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From the President's desk

Among the best memories of Gian Paolo is a dinner in a restaurant in Via dei Coronari, Rome, in the spring of 1990. I had met him few years earlier, together with Maria Luisa Corti, Angelo Quitadamo, Flaviano Rodriguez and many other shorthand teachers, presidents or coordinators of associations, when I took part in the Italian shorthand championship, held at that time in Montecatini Terme.



My colleagues stenotypers and I were "tolerated" by the stenographic establishment: apart from being engaged in internal struggles among the leaders of the various shorthand methods they were concerned to keep the shorthand machine in the limbo of "non shorthand". Nevertheless, thanks to the success in the contests and the esteem that we gained (especially Flaviano Rodriguez and Gian Paolo Trivulzio), we had the opportunity of attending and participating in the debates of the associations, above all the Italian Academy "Giuseppe Aliprandi" and the National Federation of the shorthand Associations (EUSI).

The proposal that I launched, of forming an Italian Association of Shorthand Reporters, was meant to fill the empty space created by the lack of an Association of steno professionals; as a matter of fact, the existing associations had thus far steadfastly ignored the value of "reporting", as they were all concentrated on defending the shorthand teaching in the high schools.

As young initiates of reporting we need to overcome the widespread prejudice and gain the moral support of the Italian stenographic community. During that dinner in Rome, Gian Paolo not only encouraged us in our idea but the conversation made us (I was accompanied by my colleague Fabrizio Del Signore) understand how much Gian Paolo was looking toward the future, thanks to his immense knowledge of the stenographic profession and experience on an international stage. At that time, apart from being CEO of an important company (Sweda S.p.A.), he had accumulated great experience as a result of taking part in contests, debates, speeches and inquiries within the Intersteno Federation. He had attended the Congresses since 1955 without exception. He shared with us the idea of emancipating the reporting profession from being the slave of this or that technique, and he was aware of the enormous potentialities that such emancipation would release. It was an enthusiastic dinner, we felt honoured and motivated: thus the Italian Association of Reporting Stenographers was born.

Sitting at Gian Paolo's side at the Intersteno meetings was a great learning experience for me. I admired his brilliance - that never was disconnected from an accurate study of the proposals and taking into account possible objections and counterproposals - his knowledge of languages that allowed him to converse with everybody and to anticipate topics of discussion, his ability to look beyond the present, to interpret the tendencies and the evolution taking place in the shorthand profession, his courage to launch ambitious proposals from the framework of outmoded, traditional proceedings, gave substance and strength to my professional growth, as well as casting a benevolent light over the large horizon of reporting that Intersteno had to explore.

In 2001, when we were facing an Intersteno crisis, as its structure and its procedures were no longer able to keep pace with the changes of the profession and the problems arising from technological innovation, when faced with the financial troubles posed by the organization of the Congress in Hannover (Germany), he ran the gauntlet and proposed that the Italian National Group should organize the next Congress in Rome ... Upon his proposal the Group elected me as the President of that Congress. We organized that Congress under the leadership of Gian Paolo, with great enthusiasm and the support of the whole Italian Group recently rejuvenated by Maria Luisa Corti and others.

The foundations of the great vision, the sign of the breakthrough, the historical change arising from Gian Paolo's vision were embodied in the reform of the Intersteno Statute: his ideas and proposals were the basis of the long and hard work - not without resistances and obstacles - that culminated in the New Constitution agreed in Rome in July 2003. Gian Paolo introduced the Congress dressed as Tiro (Cicero's steno reporter) and - in the Latin language - launched Intersteno into the 21th century.



Fifteen years have passed since, years during which Gian Paolo, as President (he was the first elected president of Intersteno), as expert, as a passionate supporter of our Federation, followed each single step, made suggestions, put forward proposals, wrote notes, thousands of emails, answered questions, carried out studies, wrote comments and made presentations ... he spoke with all, youth and old people, encouraged those who were scared or shy, he found solutions to our problems and in this way gained the honour, esteem and, friendship of all those he met, especially those who disagreed his ideas. He collected documents, photos and comments in a wonderful book that I suggest you all to read: "the History of Intersteno". He gifted us time and love, never asking for anything in exchange.

Gian Paolo used to escape from ritual awards,; he never agreed to be nominated honorary President of Intersteno, and threatened to refuse if we (as we wanted) proposed such a title for him. And when none sought to take over his place as none felt worthy to replace him, he broke the deadlock and put himself apart, so that youth could embark upon the path.

He was kind and generous; he was steady and supported his ideas with the passion of a lover. Often, in the silence or the passive acceptance of the many, he would take the floor, sometimes even with vehemence, and with the confidence given to him by his knowledge and experience he used to say outright what he thought, even if it meant that he was in a minority. He knew in his wisdom that the role he had for us as a leader - in Italy as well as on the international stage - did not permit him to be silent or to withdraw.

We'll miss him forever!

Happy reading!

Fausto Ramondelli

GIAN PAOLO TRIVULZIO – 1937-2016

Gian Paolo Trivulzio was born in Monza, near Milan on June 4, 1937, the eldest of six children. He attended the elementary schools there, but later his family moved to Milan. However, to escape the bombings that occurred at the end of the Second World War, they were evacuated to a village 30 km from Milan. Gian Paolo did not like to talk about himself, but that time in his life was often mentioned in his talks.



After the war the family returned to Milan and Gian Paolo attended a technical institute for accountants - "Pietro Verri" - where prof. Flaviano Rodriguez taught shorthand. It was there that his passion for this art was cultivated.

In 1955 Gian Paolo came first in the national shorthand championship for students, at 80 words per minute (200 syllables), completing the test without any errors. In the same year he took part in a national competition for employees and gained second place in the 100 wpm (250 syllables) competition in shorthand with keyboard transcription. He had learned the art of typewriting as a result of tuition by prof. Rodriguez even though the subject was not among those officially included in the school programme. In 1957 in Milan he reached a speed of 120 wpm, and successfully participated in several competitions (Paris 1964-1965, Bern 1967, Mannheim 1981, etc.)

After graduating in 1956 he immediately found a job as a secretary and enrolled at the Catholic University of Milan. Afterwards he was employed by the famous cash machine manufacturing company - Sweda S.p.A - and in 1968 he became its administrative director. The company grew and Gian Paolo was involved in frequent travels throughout Italy and abroad. In the 1980's he became general manager of Sweda S.p.A.

As the company was deeply involved in distributing electronic products, Gian Paolo gained expertise in electronics and computer science. In addition, because he had to communicate with foreign companies, he increased his knowledge of foreign languages. The directors of Sweda S.p.A. came to respect and trust him, especially in the 1970's when the owner of the company had a bad time: he was kidnapped and Gian Paolo maintained contact with the kidnappers. He often remembered that case and used to show the place where the ransom money was left.

Gian Paolo gained a licence to teach shorthand in public schools in 1960 and shortly afterwards gained a licence to teach typewriting. Together with Adriano Colombo and his brother Alberto he wrote shorthand books both for Cima and the Gabelsberger-Noe system, introducing an innovative teaching method. Together with his brother Alberto (who thanks to Gian Paolo's training reached the speed of 180 wpm in international competitions) Gian Paolo began his studies on the French "Grandjean" shorthand machine and started teaching at the school ISCOM. A tireless worker, he continued to teach shorthand in foreign languages and took responsibility for the training of future teachers of shorthand

in Turin, Florence and Milan.

Together with Marialuisa Corti, in 1991 he founded a reporting company (Dettoscritto), in which three kinds of shorthand machines were used (Michela, Stenotype and Mael), thus demonstrating his openness to various technologies.

He contributed to the improvement of Michela automatic transcription, being closely in contact with the company Koiné (Turin) and working on the first software for automatic transcription of the Michela shorthand machine. Finally he investigated the use of speech recognition, together with Marialuisa Corti, and held the early "respeaking" classes in Milan. On behalf of Regione Lombardia he contributed to international projects for reporting and teleworking.

Gian Paolo actively participated in professional associations, above all Intersteno. He attended the Intersteno Congresses from 1981 to 2013, in various roles. Initially it was as a competitor; later, in other roles, he was always attentive towards the interests of new generations. He was the Italian representative from 1989 to 1995. In 2003, at the Rome Congress, he advanced proposals, and worked together with Fausto Ramondelli, for the writing of the New Intersteno Statute. Finally, at the Prague Congress of 2007 he became the first elected president of Intersteno,, a position he also held in Beijing in 2009. In 2011, claiming a generational change, he strongly asked not to be elected again as President!

In 2013, Gian Paolo participated in the Congress in Ghent to which he brought his energy, devotion and highly appreciated human and professional qualities. Unfortunately, he could not take part in the 50th Congress in Budapest, much to his regret, although he followed the many events held in that Congress by the use of information technologies, passing on his advice and his vivacity in different foreign languages.

Gian Paolo worked together with his nephew, Marco Olivo, in organizing 13 editions of the Internet Keyboarding competition, aimed at bringing young people closer to Intersteno. This competition is one of the most successful in the world and brought about an increasing interest and involvement on the part of thousands of participants.

Gian Paolo strongly desired to encourage youth to practise reporting techniques, while at the same time being deeply concerned with the interests of professionals and especially teachers. He worked ceaselessly to safeguard our interest and those of the various associations that he belonged to.

There is a common thread between Gian Paolo's way of thinking and his family's Latin motto "Unica Mens" (one mind), which is associated with the faces of three old men with grey beards. Later the motto was amended to "Mens Unica" and was associated with the faces of three young, adults, and an old person, signifying the continuity of thought in the three ages of man and among generations.

[Maria Luisa Corti](#)

Principles of Handwriting – Cursive and Shorthand Writing

“Der Schreibrift droht das Ende”. – „Des écrits aux écrans”. – “After outcry, handwriting lessons return to some schools”. – The question of writing education has become a topical issue these days. The spring meeting of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutscher Stenographie-Systeme e.V. (Working group of German stenographic systems) of April 16, 2016, in Treysa/Germany, was dedicated to a lively exchange of ideas between persons interested in shorthand and handwriting in general. At the center of interest was a lecture given by dipl. rer. pol. Hans Treschwig, M.A., former parliamentary stenographer at the Deutscher Bundestag and well known linguist and system theorist, on the subject of “Most important principles of writing and their realisation in cursive and shorthand writing”.

After analysing important principles of handwriting, Hans Treschwig strongly criticised the actual changes of writing education at primary schools in Germany. He found general approval by the present schoolteachers who deplored the actual abandonment in German schools of cursive (or “longhand”) in favour of print (or “non-joined-up”). Contrary to writing in upper and lower-case block letters, cursive unites two important principles of handwriting: the letters are both connected and inclined, thus corresponding to the functional anatomy of the hand. Renouncing these two basic criteria means virtually retreating to antiquity, where fundamental principles of handwriting were unknown. An abridged version of the lecture covering all aspects of handwriting reflected upon will be published in the edition 4/2016 (August 2016) of “Der Schweizer Stenograf” (www.steno.ch).

The “Forum Schrift und Sprache” (Forum for Writing and Language) adopted an urgent resolution addressed to responsible educational policy-makers in Germany with a petition to stop the actual development of writing education at primary schools.

Erich Werner



Visitors of the Spring Meeting of “Forum Schrift und Sprache” in Treysa, April 2016

125 YEARS OF THE 'FEDERAL ASSEMBLY' OFFICIAL BULLETIN'

The official bulletin of the Federal Assembly is the publication that includes reports of the sittings of the Swiss Parliament and this year marks the 125th anniversary of its publication.

A clear description of this long history is included in a book prepared by Mr. François Command which can be bought on line at <http://www.bundespublikationen.admin.ch/>.

Mr. François Command presented the computerized system used for preparing the bulletin, at the Intersteno Congress in Lausanne 1998. He described the need mainly to report speakers in German and French but pointed out that, in addition, it was necessary, from time to time, to report speeches made in Italian and Romancio, explaining that frequently speakers used other languages for the sake of quicker comprehension by their colleagues.

The book describes those who lead the process of preparing the bulletin. From its beginning until 1960 shorthand was the technique used. This was gradually replaced by audio-transcription and this is still used to-day with the help of software that shares the work among reporters.



The software system created in 1998 has been considerably improved so that now it is possible to have near real-time reports on the Internet with video and audio links enabling a rapid search.

A special version of the software, named Verbalix portable, was released in 2003 for reporting the activity of the Commissions.

Since 2011 the printed version of the bulletin (which contains revised texts in order to have them in line with grammar and fluency rules) is also released in .pdf format on the website of the Swiss parliament.

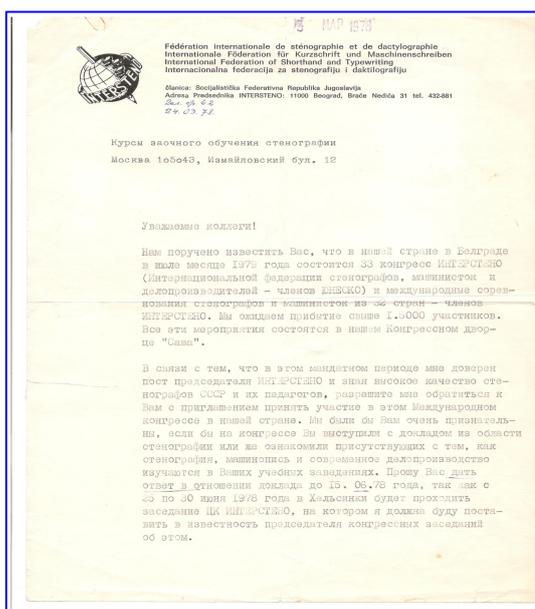
GPT

This article was written by Gian Paolo Trivulzio only few days before he passed away.



GZOZ - Moscow - celebrates its 75th Anniversary

April 22nd marked the 75th Anniversary of the State Training Centre GZOS. A.M.Yurkovsky an historian of shorthand, teacher of GZOS and author of the books “A Hundred Words per Minute”, “Study Shorthand” and “Shorthand through Centuries” determined October 30th 1940 as the date of the beginning of GZOS. On that date an announcement of admission to the courses was published in “Pravda” (“The Truth”). However, the official date of birth is considered to be April 22nd, 1941. It was on that date that the order of the People’s Commissar of Education of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic on the establishment of the State Shorthand Distance Learning Courses (GZOS) was issued. Since that time GZOS has been carrying out its continuous educational and awareness-raising activities. For many years shorthand was the main and singular subject taught at GZOS. During the first 25 years of work (from 1941 to 1967) 152,000 part-time students were enrolled on the courses. Since 2000 the number of courses offered at GZOS has increased and now includes office work, HR outsourcing, foreign languages and keyboarding.



The initiative for the setting up and for a great deal of the organizing of GZOS belongs to N.N Sokolov – the creator of the State shorthand system. In 1965 at the 8th Congress of German stenographers in Magdeburg N.N. Sokolov was awarded Gabelsberger's medal #1 "for the great benefit to the world's stenographical science". He was the first to consider the biomechanics of writing in his book "Theoretical Foundations of Shorthand", published in 1937.

The connection of GZOZ with Intersteno dates back a long way: in the archive of GZOS there is material such as posters and brochures of many Intersteno Con-

gresses which were attended by GZOZ managers of those times. Here is a letter of invitation to the 33rd Intersteno Congress in Beograd, received in March 1978.

The Russian language has been heard at Intersteno Congresses since 1889. The USSR regularly received invitations to Intersteno Congresses starting from 1926. But the only time a representative from the Soviet Union was delegated to an Intersteno Congress was in 1927. This was a member of the Scientific-Practical Society, A.M.Yurkovsky, who participated in the Congress in Brussels.

At the 38th Intersteno Congress in Dresden the Soviet Union became a member of Inter-



steno. A delegation from the Soviet Union participated in the 39th Intersteno Congress. However, its membership terminated when the Soviet Union ceased to exist. In 2005 GZOS became an individual member of Intersteno. The Congress was attended by a teacher of GZOS - Makarchuk O.M.

Contribution by the Russian national group



GZOS has been an Intersteno member for eleven years. Lots of events have occurred over this time. Our representatives have participated in Intersteno championships. In 2011 in Paris a talk was delivered at a conference. This year will be the 10th time our contestants have taken part in the Internet competitions. With the assistance of our Intersteno colleagues a theory and software for the stenotype for the Russian language have been developed.

We heartily thank our colleagues for cooperation and look forward to further collaboration.

Makarchuk O.M

Wallonia - Belgium – Championships

The APSB association (Teachers' Association in Wallonia-Belgium) held its annual championships in the first quarter of the year. This comprised:

- 12^e typing contest using the Taki-software,
- 25^e basic word-processing contest (basic use of the software and layout-rules).

The prize-giving ceremony took place in April in front of a large audience, warmly welcomed by the President, Jeannine Delange. The best candidates were rewarded with valuable gifts. The 2015-Budapest candidates have improved their performances.



Belgian Television was interested in "old typing machines"

The APSB-Board invited the journalists to visit a school near Liège, with the aim of motivating students who are learning typing skills.

Links to the video: <https://youtu.be/Ow1ZEhmP3qU>



Georgette Sante

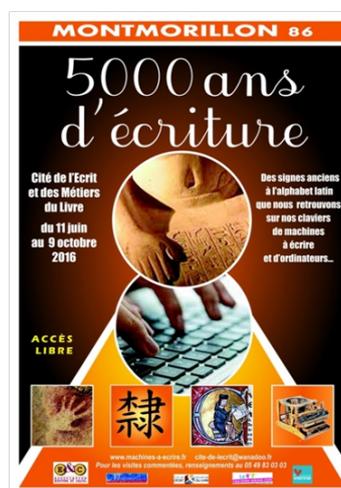
Old signs of Latin alphabet on keyboards of typewriters and computers

Since 2008, Jeanne Sala, assisted by many volunteers, and the municipality of Montmorillon (France), has organised the museum exhibition entitled "The adventure of the Typewriter".

Each year, they organize an interesting temporary exhibition on a new topic that is always particularly interesting.

For 2016, it's a retrospective of 5000 years of writing skills. Not to be missed if you are travelling in this region.

<http://machine-a-ecrire.fr>



Jeanne posing in the lobby of the cinema of Montmorillon, at the premiere of *Populaire* in 2012. A '50s Olympia typewriter provided by Jeanne was used in the film's speed typing contest.

Dutch National Championship PC Typewriting 2016, in Nijkerk

On Saturday morning, April 2, 42 participants, young and old, were present in the computer classroom of the Corlaer College in Nijkerk for the National Typewriting Championship on PC 2016. It proved to be an international gathering, as two participants came from Germany, eight came from Belgium and the rest were Dutch. Even in our neighbouring countries typewriting competitions are becoming scarce, and that is why the amateurs in this sport sometimes have to cross national borders to participate!

The championship consisted of re-typing two Dutch texts, in a time of 10 minutes. The texts to be re-typed were not presented on paper but appeared in the upper part of the participants' computer screens, keeping pace with the process of re-typing (this program is called QMTT). Competitors handed in the better of their two works. After that they could participate in the re-typing of an English text, also in a time of 10 minutes. To conclude this cham-



Younger competitors

pionship there was an adapted audio-transcription competition consisting of typing from a live dictation of 5 minutes, after which competitors could make corrections also for 5 minutes. There was a reason for the brevity of the different competitions: the whole championship had to be finished at one o'clock!

The youngest competitors, less than 13 years of age, constituted the largest group and this justified the breakdown of the prize-giving ceremony into two parts: around half past eleven for the youngest participants and around half past twelve for participants aged 18 years and older. In this way justice was done to the shorter attention span of the "little ones", while parents and companions still had some profit from their free Saturday afternoon!



Older competitors, The leader Bernhard Boot standing at the bottom right

Here are some of the results concerning the re-typing of the Dutch texts. In the category below 13 years of age the first place was awarded to Ilse Kemper with 2637 strokes and 0,04% mistakes. In the category of 13 to 18 years the first place went to Gerrit van de Bunt with 4174 strokes and 0,07% mistakes, while in the category of 18 years and older the first place was gained by Bianca Graafstra with 6629 strokes and 0,11% mistakes.

A short list of the results can be seen on the website of the Dutch association "Interinfo": www.interinfo.nl Just click on the big word "Uitslagen" under the heading "Wedstrijden". On the home page of this website there is a link to our Facebook page where you can find the complete results lists.

Jan Den Holder

Boedapest 2015

Geert Bonte recently self-published his newest book, Boedapest 2015 (yes, that's the Dutch spelling). Boedapest 2015 is the story of a group of Belgian participants at the 50th



Intersteno Congress in the Hungarian capital, and their self-organized post-congress tour to Vienna, Bratislava and Cologne.

Along with more than 90 beautiful colour images (some of them full page), the interesting and sometimes funny story will undoubtedly be a lasting memory for all who attended our congress during those hot summer days in Budapest last year.

Those who didn't attend, as well as those who stayed only very briefly in the congress city, will be able to read and see what they have missed.

Unfortunately, there are no plans for an English translation, because this would be a huge, time-consuming task that would benefit only a rather small audience. But if you can read Dutch or if you just want the book for the images, you can order Boedapest 2015 online at Lulu, using this link: <http://bit.ly/qbbud15>. This will take you to the paperback version, but you'll also find links there to the e-book versions (DRM-free ePub and PDF).

A preview containing the first few pages from this 158 page book is available on issuu (<http://bit.ly/qbbud15pre>).

Geert Bonte also self-published Typen 2015, the newest instalment in his series of yearbooks describing the continuing adventures of the Belgian typists. Typen 2015 is available as a free e-book at the author's website:

<http://typen2015.gebotopia.be>.



Editing of parliamentary speeches

I'd like to address a topic which is in my opinion common to all our community – how and to what extent a stenographer (reporter) can adjust the speeches made by MPs? An amateur would say: "It is easy! You have to transcribe it as it was said." But an experienced reporter knows how difficult it sometimes is. Not only because the spoken language differs from the written one, but because MPs usually don't speak like a book – they search for thoughts, use informal language, wrong word order, quite often there are slips of the tongue and blunders etc. I know from my older colleagues how it was long ago. Not everyone was a professional speaker, so the corrections made by stenographers were much greater in extent than nowadays. It was important that the result was acceptable. It was also a time when the recording system wasn't at hand as we know it today – on-line accessible, operated by foot pedal.

I don't want to give a theoretical overview of all the aspects concerning this issue, but let me introduce - at least by mentioning them - some important factors before I come to the practical part. As I said speakers have changed, together with the political environment (Communist era vs. democracy), techni-



cal equipment has improved substantially, the Internet has emerged, the variety of topics has expanded incredibly and there is a strong influence of foreign languages (especially English). MPs nowadays don't address only their colleagues, but more often they are speaking directly to the public and their voters. Furthermore, language has changed – what used to be inappropriate is now accepted, non-verbal actions occur more frequently. Some of these factors make our job tougher.

But if you want to get a good result you need well-trained reporters who are able to listen well (most important), feel and understand the debate and transform it into written form. It is also necessary to coordinate the adjustments and layout because the public should not recognize that the report was done by 10 people. If you ask your older colleagues how they do it the answer usually is that you must feel what you can do. So I decided to create a manual, or guidelines, as to what is acceptable and what is not, although there will always be a wide area where it depends on your own decision. (Apart from text formatting – votes, numbers, etc. that are clearly set out.) Another reason for this approach results from the presence of the media: reports are available along with digital recordings, some parts (usually the most peculiar) are broadcast on TV, videos are attached to web articles. You have to be able to explain why you made this and that change and you must be able to show that it is done systematically.

And after this broad introduction I'd like to stop beating around the bush and get to the heart of the matter. In the Czech Parliament we generally adopt the following rules:

- Try to be as verbatim as possible, do editing only where it is really necessary.
- Try to preserve the way or fashion of speaking.
- Always change the informal way of speaking into a grammatically correct version (in the Czech language this is especially the case with informal word endings).
- Do not omit or add any words unless necessary.
- Do not edit the speech so it would sound better with other words or expressions. It is not an essay to be smartened up!

These are the most important and I think internationally accepted principles of our work.

I would like to mention a couple of examples of what is/is not acceptable:

Demonstrative and personal pronouns: If there are too many and disturb the sense, remove them.

Word paddings: (short words/groups of words used in excess by a speaker without any real importance) : omit them. E.g. basically, actually, ehm, you know, so far as is concerned...

Wrong word order: edit it where it is intrusive; must be grammatically correct; if in doubt leave as it is.

Slips of tongues: correct them automatically.

Omitted word(s): if it is obvious what the speaker wanted to say or if the sentence does not make sense (sounds weird) you can fill in the missing word. In some cases it is better to put the missing word in brackets, sometimes with a question mark.

Mistakes and errors: if it is obvious and no one reacts to it later you can do the correction. (e.g.: It should be billions not thousands.) If it is not such a small mistake put the right word into brackets behind the wrong one, sometimes with a question mark. The speaker can ask us to put the right version during the authorization period. On the other hand we never can edit or correct factual mistakes or wrong quotations and we are not allowed to point them out.



Non-understandable expressions: we transcribe them as accurately as we can and add a question mark in the brackets behind them. The speaker again can correct it later. If a transcription is not possible, or looks too odd, we just put the words "not understandable" in brackets.

Unverifiable expressions/names: in cases of doubt we point them out by adding a ques-

tion mark into brackets behind this expression. E.g. Mr. Jan Czenicynkij (?) was present. (Of course most of the names and words you can verify on the Internet, but not always.)

Bad start of sentences: edit them. If the speaker uses a couple of words and then starts the sentence from scratch you can omit some of the inappropriate ones. Again you cannot change the meaning! It's just for better readability.

Punctuation: very important. Sometimes the intonation is wrong, sometimes speakers forget to indicate full stops etc. Again it is necessary to feel the content of the speech. Punctuation at the right places substantially helps an understanding of the spoken word.

Word repetition (recurrence): omit this. Some speakers, searching for ideas, repeat words quite often and it is intrusive. Do not omit when it is meant as emphasis.

Informal pronunciation: we usually put it into the correct grammatical form. Some expressions become acceptable in the course of time.

Wrong pronunciation: sometimes it is difficult to understand what the speaker wanted to say. Transcribe it in the correct form. (As at other places this is valid only if no one reacts to that. In case they do we put a remark in brackets about the incorrect pronunciation.)

Limited vocabulary: it is not the responsibility of the reporter to make a polished and perfect address from a poor and miserable speech.

Using foreign languages and expression: although the rules of procedure say that everyone should speak in the Czech language sometimes someone quotes in a foreign language. In that case we try to transcribe it in the foreign language in correct form, we do not translate it. If someone speaks in the Slovak language (very similar to Czech) we put a remark into brackets that the speaker spoke Slovak and transcribe it in Czech. (No one would be able correctly to place the grammar in order in a long speech.)

Vulgar expressions – time has changed and nowadays we do transcribe them as they were pronounced. Again, we are not responsible for what was said; we just transmit it to the public. Usually there are strong reactions afterwards because it appears everywhere in the media and Internet. Some expressions that were once considered to be rude are used commonly nowadays.

This is just a brief example of what is or is not acceptable. We have not shown every example of good practice; some phenomena are untranslatable or peculiar to each language. I also have not mentioned another big subject - that of actions in the plenary such as banners, placards, shouts from the auditorium, applause, gestures, noises, showing objects, happenings in the plenary hall. All of these are important for an understanding of the transcript.

I hope this article will be an impetus for broader discussion on this topic and an incentive to exchange our views internationally within IPRS. I am convinced that we should be able to say that we have more or less strict rules about how to edit speeches because we know very well that from time to time we skate on thin ice and some debates are earnest or tense.

[Pavel Dibelka \(Czech Parliament\)](#)

Thanks for the suggestion!

In the summer of 2014 a stenographer from the Dutch House of Representatives visited the Pàrlamaid na h-Alba (Scottish Parliament) in Edinburgh. There she chanced upon a particular kind of peer review: the Quality Improvement Discussion, a discussion regularly organized by the parliament's Official Report. She took the idea home, localized it and named it 'redigeerspiegel' (literally translated 'editing mirror').



In the spring of 2016 the first redigeerspiegel session was held in the Dutch Parliamentary Reporting Department. It works as follows. A group of three to four stenographers make a report on the basis of the same five minute sound clip from a plenary session. Once they are finished, they compare their versions and a discussion unfolds. Which editorial choices did each one make? Are there notable differences? Why did you make certain choices? What can we learn from each other? The redigeerspiegel is not about selecting the "best draft", but to learn from our colleagues. The purpose is discussing the essence of our work.

Although the redigeerspiegel is an organized discussion, it is above all an informal discussion among colleagues. The management does not take part. No report is made. No conclusions are drawn, no marks given. As the redigeerspiegel was met with great enthusiasm by most participants, there will be a another edition next spring. Scottish Parliament, we would like to thank you for the inspiration.

Rian Schwarz-van Poppel

ECOS2016 The European congress of speech-to-text reporters

26-28 August 2016



Berliner Stadtmission

Lehrter Str. 68

10557 Berlin

"Alternating between closeness and distance. Speech-to-text reporters between the poles of social, ethical and economic norms"

Among the many topics that will be released in a final schedule of this event there will be on Friday 25th August a contribution by Prof. Dr. Becker: Factors for successful inclusion of hearing-impaired students with interpreters: An educational standpoint.

Several workshops will cover practical aspects and will be opened to chord keyboards presentation such as Velotype, as well as the use of professional keyboarding such as the ZAV system, which will be most probably presented by Helena Zaviačičová and Jaroslav Zaviačič.

For info and registration <http://www.ecos2016.org/>

9th Typing Competition held during the 3rd Symposium of Vocational Schools of Justice in Isparta, Turkey

On 17-18 May 2016, the 3rd National Symposium of Vocational Schools of Justice was held in Isparta, Turkey, hosted by Süleyman Demirel University with the theme of “New Trends in the Evolution of Vocational Schools of Justice”.

Intersteno Turkish National Group (Intersteno-Turk) attended and supported the symposium as a solution partner for the organization of the typing competition.

Upon the invitation of Süleyman Demirel University Vocational School of Justice Sevilay Gündoğdu, Emrah Kuyumcu and Recep Çömlekci attended as jury members and also made presentations in the symposium. Mr. Ihsan Yener was also invited as the honorary guest as the inventor of the “F Keyboard”.



Mr. Yener’s presentation and speech was presented with a video because of his non-attendance due to health problems.

During the symposium the 9th National Typing Competition of the Vocational Schools of Justice was organised with totally 54 students from 27 universities. The competition was based on the Intersteno rules with the TAKI software and with the great support of the late Gian Paolo Trivulzio and Georgette Sante and Marco Olivo.

[Emrah Kuyumcu](#)





The competition, which was in two category sessions - Individual and University Combination -, was great success and produced good results from the students. Here are the top 3 names in each category.

INDIVIDUAL CATEGORY

Place	Name of Student	City	Name of University	Total Strokes (10 Min)	Error	Error %	Points
1	Büşra Özer	Ankara	Ankara University	4549	13	0.286	3899
2	Gökay Gülmez	Ankara	Gazi University	4410	12	0.272	3810
3	Sezer Kara	Yalova	Yalova University	4554	18	0.395	3654

UNIVERSITY COMBINATION CATEGORY

Place	Name of University	Name of Student	City	Total Strokes (10 Min)	Error	Error %	Points	Average of Students (Points)
1	Yalova University	Sezer Kara	Yalova	4513	9	0.199	4063	3852
		Selim Işık	Yalova	3741	2	0.053	3641	
2	Gazi University	Gökay Gülmez	Ankara	4309	6	0.139	4009	3824
		Dilan Başmeydan	Ankara	3789	3	0.079	3639	
3	Ankara University	Büşra Özer	Ankara	4523	11	0.243	3973	3747
		Simge Dilek	Ankara	4121	12	0.291	3521	

Many thanks to Peter Walker for linguistic revision, and to Daniela Bertolini for the layout.

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