125 YEARS OF HISTORY

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR INFORMATION
AND COMMUNICATION PROCESSING





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FOREWORD

26th September 2012 marks the quasquincentennial anniversary of our Federation



According to a theory of Prof. Okuma Shigenobu, founder of Waseda University, the most important and most reputable in Japan, human beings could reach 125 years of age. While waiting for this to happen we can say that we are glad that Intersteno has reached this goal in good health, surviving all the turbulence of two world wars, technical evolutions with their impact on professional and personal lives, as well as quarrels and discussions about new ways of managing these challenges.

I am of the opinion that, when the inaugurator of the first congress in London expressed the hope that the congress would not be an isolated event but would be the first in a long tradition, he was not fantasizing about such a long life for our federation.

Thinking back to that "first Intersteno congress", which took place in the Geological Museum of London, we must recall that in that year Marconi had not yet invented wireless radio, the telephone was a mysterious object, the designers of automobiles had taken their first steps and typewriting was a curiosity looked upon with distrust and still produced at handicraft level.

Capable stenographers assured the recording of parliamentary debates and their diffusion through the newspapers, which received the texts via the telegraph - the principal source of news transmission.

Certainly the "founder of Intersteno" could not imagine how much, over the years, all the aforementioned means of work and communication would be drastically improved, or that most of them would also evolve into new tools, easier to be used and cheaper: Internet, portable telephones and all related tools such as e-mails, Facebook and Youtube, while some other seniors can only contemplate with sorrow the death of traditional shorthand and typewriting.

The history of Intersteno shows well how this transformation was made possible. By forgetting the words (sometimes misleading or wrongly used) indicating a specific technology, by overcoming the quarrels about steno, stenotype, speech recognition and keyboarding, investigating how to merge human abilities and new tools, Intersteno was and is able to show how we can answer the eternal question: "How can we quickly and clearly communicate?" The answer is regularly given in the reports of our congresses and in the competitions that we arrange: these are facts and not empty words. Perhaps it is necessary to have a wider view of Intersteno's history and to this end the new Board elected in 2011 has decided to sponsor the preparation of this updated collection of information.

By reading this history, we hope that it will be seen how Intersteno has changed its organization to prepare to face new ways of life. This was done in Monaco/Montecarlo after the Second World War and again after the congress in Rome 2003, with a new board. Then a new structure was created for the better management of the many competitions formulae. Later came the empowerment of the IPRS steering committee and the creation of an education committee.

These are certainly not final steps, other adjustments will no doubt be needed and the history will continue. Maybe we will have to provide answers to new questions such as how to improve communication between our members, how we can better and (maybe differently) organize congresses and competitions, how we can improve teaching and achieve even better results, but Intersteno will surely not be a sleeping federation.

Gian Paolo Trivulzio



1887 - 1955 - 2003

THE THREE MAIN INFLUENTIAL MOMENTS IN THE HISTORY OF OUR FEDERATION

THE BIRTH OF INTERSTENO LONDON 26TH SEPTEMBER 1887

History is not only the experience of the past seen through a list of dates, names and events but is mainly a mirror of how people and organizations met what we generally call progress even when it is not always an improvement over the past.

The image of a mirror applies very well to the history of our federation: the mirror has no brain, it reflects only what is placed in front of it and during its long history many different kinds of persons, using different technologies and in many environments, have been reflected.

Today's mirror reflects a situation different from that at the birth of our federation. We can perceive better the long and not always easy path followed in its long life mainly by the many mirrors which are represented by the reports prepared after nearly all our congresses.

Monday 26th September 1887 marked the birth of our federation. In that year London was the most populous city on earth (4.5 millions people).[1] Telephone connections were to be installed for communication within the city and electricity was made available for "offices and homes that saw themselves as the vanguard of a new age".[2]

In the same year, the British Empire celebrated Victoria's Golden Jubilee and an American statistician, Herman Hollerith, received a patent for his punched card calculator; punched cards were used on modern computers up to the 1960's.

I have previously given a rough idea of the lifestyle of those years, which were without Internet, radio, TV, voice recording or social networks.

Despite the lack of those facilities without which today we cannot function in our professional and social life, our ancient colleagues were able to organize a meeting which captured the interest of about 200 active persons (400 for the opening session), coming from distant countries such as India and United States (no planes were on duty!) to discuss for five days topics that are still of interest to us and to produce a printed report of 460 pages, plus 45 pages of an appendix with the catalogue of exhibitions of shorthand books, manuscripts, and typewriters.

Pitman & Sons, the company founded to support teachers and students of the world-renowned Pitman system, sponsored this publication. The system's inventor, Sir Isaac Pitman, personally attended the congress and was celebrated at various times during the proceedings as well as being presented with a bust of himself.

All speeches were recorded with pen-shorthand in a very accurate and vivid way. All of the discussions that followed were recorded verbatim.

1 This information is taken from the introduction to Bob Biderman's book: Eight weeks in the summer of Victoria's jubilee
2 From the same document



This procedure was adopted again during the two formal meals of the congress: the first took place on Tuesday at the Holborn Restaurant (24 pages are devoted to the speeches on this occasion) and the second was "Luncheon", on Friday evening, at the Mansion house (the official residence of the Lord Mayor).

Here the 8 speeches (one of which is in French) cover 12 pages. In reading them, I was happy to find again confirmation of my old thought that, although stenographers must remain silent while taking down the speeches, they make up for this long period of silence when they are given the floor!

It is not easy to summarize the many important topics, contributions and discussions at this congress: a full list is included in this document but, as a first impression, here are the headings of the main items:

- parliamentary reporting in all countries (tables with the results of investigations collected from many countries covering 16 pages, followed by 5 pages dealing with the use of shorthand in the news-papers),
- historical section,
- phonography and phonetic subjects,
- legal and official shorthand writing (tables with information from many countries are published in 18 pages),
- shorthand in education,
- principles and structure of systems,
- reporting by machinery,
- shorthand for women,
- the typewriter,
- legal and official shorthand writing.

The principal actor at this congress was Dr John Westby Gibson, who had the idea of organizing a worldwide meeting to mark the celebration of the tercentenary of the origin of modern shorthand by Timothy Bright in 1586-1588, and the jubilee of Mr Pitman's Phonography, which was first published in 1837.





Dr John Westby-Gibson was not by profession a reporter or shorthand writer; he was a Doctor of Law, public accountant and actuary, and a member of the Royal Statistical Society (RSS). He conceived the idea of organizing the congress following his research when collecting material for the "History of shorthand" which had not been published at the time of the congress. In the same year, he released "The bibliography of shorthand" printed by Pitman & Co. (244 pages).

His idea dates back to 1885, when he prepared the constitution and bylaws of the future congress, but it was only on 10th April 1886 that a decision was taken to form a committee to take over the organization of what was called the International shorthand congress.

One proposal of Dr Westby-Gibson was not approved on that occasion, namely "to enable the International shorthand congress, as a permanent association", but he reiterated his idea in a paper addressed to the committee and distributed to all members and visitors at the congress. His words were *"I see no reason, however, why something should not be done to set this scheme going for the benefit of shorthand generally, so that in addition to the pleasure of the flying hours of a memorable week, we may be able to point to substantial and permanent services rendered to the shorthand world for the years to come - as the result of this congress."* What happened after his proposal is now clearly known to us, even if it was not easy to find agreement during the London congress as to which way the positive experience had to continue.

The discussions on this matter mainly took place on the last day of the congress, that is Saturday 30th September, with Mr T. A. Reed (member of the Stenographic association) chairing the session, which was titled "Final discussions".

This part begins at page 423 of the report and ends on page 435. Mr Gurney-Saltner (the shorthand writer to the Houses of Parliament) put forward his proposal as follows.

"I have talked over the matter with a good many gentlemen who have been attending the congress, and, as far as I can gather, there is a general wish that this should be the first of a series of congresses. I therefore venture to move that what, I believe, is elsewhere called a Nexus committee, be appointed to ensure the continuity of these congresses.

The committee should be a small representative one, not to do the actual work when the time comes to make preparation for another congress, but a committee, which may be, if I may use the expression, a microcosm of ourselves.

The question of the constitution of the committee and of the place where the next congress shall be held, will form the second and third resolutions. As far as I can ascertain, much doubt is felt as to the desirability of embarrassing the committee with any code of rules as has been suggested by Mr Westby-Gibson. The object is simply to keep the congress alive."

Several attendees gave their opinion on this proposal as well as with regard to the persons who would be part of this Nexus committee and about the idea that the number of members should be left open so as to be able to integrate representatives of countries not present during the congress.

At the end of the discussion everybody agreed on the composition of this Nexus committee while the proposal of Mr Westby-Gibson to produce rules for this new "Association" was postponed. This decision influenced the other congresses, so that every time a new Nexus committee was formed it was done in accordance with the wishes of the nation taking charge of the congress organization.

Following the decision to continue, attention was focused on the country that should host the next congress, and the location.

The first proposal came from the German Gabelsberger Shorthand Association, which mentioned that in 1889 in Munich, a celebration would take place to mark the first century of the birth of Gabelsberger during which a monument would be unveiled. Proposals were also submitted for France (Paris) and another one from Germany (Berlin-Stolzean association).

The representatives of each inviting association put forward the advantages of choosing their cities: Paris pointed out that 1889 marked the first century of the French Revolution for which a big exhibition was planned (and the Eiffel Tower would also be built). For Berlin it was mentioned that over 1000 stenographers were members of the local associations and that a meeting with the parliamentary stenographers in Berlin could be a useful experience.

Discussions arose about several aspects of the proposals but in the end, with a very large majority of votes, the choice was made for Germany (Munich). Paris would be the location of the second congress.[1]

The Chairman concluded the session with these words: *"Gentlemen, I have now only to say: à Munich".*

As everybody can easily see in the list of the congresses, in spite of the decision taken in London, the second congress was held in Paris. What was the reason for this change? The question remained unanswered until recently when, thanks to an investigation made by Prof. Dr Boris Neubauer, it was discovered that the monument for Gabelsberger was not ready in time and therefore the German association had to postpone the organization of the congress to 1890.

Consequently, 188 people from 15 nations attended the Paris congress and the following year (1890) Munich was the meeting place in connection with the sumptuous celebration recalling the birth of Gabelsberger and with the erection of the important monument that is still standing in that city.

According to an "Account describing all the points of interest in connection with the 3rd international congress in Munich 1890" prepared by Henry Richter, 323 people were present at the inaugural meeting of this congress. More than 500 people registered even if they were not ultimately able to attend.

In this document only a few reports are included in full; others are only briefly mentioned. Thanks to Prof. Neubauer this information is made available on our web site (menu congresses).

During this congress a new "Nexus committee" was formed, consisting of eight German persons, mainly of the Stolze system association, for the organization of the congress to be held in Berlin in 1891.

The first three baby steps had been accomplished and international life became a tradition.

The mutual knowledge and appreciation generated by these events improved strong bonds that grew, notwithstanding language and some political barriers and thus enabled the organization to overcome even the serious problems created by the first (1914-1918) and second (1940-1945) world wars.

1 *p. 435 of the Proceeding book.*

Notable activities and moments of the congress in London

It is not possible to mention or to acknowledge here all the many reports, discussions and comments presented during this important congress, so I have chosen only some moments and words which give an idea of the wide approach of our ancestors.

Typewriting and stenotype

During the congress an exhibition was arranged, with books sent from many steno associations in different countries along with other tools. Remington began manufacturing typewriters conceived by Sholes – Glidden – Soule in the USA in 1873, and two of its models were presented (Remington models 2 and 3) in addition to a Calygraph typewriter (first produced in 1880 in the USA) as well as a drop cabinet, i.e. an ordinary writing desk, but by raising the lid, the typewriter is brought into position.



Remington 2



Caligraf

A speech about typewriting was released by Mr Howard, and at the end of this speech an experiment was made on a Remington machine. Miss Owen, the operator, wrote from dictation with three very slight literal errors, 219 words in three minutes, or at the rate of 73 words per minute (page 400). That is approximately 350 characters as we are today accustomed to count.

Miss Reynolds from the United States presented a report "Paper on typewriting" in which she stressed the advantages of preparing a report with a typewriter instead of using longhand. It is a bit curious to read *"In America the old-fashioned shorthand is, in some slight measure, superseded by a machine which combines in a wonderful dexterous manner the arts of typewriting and shorthand writing, the shorthand characters being represented by short strokes printed in various positions and at different angles on long narrows strips of paper."*

In a letter written by **Mr Marzovati** (Chief stenographer at the Italian Chamber of Deputies) it is stated:

"In the Senate the Michela machine is used, and the corps is composed of five machinists and eleven transcribers. By turn two machinists, each with a machine, take a speech down together, and a transcriber, who is also present, after three minutes of the discussion withdraws the two sheets of notes from the machines and takes them to the transcribing room to make the transcripts, his place in the auditorium being taken by his companion in succession".

Investigations

In the reports many tables are included showing the wide variety of answers given to investigations on many domains of activity.

Parliamentary shorthand writers and newspaper reporters

Summary tables from pages 40 to 60 are followed by detailed answers, from pages 61 to 73. Answers were given by Canada, United States, India, Australia, Ceylon, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Italy.

The tables from page 55 refer to newspaper reporters. The investigation covered questions about the activities of newspaper reporters in the parliaments. It is to be recalled, for example, that at that time and for many years, newspapers were the source of parliamentary debates in the Westminster Parliament. Initially such reporting had to be covered since reporters were banned. It was not until 1803 that reporters were assigned seats in the House, in the Press Gallery, in which the Hansard reporters also sit and to which reference is made in the congress report.[1]

Among the questions arising in these investigations we note:

- is it required to be strictly verbatim, or may it be (a) condensed, or (b) edited for style etc.?
- what seats are provided for the Chamber?

Shorthand writers in law courts

Summary from page 302 to 319 is followed by detailed answers. Nearly all of the original countries (plus Scotland) involved in the previous investigation answered, with the exception of Italy.

1 Many thanks to Peter Walker for this information about the Westminster parliament.

Among the questions posed in this investigation, we note:

- does one shorthand writer take notes of the same case for several parties, or are notes taken from different parties by different shorthand writers?
- does the shorthand writer (a) condense his report, (b) or edit it, or (c) is he expected to give a strictly verbatim transcript?
- is the shorthand writer sworn?

Education and general

This is dealt with from page 327 to 331 followed by additional statements at page 332-333.

Main questions:

- is there any professorship of shorthand maintained at the expense of the government?
- is shorthand generally taught in schools of all classes?

Reporting by machinery

Mr Henry Richter in his report on this subject (page 373) mentions the need *"to provide written transcript of shorthand notes within a few minutes from the delivery of a speech"*. To this effect he proposes *"a team of one note-taker, six transcribers and one reporter, who may be described as the sub-editor distributing and arranging the work of his sevencolleagues."*

The use of a tool foreseen (hence the word "machinery") which assures a constant flow of the written paper. Among the comments Mr Poknell said: *"I would like to ask why this is called a reporting machine? I should call it a machine for facilitating the transcription of notes"*. This is followed by Mr Nankivell: *"This is more a toy than a practical machine"*.

Teaching shorthand

Many reports were devoted to teaching shorthand. The entire list of reports is included in another section of this document, but I think it is worth mentioning the following:

"Phonography (i.e. the Pitman system) in elementary schools" by Arthur W. Croxton, Editor of the "Shorthand monthly" who claimed that it could be included in the so-called "Specific subjects" which are not obligatory or optional in the schools, but can be taken by individual children in the upper classes of the schools. Among these "individual subjects" were mentioned mechanics, physics, botany, Latin, etc.".

"Shorthand in the kindergarten" - by **J. B. Rundell**. *The author suggests the use of shorthand symbols "made in thin wood" so that "children can lay them out on their desks and build familiar words with them, long before they have acquired sufficient command of the pencil or pen to draw the forms on paper"*.

Realism with an eye to the future

In a toast at the congress dinner (which took place on Tuesday evening at the Holborn Restaurant), Mr Theodore R. Wright (member of the council of the Institute of shorthand writers) was entrusted with the task of proposing a toast to the inventors of shorthand.

I deem that some of his opinions, even if expressed with a bit of humour, are worth listening to again:

"*Inventors, as a class, are very sanguine men, but shorthand inventors, if anything, exceed the average. A shorthand inventor wishes to produce a machine which will enable him to follow the most rapid speaker with accuracy and at the same time that what is produced shall be perfectly legible when he wishes to ascertain what has been written down... In fact, gentlemen, to get a really perfect system of shorthand is an impossibility.*

The two things are not possible - extreme brevity and perfect legibility. We want legibility enough, but not too much... All practical shorthand writers will agree with me that no shorthand system is as yet perfect, and though we may doubt the possibility of its ever being made so, I think we should none of us throw cold water on the efforts of those who endeavour to get nearer and nearer to perfection.

Possibly the very beautiful instrument, the Phonograph, may ultimately come to our aid, since by its means every sound uttered into the mouthpiece is accurately recorded in a tracing, which, if we could only read it with facility, would go far to solve the problem."

The Phonograph was invented by **Thomas Edison** in 1877 and the dream of using it for transcribing speeches soon became true.



List of reports - London congress 1887

Parliamentary reporting in all countries

- Hansard Debates G. M. Bussy.
- Shorthand in the Imperial Parliament - J. Hecksher & Thompson Cooper.
- Official Shorthand writing in the English Parliament - Angus Gurney.

A precis of **Answers to questions** issued by the Committee was read and summarized in table form. The questions were related to the quantity of stenographers, their working habits, the stenographic system used, and how they were prepared for the professions. These tables are presented in 16 pages, followed by a similar investigation covering 5 pages dealing with the use of shorthand in the newspaper industry. An additional 13 pages are devoted to detailed (and sometime somewhat summarized) answers.

Historical section

- A monograph of Timothy Bright, the father of modern shorthand, 1586-88 by Dott. Westby-Gibson.
- Tachygraphy in Spain & Portugal by Julius Woldemar Zeibig.
- History of stenography in the Scandinavian countries by Dott. De Dessau.
- Jacques Cossard by L. P. Guenin.
- Some facts of general interest from the history of the Gurney system by Gurney-Salter.
- The phonographic basis of English shorthand by E. Pocknell.
- Shorthand in Germany by Max Bäckler.
- Paper of typewriting by Miss Reynolds.
- The Harland shorthand manuscripts by Arthur W. Croxton.m

The congress dinner

Phonography and phonetic subjects

- The spelling reform and how to get it by Isaac Pitman
- The history of phonetics and phonography in Scotland by James Crabb Watt.
- The teaching of phonography in large public schools by J. Pirie.
- How to produce efficient phonographers by E. S. Gunn.
- Phonography in elementary schools by Arthur W. Croxton.
- Phonography in Birmingham by Miss Marie Beauclerc.

Presentation of the bust of Mr Isaac Pitman to his family

Legal and official shorthand writing

- Legal reporting in England by C. Henderson Sott, Barrister-at-Law.
- Shorthand writing in the law courts of this country by H. H. Tolcher.
- Legal shorthand writing in Scotland by James Crabb Watt.
- Shorthand in the German law courts by Otto Muller, assessor of the Berlin Kammergericht.

18 pages of tables with information from many countries.

Shorthand in education

- The physiology of shorthand writing by W.R. Gowers.
- Shorthand in the Kindergarten by J. B. Rundell.

Eight pages include tables and comment on an investigation regarding education in general in many countries.

Principles and structure of systems

- The function of the shorthand consonantal character by F. H. Valpy.
- On the principles that govern the construction of a system of shorthand by Prof. J. D. Everett.
- Phonographic shorthand by Edwin Guest.
- The representation of figures in shorthand by T. A. Reed.
- The ad libitum employment of abbreviation - translated for the shorthand congress from the Italian.
- Of Captain Oscar Greco, by Edwing Guest (Siglorum usus ad libitum scribentis).
- Paper on a new writing principle by Ant. Vogel, Munich.

Luncheon at the Mansion House

- Reporting by machinery by Henrich Richter.
- Shorthand for women by Miss Kensit.
- The Shorthand clerk by E. A. Cape.
- The minor uses of shorthand by Alfred W. Kitson.
- The value of shorthand to the student and to the medical practitioner by W. R. Gowers.
- The typewriter by E. Howard.
- Type setting from reporters' notes by Edward J. Nankivell.

Legal and official shorthand writing: seven pages of resumed discussion.

Shorthand in education: shorthand's place in education by Edwin Guest.

Concluding proceedings

THE NEW BEGINNING



The prelude to a new dawn
Vevey September 1954

Following the first congress in London a further 20 were held elsewhere until 1937 when London was again the venue.

A new organizing committee was arranged from one congress to the other, and the dates were agreed on each occasion. The First World War impacted negatively not only on the regular intervals of the events, but on participation from those nations that became enemies. So, for example, at the congress in Strasbourg (1920), Germans were not accepted, and a congress was organised by them in Dresden in 1922, the second part of which was held in Milano in 1926 while in the meantime another congress was held in Lausanne in 1924.

This awkward situation led to many discussions and quarrels and in 1931 a congress was organized in Paris with the aim of creating peace among the delegations, but it was unsuccessful. The idea to restart the life of Intersteno after the compulsory stop due to the Second World War, sprang from a steno meeting in Mainz (Germany) in August 1953. In the light of the continuing relationship problems caused by the war it was decided to organize a meeting in a "neutral" nation and therefore Marcel Racine took charge of organizing it at Hotel du Parc, at the top of Mont Pelerin - Vevey (Switzerland).

This meeting was attended by 49 delegates from many European countries: it was decided to set up a provisional committee to prepare a statute of the federation to be approved at the next congress, which André Morard offered to host in Monaco/Montecarlo in 1955.[1]

An important strategic decision was taken: to add typewriting to the interests of Federation and consequently to arrange an international typewriting championship.

It was also decided, by voting, to overcome the quarrels about the various congresses and therefore to consider all previous congresses as valid, thus numbering them from 1 to 21.

In the first row, second from right is Gabrielle Fasnacht. The sixth from left in row three is Marcel Racine and on his left is Ugo Andreini, organizer of the next congress in Milano 1957.



Photograph of the persons attending the meeting in Vevey

1 A. Morard - page 18 of the album of the Monaco Congress 1955

Monaco/Montecarlo 1955

Over 1500 letters were sent out announcing the congress in Monaco/Montecarlo, and André Morard went to the United States to convince the "reluctant" stenographers of that country to attend.

Ultimately 664 persons registered from 38 countries. Outside of Europe participants came from Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Greater Antilles, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, United States, Martinique, Morocco, Ivory Coast, Vietnam.

The committee responsible to prepare the draft of the statute was not able to release it before the beginning of the congress. Therefore a meeting during the night of 30th July 1955 was arranged with the participation of one delegate per country in order to submit a final agreed version to the meeting of the Delegates which took place on 1st August at the Ecole de Monaco.

This document defines the name of the federation:

- **Fédération internationale de sténographie et de dactylographie;**
- **International federation of shorthand and typewriting**.

The word Intersteno is not mentioned in the heading and in the text of this document, which is reproduced in the following pages.

The statute decreed that the president has to be named by the nation organizing each congress and that the secretary general should rule on the activities of the federation. Marcel Racine was named secretary general and held this post until the congress in Mannheim (1981), when Dr Karl Gutzler took over.

In the following years no important modifications were made to the statute, with the exception of those proposed by Dr Karl Gutzler at the congress in Lucerne, 1983. On this occasion the federation was registered as a not-for-profit organization to the relevant office in Bonn (Germany) to which any modifications approved by the assembly must be submitted for final approval.

Important modifications were, on the contrary, made to the competition rules in order to cope with the important changes in the technology, and a specific chapter of this document is devoted to them.

The congress in Monaco/Montecarlo included, for the first time, an international competition for typewriting. This marked the beginning of Intersteno as a competition organizer: on previous occasions some countries coupled the congress with national competitions (typewriting competitions were held at the Madrid congress in 1912) in some cases inviting nearby countries, but Intersteno was not involved in the organization and in the certification of results since each country was using its own criteria.

This happened also after the congress in Monaco/Montecarlo, for example in Milano (1957), when the typewriting competitions were international (as in Monaco/Montecarlo) while the shorthand competitions involved only Italian competitors and operated within specific rules decided by the Italian organizers.

Comments about the competitions are included in a separate section, but I think it is useful to recall here that the first edition of the typewriting competition (to which all kinds of typewriters [electric or mechanical] were admitted as well as all trademarks) contained the following formulae:

- copying text for 30 minutes, minimum 300 strokes per minute, 1 % max fault, 10-point penalty for each fault;
- copying text for 30 minutes with high accuracy, no minimum quantity of strokes, max percentage 0,20 % (one stroke over 500);
- high speed competition, typing for 3 minutes continuously repeating a phrase of 65 strokes, minimum 360 strokes, 0,5 % maximum faults, 10-point penalty for each fault;
- the trademarks of the typewriters used in the competitions are mentioned in the classification lists.

The congress in Monaco/Montecarlo marked the beginning of a constant flow of congresses (every two years with only very few exceptions) and council meetings (at that time named central committee[2]) in the years in which there is no congress.



La championne danoise Aage THILM était accompagnée de son mari et de son bébé (six semaines). Pendant les épreuves, le papa s'occupait du bébé que l'on voit au centre dans son berceau portatif.

2 The name "central committee" was changed to "council" at the Antalya meeting in 2006 and integrated into the last version of the constitution, approved in Prague 2007.

The federation statute approved in 1955

Le point principal de l'ordre du jour était l'élaboration des statuts de la Fédération.

Le Comité provisoire avait reçu à Vevey des directives pour la mise sur pied d'un projet. Les membres du Comité provisoire avaient, au cours de l'année, donné l'opinion de leur groupement national sur les points fondamentaux. Le projet définitif de ces statuts n'avait malheureusement pas pu être envoyé aux délégués des groupements nationaux avant le Congrès de Monaco.

La discussion du projet qui venait d'être distribué devenait d'autant plus difficile, en séance plénière, que les participants de Monaco n'étaient pas tous au courant des décisions prises à Vevey.

Pour simplifier les débats, l'Assemblée décide qu'en séance de nuit une commission, composée d'un représentant par pays, soit chargée de présenter à la séance plénière du lendemain un projet de statuts mis au point.

La séance est levée.

Les dirigeants du mouvement international sont reçus à 18 heures au Jardin exotique par la Municipalité de Monaco.

Deuxième séance plénière du Lundi 1er Août 1955 à l'Ecole de Monaco.

L'assemblée est présidée par M. Marcel Chouvet (France), membre du Comité exécutif provisoire.

a) DEMANDE D'ADMISSION DE LA SARRE.

Une délégation de la Sarre demande l'adhésion de ce pays à la Fédération.

C'est par acclamations que l'assemblée reçoit ce nouveau membre.

Le porte-parole de la Sarre sera M. Alfons Morschhäuser, qui remercie l'assemblée de l'accueil chaleureux qui vient d'être réservé à son pays.

b) ADOPTION DES STATUTS.

Mis au point durant la nuit par la commission restreinte, les statuts sont soumis au vote, article par article. Ils sont adoptés ensuite en bloc à l'unanimité par les représentants des groupements nationaux. Voici les statuts adoptés :

STATUTS

de la Fédération internationale de sténographie et de dactylographie

ART. 1er. — Il est fondé, sous le nom de FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE STENOGRAPHIE ET DE DACTYLOGRAPHIE, une association organisée corporativement et jouissant de la personnalité civile. Elle a pour but :

a) de grouper les sténographes et dactylographes de tous les pays ;

b) de centraliser, échanger et diffuser toutes informations d'ordre professionnel ;

c) d'organiser des réunions communes et des contacts personnels entre ses membres ;

d) de procéder en commun à des études intéressant la profession ;

e) de défendre les intérêts moraux et matériels de la profession.

La Fédération s'interdit toute discussion d'ordre politique ou religieux.

ART. 2. — La Fédération a comme membres les groupes nationaux de sténographes et de dactylographes.

Elle stimulera la constitution de groupes nationaux dans les pays où de tels groupements n'existent pas encore et prêtera ses bons offices à cette fin.

En attendant leur constitution, le bureau pourra autoriser des particuliers ou des groupements à participer, sans droit de vote, aux travaux de la Fédération.

Chaque groupe national s'organise comme il l'entend ; il doit toutefois s'efforcer de représenter tous les systèmes et toutes les tendances.

ART. 3. — La Fédération a son siège légal au domicile du secrétaire général.

Le président représente juridiquement la Fédération.

ART. 4. — Les organes de la Fédération sont :

a) l'assemblée générale des délégués ;

b) le comité central ;

c) le bureau ;

d) le secrétariat général ;

e) la commission de vérification des comptes.

ART. 5. — Tout groupe national qui désire faire partie de la Fédération internationale doit en présenter la demande écrite au comité central qui statuera.

L'assemblée des délégués, sur la proposition du comité central, pourra décerner le titre de membre d'honneur à toute personne qui aura rendu des services à la Fédération.

ART. 6. — Tout groupe national qui désire se retirer de la Fédération doit envoyer sa démission par écrit au comité central trois mois avant la fin de l'année courante.

Sous réserve de ratification par l'assemblée des délégués, le comité central a le pouvoir de radier tout groupe national qui est en retard de plus de deux ans dans le paiement de ses contributions et d'exclure celui dont les actes sont contraires aux intérêts de la Fédération.

ART. 7. — L'assemblée générale est composée des délégués des groupes nationaux. ELLE EST LE POUVOIR SUPREME DE LA FEDERATION.

Elle se réunit ordinairement lors des congrès internationaux.

Chaque groupe national peut déléguer trois membres et à partir de cinq millions d'habitants un membre en plus par tranche de cinq millions d'habitants avec un maximum de douze délégués.

En plus de ces membres, les groupes nationaux peuvent envoyer aux assemblées générales d'autres représentants sans droit de vote.

Chaque délégué a droit à une voix.

L'assemblée délibère quel que soit le nombre des membres présents et prend ses décisions à la majorité relative des voix, sous réserve des dispositions prévues à l'art. 15.

Les représentants de pays n'ayant pas encore un groupe national pourront assister aux assemblées générales et prendre part aux travaux de la Fédération dans les conditions à déterminer par le comité.

ART. 8. — Le comité central est composé d'un délégué par pays.

Il peut être convoqué, soit à la demande du bureau, soit à la demande de cinq groupes nationaux. Il se réunira autant que possible chaque année.

Sa fonction sera de préparer l'assemblée générale, d'établir le programme des travaux de la Fédération, de contrôler le bureau et de l'aider à résoudre toutes les questions importantes intéressant la vie de la Fédération.

En l'absence de l'assemblée générale, il nomme les membres du bureau.

La présence de la moitié plus un de ses membres est nécessaire pour que ses décisions soient valables.

ART. 9. — Le bureau se compose du président de la Fédération, de cinq vice-présidents et d'un secrétaire général.

Le bureau est élu par l'assemblée générale.

La moitié plus un de ses membres est nécessaire pour que ses décisions soient valables.

En cas de partage, la voix du président est prépondérante.

En cas de décès, de démission ou de maladie d'un de ses membres, le bureau peut désigner un remplaçant, sous réserve d'en faire rapport à la prochaine réunion du comité.

Le président est choisi parmi les membres du groupe national du pays où doit se tenir le prochain congrès ou, à défaut, la prochaine assemblée générale. Il est désigné par ce groupe national. Si ce groupe national refuse la présidence, il doit obligatoirement désigner un vice-président.

ART. 10. — Il est nommé chaque année à l'assemblée générale une commission de vérification des comptes, composée de 3 membres choisis en dehors du bureau. Cette commission est convoquée par le président. Les membres de cette commission ne sont pas immédiatement rééligibles.

ART. 11. — Il sera organisé un congrès tous les deux ou trois ans.

Il pourra être organisé, à l'occasion de chaque congrès, des concours ou autres manifestations internationales. Ces manifestations feront l'objet d'un règlement particulier établi par le comité central, ou, en cas d'urgence, par le bureau.

ART. 12. — Les moyens financiers dont dispose la Fédération sont :

a) les cotisations ;

b) les abonnements et ventes de publications ;

c) les subventions, dons et legs.

Chaque groupe national paie une cotisation annuelle de 30 francs suisses par délégué auquel il a droit.

ART. 13. — Les frais de voyage et de délégation du président et du secrétaire général sont à la charge de la Fédération. Ceux des autres membres du bureau et du comité central incombent aux groupes nationaux.

ART. 14. — Les groupes nationaux sont exonérés de toute responsabilité personnelle quant aux engagements pris par la fédération, lesquels sont uniquement garantis par son avoir social.

ART. 15. — Les présents statuts peuvent être révisés au moment des congrès ou par une assemblée générale extraordinaire convoquée à l'initiative du bureau ou à la demande de cinq groupements nationaux.

Les propositions de modifications des statuts doivent parvenir au bureau trois mois avant la réunion de l'assemblée générale.

L'assemblée générale extraordinaire n'est valablement constituée que si les trois quarts au moins des groupes nationaux y sont représentés.

Les modifications des statuts doivent être votées à la majorité des deux tiers des votants.

ART. 16. — En cas de dissolution de la fédération, l'assemblée générale décidera du mode de liquidation et de l'emploi de l'actif social.

ART. 17 — Les groupements nationaux s'en remettent à la sagesse du comité pour tous les cas non prévus dans les présents statuts, sous réserve de ratification par l'assemblée générale.

ART. 18. — Les présents statuts ont été adoptés à Monaco le 1er août 1955.

Le président :
H. Smit (Hollande).

Le secrétaire général :
M. Racine (Suisse).

c) L'Assemblée élit le Comité central et le Bureau.
Voici leur composition :

BUREAU

Président :
H. Smit, Stationsplein 21, ARNHEM/Holland.

Vice-Présidents :
Regierungsdirektor Karl Rieser
BAD NAUHEIM, Schliessfach 44.
Amtsrat Wilhelm Zorn,
WIEN/XIV Jenullgasse 18.
Marcel Chouvet,
PARIS 15e, Avenue Emile-Zola 138.
Prof. Dr Ugo Andreini,
MILANO, 2, Via Orefici.
Milan Magusar, Landtag,
LJUBLJANA, Jugoslawien.

Secrétaire général :
Marcel Racine,
PAYERNE, « Les Hirondelles ».

COMITE CENTRAL :

Président :
H. Smit, Arnhem/Hollande.

Secrétaire :
Marcel Racine, Payerne/Suisse.

Membres :
Les 5 vice-présidents sont en même temps représentants de leurs pays au Comité central.

En plus :

BELGIQUE : Emile Gouverneur,
NAMUR, Place Léopold 8.

HOLLANDE : M. Groshuis, Lereur Stenografie,
ZAANDAM.

MONACO : André Merard,
MONACO, 7, avenue de la Gare.

SAAR : A. Morschhäuser,
SAARBRUCKEN 2, Birkenfelderstr. 46.

SUISSE : André Barbon,
GENEVE, route de Chêne 2.

d) DATE ET LIEU DU PROCHAIN CONGRES.

Lors de la réunion de Vevey, déjà, l'Italie s'était offerte pour l'organisation du 22e Congrès. La délégation italienne pensait qu'elle aurait le plaisir de recevoir les sténographes et les dactylographes en 1956 déjà. Après avoir entendu les points de vue des différents représentants, la délégation italienne accepte d'organiser le 22e Congrès en 1957. La date exacte sera arrêtée ultérieurement.

La délégation autrichienne, qui s'était annoncée à Vevey également pour l'organisation du Congrès suivant, aimerait qu'à l'intention des Autorités scolaires et professionnelles de Vienne l'Assemblée lui confirmât que nous nous réunirons dans la capitale autrichienne en 1959. L'Assemblée accepte cette proposition avec enthousiasme.

e) LA STENOGRAPHIE DANS LES DIFFERENTS PAYS.

Voici les rapports qui ont été présentés le 1er août 1955 :

DIE STENOGRAFISCHE LAGE IN DEUTSCHLAND

Ich möchte im ersten Teil einen kurzen Ueberblick über die geschichtliche Entwicklung der Stenografie in Deutschland geben, im zweiten Teil die bei uns gebräuchlichen Systeme charakterisieren, im dritten Teil über die Erlernung und die Pflege der Stenografie in Deutschland sprechen und im vierten Teil über ihre Anwendung.

I. DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER STENOGRAFIE IN DEUTSCHLAND.

In Deutschland hat sich die Stenografie in der Oeffentlichkeit wesentlich später durchgesetzt als in England und Frankreich. Die eigentliche deutsche Kurzschriftgeschichte setzt erst mit Franz Xaver Gabelsberger ein, der seit 1817 an der Erfindung einer Stenografie gearbeitet hat und 1834 sein umfangreiches Lehrbuch herausgab.

Photos taken during the Monaco/Montecarlo congress



Sample of the competitions' text in Monaco 1955

	lignes	frappes
perfectionner leurs techniques, à réaliser dans de meilleur	51	3.060
es conditions des moulages dont les formes et les caractéris	2	3.120
tiques répondent toujours mieux aux souhaits des utilisateur	3	3.180
s ; à cet effet, ils ont recours aux méthodes les plus moder	4	3.240
nes d'investigations. C 'est la fonte qui, en tonnage, repr	5	3.300
ésente la plus importante partie de la procuction des indust	6	3.360
ries de la fonderie ; les anciens fondeurs l'appréciaient po	7	3.420
r deux qualités fondamentales : sa coulabilité et son faibl	8	3.480
e retrait au cours de la solidification. M ais pour l'usage	9	3.540
r, elle avait le défaut d'une fragilité relative. O n arriv	60	3.600
e maintenant, en agissant sur la structure intime de la font	1	3.660
e, à améliorer de plus en plus ses qualités de résistance.	2	3.720
O n sait que la fonte n'est pas seulement un alliage de fer	3	3.780
et de carbone : les fontes les plus courantes comportent bie	4	3.840
n d'autres constituants. E n corrigeant par des additions a	5	3.900
ppropriées les proportions de ces éléments dans la fonte bru	6	3.960
te, ou en utilisant des matières premières ayant des composi	7	4.020
tions déterminées, on donne à l'alliage les qualités qui con	8	4.080
viennent le mieux aux emplois auxquels on le destine. E n p	9	4.140
articulier, la norme française prévoit des résistances échel	70	4.200
onnées suivant les nuances. O n réalise ces fontes qui ont	1	4.260
des propriétés particulièrement appréciées par l'usager, que	2	4.320
ce soit du point de vue de la résistance mécanique, de la t	3	4.380
enue aux agents chimiques ou de la résistance à chaud dans d	4	4.440
es atmosphères plus ou moins corrosives. U n nouveau progrè	5	4.500
s a été réalisé depuis que l'on sait agir sur la forme du gr	6	4.560
aphite, qui peut apparaître sous forme de lamelles ou de pe	7	4.620
tites sphères, cette dernière forme donnant des caractéristi	8	4.680
ques mécaniques en général notablement plus élevées. C es r	9	4.740
ésultats sont atteints grâce à des travaux extrêmement sav	80	4.800
ants et à des essais très nombreux : le microscope, déjà emp	1	4.860
loyé à cet effet par R éaumur, est devenu un instrument fami	2	4.920
lier au fondeur de fonte ; il a appris à distinguer les dive	3	4.980
rses structures qu'elle peut présenter et, en particulier, l	4	5.040
a forme sous laquelle apparaît le graphite. D epuis quelqu	5	5.100
es années, on a vu se développer l'industrie de la fonderie	6	5.160
des alliages de zinc, le plus souvent coulés sous pressions,	7	5.220
et qui, grâce aux progrès de la métallurgie, possèdent de	8	5.280
très intéressantes qualités d'usage. T ous ces progrès n'on	9	5.340
t pu être réalisés que par de longues et patientes recherch	90	5.400
es ; pour celles-ci, l'industrie française de la fonderie di	1	5.460
spose depuis 1952 d'un C entre technique à S èvres. D ans	2	5.520
sa fonderie expérimentale, dans ses laboratoires, le C entre	3	5.580
technique des I ndustries de la F onderie effectue, à côté	4	5.640
des contrôles courants, des recherches visant au perfectio	5	5.700
nnement des procédés de fabrication, à l'amélioration du ren	6	5.760
dement, à la garantie de la qualité, à la recherche de produ	7	5.820
its nouveaux. G râce à un contact quotidien avec les fonde	8	5.880
urs et à des relations constantes avec les industries produc	9	5.940
trices des matières premières nécessaires à la fonderie comm	100	6.000

HANOVER 2001 - ROME 2003
VIENNA 2005 - PRAGUE 2007



In 2001, the congress took place in Hanover (Germany) under the presidency of Gregor Keller, while Joseph Stehling was President of the organizing committee.

Two unfortunate events impacted this congress: the death of Dr Karl Gutzler, the secretary general, a few days before the opening of the congress, and a serious health problem of Joseph Stehling, the day before the official opening, which required his hospitalization.

This compelled Gregor Keller to take over all the main duties for a successful event.

The unhappy atmosphere generated by these sad events had a negative impact on the meeting and no country submitted proposals for hosting the next congress. Only Marlis Kulb (Austria) declared herself willing to organize competitions in Vienna, but not a congress.

This situation was overcome by the Italian delegation which decided to take the risk of organizing the congress in Italy. The proposal was approved by the central committee with the dates and venue to be announced later.

Fausto Ramondelli was named president of Intersteno, according to the existing rules, and Danny Devriendt (Belgium), secretary general.

Gabrielle Fasnacht was named president of the jury for steno competitions while Mauro Panzera was confirmed as president of the typewriting jury.

Marlis Kulb announced that she would evaluate the possibility of holding a full congress in Vienna in 2005, while Jaroslav Zaviačič informed the meeting that the Czech Republic would be glad to host a congress in Prague in 2007.

A few months after the end of the Hanover congress, it was accordingly announced that Rome was to be the venue of the 44th congress.

Dr Fausto Ramondelli began the preparation of a new Statute and a meeting was organized in Lausanne in February 2002 for checking the situation of Intersteno and deciding on various proposals for improving the activity of the federation.

This meeting was attended by the secretary general Danny Devriendt (Belgium), Gregor Keller and Joseph Stehling (Germany), Jaroslav Zaviačič and Helena Matoušková (Czech Republic), Fausto Ramondelli and Gian Paolo Trivulzio (Italy), and was hosted by Gabrielle Fasnacht and William Bonnet.

On this occasion, Fausto Ramondelli explained the ideas behind the proposal for a new statute, which foresaw a new structure and a different approach to membership (members instead of countries).

His document was released in English, French and Italian versions and it is included in the following pages. It was also released on to the new website www.intersteno.it, based on a database that permits the managing of messages in up to five languages and which contains full management details for the congress activities and competitions.



Considerations on the Intersteno statute

Prepared by the Intersteno president - Fausto Ramondelli - for the meeting in Lausanne February 2002

Preliminary remarks

The 44th Intersteno congress in July 2003 intended to follow the process begun during the central committee meetings held in Palermo in September 2000, following the impetus also provided by the Italian national group.

The reform of Intersteno cannot avoid conforming with the proceedings fixed in the statute rules, in particular Rule 16, stating that for amendments of statutes a quorum of two thirds of the votes cast is required, in an extraordinary assembly convened by the board (president, five vice-presidents, and the secretary general), which shall be considered quorate with the presence of three-quarters of the national groups.

The reform of a body with a history such as that of Intersteno cannot be achieved episodically. It is necessary to base the reform proposals upon some firm ideas and only after considering the details of the amendments. The intent of this document is to put forward a basis for discussion, in the first instance for the central committee members in view of the meeting that will be held in September 2002. In that setting it will be possible to define the global proposal of a statute modification to be approved by the extraordinary assembly to be convened at the Rome congress.

Aims of Intersteno

It is first necessary to make the aims of the organization more comprehensible, being aware that for several years the means at our disposal for the treatment of communication have made great strides especially from a technological standpoint. Consequently from it would be restrictive to limit the interests of our federation to typewriting and shorthand, two subjects that represent our historical and cultural heritage and the intellectual basis for the reporting profession. There is the real risk that technology would pass us by following its ineluctable path, leaving us behind and asking ourselves why our influence has become so reduced. The incredible development of the Internet, helped by the empowerment of computers, the massive impact of communications on society, the progressive digitalization of events (audio, video, images), the increasing demand for information, and the globalization of social life have produced a concept of "reporting" much more extended than it was the case in the past. The professional communication is nowadays asked to use his/her capabilities together with the means at their disposal to make available events in various forms and to various users all over the world.

Reporting to the Internet, captioning for the impaired-hearing, webcasting audio and video clips, speech recognition, audiovideo-text synchronization, and videoconferencing are only a few examples demonstrating how enlarged the market is where the reporter (sensu lato) can be the leading actor.

Therefore it is imperative that Intersteno should be able to offer a cultural and scientific environment where reporting professionals from all over the world find stimulus and adequate answers. A special effort is needed to involve young people interested in the reporting profession (i.e. developing educational and labor projects) and, noting the reporting companies that have sprung up in the past ten years, it is also necessary to be aware that the need for reporting facilities will not fail to appear also in countries where so far there is but slight demand.

Intersteno structure

The structure of Intersteno in national groups shows the limits that exist under the headings of effectiveness and representation; limits that should be tackled with courage and trust. The majority of national groups reflect the history of local associations and in some cases they are not able to represent the variegated world of those potentially concerned with Intersteno's activities. Intellectual honesty leads us to recognize that in many cases national associations for many reasons cannot fully incorporate all of Intersteno's scientific and technological achievements related to reporting activities.

Sometimes, as a result, they become a restraint upon or an obstacle to professional and cultural phenomena that exist in many countries but remain strangers to our organization.

Consequently, it is necessary to enlarge the possibility of individual membership to Intersteno by means of a transformation leading to the formation of international associations where local associations, students, professionals, teachers, and institutions can take part irrespective of any national relationship.

The association should aim to offer to each member relevant reasons for them to join and to pay a fee. These would include: information, sharing scientific and educational projects, international contests, enlarging working opportunities, professional socialization and camaraderie, and access to forums and virtual assistance nets.

A new structure also requires a modification of the functions of officials.

The need to provide the organization with a more stable and effective leading panel has been stressed many times, in order to guarantee continuity in the management of activities and better to meet members' expectations. The role of president, so far strictly limited to the organization of the congress, should be transformed into a leading activity and the holder of the office should rely upon the trust of associates by means of a form of election. The secretary general, who is the only stable official according to the current statute, should be assisted by other executive members (budget keeper, vice-presidents, etc.) in order to help him in managing the operation of the organization. Representation of the geographical areas can be achieved with proper solutions, even without a strict form of organization by national groups.

The aim of a real scientific and cultural contribution through the production of updated information in order to satisfy the needs of members suggests constituting a technical-scientific board whose objective would be to coordinate the activities and to finalize research projects.

Congresses and other public events

Congresses should remain a point of reference for the Intersteno activities, but it is necessary to move away from the concept, no longer sustainable, of "Congresses of the hosting country" implying exaggerated financial risks and not satisfying the general expectations of participating members. As the Rome congress is intended to demonstrate, it is possible to organize shorter congress meetings, abandoning old organizational patterns justified only by tradition but lacking relevant scientific and cultural meaning. Rather it is necessary to make sure that the information flow is kept constant by means of the massive use of Internet potentialities and possibly a periodical magazine. With such conditions more meetings would be convened concerning specific themes, while the congress would remain the occasion for associative life and for the finalization of studies, projects, and inquiries concerning scientific and cultural profiles.

International contests

World championships continue to be an important reason for interest by new generations and they highlight the fact that technological improvements are not disassociated from a parallel growth of human capabilities. Therefore it is necessary to keep contest rules up-to-date and to ensure the prompt introduction of new competitions in order to reflect continuing progress. Unfortunately, while the drawn-out proceedings that so far have regulated the definition of competition rules have guaranteed the participation of all national individuals, they have presented obstacles to the effectiveness and promptness of decision-making which perhaps represent an even more important value. It is time to set free the executive board agenda from discussion about secondary details of competition which can easily be left to jury presidents and other personnel deemed useful. Naturally, the central committee or other representative boards could always be asked to verify and evaluate.

In addition, each edition of competition rules should be adequate for the organizational needs, which can be different according to the requirements of the hosting country and the time limits. From this point of view, it will also be possible to organize virtual competitions, as the congress of Rome is intended to do.

It would also be effective to go beyond the traditional division of juries (typewriting and shorthand) which is limiting in view of the questions raised as a result of the evolution of techniques and technologies and involving a waste of resources, not least human. Think of the possibility (not forbidden in the current rules) of participating in the typewriting contest using a shorthand machine or even a speech-recognition software (What is typewriting? What is shorthand? What is hard-copy reproduction? What other verbatim information-processing techniques might there be?). Think of how many dictators, time checkers, correctors, and so on are called for in the typewriting and shorthand competitions. Although all these people have been working very hard for the main part of the congress, it has not yet been possible to arrange a live competition with results highlighted on a screen cessible to the public and press!

Using the same logic, the production of uniform rules where the main requirements for all the competitions are dealt with, is deemed necessary.

For each edition rules can be specified according to the technical advancement and to the organizational questions.

Conclusions

The Intersteno President, supported by the President of the organizing committee of the 44th congress and by the whole Italian national group, puts this document forward for the attention of the central committee members in order to obtain comments and suggestions. At the meeting in Madrid (September 2002), a formal proposal for the modification of the statute will be presented.

Fausto Ramondelli

From Lausanne to Rome (2003)

During the discussion in Lausanne, several points were put on the table and it was decided to send out to all countries, a simple questionnaire on the main points in order to submit a draft at the central committee meeting to take place in Madrid in September 2002.

Comments on some points of the questionnaire were sent back by Austria, Czech Republic, China, France, Germany, The Netherlands, and a draft of the statute was prepared and put forward for the attention of the meeting in Madrid.

The main point on which the discussion was focused was that related to a proposed structure based on members instead of countries. It was decided that this matter, along with some other less important points, had to be more deeply investigated and that a new version of the Statute had to be prepared for the congress in Rome.

The proposal was approved with 11 votes in favor and 5 against. At the same time, it was decided to appoint a Commission to carry out the duty of preparing the new draft. This commission comprised Cees van Beurden (The Netherlands), who acted as coordinator, Jean-Charles Le Masson (France), Fausto Ramondelli (Italy), Jari Nittuinpeerä (Finland), Joseph Stehling (Germany).

Cees van Beurden collected all comments and sent out a final draft to all central committee members on 27th March 2003. This draft was accompanied by detailed comments. Below are the comments about the duties of the Board:

"To become a professionally working international organization, the federation must have an executive committee consisting of more than one person. Therefore the new constitution provides for a permanent executive committee (the board) consisting of five persons (an uneven number).

The Board is not only the permanent executive committee, but also the policy-making body of the Federation and the body that must ensure its continued existence. The president, the vice-president and the secretary-treasurer have to play an important role, because they also have to look after the day-to-day management of the federation. These tasks need their full attention. Therefore, in the future, the president must not be hampered in his/her functioning, which would be the case if he/she is as a rule also the president of the next congress.Moreover the president must be able to serve the Federation for a longer period than the period between two congresses. The vice-president must be able to take over temporarily the function of the president or the function of the secretary treasurer when necessary. The secretary treasurer has a huge task, as before. It is clear that these three officials have to cooperate closely. They are nominated by the General Assembly."

The letter from Cees van Beurden is copied here under.

Letter of recommendation of Cees van Beurden

To the members of the central committee of Intersteno.

At the 5th session of the meeting of the central committee in Madrid, we discussed the future of the international federation Intersteno. Everybody agreed that modernizing our organization is necessary to secure its future. Therefore our constitution (so far called the Articles of association) has to be modified.

Our president, Fausto Ramondelli, had proposed that a restructuring leading to an organization based on individual members (with the possibility for individual members from one country to form a group) should take place and that a board of directors should be formed. The Dutch national group had presented a discussion paper in which it argued that the national groups should remain as the backbone of the federation, but that the federation needs a permanent executive committee as a policy-making body. It presented a first draft for a new constitution. Other national groups made their comments. As a result it was decided, that the modernization of the federation should go along the lines indicated by the Dutch national group.

In the following working session, Fausto Ramondelli argued that the circumstances in which the federation has to function rapidly change, that it is of vital importance for the future of the federation that more professionals can become interested in the federation and that international firms working in the field of ICT can become individual members of the federation. He was strongly supported by Jari Niittuinperä, who also pleaded for an organization that could operate professionally and that had aims and a vision responding to the modern world. Gregor Keller feared that the admission of individual members from countries where a national group already exists could harm the interests of the national group in question.

It was decided that a working group, consisting of Fausto Ramondelli, Gregor Keller, Jean-Charles Le Masson, Jari Niittuinperä and Cees van Beurden (as coordinator), should prepare a new constitution, in which the ideas of Fausto Ramondelli and the Dutch group should be brought together and the fear that the admission of individual members can harm a national group could be dispelled. Of course the working group has worked in close contact with our secretary general, Danny Devriendt.

A constitution is not written forever. It can be modified. But modifications of the constitution should be rare, because the constitution lays down the fundamental rules of the organization.

Therefore a majority of two-thirds of the votes in a meeting of the general assembly in which at least three-quarters of the national groups and the individual members are represented, is required for a modification of the constitution.

As it will take two or three years before the next meeting of the general assembly in which a proposal to modify the constitution can be put to the vote again, if a majority of the national groups and the individual members is not represented, a supplementary ruling is necessary.

Therefore, in that event, a new meeting of the general assembly will be called as soon as possible and in that meeting the decision can be taken with a majority of two-thirds of the votes regardless the number of national groups and individual members represented.

On the other hand, there was a plea for flexible rules. Flexibility is necessary because of the rapid changes in our world, technical as well as social and economical. For that reason, for the first time in our organization, bylaws (so far called internal rules) will be formulated. The bylaws are a clarification and interpretation of the rules in the constitution. They can never be adverse to the rules of the constitution, but as they are more specific and in a way an interpretation of these rules, they offer the flexibility which is needed, because the bylaws can be modified much more easily than the constitution when changing circumstances compel us to do so. Only a majority of the votes in the general assembly is necessary for their adoption and modification.

A first draft of these bylaws has already been formulated, but the working group has come to the conclusion that first of all the new constitution should be adopted and that the bylaws can be adopted at the next meeting of the general assembly. When the new fundamental rules of the organization have been settled the working group can prepare a well-considered proposal for the adoption of the bylaws.

The working group has deliberated for several months about the new constitution. A lot of useful suggestions were adopted, other suggestions were rejected.

As the official seat of the federation is in Germany, the constitution has also to comply with the German law.

Hereby I present to you the text of the new constitution to be adopted by the general assembly in July in Rome. Although not every idea of every member of the working group could be incorporated, I am convinced that this proposed constitution can serve the federation for many years to come and give it the opportunity for further development into a modern worldwide organization. In accordance with our secretary general, Danny Devriendt, I ask you, members of the central committee, to agree with the proposed constitution. Danny Devriendt will put this proposal on the agenda for the general assembly meeting in Rome.

The central committee has to decide at its next meeting. Danny Devriendt will, however, appreciate it very much if you will let him know your opinion long before that meeting - in fact as soon as possible, by e-mail. I send you now the English version of the proposed constitution.

Translations in German and French will be made and sent to you as soon as possible. When necessary, little changes in the text will be made later, but these changes can concern only linguistic improvements and juridical terms, not the content.

Hereafter I give you the motivation for a number of important rules in the draft of the new constitution.

The aims of the federation and its future role

The meaning of the words "information processing" in the name of the federation and the domains of activity of the federation are explained in article 2.2. of the constitution. It is a definition that can serve us for many years to come. In the articles 2.3. and 2.5. the aims, connected to these words in the name of the federation, are specified and worded in such a way that if new social, economical and technological developments in the world give the opportunity to broaden the field of activity of the federation, it will be possible to take these opportunities.

The members of the federation

Members of the federation are national groups and individual members.

The present situation is that individual members can only be admitted if there is no national group in their country. National groups are and must remain the backbone of the federation.

For a long time no new national groups have been admitted. Therefore the federation has to try to enlarge the number of national groups. A national group should at least represent professionals and teachers in one of the domains of activity of the federation. It will now be made possible for organizations from a country where a national group already exists but representing another domain of activity or not wishing to join the national group in question (e.g. big internationally working firms, whose membership can be of great importance for the federation) to become individual members of the federation. The basic assumption in such cases is that the admission of individual members may not harm the interests of the national group in question. The fact that the national groups have three to twelve votes in the general assembly and individual members only one prevents the possibility that national groups might be overruled in the general assembly.

The composition of the board and its tasks

To become a professionally working international organization the federation has to have an executive committee consisting of more than one person. Therefore the new constitution provides for a permanent executive committee (the Board) consisting of five persons (an uneven number).

The board is not only the permanent executive committee, but the policy-making body of the federation and the body that must ensure its continued existence. The president, the vice-president and the secretary-treasurer have to play an important role, because they also have to look after the day-to-day management of the Federation. These tasks need their full attention. Therefore in future the president must not be hampered in his/her functioning, which would be the case if he/she is as a rule also the president of the next congress. Moreover the president must be able to serve the federation for a longer period than the period between two congresses. The vice-president must be able to take over temporarily the function of the president or the function of the secretary- treasurer when necessary. The secretary-treasurer has a huge task, as before. It is clear that these three officials have to cooperate closely. They are nominated by the general assembly.

The coordinator of the jury has to bring forward and defend in the board the opinions of the jury about the international contests, which contests always were and will be of great importance for the existence of the federation. The task of the coordinator of the scientific committee is to present to the board the ideas and proposals of this committee concerning scientific and technological developments in the domains of activity of the federation and its findings about the possibilities for the formation of new national groups and for the admission of new individual members who can contribute to the aims of the federation. In short, the board is very important for the functioning of the federation as a worldwide organization. The two coordinators are nominated by the central committee. Therefore they are ex officio members of the board.

The jury for international contests

The reason for having only one representative of the jury on the board is not only to limit the number of board members to five. The constitution intentionally does not provide for two juries, as it is existing now, but for one, because the jury has to be considered as one body of the federation. However, the intention is not to form one big jury, dealing with all the international contests. That would lead to an impossible situation in actual practice. Therefore the constitution determines that there are two jury presidents, each dealing with a number of coherent contests. That is also the present situation. The jury presidents have a specific task, namely that of dealing with two different series of coherent contests. Being a member of the board - the permanent executive committee - is another task. Therefore the constitution determines that the jury presidents nominate one of them as coordinator who is also a member of the board. This coordinator has a double task: directing his/her own section and being the representative of the jury as a body of the federation in the board.

The scientific committee

This committee has to play an important role. Its members have to follow the scientific and technological developments in the domains of activity of the federation. They have to approach experts and firms and keep in touch with them. But they also have to establish contacts with persons and professional groups in countries where no national group exists in order to promote the formation of new national groups. Moreover, they must try to establish contacts with firms and organizations in member-countries as well as other countries, who can contribute as individual members to the aims of the federation. When establishing all those contacts they have to be aware of the fact that in one country cultures and values can differ greatly from another country and they have to take these differences into consideration. The findings of the scientific committee will be very important for the role the board has to play as the policy-making organ of the federation. These findings must enable the board to outline a strategy for the future.

The costs

Establishing a board of five persons does not mean, that this body will lead to high expenses. Its members can communicate with each other and with other officials of the federation by e-mail. All members of the board will meet in person on the occasions of the yearly meetings of the central committee. In between a personal meeting of one or two board members with other officials can be necessary, but this also happens nowadays.

When the secretary general pays a visit to other officials of the federation, his travelling expenses are now also chargeable to the federation. Article 15.2. states that the board seeks to keep the travelling and hotel expenses of its members as low as possible. The idea of the new constitution is that the federation really can function as an international organization but this can be done at a low cost when everyone works in the most efficient way.

As coordinator of the working group I strongly recommend members of the central committee to agree with the proposed new constitution and to e-mail their approval in the name of their national groups as soon as possible.

At the meeting of the central committee in Rome the recommendation of the central committee can be laid down in an official decision of the central committee. Take into consideration that we will lose another few years in our attempt to achieve our aim of modernizing the Federation (the oldest international organization of professionals in the world) if the general assembly in Rome cannot take this decision and that the consequence can be that we are too late! Take also into consideration that adoption of the new constitution does not mean that it becomes valid immediately after the congress in Rome. When adopted it has to be executed by a German notary and after that it has to be ratified at the next meeting of the general assembly. In the meantime we have to work on the basis of the current articles of association but in that period of transition it is quite possible to act more or less along the lines of the new constitution. As coordinator of the working group I send you this proposal with the consent of the secretary general.

With kind regards,
Cees van Beurden
The Hague, 27-03-2003

The letter sent by Cees van Beurden explained the various points and the draft was approved during the central committee meeting at the Rome congress and also approved by the assembly at the same congress with 69 votes in favor, 18 against and 4 abstentions.

The main innovations were:

- a board of 5 members, which included a coordinator of the scientific committee (not previously existing) and the coordinator of the jury (one for all competitions) besides the president, the vice-president and the secretary-treasurer;
- the board was elected for a period of 4 years; elected persons could be re-elected;
- the nation organizing a congress names a president for the congress, not the president of Intersteno;
- the assembly on the proposal of the Board makes election of president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, while the coordinator of the scientific committee and the one member of the jury are named by the council.







From Rome 2003 to Prague 2007 via Vienna 2005

As opposed to what was approved in the assembly, on a transitory basis, it was agreed that Marlis Kulb (who was organizing the following congress in Vienna in 2005) would be president of Intersteno for the following two years.

The idea of individual members, in addition to country representatives, was accepted, even if a somewhat complicated procedure was needed for their integration. In addition, the idea of having only one coordinator of the jury was welcomed. Although previously Mauro Panzera (keyboarding competitions) and Gabrielle Fasnacht (shorthand competitions) had been in charge of each specialty, they mutually agreed that the coordination should be conducted by Mauro Panzera.

As can be seen from the voting results, not everybody was satisfied with this new statute and as a result comments and proposals were soon put on the table following the meeting of the central committee held in Helsinki in 2004 together with proposals aimed at improving the rules of competitions. On this occasion it was decided to focus on the results of the competitions instead of the technology used. For this reason it was decided to use the word "character" instead of "stroke" and "text production competition" instead of "typewriting".

Among the main points under discussions was the possibility that the president of a congress would be also the president of the federation (returning to the old habits), and that the composition of the jury had to be better defined with responsible persons for each of the competition formulae.

Following up the proposal that the president would also be president of a congress, in Helsinki in 2004, Jaroslav Zaviačič placed on the table as a preliminary question the proposition that he must be recognized as the president of Intersteno in order to confirm his organization of a congress in Prague in 2007. After much discussions of this proposal, the exception was approved on a personal basis for the next two years. It was also agreed that work should proceed on a new intersteno.org website and the release of a newsletter. Both were in force before the congress in Vienna.

Discussions about the statute went on: at the congress in Vienna in 2005, the Czech Republic and Germany presented proposals for several amendments on which two commissions worked.

A final text was discussed in great detail with a view to presentation at the assembly in Prague 2007. This text is the result of discussions held during the board meeting from 10-13 February 2007 in Julich (Germany) concerning proposals from several national groups. On this occasion it was decided to enlarge the number of board members to seven.

The comments made by countries after that meeting were evaluated by the members of a new working group for the revision of the constitution (consisting of Fausto Ramondelli, Boris Neubauer, Jari Nittuinperä, Jaroslav Polacek, Linda Drake and Cees van Beurden). Further proposals, from other national groups, were discussed in a second working group (consisting of the same members) during the meeting of the central committee in Antalya (Sept. 2006) leading to a final proposal that was accepted by the same central committee.

The general assembly held during the congress of July 2007 in Prague finally agreed on the text.

The main differences between the first version approved in Rome and the one approved in Prague were:

- the board is elected for two years (not four years); it consists of seven members (president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, jury coordinator, chairman of the scientific committee, IPRS coordinator, plus an additional member to have an oneven number);
- in the event of a parity of votes in the board, the proposal is lost (previously the vote of the president was decisive);
- a compromise was agreed so that a president of Intersteno could also be president of a congress;
- in the list of the goals (aims) of the federation, competitions are given the first place to underline their importance in the life of the federation.



GOVERNANCE COMMITTEES AND GROUPS

GOVERNANCE

From 1887 until 1937, the governance of Intersteno was devoted only to the organization of congresses.

At the end of each congress a "Nexus committee" was appointed; usually the president was a member of the country organization which was holding the next congress.

At the meeting in Vevey 1954, to which representatives of Austria, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Monaco/Montecarlo, Yugoslavia and Switzerland took part, an executive committee was nominated composed of Mr Laundmann (Sweden), Karl Rieser (Germany), Marcel Chouvet (France). Mr Laundmann had to resign due to health problems, so Hendrik Smit (the Netherlands) was nominated. At the same time a provisional committee was set up, including a representative of each of the 9 countries who had attended the original meeting, and who had subscribed to the agreement protocol for founding the federation.

One of the tasks of the executive committee was to prepare a draft of the statute, which was approved in Monaco/Montecarlo on 1st August 1955.

The committee was made up as follows:

- President - Hendrik Smit - the Netherlands
- 5 Vice-presidents:
  - Karl Rieser - Germany
  - Wilhelm Zorn - Austria
  - Marcel Chouvet - France
  - Ugo Andreini - Italy
  - Milan Maguser - Yugoslavia
- Secretary general - Marcel Racine - Switzerland
- Other members:
  - Emile Gouverneur - Belgium
  - G. J. Grashuis - Holland
  - André Morard - Monaco
  - Alfons Morschhauser - Saar
  - André Barben - Switzerland

In the following years, the number of "other members" increased. As all were representatives of the countries, this group was named the "central committee" with the task of evaluating proposals from the countries and also (later on) dealing with matters related to competitions.

In addition, an audit committee of three members was installed: each member was a representative of one of three nations which were changed in turn according to a list prepared by the secretary general.

After a few congresses, it was decided that the country organizing the congress would name the president of the federation.

On a practical basis, the five vice-presidents (who were named for two years from a congress to the following one) had no specific tasks and their contribution to Intersteno life was based only on personal feelings. I can say this on good grounds since I was named vice-president at the Brussels congress in 1991.



Marcel Racine was continuously re-elected as secretary general up to the congress in Mannheim 1981, where he proposed the name of Karl Gutzler (who was Head of the Reporting service at the German parliament in Bonn) as secretary general: this was unanimously accepted.

Changes in the statute, mainly proposed by the secretary general, took place and were generally approved without any problems. One such change was the possibility for parliaments to become individual members of Intersteno, even if a national group existed in their country. This was approved at the Istanbul Congress 1993.



Another important change was the decision taken at the congress of Istanbul 1993 when Karl Gutzler pointed out that the federation was not a "corporate body". In order to overcome this situation, he proposed its registration in the "Register of publicly recognized associations" in Bonn, Germany. To this effect a few articles of the old statute had to be altered, specifically those concerning the need for an announcement, three months before the date of the general assembly, the fact that the announcement must include the agenda, as well as the provision that the report of the assembly should be prepared in a verbatim fashion. The proposal was accepted in the same congress, with 2 abstentions and to this day our federation is included in that register, to which all changes must be submitted for approval confirming that the changes are consistent with the aims of the federation and with the German law.



In the meantime the federation received a donation of 30.000 Swiss Francs from André Morard, who was the organizer of the first congress in Monaco/Montecarlo in 1955, which constituted (and up to now constitutes) the "basic capital" of the federation.

The governance remained substantially unchanged, even if the increase in participation in the worldwide contests, as well as the increase in the differentiation of the competitions made necessary the nomination of two presidents to deal with the process of managing the typewriting and the shorthand competitions.

In addition, nominations were also made to select a person responsible for arranging the conferences programs of the congresses. At the congress in Hanover 2001, Fausto Ramondelli was named president and he started collecting ideas for a new structure of governance.

The steps to reach this goal are available at the chapter "From Rome 2003 to Prague 2007 via Vienna 2005" of this document.

Roughly we can say that at the end of the many and long discussions the governance was settled as following:

- **Board** consisting of 5 members: president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, president of the scientific committee, jury president;
- Central committee, from 2006 named **Council**: 1 member for each country;
- **Assembly**;
- Individual members (from 2010 named **Associated members**) can attend council meetings without voting rights; they have voting rights at the assembly (one vote per person, or organization).

Among the board's responsibilities were included the functions of managing the competitions (the jury president is elected by the council) and those of the scientific committee (here the council also nominates the president).

The number of board members was increased to 7 in the final version of the statute approved in Prague 2007. One member of the board was named as responsible for the "Parliamentary reporters section – IPRS".

At the Paris congress of 2011, the number of vice-presidents was increased to 2, without increasing the total number of 7 members of the Board.

In the following table is shown the governance from 2003 to 2013

	President	***Vice-President***	***Secretary-treasurer***	***Scientific Committee***	***Jury President***	***IPRS coordinator***	***7th Member***
2003-2005	*Marlis Kulb*	*Fausto Ramondelli*	*Danny Devriendt*	*Cees van Beurden*	*Mauro Panzera*	-	-
2005-2007	*Jaroslav Zaviačič*	*Fausto Ramondelli*	*Danny Devriendt*	*Boris Neubauer*	*Mauro Panzera*	*Cees van Beurden*	-
2007-2009	*Gian Paolo Trivulzio*	*Jaroslav Zaviačič*	*Danny Devriendt*	*Boris Neubauer*	*Georgette Sante*	*Cees van Beurden*	*Mark Golden*
2009-2011	*Gian Paolo Trivulzio*	*Jaroslav Zaviačič*	*Danny Devriendt*	*Boris Neubauer*	*Georgette Sante*	*Rian Schwarz van Poppel*	*Mark Golden*
2011-2013	*Fausto Ramondelli*	*Jaroslav Zaviačič*	*Danny Devriendt*	*Jean-Charles Le Masson*	*Georgette Sante*	*Rian Schwarz van Poppel*	*Mark Golden*















PARLIAMENTARY AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL REPORTERS' GROUP



Parliamentary reporting has been one of the major interests of Intersteno since its birth. Many parliamentary stenographers spread knowledge of the organization and understood the need to attend the congresses.

In nearly all Intersteno congress from 1955, one session of the conference was devoted to parliamentary reporting. In the intervening years the evolution of democracy widened the idea of "Parliament" following the improvement of structures based on regional and provincial bases.

Many discussions concerning the proposal to hold meeting of parliamentary reporters on the occasion of the congresses took place and the first of these was organized by Karl Kutzler (secretary general) at the Luzern congress 1983. Parliamentary stenographers met also in Dresden 1989, on the initiative of some Italian and British stenographers.

At the congress of Brussels in 1991, Fausto Ramondelli presented a report with the title "Proposta di istituzione di un gruppo di lavoro sulla stenografia parlamentary" i.e "proposal for creating a working group for parliamentary shorthand writers". This report is also available in German, even though the title translated in this language is misleading "Verbesserung des systems der Parliamentarischen Berichsertattung in Italien" i.e. "Improvements of the systems of parliamentary reporting in Italy" which is not the contents of this report, even if there is a short mention of Italian experiences.

In any case, in that report, Fausto Ramondelli retraced the work already done since the central committee meeting in Pula (1990) where, for the first time, the proposal of a working group devoted to parliamentary reporting was put on the table by Fausto Ramondelli and Fabrizio del Signore, both stenographers at the Italian senate.

On that occasion there were a number of favorable comments, although there were warnings about difficulties in the organization of this group which could be seen as a separate entity not included within Intersteno governance. In the report of 1991, Fausto Ramondelli pointed out very clearly the goal: *"My proposal is that Intersteno gives rise to the formation of a working group composed of representatives of parliaments, national or local, of the countries composing our federation, which, under the auspices and controls of Intersteno, investigates the topics related to parliamentary reporting, promotes exchange of information, examines editorial initiatives, promotes seminars, conferences and special studies, collect data and documents etc."*

Following a favorable acceptance of this proposal, an inaugural meeting of the "Intersteno parliamentary reporters' section (IPRS)" took place on Sunday July 11, 1993 on the occasion of the congress in Istanbul at which parliamentary reporters of Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay and Zimbabwe were present.

The chairman of that meeting was Peter Walker: during that meeting, Fausto Ramondelli was named coordinator of the section and the members were: Peter Walker, Fausto Ramondelli, Teresa Benavides, Agnet Enstrom, Cees van Beurden, Anne Grete Orten and Karl Gutzler.[1]

In order to deal with the new situation, Karl Gutlzer (secretary general) proposed to the assembly at the same congress (among others) an addition to the statute of the federation, stating: *"In those countries not yet having a national group, the federation can admit individual members (persons, schools, firms, organizations etc.) which can make an important contribution to its activities or are interested in its work. Nevertheless parliaments may also become individual members of the federation if there is already a national group in the country concerned."*

During the following congresses, IPRS arranged meetings with visits to local parliaments as well as on the occasions of central committee meetings, during which time changes in the composition of the committee also took place.

In 2001, discussions began about the proposal of a new statute, prepared by Fausto Ramondelli (named Intersteno president after the congress in Hanover) and one of the points made was that a member of the board would be the coordinator of IPRS to ensure that its activities were in line with the aims of the federation.

1 *Reports of this meeting are included in the final report of Istanbul congress, p. 87*



In 2005, Cees van Beurden was elected to this position, which he held until 2009. He began increasing contacts with parliaments and sending out mails. In 2008, a group for IPRS was created on Facebook and Fabrizio Verruso was charged with its care.

Cees van Beurden chaired the meetings in Vienna 2005 and Prague 2007. In August 2008, he organized a meeting in the Dutch parliament, which was very successful. Unfortunately he was not able to attend the congress and meeting in Beijing 2009 due to health problems and he suggested that Rian Schwarz-van Poppel should take his place on the board as he felt he would not be able to continue his activities within the group.





Rian Schwarz-van Poppel was therefore confirmed in the nominations approved in Beijing as member of the board with responsibility for taking care of IPRS activities. In addition to Fabrizio Verruso, Lida Horlings was charged by Rian Schwarz-van Poppel with taking care of the Facebook group and the relevant marketing.

Rian represented Intersteno at the NCRA convention in United States in July 2010, the President, Gian Paolo Trivulzio, being unable to attend. At the Board meeting in Milano (January 2011), she submitted a proposal for working out a policy to present IPRS in a clearer way and to improve the structure of the IPRS section. There was also the question of setting up a website specifically devoted to IPRS.

At the meeting of the Intersteno Board in Paris, she submitted a proposal that included the creation of an IPRS steering committee, chaired by Lida Horlings (NL) who owns an agency for conference reporting. She introduced the other members of the steering committee to the audience: Patti Calabro (USA), Marlene Rijkse (NL), D'Arcy McPherson (CA) and Fabrizio Verruso (IT). The website became operational on February 2012 at the address iprs-info.org.



A delegation of IPRS attended again the NCRA convention in Philadelphia 2012: the photo shows Rian Schwarz-van Poppel and Lida Horlings with the new CEO of NCRA, James Cudahy. E-news letters were specifically prepared.

A meeting in Prague at the end of September 2012 was planned with workshops attended by distant speakers using Skype software. Full reports of the discussions are available at the IPRS website, while the previous meetings and reports are collected at the IPRS archive menu of www.intersteno.org.



IPRS meeting Prague 2012



Marleen Rijlske, Patricia Calabro and Lida Horlings

SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE

This committee was one of the new modifications foreseen by the constitution approved in Rome 2003 and it operates under a chairman who is a member of the board.

The scientific and education committee is composed of a number of persons (at least five), elected by the council who have specific experiences in the various fields of interest for the federation. One of the main duties of this committee is the preparation of the conference sessions of the congresses.

The first chairman was Cees van Beurden (The Netherlands) from 2003 to 2005. Afterward Boris Neubauer (Germany) was elected and held the position until the Paris congress of 2011 when he decided to leave the post due to ocher heavy personal and professional duties.

In Paris the nomination for the next two years was in favor of Jean-Charles Le Masson (France).

On the proposal of China in 2009, it was decided to have an education committee which is coordinated with the scientific committee: every country can name two persons to be a member. Tang Keliang (China) was named as chairman from 2009 to 2011, when Simon Sun Hulmin (China) was nominated. An important report on the first year of activity of the education committee is available online

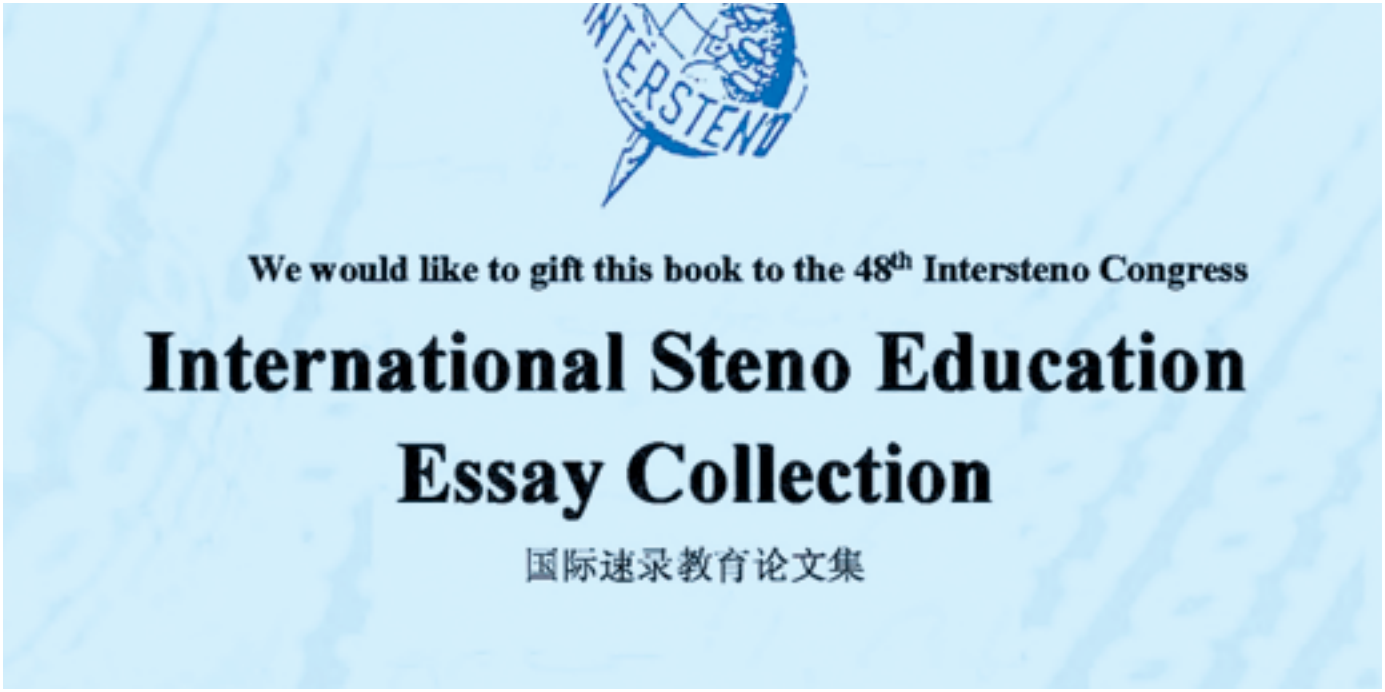
(www.intersteno.org) and was distributed in printed format to council members at the Paris meeting of 2011.



Jean Charles Le Masson



Simon Sun Hulmin



HONORARY PRESIDENTS

1965	*Marcel Chouvet - France*
1979	*Marjia Tomc - Slovenia*
1981	*Jos Jossart - Belgium*
1981	*Willy Kühnel - Germany*
1983	*Marcel Racine - Switzerland*
1985	*Vesselin Tzvetkov - Bulgaria*
1987	*Flaviano Rodriguez - Italy*
1989	*Hans Störel - Germany*
1993	*Ihsan Yener - Turkey*
1998	*William Bonnet - Switzerland*
2001	*Gregor Keller - Germany*
2005	*Marlis Kulb - Austria*
2009	*Cees van Beurden - The Netherlands*

HONORARY MEMBERS

1983	*André Morard - Switzerland*
1985	*André Barben - Switzerland*
1985	*Natcho Papasov - Bulgaria*
1989	*Heinz Helmholz - Germany*
2007	*Gabrielle Fasnacht - Switzerland*
2007	*Mauro Panzera - Switzerland*
2009	*Maria Luisa Corti - Italy*

NAME
LOGO



NAME

During the years the name of the Federation was updated. As I have already mentioned, following the decision that typewriting was one of the interests of the federation, this was made evident in Monaco/Montecarlo with the wording: Fédération internationale de sténographie et dactylographie / International federation of shorthand and typewriting.

In the statute which was approved on this occasion, the word "Intersteno" is not mentioned even if though was continuously used in the title of nearly all the following congresses.

Discussion about updating the name in order to give a wider indication of the goals of the federation began in the early 1990's, with a proposal to change Intersteno into Interinfo. This proposal was not accepted by the majority of countries, not least because it was already used by many firms and organizations. Even so, it is used in a few national groups (Interinfo Netherlands, Interinfo Czech Republic, Interinfo Switzerland).

In 2008, at the board meeting in Sprimont (hosted by Georgette Sante), a brainstorming session was held to consider this issue, together with a search for a concise answer to the question: **what is Intersteno**?

At the end, of this meeting, the following wordings were approved.

Without doubt these words will be improved further in the near future but, at least, they give an answer to the question.

Intersteno: uniting the world wide community
of those using a full range of speed writing methods quickly to produce high quality texts.

It is to be mentioned that the full name of our organization, since the statute approved in Prague was: "International federation for information processing (Intersteno)" and at the Paris congress of 2011 the addition of the word "communication", was approved by the assembly and therefore the name of the federation now is as follows:

- *International federation for information and communication processing (Intersteno);*
- *Fédération internationale pour le traitement de l'information et de la communication;*
- *Internationaler Verband für Informations- und Kommunikationsverarbeitung.*

LOGO



The report of London 1937, shows a first idea of the logo: in the Montecarlo and Milano congresses no Intersteno logo appeared in the documents.



At the Vienna congress (1959) it was revised by adding typewriting keys to the image on the world as can be seen in the image here on the left.



National versions of the logo were prepared by several nations, usually adding the flag of their nation at the top of the pencil, as was done by Austria.



In 2009 the logo was redesigned and rules for its use were approved in the same year.







For a better and coordinated image versions for national groups and associated members were also prepared. In 2012 also a logo for the IPRS group was designed.



COMPETITIONS

THE SPEED WRITING WONDERFUL SHOW

The International federation for shorthand and typewriting began organizing competitions at the Monaco/Montecarlo congress in 1955. On that occasion, competitions were only for typewriters and the classification lists included competitors of any age irrespective of whether they used mechanical or electric machines.

The competition formulae were as follows:

- speed competition: copying text for 30 minutes - minimum 300 strokes per minute – maximum 1 % faults - 10-point penalty for each fault;
- accuracy competition: copying text for 30 minutes with high accuracy, no minimum quantity of strokes, 0,20 % maximum percentage of faults (one penalty over 500);
- high speed competition: typing for 3 minutes continuously repeating a phrase of 65 strokes, minimum 360 strokes, 0,5 % maximum faults, 10-point penalty for each fault.

The trademarks of the typewriters used in the competitions, were mentioned in the classification lists.

These formulae were also used in the following congresses with the exception that the high-speed competition was immediately eliminated and the duration of the accuracy competition was reduced to 10 minutes.







INTERSTENO SHORTHAND COMPETITIONS



Intersteno shorthand competitions were arranged for the first time in 1961 at the Wiesbaden congress.

The formula for this shorthand competition was based on 10-minute dictation at increasing speed and was mainly intended for professionals. Each country prepared the text for its language, and the highest speed of the last minute was decided according to the speed usually reached in their national competition (the majority about 400 syllables). For each language a separate classification list was prepared. Hereunder the 9 languages and the relevant competitors at the top of each classification lists in Wiesbaden.

Language	*Highest speed*	*Name*
German	460 syllables	Manfred Kehrer
French	432 syllables	Vincent Delbecchi
Serbo-Croatian	460 syllables	Milan Bajic
Finnish	460 syllables	Allan Ala Arvi
Polish	360 syllables	Wladyslaw Cybulski
Bulgarian	495 syllables	Stojan Stojanoff
Slovak	464 syllables	Ladislav Bojnasky
Spanish	362 syllables	Garcia Langa Fr.
Czech	515 syllables	Milos Matula

The competition formula was not able to indicate the best competitor to whom would be awarded the title of "World champion", consequently an exchange of ideas took place how to have only one classification list including all competitors for all languages.

Many people were involved in the search for common, agreed criteria, which was mainly directed towards the so-called "comparability of languages" (in German "Vergleichbarkeit der Sprachen").

The discussions went on for a long time and the topic was mainly and widely discussed during the congresses in Valencia 1973 and Budapest 1975.[1]

1 *You can check the titles in the list of the conferences. All contribution to this topic, up to Paris 2011 are included in a document available on www.intersteno.org - Scientific committee.*





At the end a decision was taken based on the following principles:

- as before, the dictation was done at progressive speed for 10 minutes;
- the text had to be the same, verbatim translated into the various languages by a translator of the relevant country/language;
- according to the length of the translation, the speed of dictation was decided by using a table with 7 columns each giving the speed for each minute.

It was only at the 32nd congress in Rotterdam 1977 that this new formula with a classification list for all languages was put into effect. In this first competition, it was possible to transcribe only 1 minute of dictation, provided that the number of faults did not exceed a certain figure.

This basic formula has been adjusted and improved several times and up to now it worked, more or less, even if complaints are raised from time to time.

From 2007 Chinese and Korean competitors successfully participated at the worldwide championships. This has again created the need for a re-think about the basic concept of comparison, which was (and still is) mainly based on a linguistic approach to European languages.

The table for deciding at which speed the dictation must be done is as the following (the figures indicate quantity of syllables).

Columns	***I***	***II***	***III***	***IV***	***V***	***VI***
Increase per minute	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*
Minute 1	148	151	154	157	160	163
Minute 2	164	168	172	176	180	184
Minute 3	180	185	190	195	200	205
Minute 4	196	202	208	214	220	226
Minute 5	212	219	226	233	240	247
Minute 6	228	236	244	252	260	268
Minute 7	244	253	262	271	280	289
Minute 8	260	270	280	290	300	310
Total	1632	1684	1736	1788	1840	1892









IMPROVEMENTS NEW COMPETITIONS

Several improvements were made in the organization of the competitions, due to a growing number of participants. Relevant languages and experience also suggested several adjustments to the formulae and the grading as will be shown in following tables; but it is useful to recall them here:

- automatic grading of typewriting (text production and later on text correction) competitions using ZAV-software since 1998;
- new online competition by Internet (keyboarding Internet contest) from 2003;
- professional word processing competition from Istanbul congress 1993;
- text correction competition from Amsterdam congress 1995;
- dictation for shorthand (speech capturing) competitions exclusively done with pre-checked digital audio recordings from Prague congress in 2007.

The growing quantity of competitors and competition formulae called for the rationalization of organizational procedures. This improvement process is widely supported by software, which is involved from the moment of preparation of the competition texts (calculation of characters, syllables, automatic layout of documents, digital audio recording).

Since the congress in Rome 2003, registration for congresses and competitions takes place over the Internet with the generation of all the useful reports for the jury members.

Each successful competitor receives a diploma that is printed on site within a short time. The results are also published in advance on the web to allow the competitor to see them before the prize giving ceremony.

In the last few decades, this huge task has rested on the shoulders of Danny Devriendt supported by a small group of highly qualified staff.

STATISTICS
QUANTITY OF COMPETITORS

Typewriting/keyboarding competitions

Participants in keyboarding contest via Internet (from 2003)

	30 min. Text production	*Accuracy 10 min.*	*Text correction*	*Word processing*	*Internet contest (**)*
1955 Monaco/Montecarlo	149	20	-	-	-
1957 Milano	-	-	-	-	-
1959 Vienna	200	152	-	-	-
1961 Wiesbaden	171	104	-	-	-
1963 Prague	64	50	-	-	-
1965 Paris	144	90	-	-	-
1967 Berne	125	85	-	-	-
1969 Warsaw	120	111	-	-	-
1971 Brussels	153	108	-	-	-
1973 Valencia	112	82	-	-	-
1975 Budapest	218	173	-	-	-
1977 Rotterdam	194	150	-	-	-
1979 Beograd	248	180	-	-	-
1981 Mannheim	293	239	-	-	-
1983 Lucerne	207	149	-	-	-
1985 Sofia	160	111	-	-	-
1987 Firenze	195	-	-	-	-
1989 Dresden	274	-	-	-	-
1991 Brussels (*)	310	-	-	-	-
1993 Istanbul	157	-	-	30	-
1995 Amsterdam	146	-	39	22	-
1998 Lausanne	87	-	44	18	-
2001 Hanover	162	-	87	20	-
2003 Rome	114	-	60	28	267
2005 Vienna	92	-	139	14	797
2007 Prague	145	-	104	15	1065
2009 Beijing	137	-	74	22	1275
2011 Paris	208	-	161	90	1427
2013 Ghent	201	-	133	83	1720
Total	**4585**	**1804**	**708**	**259**	**4831**

(*) For the first time in Brussels 1991, PC were used in typewriting competitions.

(**) Internet competitions take place every year. The table indicates only the numbers of the congress years. From 2006 this competition included a multilingual option. Originally there were 10 different languages. Now 20 language versions are available.

Steno/speech capturing competitions

	Speech capturing	*Multilingual*	*Fast transcription*	*Realtime*	*Correspondence & summary reporting*
1955 Monaco/Montecarlo	-	-	-	-	40
1957 Milano	-	-	-	-	-
1959 Vienna	-	-	-	-	-
1961 Wiesbaden	38	-	-	-	-
1963 Prague (*)	85	-	-	-	-
1965 Paris	86	-	-	-	-
1967 Berne	86	-	-	-	-
1969 Warsaw (**)	83	-	-	-	-
1971 Brussels	82	-	-	-	-
1973 Valencia	45	-	-	-	-
1975 Budapest	?	-	-	-	-
1977 Rotterdam	91	-	-	-	-
1979 Beograd	144	-	-	-	-
1981 Mannheim	189	36	-	-	-
1983 Lucerne	142	29	-	-	-
1985 Sofia	146	32	-	-	-
1987 Firenze	188	28	-	-	-
1989 Dresden	192	23	-	-	-
1991 Brussels	171	25	-	-	-
1993 Istanbul	76	23	-	-	-
1995 Amsterdam	125	28	13	-	-
1998 Lausanne	103	12	21	-	-
2001 Hanover	108	6	25	-	40
2003 Rome	97	9	26	-	22
2005 Vienna	92	18	27	-	42
2007 Prague	92	16	-	37	38
2009 Beijing	138	19	-	83	43
2011 Paris	109	18	-	54	77
2013 Ghent	137	39	-	110	76
Total	**2623**	**322**	**112**	**174**	**302**

(*) In Prague 1963, a shorthand competition of 5 minutes with speeds ranging from 140 to 200 syllables to be transcribed with typewriter was introduced. The time of delivery was registered and the classification list of the 16 participants took into account this time and the accuracy. The best was **Miroslav Kovar** (CZ) who transcribed in five minutes. The highest delivery time was 10:30 minutes. All competitors were from Czecho-Slovakia.

(**) In the competitions in Warsaw 1969, a trial was held involving three competitors from each country to investigate the new formula for shorthand competitions using only one text translated into the other languages. No list was released and the results were investigated to help in preparing the new formula which was put into effect in 1975. This trial was again held at the congress of Valencia when 23 competitors took part. From that total, seven were not successful.

MAIN STEPS IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE COMPETITION CRITERIA AND CLASSIFICATION LISTS

In order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding, I will try to give hereunder a picture of the evolution of the competitions formulae up to the present time, separating the streams in which our competitions are arranged. Only the most important changes are indicated.

The evolution in typewriting, its replacement by computers and word processing software, together with the spread of the new culture created a demand for teaching of the relevant abilities and for new and improved formulae from those previously used.

From typewriting to text production and word processing

Year	*Congress*	*Type of competitions*	*Classifications lists*
1959 **1961** **1963**	Vienna Wiesbaden Prague	Speed competition and accuracy competition with the same criteria of the previous congresses.	Only 1 classification list: competitors using electrical machines are indicated with an asterisk (*)
1965	Paris	Speed competition and accuracy competition with the same criteria of the previous congresses.	Only 1 classification list: • competitors using electrical machines are indicated with a plus sign (+); • a "J" indicates junior competitors (under 21 years).
1967 **1969** **1971** **1973** **1975**	Berne Warsaw Brussels Valencia Budapest	Speed competition and accuracy competition with the same criteria of the previous congresses.	2 classification lists: • competitors using full electrical machines; • competitors using mechanical or partially electrical machines.
1977 **1979**	Rotterdam Beograd	Speed competition and accuracy competition with the same criteria of the previous congresses.	2 classification lists: • competitors using electrical machines; • competitors using mechanical machines. Young competitors are indicated with "J" in the list.
It is to be noted that at this congress 175 competitors were using an electrical machine, and only 23 used mechanical machines.			
1981	Mannheim	Speed competition and accuracy competition with the same criteria of the previous congresses.	3 classification lists: • competitors using electrical machines; • competitors using mechanical machines; • competitors using electronic machines (3 competitors). Young competitors are indicated with "J" in the list.

1983	Lucerne	Speed competition and accuracy competition with the same criteria of the previous congresses.	3 classification lists: • competitors using electrical machines; • competitors using mechanical machines; • competitors using electronic machines. Young competitors are indicated with "J" in the list. Two world champions were nominated, one of which was the best of the young people.
1985	Sofia	Speed competition (minimum speed 360 strokes per minute) and accuracy competition with the same criteria of the previous congresses.	3 classification lists: • competitors using mechanical machines; • competitors using electrical or electronic machine; • competitors using electronic machines with memosry. Young competitors are indicated with "J" in the list.
1987 **1989**	Florence Dresden	Speed competition (minimum speed 360 strokes per minute) and accuracy competition with the same criteria of the previous congresses.	3 basic classification lists for: • competitors using mechanical machines; • competitors using electrical or electronic machines without correction device; • competitors using electrical or electronic machines with correction device. Each list is split between senior and young competitors thus generating a total of 6 classification lists.
1991	Brussels	Speed competition (minimum speed 360 strokes per minute) and accuracy competition with the same criteria of the previous congresses.	4 classification lists for: • competitors using mechanical machines; • competitors using electrical or electronic machines without correction device; • competitors using electrical or electronic machines with correction device; • competitors using personal computers. Each list is split between senior and young competitors thus generating a total of 8 classification lists.
At the congress in Brussels, 31 competitors were using personal computers. 10 were using mechanical machines.			
1993	Istanbul	The same as in Brussels**.**	The same classification lists, plus the one for the word processing.
In Istanbul, a new word processing competition is included. Within 75 minutes, it evaluates the ability in using advanced features of word processing software to prepare professional documents.			
1995	Amsterdam	No more accuracy competition. Other competitions as the previous congress plus a new text correction competition with PC (10 minutes).	Classification lists for each of the specialties were split into senior and junior competitors. But no more separate classifications for the different types of typewriters, except the possibility (or not) to use a correction device. This generated 8 classification lists.

1998	Lausanne	Competitions as per the previous congress.	For each specialty, classification lists were split into senior and junior competitors. There was no separate classifications for the different types of typewriters with or without correction device. So there were only 6 classification lists.
For the first time the evaluation of competitors' work and the classification lists were generated by collecting the works on diskettes, which were locally processed by Franz Sager, using a software conceived by Jaroslav Zaviačič (ZAV-software).			
2001	Hanover	The same formulae as in Lausanne.	Same classification lists as in Lausanne.
2003	Rome	The same formulae as in Lausanne and Hanover.	Evaluation and classifications with ZAV-software. Classification lists were split in 3 groups: • pupils (up to 16 years), • junior (17-20 years), • senior (over 20 years), thus producing 9 classification lists.
At the Rome congress, the diplomas for the first edition of the keyboarding competition via Internet were released. This competition was arranged thanks to joint cooperation between the Czech and Italian groups of Intersteno. The ZAV-evaluation software sent results to an Italian database for managing schools, teachers and students and releasing in real time the results on intersteno.org website. This competition was attended by 347 students up to 20 years of age, from 11 countries. Two classification lists were generated: up to 16 years and from 17 to 20 years.			
2005	Vienna	Speed competition 30 min. Text correction with PC (10 min.) Professional word processing.	Same classification lists in Rome. In addition a special classification list was arranged for blind and near blind people, split into the 3 years categories too.
In 2006, the Internet contest is improved for multilingual competition; 10 languages are made available. Participants to this edition numbered 939.			
2007	Prague	The same as in Vienna.	The same classifications as in Vienna with the exception that no special classification list was prepared for blind or near blind people.
2009	Beijing	The same as in Prague.	Steno machines are used by Chinese and Korean competitors, thus a separate classification list is introduced for this technology also with different criteria due to Chinese characters.
2011	Paris	The same as in Beijing.	The same classification lists.
2013	Ghent	The same as in Paris.	The same classification lists.
A trial competition in audio transcription is organized.			

From shorthand to verbatim and summary speech capturing

These competitions have gradually taken into account the evolution in the technology.

Originally only pen shorthand writers could participate; later on (after many discussions) competitors using steno machine were also accepted and alternatively included in the same or in a separate classification list. Discussions were raised also about a transcript using CAT software which could impact the classification list (even though this didn't happen). In the last 10 years speech recognition has also been welcomed as well as keyboarders using macros.

From 2007, all dictations (with only a few slight exceptions) were delivered using pre-recorded digital sound files, which permits an initial check on the exact time of dictation. Much more attention to the correct translation of basic text is given, thanks to accurate controls suggested and carried out by Jari Nittuinperä, named and confirmed as coordinator of the speech capturing competition since 2006.

Year	*Congress*	*Competition formula*	*Classifications lists*
1955 **1957** **1959**	Monaco Milano Vienna	No shorthand competition arranged by Intersteno. Only national competitions on the same days.	
1961	Wiesbaden	A 10-minute dictation at increasing speed. Max. speed decided for each language according to experiences of national competitions (in syllables): • German: 460 • French: 432 • Serbo-Croatian: 460 • Finnish: 460 (starting at 171) • Polish: 360 • Bulgarian: 495 (starting at 200) • Slowakian: 464 (starting at 190) • Spanish: 362 (starting at 170) • Czech: 515 (starting at 215)	• One classification list for each language. • A champion for each language. • No world champion.
1963 **1965** **1967** **1969** **1971** **1973** **1975**	Prague Paris Berne Warsaw Brussels Valencia Budapest	The same as in Wiesbaden.	The same as in Wiesbaden.

1977	Rotterdam	The basic text for 10 minutes was translated into the other languages. According to the length of the translation, one of the columns of a table set up the speed of dictation in the various minutes.	• Only 1 classification list with competitors of all languages (33 competitors). • 12 competitors transcribed only the first minute. • Also competitors using stenotype participated in this competition.
1979	Beograd	The same basic formula as in Rotterdam but two kinds of competitions: Category A - Champions - 10 min. of progressive dictation up to 400 syllables and over; Category B - practical stenographers - 8 min. of progressive dictation up to about 300 syllables.	4 classification lists for **Category A** and **Category B** split between manual shorthand and steno machines. At this first edition, only four competitors used stenotype: 1 from Italy using Michela machine and 3 from Bulgaria with their special Stenokey connected to an electric typewriter which produced the transcript.
1981	Mannheim	The same formula as in Beograd with the addition of a multilingual competition consisting in a 3-minute dictation in foreign languages; speed 140 syllables.	The same classification lists + one classification list for the multilingual competitors (26 participants). The world champion in multilingual was Manfred Kehrer, who wrote in 5 languages. For the first time two competitors from USA using stenotype participated in Category A. The young competitors are indicated with "J" in the classification lists.
1983	Lucerne	The same formula as in Mannheim.	Classification lists for A and B with no split into shorthand and steno machines. The young competitors are indicated with "J" in the classification lists.
1985	Sofia	The same formula as in Lucerne.	Classification lists are split into shorthand and steno machines. In the B category, a separate classification list is devoted to young people. Also the multilingual competition is split between shorthand and steno machines.
1987	Florence	The same formulae as in Sofia.	Classification lists A and B category are NOT split between shorthand and steno machines. Separate classification lists for junior and senior participants. The same for the multilingual competitors.

1989 **1991** **1993**	Dresden Brussels Istanbul	The same formulae as in Florence.	Classification lists A and B category are split by shorthand and steno machines, as well as by young and senior competitors. The same for multilingual competition. Therefore 8 classification lists were generated.
1995	Amsterdam	The same formulae as in Istanbul plus the first edition of the fast transcription competition: 8-minute dictation at increasing speed. The speed is the same of the B shorthand formula. Max. allowed time for releasing the transcript 3 times the valid minutes transcribed.	Classification lists A and B category are split by shorthand and steno machines, as well as by young and senior competitors which becomes a standard for all the following congresses, multilingual competition included.
1998	Lausanne	The same as in Amsterdam.	The same as in Amsterdam.
2001	Hanover	The same as in Lausanne Plus a new competition formula "correspondence and summary reporting": dictations include a letter to be transcribed verbatim, and a text to be summarized.	The same as in Lausanne plus one classification list for all competitors in "correspondence and summary reporting".
2003	Rome	The same formulae as in Hanover. For the first time, speech recognition was admitted to steno competition.	Classification lists as in Hanover: the correspondence and summary list is split into young and senior competitors. A new classification list for the three participants using speech recognition in shorthand competitions.
2005	Vienna	The same as in Rome.	Classification list were split in 3 groups: • pupils (up to 16 years), • junior (17-20 years), • senior (over 20 years).
2007	Prague	The same as in Rome, but the fast transcription competition formula is changed in real time competition: the transcription must be released immediately after dictation without additional corrections (36 competitors).	The same as Vienna. The fast transcription is changed into real time.
2009	Beijing	The same as in Prague**.**	The same as in Prague.
2011	Paris	The same as in Beijing.	The same as in Beijing.
2013	Ghent	The same as in Paris.	The same as in Paris.

THE CHAMPIONS

It might be interesting to mention all champions of the competitions, evaluate their performance and see how well several of them have improved over the years.

Outstanding results at the World championship

All classification results of the worldwide competition from Amsterdam 1995 up to Paris 2011 are available on the intersteno.org website. I would like to mention only a few competitors who have produced outstanding results in the last 50 years:



The winner at the first typewriting championship in Monaco/Montecarlo 1955 was **Loren Alt**, with a mechanical machine, at the speed of 543,7 characters per minute (cpm) and 42 faults



Milos Matula (Czech Republic)
Shorthand 10 minutes at progressive speed up to 515 syllables
Wiesbaden 1961



Ani Armjanova (Bulgaria)
Speech capturing competition
with steno machine (Stenokey)
500 syllables
Sofia 1985

Claudio Tosi (Italy)
Speech capturing competition
with steno machine (Michela)
500 syllables
1st place
Sofia 1985



Fausto Ramondelli (Italy)
Speech capturing competition
with steno machine (Michela)
500 syllables
2nd place
Sofia 1985



Helena Matoušková (Czech Republic)
Text production (30 minutes)
955,10 characters per minute
0,03 % of fault.
Rome 2003
(from July 7th, 2012 Helena Zaviačičová, following her marriage with Jaroslav Zaviačič)



Boris Neubauer (Germany)
Multilingual competition
17 languages successfully written
at 140 syllables
Prague 2007



Karla Wollin Boyer (USA)
Speech capturing competition
with steno machine
10 minutes
400 syllables
Dresden 1989
(and following competitions)



Xavier Núñez Hidalgo (Spain)
Speech capturing competition
480 syllables
Rome 2003



Armando Covello (Italy)
Speech capturing competition
using speech recognition
15 minutes
497 syllables
Paris 2011



Manfred Kehrer (Germany)
Wrote 460 syllables at the competition in Wiesbaden
and with only 2 exceptions
competed in all congresses till 1998;
he also succeeded writing up to 10 foreign languages from 1979 to 1985



Wang Rui (China)
8 minutes with 0 fault
real time competition
Beijing 2009



Wang Lu (China)
8 minutes with 0 fault
real time competition
Beijing 2009



Petra Vintrlíková
(Czech Republic)
Text Correction
240 corrections with 4 faults
Paris Congress 2011

Correspondence and summary reporting 2011 Paris (the first 6 names are mentioned since their results are very similar):

- 1 - **Sylvia Beckers** (Germany) ..... 297 points
- 2 - **Peter Bruhn** (Germany) ..... 294 points
- 3 - **Lei He** (China) ..... 290 points
- 4 - **Ralf Groß** (Germany) ..... 288 points
- 5 - **Ondrej Kanta** (Czech Republic) ..... 285 points
- 6 - **Erich Werner** (Switzerland) ..... 282 points

Champions of Internet contests

Results and participants to the Internet contest (10 years now available) can be evaluated on www.intersteno.org, taking into account that from 2006 there is a multi-language competition and that the classifications lists are arranged by groups of age.

Winners of the first editions 2003 (only mother tongue)

• 0-16 years	**Petra Kinclova** (Czech Rep.)	509 cpm	0 fault
• 17-20 years	**Pavel Hlavac** (Czech Rep.)	598 cpm	0 fault

Winners in mother tongue Internet contest of 2012 edition

• up to 12 years at 12th May	**Artem Yagunov** (Russia)	78 cpm	0 fault
• up to 12 years at 13th May	**İlyas Pamukçu** (Turkey)	568 cpm	11 faults
• 13 to 16 years	**Rabia Kardelen Çağlar** (Turkey)	602 cpm	2 faults
• 17 to 20 years	**Oğuzhan Akpınar** (Turkey)	622 cpm	4 faults
• over 20 years	**Carlo Parisi** (Italy) mother tongue champion Successful in 15 additional languages.	896 cpm	1 fault

Winners in multilingual Internet contest of 2012 edition

• up to 12 years	**Zehra Taşkale** (Turkey)	successful in 15 foreign languages, plus mother tongue.
• 13 to 16 years	**Stanislav Yagunov** (Russia)	successful in 15 foreign languages, plus mother tongue.
• 17 to 20 years	**Beran Luboš** (Czech Republic)	successful in 14 foreign languages, plus mother tongue.
• over 20 years	**Sean Wrona** (USA)	multilingual champion, writing successfully 14 languages plus mother tongue.







Steno outlines of our past champions

We have asked the champions in each language to give us a stenogram.
Here uder this international mosaïc.

Appel de Berne aux sténographes et dactylographes du monde entier

Tous les deux ans, les sténographes et dactylographes ont l'occasion de se réunir pour examiner en commun leurs problèmes.

La *Fédération internationale de sténographie et de dactylographie* groupe les sténographes et dactylographes de 21 nations, tandis qu'elle compte des membres individuels provenant de six autres. Son activité s'étend à quatre continents.

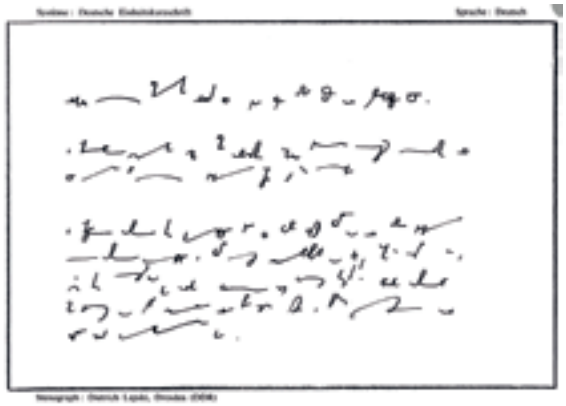
L'INTERSTÉNO se poursuit pas seulement des buts professionnels, les problèmes scientifiques et culturels retiennent particulièrement son attention. Nous suivons et favorisons l'évolution des deux branches sœurs que sont la sténographie et la dactylographie en nous efforçant de faire reconnaître partout que la sténographie n'est pas seulement une aide précieuse dans la profession et la vie courante, mais un bien culturel de haute valeur intellectuelle. Nous suivons en outre avec intérêt et prenons une part active à tous les progrès de la technique se rapportant au domaine de l'écriture et de l'enregistrement de la parole.

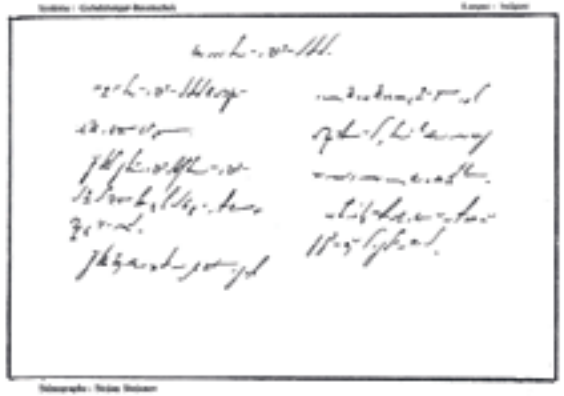
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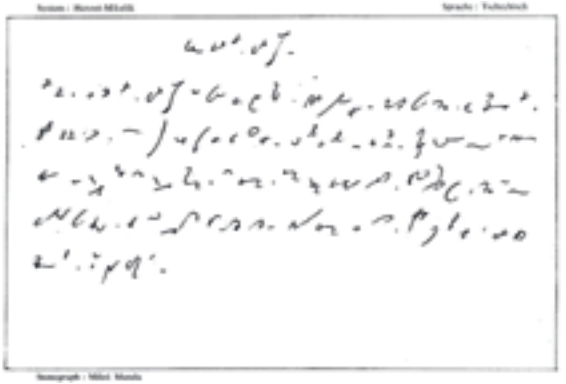


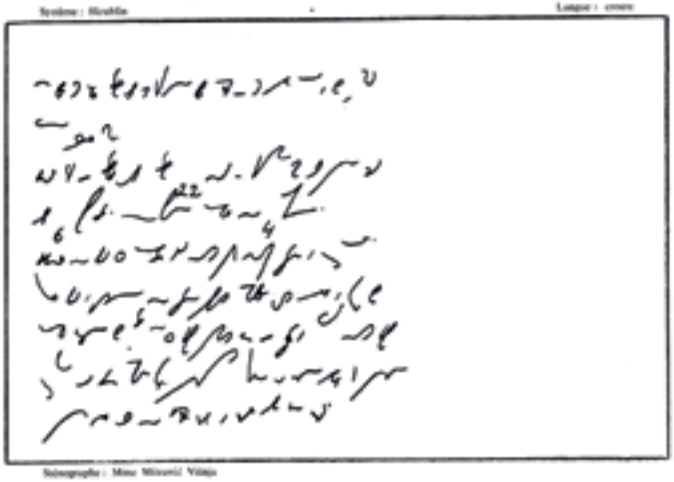
Každé dva roky majú stenografi a strojopisci možnosť zísť sa, aby rokovali o svojich spoločných problémoch.

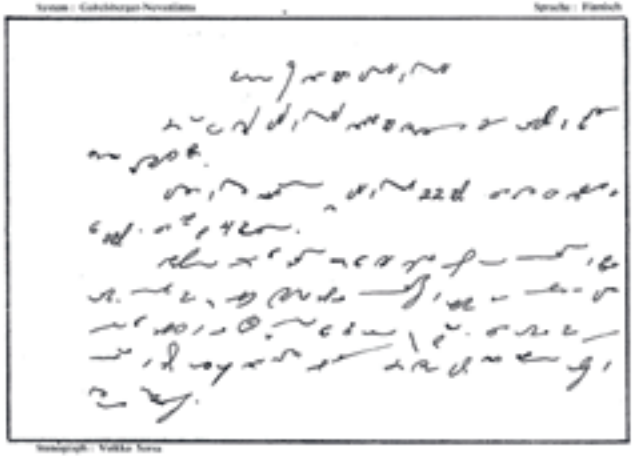
Medzinárodná federácia pre stenografiu a písanie na stroji združuje stenografov a strojopisov 22 národov a taktiež individuálnych členov z ďalších 6 národov. Svoju činnosť vyvíja na štyroch kontinentoch.

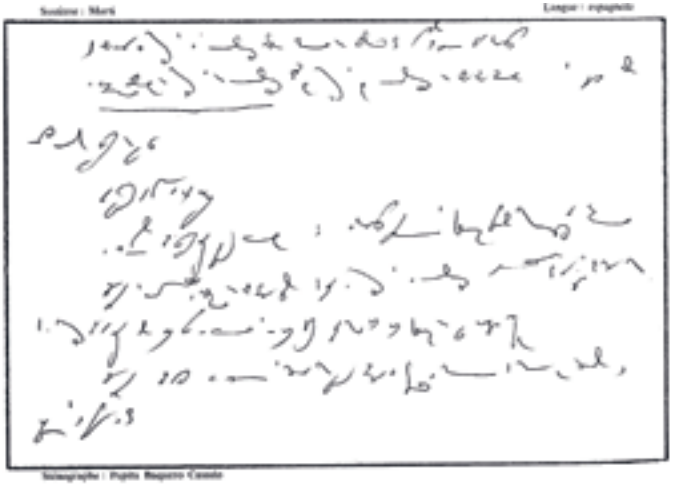
INTERSTENO nesleduje len odborné ciele; najmä problémy vedecké a kultúrne pútajú jeho pozornosť. Sledujeme a podporujeme vývoj dvoch sesterských odborov, akými sú stenografia a písanie na stroji, pričom sa usilujeme o to, aby sa všade uznalo, že stenografia nie je len vzácnym pomocníkom v povolaní a v bežnom živote, ale aj kultúrnym dobrom vysokej intelektuálnej hodnoty. Okrem toho so záujmom sledujeme a aktívne sa zúčastňujeme na vedeckom pokroku, ktorý sa týka písma a zaznamenávania reči.

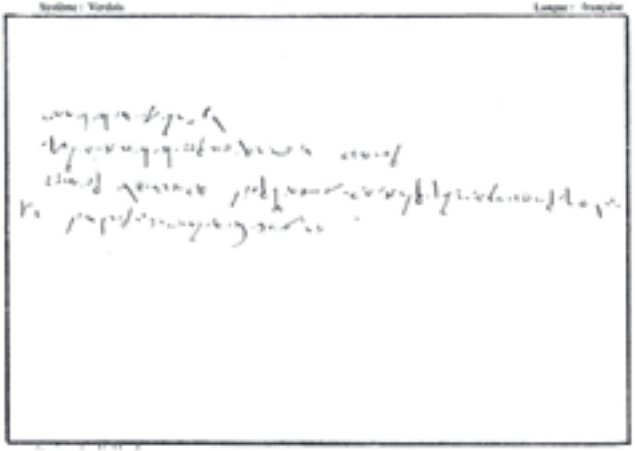
Stenograph: Ladislav Bojtanský, Bratislava, Raucheva 10

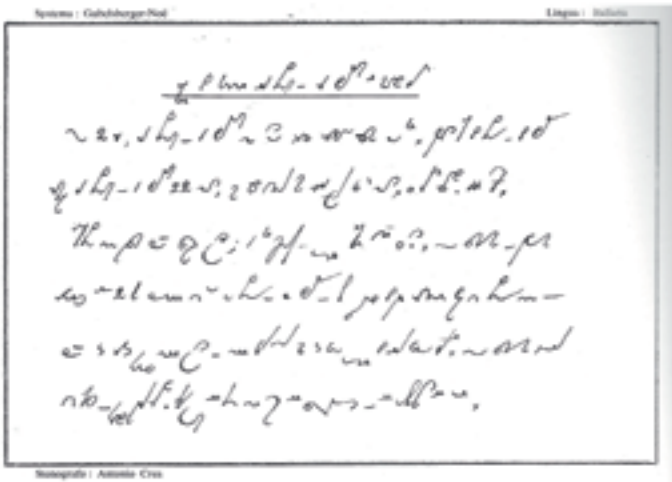


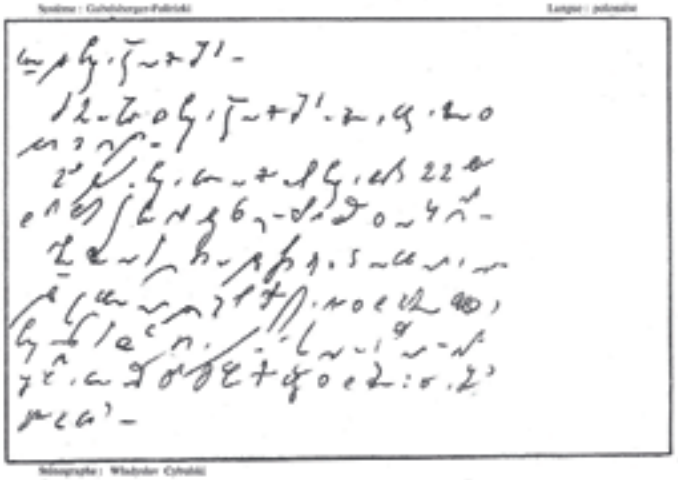












TIME LINE OF THE INTERSTENO CONGRESSES IN THE FRAME LINES OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

BEFORE INTERSTENO

Information on this first part of the history of Intersteno congresses is mainly taken from "La sténographie dans le monde" by Marcel Racine (1965).

1834	Franz Xaver Gabelsberger publishes his main work "Einleitung zur Deutschen Redezeichenkunst oder Stenographie".
1837	Isaac Pitman presents his "Phonography"; a steno method based on geometric signs which will spread widely all over the Englishspeaking countries.
1843	Franz Xaver Gabelsberger publishes the "Neue Vervolkommungen" (i.e. New improvements), in which he sets the basis of creating reduced signs based on linguistic and logic rules.
1844	Samuel Morse beginning of telegraph communication.
1854	First American demonstration of Antonio Meucci's invention.
1855	Giuseppe Ravizza builds the "Cembalo Scrivano" the first prototype of a typewriter.
1864	Peter Mitterhofer builds a typewriter made with wood.



Franz Xaver Gabelsberger



Isaac Pitman



Telegraph

CONGRESSES FROM 1887 TO 1937

	Year	*Country of congress*	*Participants*	*Nations*
1	**1887**	London (England)	145	13
	1888	Gregg systems is published in United States.		
2	**1889**	Paris (France)	188	15
3	**1890**	Munich (Germany)	323 (out of over 500 registered)	13
4	**1891**	Berlin (Germany)		
5	**1893**	Chicago (United States)	500 nearly only from USA.	

1895

Guglielmo Marconi succeeds in sending signals without wires.



6	**1897**	Stockholm (Sweden)		
7	**1900**	Paris (France)	280	18
8	**1905**	Brussels (Belgium)	103	
9	**1908**	Darmstadt (Germany)	13	
10	**1912**	Madrid (Spain)	329	18
11	**1913**	Budapest (Hungary)		

The First World War not only broke the continuity of the Intersteno congresses but also influenced the activity of the following ones. As a matter of fact, there were different congresses only attended by a part of the nations, refusing to have the "enemies" to take part. The "reconciliation" happened only in 1934 at the Amsterdam congress.

12	**1920**	Strasbourg (France)	442	15
13	**1922**	Dresden (Germany) It was only attended by German stenographers who were not accepted at the Strasbourg congress.		
14	**1924**	Lausanne (Switzerland)	333	10
15	**1926**	Milano (Italy) It was considered as a second part of the congress in Dresden.		
16	**1927**	Brussels II (Belgium)	Over 1000	
17	**1928**	Budapest (Hungary)	588 (259 coming from abroad)	22

1929

Wladimir Sworykin invents the cathodic tube, which permits to Germany and England to experiments the first TV transmissions.



18	**1931**	Paris (France)	It was an attempt to have a reconciliation of the different countries after the 1st world war. The attempt had no effect but in this occasion an "International union of stenographers", open to all countries was established.

1934

Sound recording on tapes begins to be used for broadcasting.



19	**1934**	Amsterdam (The Netherlands) All countries joined again all together	317	17
20	**1937**	London (England)	50th anniversary of Intersteno.	

Second World War - Intersteno activity stops till 1954 when Marcel Racine invited national representatives at the Hotel du Lac, in Mont Pelerin (Vevey); in this meeting the decision to refound Intersteno was taken. One year later, the new Intersteno congress took place in Monaco/Montecarlo.

CONGRESSES 1955 - 2013

	Year	*Country of congress*	*President - Organizer*
21	**1955**	Monaco/Montecarlo	Only typewriting competitions. H. Smith – André Morard
22	**1957**	Milano (Italy)	Ugo Andreini
23	**1959**	Vienna (Austria)	Wilhelm Zorn

1961

IBM releases Selectric, a new concept of typewriter: instead of typebars, Selectric has a pivoting typing element (called typeball).



24	**1961**	Wiesbaden (Germany)	Fritz Haeger
25	**1963**	Prague (Czechoslovakia)	Vaclav Freml
26	**1965**	Paris	Marcel Chouvet
27	**1967**	Berne (Switzerland)	Jan Konrad - Marcel Racine
28	**1969**	Warsaw (Poland)	Zigmund Bötcher

1970

The fax technology is spread by Japanese companies, replacing the cumbersome and only professional machines of the previous years.



29	**1971**	Brussels III (Belgium)	Eugène Cousin

30	**1973**	Valencia (Spain)	Ramon Ivorra Ferrer
31	**1975**	Budapest III (Hungary)	László Barábsi

1977

Apple II is released and is the basis of home computer. At the same time Commodore and Radio Shack incorporate a monitor in their "microcomputers" which previously required to be connected to a TV set.



32	**1977**	Rotterdam (The Netherlands)	Tijs Boon
	1978	Wordstar - the first word processing software - is released. It worked with Cp/M operating system. In 1979, Visicalc, the first spread sheet, is released.	
33	**1979**	Belgrade (Yugoslavia)	Munir Lasic
34	**1981**	Mannheim (Germany)	Willy Kühnel - Karl Gutzler

1981

IBM starts marketing the first personal computer, using the operating system PC-Dos able to manage the disk operation. At the Intersteno congress in Mannheim, the connection of Michela stenomachines to a microcomputer is announced. CAT (Computer aided transcription) is also experienced in the States.



35	**1983**	Lucerne (Switzerland)	Marcel Racine - René Steck
36	**1985**	Sofia (Bulgaria)	Vesselin Tzvetkov - Natsho Papasov
37	**1987**	Florence (Italy)	Flaviano Rodriguez
38	**1989**	Dresden (Germany)	Hans Störel
39	**1991**	Brussels (Belgium)	Jos Jossart
40	**1993**	Istanbul (Turkey)	Ihsan Yener
41	**1995**	Amsterdam (The Netherlands)	Cees van Beurden - Joke Bakker

1995

Speech recognition is presented at Intersteno. Dragon releases the first edition of "Naturally speaking software", which does not need to pause for each word dictation.



42	**1998**	Lausanne (Switzerland)	William Bonnet – Gabrielle Fasnacht

2000

Internet connections are fastly increasing and are offered at reasonable prices. E-mails are becoming a reliable replacement of traditional messages.



43	**2001**	Hanover (Germany)	Gregor Keller - Joseph Stehling
44	**2003**	Rome (Italy)	Fausto Ramondelli - Gian Paolo Trivulzio
	2003	For the first time an Intersteno congress is broadcasted in real time with audio and video streaming technology.	
	2004	The central committee meeting in Helsinki approves the use of macros, stenomachines and speech recognition at the world keyboarding competitions.	
45	**2005**	Vienna (Austria)	Marlis Kulb

2007

Apple announces and releases the first version of Iphone.



46	**2007**	Prague II (Czech Republic)	Jaroslav Zaviačič – Jaroslav Poláček
47	**2009**	Beijing (China)	Tang Keliang

2010

The first version of Ipad (tablet PC) is released.



48	**2011**	Paris IV (France)	Jean-Charles Le Masson/Jacqueline Bertin-Mahieux
49	**2013**	Ghent (Belgium)	The steering committee is headed by Danny Devriendt together with Georgette Sante and Olivier Levrau.

ANNIVERSARIES
1937 - 1987 - 2012

LONDON 1937 - 50TH ANNIVERSARY



In 1934, the congress was held in Amsterdam, where, finally, all countries again met in peace, together overcoming the quarrels and misunderstandings created by the First World War. At that congress, it was decided that London had to be the venue of the 20th Congress.

The aim of this Congress was to foster and improve cooperation among countries and delegates, and the logo of this event clearly shows this goal. Lord Hewart of Bury, Lord Chief Justice of England, possibly with a bit of irony, mentioned this at the beginning of his welcome message since the program stated that his words would ... be followed by "fraternal speeches by vice-presidents and others" and the vice-presidents were the representatives of each attending country.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JULY

5.30–7.30 p.m. Congress Headquarters open for distribution of cards, badges, papers, etc., to Delegates.

8 p.m. RECEPTION OF DELEGATES at the London School of Economics.

8.30 p.m. ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, Lord Hewart of Bury, the Lord Chief Justice of England, in the Lecture Theatre. Fraternal speeches by Vice-Presidents and others. Music and Light Refreshments will follow in the Refectory.

Fifty years had elapsed since the first congress in that same city and with increasing industrialization, London's population had grown rapidly, nearly doubling the number of people in 1887, although it was no more the most populous city in the world, having been overtaken by New York in 1925.

The congress venue was the headquarters of the London school of economics, in the very center of the city.

The 389 participants came from 39 nations and although the British were in the majority, many came from India, Italy, Latvia, New Zealand, Poland, Norway, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, South Australia, Greece, the Netherlands, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and Yugoslavia.





In the 1930's, shorthand was widely spread among many professional environments: parliaments, courts, the press and in many offices thanks to the expansion of economic activities. This expansions generated a new wave of opportunity for young girls who were able to get jobs practicing shorthand coupled with typewriting.

In the press, shorthand was widely used to collect the news dictated by distant reporters.



Stenographer in office 1937



Press room with teletype 1937

Press reporters using shorthand or typewriting under dictation over the phone (about 1930)





Morse telegraph messages has been mainly superseded by teletype, an electromechanical typewriter used to send and receive typed messages via the traditional telegraph lines. With teletype, it was also possible to record the text in a punched tape, thus permitting advance preparation in order to send the impulses at the highest possible rate and, conversely, to record the messages received.



Stenotype was increasing its influence mainly in the American courts, while in Europe Grandjean in France started manufacturing its stenomachine (1923), which led to a French teacher, Mademoiselle Palanque, introducing this technique in England under the name Palantype.

In Parliaments, traditional steno systems were used, the only exception being again the Italian Senate which continued to use the Michela stenomachine.

Radio broadcastings were improving after the first experimental ones by Marconi in 1920. The BBC (British Broadcasting Company) was founded in 1926 and it is estimated that about 8 million people were listening to the speech released by George VI during his coronation which took place on May 12th, 1937. On the same occasion, a TV broadcast from outside Westminster abbey was planned, for which the audience was estimated as a few thousand.

It is very interesting to listen a BBC report, on the discussions about the veto given by the Royal Family to broadcast from inside the abbey (http://youtu.be/cJrBls_jOrs).

In 1937, 18 experimental TV stations were active in the United States.[1]

Reports at the Intersteno congress amounted to about 50, and they were split into groups which were also overlapping. An exhibition space was provided and on that occasion C. De Alberti has shown his ability in writing at 180 Italian words per minute with a Michela stenomachine.

It is to be recalled that the Italian senate had been using this machine since 1880, as mentioned during the congress of 1887 in London and at that time it was the only parliament using the stenomachine, since all others had in the meantime adopted hand stenography.







1 Source: www.tvhistory.tv

George A.S. Oliver in his speech "Commemoration of the shorthand worthies" began recalling the late George Westby-Gibson, who first had the idea of the congresses as a permanent activity. The first and last parts of his speech are reproduced below since they give an impartial and sympathetic overview of the state of the shorthand art at that time.

FIFTY years have elapsed since the inauguration of the First international shorthand congress which was held in London in 1887, organized by the late Dr John Westby-Gibson, well-known in the history of shorthand by his admirable "Bibliography of shorthand systems" and many other works connected with the history of shorthand and research work.

As the editor of the Journal, and president of the now extinct Shorthand Society, of which membership was open to theorists and expert writers of all systems without distinction, he stood on independent ground; and, thanks to his impartiality, he was able to lay the foundation to the laudable institution of periodical shorthand congresses, in which the students and shorthand writers of all nations may participate and express their views and opinions about this subject, their experience, studies, research, experiments, and discoveries, for the common benefit of mankind.

Great are the changes that have been brought about since the first congress met. Some systems, well-known and even famous at one time, have disappeared and been replaced by systems of simpler structure, to facilitate the learning of shorthand; a new style of shorthand, script-geometrical, has also been evolved which has attracted a great following in several countries.

In the development of national life, every epoch creates particular needs which have to be met by new inventions; and men of eminence already arose in the early days of civilization, when the need of shorthand was felt, and we are about to celebrate the advent of the first use of shorthand in parliament, 2000 years ago.

In the eventful days of Ancient Rome, when the great orator Cicero was rallying the forces of the Republic against convulsions within the Empire, he recognized the necessity of minute reports of the debates in the Roman senate, and he therefore made arrangements by placing several expert notarii or reporters in different parts of the House to take down the speeches delivered by the senators, and his own impromptu orations; these notes were then compared and elaborated for the production of a joint report. And to this procedure we owe the preservation of that memorable speech which Cato delivered on the 5th December, in the year 63 b. C. on the Catiline conspiracy, when the records were made by the notarii with a metal stylus on was-besmeared boards – the writing materials then in use: Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patienria nostra?

Marcus Tullius Tiro is said to be the first inventor of shorthand writing, known in history as the Tironian notes. He was born in the year 103 b. C. at Arpinum in Latium (Italy), the son of a slave in the keep of Cicero's father, but in recognition of the valuable services he rendered to the great orator, as companion and private secretary, he obtained his freedom.

Two thousand years have thus elapsed since shorthand was put to practical use in public debate to record in writing the words of the speaker so that history may mark this outstanding event as the bimillenary of the art of parliamentary stenography.

The defects of this early shorthand, of course, were manifest, and a very long apprenticeship was needed to attain proficiency, for the system was replete with perplexing arbitrary characters and contractions standing for words and sentences, of which by now about 13,000 have been collected and elucidated.

Shorthand has been perfected to such an extent that a skilled writer of any good system, geometric, script, or half-script, may accomplish his task satisfactorily, as is amply proved by the records of reporting work and the results of speed examinations. It only remains to investigate which of these three types offers the greatest number of advantages in legibility, simplicity, facility, and brevity as regards time of execution, and also provides the means of satisfying, without unnecessary waste of time and labour, the increased demands which we now make upon shorthand as a writing instrument for general and vocational use.

This also is a congress devoted to a very practical application of phonetic science: indeed, I often think that there is no more fundamental problem in the history of human relations and communications than the one which Isaac Pitman was called upon to solve exactly a century ago, namely, the visual representation of speech. Faced as I am with some of the problems before phoneticians, I am often tempted to envy Isaac Pitman and to wish that I might have been blest with some of his insight, some of his genius, some of his faith, and some of his industry. He should be living at this hour. What would not he have done in the early history of broadcasting! How he would have thrilled at this latest of all inventions, this most surprising of all the adventures that have happened to man and his spoken word. Who knows what the next step in the life of human speech will be? What machines are about to be born? And what will men be celebrating a hundred years hence?

Professor LLoyd James in his speech about "Phonetics in relations to shorthand" gave an important overlook on what was going to happen in the communication process:

The longer I live, the more I am convinced that we spend far too much of our time in studying the written word at the expense of the spoken. However important it was thirty years ago that we should all be taught to write majestic essays about tedious subjects – indeed it may still be important for all I know – let us not forget that we live in an age in which speech plays a greater part in national and international relations than it has ever done. The telephone, the microphone, the wireless beams, the talking film, the gramophone have freed human speech from its fetters: it is now independent of time or space. And kings, dictators, politicians, preachers, and pundits stand of fall, very often , on their speech demeanour in front of the microphone.

The congress decided that the next event would be held in Nuremberg (Germany) but many negative events (some of which already happened in 1937, such as in August the war between Japan and China and the Spanish Civil War, the plans of Adolf Hitler for acquiring "living space" for the German people in November), discouraged the organizers, who decided to postpone it. However, the outbreak of the Second World War definitively demolished the dreams.



Mr Geo. J. Emery



Mr T. Dawe



Mr W. Crockett

FLORENCE 1987 - 100TH ANNIVERSARY





The 37th congress, held in Florence in July 1987, coincided with the 100th anniversary of the federation.

Since the meeting in London in 1937, 50 years had passed, during which time no congress took place for 18 years due to the impact of the Second World War.

This anniversary was recalled by Flaviano Rodriguez, who was president and organizer of that congress, in his inaugural speech.

In addition, the secretary-general, Karl Gutzler, released a speech during the conference with the title "100 Jahre internationale Stenografie-Kongresse" i.e. "100 years of international shorthand congresses". His speech in German is published in the final report of the congress, with a translation into Italian.

Thanks to 2000 copies of a printed leaflet of invitation having been sent in advance to all Intersteno member countries, the congress was attended by 856 participants from 31 nations. This invitation included also a postcard, which is reproduced here above.

By this time the relevant marketing activities for the "personal computer" (mainly done by IBM with the production of Model 5150 which was released in 1981 with the DOS operating system[1]) was affecting many working environments and stimulating ideas about its use for teaching purposes.

The release of WordStar for DOS in 1982, which was the first and for many years the leader in "word processing" software, also helped to create additional interest in the opportunities offered by computers in the work of small offices, thanks to the improved performances of IBM PC-XT Model 286 (September 1986) with 640 Kb RAM, 1,2 Mb floppy drive, 20 Mb hard drive, whose success led IBM to discontinue the production of 5150.

The intention of Flaviano Rodriguez, who asked one of his friends[2] (the illustrator Aurelio Galeppini) to design the postcard, was to show that the computer was joining, with other tools, in the traditional activity of typewriting, which had so much influenced the working environments of the 20th century.



1 Model 5150 had an internal memory of 16k later on expanded to 128k, and two floppy disk units. It did not then have a hard disk. This was integrated from 1983. Software programs were made possible with Basic language which was available on this model.

2 **Aurelio Galleppini** *(b. August 28, 1917, Casal di Pari – d. March 10, 1994, Chiavari), better known with his nickname* **Galep**, *was an Italian comics artist and illustrator.*

Notwithstanding this positive approach and open vision, this card hurt the feelings of many people, especially in Italy, since they perceived it as projecting an underestimation of the typewriter, because the illustrator had used the image of a mechanical typewriter, which, at that time, had almost disappeared from most offices.

As mentioned by Flaviano Rodriguez in his inaugural speech out of 250 competitors attending the typewriting competition:

- 22 were using manual typewriters,
- 132 were using electrical typewriters,
- 96 electronic typewriters.

From these figures and from the images taken during the competitions one can easily see that the computer was not yet a common tool for producing texts.

It was only at the congress in Brussels, 4 years later, that 38 computers appeared in the competitions while in 1987 computers were mainly used for accounting activities, thanks to the so-called "mini-computers" which were not really "mini" but in any case were affordable for medium-sized entities.

The IDI Institute (owned by Flaviano Rodriguez) in Florence, which was the headquarters for the congress, was using an IBM series 36 for training courses as well as for accounting: this "mini-computer" helped in managing the registrations of the congress. Registrations forms were completed either manually or with typewriters and consequently retyped in the computer. The information was then retrieved for the lists of participants in the many events and competitions, as well for preparing the certificates to be released to the successful participants.

Even though, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary, competitions were not influenced by technological developments in computers, the reports of the congress clearly show that many important improvements were under investigation in many domains, as is shown by the following.





Automatic transcript using stenomachines

Olof Dopping presented a document entitled "An electronic revolution for shorthand and typing" in which he presented his idea of an electronic keyboard designed to reach the speed of a speaker, to be used in many different situations, as shown by his drawings.

The "dreams" included in that documents have now (2012) become reality with the new production of the Dutch Velotype-Veyboard (The Netherlands) which is easily linked to the computer.

Marcello Melani presented his adaptation of the American stenotype machine to the Italian language, which was already equipped at that time to send the information to a computer, showing that the dreams were, in fact, reality.



Claudio Tosi spoke of the evolution of the Michela stenomachine and the pros and cons of the automatic transcript of stenostrokes which was the subject of an experiment by the Italian senate, while **Marco Bertolotti** announced the release of software for an electronic version of Michela stenomachines, which was able to produce instant transcription of steno strokes into fully readable text on the computer screen.

A stenographer of the Italian parliament, **Francesco Pariset**, presented an overview of the technological improvements which were affecting the production of parliamentary reporting, such as word processing and mentioned the studies and experiments in the field of speech recognition.

In the United States after the Second World War a new way of court reporting was adopted, mainly by the US Navy, with the use of the so-called "stenomask" invented by Horace Webb. The reporter spoke his report into this equipment connected to an audio-recorder using tapes and later cassettes. The tapes were then converted into text by a typist or by the reporter himself. The image shows a blind reporter using the awkward model of that time.







Word processing, typewriting and informatics

Several speakers presented reports on the new approach towards using typewriters and new equipment, as well as methods of teaching these new developments.

Rudolf Känzing (Switzerland) titled his speech "Der Fachlehrer im Spannungsfeld Kurzschrift - Machinenschreiben – Informatik" i.e. "The teacher at the crossroads of shorthand - typewriting and informatics" in which he pointed out the need for teaching methods coupled with the evolution of new working procedures and tools.

Joseph Wimmer (Austria) presented the new curriculum for teaching "Word processing" which also included "phonotypie" i.e. the transcript of sound recordings (at that time on cassette) using word processing software.

Marlene Hoffman (Austria) pointed out the need for a new approach to keyboard teaching while **Kálmán Kalotay (Hungary)** mentioned the possible use and advantages of teaching keyboard with computer software.

An investigation into the faults originating in keyboarding teaching was presented by **Carlo Rodriguez** (son of Flaviano). This investigation involved 692 students (out of which only 82 were males) and produced many interesting results which could be useful in preparing specific training exercise.

What about shorthand in 1987?

Shorthand was still a useful tool, widely taught and appreciated, even if sound recording (with cassette-tapes and the so called "dimaphon" equipments) was invading the reporting field.

At the Florence congress steno competitions enjoyed a huge participation: there were 188 successful participants, of whom 13 were using stenomachines, 8 with Michela, 2 with Melani-stenograph and 3 using the steno system applied to typewriting, invented by Domenica Pioletti Minuto. These last were using typewriters with thermal transfer technology which removed the noise generated by traditional typewriters.

Arising from the London congress in 1937, many shorthand systems were updated or simplified mainly for the use of secretaries, but preserving the ability to reach high speeds for professional use. We can mention the two very "bigs" for the English language.

The **Pitman system** which was the leading system throughout the world for this language, was published in several editions the last one being in 1975, named "Pitman 2000" which introduced additional simplifications in the theory and reduced the quantity of the short forms to a list of 144.

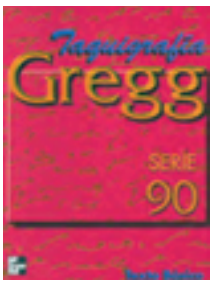
The **Gregg system**, released for the first time in 1887, had a new edition called "Simplified" in 1949, followed by the "Diamond Jubilee" in 1963 which introduced additional simplifications to the previous version, while, in 1978, a new version, "Series 90", was published.

On the other hand, several inventors were suggesting alternative systems of shorthand such as **Speedwriting** developed in 1924 by **Emma Dearborn**, an instructor at the University of Chicago, but also heavily marketed in Europe in the 1960's. It uses alphabetic characters and was originally designed so that it could be written by pen or on a typewriter.

Teeline was proposed by **James Hill**, an instructor of Pitman Shorthand, who developed it in 1970.

Both these systems also claimed to be capable of being written with a typewriter, but the noise generated by them prevented this.

It was only after the production of a few models of typewriters using printers with thermal transfer technologies (which were not generating any sound) that some people experienced this possibility; among them a few very fast typists in Turin (Italy), who knew the steno system applied to typewriting, invented by **Domenica Pioletti Minuto**.











PRAGUE 2012 - 125TH ANNIVERSARY



The 125th anniversary was celebrated in Prague on 30th September 2012 on the occasion of the council meeting, integrated with a meeting of the parliamentary and other professional reporters group. Helena and Jaroslav Zaviačič took care of the organization of this event attended by 62 people, with representatives coming from USA, China and South Korea.







The "Happy birthday" moment was in the evening of that day in the Mělník Castle, situated at about 30 kilometers from Prague. After a tour of the castle's rooms and canteens, with wine tasting, a typical Czech dinner was concluded with a special "125 years cake" cut by the president Fausto Ramondelli with the help of the vice-president Jaroslav Zaviačič.

The Chinese group donated one of their "Sulu" Chinese stenomachines to Intersteno, with special decorations, and each Intersteno country's representative received a nice gift made in Bohemian crystal, specifically prepared for this occasion.

The following morning the anniversary was again celebrated during a visit to the senate where a reception was hosted by the senator Jaromír Štětina. Short speeches were released by him, as well as by Jaroslav Zaviačič, Fausto Ramondelli and Gian Paolo Trivulzio. Translations from German into English were done by Danny Devriendt. At the end of the meeting an Intersteno flag was unveiled in the room.



25 years elapsed since the 100th anniversary in Florence

Looking back over this span of time – which the majority of persons attending in Prague have experienced - we can evaluate how Intersteno was able to cope with the many technological and social changes that have taken place.

At the world championships in Paris (July 2011) all competitors attending the text production and text correction competitions used personal computers, which are lighter even though they incorporate very important features (2 to 4 Giga Ram memory - 150 Giga of hard disk, which will be converted into flash memory to ensure even higher speed in searching for information). The Internet has become a common tool and the mobile phone now integrates messaging facilities as well as video.

Everyone must now be able to manage a computer, using its keyboard. Consequently as a rational approach to its use, it is highly recommended that such a skill be taught at the level of the elementary school. Many states in the USA are implementing measures which will result in more attention being paid to this ability than to ordinary handwriting.

Digital recording has nearly replaced all previous methods of recording sounds (tapes - cassettes) and the digital files are easily transferred via Internet, thus creating a new way of reporting (e-reporting).

In Prague the Italian group proposed an audio transcription competition because of the increased use of this technology in many working activities. Speech recognition, which was only mentioned as a dream at the Florence Congress, is now a reality for many languages and used in courts and parliaments: automatic transcription of speech using this technology is under advanced investigation.



Mobile phones are now easily available and widely used. It is to be recalled that it was only in 1973 when this technology took its first steps. The prototype of that time weighed about 2 kilos, 30 minutes of talk time were available and it took 10 hours to re-charge.

The improvements are now with us. Today's mobile phones are very small and incorporate text and video capabilities as well as offering internet connections. The internal memory of these phones can go up to 16 Gigabytes, and will increase as time goes on.

The possibility of sending messages from handy phones dates back to 1992, when a 22 year–old British engineer, Neil Papworth, sent the first short message over the phone in December of that year. It took some time before this technique was made available and we can say that it was only at the beginning of this century that SMS became a common communication tool.



The growth in text messages has grown until it now reaches the huge figure of over 200 000 messages per second. The use of this tool has also brought what is defined as SMS language or texts, arising from the need to reduce the number of strokes for writing a word or groups of words. Some of these "abbreviations" such as ASAP (as soon as possible) and IMHO (in my humble opinion) are also currently used in informal e-mails and similar documents.

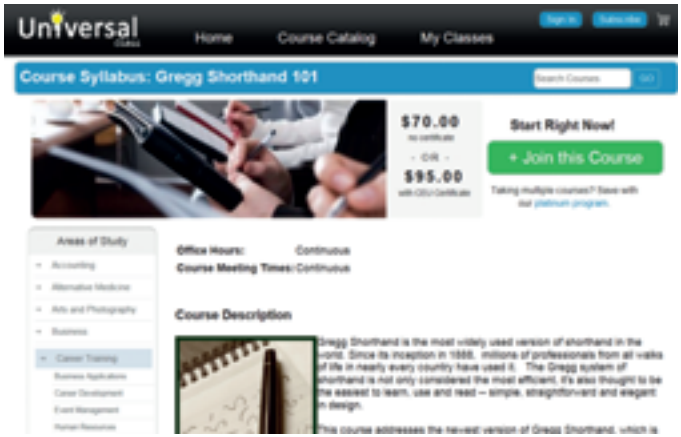
Using the first letter of a word recalls the ancient and current methods of creating "short forms" in traditional shorthand or stenotype. Also abbreviations like kbrd (keyboard) omit vowels as happens in several steno systems. Can we say that it is a "revival of steno" in the 21st century?

To face the demand for learning coming from distant countries and villages, teaching online was gradually improved: the Stenograph university was installed in 2001, while the ZAV-School for learning keyboarding met with much success in the Czech Republic. Further, shorthand courses are offered, such as those of Prof. Waldir Cury in Brazil for the Portuguese steno system, or by other organizations for the Gregg, Pitman and Teeline systems for English. The Gabelsberger system for the Italian language is offered by prof. Annamaria Trombetti (stenografando.it) and Erminio Soldati on Facebook.


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Facing todays reality

To face this complex reality, Intersteno has enlarged the participation of member countries in the decision-making process via a new structure. A board is elected by the assembly, a move which was approved in 2003 at the congress in Rome and finally put into effect in Prague 2007. In 2005, it was decided to release an e-news letter, which appears every two months, thus keeping the community of over 4 000 persons in the 35 countries better informed about what is happening.











WHO'S WHO

In this chapter I have collected a few lines about persons who have devoted efforts to the activities of Intersteno. If some names or items of information are missing, this is not due to unwillingness to mention them or a desire to obscure the merits of someone, but only to the lack of reliable information. Several requests on my part remained unanswered as at the end September of 2012.



Alenus Jozef

Born on 16th September 1930, he was teacher at a commercial school for higher education (Rijkshogere Handelsschool) in Diest (Belgium) until 1995.

In 1964, he attended the Pitman summer school for teachers of shorthand and typewriting in London for three consecutive years. At that time, he met Maxwell Crooks, an authority on the teaching of touch typing on the mechanical typewriter, and the author of two books – "Touch typewriting for teachers" and "Notes on lessons of typewriting" - both published by the Pitman organization. He subsequently wrote an article on the subject. In 1966 during a family stay in Detroit he visited the Gregg Institute.

Together with Jos Jossart and others, he founded the Association for office skills (Academie voor bureauwetenschappen) and was a member of the commission for the unification of the Aimé Paris shorthand system for the Dutch language.

In 1967, he visited the Intersteno congress in Bern (Switzerland) and attended all the following congresses as a member of the typewriting jury, until the Amsterdam congress in 1995 when he acted as president for the congress sessions.

He sat on the organization committee for the two Belgian Intersteno congresses in 1971 and 1991. In 1981 at the Mannheim congress, he acted as co-president with Mr Häger at one of the congress sessions. He was also co-president with Mr Klein in Brussels.



Aliprandi Giuseppe

Born in Trumello (Pavia Italy) on 25th November 1895, Giuseppe learned shorthand & typewriting and took part in the competitions organized in his native town.

After completing his studies of mathematics and statistics at the University of Pavia he was named Professor at the Padova university where he taught up to 1950, when the Italian Ministry of Education introduced a new discipline of financial and actuarial mathematics into a new curriculum designed for bookkeeping students.

In 1925, Ferruccio Stazi, senior official of an insurance company in Milano and a shorthand enthusiast, had the idea of activating the "Accademia Italiana di Stenografia" and Giuseppe Aliprandi was appointed to the post of President. He built up many relationships in Italy and abroad, was editor of "Bollettino dell'Accademia di Stenografia", wrote many articles and books about shorthand and typewriting, some with reference to the history of these subjects. His activities also covered statistical investigations on the frequency of letters and words.

After the war, he updated the name "Bollettino" in "Studi grafici" thus giving a wider horizon to the interests of the accademia, linking them to the evolution taking place in press communications and in the development of methods being introduced for fast writing and communication.

In 1937, he attended the Intersteno congress in London and on that occasion presented a report of the accademia activities and proposed the publication of an international bibliography of shorthand books. He took part in several Intersteno congresses, contributing reports and was for many years the Italian representative on the central committee.

He died in Padova on 31st December 1975. After his death an important part of his library was transferred to the "Accademia Aliprandi" and prof. Flaviano Rodriguez was named president.



Andreini Ugo

Born in Florence on 10th June 1905, he died suddenly in Tione (a resort village in the northern part of Italy where he was on holiday) on 18th August 1976.

He learned shorthand in Florence and participated in several competitions reaching very high

speeds. He was a freelance reporter for many assemblies and conferences in his native town but his professional activity was in Milano as manager of an insurance company. He wrote many books and articles on this topic as well as on shorthand, typewriting and office management.

He was an active member of several Italian stenographic associations. After the Second World War, he was named director and president of Magistero Stenografico (the Institute for preparing teachers of shorthand and typewriting in Milano).

He took part in the meeting in Vevey in 1954, which decided the constitution of our federation and organized the Intersteno congress in Milano 1957 (hosted by the said Institute) which was attended by about 1000 participants.

He was Italian representative at Intersteno for several years.



Bakker Joke

Born on 19th June 1945, Joke Bakker is at present the coordinator of the speech capturing multilanguage competitions.

She directed the organization of the congress in Amsterdam in 2005 and for many years has been the representative of The Netherlands at the Intersteno Council.

Since the congress in Belgrade, she was member and later on chairperson of the Dutch group board.

Barabási László

Named president of Intersteno in 1973 and organized the 31st congress in Budapest.

He was born in Budapest on 10th October 1913 and died in the same town in September 1993.

At the age of fifteen, he began learning shorthand. Two years later, he won first place in a State shorthand competition. His best result in competitions was 450 syllables per minute.

From 1932 to 1952, he worked as stenographer at the parliament. During that time, he studied and passed the first doctorate in political science and then the doctorate in jurisprudence.

From 1932, Dr. Barabási was also a shorthand teacher and temporarily worked as a journalist for MTI, the Hungarian telegram office.

He was vice-president and then president of the National association of Hungarian stenographers and typewriters. In 1949, a state agency for the promotion of shorthand and typewriting competition systems was launched. Dr Barabási was secretary of that institution from its inception and in 1954 he was named an official of the Ministry of culture.



Baumgartner Friedrich

Friedrich was born in Vienna on 23rd March 1929 and his professional activity was an administration commissioner of the city of Vienna.

From 1947, he also was active as a teacher of shorthand and typewriting and in 1957 was named a member of the State commission for teachers' examinations.

He was one of the founders of the "Österreichischer Verband für Stenografie" in 1949. The name was later updated by adding "Textverarbeitung" so in English it is now the "Austrian association for stenography and word processing".

From the first congress in Monaco, he served as a member of the jury for typewriting competitions and also later as president of this jury. He began organizing annually an innovative meeting in Vienna with competitions in typewriting (now computers) originally with five participants from different national groups, whose hotel costs were met jointly by the Municipality of Vienna and Unesco.

He died on 21st January 2005.



Behm Wolfgang

Born in 1953, he took part in many Intersteno congresses presenting reports on parliamentary activity. He was named Head of the reporting department of the German parliament in Bonn, which was moved to Berlin in 1991 where he was also transferred.

He was responsible for the conference sessions in Rome 2003 and Vienna 2005.

He is president of the German association of parliamentary stenographers to which he contributed many reports.



Bertin-Mahieux Jacqueline

Born on 1st December 1948, Jacqueline was awarded the diploma of conference-stenotypist in 1969. She worked as freelance reporter from 1969 until the end of 1984, especially in the medical field, as well as covering public transport inquiries and bank meetings.

She was hired by the Banque de France on January 1985 as stenotypist for all official meetings of the bank including such events as meetings of the board, the banking committee and health and safety committee, press conferences and interviews.

For over 30 years, she was a member of the board of AFSC (Association française des sténotypistes de conférences) during which time she was responsible for the bi-annual bulletin of this association, including preparation, layout and distribution. She was also treasurer and president of the same association.

As regular participant in Intersteno championships, she took the ninth place at Amsterdam, using stenotype, and the third place at both Lausanne and Hanover.

She was nominated president of Intersteno France at the congress in Rome 2003 and was the organizer of the Intersteno Paris congress in July 2011 with Jean-Charles Le Masson.



Bonnet William

William Bonnet was born on 24th August 1923 and died on 11th January 2012.

After his studies at commercial school, he attended a teacher training college and in 1949 he began teaching in Vevey (the well-known Swiss village where, in 1954, the first Intersteno meeting after the Second World War took place).

His ability to get on well with young people led to him becoming Dean of the commercial school.

In 1950, he took part in the training courses of the ISSD (Institut sténographique suisse Duployé), gaining the diploma of steno and typewriting teacher in 1961.

He also took an active part in the political life of his country, as a member of the community council, and member of the Conseil Vaudoise (the regional parliament of the canton Vaud in Switzerland), where he brought forward several proposals that were approved and put into effect, thanks to his good reputation.

He was fond of music and learned to play the violin. As an outdoor enthusiast, he enjoyed mountain excursions and tackled at least one 4 000 m mountain.

For 30 years he was president of the Institut sténographique suisse Duployé, to which he made important contributions in typewriting and later in informatics in its goals. This institute organized many steno and typewriting competitions.

He took part in numerous activities of Intersteno, also helping with conference reports and in 1995 he was named president of our federation. With the help of Gabrielle Fasnacht and Mauro Panzera he arranged the very successful worldwide congress and competition in Lausanne in 1998. He was named honorary president of Intersteno.

Chouvet Marcel

Marcel Chouvet was born on 16th August 1908 in Marseille (France). He studied law and for 18 years worked as reporter at the General council of Bouches-du-Rhône.

From 1930 to 1939, he was a stenographer in the Chamber of deputies and the General council of the Basses-Alpes. From 1945 he became a stenographer in the National assembly with the title of auditor and stenographer. He was later named head of the reporting department.

Marcel Chouvet also held the position of secretary in the Public service and provided stenographic reporting of the meetings in the European council.

In 1950, he was named president of the Duployé international institute for shorthand and secretary general of the Union of stenographers clubs in France.

He was appointed as member of the Executive committee after the meeting in Vevey in 1954 which was responsible for preparing the draft of the statute approved at the Monaco/Montecarlo congress. He was president of the Intersteno congress Paris IV (1965) and contributed to the reports of several Intersteno congresses, including reports about his activity at the European council.



Corti Maria Luisa

Born in Renate Brianza (Italy) in 1941, she qualified in 1954 as an accountant and worked for a trade firm in Milano.

At the same time she enrolled with Magistero stenografico and took the diploma of steno teacher and later that of typewriting teacher. For over 30 years, she taught shorthand, typewriting, accountancy and French language. Several of her students achieved good results at the national championships in both steno and typewriting. She was jury member at the Italian championships held in Montecatini. She also wrote educational books for steno and word processing. For many years, she was a member of the State commission for teachers' examinations.

She took part for the first time in an Intersteno congress in Valencia in 1973 and almost all those following, as Italian jury member for shorthand. She was heavily involved as treasurer in the organization of the Intersteno congress in Rome.

She was named coordinator for the fast transcription competition and later for the realtime contest until the Beijing congress in 2009, when she had to give up her collaboration for personal reasons. During the Beijing congress she was named an honorary member of Intersteno.

In addition to these activities, from 1991 to 2003, she was managing director of Dettoscritto, a reporting company in Milano founded with Gian Paolo Trivulzio. Employers in this company were using Michela, Stenotype and Mael stenomachines. Investigations into speech recognition began in 1995 and subsequent education and training in this technology were activated with her involvement.

Until August 2012, she was secretary-treasurer of the Italian group of Intersteno.



Cousin Eugène

Eugène was a French speaker who studied in Arlon as teacher in basic schools but who later moved to Brussels where he was head of a medical center.

In 1942, together with his friend Remi Felix, he founded the Chambre belge des sténographes et secrétaires, which was editor of the magazine "L'écho sténographique". He remained its president until 1972 when this association was dissolved.

He wrote several books on shorthand and typewriting.

He was member in the Intersteno central committee from 1963-1969 and president of Intersteno from 1969 to 1971 when he was involved with the organization of the congress Brussels III.

He died on 22nd March 1979, aged 70.



Den Holder Jan

Jan den Holder was born in The Netherlands on 1st September 1941.

He studied political and social sciences in Amsterdam and began working as a secretary to a neighborhood council in Amsterdam.

In 1980 he was appointed to the post of stenographer with the Dutch parliament in The Hague where he worked until his retirement in 2006.

He is interested in shorthand/speech capturing, making summary reports of meetings and studying foreign languages. On behalf of Intersteno, he coordinates the international contest "correspondence and summary reporting".



Devriendt Danny

Born on 17th March 1960, Danny Devriendt is in daily life head of the ICT and informatics teacher training section at the Artevelde university college in Ghent (Belgium - www.arteveldehs.be) and president of the "Academie voor bureauwetenschappen" [www.abw.be], an organization that embraces about 200 teachers in ICT, especially word processing.

He is the author of a number of school books on word processing and web design (www.www-soft.be) and an ICT-teacher in a commercial school in Brugge (www.sintjozefbrugge.be).

Since 1977, he has participated on a regular basis at Intersteno congresses. He was secretary general from 2001 to 2003 and, since 2003, according to the new constitution, has been secretary-treasurer of Intersteno, a position he has held continuously to the present, having been re-elected by the assembly in Vienna 2005, Prague 2007, Beijing 2009, Paris 2011.

He was coordinator of the organization committee of the 49th Intersteno congress that was held in Ghent (Belgium) in 2013.



Dierks Waltraut

Born on 17th January 1934, Waltraut began learning shorthand in 1948, reaching a speed of 300 syllables. In 1950 she began learning typewriting and reached a speed of 500 strokes per minute.

Since 1950, she has been a member of a Steno club and from 1958, has practiced as a shorthand and typewriting teacher. From 1970 to 1995, she held the presidency of "Stenografische Gesellschaft Bremen" and since 1994 has been a member of the typewriting jury for the championships organized by "Deutscher Stenografenbund".

Further details:

- 2005-2009: vice-president of "Deutscher Stenografenbund";
- 1996-1998: treasurer of Intersteno Germany, then vice-president of Intersteno Germany and now president of this group and therefore an Intersteno council member;
- participation in all Intersteno congresses after 1955, with the exception of Prague 1963;
- competitor in typewriting competitions from 1959 to 1979;
- 1981: member of the organization committee for the congress in Mannheim and assistant to Mauro Panzera (jury president);
- 1985 and 1987 congresses: assistant on the shorthand jury;
- since 1989: German member of the typewriting jury and from 2007 coordinator of the text correction competition.



Fasnacht Gabrielle

Born on 10th July 1930, she learned shorthand and typing and took part in several occasions. She gained teaching diplomas in the Swiss Duployé stenographic Institute (1950) and in the State of Vaud (1960).

She taught both disciplines for 10 years in a commercial vocational school and spent 20 years at the "École supérieure de commerce" in Lausanne also teaching the French language and word processing.

In 1955, she participated for the first time at the Intersteno congress of Monaco/Montecarlo.

In 1983, at the Intersteno congress in Lucerne, she competed in shorthand, graduating at 270 syllables in French and 140 syllables in German, Italian and Spanish. She also competed in other Intersteno competitions.

In 1999, she received the diploma of honorary member of the "Accademia Italiana Giuseppe Aliprandi" (Florence).

She was president of the organizing committee of the 42nd world congress in Lausanne 1998 and she then assumed the presidency of the jury for Intersteno shorthand competitions at the congress in Hanover in 2001 and Rome in 2003.

She was appointed honorary member of Intersteno by the assembly in Beijing in 2009.



Harry Foster

1917-2003. Court reporter. He was the first US delegate to Intersteno from 1976 until 1998. In 1998, he asked Ms Virgene Biggers to become his successor.

Mr Foster was the owner, with his wife Florence, of the Foster court reporting agency in Philadelphia (Pennsylvania).

In 1975, he was a NCRA founding fellow. In 1983, he received the NCRA distinguished service award (an honor for writing or editing the machine shorthand theory, publishing, giving seminars, serving on the NCRA Board).

In 2002, Florence and Harry Foster received the NCRA foundation award: the Santo J. Aurelio Award for altruism given to member of NCRA who is a working court reporter with over 25 years of experience, who has given back to the profession and to the community, with no expectation of any reward.

Frem Vaclav

Born in Plzen (Pilsen) - Czech Republic - on 28th August 1911, Vaclav was a teacher of shorthand and typewriting and the author of 10 books on these topics for the use of vocational and professional schools.

He was a trainer for competitors at the Intersteno competition as well as a jury member and a central committee member.

He became director of the Czech state institute for shorthand in 1955, a position he held until 1974.

He was named president of Intersteno in 1961 for the organization of the congress in Prague (1963).

He died in Prague on 6th July 1989.



Golden Mark

Mark J. Golden was appointed vice-president of Intersteno at the assembly in Paris 2011. He became involved with Intersteno in 2004 and was named member of the board at the congress in Prague 2007. At the same congress he was responsible for the organization of the conferences.

He has 30 years' experience of managing and leading trade associations. Before joining the NCRA staff in December 1998, Mark spent eight years with the Personal communications industry association (PCIA), Washington, DC, and 12 years with the Association of telemessaging services international, Alexandria, Virginia. Long active in the association community, Mark is a past chairman of the Board of directors of the Centre for association leadership and has served in numerous capacities with the American society of association executives. He is a frequent speaker at conferences on strategic planning, governance and leadership development.



Gutlzer Karl

Karl Gutzler lived to be 72 years old, serving the last 20 years of his life as Intersteno's Secretary general.

Throughout his entire life Karl Gutzler had maintained close ties with stenography.

In 1947 he passed the College entrance examination (Abitur) in his home town of Mannheim and was soon recognized for his innate stenographic skill, which he began to master as a 12-year-old boy.

He enjoyed early success: at the first post-World War II German stenography competition in 1948, held in Karlsruhe, he was already able to write an astonishing 200 syllables! He then became the official stenographer for the City of Mannheim.

In 1951, he successfully applied for the position of stenographer with the Federal Republic of Germany at its official seat in Bonn. At the same time, he studied economics and business administration at Bonn university. In 1956 he received his doctoral degree (Dr. rer. pol.).

In 1990, he succeeded Fritz Klein as the executive director of the Federal Republic of Germany's stenography service. In October 1992, after having dedicated 41 years of his life to professional stenography with the Federal Republic of Germany, he retired from this post.

Dr Karl Gutzler always had the best interests of his colleagues at heart and so he became – and remained – a member of the board in the Union of parliamentary and negotiations stenographers for more than 40 years. For 25 of those years, he served as treasurer and for the last 16 years as president of the organization. After Germany's reunification in 1990, he made a successful effort to integrate his colleagues from the former DDR. Upon his insistence his organization was accepted as a full member into the German federation of stenographers in 1991.

Dr Gutzler and Intersteno had formed a life-long relationship. As early as 1961 he was a board member of the German Federation of stenographers (Landesgruppe Deutschland). He held the office of secretary general of this organization from 1973 until 1981.

At the convention in 1979 in Belgrade, Karl Gutzler was President of the International shorthand jury. In addition, he was the person responsible for holding the first international multilingual competition. The 34th Intersteno convention in 1981, held in his home town of Mannheim, carried Dr Gutzler's signature. It was he who organized this event and he was one of the leading personalities responsible for its success. It was during this event that he was elected as secretary general of the Intersteno federation.

Dr Gutzler was a man of action. For 20 years, he admirably carried out his duties with Intersteno. The federation was always his first and foremost concern. When in doubt with regard to business matters, he would refer to the wealth of shorthand notes that he had taken. He never needed a recording secretary – he always took his own shorthand notes during the discussions and deliberations. This ability stood him in good stead since he was able to refer to his own recorded material when searching for information.

The author of these lines knew Dr Gutzler as a man who was always well prepared when attending board meetings and as a man who, because of his even-tempered yet spirited personality, was able to instill an atmosphere of peace and harmony between the more than two dozen national groups.

In preparation for the 43rd Intersteno convention that opened on 28th July 2001, Dr Gutzler had taken on a heavy workload. Despite his waning health, his thoughts were ever on the work that needed to be done – until the very end.

As he lay in his hospital bed, he missed his desk. Yet he insisted upon being helpful, and he simply wrote, in his wonderfully correct shorthand, on sheets of paper which were strewn about his sick bed like fallen autumn leaves. No one seemed to be able to convince him to let others do the work, not even his dear wife Gisela, who so lovingly tended to his needs. Finally, while holding him in her arms, another took the pen away from his hand. Dr Gutzler died in the morning hours of 8th July, 2001.



Haeger Fritz

Born on 10th October 1911, his studies included ancient languages, German and German history. He was Director in a Realprogymnasien, an institution whose courses are not the full length of those of a gymnasium, in the scenic south of Westphalia. He achieved the degree of Doctor in philosophy. A serious car accident, for which he was not responsible, and four war wounds, hindered him somewhat but not the pleasure in his main hobbies: sport and shorthand.

At the age of eleven, he learned the Gabelsberger system, at 14 years the German unified shorthand system and at the age of 20, he passed his shorthand teacher examinations. He wrote many technical papers, several textbooks and works dealing with the shorthand method, as well as books on the Latin language.

In 1957, he was named president of the German federal association. He was the delegate of Germany (Deutsche Bundesrepublik) in the central committee and was named president of Intersteno for the Wiesbaden congress in 1961.



Jossart Jos

For many years Jos Jossart (Belgium) was a teacher in shorthand, typewriting and secretarial skills in Tienen, a provincial city about 40 km away from Brussels. He also published his own manuals for shorthand and typewriting.

In 1963, he attended for the first time an Intersteno congress in Prague, sponsored by a bursary from the Ministry of Education. This bursary was large enough to finance a one-week post congress tour in Czechoslovakia.

For more than 40 years Jos Jossart took part in Intersteno, during most of that time as an active representative of Belgium in the central committee.

In 1971 he was very much involved in the organization of the Intersteno congress in Brussels. From 1979 until 1989, he was jury president for the typewriting world championships. In 1986 (9-13 June), he organized the central committee meeting in Brugge. Three years later, Jos Jossart became president of Intersteno and was commissioned to organise the world congress of 1991 in Brussels, which was attended by more than 800 participants from all over the world. After the congress, he was granted the title of honorary president of Intersteno.

In 1997, he helped with the organization of the central committee in Liège.

On the 15th September 1968, in Belgium/Flanders, inspired by his experience in Intersteno, he founded an organization to promote the use of shorthand and typewriting. The main goal was to bring people together, willing to specialize in these matters, but also to assist young people in preparing them for examinations and contests. The association named "Association for shorthand, typewriting and secretarial skills" published in December 1968 the first issue of its periodical "Vaardige Vingers" (in English: skilled fingers). A few years later (in 1972) the association became a non-profit association and was named "Academie voor Bureauwetenschappen" (the name was inspired by the German word "Bürowirtschaft").

He was a very professional and enthusiastic teacher, had a good sense of humour and introduced many new technologies into Belgian education:

- to keep up with evolutions in technology, successful seminars for teachers have been organized since 1974;
- from 1982 on, word processing and IT were introduced;
- a lot of programming courses in Basic were organized by the association;
- at the end of 1992, a new item was added to the periodical: the "Floppykrant", a floppy disk with valuable training material for teachers.

On July 24th, 2004, Jos Jossart died at the age of 82, having lived a full life.



Kehrer Manfred

Manfred Kehrer, born on the 29th May 1936, in the small town of Aue in the State of Saxony, learned the art of stenography at the tender age of 10 with the help of his mother who was managing a private local school of stenography and typewriting.

After earning his university entrance diploma (Abitur), Manfred Kehrer studied at the University of Leipzig and later moved to Sofia, Bulgaria, to further his education in the Slavic languages. After finishing his studies in 1959 he turned, what so far had been his hobby, into a profession, working as a freelance stenographer in the specialized field of mediation hearings.

He became a Master of stenography in the German Democratic Republic for the first time when, in 1956, he wrote 5 x 340 syllables. This feat he repeated 12 more times, having increased his speed to 520 syllables per minute. Since 1991, and after Germany was reunited, he achieved the title of Master of stenography on four more occasions.

The 24th international stenography competition was held within the confines of the 24th Intersteno convention in 1961 in Wiesbaden; there, Manfred Kehrer again won the first place, competing in the German language class against his peers from West Germany and Austria.

He was able to repeat winning the competition again in 1963 (Prague) and in 1965 (Paris). Except for the stenographic competitions in 1971 in Brussels and in 1973 in Valencia, when the German Democratic Republic did not allow its citizens to attend, he entered all the Intersteno competitions until 1998. Soon Mr Kehrer found other stimulating activities, beginning in 1979 with the new multilanguage competition for stenography. In this event he won eight times, even though he had increased the number of languages; he had mastered from four in 1979 to ten in 1995. He returned from the Intersteno competitions in 1989 in Dresden with two world championship titles. He had been victorious in the discipline of manual shorthand as well as in the multilanguage competition. In 1993 and 1995, he became the vice-world champion of manual shorthand.

In addition, Manfred Kehrer was involved in stenographic research. A number of his papers regarding system theory have been published dealing with the various techniques used in shortening the shorthand outlines for words, and the history of shorthand. He was for 12 years chief editor of the German Democratic Republic's official trade journal "Theorie und Praxis", published by the Association for Stenography and Typewriting.

While attending the 1983 convention in Lucerne, he lectured on the following topics: "Compiling and Processing Speeches that are Recorded by means of Stenography" and the "Realm of professional requirements for mediation stenographers in the German Democratic Republic".

In 1995, Manfred Kehrer became the President of the Stenographers association in the city of Leipzig. According to the rules of the world championship this association must always hold, in the spring, its annual stenography competition which is attended by Master Stenographers from every part of Germany as well as from Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Switzerland. This competition, entitled the "Leipzig Open", is a most prestigious event, by reputation very close in quality and quantity to the world championship events.

Translated from German by Virgene Biggers



Keller Gregor

Gregor Keller was born in 1939.

He was honorary president of the German association for stenographers, honorary president of Intersteno-Germany, honorary president of Intersteno, member and most often honorary president of various stenographic associations (Berlin-Spandau, Buerstad, Darmstadt, Dresden, Langen), as well as of the Academy for research and training in Bayreuth, and member of the curatorship for the Hessian academy for office management. He was a competitive stenographer, a stenographic student guide, a regional and local youth guide for stenographic activities and for several decades president of the Darmstadt association for stenographers. Furthermore, Gregor Keller held the position of treasurer of the German association for stenography from 1971 until 1995, and since then, he has been the honorary president of this organization. He held the position of vice-president of Intersteno Germany from 1996 until 1998 and was elected president of Intersteno in 1998 at the congress of Lausanne for arranging the convention in Hanover with the help of Joseph Stehling.

Gregor Keller's special contributions were in the areas of finance and public relations. At the Hanover convention he was helpful, in addition to his many other duties, with the transfer of leadership to the newly elected secretary general, Danny Devriendt, upon the death of Dr Karl Gutzler.

He was also the first person to reach out to friends in the field of stenography in China, with an interest in building a lasting relationship and in 1988 was elected to be their advisor. Gregor Keller was a member of a team of advisors regarding new Intersteno statutes. He gave lectures on numerous occasions in Germany; for instance, at the 140th anniversary of the German stenographic association in Munich, followed by more lectures at designated locations, such as at the Intersteno conventions held after Hanover; namely, Vienna, Rome, Prague, Beijing and Paris.

He was actively involved in the launching of competitions for youth for over 30 years in Germany. These events draw several thousand

participants each time they are held, and he has always been present at the annual award ceremonies. Mr Keller is also involved in that organization's publication for youth "Stenojugend".

For several decades, Gregor Keller has been a contributor to the publication "Deutsche Stenografenzeitung", and for 10 years to the trade journal "Winklers Illustrierte" whose main theme is "Into the Internet with WI".

He is actively involved in offering courses for senior citizens by various stenographic associations, concentrating on introducing people to the world of the Internet. Dozens of his articles have been published on the Internet; for instance: www.intersteno.de - *"Narratives of Intersteno conventions".*

The most-visited site: *"Comprehensive memorandum of the history of Intersteno Germany",* drawn from the historical general meeting that was held near Potsdam: *"Fifty years of Intersteno (after its founding with statutes and competitive stenography) in the year 1953".*

For his many accomplishments, Gregor Keller has earned awards from numerous stenographic organizations. He has distinguished himself for his comprehensive, outstanding performance, including his loyalty to the art of stenography and to its various organizations. Among other recognitions, he was awarded a Letter of Honor by the State of Hessen. The culmination was the award of the German federal cross of merit in the year 2000.

Gregor Keller's special concern, now and always, has been the encouragement and sponsorship of youth programs. Of special note were the trips to Berlin with German youth groups over 20 years ago before the Wall fell, when the city was divided.

Translation from German by Virgene Biggers



Kulb Marlis

I was born in 1936 in Sondershausen/Thuringia, at that time East Germany. My parents had a small shop in Vienna and in my childhood, I travelled between Germany and Austria.

Immediately after the war, I could not study in Austria as I was a German citizen. It was only in 1953 that I received my Austrian citizenship. In 1958, I married my husband Leo.

In the first few years, I was in the secretary's office of a major corporation in Vienna. At the age 40 years, I obtained the high school diploma and started my teaching profession, at that time typewriting and shorthand.

In the early seventies, I got in touch with the Austrian association of stenographers. There I taught girls wishing to be secretaries. Later I took over the training in typewriting and accompanied young people to the world championships. Rudolf Seifert, the first chairman of the Stenographer's association named me at the world championships in Amsterdam as his deputy among the members of the central committee.

After his sudden death, I took over the presidency of the association and was greatly supported by all members. Following the motto "Wer nicht mit der Zeit geht, geht mit der Zeit" ("Those who do not move with the times, goes with the times"), the association name was changed in 1997 to "Austrian association for shorthand and word processing".

At the general meeting of Intersteno at the world championships in Vienna in 2005, I was named honorary president of Intersteno. After this event, I gave the direction of the association to Dagmar Reinisch. Unfortunately, shortly after this, she had to give up the position for professional reasons. Therefore I once again took over the presidency and have continued since then.

Written by Marlis Kulb (February 2012)



Kühnel Willy

Willy Kühnel was born on 12th February 1909, in Elmschenhagen near Kiel in northern Germany.

As a 13-year-old junior, he took a fancy to stenography and soon became proficient in the Stolze-Schrey system, a system popular in the northern regions of Germany. Later, while attending a business school, he further improved his proficiency in stenography.

Soon he was successful, and at the age of 18 could write 320 syllables per minute. In 1930, he was declared German master in the Stolze-Schrey system with 5 x 420 syllables.

After completing his studies at the business school, he worked in numerous German cities as a stenographer and for four years as secretary to a member of the House of representatives. In 1936, he went to Berlin as communications stenographer for the press.

At the age of 30, he passed the university entrance exam (Abitur), and in 1942 he had earned a degree in business in the City of Hamburg. A year later, he was called upon to take the position of official chief stenographer in the service of the northern German State of Schleswig-Holstein.

Willy Kühnel was a brilliant orator, an accomplished educator, and a talented organizer. It came as no surprise that he was soon holding numerous honorary positions in various stenographic organizations. As an example, from 1958 until 1971, he was vice-president of the German stenographers association. And thanks to his initiative, on 3rd January 1959, the "Academy for shorthand, typing, and office management" was founded in the City of Kiel, a registered organization of which Willy Kühnel was president until his death in 1983. This prestigious academy enjoyed, throughout all Germany, a first rate reputation as an educational institution for teachers in the discipline "Techniques of writing".

Beginning in the 1950's, Willy Kühnel actively promoted Intersteno in all matters. As a member of the international jury and as coordinator for the German language group, his work was very much appreciated. He was dependable and he performed in a most satisfactory and praise worthy manner.

On 1st December 1974, Willy Kühnel was elected president of Intersteno-Germany. As the result of this, being the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany, he automatically became a member of the Intersteno central committee. At the 1979 convention in Belgrade, the general assembly elected him as president of Intersteno for two years. In this capacity, he was responsible for organizing and managing the 34th Intersteno convention in Mannheim.

On the recommendation of Professor Zorn of Vienna, Willy Kühnel was named, on the last day of the general meeting, honorary president of Intersteno.

Sadly, he was able to participate only once more in this position - at an Intersteno convention in Lucerne in 1983. Only a few weeks later, he suffered a massive stroke from which he did not recover. He passed away on 13th August 1983. At the funeral service, 42 friends gathered to sign the guest book of the Academy for shorthand, typewriting, and office management.

Translation from German by Virgene Biggers



Le Masson Jean-Charles

Born on 3rd July 1962, he worked for several years in the research department of IBM and later on entered at Sténotype Grandjean, the firm which produces since 1926 a well-known stenomachine.

He became CEO of this firm which also takes care of the education of stenotypist not only in France but also in many foreign countries in which Jean-Charles Le Masson created contacts in his 25 years of activity.

Since 2009, Jean-Charles Le Masson is director of "Académie de l'écrit – Paris" and "Centre lyonnais de sténotypie – Lyon". These two schools offer training courses for reporting.

Jean-Charles Le Masson has been involved for many years in the activity of the French group of Intersteno, and together with Jacqueline Bertin-Mahieux, he organized the very successful event of the 48th congress in Paris 2011 where he was named chairman of the scientific committee.



Maurer Éva

Éva Maurer has worked in the Hungarian shorthand- and typing association during the 1970's. She took part in the Intersteno congress in 1975, in Budapest. Later she worked as international secretary.

She organized Hungarian competitions and also Hungarian group's Intersteno congress tours. In addition, she worked in other international competitions (for example, the "Leipzig open shorthand" competition and various international typing contests).

Born in Hungary on May 27, 1952, she passed away on February 19, 2008 at the age of 56 years; she now peaceful rests in the St. Stephans Basilika's mausoleum in Budapest.



Matula Miloš

Born on 31st August 1919 in Frenštát near Radhoštem (at that time in Czechoslovakia), he died on 21st May 2005.

He graduated from the Charles university in Prague and learned shorthand as an optional subject during his studies. He contacted the State steno Association and gradually improved his ability up to the very high speed of 515 syllables, attained at the Intersteno competitions in Wiesbaden 1961.

He investigated many of the theoretical principles of shorthand on a statistical and linguistic basis. He was the author of several publications including the "Theory and practice of modern shorthand" in which he evaluated every aspect involved in taking down a speech. He contributed many reports to the conferences at Intersteno congresses, in particular concerning the criteria of the comparability of languages which, still today, form the basis for preparing texts at the world championships.

Meyer Robert

Prof. Meyer was born on 15th November 1897. He was a teacher of shorthand and typewriting at the Business school in Neuchatel, Switzerland. Robert Meyer was central president of the National association of Stolze-Schrey stenographers. At the Intersteno world competition in Vienna 1959, he was president of the typewriting jury. He was also Swiss representative on the central committee of Intersteno.



Neubauer Boris

Born on 1st January 1968, Prof. Boris Neubauer is based in Jülich (40 km west of Köln - Germany) and lectures on production and transmission of electric energy at Aachen University of Applied Science. He chairs the German shorthand institute in Bayreuth.

He is a former world champion in the multi-language shorthand competition, writing in 17 languages at the Intersteno congress in Prague 2007.

He was chairman of the scientific committee from 2005 to 2011.



Nittuinperä Jari

Born on 29th September 1957, he was a competitor at the shorthand competitions and a stenographer at the Finnish parliament.

At present, he is manager at the Financial supervisory authority which is the authority for supervision of Finland's financial and insurance sectors.

In 2006, he was nominated as coordinator of the jury for speech capturing competitions and has contributed greatly to improving the workflow in preparing, checking, revising and grading the texts for the worldwide competitions, which include at least 11 languages. The decision to have only prerecorded sound files allows everybody to use them since they are available on www.intersteno.org.



Panzera Mauro

Born in Bellinzona (CH) on 8th September 1932, he learned shorthand for the Italian language from his father in 1940, and then improved his knowledge of the German and French version of the Stolze/Schrey system.

In 1955, he participated in a competition held by the Bellinzona organization and was successful at 280 syllables per minute in Italian, 180 syllables in French and 160 syllables in German and Spanish. In 1964, he obtained the diploma of shorthand teacher.

As well as teaching, until 1973 he was employed as chief accountant in several firms. From 1976 to 2006, he was an expert member of the committee for the preparation of shorthand teachers and a member of the examination committee.

For over 60 years, he was a member of the SSV (Swiss federation of Stolze/Schrey system), of which he was named vice-president, president and honorary member, as well as member of the committee for the adaptation of the original Stolze system to the Italian and Spanish languages.

From 1991 to 2006, he was president of the national jury for typewriting competitions, which were organized jointly with SSV. Due to a different vision on the part of this organization, the competitions were separately organized with formulae relating to distance and realtime results using the same software as Intersteno.

He was a member of the central committee of VLMB/IKA the Swiss organization for typewriting, computer and word processing teachers.

Member of the Interinfo group of Switzerland, in1989, he became themember of this committee which represented Switzerland in the Intersteno central committee in 1991, 1997, 2003. He participated in all Intersteno congresses from 1975 to 2005, was named vice-president for the typewriting jury in 1983, 1985, 1987, then president of the same jury from 1989 to 2005. In 2007, he was obliged to resigne due to health problems. At the Beijing Intersteno congress in 2009, he was named honorary member.

In 1980, he published a steno book on the Italian version of the Stolze/Schrey steno system in cooperation with Carlo Isotta and Romano Commizzoli.

In 1996, he organized in Bellinzona (CH) a meeting of Intersteno's central committee in 1996 as well as congresses in the same town (1979/1989/2000) which were attended by foreign participants, devoted to the evolution in technology and teaching.



Polacek Jaroslav

He was the president of the steering committee for the Prague 2007 congress. He graduated at the Charles university in Prague with master degree in history and mass communication.

He was first of the Czech Republic in the word processing competition in year 2000. Since 2006 he is vice chairman of Interinfo Czech Republic, with which he cooperates as chairman of the review commission and member of the council.

He published books and many articles about IT technologies, and has experience as a leader of teams and expert groups and people motivation, supervisor of different skills (webmasters, regional election managers, IT technology).

He was, for several years, head of the Expert and media commission of political parties and as at 2012. He is Deputy secretary general of the political party TOP 09.



Racine Marcel

In 1954, Marcel Racine, anxious to breathe life back into Intersteno, undertook contacts with several countries and invited leading figures to an important symposium at Mont Pélerin, near Vevey in Switzerland. From that date on, and in principle every two years, Intersteno has organized its remarkable congresses.

At that time in 1954, Marcel Racine assumed the post of secretary general of the federation – a position he held without interruption for 28 years. He was the main architect and the zealous animator of Intersteno, promoting an increasing expansion of this organization which, beginning with 10 member countries, quickly increased to 25, then grew to 32 countries among which are some of the most important in the world.

"To enthusiasts in the art of abbreviation, Marcel Racine was the undisputed leader of the shorthand world", so said Flaviano Rodriguez, honorary president of Intersteno following the death of Marcel Racine. Flaviano Rodriguez continued by pointing out that Marcel Racine maintained and improved his numerous contacts with the

shorthand organizations of the various countries as well as with their members, thanks to his knowledge of many languages, not least Italian, thus developing good relationships not only between societies, but at a personal level. Many of these led to true and deep friendships.

Marcel Racine considered stenography as his main leisure activity, to which he dedicated his free time, dynamically helped by his wife Roselyne. The engagement of the Racine couple was fascinated, voluntary, generous, their only objective being to contribute to the diffusion and enhancement of stenography. This passion, coupled with wide professional experience, thanks to his diplomatic-military career, made Marcel Racine the interpreter and representative of a wide corps of stenographers whom he was able to unite.

We read, again from the pen of Flaviano Rodriguez, that Marcel Racine participated at all international conventions of Intersteno, although his precarious state of health prevented him from being present at the Istanbul congress in 1993.

Marcel Racine expressed to Flaviano Rodriguez the desire to meet in Lugano in September 1993, in company with their wives, to chat and to celebrate their 55 years of marriage and his eightieth birthday. So they spent two days in pleasant company, ignoring the pain that afflicted him and of which he had never made mention, appearing as bright and jovial as ever. A wonderful day of sunshine was crowned by a marvelous visit to the Madonna Del Sasso, in Orselina. It was a splendid day, not only because of this exceptional panorama, but because of the friendship that sustained him for his ultimate journey.

Flaviano Rodriguez concludes: *"This is how my 40-year relationship with Marcel Racine ended, but this relationship will continue in the future, because I will continue to honor the friendship which he bestowed upon me and in my heart I will be grateful for the many experiences he shared with me".*



Ramondelli Fausto

Fausto Ramondelli, born on 9th March 1959, is a parliamentary reporter at the Italian senate and drafts the summary bulletin for the Constitutional affairs committee.

He entered Intersteno competitions in 1985 and led the Italian national group for several years. He participated actively in the policies of federation, co-founding the Intersteno parliamentary reporters' section in 1993 and elaborating the new statute in 2003. He served as president (2001-2003) and vice-president (2003-2005).

As member of the Italian academy "Giuseppe Aliprandi", he taught the shorthand method" Michela" and published press articles and a book on professional matters. Recently he has investigated the field of distance reporting, subtitling and other newer advanced services.

He was elected president of Intersteno at the Intersteno congress 2011 in Paris.



Rodriguez Flaviano

Flaviano Rodriguez was born in La Thuile (Italy), a small mountain village in the Alps on the border with France. Nearby there is an iron mine (Cogne) and his father was a mining engineer.

After the end of the First World War, his family moved to Cagliari, in Sardinia, where there were coal mines and where he completed his studies, gaining an accountant's qualification. At the high school, he learned shorthand and began to contact stenographers in the Italian peninsula, who motivated him to take the diploma of steno teacher.

In 1937, the Ministry of education approved Cima and Meschini steno systems to be taught in the public schools together with Gabelsberger-Noe, and in 1939 arranged examinations for teachers with a knowledge of these three steno systems. Flaviano Rodriguez participated in these examinations and achieved the highest degree in the classification list. The following year, he also took the State diploma for teaching typing.

On the suggestion of an uncle, he moved to Milan in 1946, first as secretary in a professional

association and then as teacher at the high school for accountants, Pietro Verri. His personality and good teaching techniques (he chose the Cima steno system) permitted him to be successful in motivating students to learn shorthand thoroughly and to participate in local and national competitions, where they gained excellent results. He also succeeded in installing at Istituto Pietro Verri a room for typewriters, since typing was not officially included at that time in the curriculum of this type of school.

In 1957, he established a private school, giving it the name of "IDI - Istituto Dattilografico Italiano" (Italian institute for typewriting), where he taught typewriting with a new musical approach along with steno, accounting and other commercial topics. A few years later Olivetti asked him to take over a small school in Florence, which he did. Under his management the small school grew in the following years to an annual intake of 1 000 students.

As well as typewriting, he taught shorthand and not only the three official systems, but also Velocigrafia (a steno system invented and continuously improved by him) as well as a simplified version of Gabelsberger-Noe. After the death of Prof. Giuseppe Aliprandi, he was asked to take over the activities of the Accademia italiana di stenografia. He worked hard for the success of the project and to have the Accademia recognized as the official body of the Italian State. He improved the library (with over 6 000 books, plus many volumes of Italian and foreign reviews), which is hosted in the premises of IDI in piazza Duomo in Florence.

In all, he wrote 126 books, dealing with shorthand and typewriting. A few were in the Russian language since he went to that country to prepare teachers. These works covered basic theory as well as training exercises. All steno outlines were written by him for many years. He also organized steno and typewriting competitions in Florence and for many years edited a review "Specializzazione".

He took part in nearly all Intersteno congresses up to Lausanne 2008. In 1965, he arranged a meeting of the central committee in Florence and in 1987, he organized the congress in Florence, which was attended by over 700 participants. After that congress, he was named honorary president of Intersteno.

His open mind and vision of the future permitted him to foster very important improvements of techniques and teaching in Italy. These included:

- following the 1965 Intersteno congress in Paris, he imported Grandjean steno machines and arranged teaching of stenotype in Milan for several years;
- teaching touch-typing with 10 fingers as the only efficient typing method, he devoted time to convince and prepare teachers to follow his method (using musical rhythm reduces the time needed to learn the position of the keys);
- using of tape recorders for steno dictations since 1956 and laboratory training for steno similar to linguistic laboratories: students were able to choose the dictation suggested by the teacher according to difficulty and speed;
- rational training exercises for improving speed in shorthand: to this end he proposed exercises which were developed with a linguistic analysis made using IBM computer in 1975 by Prof. Antonio Zampolli of the Research Centre in Pisa (now Centre of automated language processing);
- computer analysis of frequency of 2 000 000 words extracted from real reports: the results also show the frequency of the declensions;
- continuous improvements in shorthand: in 2002, he expressed the idea that a modification of steno strokes was needed for automatic processing with computer and consequently he studied and presented a new steno system designed to be compatible with electronic processing; he continued investigating in this direction till the end of his life.

Overall, he was a mentor and a friend for many people who will always remember his positive approach to life and the help he gave in fostering improvements of human and professional qualities.



Rogala David

28th September 1964 – 10th April 2009.

Dave Rogala was a brilliant meteor in the life of Intersteno. He appeared for the first time at the central committee meeting in Helsinki in 2004, together with Linda Drake. Both represented the NVRA (National Verbatim Reporters' Association), the American association of court reporters using speech recognition. His presence did not go unnoticed due to the liveliness of his youth and his contributions, which showed a passion for his profession and expertise in technical subjects.

Dave became a court reporter during his US Army service (1983-1990) while stationed in Germany. He had been employed since September 2007 with Anita Glover & Associates, a freelance court reporting firm in Fairfax, Virginia, USA. He held the Certified verbatim reporter designation from the National verbatim reporters association as well as a Certificate of merit, and was certified by the states of Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri. Dave was a member of NVRA for many years and a valuable resource for the court reporting profession.

Many of Dave's American and Intersteno colleagues miss Dave's bright and passionate voice. He was well known for his participation in online forums and his contributions to various publications and was a tireless advocate for the court reporting profession and voice writing.

Thanks to his knowledge of the German language, he was able to have good connections with German speaking people, who could better understand his thoughts about technological developments which seemed to be a dream but which have become now a reality.

Dave Rogala took part in the Vienna (2005) and Prague (2007) congresses as well as to the central committee meeting in Antalya.



Sager Franz

Born on 7th November 1939, Franz Sager died suddenly on 5th January 2009.

He was Austrian national champion several times and vice-champion at the worldwide championship 1969. He was the Austrian representative to Intersteno and one of three authors of the German version of the ZAV teaching software. Above all, he was a friendly and helpful man with a particularly good heart.

Some people leave this world after a hundred years of life - but often without leaving their mark, their ideas or provoking ideas. My best friend Franz Sager enjoyed this world for less than 70 years - far too few, but many memorable ones that have left behind unforgettable tracks. The wording *"We will not forget him"* carries a very deep significance; it is not a polite formality. In each stage of his life, there was a phenomenon that united us all: the love of text as the bearer of ideas, and its relationship to letters, characters, and keyboards.

I had the opportunity to share with Franz many moments: together we have experienced and learned a lot including the ability to use various pieces of equipment (typewriters, teletype, punch, writing machines with magnetic cards or paper tape, composer, set machine, PC) as well as the practical use of these techniques. I knew him as a teacher at IBM and in many other schools, as an employee of the Austria press agency and a preparer of subtitles on TV. For almost 20 years, we worked together with Helena Matoušková in the Internet e-learning school for ZAV.

The young Franz was also involved in union affairs, arising from his idea of fairness as between employer and employee and I could talk about his successes that have been achieved not only by contracts or legal action, but especially because of his attitude and attention to people's emotions.

His athletic career (vice-champion in 1969, several times Austria national champion) ran parallel with jobs that guaranteed him a secure career but left his dream unfulfilled. So Franz left the "blue giant" (IBM) and managed for many years

his own private and efficient typing pool. This was established in-house, together with his wife Emmi Schafberg and three children.

Not only as an athlete, but later as a coach and a teacher, I was able to accompany Franz for 47 years. In the seventies, I was a coach for the Austrian team and Franz was one of the best and most popular competitors. Before the World Cup in Prague 2007, he had been training the Czech team, with his typical Viennese charm and some Czech words.

Franz had been involved for over 50 years in the Austrian stenographic association and co-organized many national and international competitions. With Marlis Kulb, he was national representative of Austria to Intersteno.

What remains for us are the memories of my best friend who had the combination of human qualities and work skills and who built a virtual giant monument in our thoughts. I deeply share the words chosen for his obituary: "*...The bright days are over, we will not cry, but smile that he was with us.*" Dear Franz, we'll take care of your giant monument.

Jaroslav Zaviačič



Sante Georgette

After some years as a multilingual secretary, Georgette Sante (born on 23rd November 1946) became a teacher for the Belgian French community (official secondary teaching in South Belgium). As a member of the APSB (Teachers' association for office and secretariat), she has taken part in the organization of championships for students; one of them was held in her school (Esneux in 1989).

Being interested in computers, she rapidly introduced her students to word processing (instead of only typewriting) rather than waiting for the official school programs to incorporate ICT into the official schedule.

In 1990, with some other APSB-teachers, she organized the first word processing contest. In 1991, she joined the Intersteno Belgium team and took part in the organization of the 39th Intersteno congress.

In 1999, she represented Belgium at the Intersteno central committee in Vienna. During this period, according to the linguistic agreements for Belgium, she was the Belgian official delegate, alternately with a Dutch-speaking delegate. However, during the years "without mandate", she takes part in the activities of the association, attends congresses and committee meetings.

According to the new structure of the Intersteno jury in September 2006, she became coordinator of the professional word processing championship and, in July 2007, was named jury president at the congress in Prague. Thanks to her successful work, she was again confirmed in this post in Beijing (2009), Paris (2011) and Ghent (2013).

She organized the 49th Intersteno Congress in Ghent (Belgium) together with Danny Devriendt.



Schwarz-van Poppel Rian

Born on 9th March 1961, Rian is graduated in a higher general secondary education, she also received her diploma's for the Schoevers executive secretary and Schoevers European secretary courses. Later on she followed training course middle management in a non-profit organization, training course in effective management and the bachelor level in management skills.

Verbatim reporter and minute taker at the Parliamentary reporting office of the Dutch parliament (House of representatives and senate) since 1980, she became team coordinator (an executive job) in 2000, deputy head parliamentary reporting office in 2004 and head of the Dutch parliamentary reporting office in 2011.

At the Intersteno congress in Beijing 2009, she was elected a member of the board with the task of improving the activities of the Intersteno parliamentary and other professionals section (IPRS), and she was confirmed in this capacity at the congresses in Paris 2011 and in Ghent 2013.



Sehnalová Judita

Since 1994 Ing. Judita Sehnalová represented the Slovak Republic in the central committee of Intersteno. She was also member in the jury of our world competitions.

Unfortunately the Stenographic institute in Bratislava, where she worked for, closed and this reduced the (financial) means for the Slovak group. Beginning 2007 she still subscribed to participate at the 46th Intersteno congress in Prague, but finally health problems didn't allow her to participate.

She passed away on 13th November 2007 at the age of only 48 years.



Steck René

Born in 1925, his family moved to France after a few years in Zurich although his parents had no knowledge of the French language. His parents worked as farmers in several towns and he had to help them, while learning French at school.

At the beginning of the world war, his family came back to Switzerland, living in Lucerne. He attended the teachers' seminar in this town and several courses at the university. At the age of 19 years, he learned shorthand in a local association, where he also became acquainted with Denise, who later became his wife.

He taught in elementary schools for a few years and in 1970 was appointed teacher of shorthand and French language at the KV (Commercial high school) in Lucerne. Shorthand was his "hobby", taking part in several competitions and becoming president of the steno association in his town.

In 1983 he was president of the organization committee for the Intersteno congress in Lucerne and also president of the Swiss steno association. He died in 2006.



Sun Simon Hulmin

Sun Simon Hulmin has dedicated himself to the stenography industry for decades and has established the largest stenography training school in China. Thousands of outstanding stenographers have graduated from the school that he established and many of them have won both national and international awards. Three such winners include Wang Lu, Wang Xiubo and Gao Siyu.

He has led the research and development of many stenographic teaching methods throughout the past decade. These include the "Production-line" and "Five Elements" teaching methods, which are well known throughout China.

Not content to rest on his laurels, Mr Sun successfully launched a stenographer standardization training scheme called the "Tower Type Teaching Model" in 2010. This solution has become the single unified standard among Chinese stenography training centers and has been approved by the authorities of the stenography industry, Tang Yawei and Tang Keliang. Tang Keliang has required that all stenography training centers implement this solution in order to develop more stenographers.

Mr Sun tirelessly makes himself available to students and youth by giving free public lectures. Since 2003, he has delivered more than 400 public lectures. Today his lectures have grown to average over a hundred attendees and overall more than 100 000 people have learned about the magic of stenography from Mr Sun's personal efforts.



Störel Hans

Dr Hans Störel was born on 26th May 1930, in the German city of Breslau in the State of Silesia, which is now part of Poland. By the end of World War II, he and his family had moved to Zwickau in the German state of Saxony.

After earning his university entrance diploma (Abitur) in 1950, he studied Slavic languages at the University of Leipzig for four years. He received his Ph. D. in February 1971. From 1954 until 1992, he was employed at the university, at first as a research associate and then as an instructor for foreign languages.

While still living in Zwickau, Hans Störel took an interest in stenography and in 1951 he felt qualified to participate in the first regional stenography competition.

Being capable of writing 5 x 320 syllables at this early stage, he was attracting the attention of professionals. Even during his time as a student, professional stenographers urged him not only to pursue the study of stenography as a hobby but actually to use his skills professionally, recording meetings and conferences. After 40 years of successfully using his stenographic skills as a second job, he began freelancing as a mediation stenographer.

In 1961, Hans Störel participated in the first International shorthand competition in Wiesbaden and was placed eighth in the German language group. However, it very soon became obvious he had another extraordinary talent! He had a knack for reading and writing at very high speeds in the German language and for the next 30 years, he was considered by his peers as Number one in dictation!

At the 1967 convention in Berne, he was, for the first time, selected to be a member of the stenographic competition jury. In 1980, the Intersteno central committee voted him president of the international jury for stenography and he held this position for six years until 1995. As president of Intersteno from 1987 until 1989, he was practically indispensable in the preparations for organizing and managing the 38th Intersteno convention held in Dresden in 1989. To this day many stenographers from all over the world have fond memories of this very special event.

Dr Störel devoted his time to research and development and was tirelessly striving to advance the science of stenography. His memory is deserving of recognition and respect. Together with Helmut Hähnel, Hans Störel was instrumental in creating the rules for stenographic competitions. In this capacity, he was a valued speaker at numerous Intersteno conventions. He especially paid attention to competitions in different foreign languages.

In 1982 Dr Störel was voted vice-president and then in 1987, president of the German Democratic Republic's association for stenography and typewriting. In the political environment of that time, this honor became a sensational accomplishment because he had never joined the party. After the Wall fell and Germany was reunited in 1989-1990, Hans Störel made every effort to integrate the former East-German stenographers into the stenographic organization of the Federal Republic of Germany. From 1990 until 1993, he was president of the newly organized Association for stenographers of East Germany (geographically, this part of Germany is now located in the eastern part of the Federal Republic of Germany).

In 1991, he became vice-president and one year later President of Intersteno Germany. Because of his failing health. Dr Störel resigned from this position in 1998. At the general election of Intersteno Germany, he was named honorary president amidst a reverberating round of applause. An insidious sickness befell him and caused him to leave this post and on 11th August 2001, he passed away.

His tremendous competence, his perfect command of numerous foreign languages and his affable demeanor and good manners earned great respect for him and praise from all those who knew him.

`Gregor Keller - translation from German by Virgene Biggers



Tang Keliang

Born on 20th May 1951, Mr Tang Keliang developed in 1993: the Yawei Sulu Chinese stenomachine which was invented by his father Tang Yawei, considered as the father of Chinese shorthand. In 1994, he succeeded in manufacturing Yawei Sulu, which is the first and the only Chinese stenomachine and in 1997, the Chinese court system began to use the Yawei Sulu throughout the country. In 2000, the National congress of China began to use the Yawei Sulu and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China as well, in 2003.

In 2004, Mr Tang Keliang became the president of the Beijing stenography association (he had been the secretary general and the vice-president), then president of the Chinese group of Intersteno (in 2005) and a member of its central committee. Chairman of Intersteno from

2007, he organized with success, in August 2007, the 47th Intersteno congress in Beijing and then became the president of the Intersteno educational committee; he was also named honorary president of Intersteno.

We can also mention that he gained, in 2006, the first prize in the Beijing science and technology awards, the first prize in the Chinese information process science and technology awards, and, in 2007, the second prize in the National technology invention awards. He is also president of Stenography professional society of CIPSC and president of Beijing Xiaojun office equipment Co.



Trivulzio Gian Paolo

Born in 1937 in Monza (Milano - Italy), he learned shorthand at the high school for accountants in Milano, where Prof. Flaviano Rodriguez was teaching. In 1955 he was first in the national championships for students, writing 80 words per minute (about 200 syllables) with no faults.

In the meantime, Prof. Rodriguez motivated him to learn typewriting which was not included in the curriculum of the school. At the end of 1955, Trivulzio participated in a national competition for employers in which transcription was done using the typewriter and gained second place in the category of 100 words per minute (250 syllables).

In 1956, he was asked to replace Prof. Rodriguez as a member of the organizing committee of the Intersteno congress in Milano, on which occasion, he won the 10 minutes competition from 100 to 120 words per minute (about 280 syllables). He constantly participated in national and international competitions gaining the championship position at 130 words per minute (about 300 syllables) in 1964. He reached the same speed at the Intersteno congresses of Paris 1965, Berne 1967, and Mannheim 1981.

After his studies, he was hired as secretary to one of the owners of a commercial company and became administrative manager in 1968. The company then entered into an American conglomerate which enlarged its activities and generated five different structures of management, in which Trivulzio was always involved up to the post of general director.

Notwithstanding his heavy duties in the company, which required frequent travels within Italy and abroad, he did not lose contact with the entities involved in shorthand, typewriting and the subsequent improvements in word processing. He obtained the State diploma as a shorthand (4 steno systems) and typewriting teacher (1960), and taught these subjects in evening schools, as well as at the Istituto superiore per interpreti e traduttori (High school for interpreters and translators) for the English and French languages. In addition he was involved in several courses for preparing typewriting teachers in Milano, Piacenza and Florenze.

He attended many national and international congresses - at which he presented reports - and wrote books for learning and teaching steno in cooperation with his brother Alberto, Italian champion at 180 words (over 400 syllables) in the Italian and English languages.

He was always involved in the Intersteno activity of the Italian group and besides participation in the Paris 1965 and Berne 1967 congresses, he was present at all Intersteno congress from Mannheim 1981. He was the Italian representative from 1989 until 1995 and coordinator of the conferences at the congress in Hanover 2001.

At the same congress, it was decided to hold a congress in Italy, so he was active as president of the organizing committee for the congress in Roma 2003, helping Fausto Ramondelli in his task as president of Intersteno. He was elected president of Intersteno in Prague 2007 and Beijing 2009. In 2011 he asked not to be re-elected in order to ensure a generational change in the Intersteno board.

In 1991, with Maria Luisa Corti, he founded a reporting company in Milano (Dettoscritto srl) which soon grew, with up to 25 reporters using steno machines (Michela, Stenotype and Mael) and keyboarding transcription. He managed the improvement of informatics tools for reporting such as CAT for Michela steno machines, intranet

for managing and accounting for the production of all reports, distance reporting with sound transfer via ISDN telephone lines from courts to central office and became involved in speech recognition technology.



Tzvetkov Vesselin

After a master's degree in nuclear physics (University of Sofia, Bulgaria – 1965), he continued to study throughout his life: BS - International Business (1975 - Higher Business School, Sofia), Associate degree computer information systems (1988 - Oakton College Illinois), Bachelor's degree computer science (1990 - Northwestern university Evanston, Illinois), Computer-assisted survey design (2000 - University of California Berkeley) and Master's degree in Spanish descriptive and theoretical linguistics (2004 - University of Illinois, Chicago).

If he was a freelance professional translator from 1965 to 2012, he also carried on several profession in Bulgaria (physicist at the Institute of microelectronics 1965-1975 and information analyst at the Science and technology agency 1975-1990), in Germany (application programmer at BASF 1990-1994). He moved to Chicago (Illinois) to become teacher (in German and French – Berlitz – 1994-4997), court interpreter (Circuit coort of cook county – 1994-1997), consultant (Quinox Corporation – 1994-1998), computer system coordinator (First union corporation – 1997-1999) and finally senior research programmer (University of Illinois – 1999-2010).

He was champion of Bulgaria in shorthand for juniors in 1957, then in 1968. In 1971 (congress in Brussels), he was at the first place of the Intersteno shortand competition. From 1970 to 1998, he worked on the Stenkey machine shorthand project in Bulgaria and in the United States. He attended the Intersteno congresses from 1971 (Brussels) to 1991 (Brussels) and organized the congress in Sofia in 1985.

He was member of several associations: Intersteno, German translators union, American translators association, Chicata - Chicago area translators and interpreters association, Bulgarian translators union and Bulgarian stenographers union.



Yener Ihsan

Ihsan Yener was born on 29th June 1925 at Afyonkarahisar in Turkey. He graduated at the Istanbul economic sciences university in 1946 and obtained a master's degree in the "Measuring and evaluating of typewriting" and a doctorate in "Educational research and development of methods" at the University of New York in 1957.

When he was a student in 1941, he competed in a typewriting competition in Izmir, writing 108 words in one minute and broke the Izmir typewriting record. At the same organization in 1942, he broke the Turkish shorthand record by writing 436 syllables in a minute.

He worked as a typing and shorthand teacher in commercial high schools and at faculties of law, journalism, secretarial studies, nursing and economic sciences at Istanbul university for 31 years.

He organized the first typewriting competition in Istanbul in 1947, and then the first Turkish typewriting competition in 1948, repeated annually.

From 1946, he worked hard in creating a Turkish scientific keyboard and in 1955 this keyboard layout was accepted as the "Standard Turkish keyboard" by the Turkish state.

He taught Turkish Shorthand (which was mainly adapted from Duployé, Aimé Paris and Prevost Delaunay systems by Avram Benaroya at 1928) while still a student. Then, in 1946–1957 when he was a teacher, he improved this system, adding some rules from Isaac Pitman. Later in 1958, he adapted the American Gregg shorthand system to the Turkish language.

After teaching these pen shorthand systems until 1990, he adapted, in 1991, the computer-aided machine shorthand of SPS (Software Products Systems of Bulgaria) into Turkish. This was followed by American "Stenograph" and "World technologies realtime shorthand" systems in Turkish in 1992. He taught these disciplines for many years. In addition, since 1995, he has written typewriting books and he is still developing methods of typewriting and writing new books for students.

In 1954, he founded a private typewriting and secretarial course at which he is still working actively to train champions and to help young people earn their living. He participated in nearly all Intersteno meetings since Monaco/ Montecarlo 1955, where he also presented two reports. Since 1957, he has taken part in Intersteno organizations as a central committee member.

He presented many reports during congress conferences. He worked as a very active member of Intersteno and "Accademia Italiana Giuseppe Aliprandi" gave him the "Socio Onorario" prize in 1987.

In 1993, he organized the Intersteno congress and world championships in Istanbul, at the end of which he was appointed honorary president of Intersteno.

In 1997, he won "The grand prize of fair play" from the Turkish olympic committee in recognition of his honesty, high morality and for being a good role model.



Walker Peter

Peter trained and worked as a journalist in the North-East of England and in London before moving to House of Commons Hansard in 1964. He worked for many years as a House and committee reporter before becoming a sub-editor and eventually deputy editor of the Official report.

He took a great interest in training and was responsible for the reporter training operations at the Commons for many years. He introduced the Stenograph machine to the training system. The CAT scheme bore some fruit but the rise of the tape recorder eventually killed shorthand reporting in the Commons, as it has done elsewhere In the UK.

He became involved with Intersteno, taking part in the shorthand speed competitions and giving lectures at the congresses. He helped found the Parliamentary reporting group (IPRS) and chaired the inaugural meeting of IPRS which took place in Istanbul on Sunday 11th July 1993. For some years, he has been responsible for revising the English text of Intersteno e-news.

Westby-Gibson John

John Westby-Gibson (1823 - 1892) had the idea of organizing a worldwide meeting to mark the celebration of the tercentenary of the origins of modern shorthand by Timothy Bright in 1586-1588, and the Jubilee of Mr Pitman's Phonography, which was first published in 1837.

He was not a reporter or shorthand writer by profession; he was a Doctor of Law, public accountant and actuary, and a member of the Royal statistical society (RSS).

He conceived the idea of organizing the congress following his researches when collecting material for the "History of shorthand" which had not been published at the time of the congress. In the same year, he released "The bibliography of shorthand" printed by Pitman & Co. (244 pages). His idea dates back to 1885, when he prepared the constitution and bylaws of the future congress, but it was only on 10th April 1886 that a decision was taken to form a committee to take over the organization of what was called the International shorthand congress.

One proposal of John Westby-Gibson was not approved on that occasion, namely "to enable the International Shorthand Congress, as a permanent association", but he reiterated his idea on several occasions during the London Congress and can be considered the "inventor" of our Federation.

In addition to the "History of Shorthand", he also wrote other books related to shorthand:

- Early Shorthand Systems (1882);
- Dr. Doddridge's Nonconformist Academy and Education by Shorthand (1886);
- Specimen, Written in the Full Or Correspondence Style, of Dr. Westby-Gibson's English Script Shorthand; Or, Liberal Phonetics; a System at the Same Time Alphabetical and Phonetic (1886);
- The Bibliography of Shorthand (1887);
- Memoir of Simon Bordley, with an Account of All the Script Or Sloping-hand Systems of Shorthand in England (1890).



Zaviačič Jaroslav

Jaroslav is born in Cejc (Czech Republic) on 12th August 1939.

In 1958, as student of the Commercial Academy in Hodonin, he was keyboarding champion of Czechoslovak schools. In 1965, he was world vice-champion keyboarding.

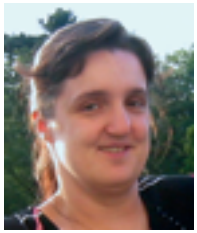
From 1962 to 1969, he was head of the technical department (stenographers, typists and teleprinters) of the "Rude Pravo", at that time the most important newspaper in Czechoslovakia. Due to the resistance of this newspaper to the Soviet occupation, he lost this job. Consequently, he was not allowed to attend the world championships in Brussels in 1971.

From 1971 to 1979, he was the Austrian keyboarding team coach and developed collective and distance training methods for keyboarding. From 1981 to 1991, he was consultant and trainer for electronic typewriters at IBM Czechoslovakia. In the years 1989 and 1991, he published textbooks for programmed learning keyboarding, called the ZAV-method. He later transferred to e-learning.

Since 1990, he and Helena Matoušková (world champion) have directed the ZAV-Internet school for learning keyboarding in the Czech, German, Polish and Slovak languages. Every year, there are about 25 000 students. The bests of them represent the Czech Republic in the world championships. In 1998, he founded Interinfo CZ, which is the Czech national group of Intersteno and unites schools, teachers and competitors. Since 2000, the ZAV-school organizes international competitions on Internet.

In 2003, he became honorary member of the "Accademia Giuseppe Aliprandi - Multimedialità della scrittura e dell'informazione" in Florence.

Nominated as president of Intersteno in 2005, he organized the congress held in Prague in 2007 and on that occasion was elected vice-president. This post was again confirmed in Beijing in 2009 and in Paris in 2011.



Zaviačičová Helena

Born on 6th February 1971, Helena Matoušková (this is her maiden name) learned typewriting at high school and even though at the beginning she was not so enthusiastic, she later became interested in attending competitions. She graduated at the Economic university in Prague.

Starting from the Brussels congress in 1991, she took part in Intersteno competitions and succeeded in coming second, using an electric typewriting, at a speed of 574 strokes per minute (during 30 minutes). She met Jaroslav Zaviačič who trained her to be successful and she cooperated with him in preparing and improving an e-learning method which was made available online at the beginning of this century.

She has constantly progressed in her speed and accuracy to the extent that she was able to attain 955,10 characters per minute during 30 minutes with only 0,03 % of fault at the congress in Rome 2003. This record has so far remained unbeaten.

From 2006, she has been coordinator of the worldwide text producing competitions and leader of the crew which takes care of the evaluation of competitor's works using ZAV-software.

On 7th July 2012, she married Jaroslav Zaviačič.



Zorn Wilhelm

Prof. William Zorn was the first chairman of the "Österreichischer Stenografenverbandes" and he was born in Vienna on 13th April 1913.

He dedicated more than 40 years of his life to stenography, producing books on this subject for teachers. He was also the chief editor of the Austrian journal "The Österreichische Stenographer".

In the context of public education, he was able to introduce shorthand in the Faculty of business subjects. He was a member and examiner of the Federal state examinations commission for shorthand and public service law firms. He was head of the Austrian shorthand association from its foundation in 1949 and Chief of the Executive board and personnel department of the City of Vienna.

Named president of the Intersteno federation, he organized the Congress in Vienna in 1959 which was attended by participants from 24 countries. He was named honorary president of Intersteno and was awarded the Golden Order for services to the Republic of Austria by the Vienna municipality.

He died on 28th March 2002.

INTERSTENO ON INTERNET



Websites

1999 - Intersteno.de

1999 - Intersteno.it

2003 - Intersteno.at (not on line at the moment)

2004 - interinfo.org

2004 - Intersteno.be (at the moment pointing to "intersteno2013.org")

2004 - Intersteno.org

2005 - Intersteno.net (not on line at the moment, temporary used attending registration of intersteno.org)

2005 - Interstenoturk.com

2006 - intersteno.info

2007 - Interinfo.nl

2007 - Intersteno.cn (not on line at the moment)

2007 - Intersteno.ru

2009 - Intersteno-afrique.org (not on line at the moment)

2011 - Intersteno.fr

2011 - Intersteno2013.org

2011 - iprs-info.org

2014 - intersteno2015.org

Facebook groups or pages

- International Federation for information and communication processing
- Intersteno Italia
- Intersteno Turk
- IPRS - Intersteno and other professional reporters' group
- Intersteno USA
- Intersteno Croatia - Hrvatsko stenografsko društvo
- Interinfo Nederland groep
- Intersteno Belgium

Intersteno E-news

Since 2005 every two month a letter is released and sent to the e-mail boxes of Intersteno people.

As at December 2014 - 66 issues were released.

Nearly all issues are available at www.intersteno.org/enews menu

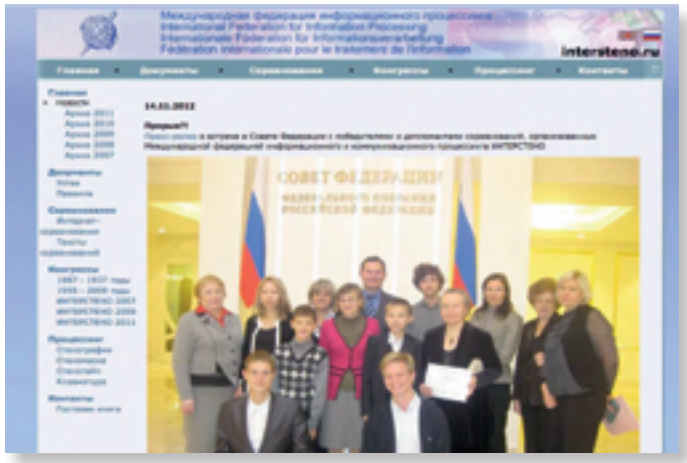





Interinfo ČR
Zpracování informací (textů) na počítači
Štítek: intersteno
Předsednictvo Intersteno zasedalo v Paříži
Valné shromáždění Intersteno v Pekingu


INTERSTENO France
Actualités
Intersteno France


site info
INTERSTENO-AFRIQUE.ORG Web Site Preview
INTERSTENO-AFRIQUE.ORG
Intersteno Afrique
Intersteno Africa
Rubriques


intersteno.ru


İnterstenoTürk
HAKKIMIZDA
HABER VE MAKALELER
YARIŞLAR
ARŞİV VE BELGELER
BASIN KÖŞESİ
Anasayfa / Eğitim Uygulamalarıkategorisi için arşiv
Eğitim Uygulamaları kategorisi için arşiv


INTERSTENO ROMA 2003
Worldwide Congress and Competitions

Links

Photolinks

- Prague 2007 - Photogallery - http://www.interinfo.org/fotogalerie/
- Paris 2011 - Photogallery - http://www.slideshare.net/olivierlevrau/paris-2011-8637788
- Paris 2011 - The champions - http://org.intersteno.it/page.php?id_primario=44&id_ secondario=&month=9&year=2011
- Ghent 2013 - http://www.intersteno2013.org/photogallery.php

Videolinks

- Typewriting competition Vienna 1959 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WDudoGCj7Uc
- Word processing competition Prague 2007 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xb2NpIbVLoE
- Flag to Prague 2007 to Beijing 2009 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5JEnjrzxiuo
- TV News on the Congress Beijing 2009 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HQPHIKjoXYU
- Video of the events prepared by the chinese organizing committee Beijing 2009 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2PYjnRQ_tcM
- Beijing 2009 - http://org.intersteno.it/page.php/id_primario-61/id_ secondario-111147/language-inglese/
- Remarks of Rian Schwarz-Van Poppel at the NCRA Convention 2010 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LhrHQ4jcJoA
- Parliamentary blind stenographer using braille stenomachine -http://www.stenografenbund.de/video/hier_ab_vier/
- Video message of Intersteno president, Gian Paolo Trivulzio, at the opening session Paris 2011 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6saNsXg5U38
- Videomessage of dott Fausto Ramondelli Intersteno President - for the XIX Jornadas Argentinas de Taquigrafía Alta Gracia, 18-20th September 2011 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VQnxknU2-Pg
- Ghent Congress 2013 - http://www.intersteno2013.org/movie.php
- Intersteno Ensemble for Ghent 2013 - http://www.intersteno.org/2013/07/intersteno-ensemble-for-ghent-2013

Conclusive moments of Intersteno congress - Roma 2003

- Short story of Intersteno presented at the Congress in Rome 2003 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OI9KpKpCiDI
- History of writing - Fondazione Giulietti Firenze for Intersteno Congress Roma 2003 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AsM-GId5OkY
- Start text-production competition Roma 2003 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=48dMVQvvn0E
- Prize awarding ceremony text production competition Roma 2003 - World champion Ms Helena Matoušková with 955,07 characters per minute during 30 minutes, 0,03 % of faults - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JkjnMrMsBg8
- Closing ceremony - Rome 2013 - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jq2RLg1E5XI

Historical moments

- 1937 - BBC TV for George VI Coronation, the state of TV and radio technology and relevant problems and discussions - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cJrBls_jOrs
- 1939 - RCA early introduction to TV - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jApD3VIZu_4
- 1946 - Television is here again - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b8XL0IfipLI
- 75 years of BBC - The history - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YOQCA0r1PZk

PHOTO COLLECTION

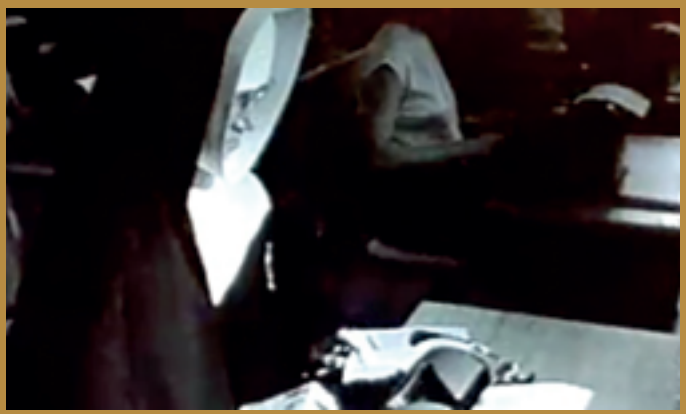
1889 Paris - 2nd congress



▼ *1900 Paris - 7th congress*



▼ 1959 Vienna - 23th congress







▼ 1967 Berne - 27th Congress



1
2
3
4

1. A nun competing in typewriting
2. A look over the competition room
3. Marcel Racine and Wilhem Zorn
4. The typewriting competition room

▼ *1987 Firenze - 37th Congress*









1 2
3 4

1. Jos Jossart - Flaviano Rodriguez - ? - Marcel Racine – Angelo Quitadamo
2. Price giving ceremony
3. William Bonnet - Flaviano Rodriguez - René Steck - City Councelor Vesselin Tzvethov - Interpreter - Marcel Racine
4. From right Karl and Gisela Gutlzer - Trivulzio family

▼1991 Brussels - 39th congress









1
2 4
3

1. Central committee
2. Typewriting jury
3. Shorthand jury
4. Belgian team

▼ 2002 Padua





▼ 2003 Roma - 44th congress





1 3
2 4

1. Meeting of Italian and Czech representatives for the preparation of the congress and Internet competition 2003
2. Helena Matoušková demo
3. Fausto Ramondelli and Miloš Černilovský at that time the youngest competitor (14 years)
4. Shorthand jury

▼ *2005 Vienna - 45th congress*









1 3
2 4

1. Typewriting contest
2. Cees van Beurden, Danny Devriendt, Georgette Sante, Mauro Panzera
3. Jury dinner
4. Price giving ceremony in the town hall

▼ 2007 Prague - 46th congress



1

2

1. Musical welcome for the public of the prize giving ceremony

2. For the opening ceremony, each national delegate is wearing a typical costume of her/his country

▼ 2005 Vienne - 45th congress







1

2

1. Turkish team

2. The blind stenotypist Miriam Garcia (Spain) receives the cup for her outstanding worldwide championships









1 3
2 4

1. Racine show for 46th congress Prague
2. Opening ceremony
3. From left: Waltraut Dierks, Helena Zaviačičová, Danny Devriendt.
4. Competition hall for PC contests

▼ 2008 Beijing





1. From left Tang Keliang - G.P. Trivulzio - Tang Yawey - Georgette Sante - Ms Tang - Danny Devriendt - Liao Qing - Tang Kezhi

2. Tianjin international shorthand talent development summit forum

▼ 2009 Beijing - 47th congress





1. Assembly votation

2. Competition hall











1 3
2 4
5

1. Blind writing on steno machine

2. Demo of writing while walking

3-4-5. Intersteno flag flies from Beijing 2009 to Paris 2011

▼ *2011 Paris - 48th congress*









1 3
2 4

1. Jean-Charles Le Masson, Jaqueline Bertin-Matieux with the staff
2. Opening ceremony - the French Can-Can
3. Exhibition stenotypist
4. Stenomask

▼ *2013 Ghent - 49th congress*









1 3
2 4

1. Chord keyboard
2. Text production competition
3. Flag parade
4. Council dinner

TEXT OF THE SHORT STORY OF INTERSTENO
presented at the Rome Congress in 2003

Londra 1887.
Il 28 settembre si apre nella grande sala del Geological Museum il Congresso Intersteno.

Nato dall'idea di Sir John Westby - Gibson, per celebrare i 300 anni della 'stenografia moderna' la discutere i 400 congressisti per una intera settimana sui temi della stenografia nei parlamenti, nelle corti di giustizia, nell'insegnamento, nel mondo femminile.

Gli atti del congresso riportano con fedeltà, ma senza alcuna fotografia, le relazioni ed i dibattiti che ne sono seguiti.

In quell'anno la radio non era ancora stata inventata da Marconi, il telefono era un oggetto misterioso, le automobili muovevano i primi passi, la scrittura a macchina era una curiosità guardata con diffidenza e prodotta ancora a livello artigianale.

Valenti stenografi avvicuravano la registrazione dei dibattiti parlamentari e la loro diffusione tramite i giornali che ricevevano i testi grazie al telegrafo che costituiva la fonte principale di trasmissione delle notizie.

L'ideatore di questa riunione si augurava che, complice la degustazione di qualche aperitivo, si consolidasse nei presenti l'idea di far sì che il Congresso non fosse un evento isolato, ma diventasse una tradizione. I resoconti non ci confermano che il vino abbia fatto da collante, ma la decisione di continuare a svolgere un simile evento venne consolidandosi.

La Francia e la Germania dichiararono subito il loro interesse: a Londra la decisione privilegiò la Germania, ma il successivo Congresso si tenne a Parigi e poi a Monaco.

20 furono gli incontri che si realizzano fino al 1937, quando l'Intersteno torna nuovamente a Londra.

Questi primi 50 anni vedono un enorme sviluppo nell'uso della stenografia nei giornali, per il crescente uso del telefono in sostituzione del telegrafo, e nel lavoro d'ufficio che privilegia l'attività della donna.

La macchina per scrivere viene prodotta industrialmente e dopo molteplici studi ed esperimenti la tastiera assume la distribuzione di tasti che, con lievi varianti, giunge fino ai giorni nostri.

Nascono scuole per l'apprendimento razionale della scrittura, basata sull'uso di tutte le dita e la conoscenza della dattilografia, unita a quella della stenografia, costituisce la chiave per entrare nel mondo del lavoro.

Le nazioni che ospitano i congressi colgono l'occasione per organizzare campionati nazionali volti a dimostrare che con la stenografia e la dattilografia si giosono raggiungere elevate velocità di scrittura.

Giuseppe Trivulzio, relatore e «regista» della seduta inaugurale



London 1887.
On September 28th in the Great Hall of the Geological Museum, the Congress Intersteno is opened.

Born by an idea of Sir John Westby-Gibson to celebrate 300 years of "modern shorthand" the Congress gathered 400 participants for a whole week discussing the themes of shorthand in parliaments, in the courts of justice, in teaching environments, in the world of women.

The proceedings of the Congress reflect with fidelity, even if without any photo, the speeches and the debates that followed.

In that year radio communication had not yet been invented by Marconi, telephone was a mysterious object, cars were moving their first footsteps, the typewriter was a curiosity looked at with distrust and still manufactured by craftsmen.

Valuable stenographers assured the recording of the parliamentary debates and their diffusion through newspapers, which received the texts thanks to the telegraph, which was the only means of transmission of the news.

The inventor of this meeting hoped that, akin to the tasting of some appetizer, the participants could share the idea that that Congress was not to be an isolated event, but rather to become a tradition. The records don't inform us if the wine that was poured really helped, but the decision to keep on regularly developing such an event was consolidated.

France and Germany immediately showed their interest: in London the decision was in favor of Germany, but the following Congress was held in Paris and one year later in Munich.

20 Congresses were held up to 1937, when Intersteno met again in London.

These first 50 years are marked by an enormous development in the use of shorthand in the newspapers, the increasing use of telephone replacing the telegraph, and by the office work which opened the activity of women.

The typewriter was industrially produced, and after manifold studies and experiments the keyboard reached the layout that, with slight modification, is still used today.

Schools were founded for a rational teaching based on the use of all fingers, or touch system, and the knowledge of typing joined to that of shorthand becomes the key to enter the office world.

The nations organizing an Intersteno congress take also the opportunity to arrange national championships aiming to show which are the highest speeds that can be reached using shorthand and typing.

The second world war breaks the periodicity of these meetings, and only in 1954 the Swiss man Marcel Racine hosted an important group of European representatives who decided to give new life to Intersteno, assuming that Congresses had to take place every two years. The Central Committee, formed by the representatives of all nations, gathers in the year when the Congress is not held.

The 21st Congress was held in Monaco-Monte Carlo, and it is the first one which is combined with a world championship in typing. It inaugurates so the second phase of the Congresses in the formula that comes till today and which brings important developments: the increased interest in the activity and themes of the Congress shown by the parliamentary world, by teachers, and by office employers; the growing interest from non-European countries, such as Japan, United States, Australia, Argentina, and India, also with competitors to the world championships; the adjustment of the formulas of competition to the technological evolution that brings in the gradual replacement of the mechanical typewriters with electric and subsequently electronics ones.

After long studies the rules for shorthand championships find a common criteria for a unique classification list which is independent from the languages involved.

The mechanical stenotype followed by the electronic ones are accepted on equal basis as manual shorthand.

From 1995 a formula of competition with fast transcription shows a constant reduction in the delivery time of the transcripts, joined with an increased accuracy.

The first practical use of the Internet took place for the Lausanne Congress in 1998, which accepted registration by emails. On the same occation there was the first positive experiment on the software for automatic evaluation of the typing competitions, the publication of the reports in electronic format on CD-ROM.

The Central Committee in Madrid of September 2002 accepted the Italian proposal to allow participants using speech recognition to take part in the competitions.

May 2003: for the first time 300 students of 84 schools in 11 nations used the Internet for a computer keyboarding competition and saw their performances in realtime on the Web (see on page 147).

We have presented a synthetic historical picture to make evident the great value of Intersteno, which is the only entity with a worldwide interest in fast writings. It has now become an important moment of meeting and exchange of experiences in a peaceful multilingual and multiethnical environment.

We are thankful to all those people who have trusted in Intersteno and to all of you who, with competence, enthusiasm, and diligence, concretely show the worth of our activity. And in this way you contribute to the "Renaissance of Intersteno" which is the motto of our Congress.

THE SPEECH OF CICERONE AGAINST CATILINA - 63 b.C.
Taken down with the Tironian notes - Comments by a modern Tiro

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tu391WM1Nu4

Here is the transcript of the Latin/Italian speech, and the relevant English version.

CICERONE [1]

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis? [...] Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?

Fino a che punto, Catilina, approfitterai della nostra pazienza? Per quanto tempo ancora la tua pazzia si farà beffe di noi? A che limiti si spingerà questa sfrenata temerarietà? Non ti hanno turbato il presidio notturno sul Palatino, le ronde che vigilano in città, la paura della gente, l'accorrere di tutti gli onesti, il riunirsi del Senato in questo luogo sorvegliatissimo, l'espressione, il volto dei presenti? Non ti accorgi che il tuo piano è stato scoperto? [...] O ti illudi che qualcuno di noi ignori cos'hai fatto ieri notte e la notte ancora precedente, dove sei stato, chi hai convocato, che decisione hai preso?

[1] Inizio della prima Orazione contro Catilina.

Up to what point did you abuse our patience, Catiline?

How long will that rage of yours still elude us?

To what end will your unbridled daring throw itself?

Has not the night time guard of the Palatine hill, has not the guards of the city, has not the fear of the people, has not the assembly of all good men, has not this most fortified place to hold the senate, has not the expressions on the faces of these men moved you?

Did you not realize that your plans are exposed?

Whom of us do you think is unaware what you did last night, what you did the night before, where you were, whom you called together, and what plan you adopted?

[1] *The First Oration Against Catiline.*



Tirone e altri stenografi da lui formati con la loro arte hanno consentito di conservare molti discorsi di Cicerone, fra i quali l'atto d'accusa contro Catilina, descritto da Cesare Maccari (1840-1919) in un affresco che decora una sala del Senato Italiano

Tiro and other stenographers prepared by him reported many Cicero's speeches. One of these speeches was the impeachment against Catilina, which was painted by Cesare Maccari (1840-1919) in a fresco adorning a room of the Italian Senate.

TIRONE
(Interpretazione introduttiva di Gian Paolo Trivultzio)

Mirabilia! Mirabilia![1]

È per me, Tirone, un miracolo riascoltare la voce di Cicerone e rivedere i segni usati per riprendere i suoi discorsi, ed è un grande onore essere da voi ricordato. Tempus fugit[2] Chissà quanto tempo è passato!

Video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos,[3] è forse questo un nuovo Foro di Roma? Roma è ancora "caput mundi"?[4]

Mirabilia! Mirabilia![1] It is, for me, Tirone, a miracle to hear once more the voice of Cicero. Further, it is a great honour to be remembered by you. Tempus fugit[2] Who knows how much time has passed.

Video in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos.[3]

Is this perhaps a new Roman Forum? Is Rome still "caput mundi"?[4]

Anche qui ci sono dei valenti tachigrafi? Nihil sub sole novi[5] Forse, oggi come allora, gli stenografi sono nascosti e svolgono in silenzio il loro lavoro.

 Illi dicunt[6] che le mie note sono state ispirazione per tanti altri venuti dopo di noi e che persino un certo Gabelsberger ha riscoperto le logiche abbreviative da noi utilizzate. Sono lieto di essere stato di aiuto!

Noi scrivevamo sulle tavolette di cera con uno stiletto. Quid novi?[7] Spero che voi possiate disporre di qualcosa di meglio, ma soprattutto vi auguro che i politici parlino chiaramente come faceva Cicerone, al contrario di altri suoi colleghi.

Illi dicunt che molti di voi gareggeranno in molte abilità che io non capisco e sono giunti da terre lontane a me sconosciute. Come mi piacerebbe essere con voi e dervi accipiam tabulas; detur nobis locus, hora, custodes; videamus, uter plus scribere possit[8]. Ovviamente con pochi lapsus calami[9]. Plaudite cives[10] a questi valorosi, non soltanto giovani, che non hanno paura di competere e di dimostrare le loro capacità.

Dum loquor, hora fugit et maiora premunt[11].

Quindi vi ringrazio ancora per esservi ricordati di me.

Auguro che fra duemila anni altri, come avete oggi fatto voi, si ricordino non di me, ma di Ramondelli, Melani, Zaviacic e di tutti voi e sono soprattutto certo che "hic manebimus optime"[12].

Ad multos annos[13].

Valete Omnes[14].

Are there here also some tachigrafs. Nihil sub sole novi[5] Perhaps today, as then, the stenographers are hidden and they are silently doing their work.

I believe that my notes have been an inspiration for so many others who came after us, and that even a certain person named Gabelsberger has newly discovered the abbreviating logic that we used. I am pleased to have been of assistance!

We wrote on the wax table with a stencil. Quid novi?[7] I hope that you are using something a little better, but, above all, I hope that your politicians speak as clearly as did Cicero, in contrast to some of his colleagues.

I believe that many of you will be competing using methods and technologies that I do not understand and that many of you will have come from countries far distant that are unknown to me. I would like to be with you and to say "accipiam tabulas; detur nobis locus, hora, custodes; videamus, uter plus scribere possit"[8] – obviously with few lapsi calami.[9]

Plaudite cives[10] to these brave ones – both young and old – who are not afraid to compete and test their abilities.

Dum loquor, hora fugit et maiora premunt.[11]

I thank you once again for remembering me. I trust that in 2000 years' time others will do as you have done today and remember not me but Ramondelli, Melani and Zaviacic. Most of all I wish – and I am sure – that in Rome you will hic manebimus optime.[12]

Ad multos annos[13] Valetur omnes. I wish you long life and happiness.

---

[1] Cose mirabili!
[2] Il tempo fugge
[3] Vedo che i vostri volti e i vostri occhi sono a me rivolti
[4] Capitale del mondo
[5] Niente di nuovo sotto il sole
[6] Dicono
[7] Che c'è di nuovo?
[8] Prendiamo le tavolette, stabiliamo il luogo, l'ora, i controllori e vediamo chi saprà scrivere di più (Oratio: Sermonum Q. Horati Flacci Liber Primus)
[9] Errore di penna
[10] Cittadini, applaudite
[11] Mentre parlo, l'ora fugge e premono cose più importanti
[12] Qui resteremo benissimo
[13] Vi auguro di vivere molti anni!
[14] State bene tutti!

[1] Oh miracle! Oh miracle!
[2] Time flies
[3] I see that I have your attention
[4] Capital of the world
[5] There is nothing new under the sun
[6] What's new?
[7] Let us take the wax tablets, agree upon a time and place and a judge and let us see who can write best
[8] Errors of the pen
[9] Citizens, praise to them
[10] During my speech hours are passing away and more important things have to be done
[11] Enjoy your stay
[12] I wish you long life and good health

HISTORY OF WRITING
Fondazione Giulietti Firenze for Intersteno Congress Rome 2003

The text accompanying the images is herewith reproduced in 4 languages

UN PERCORSO TORTUOSO E AVVINCENTE
(dal CD-ROM «Storia della scrittura» della Fondazione Giulietti)

Trentamila anni fa, in un'oscura caverna, appena illuminata da fioco barbaglio di fuoco, se a un nostro ignoto predecessore non fosse venuto in mente di tracciare il segno propiziatorio d'un cervo o d'un bisonte, oggi forse non saremmo qui a scrivere, leggere, prendere appunti, comunicare, comporre poemi, risolvere teoremi ed equazioni. Con quel segno graffiato o disegnato nella roccia, l'Homo sapiens capì, non si sa come, che poteva lasciare una traccia di sé. Capì che poteva comunicare un messaggio.

Ma prima di arrivare a quel meraviglioso "accozzamento di venti caratterazzi" per dirla con Galilei, quanti percorsi tortuosi e avvincenti furono tentati dall'uomo per dare forma ai propri pensieri. Ecco i sumeri, fra il Tigri e l'Eufrate, fissare nell'argilla lo stampo dei loro cunei, svelandoci così i segreti d'una affascinante civiltà. E quasi contemporaneamente, ecco, lungo il Nilo, le divine armonie del geroglifico. Da un capo all'altro dell'universo mondo, è tutto un accendersi di folgoranti prove dell'umano ingegno per affidare la caducità della vita a un segno d'eternità, dagli immortali e stupendi pittogrammi della civiltà cinese ai glifi dei maya, degli atzechi, fino al genio mercantile dei fenici che intuirono la praticità di una scrittura esclusivamente consonantica, non più affidata all'evanescenza di un'idea, ma alla concretezza d'un suono. E attraverso i greci, che stemperano la durezza delle consonanti nella dolcezza delle vocali, approda infine in quelle terre italiche ancora percorse dal mistero etrusco, da dove Roma irradierà l'alfabeto latino in tutto l'Occidente.



Il geroglifico dell'ibis crestato, usato per indicare la parola «allegare» alla radice «lib» (luce e potere). Luxor, 1250 a.C. circa

Ma gli ebrei sapranno difendere gelosamente la scrittura dei Comandamenti, e i brahmini l'antico sanscrito dei sacri Veda, e i musulmani la scrittura che Allah volle nel Corano.

Intanto però nel segno di Roma, il minuscolo corsivo e poi il carolino della civiltà carolingia e infine il gotico dei monasteri e delle università, aprono la strada al genio di Gutenberg, che con i caratteri mobili, rende di tutti un patrimonio di pochi. La rivoluzione industriale, l'evento dell'informatica, il trionfo delle scritture veloci, la geniale stenografia di Gabelsberger sono storia dei nostri giorni, storia d'una civiltà tecnologica che non finisce di stupire. Ma quanta strada da quella buia caverna paleolitica.

UN PARCOURS TORTUEUX ET FASCINANT

Il y a trente mille ans, dans une obscure caverne à peine éclairée par le scintillement ténu d'un feu, si l'un de nos ancêtres inconnus n'avait eu l'idée de tracer le signe propitiatoire d'un cerf ou d'un bison, peut-être qu'aujourd'hui nous ne serions pas là en train d'écrire, de lire, de prendre des notes, de communiquer, de composer des poèmes, de démontrer des théorèmes ou de résoudre des équations. Par ce signe dessiné ou gravé dans la roche, l'Homo sapiens comprit, on ignore comment, qu'il pouvait laisser une trace de lui-même. Il comprit qu'il pouvait communiquer un message.

Mais avant d'arriver à ce merveilleux "ensemble de vingt petits caractères" – pour emprunter les mots de Galilée –, combien de parcours tortueux et captivants furent tentés par l'homme pour donner une forme à ses pensées ? Ici les Sumériens, entre le Tigre et l'Euphrate, imprimant dans l'argile leurs caractères cunéiformes, nous dévoilant ainsi les secrets d'une civilisation fascinante. Là, presque à la même époque, les divins harmonies des hiéroglyphes se font jour sur les rives du Nil. D'un bout à l'autre du monde, partout se manifestent ces démonstrations fulgurantes du génie humain qui veut confier à un signe d'éternité la précarité de la vie : des pictogrammes superbes et immortels de la civilisation chinoise aux glyphes des Mayas et des Aztèques, jusqu'au génie mercantile des Phéniciens qui pressentent la fonctionnalité d'une écriture exclusivement consonantique, qui ne repose plus sur l'évanescence de l'idée mais sur le caractère concret du son. Enfin, grâce aux Grecs qui tempèrent la dureté des consonnes par la douceur des voyelles, cette écriture arrive dans les terres italiennes encore parcourues par le mystérieux langage étrusque. C'est ainsi de Rome qu'émanera le rayonnement de l'alphabet latin dans l'Occident tout entier.

Les Hébreux, toutefois, sauront défendre jalousement l'écriture des Commandements, les Brahmines le sanskrit archaïques des Vedas sacrés, et les Musulmans l'écriture qu'Allah a choisie pour transmettre ses paroles dans le Coran.

Pendant ce temps, Rome imprime sa marque en minuscule cursif, qui sera suivi de-carolin issu de la civilisation du même nom et l'écriture gothique des monastères et des universités. La voie est ainsi tracée pour le génie de Gutenberg qui, avec les caractères métalliques, offre à tous le patrimoine qui était jusqu'alors l'apanage d'une minorité. La révolution industrielle, l'avènement de l'informatique, le triomphe des écritures rapides, la sténographie géniale de Gabelsberger sont une histoire de nos jours, l'histoire d'une civilisation technologique qui n'en finit pas de nous étonner. Que de chemin parcouru depuis cette sombre caverne préhistorique !

A TORTUOUS AND FASCINATING PATH

Today we probably would not be here writing, reading, taking notes, communicating, composing poems, solving theorems and equations if three thousand years ago, in a dark cave scarcely lit by the faint glitter of a fire, one of our unknown ancestors had not had the idea of drawing the propitiatory sign of a deer or of a bison. With that sign scraped or drawn on the rock, Homo sapiens understood, we do not know how, that he could leave a trace of himself. He understood that he could communicate a message.

But before achieving that wonderful "medley of twenty characters" as Galilei puts it, many tortuous and fascinating attempts were made by man in order to give shape to his thoughts.

The Sumerians, between the Tigris and Euphrates, fixed in clay the mould of their cuneiform characters, thus revealing the secrets of a fascinating civilization. And almost at the same time, along the Nile, was to be found the divine harmony of the hieroglyphs.

From one end of the world to the other it is a constant manifestation of the extraordinary efforts of the human intellect to give the transience of life a sign of eternity, from the immortal and wonderful pictograms of the Chinese civilization to the glyphs of the Maya and of the Aztecs, and finally to the mercantile genius of the Phoenicians who sensed the practicality of an exclusively consonantal writing, no longer relying on the evanescence of an idea, but on the concreteness of a sound. And through the Greeks, who lightened the harshness of the consonants in the softness of vowels, it finally arrived in those Italic lands still shrouded in the mystery of the Etruscans, from which Rome was to spread the Latin alphabet to all the Western world.



Tavoletta in cuneiforme solo parzialmente risequita (1950-1850 a.C.)

But the Jews were to jealously defend the writing of the Comandments, the Brahmans the ancient Sanscrit of the sacred Veda, and the Muslims the writing in the Koran, the will of Allah.

Meanwhile, in the tradition of Rome, the small cursive and then the Caroline of the Carolingian civilization and finally the Gothic of monasteries and universities paved the way for the genius of Gutenberg, whose invention of movable type made the privilege of a few available to everybody.

The industrial revolution, the advent of informatics, the triumph of fast systems of writing, the genius of Gabelsberger's stenography are the history of recent times, the history of a technological civilization which never ceases to amaze. Such a long road has been travelled since that dark paleolithic cave.

EIN VERSCHLUNGENER UND AUFREGENDER WEG

Vor 30 000 Jahren, in einer vom matten Feuerschein nur spärlich beleuchteten Höhle, zeichnete ein uns unbekannter Vorfahre das Symbol eines Hirsches oder Wisents an die Wand, um sich mit dem von ihm erlegten Tier zu versöhnen. Hätte er nicht diese Idee gehabt, so wären wir heute nicht da, wo wir jetzt sind. Wir könnten nicht schreiben, lesen, uns Notizen machen, kommunizieren, Gedichte verfassen, Lehrsätze und Gleichungen lösen. Dieser Vorfahr hatte erkannt, daß er sich mit Hilfe von Symbolen mitteilen konnte.

Der Mensch mußte viele verschlungene, aufregende Wege einschlagen, um seinen Gedanken eine Form geben zu können. Bis er schließlich ein „Sammelsurium von zwanzig Zeichen", wie Galilei die Buchstaben nannte, entwickelt hatte. Die Sumerer hinterließen zwischen Eufrat und Tigris Tonabdrücke ihrer Keile und enthüllten uns so die Geheimnisse einer faszinierenden Zivilisation. Fast zur gleichen Zeit entwickelten sich an den Ufern des Nils die Hieroglyphen. Den Erdball umspannend, entstanden überall wunderbare Zeichen menschlichen Verstandes. Anhand dieser Zeichen wurde die Vergänglichkeit des Lebens der Ewigkeit anvertraut. Angefangen bei den unsterblichen, großartigen Bildsymbolen der chinesischen Zivilisation, über die Glyphen der Maya und der Azteken, bis hin zur kaufmännischen Genialität der Phönizier. Diese erkannten die Zweckmäßigkeit einer Schrift, welche ausschließlich aus Konsonanten bestand. Sie vertrauten nicht mehr auf die Verschwommenheit einer Idee, sondern auf die Genauigkeit eines Tones. Weitergeführt von den Griechen, welche die hart klingenden Konsonanten durch weiche Vokale verfeinerten. All dies gelangte schließlich in jene italischen Länder, die noch vom etruskischen Mysterium umhüllt waren; von dort aus verbreitete Rom das lateinische Alphabet in der gesamten westlichen Welt.

Doch die Hebräer wußten ihre Gebotsschrift eifersüchtig zu verteidigen. Und auch die Brahmanen schützten das Sanskrit der Heiligen von Veda, und die Moslems jene Schrift, die Allah für den Koran gewählt hatte.

Die Schriftzeichen Roms, die klein und kursiv geschrieben waren, die karolingische Schrift und auch die gotische Schrift, die in Klöstern und Universitäten benutzt wurde, ebneten derweil jedoch dem Genie Gutenbergs den Weg. Mit Hilfe beweglicher Buchstaben machte er vielen das zugänglich, was bislang das Privileg Einzelner gewesen war. Die industrielle Revolution, der Triumph der Schnellschreibweisen wie etwa die geniale Stenographie Gabelsbergers, der Beginn der Telekommunikation – all das gehört zu unserer Epoche. Es ist die Epoche einer technologischen Zivilisation, die uns immer wieder in Erstaunen versetzt. Welch weiter Weg, heraus aus der dunklen paläolitischen Höhle!



La stele di Rosetta (II secolo a.C.), oggi conservata al British Museum di Londra



REPORTS AND CONFERENCES DURING THE CONGRESSES

FROM 1955

Sharing information and proposing new methods in the areas of Intersteno's interests was and still is one of the main goals of Intersteno Federation.

The 1st congress in London was, in my opinion, the one at which all aspects were deeply investigated and evaluated with an eye to possible developments. What was done in London was a good example that was followed, although with a different and somewhat limited approach, in the subsequent years.

Since traditional shorthand was the main, unique interest at that time, the background to all of this was the desire to improve efficiency in the use and learning of shorthand by comparing the experiences of different systems in different countries/languages.

To this end, at the first congress, a huge section titled "History and literature of shorthand plus phonography and phonetics" (from page 64 to 204) was dedicated to the different techniques and experiences, as can be seen from the general list of contributions mentioned in this document.



Someone dreamt that from consultation and discussion it would be possible to establish common basics about shorthand techniques and, even more idealistically, to be able to build a universal system, somewhat like the dream of a universal language. We know that this utopia has not become reality. In part this is because the use of shorthand became common not only in parliament and courts of various countries, but in several other domains such as assemblies, newspapers, commercial undertakings and lawyers' offices which were demanding a higher quantity of personnel.

In this regard, I would like to point out that during the first congress attention was drawn by Edwing Guest to a Pasigraphic form of shorthand. Mr Guest claimed *"It is highly reprehensible to invite students to learn a system of shorthand for a subordinate purpose which cannot be advantageously employed"*. The aim was also to enable people to write in different languages. In a demonstration an 8-year pupil of Mr Guest read a short passage expressed in Pasigraphic characters, which suggested the equivalent in English, French, Italian and German.

At the end of this speech Ed. Guest declared: *"I believe we must look for the first important step of progress towards realizing the dream of an universal system of communication idea"*.

This concept lead to many discussions in the following years, even if it soon became evident that a simpler theory and reduced learning time were urgent needs. Many new steno systems all over the world took these needs into account, sometimes splitting the theory into two or three levels or creating a simplified version of their inventions.

Discussions about the theory of systems became less important and nearly disappeared in the "second life of Intersteno", that is the one that started with the congress 1955 in Monaco/Montecarlo where attention was mainly devoted to teaching methods and to the connections between the linguistic and shorthand criteria needed to create rules for a logical reduction in the quantity of written signs.

A full list of the speeches presented at the 28 congresses of this "second life" (up to Ghent 2013) is included in this document: the contributions totalled 618.

From the list we can easily see that in all congresses special attention was devoted to reporting in parliamentary and professional activities, in many cases with a dedicated session, while gradually many other speeches concentrated on the evolution of the technologies and working environments.

This has happened since the congress in Monaco/Montecarlo where, besides providing information on the situation in various countries, attention was also paid to typewriting and its teaching and techniques. It is worth mentioning here a report of our honorary president, Ihsan Yener, who informed us about the project for a unified keyboard for the Turkish language and which, a few years later, became reality and is now also available on computers and iPad (the so-called F-keyboard).

As is well known, the Monaco/Montecarlo congress was the one in which Intersteno decided to add the word "typewriting" to that of "shorthand" in the heading of the federation, and in which the first worldwide championship exclusively for typewriting was arranged.

In the Milano congress (1957), attention was paid to "mechanization" in the office, as well as to the reform of the typewriter keyboard in Germany and the competition coming from audio recording devices in newspaper activities, as well as to information about reporting at the newly founded European council.

Soon secretarial subjects begin to arouse interest among teachers such that at the Prague congress (1963) two reports were presented:

- "Sekretärinnen gehören in der Intersteno = Secretaries are part of Intersteno" by Dr L. Svtuska of at that time Czekoslovakia;
- "Secretarial training should be post-secondary" by Ihsan Yener.

This evolution led in the 1967 congress in Berne when dedicated sessions dealt with specific topics about "La technique du bureau moderne (The Technique of the modern office)" - President Prof. Wilhelm Zorn (Vienna), with reports on:

- Rationalisierung im Büro und der Mensch;
- L'enseignement du secrétariat en Belgique;
- Die Technik des modernen Büros, imbegriffen die Tätigkeit der Sekretärin;
- Berufspädagogische Konsequenzen aus der wissenschaftlich-technischen;
- Revolution auf dem Sektor der Verwaltungsarbeit für schreibtechnische Berufe;
- Das Lehrbüro und die Sekretärin;
- La tecnica dell'ufficio moderno, ivi compresa l'attività della segretaria.

All of this created the need for a more comprehensive teaching regime and therefore to the following: "L'enseignement programmé de la sténographie et de la dactylographie" (Shorthand and typewriting programmed teaching) by President Fritz Büttner (BRD):

- Grundlagen und praktische Konsequenzen des programmierten Lernens;
- Erste Erfahrungen und Schlussfolgerungen aus Programmierungsversuchen, mit stenografischen Lehrstoffen in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republic;
- Quelques problèmes de la programmation de la sténographie en République Démocratique Allemande;
- Spezieller Charakter der Entwicklung des programmieren Kurzschrift-unterrichte;
- L'enseignement programmé;
- L'insegnamento programmato della stenografia e della dattilografia.

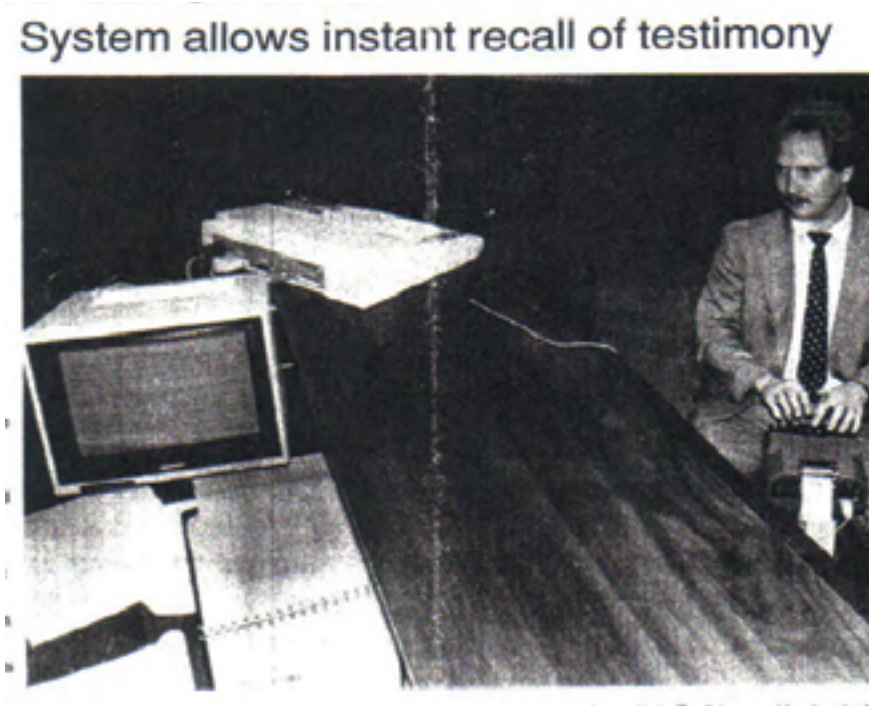
The same topics were also investigated at the 1971 congress in Brussels and further revisited in following meetings. In the meantime there were investigations on how to arrange shorthand competitions using a common method of comparison and thus being better able to evaluate results in different languages.

This was the main topic at the congress in Valencia (1973) with a special session under the title "Rules for deciding about comparative criteria for the international shorthand contests." Many important contributions were made by expert who had previously been competitors: Hans Störel, Manfred Bauer, Unto Räty, Karl Gutzler, Felip Gomey Alonso, Ratcho Kasanskz.

From 1979, attention was gradually switched to the evolution taking place in the use of shorthand and typewriting in the working environments alongside the first steps involving personal computers and their use in the office. All this led to increasing interest in both technical and didactical approaches.

At the Belgrade congress in 1979, we find a first report about WP (word processing) with the title "Models for WP curriculum", while the experience in the United States with the integration of the computer and relevant software allowing the conversion of stenotype signs into fully legible words brought these important topics to the attention of the European countries, although it has to be pointed out that some experiments were already being carried out in Bulgaria and Italy.

I think that it is worthwhile looking at the titles of the conferences in which many of the issues that we face today were forecast and evaluated, such as distance teaching and learning, Internet pros and cons, integration of technologies (sound - video - texts), new ways of reporting, speech recognition (respeaking and sound mining). To this end a complete list of the conferences is available in the following pages.


System allows instant recall of testimony

1955 - 1965

1955 - Monaco/Montecarlo	
1957 - Milano	
1959 - Vienna	
1961 - Wiesbaden	1st session - President Ing. Lazarski (Poland)
	2nd session - President M. Chouvet (France)
	3rd session - President Dr Barabási (Hungary)
1963 - Prague	Historical session
	Pedagogical session
	Technical session
1965 - Paris	1st session - President M. Chouvet (France)
	2nd session - President G. Aliprandi (Italy)
	3rd session - President F. Langa (Spain)

1955 - MONACO/MONTECARLO

***Fritz Haeger** - Germany -- Die Stenographische Lage in Deutschland (La sténographie en Allemagne) ..... De*
***Marcel Racine** - Switzerland -- La situation sténographique en Suisse ..... Fr*
***Wilhelm Zorn** - Austria -- Die Stenographische Lage in Österreich ..... De - Fr*
***I. J. Pitman** - England -- Shorthand in Great Britain ..... En*
***Henry Fleury** - France -- Situation de la sténographie en France ..... Fr*
***W. S. E. Groote** - The Netherlands -- Enseignement de la sténographie ..... Fr*
***Ugo Andreini** - Italia -- L'insegnamento della stenografia e della dattilografia in Italia ..... It*
***A. Morschhauser** - Sarre -- Die Stenographische Lage in Saarland ..... De*
***Henry Smit** - The Netherlands -- Examinations for teachers of shorthand and typewriting ..... Fr + summary En and De*
***Milan Megusar** - Yugoslavia -- La sténographie en Yougoslavie ..... Fr*
***Lubel /Delangle** - France -- Les échanges internationaux de sténographes commerciaux ..... Fr*
***Willi Kratsch** - Giuseppe Aliprandi -- Internationale Bibliographie - Sulla bibliografia stenografica internazionale ..... De - It*
***Don Carlos Anglada Sanchez** - Spain -- La rédaction du bulletin officiel des Cortès espagnoles ..... Fr*
***Arturo D. Barcia** and **Ignatio Rivas** - Argentina -- Hommaje de la Argentina ..... Es*
***Michel Deozis** - Chili -- Hommage du Chili ..... Fr*
No names -- Déclaration des sténographes sud-américains ..... Fr
***Ihsan Yener** - Turkey -- La dactylographie et la sténographie en Turquie ..... Fr*
***Huynh-Hien-Nghia** - Vietnam -- Caractéristiques de la sténographie vietnamienne ..... Fr*

1957 - MILANO

The printed documents of the reports read during the congress, are numbered from 1 to 24 and from 25 to 51 (communications only written). From my library collection are missing the issues 8 - 9 and 42.

Giovanni Boaga *- Italy -- Stenografia e statistica ..... It*

Branko Kojic *- Yugoslavia -- Die ersten Anfänge der Stenographie bei den Südslawen ..... De - Fr*

Maria Alexjeva *- Bulgaria -- Die Kurzschrift und das Maschinenschreiben in Bulgarien ..... De*

J. H. N. Wittich *- The Netherlands -- L'usage général de la sténographie en Hollande ..... Fr*

Serafino Marchionni *- Italy -- L'insegnamento della stenografia nelle scuole pubbliche ..... It - Fr*

Ernst Haass *- Germany -- Der stenographische Dienst im Bayerischen Landtag ..... De*

Francesco Giulietti *- Italy -- Stenografio kaj Internacia Helpa Lingvo ..... Esperanto*

Dario Morelli *- Italy -- Relazione sulla "Storia della dattilografia" ..... It*

Angelo M. Quitadamo *- Italy -- La stenografia e la dattilografia nell'istruzione libera in Italia ..... It*

Jean Louis Grossen *- Switzerland -- L'enseignement de la dactylographie en Suisse ..... Fr*

Georg Bast *- Germany -- Die Reform des Tastenfeldes - La réforme du clavier de la machine à écrire ..... De - Fr*

Matilde Mariani Bertolotti *- Italy -- La concorrenza delle macchine e l'avvenire della stenografia ..... It - Fr*

B. W. Canning *- England -- Office mechanisation in Great Britain ..... En*

Arsenio Ferrari *- Italy -- Musica stenografica - Stenographic music ..... It - Fr*

Only written reports

Giuseppe Aliprandi *- Italy -- Bibliografia stenografica - Bibliographie sténographique ..... It - Fr*

Mario Boni *- Italy -- Il grandioso eccezionale sforzo intellettuale compiuto dallo stenografo alle alte velocità. Die großartige exzeptionelle intellektive Anstrengung des Stenografen bei den höchsten Geschwindigkeiten ..... It - De*

Marcel Chouvet *- France -- Le service sténographique du Conseil de l'Europe ..... Fr*

Henry Eykman *- The Netherlands -- Die Position und der staatliche Lehrberechtigung der Lehrer in Stenographie und Maschinenscrhreiben in Holland ..... De*

Arsenio Ferrari *- Italy -- Riflessi stenografici in una proponibile lingua internazionale ..... It*

Giulio Garibbo *- Italy -- Stenografia e psicologia ..... It*

Giancrisostomo Gaudino *- Italy -- La corteccia cerebrale come base fisica dello stenogramma ..... It*

J. R. Garcia Mancho *-* ***J. Marinovich*** *-* ***A. Rosell*** *- Uruguay -- Noticia sobre la Taquigrafia en el Uruguay ..... Es - Fr*

Vittorio Mohrhoff *- Italy -- Il servizio stenografico al Parlamento italiano. ..... It - En*

Osiride Pierucci *- Italy -- La meccanizzazione della stenografia - La méchanisation de la sténographie ..... It - Fr*

Angelo M. Quitadamo *- Italy -- La stenografia: problematica e formatività ..... It*

Angelo M. Quitadamo *- Italy -- Il santo Patrono degli stenografi ..... It*

E. J. Roelofsen *- The Netherlands -- Extension du principe alphabétique de la sténographie ..... Fr*

Leandro Taccani *- Italy -- Stenografia ed Esperanto - Stenografio ..... It*

Ugo Zucchermaglio *- Italy -- L'insegnante di stenografia di fronte al problema della psicomotricità ..... It - Fr - En*

1959 - VIENNA

Helmuth Hähnel *- DDR -- Der Einfluss Gabelsberger auf die stenografische Entwicklung in Europa ..... De*

Bèla Radnai *- Hungary -- Die Grundsätze der phonetischen Kürzungen ..... De*

Jurkowsky *- Russia -- Die moderne Stenografie in der UdSSR ..... De*

Alfons Znaniecki *- Poland -- Stenografie und Maschinenschreiben in Polen ..... De*

Konrad Jahn *- Denmark -- Die Entwicklung der Übungsmethoden im Stenografieunterricht ..... De*
M. Richet *- France -- L'émotivité en sténographie ..... Fr*
Hermann Leirer *- DDR -- Kurzschrift- und Maschinenschreibunterricht in Deutschland ..... De*
Kosta D. Raditsch *- Yugoslavia -- Stenografie als Wissenschaft und Gewandheit ..... De*
George Dimitrov Traptschev *- Bulgaria -- Die stenografische Lehrmethode in Bulgarien ..... De*
Aris Smit *- The Netherlands -- Geläufigkeitsuntersuchungen mit elektronischer Apparatur (EMAS) ..... De*
Felix Romanik *- Austria -- Schreibmaschine und Bürotechnik ..... De*
André Morard *- France -- Les moyens modernes d'entraînement sténographique et dactylographique ..... Fr*

1961 - WIESBADEN

1st session - President Ing. Lazarski - Warsaw

Adolf Klancik - Vaclav Freml *- Czecoslovakia -- Stenografie und Maschinenschreiben in der Tschechoslowakei ..... De*
H. A. Turja *- Finland -- Die stenografischen Verhältnisse in Finland ..... De*
Leo Kaila *- Finland -- Die Stenografie in Finland ..... De*
Alexander L. Sheff *- USA -- Shorthand in the United States ..... En*
Konrad Jahn *- Denmark -- Warum und wie Stenografie-Unterricht ohne Hausarbeit? ..... De*
Ihsan Yener *- Turkey -- The scientific keyboard in Turkey ..... En*

2nd session - President M. Chouvet - Paris

Karoly Kiss *- Hungary -- Die sprachlichen Grundlagen der Stenografie ..... De*
Hans Konrad *- Germany -- Möglichkeiten der Rationalisierung der Schreibarbeit ..... De*
R. Tissot *- Switzerland -- Aperçu sur la formation et la situation des maîtres de sténographie en Suisse ..... Fr*
M. Fleury *- France -- Emplois de divers procédés d'entraînement selon les conjonctures ..... Fr*

3rd session - President Dr Barabási - Budapest

J. G. Van der Heide *- The Netherlands -- Ein neues System für die Unterrichtungserteilung in Maschinenschreiben an Blinde mit Hilfe der modernen Technik ..... De*
M. Felix *- Monaco/Montecarlo -- L'enseignement moderne de la dactylographie ..... Fr*
Angelo M. Quitadamo *- Italy -- Stato della sperimentazione scientifica stenografica in Italia e prospettive future ..... It*

1963 - PRAGUE

Historical session

Grace Murdock *- United Kingdom -- A survey of the position of shorthand in England ..... En*
Francisco Langa *- Spain -- La sténographie en Espagne ..... Fr*
Georg Traptchev *- Bulgaria -- Grundsätze des Gabelsberger-Systems und des bulgarischen stenographischen Systems ..... De*
Fritz Haeger *- Germany -- Der Einfluß Gabelsbergers in Europa ..... De*

Pedagogical session

Hendrik Smit *- The Netherlands -- Ist eine Lehrerbildung notwendig? ..... De*
Ihsan Yener *- Turkey -- Comparaison des systèmes de sténo Turc Gregg, Duployé et Pitman ..... Fr*

Otto Schmidt *- Germany -- Organisation der Aus- und Weiterbildung der Lehrer der Stenografie und des Maschinenscrheibens in DDR ..... De*

Nikola Makariev *- Bulgaria -- Vorbereitung und Weiterbildung der Stenographie- und Maschinenschreiblehrer in der Volksrepublik Bulgarien ..... De*

DeJosef Horák *- Czechoslovakia -- O vydelání ucitelu tesnopisu a psani na stroji v CSSR ..... Cz - summary in De*

Ihsan Yener *- Turkey -- Secretarial training should be post-secondary ..... En*

Ladislav Svtuska *- Czechoslovakia -- Sekretärinnen gehören in der Intersteno ..... De*

Technical session

Frantisek Kuca *- Czechoslovakia -- Je stroj pomocníkem ci konkurentem tesnopisu? ..... Cz - summary in De*

1965 - PARIS

1st session - President Eugène Cousin (Belgium)

Wilhelm Zorn *- Austria -- Stenografie und Schreibmaschine, ein Faktor im Kulturleben Österreichs ..... De*

Eugène Cousin *- Belgium -- L'enseignement de la sténographie en Belgique ..... Fr*

Hermann Leirer *- Germany -- Die Bedeutung der Stenografie und des Maschinenschreibens als Unterrichtsfächer an deutschen Schulen De*

Heinz Helmholz *- DDR -- Ausführunge ..... De*

2nd session - President G. Aliprandi (Italy)

Willy Kühnel *- Germany -- Die Gewinnung von VerhandlungsStenografen, ihre Ausbildung und Fortbildung und ihre Arbeitsbedingungen ..... De*

Vincent Delbecchi *- France -- Comments on the report of Willy Kühnel ..... Fr*

Angelo M. Quitadamo *- Italy -- Comments on the report of Willy Kühnel ..... It*

Giuseppe Farulli *- Italy -- La place de la sténographie professionnelle en Italie ..... Fr*

Georg Traptchev *- Bulgaria -- Die berufsmässige Stenografie in Bulgarien ..... De*

Ihsan Yener *- Turkey -- The standard Turkish letter form ..... En*

3rd session - President Francisco Langa (Spain)

Milos Matula *- Czechoslovakia -- Exacte Methoden in der Forschungsarbeit in Stenografie ..... De*

Jean Deslogis *- France -- Comments on the report of Milos Matula ..... Fr*

Giuseppe Aliprandi *- Italy -- Comments on the report of Milos Matula ..... It*

Konrad Jahn *- Denmark -- La première leçon de sténographie ..... Fr*

Ms Servida *- Italy -- Comments on the report of Konrad Jahn ..... It*

Jean Deslogis *- France -- Comments on the report of Konrad Jahn ..... Fr*

Ugo Andreini *- Italy -- Comments on the report of Konrad Jahn ..... It*

Alex Kliemke *- Switzerland -- L'intellectuel et la sténographie ..... Fr*

Ivan Bakovic *- Yugoslavia -- Les problèmes de l'unification de la sténographie en Yougoslavie ..... Fr*

Adolf Streich *- Switzerland -- Comments on the report of Ivan Bakovic ..... Fr*

Théodore Coury *- France -- Comments on the report of Ivan Bakovic ..... Fr*

Andrea Innocenzi *- Italy -- Comments on the report of Ivan Bakovic ..... It*

Elfriede Wedegärtner *- Germany -- La bibliothèque de la "Stenographisches Landesamt Dresden" ..... Fr*

1967 - 1975

1967 - Berne	1st session - La technique du bureau moderne - President Prof. Wilhelm Zorn (Austria)
	2nd session - L'évolution de la sténographie - President Henry Fleury (France)
	3rd session - L'enseignement programmé de la sténographie et de la dactylographie - President Fritz Büttner (BRD)
1969 - Warsaw	Les problèmes concernant la médecine du travail et la psychologie du travail des professions liées à l'écriture
	L'écriture à la machine et son application à l'heure actuelle et dans l'avenir
	La linguistique mathématique en rapport à la sténographie et la dactylographie
1971 - Brussels	The modern professional formation of shorthand writers and typists and the promotion possibilities it offers
	The discourse shorthand-writer of tomorrow
	The new methods for teaching and training of shorthand and typewriting
1973 - Valencia	1st session - The role of shorthand and typewriting in tomorrow's economy
	2nd session - Rules for deciding about comparative criteria for the international shorthand contests
	3rd session - L'enseignement programmé de la sténographie et de la dactylographie
1975 - Budapest	1st session - L'importance de la sténographie - Discussions
	2nd session - Aspects nouveaux de la dactylographie - Discussions
	3rd session - Activités professionelles - Discussions

1967 - BERNE

1st session - La technique du bureau moderne - President Prof. Wilhelm Zorn (Austria)

***V. Bataillard** - Switzerland -- Rationalisierung im Büro und der Mensch ..... De*

***R. Leveque** - Belgium -- L'enseignement du secrétariat en Belgique ..... Fr*

***Gerard Laurisch** - Germany -- Technik des modernen Büros, einbegriffen die Tätigkeit der Sekretärin ..... De*

***Helmuth Bruder** - Germany -- Berufspädagogische Konsequenzen aus der wissenschaftlich- technischen Revolution auf dem Sektor der Verwaltungsarbeit für schreibtechnische Berufe ..... De*

***Felix Romanik** - Austria -- Das Lehrbüro und die Sekretärin ..... De*

***Angelo M. Quitadamo** - Italy -- La tecnica dell'ufficio moderno, ivi compresa l'attività della segretaria ..... It*

2nd session - L'évolution de la sténographie - President Henry Fleury (France)

***Alice Manzi** - Italy -- Funczione sociale della stenografia oggi e domani ..... It*

***Helmut Hähnel** - Germany -- Die Entwicklung der Stenografie in der Zukunft ..... De*

Unto Räty - Finland -- The stenographic situation in Finland ..... En
Andrea Innocenzi - Italy -- L'évolution de la sténographie dans l'avenir ..... Fr
Sava Vujic - Yugoslavia -- Einige Gedanken über die Rolle der Stenographie ..... De
Giuseppe Aliprandi - Italy -- L'évolution de la sténographie dans l'avenir (au Parlement, au bureau et comme écriture personnelle) ..... Fr
Henry Fleury - France -- Résumé ..... Fr

3rd session - L'enseignement programmé de la sténographie et de la dactylographie - President Fritz Büttner (BRD)

Werner Corell - Germany -- Grundlagen und praktische Konsequenze des programmierten Lernens ..... De - En - Fr
Helmut Bruder - Germany -- Erste Erfahrungen und Schlussfolgerungen aus programmierungsversuchen mit stenografischen Lehrstoffen in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik ..... De
Helmut Bruder - Germany -- Quelques problèmes de programmation de sténographie en République Démocratique Allemande ..... Fr
Joseph Horàk - Czechoslovakia -- Spezieller Charakter der Entwicklung des programmierten Kurzschrift-Unterrichtes ..... De
Jos Jossart - Belgium -- L'enseignement programmé ..... Fr
Angelo M. Quitadamo - Italy -- L'insegnamento programmato della stenografia e della dattilografia ..... It
Ludovico Pagano - Italy -- Comments on the reports ..... It
Giuseppe Aliprandi - Italy -- Ricordando i Congressi stenografici internazionali ed in particolare quello di Berna (1967) ..... It
Andrea Innocenzi - Italy -- L'evoluzione della stenografia nel futuro ..... It

1969 - WARSAW

Les problèmes concernant la médecine du travail et la psychologie du travail des professions liées à l'écriture

Karl Günter Milde - Germany -- **Nagy O. Kazmer** - Hungary ..... De - Fr

L'écriture à la machine et son application à l'heure actuelle et dans l'avenir

Angelo M. Quitadamo - Italy -- La dattilografia nei suoi aspetti storici ed attuali ..... It
Andrea Innocenzi - Italy -- Problèmes de la sténographie ..... Fr
Jean Deslogis - France -- **Josef Horak** - Czechoslovakia -- Comments on this topic ..... Fr - De - En

La linguistique mathématique en rapport à la sténographie et la dactylographie

Felix Romanik - Austria -- Forewords ..... Fr
Jiri Kraus - Czechoslovakia -- Mathematical linguistics and general theory of shorthand systems ..... En
Josef Horak - Czechoslovakia -- Ausnützung der Phonosemenstatistik für die Optimalisation der Kurzschrifttheorie ..... De
Ratscho Kazansky - Bulgaria -- Remarques au sujet du rapport du Dr Jiri Kraus ..... Fr
Karl Kiss - Hungary -- Remarques au sujet du rapport du Dr Jiri Kraus ..... Fr
Hans-Werner Bernhard - Germany -- Remarques au sujet du rapport du Dr Jiri Kraus ..... Fr
Franciszek Hajnos - Poland -- The fundamental problem of the theory of information. The formula of Shannon ..... En
Stefan Christof - Bulgaria -- Die mathematische Linguistik und die allgemeine Theorie der stenografischen Systeme ..... De

1971 - BRUSSELS

The modern professional formation of shorthand writers and typists and the promotion possibilities it offers

M. E. Giggel *- Germany -- Zeitgemäße berufliche Bildung - unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der schreibintensiven Berufe-und deren Förderung aus Mitteln der Baundesanstalt für Arbeit ..... De*
Kasimir Nagy *- Hungary -- L'enseignement de la sténographie conforme à l'esprit du temps ..... Summary report Fr*
Guglielmo di Giovanni *- Italy -- Stenografia e cultura ..... Summary report It*

The discourse shorthand writer of tomorrow

Genichi Takusari *- Japan -- La sténographie japonaise ..... Fr*
Seiji Mukai *- Japan -- The reporting staff of the national Diet of Japan ..... En*
Ramon Ivorra Ferrer *- Spain -- La sténographie de discours dans le futur ..... Fr*
Tijs Boon *- Belgium -- De beroepsstenograaf van de toekomst ..... Nl*
Friedrich Ludwig Klein *- Germany -- Zukunft der Parlamentstenografie ..... De*
Yvan Klaric *- Yugoslavia -- L'avvenire della stenografia parlamentare ..... Summary report It*
Hans Lorenz *- Germany -- Zukunft der Parlamentsstenografie (comments) ..... Fr translated from De*
Vincent Delbecchi *- France -- La sténographie de discours demain ..... Fr*

The new methods for teaching and training of shorthand and typewriting

Nicola Makariev, V. Tsolov and N. Dimitrov *- Bulgaria -- Quelques nouveaux procédés d'enseignement et d'entraînement de sténographie en Bulgarie ..... Summary report Fr*
André Sbath *- United Kingdom -- Sight and Sound ..... En*
Flaviano Rodriguez *- Italy -- L'enseignement de la dactylographie ..... Fr*
Jacques Ruytinx *- Belgium -- L'apport de l'audiovisuel dans l'enseignement de la dactylographie ..... Fr*
Gregor Bast *- Germany -- Unterrichtungsgebiete und neue Unterrichtungsverfahren im Maschinenschreiben De*
Ihsan Yener *- Turkey -- Les nouveaux procédés d'enseignement et de perfectionnement de la dactylographie en Turquie ..... Fr*

1973 - VALENCIA

1st session - The role of shorthand and typewriting in tomorrow's economy

J. Emile Gétaz *- Switzerland -- La sténographie dans l'économie de demain ..... Fr*
Josef Wimmer *- Austria -- Die Ausbildung der Lehrer für Stenotypie und Phonotypie in Österreich ..... De*
Angelo M. Quitadamo *- Italy -- Ruolo ed importanza della stenografia e della dattilografia nell'economia dell'avvenire ..... It*
Genichi Takusari *- Japan -- Curriculum sur le procédé de la mécanique de sténographie et la formation des sténographes à court terme ..... Summary in Fr*
François Morard *- Monaco/Montecarlo -- Rôle de la dactylographie dans l'économie de demain ..... Fr*

2nd session - Rules for deciding about comparative criteria for the international shorthand contests

Hans Störel - Manfred Bauer *- Germany -- Theorie und Methodik internationaler stenografischer Wettkämpfe-Möglichkeiten des Vergleichs stenografischer Leistungen in verschiedenen Sprachen ..... De*
Unto Räty *- Finland -- Theorie und Methodik internationaler stenografischer Wettkämpfe-Möglichkeiten des Vergleichs stenografischer Leistungen in Verschiedenen Sprachen ..... De*
Karl Gutzler *- Germany -- Zum Vergleich stenografischer Leistungen in verschillendenen Sprachen auf der Grundlage des Informationsgehaltes ..... De*
Felipe Gomez Alonso *- Spain -- Entorno a la metrica para los concoursos internacionale de Taquigrafia ..... Es*
Ratscho Kasansky *- Bulgaria -- Concours international de sténographie et faits du language ..... Fr*

Hans Störel - Germany -- Theorie und Methodik internationaler stenografischer Wettkämpfe-Möglichkeiten des Vergleichs stenografischer Leistungen in verschiedenen Sprachen ..... De

3rd session - L'enseignement programmé de la sténographie et de la dactylographie

Giorgio Spellucci - Italy -- Alcune applicazioni delle tecniche dell'insegnamento programmato per l'addestramento alla pratica della stenografia ..... It

Ugo Andreini - Italy -- L'instruzione programmata nell'insegnamento della stenografia e della dattilografia ..... It

Graziano Gornati - Italy -- L'insegnamento programmato della stenografia ..... It

Ramon Angel Climent - Spain -- El método científico (una perfección del método del tacto) ..... Es

1975 - BUDAPEST

1st session - L'importance de la sténographie

Hans Störel - Germany -- Korreferat - **Miloš Matula** - Czechoslovakia -- Silbe und Wort als Mittel der Textmessung bei Internationalen Wettbewerben in Stenographie ..... De

François Morard - Monaco/Montecarlo -- La rétention en sténographie ..... Fr

Vesselin Tzvetkov - Bulgaria -- La comparabilité des performances sténographiques en langues différentes ..... Fr

Henry Fleury - France -- La sténographie face aux systèmes manuscrits d'abréviation ..... Fr

Discussions

Irène Soare - Romania -- **Marcel Racine** - Switzerland -- **Völgyi Béla** - Czechoslovakia -- **Aurel Bola** - Romania -- **Harmat Dénes** - Hungary .....

2nd session - Aspects nouveaux de la dactylographie

Kökény Sàndor - Hungary -- L'importance de la tendance à l'hétérogéneïté dans l'enseignement de la dactylographie ..... Hu - Fr - De

Ramon Angel Climent - Spain -- La méthode scientifique pour l'enseignement de la dactylographie ..... Es - Fr

Gustavo Medina Garcia - Spain -- Mecanografia para mancos - Dactylographie pour les manchots ..... Es - Fr

Liliane Claire Robert - **Ginette Le Strat** - France -- Audio-actif et audiovisuel en dactylographie ..... Fr

Sznezsinka Vladimirova Zselezarova - Bulgaria -- Méthodes de dactylographie exacte ..... Fr

Discussions

Ramon Angel Clement Pintado -- Mayerffy Tiborné -- Forrai Sandor -- Helmut Hähnel .....

3rd session - Activités professionelles

Josef Wimmer - Austria -- Entwicklungstendenzen in der Ausbildung in Stenotypie und Phonotypie in Österreich ..... De

Herbert Cziwerny - Germany -- Ziele und Inhalt der Sekretärinnenausbildung in der DDR ..... De

Kancso Ruszev - Bulgaria -- Persönlickeitsmodel des Stenografen der Zukunft ..... De

Ivan Klaric - Jugoslavia -- Der Stenografenberuf in Jugoslavien ..... De

Genichi Takusari - Japan -- Deux nouvelles orientations dans les milieux sténographiques de Tokyo ..... Fr

Discussions

Anna Horvath -- Heinz Rosenkranz -- Bodil Tengmark .....

Motoo Hosoki - Japan -- L'état actuel et l'avenir de la machine à écrire en lettres japonaises ..... Fr

Graziano Gornati - Italy -- Observations en marge d'un cours de dactylographie pour handicapés ..... Fr

Graziano Gornati - Italy -- Quelques problèmes de la sténographie moderne ..... Fr

1977 - 1985

1977 - Rotterdam	Scientific principles of the stenographic theory
	The professional situation of parliamentary and meeting reporters
	The professional situation of shorthand, typewriting and office practice teachers
1979 - Beograd	1st session - Die Situation der Kurzschrift und des Maschinenschreibens - President Wilhelm Zorn (Austria)
	2nd session - Probleme der Verhandlungsstenografen - President Cees van Beurden (The Netherlands)
	3rd session - Probleme der Fachlehrer - President Marjia Tomc (Yugoslavia)
	4th session - Die technische Entwicklung im Unterricht und in der Praxis
1981 - Mannheim	1st session - Historical development and future changes of the reporter profession - President Dr Lázsló Barabási (Hungary)
	2nd session - The situation of the teachers in shorthand, typewriting and office techniques - President William Bonnet (Switzerland)
	3rd session - New theories and methods - President Jozef Alenus (Belgium)
1983 - Lucerne	1st session - Aims of education in shorthand, typewriting and office techniques - President Flaviano Rodriguez (Italy)
	2nd session - Reporter's practice in parliament and professional reporting - President - Marcel Chouvet (France)
	3rd session - Secretaryship today and tomorrow - President - Antonio Cárrion (Spain)
1985 - Sofia	1st session - Theory and practice of shorthand, typewriting and office techniques today and in the future - President Dr Lázsló Barabasi (Hungary)
	2nd session - Shorthand in parliamentary and other debates and in the courts - President Mary Luise Gilman (USA)
	3rd session - Problems of teachers of shorthand, typerwriting and office techniques - President Heinz Helmholz (DDR)

1977 - ROTTERDAM

Scientific principles of the stenographic theory

Milos Matula - Czechoslovakia -- (No title, 14 pages long) ..... En

Hans Dieter Burkert - Germany -- Wissenschafliche Denkformen, dargelegt an metastenografischen Beispielen ..... De

Co-referents: ***Hans Störel*** (Germany) -- ***André Morard*** - Monaco/Montecarlo .....

Vesselin Tzvetkov - Bulgaria -- The stenographic theory as a linguistic discipline ..... En

Edward Trepnau - Poland -- Methode der Aufleitung des stenografischen Schreibestoffes auf Grundelement für die Forschungen und Vergleichungen ..... De

The professional situation of parliamentary and meeting reporters

Marcel Chouvet - France -- The professional situation of parliamentary and meeting reporters ..... Fr - summary report De

Co-referents: ***Cees van Beurden*** - The Netherlands -- ***Friedrich-Ludwig Klein*** - Germany .....

A.B.J. Tengker - Indonesia -- The professional situation of parliamentary reporters in Indonesia ..... Eng

Mario Cappa - Italy -- Michela method at the Italian Senate ..... Fr

Milutin Radulovic - Yugoslavia -- Teaching shorthand in Yugoslavia ..... En

Al Weinstein - USA -- Reporting at the United Nations ..... En

Helen Tennyson - UK -- Verbatim reporting in the Crown's courts and in other arbitrations and hearings of the United Kingdom ..... En

The professional situation of shorthand, typewriting and office practice teachers

Horst Fisch - Germany -- Die Situation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland ..... De

Co-referents: ***Jos Jossart*** - Belgium - ***Marija Tomc*** - Yugoslavia ..... Fr

1979 - BEOGRAD

1st session - Die Situation der Kurzschrift und des Maschinenschreibens - President Wilhelm Zorn (Austria)

Josef Wimmer - Austria -- Die Situation der Kurzschrift und des Maschinenschreibens ..... De

Karoly Kiss - Hungary -- Die Situation der Kurzschrift und des Maschinenschreibens in Hungary ..... De

Angelo M. Quitadamo - Italy -- The situation of shorthand and typewriting in Italy ..... It

R.G. Stuart Australia -- The teaching of shorthand writing and typewriting in Australia ..... En

Genichi Takusari - Japan -- Situation sur la sténographie au Japon ..... Fr

2nd session - Probleme der Verhandlungsstenografen - President Cees van Beurden (The Netherlands)

Josef Stehling - Germany -- Einführung in die Probleme ..... De

Gino Specchia - ***Mario Cappa*** - Italy -- Shorthand in parliament in Italy ..... En

Slavka Risova - Bulgaria -- Stand und Entwicklung der Verhandlungstenografie in der Volksversammlung der Volksrepublik Bulgarien ..... De

Jan Petrásek - Czecoslovakia -- Probleme der Pressestenografie ..... De

Virginia Hough Rankin - USA -- The National Shorthand Reporters Association USA ..... En

Genichi Takusari - Japan -- Shorthand of table-talks ..... En

R. G. Stuart - Australia -- The situation of reporting in Australia (i.e. Australasia and surrounding islands) ..... En

Marcel Chouvet - France -- Le service des comptes rendus dans la nouvelle assemblée parlementaire européenne ..... Fr

3rd session - Probleme der Fachlehrer - President Marija Tomc (Yugoslavia)

Délégation française - France -- La situation des professeurs de secrétariat de l'enseignement public ..... Fr

Heinz Helmholz - DDR -- Die Ausbildung der Fachlehrer für Stenografie und Maschinenschreiben in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik ..... De

Vittoria Bolognesi - Italy -- Problemi dell'insegnamento pubblico ..... It

Vesselin Tzvetkov - Bulgaria -- Shorthand in the study of foreign languages ..... En

M. Ristic - Yugoslavia -- Transition problems to pass off existing typografic measure to SI units ..... En - Croatian

4th session - Die technische Entwicklung im Unterricht und in der Praxis

Flaviano Rodriguez - Italy -- L'evoluzione della tecnica nell'insegnamento e nell'ufficio (sintesi) ..... It

Josip Rajman - Yugoslavia -- Facing the electronic era ..... En

Harry J. Foster - USA -- Using the new technologies ..... En

Stoyan Stoyanow - Bulgaria -- Der Platz der Schreibmaschine in der Bürotechnik ..... De

Alfred Waize - Germany -- Textkommunikation heute und morgen ..... De

Arnold Rosen - UK -- Models for "WP" curricula ..... En

Eleanor Bujea - Canada -- Evolution of business education in Canada ..... En

A. B. J. Tenger - Indonesia -- Situation in Indonesia ..... En

André Bonhoure - **Jean Deslogis** and **Nicole Herb** - France -- Situation en France ..... Fr

1981 - MANNHEIM

1st session - Historical development and future changes of the reporter's profession
President Dr Lázsló Barabási (Hungary)

Cees van Beurden - The Netherlands -- Bericht über die Struktur und die Arbeitsweise der Stenographischen Dienste der Parlamente ..... De

Friedrich-Ludwig Klein - Germany -- Bericht über die Struktur und die Arbeitsweise der Stenographischen Dienste der Parlamente ..... De

Bertil Palmquist - Sweden -- Geschichtliche Entwicklung und Zukunftaussichten des Parlamentsstenografenberufes in Schweden ..... De

Harry Foster - USA -- Present status and future of shorthand reporting in the United States ..... En - De

Franco Guelfi - Italy -- L'automazione della resocontazione stenografica al senato ..... It - De

Lillo Salvatore Bruccoleri - Italy -- Comments about the presented reports ..... It - En

Vesselin Tzvetkov - Bulgaria -- Present state and tendencies in the development of shorthand reporting in Bulgaria ..... En - De

Tzvétanca Kiosseva - Bulgaria -- Une question actuelle pour les sténographes praticiens ..... Fr - De

Giovanni Panarello - Italy -- Reporters' education school at the Italian Chamber of Deputies ..... It - De

Jan Den Holder - The Netherlands -- Comments about the presented reports ..... De

Cees van Beurden - The Netherlands -- Comments about the presented reports ..... De

2nd session - The situation of the teachers in shorthand, typewriting and office techniques
President William Bonnet (Switzerland)

William Bonnet - Switzerland -- Le recrutement, la formation et la responsabilité des maîtres de sténographie, de dactylographie et de technique de bureau en Suisse française ..... Fr - De

René Steck - Switzerland -- Die Situation der Fachlehrer in der Schweiz ..... De

Jirì Novàk *- Czechoslovakia -- Möglichkeit einer systematischen Entwicklung der Fähigkeit des Stenogrammlesens ..... De*

Edward Trepnau *- Poland -- Situation der Fachlehrer für Stenografie und Maschinenschreiben in Polen ..... De*

Tsuguo Kaneko *- Japan -- Student shorthand as a circle activity in Japanese universities ..... En-De*

Hans-Jürgen Bäse *- Germany -- Stenografie und Maschinenschreiben an den Hochschulen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, besonders an der Universität Mainz ..... De*

Marija Tomc *- Yugoslavia -- Comments about the topics discussed in this session. ..... De*

3rd session - New theories and methods
President Jozef Alenus (Belgium)

Alfred Walze *- Germany -- Rationalisierung des Lehrens und Lernens in den Fächern Stenografie, Maschinenschreiben und Phonotypie ..... De*

Herbert Cziwerny *- Germany -- Neue didaktische und methodische Erkenntnisse des Unterrichts in Stenografie und im Maschinenschreiben ..... De*

Branko Kojic *- Yugoslavia -- Stenografie als Notizschrift ..... De*

Robert Delangle *- France -- L'écriture française abrégée - son origine, ses applications ..... Fr - De*

Boumédiène Damerdji *- Algeria -- Comments about the situation in Algeria ..... Fr - De*

1983 - LUCERNE

1st session - Aims of education in shorthand, typewriting and office techniques
President Flaviano Rodriguez (Italy)

Harald H. Zimmermann *- Austria -- Neue Unterrichtsziele durch die Entwicklung der Technik ..... De - Fr*

Josef Wimmer *- Austria -- Neue Unterrichtsziele durch die Entwicklung der Technik ..... De - Fr - En - It*

Graziano Gornati *- Italy -- Prémisses et analyses pour une utilisation de l'ordinateur didactique dans l'enseignement de la sténographie et de la dactylographie ..... It - Fr*

Nancy Patterson *- USA -- Machine shorthand in the United States ..... En*

2nd session - Reporters' practice in parliament and professional reporting
President - Marcel Chouvet (France)

Friedrich-Ludwig Klein *- Germany -* ***Cees van Beurden*** *- The Netherlands -- Struktur und Arbeitsweise der stenografischen Dienste der Parlamente ..... De*

Manfred Kehrer *- DDR -- Zur redaktionellen Bearbeitung stenografisch aufgenommener Reden und zur Tätigkeit der Verhandlungsstenografen in der DDR ..... De*

J. R. Temin *- France -- Les conditions plus modernes de l'usage de la sténographie ..... Fr*

Giovanni Panarello *- Italy -- Dal linguaggio parlato a quello scritto: il processo di revisione dei discorsi parlamentari in Italia ..... It*

John R. Henterly *- USA -- Preparation of the record in the congress of the United States ..... En*

3rd session - Secretaryship today and tomorrow
President - Antonio Cárrion (Spain)

Marlène Wolf-Roveda *- Switzerland -- Funktion und Arbeitsweise des Sekretäriates, heute und morgen ..... De - Fr - It*

Rudolf Seifert *- Austria -- Die Ausbildung der Sekretärinnen In Österreich ..... De - En - Fr - It*

Vesselin Tzvetkov *- Bulgaria -- Nouvelles tendances dans le travail du secrétariat ..... Fr*

Gian Paolo Trivulzio *- Italy -- L'ufficio del domani: aspetti tecnici e sociali ..... It*

1985 - SOFIA

1st session - Theory and practice of shorthand, typewriting and office techniques today and in the future
President Dr Lázsló Barabási (Hungary)

William Bonnet - Switzerland -- Le rôle que doit tenir la sténographie dans le bureau moderne, les conséquences sur l'enseignement ..... Fr
René Steck - Switzerland -- Der Wert der Kurzschrift und die Wege, für sie zu werben ..... De
Vesselin Tzvetkov - Marin Donev - Bulgaria -- Changes in the stenographic profession under the impact of scientific and technological progress ..... En
Friedrich Baumgartner - Austria -- Internationaler Vergleich von Normen für das Maschinenschreiben ..... De
Marija Tomc - Yugoslavia -- Erleichterung des Maschinenschreibens durch unsere Tastaturen ..... De
Danny Devriendt - Belgium -- Stand der elektronischen Schreibmaschinen ..... De
Stephan Banov - Bulgaria -- The stenographic science and its tasks ..... En
Todor Ivanov - Bulgaria -- The problem of unification of the shorthand speeds in the various languages ..... En

2nd session - Shorthand in parliamentary and other debates and in the courts
President Mary Luise Gilman (USA)

Ferdinando Fabi - Italy -- L'automazione nei resoconti stenografici dei dibatti parlamentari ..... It
Wolfgang Behm - Germany -- Behandlung von Zwischenrufen und anderen Vorgängen im Sitzungssaal in den Stenografishen Berichten der Parlamente ..... De
Genichi Takusari - Japan -- New technical means in Japanese stenography ..... En
Alice Sweeney - USA -- The use of shorthand in the Court standards, requirements of employment of court reporters ..... En
Toma Tomov - Bulgaria -- Stenographic and text-processing servicing of the activity of the National assembly and the State council of the people's Republic of Bulgaria ..... En
M. Raikovsky - Ch. Chuneva - Bulgaria -- Analysing typescript errors ..... En - De
Cees van Beurden - The Netherlands -- Ausführungen ..... De

3rd session - Problems of teachers of shorthand, typewriting and office techniques
President Heinz Helmholz (DDR)

Carlo Rodriguez - Italy -- L'insegnamento della stenografia, della dattilografia e della tecnica d'ufficio nella scuola privata in Italia ..... It
Renzo Mancari - Italy -- La stenografia, la dattilografia e la tecnica d'ufficio nelle scuole statali italiane ..... It
Charles Ramade - France -- Compte-rendu concernant l'introduction de la sténographie après les premières années d'enseignement ..... Fr
Horst Fisch - Germany -- Neue Aufgaben für den Fachlehrer des Maschinenschreibens. Auswirkungen der "Neuen Technologien" ..... De
Josef Wimmer - Austria -- Erfahrungen mit der Ausbildung an Textverarbeitungsmaschinen ..... De
Valentin Tzolov, Eduar Sellyan, V. Gorovsky - Bulgaria -- General and linguistic problems of the training in stenography and typewriting in Bulgaria ..... En
Jirì Novàk - Czechoslovakia -- Die sozialpsychologische Dimension des Berufs der Sekretärin und ihre Folgerungen für die Ausbildung und die weitere Forschung ..... De
Olga Kuldova - Czechoslovakia -- Einige statitische Aspekte der Entstehung von Maschinenschreibfehlern ..... De
Georg Preuß - DDR -- Zu einigen Erkenntnissen, die bei der Vermittlung der Stenografie beachtet werden sollten ..... De
Marta Pataki - Hungary -- Rationeller Zeitaufwand in der Lehrstunde für Stenografie ..... De
Angel Zhelezarov - Bulgaria -- Language problems in the training of typists ..... En

1987 - 1995

1987 - Florence

1st session - The evolution of stenography and typewriting and of office procedures during the last 100 years. Value and importance of exchange of experiences on the occasion of Intersteno congresses
President Halina Borisowa (Poland)

2nd session - 100 years of stenographic reports on debates held in parliaments, conventions, law courts and press conferences. The development of parliamentary stenography as a profession today and its importance in the future
President Mae S. Glassbrenner

3rd session - The training and the educational role of teachers of stenography, typewriting and office procedures. A panoramic view of this evolution during the last 100 years and its prospect for the future
President William Bonnet (Switzerland)

1989 - Dresden

1st session - The importance of Franz Xaver Gabelsberger's shorthand system ("Deutsche Redezeichenkunst") for the development of modern cursive shorthand in Europe
President Horst Grimm (BRD)

2nd session - Theoretical basis and practical application of shorthand today and in the future
President Bertil Palmquist (Sweden)

3rd session - Teaching and practice of typewriting and office techniques under the influence of modern technologies
Dr Edit Konrad (Hungary)

1991 - Brussels

Shorthand in parliament and court: important fields of activity for stenographers

Shorthand at school, every day life in office, today and in future

From typewriter to computer

1993 - Istanbul

1st session - Parliamentary reporting

2nd session - Shorthand as an intellectual tool

3rd session - Modern offices demand more secretarial skills

1987 - FLORENCE

1st session - The evolution of stenography and typewriting and of office procedures during the last 100 years Value and importance of exchange of experiences on the occasion of Intersteno congresses

President Halina Borisowa (Poland)

Karl Gutzler - Germany -- 100 Jahre internationale Stenografie-Kongresse ..... De - It

Olof Dopping - Sweden -- An electronic evolution for shorthand and typing ..... En - It

Leopold Swossil - Austria -- Österreichs Anteil an der Entwicklung und Verbreitung der Kurzschrift 1887-1987 ..... De - It

Yoshiaki Takebe - Japan -- Historical situation of shorthand in Japan ..... En - It

Vesselin Tzvetkov - Bulgaria -- La Bulgaria nei 100 anni di storia ..... It

Gian Paolo Trivulzio - Italy -- La scrittura rapida di ieri e di oggi ..... It - De

Olga Kuldova - Czechoslovakia -- Die Entwicklung von Maschinenschreiben und Bürotechnik in der Tschechoslowakei in den lezten 100 Jahren ..... De - It

Andrea Innocenzi - Italy -- Scrittura comune e sistemi stenografici ..... It - Fr

Renée Fleury - France -- La secrétaire face à la bureautique: nuisances d'ordre physique, physiologique ou autre ..... It - Fr

Valentin Tzolov - Bulgaria -- Studio comparativo sulla quantità di informazione contenuta nelle diverse lingue ..... It

2nd session - 100 years of stenographic reports on debates held in parliaments, conventions, law courts & press conferences. The development of parliamentary stenography as a profession to date and its importance in the future.

President Mae S. Glassbrenner

Cees van Beurden - Rie Van Eik - The Netherlands -- History of stenography in the Netherlands ..... Nl - It

Alojzjie Turcin - Yugoslavia -- Korreferat: 120 Jahre Stenografie in Yugoslawischen Parlamenten ..... De - It

Francesco Pariset - Italy -- The technology in producing stenographic reports of parliamentary debates. The limitation of technological innovations and the validity of pen shorthand also in the future. ..... It - En

Francisco Langa - Spain -- La sténographie en Espagne, spécialement la sténographie parlementaire ..... Fr - It

Claudio Tosi - Italy -- Bilancio di una esperienza e prospettive di sviluppo del sistema di Stenografia meccanica "Michela" ..... It - Fr

Marcello Melani - Italy -- Italian method for a computerized steno machine ..... It - En

Edward Trepnau - Poland -- Anwendungsbereich der Stenografie in Poland, im Parliament und bei Kongressen ..... De

Terry Johnson - USA -- Press F1 as soon as bolt starts, to get full screen on text ..... En

3rd session - The training and the educational role of teachers of stenography, typewriting and office procedures A panoramic view of this evolution during the last 100 years and its prospect for the future

President William Bonnet (Switzerland)

Rudolf Känzig - Switzerland -- Der Fachlehrer im Spannungsfeld "Kurzschrift- Maschinenschreiben Informatik" ..... De - It

L. Dessev - Valentin Tzolov - Bulgaria -- Stenografia, intelletto e creatività ..... It

Josef Wimmer - Austria -- Der Textverarbeitungsunterricht in Österrreich ..... De - It

Ginette Le Strat - **Jeanine Thévenoux** - France -- Face au développement de la saisie de l'information sur claviers, la precision du geste dactylographique est-elle une exigence depassée? ..... Fr

Liliane Robert - France -- Le geste dactylographique ..... Fr - It

Marlene Hoffmann *- Germany -- Innovatives Lehrprogramm für Maschinenschreiben* ..... *De - It*
Ist. Prof. Peruzzi *- Italy -- Progetto per un corso sperimentale* ..... *It - En*
Carlo Rodriguez *- Italy -- Analisi statistica degli errori dattilografici* ..... *It - De*
Kálmán Kalotay *- Hungary -- Computer in dem Maschinenschreibunterricht* ..... *De*
Matteo Graniero *- Italy -- Una nuova tendenza della stenografia* ..... *It - En*
Tito Poggio *- Italy -- Il fine unico della stenografia* ..... *It*
Marco Bertolotti *- Italy -- Progetto di ricostruzione automatica di una bozza in Italiano a partire da un testo stenotipato* ..... *It*

1989 - DRESDEN

1st session - The importance of Franz Xaver Gabelsberger's shorthand system ("Deutsche Redezeichenkunst") for the development of modern cursive shorthand in Europe
President Horst Grimm (BRD)

Horst Grimm *- Germany -- Einführung in das Sitzungsthema* ..... *De*
Ingrid Geßner *- Germany -- Gabelsberger und Dresden* ..... *De*
Palma Schelken *- Hungary -- F. X. Gabelsberger Stenografiesystem in Ungarn - in unseren Tagen* ..... *De*
Angelo M. Quitadamo *- Italy -- L'applicazione della stenografia di Gabelsberger in Italia* ..... *It*
Gian Paolo Trivulzio *- Italy -- L'influenza tecnica e grafica della stenografia di Gabelsberger sullo sviluppo della stenografia in Italia* ..... *It*
Spass Guergow *- Bulgaria -- Analyse comparative du système Gabelsberger* ..... *Fr*
Ada Garlinzoni Garbislander *- Italy -- La stenografia Gabelsberger applicata al computer* ..... *It*
Margherite Cunningham *- USA -- 100 Years Gregg Shorthand* ..... *En*
Martin H. Block *- USA -- Extract from presentation presented at the congress of Intersteno* ..... *En*

2nd session - Theoretical bases and practical application of shorthand today and in future
President Bertil Palmquist (Sweden)

Tatscho Kasanki, Stefan Banow *- Bulgaria -- Theoretische Grundlagen der gegenwärtigen stenografischen Systeme* ..... *De*
Jirì Novak *- Czechoslovakia -- Zur Soziologie der Stenografie* ..... *De*
Nicole Herb - Ginette Le Strat *- France -- Un avenir pour la sténographie* ..... *Fr*
Edit Ràczkevi *- Hungary -- Analyse der Faktoren, die die Entwicklung der stenografischen Fähigkeiten beeinflussen* ..... *De*
Gerd Sandig *- Germany -- Ausbildung und beruflicher Einsatz Sehgeschädigter als Fachbearbeiter für Schreibtechnik* ..... *De*
Helmut Kölpl *- Austria -- Ausbildung und Einsatz blinder Stenotypisten in Österreich* ..... *De*
Friedrich-Ludwig Klein *- Germany -- Die Arbeit der Stenografischen Dienste, in den Parlamenten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* ..... *De*
Ernst Krammer *- Austria -- Die Kurzschrift im österreichischen Parlament* ..... *De*
Giacomo Di Piazza *- Italy -- Una ipotesi d'utilizzazione delle nuove tecnologie informatiche nella resocontazione stenografica e dei dibatti parlamentari* ..... *It*
Francesco Pariset *- Italy -- Nuovi contributi sulle applicazioni informatiche alla resocontazione stenografica dei dibattiti alla Camera dei Deputati* ..... *It*
René Steck *- Switzerland -- Fremdsprachenwettbewerb im internationalen Vergleich* ..... *De*
André Morard *- Monaco/Montecarlo -- La sténographie d'agrément* ..... *Fr*

3rd session - Teaching and practice of typewriting and office techniques under the influence of modern technologies
President Dr Edit Konrad (Hungary)

Kálmán Kalotay - Hungary -- Computer im Maschinenschreibunterricht ..... De
Karl-Wilhelm Henke - Germany -- Neue Lehrinhalte durch die neue technologische Entwicklung im Fach Maschinenschreiben/Textverarbeitung ..... De
Josef Wimmer - Austria -- Spezielle Lehrgänge im Fach Textverarbeitung an den Österreichischen Handelsakademien ..... De
Susanne König - Germany -- Über das Training jugendlicher Wettschreiber in der DDR ..... De
Ani Armjanova - Bulgaria -- Computertextverarbeitung in der Verwaltung sowie bei künftigen Stenografie- und Maschinenschreibwettkämpfen ..... De
Genichi Takusari - Japan -- Current situation of stenography in Japan ..... En

1991 - BRUSSELS

Shorthand in parliament and court - Important fields of activity for stenographers

Friedrich-Ludwig Klein - Germany -- Struktur und Arbeitsweise stenografischer Dienste in den Parlamenten (Ergebnis einer neuen Umfrage) ..... De
Jorge Alberto Bravo - Argentina -- The work of stenographers in the Argentinian parliament ..... En
Fausto Ramondelli - Italy -- Proposta di istituzione di un gruppo di lavoro sulla stenografia parlamentare ..... It - De
Marcello Melani - Italy -- Verbalizzazione dei dibattimenti nei Tribunali Italiani (The reporting of hearings in the Italian courts) ..... It - En
Samuel A. Fitz-Henley - Jamaica -- Report on court and parliamentary reporting in Jamaica ..... En

Shorthand at school, every day life in office, today and in future

H. Dieter Burkert - Germany -- Kurzschrift- zum Eigen- und Bildungswert von Stenografie ..... De
Peter Forthuber - Austria -- Motivation-Triebfeder für Stenografie in Schüle, alltag und Büro ..... De
Szilvia Szabo - Hungary -- Stenografie in der Schule, im Alltag und im Büro, in der Gegenwart und in der Zukunft ..... De
Yoshiaki Takebe - Japan -- Shorthand as a second longhand ..... En
Andrea Innocenti - Italy -- Dalla scrittura script alla stenografia ..... It - Fr
Gian Paolo Trivulzio - Italy -- Utopie und Wirklichkeit ..... It - De

From typewriter to computer

Olof Dopping - Sweden -- From typewriter to computer - a survey ..... En
Carlo Rodriguez - Italy -- De la machine à écrire à l'ordinateur ..... It - Fr
Karl-Wilhelm Henke - Germany -- Das Erlernen des maschinschreibens am Computer ..... De
Julien Van Peetersen - Belgium -- Methode voor Machineschrijven op computer ..... Nl - De
Nicole Herb - France -- Les métiers du secrétariat, synthèse d'un dossier realisé par les différentes associations françaises ..... Fr

1993 - ISTANBUL

1st session - Parliamentary reporting

Teresa Benavides - Spain -- Verbatim reporters' formation ..... En
Harrie Stegeman - The Netherlands -- How important is shorthand for the profession of parliamentary reporter? ..... En
Alberto Ballester - Argentina -- Parliamentary reporting in Argentina ..... En
Georg Preuß - Germany -- Reflexionen eines Stenografen aus den neuen Bundesländern Deutschlands ..... De
Peter Walker - England -- Intersteno Parliamentary Reporters' Section (IPRS) ..... En

Luciana Pellegrini *- Italy -- The school for the formation of the parliamentary stenographers in the Italian chamber of Deputies* ..... *En*
Istvan Nagy *- Hungary -- Formation of the parliamentary reporters in the Hungarian Parliament* ..... *En*
Paul Hadlow *- England -- CAT in Westminster* ..... *En*

2nd session - Shorthand as an intellectual tool

Jorge Alberto Bravo *- Argentina -- The role of shorthand in Argentina* ..... *En*
A. B. J. Tengker *- Indonesia -- Development of stenography in Indonesia* ..... *En*
Henry Fleury *- France -- The skill of shorthand in support of the mind* ..... *En*
Boris Neubauer *- Germany -- Sprachen lernen mit Fremdsprachenstenografie* ..... *De*
Angelo M. Quitadamo *- Italy -- The present and future of shorthand* ..... *En*
Stig Djurström *- Sweden -- A shorthand course on television in Sweden* ..... *En*
Giacomo Di Piazza *- Italy -- The contribution of the Cima method to the development of shorthand in Italy* ..... *It - En*
Kazuo Sakama *- Japan -- StenoWord, stenographic wordprocessor for Japanese language* ..... *En*
Matteo Graniero *- Italy -- Toward the people stenography* ..... *En*

3rd session - Modern offices demand more secretarial skills

Liu Kunru *- China -- Stenography in China* ..... *En*
D. Bartholome *- Belgium -- Today's office systems and the new role of secretaries* ..... *En*
Maria Luisa Corti *- Italy -- Keyboard rationalisation and unification* ..... *En*
Danny Devriendt *- Belgium -- The impact of new technology in the field of typewriting and wordprocessing on business education* ..... *En*
Walburg Ernst *- Austria -- Modern technology in the secretariat and its impact on the secretarial training* ..... *En*

1995 - AMSTERDAM

New prospects for parliamentary reporting departments

Andrew Howell *- England -- Read any good television lately* ..... *En*
Peter Walker *- England -- CAT - problems in the human field* ..... *En*

Voice recognition session

Gianni Lazzari *- Italy -- Continuous speech processing and applications* ..... *En*
Andrew Sutherland *- England -- A journey into the future* ..... *En*
Franco Guelfi *- Italy -- Benefits and problems in Italian experiments with voice recognition* ..... *En*
Peter De Bie *- Belgium -- Linguistic Technology; Today & Tomorrow* ..... *Nl - En*
Iemke Roos *- The Netherlands -- World Wide Web and Internet* ..... *En - Nl*

Word processing

Branimir Brezovich *- Austria -- New metods in the training of teachers specializing in word processing* ..... *De - En*
Irma Aerts-de Bont *- Monique Pieters - The Netherlands* ..... *Nl - En*
Danny Devriendt *- Belgium* ..... *Nl - En*
Klaas Klunder *- The Netherlands* ..... *Nl - En*
Jim Bijstra *- The Netherlands* ..... *Nl - En*

1998 - 2005

1998 - Lausanne

The conferences were not splitted into sessions

2001 - Hanover

1st session - New methods for professional reportings

2nd session - Globalisation and Multimedia - This session was organised in cooperation with the WeiterbildungInstitut of Dortmund

3rd session - Our know how and the information technology

2003 - Rome

Opening session

Meeting of the parliamentary group - IPRS

Teaching and e-teaching

Reporting and e-government

Reporting and e-justice

2005 - Vienna

Introductory speeches

Teachers and e-teaching. Klassische Ausbildung und e-learning

The reporting activity. Die Tätigkeit des Berichtens

International Partners

Reports during the visit of IPRS members to the Austrian parliament

1998 - LAUSANNE

The conferences were not splitted into sessions

François Comment *- Switzerland -- Herstellung des amtlichen Bulletins - Ablauf der Arbeiten* ..... *De*

Gian Paolo Trivulzio *- Italy -- Il supporto dell'informatica nell'attività di resocontazione* ..... *It*

Heidrun Seyring *- Germany -- Die Computerkompatible Maschinenstenografie in Deutschland* ..... *De*

Harrie Stegeman *- The Netherlands -- The training of a blind stenographer working with the Dutch Velotype Shorthand machine* ..... *En*

L. Van de Pas *- The Netherlands -- A blind stenographer (with demo)* ..... *En*

Ron Tremaine *- Canada -- Exposition on the experiences in realtime reporting in the Canadian Senate* ..... *En*

Monique Roy *- Canada -- Présentation des débats français du sénat du Canada* ..... *Fr*

Ferdinando Fabi *- Italy -- La decrittazione dei segni stenografici a mezzo computer* ..... *It*

Luciano Nieddu *-* ***Giacomo Patrizi*** *-- Italy -- Online recognition in machine readable form of stenographic transcripts* ..... *It - En*

Gérard Thiévent *- Switzerland -- Outils informatiques pour la saisie et la gestion de documents* ..... *Fr*

Alain Theilkaes *- Switzerland -- L'enjeu du numérique illustré par la journée d'un enfant scolarisé en l'an 2002* ..... *Fr*

Josef Kocourek *- Czech Republic -- Stenografieren als Aktivierung der Gehirntätigkeiten* ..... *De*

Rehinhard Petsching *- Austria -- Der Euro - Eine Herausforderung für die Europäische Wirtschaft ..... De*

Jari Niittuinperä *- Finland -- Internet law ..... En*

René Berger *- Switzerland -- Extrait de la conférence au sujet d'Internet, en particulier du site "World art treasures" ..... Fr*

Pepijn Rijvers *- The Netherlands -- Information technology in the future ..... En*

Roger Rammers *- The Netherlands -- The Millennium problem ..... En*

2001 - HANOVER

No written report was published. The reports of the Italian speakers are available (Italian and English versions) at www.intersteno.it - Resoconti Hanover

1st session - New methods for professional reportings

Wolfgang Behm *- Germany -- The future of parliamentary shorthand ..... En*

Ferdinando Fabi *- Italy -- Old and new blended shorthand and speech recognition ..... En - It*

Simonetta Zorzi *- Italy -- The use of speech recognition technologies in the drafting of the verbatim reports of proceedings at the Italian chamber of deputies ..... En - It*

Randy Czerenda *- USA -- What is new in stenotype? Evolution of shorthand machine especially for languages different from the English one and learning stenotype by Internet ..... En*

Franco Guelfi *- Italy -- New ways of communications: online publishing of parliamentary texts ..... It - En*

Chad Theriot *- USA -- Delivery in Internet of reports produced with speech recognition ..... En*

2nd session - Globalisation and Multimedia

This session was organized in cooperation with the WeiterbildungInstitut of Dortmund

Summary reports in German, were released in the web site of this Institut, but they are no more available now.

3rd session - Our know-how and the information technology

Tsuguo Kaneko *- Japan -- To day situation of shorthand and stenotype in Japan ..... En*

Hidezaku Tsujiai *- Japan -- Computer interpretation of Japanese steno sign, using Java language ..... En*

Jaroslav Zaviačič *- Czech Republic -- La metodologia pedagogica orientata al futuro, in particolare per quanto riguarda la scrittura alla tastiera ed il suo apprendimento via Internet. ..... De - It*

Katalin Varga Hajdics *- Hungaria -- Shorthand and structured linguistics ..... De - En*

Jean-Charles Le Masson *- France -- La sottotitolazione televisiva in lingua francese, coll'uso della stenotipia ..... En - It*

Hermine Javourek *- Austria -- Il nuovo programma di insegnamento (TOP) ed esperienze nel settore dell'elaborazione della parola. ..... De - It*

Fausto Ramondelli *- Italy -- New reporting modes ..... En*

Maria Luisa Corti *- Italy -- Didactic experiences in teaching speech recognition ..... It - En*

2003 - ROME

The printed report of this congress, which includes all speeches mostly with English and Italian version, is available at www.intersteno.org. Nearly all events, including prize awarding ceremony, were streamed on the web thanks to the cooperation of the Italian Ministry of communication

Opening session

Fausto Ramondelli - Italy -- Uncertainties overcome! ..... It - En
Fondazione Giulietti - Italy -- Presentation of CD on history of writing ..... En
Gian Paolo Trivulzio - Italy -- Tirone ..... It
Danny Devriendt - Belgium -- Opening of the congress ..... It - En
Gian Luigi Formichi - Italy -- Presentation of Fondazione Giulietti and its Review 'Civiltà della Scrittura' ..... It - En
Ugo Volli - Italy -- Writing in the multimedia time ..... It - En
Chad Theriot - USA -- Speech recognition with demo supported by Suzette Magee (EN) and Attilio Di Nepi (IT)) ..... En - It
Sergio La Liscia - Italy -- Digital pen ..... It - En

Meeting of the Parliamentary group - IPRS

Wolfgang Behm - Germany -- Welcome ..... En - It
Barbel Helsing - Germany -- Recruitment of reporters for the German parliament ..... En - It
Peter Walker - England -- Comments about recruitment of parliamentary reporters ..... En - It
Anne Grete Orten - Norway -- Quality securing related to Parliamentary reporting ..... En - It

Teaching and e-teaching

Carlo Rodriguez - Italy -- Come preservare e tramettere il nostro know-how tecnico e didattico ..... En - It
Katalin Varga Hajdics - Hungaria -- Muttersprachliche Erziehung im Stenografieunterricht ..... De
Antonio Bernardi - Italy -- The added value of the free software in the teaching activity ..... En
Jirì Novàk - Czech Republic -- Handstenografie und Informationstechnologien ..... De
Jaroslav Zaviačič - Czech Republic -- Keyboarding e-teaching ..... De - En
Gregor Keller - Germany -- Vor- und Nachteile des Internet: der Umgang mit Informationen muss gelernt sein werden ..... De

Reporting and e-government

Dan Glassman - USA -- Advances in realtime transcripts ..... En - It
Marcello Melani - Italy -- Language and machineshorthand ..... En - It
John Wenklawsky - USA -- Real-time delivery of the spoken words ..... It - En
Carlo Aliprandi - Italy -- Soluzioni basate sul tecnologie del linguaggio naturale per la trascrizione posticipata e in tempo reale ..... It - En
Andreas Sisler - Switzerland -- (Nearly) Real-time publishing from the plenary minutes on the Internet ..... En
Fabio Angeloni - **Paolo Michela Zucco** - Italy -- Computerized transcription of the assembly and commission reports: the Italian senate experience to write almost the same thing ..... It - En
Detlef Peitz - Germany -- Auswirkungen kurzfristig verfügbar Wortprotokolle auf die Bericht-Erstattung in den Medien ..... De
Joseph Stehling - Germany -- Stenografie und Spracherkennung bei der parliamentarischen Berichter-stattung ..... De
Maria Luisa Corti - Italy -- Il sogno di ogni resocontista - il telelavoro ..... It

Reporting and e-justice

Francesco Aliprandi - Italy -- Stenotipia e processo penale ..... It
Irena Symcaz - Poland -- Patent for shorthand system ..... En
Elena Faticoni - Italy -- Court reporting in the Italian judicial system ..... It - En
Robert Bakva - USA -- Procat software ..... En - It
Adrian Pereira de Brito Fonseca - Argentina -- Presentation of FIAT - Ispano-American federation of Shorthand association ..... It

Wolfgang Behm - Germany -- Summary and conclusion wordings ..... *En - It*

Paolo Antonio Paganini -- The journalist in multimedia era ..... *It*

2005 - VIENNA

The conference texts and presentations (when available) can be read at www.intersteno.org. A printed report with CD was released.

Introductory speeches

***Gregor Keller** - Germany -- 50 Jahre Intersteno- Erfolgreiche Vergangenheit: Grundlage für die Zukunft. The successful past and the beginning of the future* ..... *De - En*

***Linda Drake** - USA -- The future of the reporting profession* ..... *En*

***Gianni Lazzari** - Italy -- Recent advances and future challenges* ..... *En*

***Gerald Waldschitz** - Austria -- Diktier- und Wiedergabe-Software; Spracherkennungsentwicklung* ..... *De*

Teachers and e-teaching. Klassische Ausbildung und e-learning

***Katalin Varga Hajdics** - Hungary -- Die Rolle des Stenografieunterrichts zur Aufbewahrung der Rechtschreibung* ..... *De*

***Angela Pekovics** - Austria -- Ergonomie in Schulen - Ergonomy in schools* ..... *De - En*

***Erich Schmidt** - Austria -- Probleme Blinder im Umgang mit dem PC* ..... *De*

***Hans te Maarssen** - The Netherlands -- The YogiType keyboard - "Die YogiType-Tastatur."* ..... *En - De*

***Jaroslav Zaviačič** - Czech Republic -- Die tschechische Staatsprüfung aus der Textverarbeitung als Alternative zur ECDL. The Czech State examination in wordprocessing as alternative to ECDL* ..... *De - En*

***Phillip A. Kaufman** - USA -- Realtime voice writing education* ..... *En*

***Jan den Holder** - The Netherlands -- Aspects of minute-taking as a profession: who takes minutes - where, why and how?* ..... *En*

The reporting activity. Die Tätigkeit des Berichtens

***Umberto Lenzi** - USA -- Multimedia and multilanguage reporting systems* ..... *En*

***Mark Golden** - USA -- State of the reporting profession in the United States* ..... *En - De*

***John Wenklawsky** - USA -- What's new in stenotype ?* ..... *En*

***Tammy Johnson** - USA -- How I am using speech technology to benefit our deaf and hard of hearing community* ..... *En*

***Matthias Kuhn** - **Boris Neubauer** - Germany -- Computer-aided generation of stenographics - Graphic shorthand patterns for printing* ..... *De - En*

***Chad Theriot** - USA -- Subtitling with speech recognition (Demo)* ..... *De - En*

International Partners

***Tang Keliang** - China -- Stenography in China. Today and the development* ..... *En*

***Pius Onana** - Tanzania -- Computer-aided transcription: a golden opportunity and a springboard for the achievement of the millennium goals* ..... *En*

Reports during the visit of IPRS members to the Austrian parliament

***Brigitte Gradischnik-Schanner** - Austria -- Welcome* ..... *De*

***Caroline Pauser** - Austria -- From the speech to the "official report" (plus shorthand notes)* ..... *En*

***Brigitte Gradischnik-Schanner** - **Evitta Friedrich** - Austria -- Official report - Process description and technical principles. Stenografische Protokolle - Beschreibung des Ablaufes und der technischen Grundlagen* ..... *En - De*

2007 - 2013

2007 - Prague	PANEL 1: Integrating teaching of text capturing skills into education and workforce development
	PANEL 2: Integrating teaching of text capturing skills into education and workforce development
	PANEL 3: Stenographic and voice recognition technologies: from the technology provider's perspective
	PANEL 4: Applications and uses of stenographic and voice recognition
	PANEL 5: Technology developments in the practice of capturing words and processing text (beginning)
	PANEL 5: (conclusion)
	Reports during the IPRS meeting
2009 - Beijing	General conference session
	Conferences during the IPRS meeting
	Forum of international steno education
2011 - Paris	1st session - Teaching and training
	2nd session - Facilitating communication by means of reporting
	Reports at the IPRS meeting
2013 - Ghent	1st session - IPRS meeting
	2nd session - Workshops
	3rd session - General conferences

2007 - PRAGUE

A printed report of the Congress is available at www.intersteno.org - Prague congress. During congress video recording of speeches were made available on the Web shortly after the end of each of them.

Panel 1 - Integrating teaching of text capturing skills into education and workforce development

***Liao Qing** - China -- The education of stenography in China ..... En*

***Klaus Ramming** - Germany -- Typewriting in elementary schools: an important base skill as an entrance into the information society ..... En*

***Fabrizio Gaetano Verruso** - Italy -- Development of the reporting profession in Sicily, financed by contributions of the European social and directed to training the unemployed ..... En*

Panel 2 - Integrating teaching of text capturing skills into education and workforce development

***Katalin Varga Hajdics** and **Eszter Cecília Szücs** - Hungary -- Bologna-process for integrating administrative skills training into other curricula ..... En*

Panel 3 - Stenographic and voice recognition technologies: from the technology provider's perspective

Chad Theriot & Bettye Keyes *- USA -- Media component: demonstration (using voice recognition) of streaming text, synchronized with audio and video to create media content via webcasts and podcasts in realtime.* ..... *En*

John Wenklawski *- USA -- The impact of technologies and human factors in reporting activities.* ..... *En*

Bob Bakva *- USA -- Using voice recognition for realtime text delivery* ..... *En*

Keith Vincent *- USA -- Today's professional reporting* ..... *En*

Panel 4 - Applications and uses of stenographic and voice recognition

Petr Herian *- Czech Republic -- Court reporting firm providing full texts of all information* ..... *En*

Annette Meyers *- USA -- Certifying quality reporters to the public.* ..... *En*

Bettye Keyes & David Rogala *- USA -- Realtime by voice: just what you need to know* ..... *En*

Karen Yates *- USA -- Applications of realtime reporting, both in judicial and non-judicial settings (for example, evidence presentation and litigation support, interpretive services, etc.)* ..... *En*

Panel 5 - Technology developments in the practice of capturing words and processing text (beginning)

Gregor Keller *- Germany -- Security within the Internet* ..... *De*

Tang Keliang *- China -- Computerized steno machine in China* ..... *En*

Carlo Aliprandi *- Italy -- Recent advances in human language technologies: can assistive technology help professional reporting and text processing?* ..... *En*

Panel 5- Conclusion

Wolf-Heider Rei *- Germany -- "Maurice Ravel and The Weasel": a device simulating the art of keyboarding.* ..... *En*

Walter Kistler *- USA -- Explanation of Newrite stenographic system and its computerization* ..... *En*

Marc Bendayan *- France -- Realtime broadcasting text in France* ..... *Fr - En*

Reports during the IPRS meeting

Rian Schwarz-van Poppel *- The Netherlands -- The Dutch parliamentary reporting office* ..... *En*

Portia Dadley *- England -- Technology and reporting in the UK parliament* ..... *En*

2009 - BEIJING

Full report of this congress as well as the texts and presentations also for international forum are available on www.intersteno.org. A printed report was released as well as a DVD with video of the main moments of this event.

General conference session

Renate Geyer *- Germany -- New Information technologies make it necessary to teach keyboarding already to children* ..... *En*

Tsuguo Kaneko *- Japan -- Graphical shorthand in Asia* ..... *En*

Tatsuya Kawahara *- Japan -- Transcription system using automatic speech recognition for the Japanese parliament (Diet)* ..... *En*

Kim Amwoo *- Korea -- CAS - Computer aided stenography in Korea* ..... *En*

Gregor Keller *- Germany -- Public relations - Why do the organizations in Intersteno have to advertise?* ..... *En*

Pius Onana *- Tanzania -- Down-streaming job and business opportunities in Africa and enhancing capacity building in national institutions through computer-aided verbatim reporting* ..... *En*

Karen Yates *- USA -- Lessons learned: practical experiences in online realtime education ..... En*
Xiao Tang Li *- China -- Prospect on the international progress of the Chinese stenography ..... En - Zh*
Guan Baochang *– Shao Jun - China -- Analysis of relevant issues in speed typing Xiong Gaizhi Wu Zhonhming = Advocating advanced compound talent of international information processing and service outsourcing -- Steno-translator ..... En - Zh*
Sun Huimin *- China -- Construct the vocational skills-based talents training model, facing the regional economy ..... En - Zh*
Li Yude *- China -- Graphic shorthand and computerized shorthand (was not presented due to illness of the speaker) ..... En - Zh*
Li Yude *- China -- Using the changing value to compete together (was not presented due to illness of the speaker) ..... En - Zh*

Conferences during the IPRS meeting

Katalin Varga Hajdics *- Hungary -- Male and female stenographers in the Hungarian parliament ..... De*
Fabrizio Gaetano Verruso *- Italy -- Sicilian parliament: between tradition and innovation. Shorthand vs. voice-transcription? A brief history in process ..... En*
Lee Kyungsik *- Korea -- Reporting techniques at the national assembly of Korea ..... En*
Gianni Lazzari *(Co-authors: **Fabio Brugnara**, **Brian Martin**) - Italy -- FlyScribe: the world's first transcription portal based on voice recognition ..... En*

Forum of International Steno Education

Tsuguo Kaneko *- Japan -- Shorthand education in Japan ..... En*
Gian Paolo Trivulzio *- Italy -- Facing the changes in the reporting field ..... En*

2011 - PARIS

1st session - Teaching and training

Hervé Allart *(Director Tadeo), **Beatrice Souquet** (representing FISAF - French association for deaf and blind persons), **Liliana Avalos Bulgarelli** (Director of Stenotype España) -- Round table dedicated to the information and communication technologies for the professional integration of disabled. ..... Fr - En - Es*
Filimonov Igor *- Russia -- Typing statistics ..... En*
Bettonte Loredana *- Italy -- Special Education for Learning disabilities "English language typed" ..... En*
Katalin Varga Hajdics *and **Eszter Cecília Szücs** - Hungary -- Modernization of business administration trainings in the 21th century - Best practice at Kaposvár University ..... De - En*
Carlo Eugeni *- Italy - Romero Pablo Fresco - Spain -- Reporting in the new-tech era - Teaching and learning opportunities ..... En - Es*
Boris Neubauer *- **Monika Disser** - Germany -- The German Shorthand Research Institute - New tasks for an old institution ..... En*
Gregor Keller *- Germany -- Germany, land of associations ..... De - En*

2nd session - Facilitating communication by means of reporting

Waldir Cury *- Brazil -- An online shorthand course in Brazil that is a big success ..... En*
Dario Franceschini, Alesssandro Tescari *- Italy -- The multimedia report: testing of speech recognition based methods for Court Reporting En*
McPherson D'Arcy *- Canada -- Providing Communications Access at the Senate of Canada ..... En*
Thierry Spriet *- **Yannick Esteve** - France -- The contribution of the new technologies for the facilitation of human exchanges: The return of the written language ..... En*

Reports at the IPRS meeting

Jenny Laval - ***Gert Sandig*** - *Germany -- The profession of parliamentary reporter for disabled persons* ..... *De - En*
Matthijs Bakker - *The Netherlands -- Technological developments in the Dutch parliamentary reporting office* ..... *En*
Owain Wilkins - ***Tony Minichiello*** - *England -- Logging the future: tablet-generated e-log in the House of Commons* ..... *En*
Thierry Marchand - *France -- Short presentation on the verbatim report at the National Assembly: overview, role and evolution* ..... *En*
Fabrizio Gaetano Verruso - *Italy -- Summary and minute reports in the Italian experience* ..... *En*
Anna Namysl - ***Monika Rydel*** - *Poland -- The stenographic reports division of the Polish Sejm and Senate* ..... *En*
Kyung Cho - *Korea -- The Korean national assembly and its stenographic department* ..... *En*
Lida Horlings - *The Netherlands -- Present situation and future of IPRS* ..... *En*

2013 - GHENT

1st session - IPRS meetings

Randel Raison - *USA -- The status of Electronic Reporting in the United States* ..... *En*
Ayse Yedekci - *Turkey -- The limits of the applicability of new technologies to parliamentary reporting services: the case of Turkish Parliament* *En*
Eero Voutilainen *(speaker),* ***Maarit Peltola, Teuvo Räty & Niklas Varisto*** - *Finland -- Rules of reporting: the principles of representing spoken discourse in the Records Office of the Finnish parliament* ..... *En*
Monika Rydel – *Poland -- Reporting in the Polish Sejm* ..... *En*

2nd session - Workshops

Lorraine Sutherland *with* ***Jonathan Hoare*** - *United Kingdom -- From black art to black gown: a postgraduate diploma in parliamentary reporting* ..... *En*
Dominick M. Tursi - *USA -- Evolution of shorthand machines* ..... *En*
Herbert Houdijk & Matthijs Bakker - *The Netherlands -- VLOS vs 2:0, the next level in reporting* ..... *En*

3rd session - General Conferences

Yves Gambier - *Finland -- Challenges in processing and disseminating information today* ..... *En*
Alessandro Tescari – *Italy -- Facing Tsunami bureaucracy. How to paste voice into a PDF file and sign it forever* ..... *En*
Tatsuya Kawahara - *Kyoto University Japan -- Subtitling lecture videos with automatic speech recognition (ASR)* ..... *En*
Tsuguo Kaneko - *Japan -- 130 years of steno in Japan* ..... *En*
Jorge Bravo – *Argentina -- Collecting the past to face the future: the present of the Argentinian congress library* ..... *En*
Jim Cudahy & Karen Yates - *NCRA USA -- The oral history project - Stenographers capturing personal stories* ..... *En*
Laura Batani - *Italy -- Helping primary school students to face the keyboarding tsunami* ..... *En*

Web Session Web session available before the conference day – Comments during the session

Waldir Cury - *Brazil -- The issue as to shorthand speed* ..... *En*
Jan den Holder - *The Netherlands -- Confronting the "information tsunami" with summary reporting* ..... *En*
A.M. Trombetti, M. Armellini, A. Galimberti, Fabrizio Gaetano Verruso - *Italy -- Teaching shorthand on the web: an Italian example* ..... *En*
Joe Snyder – *USA -- Audio description workshop* ..... *En*
Zoi Resta – *Greece -- The role of interpreters in communication: interpreting in the globalised world* ..... *En*
Katalin Hajdicsné Dr Varga - *Hungary -- Teaching touch-typing for young learners and adult learners with the help of software programmes* ..... *En*

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Stenolibrary Dresden

A complete collection of all published reports for the Congresses is available at the Stenografische Sammlung zur Sächsischen Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden (Germany). The stenographic section is to-day managed by Ms Rosemarie Hänsel.

Searches can be made at
http://www.slub.dresden.de/kataloge-suche/buecker-suchen

Similar collections are availabe at the:

- Forschungs- und Ausbildungsstätte für Kurzschrift und Textverarbeitung E. V. in Bayreuth - Under the direction of Boris Neubauer and Monika Disser;
- Stenografenverein 1925 Treysa e. V - under the direction of Ralf Groß and Monika Suppkus

Transactions of the international shorthand congress 1887; Pitman and Sons - London 1888 – pages: 459.

Richter Henry - An account describing all the points of interest in connection with the third International Shorthand Congress Munich 1890. This document is available in .pdf file on www.intersteno.org. Thanks to Boris Neubauer for informing me on this document.

Racine Marcel - La sténographie dans le monde - Association sténographique suisse Aimé Paris, 1965. This book from page 77 to 90, has lists and short comments on all the Intersteno congresses up to Prague 1963. The abstract of this part is available on www.intersteno.org website in .pdf format

Dr Sc Burgemeister - Katalog der Stenograf ischen Bibliothek - 6. Teil – Internationale Stenografenkongresse - Bericht und Vorträge (up to 1975). The catalogue contains a report of Elfriede Wedegärtner - Die Internationalen Stenografenkongresse - Ein Rückblick. The catalogue available on line at this link: http://digital.slub-dresden.de/werkansicht/dlf/70458/1/0/cache.off

Gutzler Karl - 100 Jahre internationale Stenographie-Kongresse - Report of the 38th congress - Florence 1987. An Italian version is also available in the same report.

Keller Gregor - 50 Jahre Intersteno (50 Years Intersteno). Report presented on 12 June 2004 at the General assembly of the German Intersteno group. This report is available at www.intersteno.de and covers many important aspects of the evolution of the German associations.

On the same website, Gregor Keller also released reports and comments on the congresses in Vienna 2005, Prague 2007, Beijing 2009 and Paris 2011.

Printed congress reports from 1955 to 2009 have been specifically consulted for checking the information to be released in this book, with the following comments:

- the reports of Milano 1957 consists of printed texts of all conferences;
- the reports of Amsterdam 1995 includes a 3.5 diskette with the text of the conferences, which are not included in the printed edition;
- the report of Lausanne 1998 includes a CD with a digital copy of the printed report;
- no printed or digital report was issued for the Hanover congress 2011;
- the reports of Vienna 2005 includes a CD with the texts and presentations made during the Conference session;
- the report of Prague 2007 was delivered in digital format (.pdf). It is available at intersteno.org website;
- the report of Beijing 2009 was delivered in both printed and digital format. A video was also produced. They are available at intersteno.org website;
- DVD of the Paris congress 2011: only video of the events.

CREDITS

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- Luca Trivulzio - Italy
- NCRA (National court reporters' Association) - United States
- Olivier Levrau - Belgium
- Senato della Repubblica Italiana - Italy
- Smau - Italy - Telecomunicazioni: La voce 1989
- United Nations - Website -United States
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