

The Fusion of Covia and Galileo Could Create the Greatest System of the World

Two of the greatest information processing systems of air reservation envisage to amalgamate their operations, which could create the largest company of worldwide reservation data-processing, with the statement of the people to the current of the project.

The alliance of Covia, of Rosemont in Illinois, subsidiary of United Airlines, and Galileo, of Swindon in England, would represent a thorough universalization of the system of the air voyages. That could also represent a consolidation of the power of United in the sector of the reservations by computer. It would seem that the persons in charge of the system envisage to sign a declaration of intent tomorrow.

It is not expected that fusion includes/understands a cash payment. It is expected that the new company has as a name Galileo International and that it has its registered office close to the head office of United with Elk Grove Village in Illinois. The biddings are high: the systems of reservation can constitute important sources of benefit and solid commercial weapons.

Each of the two systems of reservation is under the control of a consortium of airlines, with at their United head of UAL Corp. United is the principal shareholder of Covia while 11 European airlines constitute the major part of associated with Galileo. The two companies distribute near the agencies of voyages the data-processing programme of reservation of bank notes.

The management of the two companies bets that fusion will lower inter alia the fixed costs thanks to a profit of effectiveness. Moreover, they hope to centralize operations which are for the moment disseminated. The project will require the approval of the American and European lawful authorities.

The shareholding of the new company Galileo International will be distributed with equality between the European and north-American airlines, the obviously with the purpose of reconciling two banks of the Atlantic.

But United will remain clearly the partner dominating with a participation of 38 %; British Airways PLC will hold 15 %; Swissair 13 %; KLM Royal Dutch Airlines 12 %; USAir 11 %; Alitalia 9 %; Sabena, Olympic Airways, Air Canada, Aer Lingus, Austrian Airlines and TAP Air Portugal will have each one 1 % or less.

(Please answer the questions on the back)

QUESTIONS FOR DOC. 40 _____

TIME TAKEN _____

NAME _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is not a possible result of the proposed merger of Covia and Galileo?
 - a. creation of world's biggest computerized reservation firm
 - b. further globalization of the travel system
 - c. consolidation of power for United in computer reservations
 - d. a large exchange of cash to facilitate the merger
 - e. none of the above

2. Where is the merged company of Covia and Galileo to be located?
 - a. in Swindon
 - b. near United's headquarters
 - c. near Covia's headquarters
 - d. in Rosemont
 - e. none of the above

3. Which one of the following does not represent a correct stake in Galileo 'International'?
 - a. Aer Lingus with 1% or less
 - b. 12% for USAir
 - c. 38% for United
 - d. Alitalia with 9%
 - e. none of the above

4. What do company executives think the effects of a merger will be?
 - a. approval of U.S. and European regulators
 - b. lower fixed costs
 - c. placated egos of European and North American carriers
 - d. lack of need to exchange cash
 - e. none of the above

Merger of Cobia and Galileo Operations May Beckon Emergence of World's Largest System

The two companies that boast the airline industry's largest computer reservations systems plan to merge their respective businesses, and according to the parties involved in the merger, there is a possibility that the world's largest computer reservations company will emerge as a result.

The union of Cobia Ltd., a subsidiary of United Airlines Co. Ltd. located in Rosemont, Illinois, and Galileo Co. of Swindon, England will probably begin to represent the growing transformation of travel systems at the world level. In addition, the combination of both companies signifies United's consolidation of power in the computer reservations industry, and executives of both systems are expected to sign a consent agreement tomorrow.

It is expected that an exchange of cash will not be involved in the merger. The new company will be called Galileo International Co. Ltd. and will be based in the suburb of Elk Grove Village, Illinois, the location of United's headquarters. With high collateral security, the one reservations company could become a powerful source of profits as well as a powerful weapon in the market.

The airline company capital association directed by UAL Corp.'s United Co. Ltd., owns each of two reservations systems. Eleven affiliate airline companies represent almost all of Galileo's joint capital companies, while Cobia's principle manager is United Co. Both companies distribute the inter-travel agency Apollo passport and reservations computer program.

Executives of both companies give a positive forecast that due to changes in efficiency, together with other factors, this merger will probably play a part in the reduction of fixed expenditures. On top of that, they are predicting that they will weigh a shift in concentration toward a wide range of businesses. The realization of both plans requires the approval of the regulatory authorities in both the United States and England.

The management rights of the new Galileo International Co. Ltd, are scheduled to be divided between the European and North American airline companies for the purpose of winning over the advocacy of both parties across the Atlantic Ocean.

Nevertheless, United will clearly be a powerful joint capital company, maintaining an allotment of 38% of the market. British Airways PLC Ltd. will own 15%, Swiss Air Co. Ltd. 13%, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines Co. Ltd. 12%, US Air Ltd. 11%, Air Italia Ltd. 9%, and Sabina Olympic Airways Ltd., Air Canada Ltd., Air Lingus Ltd., Austrian Airways Ltd., and TAP Air Portugal Ltd. will each own 1% or less.

(Please answer the questions on the back)

QUESTIONS FOR DOC. 4N _____

TIME TAKEN _____

NAME _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is not a possible result of the proposed merger of Covia and Galileo?
 - a. creation of world's biggest computerized reservation firm
 - b. further globalization of the travel system
 - c. consolidation of power for United in computer reservations
 - d. a large exchange of cash to facilitate the merger
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 - b. near United's headquarters
 - c. near Covia's headquarters
 - d. in Rosemont
 - e. none of the above

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The Merger of Covia and Galilean Operations could Create the Largest System in the World

Two of the most important computerized reservation systems of the aeronautic industry plan to merge their operations in one move in a movida that u give seed A the firm of stock computarizada greater a large contraction of world according to soul familiarizadas with the footing which could give rise to the largest computerized reservation system enterprise in the world, according to persons familiar with the plan.

The combination of Covia, a subsidiary of United Airlines, located in Rosemont, Illinois, and Galileo, of Swindon, England, would represent a new globalization of the transportation System.

For United, it would also represent the consolidation of power in the area of the computerized reservation industry. It is understood that the system executives hope to sign a letter of intention tomorrow.

It is not expected that the merger will involve an exchange of cash. Supposedly, the new firm will be called Galileo International and will have c its headquarters near the main office of United, in Elk Grove Village, Illinois. The stakes are high: reservation systems can be rich sources of revenue and powerful weapons of Commercialization.

An airline consortium headed up by United's UAL Corp., owns each of the airline reservation systems. United is principal owner of Covia while eleven European carriers represent the majority of Galileo's partners. Both of the compnaies distribute the Apollo computerized passenger reservation program to travel Agents.

The executives of the firms are betting that the merger, among other things will reduce the fixed costs by means of increased efficiency. Likewise, they hope to centralize operations which, otherwise, would remain scattered. The plan will require approval of both the United States and the European regulatory authorities. Ownership of the new firm, Galileo International, would be divided in equal parts among North American and European carriers in an apparent effort to picate egos on both sides of the Atlantic.

However, it is clear that United will be the dominant partner, with a 38 per cent share; British AIRWAYS PLC would be owner of 15 per cent; Swissair of 13 per CENT; KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, 12 per cent; USAir, 11 per cent; and Alitalia, 9 per cent, while Sabena Olympic Airways, Air Canada, Aer Lingus, Austrian Airlines and TAP Air Portugal will hold an equal share or less than 1 percent.

(Please answer the questions on the back)

QUESTIONS FOR DOC. 4 K _____

TIME TAKEN _____

NAME _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Circle the letter of the correct answer.

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Quality Panel Evaluation Criteria

A translation will be evaluated on a per sentence basis, taking into consideration the context of the overall article. For each language pair (Spanish-English; French-English; Japanese-English), the evaluators will see 12 (twelve) source language original **documents** (either Spanish, French, or Japanese), and a number of English translated **versions** of that document. Each version is produced by a different **system**, where a system may produce machine-alone translation, machine + human assisted translation, or human-alone translation. Evaluators will not know which system produced which translated version of a particular document. Below, we use the term **text** to refer to any particular translated version of a document produced by any given system. You will be given a separate "quality panel evaluation tally sheet" for each text that is to be evaluated. It is extremely important that you record the text ID number on the sheet in the slot provided. The ID number will appear in the top right hand corner of each text (for example: J11-B, F9-A, S6-D).

For any given sentence within a text, a maximum of 12 (twelve) points may be assessed for errors. This means that if you are working on a particular sentence and you reach a total of 12 points before you have finished evaluating the sentence, *you should stop and move on to the next sentence*. On the tally sheet there will be a column to check if you reach the 12-point cap before you have completed evaluating a particular sentence. Omission of an entire sentence from the **translated text** is a 12-point error. Place a check mark in the last column on the tally sheet to indicate that an entire sentence is missing in a translation. However, if a sentence which appears in the translation does not have a corresponding sentence in the **source text**, *disregard the sentence in the translation*. Do not assign it any score. Do not include this sentence in your sentence count or incorporate it into the tally sheet in any way.

Within a sentence, four major categories of errors are distinguished for assessing translation errors, and each category has associated with it different weights. They are as follows: 1) syntactic errors (4 points), 2) lexical errors (2 points), 3) stylistic errors (1 point), and 4) punctuation and orthography errors (1/2 point). *In all cases, errors are to be assessed only if the meaning of the sentence is affected*. The four categories are described in more detail below, and are illustrated through English examples. For each sentence, you should indicate on the tally sheet the number of points assessed for each of the four categories. These points should be added up until the 12 point cap is reached. Sentences are to be counted based on the Spanish, French, or Japanese source language documents, not on the various English translated versions. Sentence 1 is always the title of the article.

1. SYNTACTIC ERRORS (four points each)

Syntactic errors include incorrect identification of the subject, object, or indirect object role, as well as incorrect attachment of phrases or clauses within a sentence. These categories are explained in more detail below.

1.1. Incorrect subject, object or indirect object

If the subject or the direct object is identified incorrectly in relation to the verb, then a four-point error is assessed. If both are incorrectly assigned, then two four-point errors are assessed. For example, if a sentence in the original text means "Tokyo Marine is going to buy Delaware Management" and the actual English translation ends up as "Delaware Management is going to buy Tokyo Marine" then two four point errors are assessed.

However, if a sentence is translated in the passive voice, but the roles of the "actor" and the "actee" are correct, then this should not be counted as an error. For example, if the translation of the sentence "Tokyo Marine is going to buy Delaware Management" is "Delaware Management is going to be bought by Tokyo Marine", then this should be regarded as a valid translation. (If the passive translation appears awkward to you, a one-point stylistic error could be assessed. See under Section 3 below.)

Incorrect identification of the indirect object is also a four-point error. For example, if a sentence in the original text means "London-based Dixons yesterday named three top executives *to Cyclop's board*" and the actual English translation ends up as "London-based Dixons yesterday named three top executives *to Cyclop's Silo Inc. retailing division*" then a four-point error is assessed.

1.2. Incorrect prepositional phrase attachment.

If a prepositional phrase is attached in the wrong place, a four-point error is assessed. For example, if a sentence in the original text means "The transportation agency, *with the Justice Department's support*, rejected USAir's application to acquire all of Piedmont's shares", and the translation reads "The transportation agency rejected USAir's application, *with the Justice Department's support*, to acquire all of Piedmont's shares", then a four-point error is assessed.

1.3. Interclausal errors

This includes misplacement of relative and subordinate clauses.

Note: A clause or phrase can have a maximum of four points assessed for an attachment error. If a phrase is contained within a larger clause, then evaluate the larger clause as the four-point unit for assessing attachment errors. An example of a phrase within a larger clause is: "Cineplex said it agreed in principle *to acquire all shares of Walter Reade Organization from a unit of Coca-Cola.*"

Within a clause or phrase, there may be several lexical or other errors. These should be counted individually. If the total number of errors within the clause or phrase exceeds four points, counted on a per-error basis, this becomes the total assessment for that clause or phrase, *even if, in addition, the clause or phrase is attached to the wrong part of the sentence.* In other words, do not additionally assess a four-point attachment error, if the phrase or clause already has four or more internal points, and it is also attached to the wrong part of the sentence. If the internal errors total four points or fewer, then the total assessment should be four points, if there is also an attachment error.

1.4. Incorrect negation

If a sentence means "Cineplex will not acquire all shares of Walter Reade" and the translation states "Cineplex will acquire all shares of Walter Reade", this is considered a four-point error. Score similarly for other words which trigger negation.

2. LEXICAL ERRORS (two points each)

This general category of errors includes several subcategories, described below.

2.1. Mistranslated words

For example, in a particular translation if the French word *premiere* was translated as "first" when it should have been translated as "leading", this would be a two-point error.

2.2. Morphological errors

This category includes the following types of errors (for translations into English):

- **singular/plural for nouns:** "*one of the leading British maker of ...*"

Note: Even though the problem involves two components of the phrase, this should be counted as a single two-point error. Moreover, if you feel that "manufacturers" is a better lexical choice, do not assess two points for the wrong lexical item and then two points for the morphological error. A total of two points should be assessed for this error, even if you feel that the correct choice should be a different word, such as "manufacturers".

- **tense:** "*Lifestyle will pay \$575 plus accrued interest...*" instead of: "*Lifestyle has been paying \$575 plus accrued interest...*"

Note: This counts as a single two-point error, even though the correct choice "has been paying" involves an extra word.

- **subject-verb agreement:** "*The transaction remain subject to several conditions.*"

- **incorrect rendering of proper names:** Proper names include personal names, names of organizations, geographical names, etc. Two problems typically occur: 1) translating a proper name when it should not be translated. For example, if the name of a company is "Waste Management, Inc." and it is translated into another language with the meaning "the company of treatment of waste", this should be regarded as an error. 2) failure to translate part of a name when it should be translated, as in French *Rothmans du Canada*, which in English should be "Rothmans of Canada", or *Sanwa Ginko* for "Sanwa Bank".

This is a very tricky category, and the evaluator must use discretion in judging whether or not the misrendering of the name is really an error.

Consider this example from Japanese: *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* is a major Japanese newspaper company, and its name is usually rendered by transliteration (as in this sentence). It should be considered an error if the translation renders this as "Japan Economic Newspaper Company", because in common usage, this is not how one refers to this company.

The basic rule for proper names is that words like "incorporated", "company", "bank" (as in "Sanwa Bank") should be translated.

In all of the above cases, if you are not sure whether an error is really involved, but you feel that the English rendition is awkward, or violates common usage, you may assess one point for a "stylistic error" (see Section 3 below).

2.3. Misplaced lexical modifiers

For example, if the French phrase *Informations brèves* were translated as "Brief news" instead of "News brief", this would be a two-point error.

2.4. Deletion or insertion of a word

If an extra word is inserted into the translation that shouldn't be there, or if a word is omitted from the translation that should be there, then a two-point error is assessed. Evaluators are to remember that there will not always be a word to word equivalence, so this really depends on whether the meaning of the sentence is captured accurately or not. If the source language passage states "The ruling *effectively* denies ABC control of ..." but the translation does not have anything that represents the meaning of "effectively", then a two-point error is assessed.

2.5. Other

- The symbols "\$" and "%" are considered to be lexical items.
- Failure to translate a word: If a foreign language word appears in the translated text, such as "a company *britannique*", a two-point error is assessed. (Note that here, *britannique* is not regarded as a proper name in the way we have defined the term. See comments in 2.2. above regarding proper names.)

Additional Notes:

In some cases, an evaluator may be uncertain as to whether a particular lexical error is really an incorrect vocabulary choice or whether it is an error of English usage (described in Section 3 below). In general, if there is doubt, consider the problem stylistic, and assess only a one point error.

Any lexical error will be assessed *only once* within a given text (namely, within a particular translated version). Thus, if a name is mistranslated in the same way throughout a text, two points are assessed the first time it occurs, and thereafter, the error is disregarded.

3. Stylistic Errors (1 point each)

One point is assessed for each error in style or usage of the target language. The error may cover the entire wording of the sentence, or some component thereof. If a separate stylistic or usage error is made elsewhere in the sentence, another point would be assessed.

Errors in style and usage include the following: incorrect thematization or focus, inappropriate level of formality, undue sentence length, awkward wording, poor usage, etc. Some examples are provided below:

- **style:** "In the U.S., it is not only the merger of large corporations, but also reorganization along the lines of the purchase and merger of local banks." This translation is awkward in wording, and would be assessed a one-point stylistic error.

- **usage:** One point is assessed for an English word or phrase which violates conventional usage, although the word or phrase itself may not be stylistically awkward. An example of this is using incorrect titles, such as "Chief of the International Section" instead of "Director of the International Section". The judgment of this type of error is dependent to a large extent on what the evaluator regards as "common knowledge" that the translator ought to know. For example, one would probably expect translators to correctly distinguish President vs. Prime Minister for a particular country, whereas it is probably

unreasonable for translators to know whether a particular title in some organization should be "chief" or "director".

- **thematization/focus:** Compare: "Walter Reade operates an 11-screen theater circuit at eight locations, all in Manhattan" vs. "At eight locations, all in Manhattan, Walter Reade operates an 11-screen theater circuit". In certain situations, one translation may be preferred over the other, depending on the flow of the text. In such cases, a one-point error may be assessed if a particular word order appears awkward in the context of the entire text.

4. Punctuation and Orthography Errors (1/2 point each)

1/2 point is assessed for punctuation or orthography (spelling and capitalization), *but only if the error causes a change in meaning*. Thus, if a sentence states "She visited the *white house*", but should read "She visited the *White House*", then this would result in two 1/2 point errors being assessed. However, if a sentence stated "John visited *mary*", no assessment should be made, because the failure to capitalize *Mary* does not affect the meaning of the sentence, since there is no meaning of "mary" other than as a proper name.

TEXT NO.		QUALITY PANEL EVALUATION TALLY SHEET	
TIME SPENT: _____ MINUTES			
SENTENCE NO.	LEXICAL -2	TYPE OF ERROR and NUMBER OF POINTS ASSESSED	SENTENCE TOTAL *12 PT. CAP?
TITLE/1	SYNTACTIC -4	STYLISTIC -1	PUNCT/ORTH -1/2
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*Put a check mark in this column if you reached the 12 point cap before you finished evaluating the sentence.

Borland Seizes Ashton-Tate and Perd DBASE

The Ministry for the Justice of the United States approved Friday the repurchase by :borland: International Inc. of Ashton-Tate Corp., but insisted that the principal characteristics of the famous basic software of data fall into the public domain.

This unusual conditional clause, which places the software at the disposal of whoever, also facilitates the task of the competitors of :borland: as regards basic software of data; it is apparently the first time that the Ministry for Justice put like condition at a repurchase the regulation of a disagreement relating to the patent rights, said the observers.

The repurchase of Ashton-Tate gives to Borland, of Scotts Valley in California, a share of market estimated at 70 % of a market of approximately 500 million dollars in basic software of data for personal computers. Ashton-Tate, of Torrance in California, sells dBASE, which is the basic programme of data for the most widespread PC. Borland has Paradox, programme basic of data for PC spread more after dBASE.

The share of the government reflects its increasing concern vis-a-vis the consolidation which takes place in the lucrative sector of the PC softwares, where a restricted number of companies holds already the major part of the sector.

In the case of Borland, the fact that the principal characteristics of dBASE fall into the public domain should encourage the enterprises of software, in particular smallest, to compete with the company, said the observers.

The litigations as regards patent rights are increasingly current between the software firms, but about many management complain owing to the fact that the increase in the lawsuits as regards patent rights often seek with quite simply blunting competition and to install a monopoly in a given crenel.

The observers are divided on the sagacity of the repurchase made by Borland. On a side, the transaction makes of Borland, which was not it has yet only a few years there that a small supplier of programming tools, one of the five largest software firms for PC of the world with annual sales of almost 500 million dollars. On another side, the request for :dBASE: tends to weaken and Borland could find in a few years with on the arms a completely exceeded data base.

Borland agreed to buy up Ashton-Tate in July for an amount of approximately 440 million dollars in shares. Last month, the company said that it envisaged to take approximately 80 million dollars on the benefit during its second quarter being completed on September 30. This sum correspond mainly to the dismissals of the employees of Ashton-Tate and other expenses of the repurchase.

Borland S'Empare de Ashton-Tate et Perd DBASE

Le Ministère de la Justice des Etats-Unis a approuvé vendredi le rachat car Borland International Inc. de Ashton-Tate Corp., mais a insisté pour que les principales caractéristiques des célèbres logiciels de base de données tombent dans le domaine public.

Cette clause conditionnelle inhabituelle, qui met les logiciels à la disposition de quiconque, facilite également la tâche des concurrents de Borland en matière de logiciels de base de données; c'est apparemment la première fois que le Ministère de la Justice a mis comme condition à un rachat le règlement d'un différend relatif à la propriété industrielle, ont dit les observateurs.

Le rachat de Ashton-Tate donne à Borland, de Scotts Valley en Californie, une part de marché estimée à 70 % d'un marché d'environ 500 millions de dollars en logiciels de base de données pour ordinateurs personnels. Ashton-Tate, de Torrance en Californie, vend dBASE, qui est le programme de base de données pour PC le plus répandu. Borland possède Paradox, programme de base de données pour PC le plus répandu après dBASE.

L'action du gouvernement reflète son inquiétude croissante face à la consolidation qui s'opère dans le secteur lucratif des logiciels pour PC, où un nombre restreint de sociétés détient déjà la majeure partie du secteur.

Dans le cas de Borland, le fait que les caractéristiques principales de dBASE tombent dans le domaine public devrait encourager les entreprises de logiciels, notamment les plus petites, à concurrencer la société, ont dit les observateurs.

Les litiges en matière de propriété industrielle sont de plus en plus courants entre les sociétés de logiciels, mais de nombreux dirigeants se plaignent du fait que l'augmentation des procès en matière de propriété industrielle cherchent souvent à tout simplement éousser la concurrence et à mettre en place un monopole dans un créneau donné.

Les observateurs sont divisés sur la sagacité du rachat fait par Borland. D'un côté, la transaction fait de Borland, qui n'était il n'y a encore que quelques années qu'un petit fournisseur d'outils de programmation, l'une des cinq sociétés de logiciels pour PC les plus grandes du monde avec un chiffre d'affaires annuel de près de 500 millions de dollars. D'un autre côté, la demande pour dBASE tend à faiblir et Borland pourrait se retrouver dans quelques années avec sur les bras une base de données totalement dépassée.

Borland a accepté de racheter Ashton-Tate en juillet pour un montant d'environ 440 millions de dollars en actions. Le mois dernier, la société a dit qu'elle prévoyait de prélever environ 80 millions de dollars sur les bénéfices au cours de son deuxième trimestre s'achevant le 30 septembre. Cette somme correspond principalement aux licenciements des employés d'Ashton-Tate et autres frais du rachat.

Boland To Acquire Ashton Tate, Lose dBASE

The U.S. justice Department approved last Friday the completion of Boland International Inc.'s acquisition of The Ashton Tate Corp. Ltd., but it insisted that it confine Ashton Tate's special data base software branch to general fields.

Due to the addition of these unusual conditions, the affiliate's software will not only become more accessible to anyone, but rivals in the data base field will also find it cheaper to compete; according to sources involved, this is the first time that the Justice Department has attached conditions to an acquisition in an attempt to solve a dispute over intellectual property.

With this purchase of Ashton Tate, the Scott Valley, California-based Boland will be given a 70% share of the approximately \$500 million PC data base software market. The Torrence, California-based Ashton Tate will sell its most popular PC data base program dBASE. Boland owns the second most popular PC data base program Paradox.

The measures taken by the government at this time reflect the growing concerns over mergers in a highly profitable PC software industry where a small number of firms would monopolize the large quantity of business dealings.

The measures to confine the basic features of dBASE to general fields will, according to sources involved, probably stimulate the software world by adding some competitive power against Boland to small, new companies.

There are intellectual property disputes between software companies generally every year, but most executives are revealing their dissatisfaction that these assertions of intellectual property will only blunt the competition a slight amount and that they do not put nearly enough emphasis on the monopoly of fixed market shares.

Sources involved are of two minds about the merits of Boland's acquisition. As a result of this deal, Boland, which until a few years ago was just a small, new supplier of programming merchandise, will become one of the five largest software companies in the world with an annual income of \$500 million. On the other hand, with dBASE's popularity continuing to decline, it is not unlikely that within a few years Boland will be carrying a dinosaur data base that is behind the times.

Boland, with \$440 million worth of stock, agreed to a July schedule for its acquisition of Ashton Tate. Last month, the company said that it expects to take in revenues of approximately \$80 million for the second quarter ending on September 30th. It will incur expenses from the dismissal of Ashton Tate employees and other procurement expenditures.

ポーランド、アシェトン・テートを獲得、dBASEを失う

米国司法省は、ポーランド・インターナショナル・インクのアシェトン・テート・コーポの獲得完了を去る金曜日に承認したが、アシェトン・テートの専門分野であるデータベース・ソフトウェアを一般の領域にとどめるよう主張した。

この異常な条件付きのために、関連のソフトウェアが、誰にでも手に入りやすくなるだけでなく、データベース分野のライバルにとり、競争がしやすくなり、関係筋によれば、司法省が知的資産論争解決のために獲得行為に条件付けを行ったのは、今回初めてのことである。

今回のアシェトン・テートの買収は、カリフォルニア州スコットバレーを基盤とするポーランドに、約5億ドル相当のPC用データベースソフトウェア市場に於ける70%のシェアを与えることになる。カリフォルニア州、トランスを基盤とする、アシェトン・テートは最も人気の高いPC・データベース・プログラムの、dBASEを販売する。ポーランドは、2番目に人気の高い、PC・データベース・プログラムの、パラドクスを所有する。

今回の政府のとった措置は、大量の取引をほんの数社が独占する、高収益率のPC・ソフトウェア産業合併に対して高まる懸念を反映している。

ポーランドの件で、dBASEの基本的特徴を一般領域にとどめるという措置は、関係筋によると、小規模の会社に同社との競争力をつけるという点で、ソフトウェア業界を刺激するであろうとのことである。

ソフトウェア会社間の知的資産論争は年々一般化しているが、多くの幹部は、これら知的資産の主張は、ただ単に競争を鈍らせ、一定のマーケットシェアでの独占を強めるに過ぎないと不満をもらしている。

関係筋の、ポーランドの獲得の是非に対する意見は2分している。ほんの数年前まではプログラミング用商品の小規模なサプライヤーでしかなかったポーランドが、この取引の結果、年間歳入5億ドルの、世界で5指に入る大手ソフトウェア会社にのしあがる。その一方で、dBASEの人気は衰えつつあり、ポーランドは数年以内に、時代遅れのデータベースの恐竜を抱え込むことになりかねない。

ポーランドは、4億4千万ドル相当の株で、7月予定のアシェトン・テート獲得に同意した。先月同社は、9月30日終了の第二4半期における収益に対し、約8千万ドルを引き受ける見込みであると語った。費用は、アシェトン・テートの従業員の解雇とその他購入費用より発生するものである。

Borland Gains Ashton-Tate but Loses DBASE

The U. S. Department of Justice approved Friday the finalization of the acquisition of the Ashton-Tate Corporation. by Borland International, Inc. but insisted that the Ashton-Tate line of database programs remain in the public domain.

According to observers, this unusual clause, which permits any person to use the line of programs, makes it easier for rivals to compete with Borland in database programs, and appears to mark the first time that the Department of Justice has conditioned an acquisition to the resolution of a dispute on intellectual rights.

With the purchase of Ashton-Tate, Borland of Scotts Valley, California, owns approximately 70% per cent of the market of database programs for personal computers (OPCs), which reaches some \$500 million. Ashton-Tate, of Torrance, California, sells DBASE, the most popular database program for PCs. Borland is owner of Paradox, the second most popular datum basis program for PCs.

The government's action reflects growing concern over the consolidation of the lucrative industry of programs for PCs in which a few companies are already responsible for the majority of the business.

In the case of Borland, observers agree that the placing of the essential characteristics of DBASE in the public domain should encourage companies which sell programs for PCs, especially the smaller ones, to compete with the larger firm.

Disputes over intellectual property rights are increasingly more common among companies which deal in computer programs, however many executives are concerned that those who claim intellectual property rights frequently are only trying to to crush the competition and establish control over a certain corner of the market.

Observers differ regarding the wisdom of Borland's recent acquisition. On the one hand, this transaction converts Borland, which a few years ago was a small supplier of programming tools, into one of the five leading PC program companies, with an annual income close to 500 million dollars. On the other hand, the appetite for dBASE is decreasing and Borland could be left high and dry with a dinosaur database program in a few years.

Borland agreed to acquire Ashton-Tate in July for some \$440 million shares. Last month, the company the firm said it was considering assumption of an 80 million dollar trust against profits from its second quarter, which ends 30 September. The cancellation originates in large measure from the layoff of Ashton-Tate workers and from other purchase costs.

PASSAGE**Borland Gana Ashton-Tate, Pero Pierde DBASE**

El viernes el Departamento de Justicia de los Estados Unidos aprobó la finalización de la adquisición de Ashton-Tate Corp. por parte de Borland International Inc. pero insistió en que la línea de programas de base de datos insignia de Ashton-Tate quedara dentro del dominio público.

Según los observadores, esta cláusula inusual, que permite que cualquier persona utilice la línea de programas, también facilita que los rivales compitan con Borland en programas de base de datos y parece marcar la primera vez que el Departamento de Justicia ha condicionado una adquisición a la resolución de una disputa sobre derechos intelectuales.

Con la compra de Ashton-Tate, Borland, de Scotts Valley, California, poseerá aproximadamente el 70% del mercado de programas de base de datos para computadoras personales (PCs), que asciende a unos \$500 millones de dólares. Ashton-Tate, de Torrance, California, vende dBASE, el programa de base de datos para PCs más popular. Borland es dueña de Paradox, el segundo programa más popular de base de datos para PCs.

La acción del gobierno refleja la creciente preocupación sobre la consolidación de la lucrativa industria de programas para PCs, donde unas pocas empresas ya son responsables de la mayor parte del negocio.

De acuerdo con los observadores, en el caso de Borland, la colocación de las características principales de dBASE dentro del dominio público debería alentar a las empresas de programas, especialmente a las más pequeñas, a competir con la empresa.

Las disputas sobre propiedad intelectual son cada vez más comunes entre las empresas de programas, pero muchos ejecutivos se quejan de que quienes alegan derechos de propiedad intelectual muchas veces sólo buscan aplastar a la competencia y establecer un monopolio en cierto nicho del mercado.

Los observadores difieren en cuanto a la sabiduría de la adquisición realizada por Borland. Por una parte, el negocio convierte a Borland, que hace unos pocos años era un pequeño proveedor de herramientas de programación, en una de las cinco primeras empresas de programas para PCs, con ingresos anuales cercanos a los \$500 millones de dólares. Por otra parte, el apetito por dBASE está mermando y Borland podría quedarse empantanado con una base de datos dinosaurio en unos pocos años.

Borland acordó adquirir Ashton-Tate en julio por unos \$440 millones en acciones. El mes pasado, la empresa dijo que pensaba asumir un cargo de unos \$80 millones de dólares contra las ganancias de su segundo trimestre, finalizado el 30 de septiembre. La cancelación proviene en gran medida del despido de trabajadores de Ashton-Tate y de otros costos de la compra.

FRENCH->ENGLISH
SENTENCES TO BE RATED FOR INTELLIGIBILITY AND
FIDELITY

Use the ALPAC Scale of Intelligibility to rate the intelligibility of each sentence without referring to the French original. Then read the corresponding sentence in French and rate its fidelity by using the ALPAC Scale of Informativeness. Record the scores below.

Scores
I F

1. _____ In an effort to expand its portfolio and increase its earning, Realty Refund agreed to buy two estate partnership of shares of new York in a transaction valued at 204 million.
2. _____ Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc. has made progress concerning the purchase of the second largest bottling group in the country, for a cost less than that which had been forecast at the start.
3. _____ The subcommittee of the European Community launched an investigation to determine if the repurchase envisaged of Source Perrier S.A. by Nestle S.A. is in infringement with the regulations of the EEC on the free competition.
4. _____ O'Connor Partnerships, options market analysts, and the second largest bank in Switzerland are said to have agreed to join O'Connor with the bank's financial market and Treasury bond operations.
5. _____ First of America Bank Corp. is said to have signed an agreement in principle to merge next year with Security Bancorp Inc., after an exchange of stock for an amount estimated at 552 million dollars.
6. _____ The fusion of Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. and Home Life Insurance Co., which was approved by the boards of directors of the two companies, could clear the way with other arrangements between mutual of insurance.
7. _____ The Italian tire and a group of cable stocks, Pirelli S.p.A., said it had terminated negotiations began with the German company Continental AG in the merged its tire divisions.
8. _____ International Corona Corp. and Homestake Mining Co. announced that they were discussing a possible merger.

ORIGINAL FRENCH SENTENCES

1. Dans un effort d'agrandir son portefeuille et d'augmenter ses bénéfiques, Realty ReFund est convenue de racheter deux sociétés immobilières en commandite par actions de New York dans une transaction d'une valeur de 204 millions de dollars.
2. Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc. a progressé en ce qui concerne le rachat du deuxième groupe d'embouteillage du pays, pour un coût inférieur à celui qui avait été prévu à l'origine.
3. La commission de la Communauté européenne a lancé une enquête pour déterminer si le rachat prévu de Source Perrier S.A. par Nestlé S.A. est en infraction aux règlements de la CEE sur la libre concurrence.
4. O'Connor Partnerships, opérateur sur le marché à options et la deuxième banque suisse disent être convenus de combiner O'Connor avec les opérations de marché financier et de bons du Trésor de la banque.
5. First of America Bank Corp. a dit avoir signé une convention définitive dans le but de fusionner l'an prochain avec Security Bancorp Inc., après un échange d'actions pour une valeur actuellement estimée à 552 millions de dollars.
6. La fusion de Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. et de Home Life Insurance Co., qui a été approuvée par les conseils d'administration des deux sociétés, pourrait frayer la voie à d'autres arrangements entre mutuelles d'assurance.
7. Le groupe italien de pneus et de câbles, Pirelli S.p.A., a annoncé avoir mis fin aux négociations entamées avec la société allemande Continental AG dans le but de fusionner leurs divisions de pneumatiques.
8. International Corona Corp. et Homestake Mining Co. ont annoncé qu'elles discutaient d'une fusion possible.

JAPANESE->ENGLISH
SENTENCES TO BE RATED FOR INTELLIGIBILITY AND FIDELITY

Use the ALPAC Scale of Intelligibility to rate the intelligibility of each sentence without referring to the Japanese original. Then read the corresponding sentence in Japanese and rate its fidelity by using the ALPAC Scale of Informativeness. Record the scores below.

Scores
I F

1. _____ _____ Reality Refund Trust Co. Ltd. purchased two companies of the limited partnership of New York Real Estate Co. Ltd. for \$204 million in order to extend the company's present portfolio and increase its profits.
2. _____ _____ The possibility rose that Coca-Cola Enterprises, Inc. will acquire the second largest bottling group in the nation at a price lower than first expected.
3. _____ _____ The European Community Commission (ECC) commenced an investigation into whether Nestle S.A.'s Sauce Perrier S.A. acquisition plan is breaking EC free competition infringement regulations.
4. _____ _____ O'Connor Ltd., an options dealings company, and the second largest Swiss Bank in Switzerland said that they have agreed to a merger of O'Connor and the bank's capital market and financial affairs division.
5. _____ _____ First of America Bank Corp. Ltd, said that it has signed a final contract to merge with Security BankCorp Inc. after it undertakes a \$552 million share swap next year.
6. _____ _____ The merger of Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company and Home Life Insurance Company has been approved by the executives of both companies, and, as a result, may encourage the unification of other mutual insurance agencies.
7. _____ _____ The Italian tire and electric cable group, Pirelli S.p.A., announced that it will abandon conferences with Germany's Continental AG, which was aiming at merging into the tire business.
8. _____ _____ International Corona Corp. Ltd. and Homesteak Mining Company Ltd. said that they are investigating the possibility of merging.

ORIGINAL JAPANESE SENTENCES

1. リアルティ・リファンド・トラストは、当社のポートフォリオ拡張と収益増額を目的に、取引価格2億400万ドルでニューヨーク不動産合資会社2社を買収した。
2. コカ・コーラ・エンタープライズ インクは全国で2番手のボトリンググループを、当初の期待を下まわる価格で獲得する可能性が高まった。
3. ヨーロッパ・コミュニティ・コミッションは、ネスル S. A. によるソース・ペリエ・S. A. 獲得計画が、EC規定の自由競争侵害にあたるかどうかの捜査を開始した。
4. オプション取引会社、オコナーの合資会社と、スイスで2番手のスイス・バンクは、オコナーと当行の資本市場および財政業務部門を合併することで合意したと語った。合併の財務条項は、連邦準備委員会の手続き待ちであるが、公開されていない。
5. ファースト・オブ・アメリカ・バンク・コープは、来年、現行価格5億5千2百万ドルの株式スワップ後に、セキュリティ・バンコープ・インクとの合併を行うとの、最終契約書の調印を行なったと語った。
6. フェニックス・ミューチュアル・ライフ・インシュアランス・カンパニーおよびホーム・ライフ・インシュアランス・カンパニーの合併は、両社の役員会において承認が決議されたが、その結果、他相互保険会社間の統合を促進する可能性がある。
7. イタリアのタイヤおよび電線グループ、ピレリ・S. p. A. は、タイヤ業務の合併を目的とする、ドイツのコンチネンタル・AGとの協議を断念すると発表した。
8. インターナショナル・コロナ・コープおよびホームステーク・マイニング・カンパニーは、合併の可能性を検討中であると語った。

SPANISH->ENGLISH
SENTENCES TO BE RATED FOR INTELLIGIBILITY AND FIDELITY

Use the ALPAC Scale of Intelligibility to rate the intelligibility of each sentence without referring to the Spanish original. Then read the corresponding sentence in Spanish and rate its fidelity by using the ALPAC Scale of Informativeness. Record the scores below.

Scores
I F

1. _____ _____ Realty Refund Trust, in an effort to enlarge its investment portfolio and increase its profits has agreed to buy two New York limited liability real estate companies in a transaction valued at \$ 204 million dollars.

2. _____ _____ Coca-Cola Enterprises, Inc. agreed to to aquire a second national bottling group for a price less than originally anticipated.

3. _____ _____ The Commission of the European Community initiated research on the possibility that the acquisition of Source Perrier S.A. that plans Nestlé S.A. violates the standards of freedom of competition of the European Community (CE).

4. _____ _____ The options vending firm O'Connor Partnerships and the second bank of Switzerland communicated that they had agreed to combine O'Connor with the capital markets and operation of the bank's Treasury Branch.

5. _____ _____ First of America Bank Corp. announced the signing of a definitive merger agreement with Security Bancorp Inc for the following year valued at \$ 552 million.

6. _____ _____ The merger of Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. and Home Life Insurance Co., approved by the directories of both companies, could pave the way for other combinations among the companies of mutual insurance.

7. _____ _____ The Italian group of tires and cables Pirelli S.p.A. announced the termination of the conversations with Continental AG of Germany with a view to the merger of its businesses of tires.

8. _____ _____ International Corona Corp. and Homestake Mining Co. say that they are considering a possible merger.

ORIGINAL SPANISH SENTENCES

1. Realty ReFund Trust, en un esfuerzo por ampliar su cartera de inversiones y aumentar sus ganancias, acordó comprar dos sociedades inmobiliarias de responsabilidad limitada de Nueva York en una transacción valuada en \$204 millones de dólares.
2. Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc. se acercó a la adquisición del segundo grupo embotellador nacional por un precio inferior al anticipado originariamente.
3. La Comisión de la Comunidad Europea inició una investigación sobre la posibilidad de que la adquisición de Source Perrier S.A. que planea Nestlé S.A. viole las normas de libertad de competencia de la Comunidad Europea (CE).
4. La empresa comercializadora de opciones O'Connor Partnerships y el segundo banco de Suiza comunicaron que han acordado combinar O'Connor con los mercados de capital y la operación del Tesoro del banco.
5. First of America Bank Corp. anunció que firmó un acuerdo de fusión definitivo con Security Bancorp Inc. para año próximo tras una transferencia de acciones valuadas actualmente en \$552 millones de dólares.
6. La fusión de Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. y Home Life Insurance Co., aprobada por los directorios de ambas empresas, podría preparar el camino para otras combinaciones entre las empresas de seguros mutuos.
7. El grupo italiano de neumáticos y cables Pirelli S.p.A. anunció la terminación de las conversaciones con Continental AG de Alemania con miras a la fusión de sus negocios de neumáticos.
8. Las empresas se negaron a revelar los términos de la transacción propuesta. En un breve comunicado, dijeron que esperan anunciar el resultado de las negociaciones a principios de la próxima semana. Funcionarios de Corona y Homestake declinaron hacer comentarios.

ENGLISH->ENGLISH
SENTENCES TO BE RATED FOR FIDELITY

Compare the original English sentences given below with the output of the Japanese->English, Spanish->English, and French->English translation exercises from the DARPA Evaluation. Rank the fidelity of each version using a scale of 0-9 with 0 indicating a version which conveys exactly the same meaning as the original and 9 indicating a version that preserves none of the meaning of the original. Record the scores below.

- | Scores | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-----|--|
| | J | S | F | |
| 1. | ___ | ___ | ___ | Realty Refund Trust, in an effort to broaden its portfolio and boost earnings, agreed to buy two New York real estate limited partnerships in a transaction valued at \$204 million. |
| 2. | ___ | ___ | ___ | Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc. moved closer to acquiring the nation's second-largest bottling group, for a price lower than originally anticipated. |
| 3. | _____ | | | The European Community Commission launched an investigation into the possibility that Nestle S.A.'s planned acquisition of Source Perrier S.A. would violate EC rules on free competition. |
| 4. | ___ | ___ | ___ | Options-trading firm O'Connor Partnerships and Switzerland's second largest bank said they had agreed to combine O'Connor with the bank's capital markets and Treasury operation. |
| 5. | _____ | | | First of America Bank Corp. said it signed a definitive agreement to merge with Security Bancorp Inc. next year after a stock swap now valued at \$552 million. |
| 6. | ___ | ___ | ___ | The merger of Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co. and Home Life Insurance Co., which was approved by the boards of both companies, could pave the way for other combinations among mutual insurance companies. |
| 7. | ___ | _____ | | Italian tire and cable group Pirelli S.p.A. announced the termination of talks with Continental AG of Germany aimed at merging their tire operations. |
| 8. | _____ | | | International Corona Corp. and Homestake Mining Co. said they are discussing a possible merger. |