capacity while working by simultaneously having to listen and convert what is being said from one language to another, using their short memory, thinking "what their hair looks like" and "what they did the night before."

"Being bilingual is just the beginning," Mr. Sanford said. Interpreters also need to develop short and long-term memory; visualization and attention to detail; knowledge of language (including register, grammar, terminology); knowledge of the world (including science, history, current events and random subjects); the ability to quickly understand, predict and choose; the ability to organize what to say and the ability to understand what is being said. "Because an interpreter is only as good as his/her language skills," Sanford said, during the first half of his presentation Sanford offered suggestions for one's own development:



- Writing honest and objective self-evaluations in your basic language; use them to set goals and priorities and record progress.
- Putting together a glossary to learn how to research and write correctly words that are widely used.
- Keeping a reading log in both languages and on a variety of subjects.
- Write and correct in detail essays in both languages to make register deficiencies evident and reveal your active vocabulary (Gile's model).
- Participating in speeches and debates (for example, 'hamburgers vs hotdogs') to be more articulate and comfortable about speaking in public.
- Listening to podcasts, ("not while doing something else," he noted) to help increase attention span and practice note taking. He suggested *Radiolab*, *This American Life*, and *The Moth*.
- Translating jokes to develop short memory and understand that meaning is more important than words. Sanford said that jokes demand cultural and linguistic knowledge and are "much more fun than gross medical stuff." An example of the challenging process of translating jokes, he offered the following example: "Why cows have bells? Because horns don't work." In Portuguese and some other languages, the translation of this joke would mean that cows cheat.
- Describing objects as you would to an extraterrestrial seeing the objects for the first time, to help develop and maintain vocabulary, practice terminology research and develop attention to detail.
- Doing crossword puzzles help with general knowledge, terminology research, and reading and comprehension. In his training sessions, Sanford uses a phone app that allows him to project crossword puzzles into a screen.
- Correcting other people's mistakes, as they are easier to detect, helps with the translation

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## Skill-Building Strategies

*Continued from page 8*

process (context, purpose) and develops T&I vocabulary.

- Interpreting videos and songs to strengthen ability to avoid distractions. He mentioned [TED.com](http://TED.com) as a tool to use subtitles and change speeds of renditions. Other options include revising opening and closing arguments, speeches or lectures in different subjects and with different levels of register.
- Listening to music and podcasts in [soundcloud.com](http://soundcloud.com), a streaming platform where Sanford has uploaded many of his own recordings, mainly on legal matters. He jokingly reminded it should not be used while driving.
- Sight translating weekly reviews (e.g. [harpers.org](http://harpers.org)) and challenging/humorous information to learn about terminology and reformulation; following language grammar pages on Facebook; and studying official translations. He suggested a [source](#) to develop one's own legal glossary.

In the second part of his presentation, Mr. Sanford offered suggestions to train and develop others beside role plays:

- Develop own material based on experience and context
- Teach students 'how to fish,' helping them to research information.
- Put students on the spot to help them get used to the pressure they may feel on court rooms or doctors' examination rooms.
- Give challenging oral exams and grade them
- Grade homework and make detailed corrections

To end his dynamic session, Mr. Sanford offered tips and resources to help develop skills:

- Pay attention to mistakes you make, as they help to know where you need to work the most.
- Get help: proofreader, coach, colleagues with complementary skills.
- Check patient education websites. American Associations of Heart, Lungs, etc.
- Glossary in CCHI website.
- Start a query on Q&A.

Please find [Mr. Sanford's presentation notes](#) under the Conference Tab on NETAweb.org.

## Ethics or Professional Conduct?

### 2018 Conference Presentation by Gladys Matthews

*Reviewed by Sarah Heller*

Our presenter, Gladys Matthews, holds a number of degrees in language related fields including a PhD in linguistics with an emphasis in legal translation from Université Laval in Canada. An experienced court interpreter, Matthews trained at the Agnes Haury Institute of the University of Arizona and is certified in the state of Indiana. She is currently course director in the Master of Conference Interpreting of Glendon College of York University, Toronto. She is also active in NAJIT, the National Association of Judiciary Interpreters & Translators.

Given the political climate in the U.S. these days, legal interpreters are acutely aware of the minefields awaiting them in the courtroom. As a result, there were very few empty seats in the room for this presentation.

Dr. Matthews began by showing part of a video blog by a court interpreter describing a situation she had had with an attorney. The attorney was not interested in talking with his client and instead instructed the interpreter to sight translate documents for the client and to tell the client that the only option was to plead guilty.

After viewing the video there was a short discussion as to the interpreter's best course of action. It quickly became clear that there was not going to be consensus among those in the room as to what the interpreter should do. It was a good way to bring home to us the complexity of ethical decision-making.

Dr. Matthews then covered the difference between a code of ethics and a code of conduct. The terms are often mistakenly used interchangeably. Basically, codes of ethics deal with decision-making, while codes of conduct govern actions.

The final part of the presentation was an introduction to the different aspects of an model interpreter's code of ethics:

- Accuracy
- Impartiality and Conflicts of Interest
- Confidentiality
- Limitations of Practice
- Protocol and Demeanor
- Maintenance and Improvement of Skills and Knowledge
- Accurate Representation of Credentials
- Impediments to Compliance

The [NAJIT code of ethics](#) is a good example of a legal interpreter code of ethics.

One hour was only enough time to whet our appetite for more discussion and investigation of interpreter ethics. In case you missed it, at last year's conference there was also a session on ethics. You will find an excellent review of that by Deborah Rocha on page 11 of the [NETA News Summer 2017 issue](#).

## Demystifying Sight Translation In Healthcare Settings

2018 Conference Presentation by Margarita S. Bekker

Reviewed by Erika Schulz.

Why the need to “demystify” sight translation? Being a translator myself, sight translation is my favorite mode of interpretation, so why this? Maybe because many times the usual piece of advice is “do not do it”. So, what is it that some people see in sight translation that is either challenging or beyond the scope of work? I was in need of a demystifier!

And the conference organizers sent Margarita Bekker, CoreCHI™, who in a compact and comprehensive way shared background information and techniques to develop our sight translation strategies, and in the most cheerful way!

In healthcare settings, have you ever been asked to perform the sight translation of intake forms, patient education flyers, consent forms, advanced directives, discharge forms, patients’ rights and responsibilities agreements, or preop instructions?

As Ms. Bekker said, “it is hard to say no”. Interpreters are simply expected to sight translate on demand. But our role is to assess the task based on length, level of difficulty, hospital policy, and patient safety.

Then, of course, the first advice is to avoid sight translation if documents are lengthy, contain legal language as in advanced directives or scientific terminology as in clinical trials. You get the picture... so, how do you “recuse” yourself?

Some of Ms. Bekker’s recommendations were: to respectfully defer documents to the translation department; to suggest the “you explain, I interpret” technique; to invoke “in the interest of patient safety”, and, if all of the above failed, use the “magic” words: “It is against hospital policy”. What if there is no policy? Encourage management to create one.

You could also run searches for the legally binding documents, because some may have already been translated in your state, or you may recommend having them translated.

When is it fine to use sight translation? For conveying information in brief notes, directions for taking medications, general non-technical information for patients, or when the provider is there having a conversation with the patient as in the case of going through an informed consent form. The same way a provider would have a conversation with an English-speaking patient, the interpreter would be there mediating the conversation with the LEP patient.

If the need to sight translate arises, you are ready! How? Here are some tips from Ms. Bekker to prepare yourself. Remember that: languages have similarities and differences; note register; do not sacrifice meaning; keep syntax and word order matching target language; prepare yourself reading similar documents; research forms online; memorize medical, legal and insurance terminology; keep glossaries.

And these are some of her recommendations for actually performing sight translations. Read the document for the general idea; break up long sentences; read ahead to keep the delivery pace even with intonation; respect the grammatical structure of the target language; and paraphrase keeping meaning, among others.

If I may, I would encourage you to follow Margarita Bekker and her presentations because her informational and cheerful style can demystify any interpreting challenge.

## Student and Professor Panels at the Conference

*Presenters came from the Amherst and Boston campuses of UMass, Westfield State, Boston University, University of Arizona, and Plymouth State University. Academic Abstracts for the sessions can be found at [NETAweb.org](http://NETAweb.org).*

### **A Place to Translate and Interpret: Books, Amherst, the US, the U.N.**

Showcased the translation and interpreting experience and perspectives of a diverse group of UMass Amherst students.

### **Translating Diverse Aesthetics**

An evaluation of the relationship between Spanish and English with a history of mutual benefit but also political competition.

### **Translation as a Process of Mending, Understanding, Confirming Literary, Cultural, Religious, & Human Diversities**

Translation and diversity in literature, religion, and society in general.

### **Communities and Histories in Translation**

Evaluated the impact of translation in building diverse communities.

### **Diversity in Professional Translation**

Discussion included balancing localization standards with language norms, and the ambiguity of translating in the law.

### **Multilingual Popular and Culinary Cultures**

Examined the multilingual aspects of popular culture.

### **Diversity In and Beyond the Translation and Interpreting Classroom**

Explored how to weave diversity into both everyday classroom activities and the general structure of a translation course.

### **Diversifying Our Lives and Interpreting Cultures: Opening New Doors through Interpretation**

Looked at the understanding of cultures that one must have in order to be a successful interpreter.

## Record-Keeping and Taxes for Translators and Interpreters

### 2018 Conference Presentation by Irene Wachslar

*Reviewed by Sarah Heller*

Irene Wachslar is a certified public accountant and has extensive experience working with freelancers, especially in the movie industry. She gave a useful introductory presentation about taxes that included many real-life examples and down-to-earth advice. She recognized that most of us do not want to spend more time than absolutely necessary on record-keeping. At the same time, she emphasized that we must do enough to avoid paying IRS fines and penalties down the road.

Ms Wachslar first covered the difference between being an employee (receiving a W-2) and an independent contractor (receiving a 1099). The classification is important because a person working as an independent contractor must pay all of the Social Security and Medicare taxes due while an employee has half of these taxes paid by the employer. There are other differences but this is the biggest in terms of money. Companies can receive large penalties if the IRS finds that they have misclassified people as independent contractors rather than employees.

Ms Wachslar outlined many key points in her presentation, such as:

- The pros and cons of different types of business entities that a freelancer can establish.
- How to handle finances when working for agencies versus for direct clients.
- What software exists that adapts well for translators and interpreters.

In January 2018, NETA held a monthly meeting on the subject of taxes that included a talk by Ms. Wachslar, followed by a panel discussion with four veteran NETA freelancers. I recommend the review of the meeting by Marian Comenetz. It can be found on page 6 of the [Winter 2018 issue of NETA News](#)

## I got 3,243,756,981 hits! How come I picked the wrong term? Assessing your sources in terminology research

### 2018 Conference Presentation by Heidi Cazes

*Reviewed by Irina Sears*

Translator, interpreter, and terminologist Heidi Cazes gave a presentation on how to assess your sources to make sure that you are choosing the right terms in your translation. Finding the correct term to fit the context is the main challenge. The key is to determine that you have found a reliable source. In the past, resources have included libraries and books, sometimes with not enough information. Now, with the Internet we often have too much information, both good and bad.

Ms. Cazes defined a term as a lexical unit that communicates specialized knowledge and refers to a specific concept. For example, different ports on a computer have specific names like DVI, HDMI and VGA ports. This is unlike general words that have synonyms. If you switch the synonyms, you will not be affecting communication. With a term, you are not translating it but are finding its equivalent in another language. Terms are always within a context (e.g. mouse).

The different sources to research a term include general and specialist monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, as well as non-terminological sources. There are many online dictionaries, but some of them need to be taken with a grain of salt. Not all dictionaries are the same, and the print forms are usually more reliable because of the investment that was required to put them together.

In a term search, Ms. Cazes starts with general language monolingual dictionaries to find the definition, examples, categories, and bilingual dictionaries to find equivalents and examples. Then she moves on to specialist monolingual dictionaries for definitions in order to understand the concept and find cross-references, and specialist bilingual dictionaries, which may have illustrations and collocations in both definitions. Ms. Cazes suggests that some good ways to assess the reliability of the dictionary are to read the preface for mistakes, or look for a bibliography. The details help you trust the source.

Other sources include term banks, encyclopedias, specialized visual dictionaries, vocabulary lists and thesauri. Non-terminological sources include: specialized texts, presentations, textbooks, catalogs, brochures, articles in journals and websites. In these different sources, look for the table of contents, index, glossary – these are all signs of trustworthiness.

When searching on the Internet, use links in Wikipedia pages to find the original source and make sure the source is in the original language. When your sources are professional articles, see if you can trust the source by checking the credentials of who published the articles, checking links to ensure content is not a translation, and checking the date of publication. In all resources, extra information, such as explanations of methodology, grammar and usage, or endorsements by experts help lend credibility. Ms. Cazes likes to store the fruit of her labor in annotated word tables, but also recommends spreadsheets or CAT tools. Please find Ms. Cazes's [conference notes at netaweb.org](#).

## How to Edit Your Profile Fields on the NETA Website

by Diana Rhudick

If your name and contact information are included in NETA's online directory, be aware that these may be harvested by anyone using the web. The instructions below explain how to hide specific fields in your profile, which will of course also become hidden to potential clients.



Click on your name to show the menu.

Click on "View profile".



Click on the gray box to left, "Edit profile".



Click on "Privacy", in the middle.

This page lists each field of your profile, and gives you the option to make each field visible to anybody, members only, or nobody (No access).

You can also click or unclick "Show profile to others" near the top.

The email field is about 9 down on the list. You can select "No access" for it.

To save changes and exit, click "Save" at the bottom.



## Endnote: Filthy Lucre

[Continued from page 1](#)

three main areas of the translation market: bulk (low rates, low quality, high volume), added-value (translators with adequate skills who are coasting without truly engaging with texts), and premium (translators ask client questions, higher expectations, higher risk inherent in the translation).

The next topic was sources for helping to determine our rates. She mentioned translator association rate surveys, but felt that these may not be accurate. If the surveys are not organized by professionals, the wrong questions are asked and the results are skewed. Also, many online survey results reflect "average," i.e., low-end bulk rates. She recommended consulting with business experts outside our industry, such as Seth Godin and Walt Kania, to get an idea of how to price ourselves.

Next Chris described some of the traits typical of the high-end market. The more risk involved in getting a bad translation, generally the more the client is willing to pay to avoid the risk. This scenario applies to cases where the client image or a lot of money rides on the translation being of good quality. Chris offered the example that a marketing translation generally pays more than one needed after the sale has been completed. Good clients demand respect for their business and the documents they entrust us with. For this reason, Chris has long advocated including our name on our translations. We should be willing to be accountable for what we've produced, and proud of it as well.

Chris's theory is that as translators, we like words, and are less comfortable with numbers. This makes us poor negotiators who hesitate to bid high on work, thus propagating the so-called poverty cult. We earn little, are forced to live cheaply, and complain about the situation instead of aiming higher. Perhaps what we need is assertiveness training. In any case, Chris Durban helped us see the industry from a business perspective, and injected a little positivism into an often-gloomy outlook. Please see [her presentation on our website](#), which Chris has thoughtfully annotated.

## Integrating Interpretation to Redefine World Languages in Higher Education

2018 Conference Presentation by Barbara Lopez-Mayhew and Wilson Garcia

*Reviewed by Hilary Kays*

In this session, presenters Barbara Lopez-Mayhew and Wilson Garcia introduced their innovative blueprint for a specialized Spanish language interpretation program at Plymouth State University, where both presenters teach Spanish language. The session began with an examination of the changing state of higher education today. A bachelor's degree is more expensive and less likely to guarantee employment after graduation nowadays than in the past, and both college students and their parents are reevaluating the higher education system and demanding changes, such as more internships, practical training, and interdisciplinary studies. In general, enrollment in foreign language programs is declining as more students choose to study STEM subjects due to media emphasis. It was with these factors in mind, and in light of the fact that translation and interpretation are two fast-growing fields according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, that Lopez-Mayhew and Garcia conceived of a program to integrate higher Spanish language studies with interpretation training.

In 2017, the state of New Hampshire received 2,200 immigrants from various foreign nations. With this influx of new immigrants, who might not speak English well, the need for interpreters increased in such sectors

as law enforcement, the judicial system, schools, health care, human services, and a number of other government departments and programs, where accurate communication is essential and miscommunication could lead to legal or medical problems. As professors of language, Lopez-Mayhew and Garcia saw in this new immigrant population an opportunity to bring real-world training to collegiate language studies and at the same time get students involved with their local multinational communities by creating a program that amalgamated interpreter training with language study.

The proposed program would cover linguistic and cultural skills, namely reading, writing, speaking, listening, and cultural awareness and sensitivity, as well as interpersonal skills. Studies would be divided into two branches, one for students with upper intermediate Spanish language skills and one for those with advanced language skills. Upper intermediate students would focus their studies on the health care and social services fields, since medical and social work interpreting involve consecutive interpretation, which allows for questions if there is confusion regarding meaning, while advanced students would specialize in legal interpretation, which involves the more challenging simultaneous interpretation.

Some participants were concerned that undergraduate students might not have the level of language skill necessary to perform effectively as interpreters. However, the program is not intended to replace the current Spanish curriculum for all students, but rather to serve as an optional course of study for students with excellent language skills and a desire to pursue careers with them. Overall, the idea was welcomed as an innovative way to boost enrollment in language programs and make those programs more relevant and engaging to students and their communities.



## Vincent running for Boston City Council

NETAn Anne Vincent's daughter H el ene has launched her campaign to be elected in 2019 to the Boston City Council, District 8. Find out more about her campaign at [vincentforboston.com](http://vincentforboston.com).

In the photo, Anne and H el ene appear in the front row, sixth and seventh from the left. Best wishes, H el ene!

# Video Remote Interpretation: The Real Effect On Interpretation Services

## 2018 Conference Presentation by Cynthia Peinado

*Reviewed by Erika Schulz*

Over the years, we, translators and interpreters, have seen how technology evolved and became a key part of our professional lives. As new technologies are introduced in our lives, understanding their actual capabilities and how to master them is also imperative.

Video Remote Interpreting, or simply VRI, is one of those technologies that is coming to stay, and the more we know about it, the better prepared we will be to master it. Cynthia Peinado's presentation dissected VRI for us in a few steps that she called "the good, the bad, and the solutions".

### The Good

Why are providers so inclined to use VRI? Well, because there are some positive aspects about it, such as the ability to work worldwide with languages of lesser diffusion; the perception that it is more cost effective (only if hiring trained interpreters); and that it reduces the chances of interpreters being exposed to hazardous materials.

Other "good" facts about VRI are advantageous to interpreters themselves. Some of these advantages include working from a home office or a call center; zero commute; no inclement weather cancellations; no dress code (from the waist down!); and also, no exposure to risks or unruly patients.

### The Bad

Of course, in the yin and yang of VRI, there are also some less positive aspects that need to be carefully considered and Ms. Peinado dealt with them one by one. She explained how pre-session introductions and provider debriefings are limited, as well as the view of the room where the encounter takes place, making it all less personable. Add a little bit of non-working technology, surrounding noises, and multiple speakers or interruptions...

Other less ideal situations could arise if interpreters are asked to work from call centers making it challenging to rush from one appointment to the next, since it is difficult to plan the duration of each call. She also reminded us that interpreters may undergo physical and psychological burnout, and about the possible health risks of being exposed to high volume sounds for long periods

of time. Let us not forget about negotiating rates and setting methods of payment.



### The Solutions

Then, for every problem, there is a practical solution, and Ms. Peinado was generous to share them. Her first piece of advice was training—it is key for interpreters to use the new technologies effectively as well as having a clear understanding of what to expect in the room. It usually helps when providers share a 360° view of the room to visualize it and to find the best spot to place the camera. It is also beneficial when providers talk to the patient (not to the screen), and when they bring the camera closer (or zoom in) to the patient.

Ms. Peinado also reminded us that as interpreters, "We manage the flow of communication". We can ask how many participants are there and to have them speak one at a time. We can share our availability ahead with providers if we have other commitments after the encounter. We can still provide privacy to patients by turning off the video line, while keeping the audio on. We can also educate providers and clients on best practices that allow us to perform our job to the best of our abilities.

Then, she also shared some basic but critical self-care tips. When focused in our tasks, we tend to forget about drinking water, getting exercise in our daily routines, or requesting equipment to protect our ears.

But Ms. Peinado's most important piece of advice was that while we do use technologies, providers should not "use" interpreters. It is our duty to respectfully communicate with healthcare providers and organizations that we can "work" with them and assist them in providing the best possible care for their patients. And this is great advice for all of us.

**Video Remote Interpreting,  
or simply VRI, is one of  
those technologies that  
is coming to stay, and the  
more we know about it,  
the better prepared we will  
be to master it.**

## Considering Linguistic Racism and the Problematics of ‘Diversity’ for Translators and Interpreters of English

2018 Conference Presentation by Julie H. Tay

Reviewed by Sue Kronenfeld

Professor Tay defined linguistic racism as granting privilege to certain languages at the expense of others. She opined that this practice causes long-term indirect harms, family division and even linguistic genocide. Living in a world where languages are not on an equal footing, translators and interpreters are implicated; what can we do about this?

Professor Tay examined several examples from Ethnologue, a print and online publication that defines itself as “the ultimate source of information on all the world’s languages”, to illustrate how languages and countries are regarded relative to one another, arguably demonstrating unfair privilege. One such example was on the “Mali” page, where French, one of only five out of 68 languages considered “non-indigenous”, was designated “primary”, although it is only spoken as a secondary language by 18% of the population. Yet on the “French” page, the language is labelled “a language of France”, without highlighting other countries, such as Mali, where it is also “primary”.

Another trend Professor Tay identified was a tendency (notably on the part of monolingual speakers of English) to regard countries as more “authentic” when the culture is perceived as more homogeneous, and perhaps also fairly close in material culture to North American and Western European norms.

She described a “universalist utopia” in which each country might be simply represented by a national flag and a doll in ethnic costume.

English, the architect of this utopia, is generally not even questioned. Professor Tay proposed changing the conversation, and bringing English back under discussion. The United States has no official language, but English is often treated as the only language that really matters. By contrast, bilingualism can be a stigma, a marker of a remedial class.

When the U.S. Civil Rights Act was passed, targeting racism, questions about language were left out. Title VI protects people on grounds of race, color or national origin, but not on the language spoken. If you speak English, you “don’t sound like anything”; to sound like a Korean (for example), is to be held back. Citizenship tests have often been used as a way of marginalizing people of backgrounds perceived as non-American. “American” (no modifier) tends to refer to white people; we don’t wonder about the ethnic identity of a white professor, or his/her competence to translate into English. Non-white people are forced to hyphenate (e.g., “African-American”), and have their linguistic proficiency called into question, even when their accent is very well polished.

Linguistic racism, Professor Tay opined, is more lethal than other varieties because it is reclusive, persuasive, and unable to be legislated. People can be evicted, ignored, left out of promotions and other forms of advancement, as language proficiency can always be required, and used as a barrier. Translators and interpreters, always located at the crossroads of English + “other”, are the best placed to make a difference. Professor Tay exhorted non-native speakers of English to be aware and proud of their linguistic and cultural background. Those who are native speakers of

English should question their own linguistic roots, their own accent and diversity within English, and their own assumptions about the language proficiency of non-white professionals.



**When the U.S. Civil Rights Act was passed, targeting racism, questions about language were left out. Title VI protects people on grounds of race, color or national origin, but not on the language spoken.**

## NETA Board Meeting Minutes, April 5, 2018

By Erika Schulz

**Board members attending:** Lesley Andrews, Maiyim Baron (remotely), Diego Mansilla, Antje Ruppert (remotely), Rokhaya Smith, Erika Schulz

**Also attending:** Diana Rhudick, Joseph Brockway, and Dinesh Karki

### Financial report

Crystal Zhong sent the Sept./Nov. 2017 report for the First Quarter of 2018. It was discussed and approved. There was a \$690 increase in membership income. It was noticed that membership increases after monthly meetings and literary gatherings.

### Conference

Diego sent an updated schedule for academic panels to Elena and to Diana for the website.

Conference Committee to meet on April 10 for final planning.

Joseph shared that the pre-conference bilingual readings will take place on Friday evening at the hotel to welcome attendees. The reading is open to all, not just conference goers.

Continuing Education Units and credits were secured for CCHI and ATA, others to be confirmed.

The book table will have 10 authors for the exhibit.

The conference program is going to the designer on 4/9/18. It was requested to make sure to include the schedule at a glance and a site map.

There are 3 sponsors and 6 exhibitors. By 4/5/18, there were 149 attendees registered!

The idea to promote the conference on Facebook was discussed, it could be about \$20.

The food arrangements had been taken care of.

The survey will be performed online.

There will be prizes for conference participants who complete a passport visiting exhibitors: such as an e-reader and a one-year membership.

Video recording is discussed limiting it to the keynote and highlights, and interviews to members. Details to be decided if within budget based on the estimate that will be provided by Diego and Erika. The possibility of having a YouTube channel for videos was discussed. We are currently using Lesley's Vimeo account for monthly meetings recordings.

Antje will be from 8:00 till 10:00 in the registration area for new members.

A laptop will be provided for voting. Diego to check in with UMASS AV services, Erika will bring old laptop for backup.

### Membership

Antje reported active 285 members!!! And it was confirmed that Ken deleted inactive members from Yahoo Group.

### ATA certification exam

There is interest in supporting a second sitting for the ATA certification exam. A September date is considered.

### Website

Wild Apricot's hosting services increased from \$756 to \$972 for their yearly fees.

In order to protect member's personal data, the web developer added an option to hide or show email addresses, as a send email option, which does not display email addresses. Erika is to contact a specialist for possible computer safety workshop/presentation/webinar.

Diana is to make sure that the published authors page includes active members only.

Respectfully submitted,  
Erika Schulz

## Results of the 2018 NETA Board of Directors Election

Information on voting as well as candidate statements and biographies were available on our website, and notice of the election was emailed to all members. Members could vote by email or in person at the April Conference. The following candidates were elected to the Board for two-year terms:

**Maiyim Baron, Diego Mansilla, and Antje Ruppert**

**And congratulations to Joseph Brockway,  
our new board alternate**

NETA appreciates all who took the initiative to run for office. All members are urged to participate by voting, volunteering for committee work, and attending board meetings.

For more information on how to get involved, talk with any officer or board member or email [info@netaweb.org](mailto:info@netaweb.org).

## NETA Board Meeting Minutes, June 16, 2018

By Erika Schulz

**Board members attending:** Lesley Andrews, Maiyim Baron, Diego Mansilla, Erika Schulz, Alice Wolf

**Also attending:** Diana Rhudick, Joseph Brockway, Marian Comenetz, and Ken Kronenberg (second half)

### Ken Kronenberg's statement

As the board members started arriving, the conversation started to evolve around one of the topics listed under Other, thus it made sense to tackle it on the spot. Ken Kronenberg's statement about the opposition to T & I participation in wars was read aloud and each paragraph was carefully analyzed and deeply discussed, regarding sources, antecedents, and possible outcomes in relation to NETA's mission as a trade nonprofit organization. The board members came to an agreement that a statement would be written in response to this initiative.

### Financial Report

Treasurer's report was shared and discussed. Among other items, it showed an apparent drop in membership income that may be due to the fact that there are about 45 students and senior members.

The conference financials yielded a profit of over \$3000 for this year's conference. There were six on-site registrations. It was shared that a clear procedure is needed to record on-site registrations since due to low internet connectivity, credit card registrations were not working. A two-step process was discussed for people registering onsite.

1) Creation of a paper form for people to register and state payment method to be kept as back-up. 2) Have people go to NETA's site to register and pay with credit card. Lesley and Alice will work together to discuss implementation of this process and will be at a table to provide registration assistance during the conference. Diego shared two possible dates for the 2019 conference that were discussed considering UMass availability and to avoid sharing premises and parking with another large event.



*Members attending NETA Board Meeting in Worcester, MA on June 16, 2018.*

*Photo by Diego Mansilla*

### Election and roles for 2018-19 period

Diana Rhudick, to continue as president

Lesley Andrews, to continue as vice president and as web super administrator

Diego Mansilla, to continue as academic division chair

Antje Ruppert, Diana to ask her if available to continue as membership coordinator

Erika Schulz, to continue as secretary

Alice Wolf, to continue in charge of job posting

Marian Comenetz, to continue in charge of programming monthly meetings and yearly events, and as web super administrator

Crystal Zhong, Lesley to ask her if available to continue as treasurer

Sarah Heller, Erika to ask her if available to continue as newsletter designer

Terry Gallagher, Erika to ask him if available to continue as newsletter editor

Joseph Brockway, as participating alternate board member

### Membership

Based on Antje's report shared via email, there is a record membership of 300 active members!!! This is, a total of 305 members out of which 300 are active. There are 260 regular members, and 45 who are student/senior members. The membership coordinator processes document is in progress.

The board discussed the possibility of updating bylaws to require a 6-month membership to have voting rights, though implementation might

*Continued on page 18*

## NETA June 16 Meeting Minutes

*Continued from page 17*

be challenging; and to include the option for the role of alternate board member for runner-up candidates, maybe for cases where there is no quorum.

### Website

Expenses are down \$148 for this year, and in September 2017 Diana renewed the hosting service for a 2-year period. The board discussion group will be deleted from the Yahoo forum and continue in the Google forum. It is being discussed if the NETA Yahoo Group should be replaced with NETA Discussion Forum, a feature imbedded in Wild Apricot. This option should be under Members Only, thus keeping it available to only active members, and it would reduce spam. Diana and Joseph started testing the forum options on the spot to check user friendliness and feature options compared to Yahoo's. Lesley and Erika to contact IT experts for possible internet and computer safety webinar. Erika to contact Terry and Sarah to include the reminder to members about directory exposure and visibility options in every issue of NETA News.

### Video Channel

Video channel idea is further discussed. There is interest in hiring a videographer for next year's conference. Joseph started a NETA YouTube channel, which is a managed account. Joseph's account ownership can be transferred. The 2011 ATA conference video can be uploaded there. Tags and keywords need to be added and 100 subscribers are needed to have our own URL.

### Monthly programming

Marian is waiting for Karen Murphy's confirmation on BU availability for holding monthly meetings; Marian also shared 2018-2019 dates:

9/22 for 13th annual translation bash; 10/20; 11/17;

12/? for holiday party; 1/19; 2/16; 3/16; 4/6;

July or August for summer picnic.

Regarding 2018 picnic, Marian is working on confirming a location.

### Board Meeting Dates

Board also set four meeting dates and locations for the 2018-2019 period:

9/29 Worcester; 1/26 Waltham Library;

3/23 Waltham Library; 6/18 Newton.

### Mass AHEC consortium Conference

NETA was a sponsor for the Paving the Way conference organized by the Mass AHEC consortium offering professional development opportunities for interpreters in health care. Montserrat Zuckerman volunteered again to chair this, and her report was commented on very favorably. Her valuable help was

appreciated as well as the assistance of the other volunteers: Maiyim, Jairo, and Felix B. Montserrat reported that there is a list of people interested in our conference and this list will be added to the Programming list to send announcements, to the membership coordinator, and to the ConfCom.

### Topics for further discussion:

- Possibility of another ATA certification exam sitting in the fall
- Add a non-paid volunteer position to the academic division
- Include better signage for book tables at conference, since some people mistakenly took books by NETA translators without paying for them, maybe assuming they came from the book exchange table.

Respectfully submitted,

Erika Schulz, MA

*We invite you to beat the heat at*

## NETA's Annual Summer Picnic

**Saturday, July 21**

**12 – 5 p.m.**

*(rain date Sunday July 22)*

**Hostess: Rokhaya Smith**

**Location: Holliston, MA**

*You already should have received an email invitation with details, including more specifics about the location and what to bring. If you have not yet received your invitation, please [email](#) Marian.*

***Come! Bring friends and family!***