47th INTERSTENO CONGRESS
BEIJING2009
第47届国际速联大会

资料汇编
COMPILATION

国际速联主席致辞



国际速联主席、北京市速记协会理事长　唐可亮

诞生百余年的中国速记走到了今天，呈现出前所未有的繁荣景象。科技、教育、人才、应用、服务，速录的美丽花朵盛开在五湖四海，中国人实现了汉语同声记录的梦想，并且昂首挺胸地走出国门，同世界其他国家、其他民族进行着平等自由的交流，也向世界开启了一扇全新的了解中国速录的大门。这些硕果来之不易，是全国速录工作者共同努力的成果。

2009年8月，第47届国际速联大会在北京举行，这是全球速录工作者的一次盛大聚会。相信，这次大会的胜利召开将进一步促进国际速录间的了解，增进各国人民的友谊，也将对中国速录的发展产生深远影响。

借此机会向一直关心、支持、参与我国速录事业的领导、专家和同志们以及国际友人致以诚挚的谢意！并祝愿2009北京第47届国际速联大会取得圆满成功！

The Intersteno Chairman Making A Speech

Chinese Steno, from its birth to now, has been over 100 years, and today, it becomes an unprecedented prosperity.Science and technology, education, human resources, applications, services, the beautiful flowers of steno have been in full bloom all over China, the dream that to record the voice simultaneously by words of our Chinese people has become true. Now, we would like to introduce this great invention to the world and exchange free and equally with other countries and nations. It is a hard-won for us to gain this brilliant success and this depends on all people who work on steno all over the country.

August 2009, the 47th Intersteno Congress is held in Beijing. This is a largest gathering of people who work on steno all over the world. I believe that, the success of this congress will promote the exchange in the field of international steno, enhance the friendship between people in different contries and also have a far-reaching impact on Chinese steno.

To take this opportunity, I express my sincere thanks to all leaders, experts,comrades and international friends who always care, support and take part in our Chinese steno. And I wish the 47th Intersteno congress Beijing 2009 success!

第47届国际速联大会

中国速记自1896年诞生以来，已有100多年的历史，随着科技的发展，速记由手写速记、机械速记逐步过渡到电脑速录阶段，并于1993年正式加入国际速联（国际信息处理联合会）。国际速联1887年成立于伦敦，由全球从事文字信息处理技术的专家学者及协会组织机构组成，是国际文字信息处理领域唯一的国际性学术团体，总部属地在德国历史古城波恩，共有31个成员国。

国际速联大会是该组织两年一次的全球大会，期间将举办全会、执委会、中央委员会等会议以及IPRS会议、学术讲座、科技展览等学术活动，其中，最为重要的是举办国际速记大赛，被誉为速记界的“奥林匹克”竞赛。

第47届国际速联大会及比赛于2009年8月15-21日在北京国家奥林匹克中心举行，16-17日为比赛。其间还安排了教育论坛、学术讲座、青年日、展览、宴会等，并于20日晚间胜利闭幕，21日安排长城一日游。

本次大会是国际速联122年以来第一次离开欧洲到亚洲举办年会及国际比赛，来自世界各地26个国家的546位业界知名人士、学者和选手汇集首都，渡过了丰富、紧张而又愉快的7天。开幕式共有800多人参加，有31个中央和北京媒体、1个国家和地区的境外媒体对大会进行了采访报道。

比赛共设有11个项目，包括国际速联传统比赛项目看打、听打、PC文字校对、专业文字处理、速记、实时记录、信函及摘要记录、多语种速记，以及中国特色表演项目蒙目打、行进打、极限看打。选手分为成年组、青年组和少年组。

中国选手共105名，从12省、市、直辖市经选拔参赛。他们分别来自高校大学生、法院书记官、职业速录师、企事业单位工作人员，代表了中国速录工作者的最高水平。2007年，在布拉格举行的第46届国际速记大赛上，中国只派出9名选手参赛，取得了两银、两铜的好成绩。而在本届大赛上，中国选手实现了金牌“零”的突破，取得优异成绩，获得16项冠军及奖牌总数第一，中国速录从此全面跨入世界先进行列。

国际速联主席、北京市速记协会理事长唐可亮先生介绍，经过十余年的发展，尤其是亚伟中文速录机的推广和应用，使中国在速录科研、人才教育、技术应用等方面居于国际领先地位。举办第47届国际速联大会必将使中国速录加快发展脚步，获得更大的突破。

本次大会由中国中文信息学会主办，全国人大信息中心、九三学社中央为支持单位。担任大会主席，中国中文信息学会常务副理事长曹右琦任组织委员会主席，国际速联主席、北京市速记协会理事长唐可亮任组织会执行主席。

The 47th Intersteno Congress

It has been more than 100 years since Chinese shorthand came into being in 1896. In pace with the development of technology, shorthand developed from graphic shorthand to mechanical shorthand then to computer steno, and our Chinese group joined International Federation for Information Processing (Intersteno) in 1993. Intersteno was founded in 1887 in London. It was a non-governmental organization which is formed by the experts and group all over the world who deal with the technique of information processing, and it is the only international academic group in the area of international information processing. Its headquarters is built at historical city Bonn in Germany. Now, Intersteno has 31 national groups.

The Intersteno Congress is hold by this federation every two years. During the congress they have general assembly, board meeting, council meeting, IPRS meeting, conferences and exhibition etc. The most important activity of the congress is international steno competitions. The Congress is also called Olympics of steno.

The 47th Interstneo Congress was held in Beijing Olympic Sports Center in 15-21 August, 2009 and competitions were in 16-17 August. During these days, we also had International steno Education Forum, conferences, Youth day, exhibition and banquet. The 47th Interstneo Congress was successfully closed in 20th August, 2009. 21st August, there was a one-day tour to the Great Wall.

It is the first time that the Intersteno Congress leaves Europe and come to Asia for 122 years. There are all 546 experts, scholars and competitors from 26 countries get together in Beijing and have 7 nervous but nice days here. Over 800 persons attended the opening ceremony and 31 Chinese Medias and one foreign media reported this event.

There totally have 36 groups of 11 kinds of competitions, including text production, speech capturing, text correction, professional word processing, graphic shorthand, real-time transcription, correspondence and abstract, multilingual shorthand and three Chinese competitions show. Competitors were divided into adult group, youth group and junior group.

There were all 105 Chinese competitors from 12 provinces and municipalities took part in these competitions. Some of them came from universities, courts; some of them were stenographers, and some from enterprises. They were on behalf of the highest level of Chinese steno. In 2007, the 46th Interstneo Congress, there were only 9 competitors joined competitions and got 2 silver medals and 2 bronze medals. In this Congress, Chinese competitors first won golden medals in world competitions, and they totally got 16 golden medals and the first place of the number of medals. From then on, Chinese steno has stepped into the ranks of the worlds' leading.

Mr. Tang Keliang, Intersteno Chairman, Beijing Stenography Association President introduced that, after 10 years' development, especially the promotion and application of Yawei Steno machine, Chinese steno skill and its training were in the ranks of worlds' leading. The 47th Intersteno Congress for sure speeded the development of Chinese steno and let us gets a new breakthrough.

The 47th Intersteno Congress was supported by NPC, Jiusan Society, Education Ministry and Chinese Disabled Person's Association; Organized by International Federation for Information Processing and Chinese Information Processing Society; Sponsored by Stenography Professional Committee of CIPSC and Beijing Stenography Association.

第47届国际速联大会会标



第47届国际速联大会会标设计理念源于中国的母亲河——黄河、中国最长的河长江及举世瞩目的万里长城。会标以“47”与中国的“中”字相结合，使得中华文化在设计中得到完美展现。

The Logo of 47th Intersteno Congress

The concept of logo of 47th Intersteno Congress comes from China's mother river--the yellow river, the longest river in China--Yangtze River and the famous Great Wall. The logo combine the "47" and Chinese character "中", display the Chinese culture perfectly in the design.

第47届国际速联大会 相关信息

The Relative Information of The 47th Intersteno Congress

支持单位：全国人大、九三学社中央、教育部、中国残疾人联合会
主办单位：国际信息处理联合会、中国中文信息学会
承办单位：中国中文信息学会速记专业委员会、北京市速记协会
时间：2009年8月15日–21日
地点：中国 北京 奥体中心
规模：参会及参赛总人数约600人
参加范围：来自24个国家和地区的政府及司法领域、教育界、会展界、传媒领域、商务领域等速记速录工作者、学习者、爱好者参与。

Support unit: National People's Congress, Jiusan Society, Education Ministry, Chinese Disabled Persons' Association
Organizers: International Information Processing Association, Chinese Information Processing Society
Sponsor Unit: CIPSC Professional Steno Committee, Beijing Steno Association
Time: 08/15/2009--08/21/2009
Site: Olympic Sports Center Beijing China
Scale: The total amount about 600
Scope: The Stenographer, learner and enthusiast of goverment, judicial field, education sector, exhibition sector, media, and business areas from 24 countries and districts.

第47届国际速联大会收费标准

If Paid Prior to March 31, 2009	If Paid April 1 – May 31, 2009 No Registrations Will Be Accepted After May 31, 2009	
Registration Fee: Includes all Congress events except the Gala Closing Banquet.Required of all attendees and exhibitors.	**120 Euro**	**130 Euro**
Competition Fee	**20 Euro**	**30 Euro**
Gala Closing Banquet Fee	**35 Euro**	**40 Euro**
Unable to attend? You may receive a Congress packet including the final printed report with photos and CD for 30 Euro		
Exhibitor:Table Top exhibit space is **300 Euro.** Exhibitor staff must also pay the Congress Registration Fee.		

第47届国际速联大会

组织结构

顾问委员会

张绍敏　全国人大常委会信息中心主任

廉正保　原外交部档案馆馆长

张玲莉　国家职业技能鉴定专家委员会秘书专业委员会副秘书长

刘　义　教育部信息中心

韩珠璇　北京市速记协会顾问

李裕德　北大专家级教授

关保昌　总装培训中心教授

徐明江　北京政法职业学院副院长

赵　宏　北京民族文化艺术职业学校副校长

魏　健　北京市宣武区第一职业学校校长

组织委员会

主席　曹右琦　中国中文信息学会常务副理事长

执行主席　唐可亮　国际速联主席、北京市速记协会理事长

总体运行指挥部：

部长：孙惠民　国际速联中央委员、天津连邦教育集团董事长

副部长：唐可为　中国中文信息学会常务理事、北京市速记协会副理事长

委员：熊垓智

秘书处：廖清、王芳、阮夙岚、杨烨

竞争组织委员会：

主任：廖清　国际速联中央委员、北京市速记协会秘书长

委员：方中　国际速联中央委员、南京亚伟培训学校校长

新闻宣传委员会：

主任：阮夙岚　北京市速记协会理事　中国速记网CEO

委员：八位各地培训机构负责人

学术交流委员会：

主任：李晓棠　国际速联中央委员、辽宁公安司法管理干部学院中文速录学院院长

委员：五所进行速录人才培养的院校主任或校长

服务保障委员会：

主任：　吴东　北京科技职业技术学院法学院执行院长

委员：王芳　国际速联委员、北京市速记协会副秘书长

其他委员为八所进行速录人才培养的院校主任或校长

财务部：

主任：徐翠萍　北京市速记协会财务总监

OGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF 47TH INTERSTENO CONGRESS

ADVISER COMMITTEE

Zhang Shaomin: director information center of the People' Congress of China

Lian Zhengbao: the Ministry of foreign affairs

Zhang Lingli: Ministry of Labor

Liu Yi: Ministry of Education

Han Zhuxuan: Beijing Stenography Association

Li Yude: Peking Univercity

Guan Baochang: General Armament Department

Xu Mingjinag: director Beijing College of Politics and law

Zhao Hong: director Beijing College of Ethnic Culture & Art

Wei Jian: director Beijing Xuanwu No.1Vocational School

OGANIZATION COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT: CAO YOUQI vice director of CIPSC

ACTIVITY PRESIDENT: TANG KELIANG

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

DIRECTOR: SUN HUIMIN president LBEDU training center

VICE DIRECTOR: TANG KEWEI beijing stneography association

Menber: Xiong Gaizhi

Secretary: Liao Qing Wang Fang Ran Sulan Yang Ye

COMPETITION COMMETTII

DERECTOR: LIAO QING

MENBER: FANG ZHONG director Nanjing Yawei School

NEWS COMMETTII

DIRECTOR: RAN SULAN

MENBER: DIRECTORS OF TRAINING SCHOOLS (8 PERSON)

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

DIRECTOR: LI XIAOTANG DIRECTOR OF CHINESE STENOGRAPHY COLLEGE

MENBER: DIRECTORS OF TRAINING CENTERS

SERVISE COMMITTEE

DIRECTOR: WU DONG director college of beijing science & technology

MENBER: WANG FANG beijing stenography association

OTHER MEMBERS: DIRECTORS OF STENOGRAPHY TRAINING CENTERS

FINANCIAL DIPARTMENT

DERECTOR: XU CUIPING BEIJING STENOGRAPHY ASSOCIATION

日程表 *Schedule*

日期	时间	活动
8．13		准备三间多语种比赛室
8．14	08：30	执委会会议
	14：00	裁判会议；协调员、特派员会议
		多语种比赛室
8．15	08：30	中央委员会第一次会议
	11：00	裁判助手说明会（分为两组）
	15：00	开幕式和记者招待会
	16：30	冷餐会
	17：30	比赛说明会
		多语种比赛室
8．16	08：00	开放展览场地
	08：30	计算机比赛
	10：00	IPRS 会议及午餐
	14：00	中国速录花式比赛
	16：00	信函摘要比赛
	17：00	多语种比赛
		展览、阅卷、以及旅游活动
8．17	08：30	听打比赛
	12：00	实时记录比赛
	14：00	多语种比赛
		阅卷及旅游活动
	18：00	特殊客人会议
	19：00	特殊客人晚宴
		展览
8．18	9：00	青年日
	8：30-16：30	国际速录教育高峰论坛
	14：00	参观人大
	18：00	裁判及助手晚宴
		展览及旅游活动
8．19	09：00—12：00	讲座
	14：00—17：00	讲座
	18：30	中央委员会成员晚宴
		展览及旅游活动
8．20	8：30	中央委员会第二次会议
	11：00	国际速联会员大会
	12：30	中央委员会第三次会议
	15：30	各国速录科技展示
		展览、旅游活动

Date	Time	Activity
8.13		3 multilingual competition rooms
8.14	08:30	Board Meeting
	14:00	Jury meeting; meeting for coordinators and task force
		Multilingual competition rooms
8.15	08:30	First meeting of the Council
	11:00	Instruction meeting for jury helpers(split up in two groups)
	15:00	Opening ceremony
	16:00	Welcome drink
	17:30	Instruction meeting of PC competition
	18:30	Instruction for steno competition
		multilingual competition rooms
8.16	09:00-16:00	Forum of International steno Education
	08:00	Opening of the exhibition area
	08:30	PC competition(World championship in text production, Text corrections World championship Professional word processing world championship,)
	10:00	IPRS meeting and get-together dinner
	13:30	Chinese competition show
	16:00	International competition in correspondence and abstract
	17:00	World championship in multilingual shorthand
		Exhibition, Evaluations of the competitions' work, Tourist program(optional booking)
8.17	08:30	World championship in speech capturing
	12:00	World championship in real time transcription
	14:00	World championship in multilingual shorthand;
		Evaluations of the competitions' work, Tourist program(optionalbooking)
8.18	09:00	Youth's Day
	14:00	Visit the National people's Congress
	18:00	Dinner of Jury, Jury assistants and task force
		Exhibition, Tourist program(optional booking)
8.19	09:00-12:00	First session
	12:00-13:00	Lunch Time
	14:00-17:00	Second session
	18:30	Dinner of the Council members and special guests
		Exhibition, Tourist program(optional booking)
8.20	08:30	Second meeting of the Council
	11:00	General Assembly
	12:30	Third meeting of the Council
	15:30	The exhibition of steno technology of different countries
	16:00	Price Giving ceremony
	18:00	Farewell Dinner

中国中文信息学会速记专业委员会

Chinese Information Processing Society Professional Shorthand Committee

中国中文信息学会是国家科协领导下的全国性一级学会，社团法人，前任会长是全国政协副主席、中科院院士王选教授，现任会长为中科院院士倪光南教授。自1981年成立以来，在国内外广泛开展学术活动，享有崇高的声誉。

中国中文信息学会速记专业委员会于1989年3月18日在北京正式成立，是新中国第一个全国性的速记学术团体，隶属于中国中文信息学会。中国中文信息学会速记专业委员会的成立，标志着我国速记学进一步科学化、现代化的开始，旨在团结我国一批有代表性的速记专家、学者、工作者，开展速记与信息方面的研究、宣传和推广工作，为社会主义现代化、信息化建设作贡献。

速记是应用语言学的一个组织部分，属于信息学科。其概念内涵，除了手写速记以外，还有机械速和电脑速记。在一些工业发达的国家里，由于注重效益，速记机、电脑速录机十分普及。为了提高我国办公室工作自动化和会议记录、法庭审讯、新闻采访、国际翻译等方面的效率，赶上世界先进水平，老会长唐亚伟教授主持开展中文速记方面的研究、实验和推广应用，已取突破性进展。1994年成功发明世界上第一台中文电脑速录机——亚伟中文速录机，以其领先的技术水平得到国际速联的高度赞扬和肯定。

中国中文信息学会速记专业委员会首任会长是我国速记泰斗唐亚伟教授，第二任会长是著名速记专家，国际速联中央委员韩珠璇研究员，现任会长是第47届国际速联大会执行主席、国际速联中央委员唐可亮先生。

Chinese Information Processing Committee is a Grade I association under the leading of National Science Association. The predecessor president of the association is Professor Wang Xuan who is the vice-president of National Political Association and the academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences. The presently president is academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences Professor Ni Guangnan. From 1981 the Chinese Information Processing Committee was founded, it has carried out many kinds of academic activities, it takes higher fame.

Chinese Information Processing Society Professional Shorthand Committee was founded in Beijing on March 18th 1989. It is the first Steno academic group in China which belongs to Chinese Information Processing Committee. The foundation of Chinese Information Processing Society Professional Shorthand Committee indicated the science of steno became more scientific and modern in our country. The tent of this group is to hold steno expert, scholar, operator together to do some research, disseminate, spread about steno and information, contributing to socialism.

Steno is a part of applied philology it belongs to information science. Besides shorthand, there are mechanical steno and computerize steno in connotation. In some industrialize countries because of attaching importance to benefit, steno-machine, computerize steno-machine are widely used. In order to improve the efficiency mobilization in office working, record of conference, court judging, news interview, international translation and so on, catching the advanced standard in the world, Professor Tang Yawei organized and carried on the research, experiment and spread the application of steno and it had already achieved breakthrough. In 1994, he successfully invented the first Chinese steno-machine in the world—Yawei Chinese steno-machine, it is given higher praise by intersteno depends on its advanced technique.

The first president of Chinese Information Processing Society Professional Shorthand Committee is the father of steno in our country Professor Tang Yawei. The second president is the famous steno expert in our country, the commissioner of intersteno Mrs. Han Zhu Xuan. The presently president Mr. Tang Keliang who is the executive chairman and commissioner of intersteno.

北京市速记协会
Beijing Steno Association

北京市速记协会成立于1981年8月22日，是在我国首个成立的速记学术团体。

北京市速记协会第一至第六届理事会理事长是我国速记泰斗唐亚伟教授；第七届理事会理事长著名速记专家、国际速联中央委员韩珠璇研究员；第八届理事会名誉理事长是原北京市委常委、北京市副市长白介夫，理事长是第47届国际速联大会执行主席、国际速联中央委员唐可亮先生，秘书长为我国著名速记专家廖清教授，本届理事会为第八届理事会。

北京市速记协会的宗旨为：在业务主管部门的领导下，坚持“三个代表”重要思想，遵守宪法、法律、法规和国家政策，遵守社会道德风尚。促进和发展我国速记事业，推广、提倡和研究我国速记学术，团结热心速记事业的同志和团体，本着研究与应用相结合的方针，保护知识产权，发扬学术民主，努力促进出成果、出人才，为全面建设小康社会而奋斗。

本会任务及业务范围：（一）开展学术理论与应用的研究与交流，促进速记职业化、产业化；（二）发展同国内速记团体、速记企业和速记工作者、研究者、爱好者的交流与联系；（三）编辑、出版、制作有关速记事业的资料、简报和网站，普及速记知识和技能，宣传、推广科研成果；（四）开展速记及有关学科的教学和科研工作，为国家培训人才；（五）向国内有关部门建议，推荐优秀科研成果和人才。

Beijing Steno Association was founded on August 22th 1981. It is the first academically group which was founded in China.

Professor Tang Yawei had been the president of the council of Beijing steno association from the 1st to 6th council. The 7th council president is the famous steno expert, central commissioner of Intersteno, reseacher of Intersteno, Mrs Han Zhuxuan. The 8th honorary president is Bai Jiefu who had been the commissioner of Beijing government, the vice-mayor of the city of Beijing. The president of the council is Mr Tang Keliang who is the central commissioner of Intersteno. The secretary-general is the famous steno expert in China, Profession Liao Qing. The current council is the 8th council.

The tenet of Beijing Steno Association is that under the lead of governing department, abide by the constitution, by the rule of law ,by the policy of the nation and abide by the social ethics. Promote and develop the career of steno in China. Extent, advocate and reach the technical of steno in China. And it commit all the persons and groups who are enthusiasm for the career of steno. It obey the principle of make the reseach and the application go together, protect the intellectual property rights, catty forward the academically democracy, try their best to encourage developing more achievements and more elitist and strive for the well-off society.

The working task and scope of Beijing Steno Association is:

1.Carry on the reseach and communion of academic and application. In order to develop the steno more professional and industrialization.

2.Make more close communion and contact to the groups, companies, operators, researchers, enthusiasts of the steno.

3.Edit, publish, produce the data, briefing and hub about the steno. Popularize the steno knowledge and skill. Publicize and develop the scientific research.

4.Carry on the work of education and scientific research about the steno and its related subjects in order to train elitists for the country.

5.Offer the excellent advises, scientific researches and elitists to the related department in China.

国际信息处理联合会
International Federation for Information Processing

国际信息处理联合会（简称：国际速联），英文注册及商标名称为：INTERSTENO，1887年成立于伦敦，是一个由全球从事文字信息处理技术的专家学者及国家团队组成的国际性的非官方组织。是国际文字信息处理领域中唯一的国际性学术团体，总部属地在德国的历史古城波恩。

国际速联的活动领域为：速录，文字与信息的处理与整理。在这里，“速录”意为对语言信息的采集和对文字信息的处理；信息处理，处理文字以及有关数据，与交流相关，并使用所有可能的技术。同时，整理所有具有秘书功能的人所需的专业技能。

国际速联的目标是为所有相关活动领域的专业人士提供一个国际化的平台并促进成员国之间在相关领域对相互的文化和价值观的了解。

国际速联发展至今共有31个成员国，分别是奥地利、比利时、保加利亚、克罗地亚、捷克、丹麦、芬兰、法国、德国、希腊、匈牙利、意大利、荷兰、挪威、波兰、葡萄牙、罗马尼亚、西班牙、斯洛伐克、瑞典、瑞士、俄国、土耳其、阿根廷、巴西、美国、印度、日本、韩国、中国、澳大利亚。

自1887年在英国伦敦召开第一届年会，至1937年的50年间，共召开了20届年会。第二次世界大战爆发后，国际速联暂停活动。直到1955年在法国摩纳哥召开第21届年会才恢复活动，之后每两年召开一次年会，并同期举办国际速记速录大赛及学术交流研讨会。第47届国际速联大会及大赛将于2009年8月在中国北京举行。

International Federation for Information Processing (For short: Intersteno), the registered trade mark in English is INTERSTENO. Intersteno was founded in 1887 in London. It was a nongovernmental organization which is formed by the expert and group all over the world who are dealing with the technique of character information dealing. And it is the only international Academic group in the area of international character information dealing. Its headquarters is built at historical city Bonn in Germany.

The activity area of Intersteno is: steno, character and information dealing and coordinating. Here “Steno” means catching the language information and dealing with the character information; Deal with the information, dealing with the character and related data, it concerns to communication and uses all possible technique. Meanwhile, coordinate all the skill that a secretary must master.

The target of Intersteno is that offer an international arena to the person who are working in the steno and related area, to make close communication between different nations with their culture and their opinion of value.
Since the Intersteno was founded, now there are 31 countries become the members of Intersteno. They are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Holland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Russia, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil, America, India, Japan, Korea, China, and Australia.

Since 1887 the first congress was hold in London, Britain. From 1887 to 1937 these 50 years, Intersteno had held 20 congresses. After the Second World War, the activity of Intersteno broke off. At 1955, in Morocco, France, the 21st congress was held again. After then, the congress was held once every two years, and at the same time held the Intersteno Competition and Academic Seminar. The 47th Intersteno Congress and Competition will be held in Beijing, China, in August 2009.

开幕式讲话

Opening Ceremony Speeches

中国中文信息学会理事长、中国工程院院士

倪光南

在第47届国际速联大会开幕式上的致辞
（2009年8月15日）



尊敬的大会主席、国际速联委员，女士们，先生们，朋友们：

值此第47届国际速联大会隆重召开之际，我谨代表中国中文信息学会、中国信息处理界同仁，向大会的召开表示诚挚的祝贺！向参加本次会议的各位委员、选手们、朋友们，表示热烈的欢迎！

国际速联自成立以来，在中央委员会的领导下，弘扬团结、友谊、和平的精神，为世界信息处理的发展、增进各国人民的友谊作出突出贡献，赢得了国际速联众多成员的高度评价。

自1993年中国加入国际速联大家庭之后，中央委员会积极支持和扩大中国与世界各国的交流合作，特别是在申办和筹办本届大会及大赛的过程中，中央委员会给予了多方面的重要指导和热情支持，为本届大会的筹办工作顺利进行提供了重要保证。借此机会，我谨代表中国组委会向各位委员表示衷心的感谢！

中国是一个有着五千多年历史的文明古国，积淀和创造了丰富的历史文化。有三千多年历史的汉字，完整地记录、保存着中华文化。随着现代文明的发展和科技进步，民族文字及语言的计算机化成为世界信息处理的重要使命。中文信息处理作为一门综合性学科在现代社会有着广泛的应用，从上世纪八十年代开始，中文信息处理进入快速发展阶段，极大地推动了中国的信息化的步伐。改革开放30年来，中国经济社会发展取得了巨大成就，中文信息处理也硕果累累。致力于解决中文输入难题的速记，取得了重大突破，中文速录机的成功发明，解决了汉字输入速度与语音同步的国际难题，并且在办公自动化、会议记录、庭审记录、新闻采访、国际翻译等方面得到了普遍应用，大批青少年学会并熟练掌握了速记技术，大大提高了中文信息处理的效率。

国际速联大会及国际速录大赛是当今世界信息处理的盛会，也是信息处理界的节日庆典。我们相信，在中国信息处理界与国际速联及各国朋友的共同努力下，通过举办本次大会，更加有力地推动国际信息处理的发展，弘扬国际速联的精神，积极开展中国同世界各国在信息处理及相关领域的合作，让信息处理成为中国对外交流合作、增进中国人民同世界人民相互了解和友谊的重要桥梁。

最后，预祝第47届国际速联大会圆满成功！祝各位委员及来自世界各国的朋友在中国期间愉快！

谢谢大家。

Chinese Information Society Chairman
Chinese Engineering Academician

Mr. Ni Guangnan

Speech at the 47th Intersteno Congress Opening Ceremony (15th August .2009)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On the occasion of the opening of the 47th intersteno congress, I would like on behalf of the Chinese Information Society, the Chinese information processing industry colleagues, to express our sincere congratulations to the convening of the General Assembly! To express a warm welcome to the members of players and friends!

Since the establishment of Intersteno, under the leadership of the Central Committee, promote unity, friendship, the spirit of peace, for the world development of information processing and enhancing the friendship of all peoples, have made great contributions, won the highly value from the members of intersteno .

Since 1993, China joined intersteno, the Central Committee actively support and expand exchanges and cooperation between China and the countries of the world, especially during the bidding and organizing to host the General Assembly and the competition, the Central Committee give a number of important guiding and enthusiastic support, provides an important guarantee for working smoothly. On this occasion, I am on behalf of the Chinese Organizing Committee to the Members to express my sincere thanks!

China is an ancient civilization with 5000 years of history, accumulate and create the rich history and culture. There are three thousand years of history of Chinese characters, complete record and preserve the Chinese culture. With the development of modern civilization and Science and progress, national language and language computerized become the important mission in the world information processing. Chinese information processing as an integrated discipline in modern society have a wide range of applications, from the beginning of the eighties of the last century, Chinese information processing enter into the rapid development stage, greatly promot the pace of Chinese informatization. Since reform and opening up 30 years, China's economic and social development has made great achievements, Chinese information processing are also fruitful. In order to solve the problem of Chinese character input,shorthand achieve a major breakthrough, the success of the invention of Chinese steno solve the Chinese character input speed and simultaneous voice international problems, and office automation, meeting record, court records, news gathering, the international translation and so on ,have been widely used, a large number of young people and learn and master the shorthand techniques, greatly improving the efficiency of Chinese information processing.

Intersteno congress and intersteno contest are the information-processing event in the world, but also information processing community festivals. We believe, among the efforts of Chinese information processing and the intersteno community and various countries' friends, through holding the congress, and more effectively promote the development of international information processing, to promote the spirit of the intersteno, actively cooperate between China and countries in the world on the information processing and related fields,so that information processing has become an important bridge between China and foreign on exchange and cooperation, enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between Chinese people and people in the world.

Finally, I wish the 47th intersteno congress have a great success! Wish all members and friends from all over the world have a good time in China!

Thank you.

国际速联秘书长

保 罗

在第47届国际速联大会开幕式上的致辞（2009年8月15日）



尊敬的各位来宾，各位代表，女士们，先生们，朋友们，同事们：

“谢谢”是介绍和定义这个美好开幕式最恰当的词语。

我们应衷心的感谢政府和这次大会的举办者们，他们中有许多人士出席了今天的开幕仪式。我们也应非常感谢督导委员会，（特别是主席唐可亮及廖清先生）在很短的时间内，督导委员会已成功地克服了一些与会议场所更改相关的不寻常的和不可预见的情况，以及所有随之而来的困难。

我们还应该十分感谢来自于24个国家的成员：我们非常感谢你们克服了在中国周边之行的恐惧和偏见，同时还要感谢你们在参与，规划旅行和准备比赛等多方面的努力。你们应该得到我们由衷的感谢。通过你们的行动使我们再次肯定了你们对国际速记的信任。

同时我们也应该感谢那些由于某些原因今天不能参与会议的人士。在这里我要提到的是Cees van Beurden先生，Boris Neubauer博士教授 以及 Mark Golden先生。在过去的几个月里，他们辛勤工作以确保这次会议和比赛的组织工作一切就绪。

此外，我们还应由衷的感谢在Georgette Sante女士的指导下的评审团领导和成员们，他们投入了6个多月的时间筹备多种语言的比赛文本，这包涵几乎他们与中国朋友的每日邮件交流。

最后，我们还要感谢我们的秘书长Danny Devrient先生。在这种大的环境下，他努力工作以确保一切顺利没有任何问题。

众所周知，速录有着悠久的历史。通过那些了解这个联会的人士的积极努力的工作使速录得以生存并增加。

这是一个很长的名单，但我利用今天这个机会强调在座的来自土耳其的Ihsan Yener 先生。他出席了自1957年在米兰举行的国际速联大会（其中我也参与了那次大会）的所有大会，他已成功地干预并激励许多同事和竞争对手出席我们的会议。

我国副总统Jaroslav Zaviacic先生出席了1965年在巴黎举行的速联大会，尽管他不能参加所有国际速联大会，但在那个场合，他获得的良好印象提高了国际速录在他国家的出现频率。今天他的国家的这个团队超过了70人。

第二次世界大战后的国际速录于1954年举行的在沃韦（瑞士）重建，会议邀请了Marcel Racine先生。

The Intersteno President

Mr. Gian Paolo Trivulzio

Opening speech Beijing (15th August .2009)

Distinguished guests, honoured representatives, ladies and gentlemen, friends, colleagues

"Thank you" is the most fitting phrase with which to introduce and define this wonderful opening session.

We owe heartfelt thanks to the public authorities and sponsors of our Congress, many of whom are in this hall today.We owe many thanks to the Steering Committee, (especially to the Chairman Mr Tang Keliang and Mr Liao Qing) which has faced and successfully overcome in a very short time, the unusual and unforeseen circumstances related to the change of venue, with all of the subsequent tribulations.

We owe many thanks to you, our members, coming from 24 countries: we followed and much appreciated the work you have undertaken in overcoming the fears and prejudices surrounding the trip to China, as well as the manifold efforts in which you have been involved in planning your trip and preparing for the competitions. You richly deserve our sincere appreciation. By your actions you have once again confirmed your trust in Intersteno.

We owe many thanks also to who, for several reasons, cannot be with us to day. I would like to mention Mr. Cees van Beurden and Dr. Prof. Boris Neubauer as well as Mr. Mark Golden. They have worked hard in the last few months to ensure that everything was ready for the correct organisation of meetings and competitions.

We owe many thanks to the Jury leaders and members, under the direction of Ms Georgette Sante, who have devoted the last 6 months to the preparation of the competition texts in so many languages. And last but not least we owe many thanks to our Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Danny Devrient. He is working hard in the background to ensure that everything runs smoothly without problems.

As you know, Intersteno has a long history. It was kept alive by the efforts of many persons who understood the values of this federation and have actively worked for its growth.

It is a very long list, but I take today's opportunity to underline the presence here of Mr. Ihsan Yener from Turkey. He has attended almost all Intersteno Congresses since that held in Milano in 1957. Our vice President, Mr. Jaroslav Zaviacic, met Intersteno for the first time in Paris in 1965. Since that time both increased Intersteno's presence in their country and are proud to be here again with a lot of colleagues and competitors.

在这些有幸参加这次难忘的大会的人员中有我们的荣誉会员，Gabrielle Fasnacht住在路易斯安那（沃韦附近），也欣然同意通过我们的Skepe发出她对我们的问候。

你好Gaby

（与Fasnacht女士联系3分钟–连接必须预先测试并且从我演讲一开始就运行–如果有问题，我将宣读她的消息）

国际速联大会仅仅是第二次在传统的欧洲国家以外的地方举办。在接受我们中国朋友的邀请国际速联再次表明自己能够克服文化差异和扫除任何障碍，相互了解。这不是一件容易的目标，但实现了一个开放的态度，并不断交换意见和单独联系我们的成员。

国际速联已经证明了自己能够应付影响到我们所关心领域的科技发展的演变，除了依照其中任何一项的具体特权。我们一直对议会记者以及教师，科学家和学生敞开大门。这导致竞赛方案的不断改善，现在涉及能力范围广泛，包括专业的文字处理和总结报告。再次，这是一项巨大的任务，因为公平的环境和评价必须确保标准参赛选手使用多种语言。

由于互联网竞赛，在过去的几年里参加了1000多名学员，并与为竞争选手写作多达16种语言，国际速联现在在小学以及大学都已经成为现实，促进合理的方法来键盘输入这是一个每一个人都需要的基本能力。

正如你非常清楚地知道，技术正在的不断地、迅速地改进并且影响到我们如何学习，工作和生活。

在我看来，我们再次处于一个转折点，需要适应我们的习惯和我们的观点。信息以混合的文本，图像，声音和视频的方式被实时发布。

我们已不再有兴趣阅读第二天发布的这一消息，因为我们可以获得立即电视，通过我们的计算机上的互联网和现在也很方便我们使用的手机。这也影响案文是如何产生的，他们的语言出现，他们有能力给予充分的信息即使在总结发言稿。

面对这一现实，我们必须提升我们的知识，以确保它不再与一个特殊技术相联系，而是整合了所有的发展和进步。

知识的自由和开放共享是一个必须实现的结果：由于这个原因，国际速联的执行会非常高兴地收到一份来自于我们中国朋友的提案来履行教育委员会。因此，执委会已决定将教育作为未来几年的核心主题。提高学习环境的效率将为我们的未来创造基础。

祝您在北京开心、愉快，享受在中国这难得的机会，并开始新的友好关系。以这个独特的机会使国际速录在构建未来的过程中创造另一个阶段。

我相信，只要充满激情、热情和敬业精神，你就能够保持国际速录在一个漫长的时间内永葆青春而且有一个辉煌的未来。

Intersteno after the Second World War was rebuilt at a meeting in Vevey (Switzerland) in 1954 held on the invitation of Mr. Marcel Racine.

Among those who had the privilege of attending that memorable assembly, there was our Honorary Member, Gabrielle Fasnacht who lives in Lausanna (near to Vevey) and who has asked me to release to you this message:

It is is only the second time that an Intersteno Congress has taken place outside the traditional European countries. In accepting the invitation of our Chinese friends Intersteno has once again shown itself able to overcome cultural differences and to sweep away any barrier to mutual understanding. This was not an easy goal but was achieved thanks to an open-minded attitude and to the continual exchange of ideas and personal connections between our members.

Intersteno has proved itself able to cope with the evolution in the technological developments that have impacted our areas of interest, without according specific privilege to any one of them. We have kept open the doors to parliamentary reporters as well as to teachers, scientists and students.

Thanks to Internet competitions, which were attended by over 1000 participants in the last few years and with competitors writing up to 16 languages, Intersteno is now a reality in elementary schools as well as in the universities, fostering a rational approach to keyboarding which is an essential ability needed by everyone.

As you know very well, technologies are continuously and rapidly improving and affecting our ways of studying, working and even living.

In my opinion we are again at a turning point, which requires adaptation in our habits and in our points of view.

Information is released in real-time, with a mixture of texts, images, sound and video.

We are no longer interested in reading about the news the day after it has happened, since we can get it immediately by TV, by Internet on our computer and now also on our handy phones. And this also impacts upon how the texts are produced, their linguistic appearance, and their ability to give full information even with summarized texts.

To face this reality we must upgrade our knowledge to ensure that it is no longer linked to one specific technology, but rather is an integration of all developments and advances.

Have a nice stay in Beijing, enjoy this unique opportunity to be in China and to begin new and friendly relationships

I am sure that with passion, enthusiasm and professionalism you will be able to keep Intersteno young in a long and brilliant future.

中国前驻纳米比亚大使、外交部前档案局局长

廉正保

在第47届国际速联大会开幕式上的讲话
（2009年8月15日）



尊敬的大会主席、国际速联委员，女士们，先生们，朋友们：

作为中国老一辈的速记工作者，我谨代表中国广大速记、速录人员，向第47届国际速联大会在中国北京隆重召开表示热烈祝贺！向参加本次会议的各位委员、贵宾们、朋友们表示热烈欢迎！

去年8月，在著名的鸟巢体育场隆重举办了盛况空前的北京奥运会，今天我们在奥林匹克体育中心迎来了国际信息交流处理界精英们的又一次盛会，我们为此感到特别高兴。

我从事速记工作30年，为毛泽东、周恩来、邓小平、江泽民等中国三代领导人会见外宾作过速记。我深深感到，速记工作是一份高尚而无私的工作。速记工作与科技进步紧密相连。中文速录机的成功问世是中文信息处理的一次质的飞跃。越来越快捷、简洁的信息化处理速度代表了时代前进的步伐。信息处理工作已成了推动各国文化交流、增进各国人民了解和友谊的纽带。希望国际信息处理交流取得越来越丰硕成果。

预祝第47届国际速记大会圆满成功！

祝各位委员和贵宾们、朋友们在北京愉快，身体健康！

谢谢大家！

The pre-ambassador in Namibia, pre-director general of archives of foreign ministry

Mr. Lian Zhengbao

The Speech on the 47th Intersteno Congress opening ceremony (15th August .2009)

Dear President, commissioner of Intersteno Ladies, gentlemen and all the friends:

As an old stenographer in China, I represent all the members who are working in shorthand and steno congratulation the 47the Intersteno Congress ceremonious convene in China, Beijing. Welcome to attend the congress.

Last August, the unprecedented Beijing Olympic Game was held in famous Bird's nest Palaestra. Today we here in Olympic Sport Center welcome anthor grand gathering which belongs all the experts of international information process field, we feel very happy of this.

I have worked in the field of shorthand for 30 years, and have served for three periods of Chinese leaders, they are Chair Mao, Premier Zhou, Chairman Deng and Chairman Jiang, when they are meeting foreign visitors. I deeply feel working as a stenographer is very magnificent and selfless. The work of shorthand and steno contact closely with the development of technology. The successful invention of Chinese-steno machine is a big leap of Chinese information process.Information process become more and more fast and simple and it represent the advancing of epoch..The work of information processing has successfully pushed the culture communication and promote the understanding and friendship between people from different countries. I hope international information processing communication will gain more and more fruit.

Whishing the 47th Intersteno Congress will be successful.

Whishing everyone will have a good time in Beijing, and hope everyone have a good health.

Thank you !

中国残疾人联合会就业服务指导中心副主任

李 强

在第47届国际速联大会开幕式上的讲话（2009年8月15日）



尊敬的国际速联执行主席唐可亮先生、秘书长保罗先生，尊敬的中国中文信息学会倪光南理事长，各位代表、各位来宾：

下午好！

今天，来自世界各国（24个）和中国各地的国际速记速录及信息处理技术界的朋友们欢聚在中国·北京，共同庆祝自己的节日，在此时刻，我仅代表中国残疾人联合会就业服务指导中心向第47届国际速联大会的胜利召开表示热烈的祝贺，向各位朋友的到来表示热烈的欢迎，向国内外一贯支持残疾人事业的友人表示衷心的感谢！

在信息化时代，速记速录是信息处理过程的关键性技术环节，它保证了信息采集的及时、完整和准确，是人类活动所必不可少的。尤其是电视字幕及会议现场文字投影服务能够帮助有听力障碍的残疾人朋友了解社会、沟通交流、获取信息，让残疾朋友实现信息无障碍，这已在世界各国形成传统。值得欣慰的是，唐亚伟教授发明的中文速录机，不仅使上述服务在中国得以实现，而且还为中国的残疾人朋友带来了福音。

首先，亚伟速录技能可以为残疾人提供新的就业岗位。由于听障残疾人朋友对信息无障碍化的需求，必定需要大量的速录师提供服务，紧紧依靠商业服务是不能满足的，这就为广大残疾人朋友提供了大量的就业机会。

其次，促进了肢体残疾人朋友的就业。由于速录师的工作主要是在室内，不需要移动。而很多行动不便的残疾人朋友更适合从事这项工作，为肢体残疾人朋友进入该领域就业提供了可能，从而促进了残疾人朋友的就业。

第三，中文速录技术的掌握和应用，为残疾人朋友更好地融入现代信息社会提供了技术保障。

总之，速记速录为残疾人朋友和残疾人事业做了大量的可贵工作，我代表中国的残疾人朋友向所有从事并推动速记速录工作的朋友们表示衷心的感谢！

最后，预祝第47届国际速联大会圆满成功！

Vice-director of Chinese Handicapped Association employment service mastering center

Mr. Li Qiang

The Speech on the 47th Intersteno Congress opening ceremony (15th August .2009)

Honorific Intersteno President Mr. Tang Keliang; secretary-general Mr. Paolo and all the officers; Honorific council general of Chinese Information Processing Association Mr. Ni Guangnan and all the deputies and visitors:

Good afternoon!

Today all the friends who work in the Information processing field from China and any other countries all over the world get together here in China Beijing to celebrate our own festival, Now I represent Chinese Handicapped Association employment service mastering center congratulation the 47th Intersteno Congress opened. warmest welcome for your coming, faithfully thanks for all the friends who always support the work of handicapped.

Shorthand and steno are the most important step in the course of information processing, because it insure the collection of information betimes, intact and exact and it is very important to human beings. Especially the service of captions on TV and character projection in conference site can help those handicapped who have something wrong with their ears comprehend the society, communicate with each other and get information, so that it can realize handicapped have no hinder of information and this has already became convention in the world. It is conciliative that Professor Tang Yawei invent Chinese Steno machine, it not only achieved such service before but also bring many gospels for handicapped.

First, the skill of Yawei Steno can apply work positions. Because of handicapped need such service above it must need a large number of stenographers, only depends commerce service can not satisfied, and because of this it apply more working opportunities for handicapped.

Second, help handicapped get a job. Because the stenographers are working indoor and don't need move and many handicapped can not find proper job because of moving now they can get a job as a stenographer. It make possible handicapped can find a job.

Third, marster and appliance the skill of Chinese Steno help handicapped better contact with modern informatonal society.

In a word, steno help a lot for handicapped, I represent all the Chinese handicapped hearty thanks to those persons who are working in the field of steno and shorthand.

At last, I wish the 47th Intersteno Congress will be successful!

国际速联主席

唐可亮

在第47届国际速联大会开幕式上的讲话（2009年8月15日）



尊敬的陈抗甫主席、尊敬国际速联委员们，和光临这次大会的领导、专家、学者们，女士们、先生们：下午好！

经过长时间的盼望与等待，终于迎来了第47届国际速联大会，迎来了这个全世界速记界盛大的节日，迎来了来自世界各地的速记同仁。我谨代表大会组委会对大家的光临表示诚挚的问候和由衷的感谢。

2007年夏天，在土耳其举行的国际速联中央委员会会议上，全体委员一致通过了第47届国际速联大会在中国举办的决议。从那一刻开始，我们就向世界做出了庄严的承诺：举办一届成功的国际速联大会。

两年来，组委会筹备工作得到了国际速联的大力支持。虽然远隔万水千山，但是，沟通始终不断。我们共同选择了最适合的场馆——国家奥林匹克体育中心。这里是北京最美丽的地方之一，这里回荡着的奥林匹克精神，将激励参加世界速记竞赛的选手们，发挥出更高的竞技水平，取得更好的成绩。在竞赛组织、大会细节等方方面面，国际速联委员们都给予了我们最细致和最耐心的帮助。

这次大会能在北京顺利召开，离不开各级领导及相关部门的关怀与支持。在你们的指导下，组委会才能够把握正确的前进方向，能够在遇到困难时最快地找到解决的方法。为将这次大赛组织好，全国速录工作者都行动起来了。两年里，我们先后在天津、黑龙江召开了面向国际的教育研讨会，在北京、浙江、辽宁、山东等多个地区组织了大型的选拔赛和测验赛。这些活动的成功举办，考验了我们的组织能力，也积累了宝贵的经验。这些工作得到了全国各地速录同仁的热情帮助和积极参与，是他们的努力付出保障了大会筹备的顺利进行。

今天，122岁的国际速联与113岁的中国速记，在世界的东方相聚了，我相信，这将开启一个全新的时代。在此，我代表大会组委会向国际速联表示感谢，感谢你们对我们的信任，我们将为每一个环节的精彩作出最大的努力。在此，我向长期以来关心和支持中国速录发展的各级领导、各界朋友们表示感谢，是你们的关注和鼓励让古老的中华语言实现了同声记录的梦想，我们将为中华文化的传承与传播作出新的努力。

最后，预祝大会取得圆满成功！

The Intersteno Chairman

Mr. Tang Keliang

The Speech on the 47th Intersteno Congress opening ceremony (15th August .2009)

Ladies and gentlemen:

Good afternoon! Welcome to the 47th intersteno congress opening ceremony.

The summer in 2007, the Intersteno Central Committee meeting in Turkey, all the members consistently passed that the 47th intersteno congress would hold in China. From that moment, we have made a solemn promise to the world:host a remarkable intersteno congress.

During two years,the Organizing Committee receive substantial support from intersteno for preparations. Although we are very far apart, we communicate constantly . We choose the suitable venue together - the National Olympic Sports Center.It is one of the most beautiful place in Beijing, where contains the Olympic spirit, it will inspire all the participants to develpo a more competitive level, and achieve a better results.In the organizations in the contest, every aspect of the congress details, the members of Intersteno gave us the most detailed and most patient help.

Thanks to the care and encouragement of leaders at all levels and relevant departments, the conference will be held successfully in Beijing. Under your guidance,the Organizing Committee will be able to grasp the right way forward, to find a solution in the fastest way to solve the problem. In order to organize the contest, all the steno workers work up. In the two years, we had held International Education Seminars in Tianjin, and organized a large-scale selective trials and test match in Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, Liaoning, Shandong and other region. The successfully holding these activities test our organization ability, but also accumulated valuable experience. These works receive enthusiastic help and active participation from steno colleagues all over the country , their efforts guaranteed the congress progressing smoothly.

Today,122-year-old Intersteno and 113-year-old Chinese steno meet in world orient, we believe,it will open a new era. Here, I am on behalf of the Chinese Organizing Committee to express thanks to the Intersteno, thanks for your trust, every step we will make the best efforts. I would like to thank the leaders at all levels and friends who care for and support development of China steno, your concern and encouragement make the ancient Chinese language achieve dream of simultaneous recording, we will make new efforts for the heritage of Chinese culture and communication.

Finally, I wish the Congress complete success!

图片集
Photo Gallery







开幕式

Opening Ceremony


第47届国
INTERS









计算机速录比赛

PC Competition


天汇速录











中国花式速录比赛

Chinese Competition Show




BTV









高峰论坛

Forum of INTERSTENO Education




一、中国文字的演变
Mountain
seal character





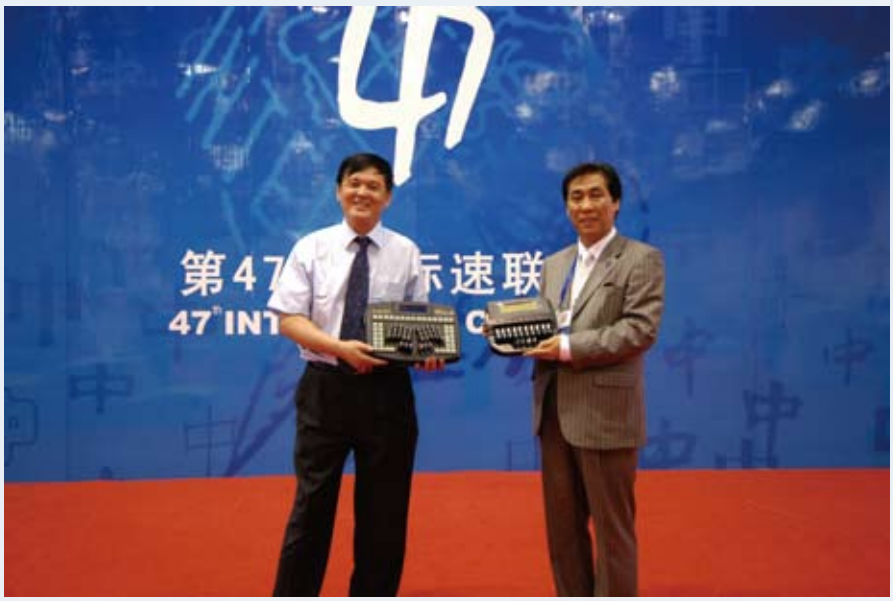




速录机展示

The Exhibition













IPRS活动

IPRS Meeting

青年日 Youth's Day













全体大会

General Assembly













可爱的志愿者

The Volunteers


第47届国际速联大会
47 INTERSTENO CONGRESS











可爱的志愿者

The Volunteers

闭幕式 Price Giving Ceremony













闭幕式

Price Giving Ceremony













闭幕式

Price Giving Ceremony









论坛论文资料

The Forum Speeches

日本における速記教育 ~ 問題提起 ~

兼子次生

2009.8.16　北京

日本における速記教育～問題提起～

Shorthand Training in Japan-awareness of the issues -

兼子次生

Tsuguo Kaneko

(Japanese)

1．はじめに

日本で現在訓練されている速記方式は、手書き速記の場合、以下の９方式である。

（1）石村式
（2）岩村式
（3）熊崎式
（4）小谷式
（5）参議院式
（6）衆議院式
（7）中根式
（8）日速研式
（9）早稲田式

また機械速記、電子機械速記方式は、下記の２種がある。

（1）スピードワープロ
（2）はやとくん（ソクタイプ）

学校制度に基づく速記学校で現在速記を訓練しているものは、早稲田速記医療福祉専門学校、中根速記学校２校である。修業年限はいずれも２年間である。

学校教育制度の中で課外活動として速記が実施されているのは、高等学校レベルでは岐阜県立岐阜商業高等学校など全国で 20 校程度であり、大学では学習院大学、関西大学、関西学院大学、福岡大学、早稲田大学の５校である。課外活動で使用されている速記方式は、中根式、早稲田式、山根式、石村式である。

(English)

1.Beginning

Authorized Graphic Shorthand systems are 9 as following by Japan Shorthand Association in 2009.

(1) Ishimura
(2) Iwamura Kana

1

(3) Kumazaki
(4) Kotani
(5) Nakane
(6) Nissokuken
(7) Sangiin
(8) Shugiin
(9) Waseda

As not authorized system, Mori system is under teaching now.

On the other hand, Machine Shorthand systems are 2 as following.
(1) Speed Warpro
(2) Hayatokun(Sokutaipu)

Vocational Colleges are 2 as following.
(1) Nakane Sokki Gakko
(2) Waseda Sokki Iryou Senmon Gakko

Among high schools,there are 20 schools have Shorthand Clubs as an Extracurricular actibity.Total Shorthand students are about 300.
In universities,there are 5 universities have Shorthand Club as following.
(1) Kansai University
(2) Kwansei Gakuin University
(3) Fukuoka University
(4) Gakushuin University
(5) Waseda Unversity
Total Shorthand writers are about 120.

２．速記離れ
日本の経済、社会は経済成長を遂げて、物質的には豊かになった。反面、高コスト化が進み、付加価値が低いものは衰退している。学歴社会が定着したため、速記者は相対的に社会的地位が低下し、代替手段、パソコンの普及により、符号速記は相対的に地位を低下させている。

2.Trend away from Shorthand

Japan has been developed its economy in short term and became rich.On the other hand, Cost up has advanced too. Many low added value industries and labours have been dropped out drastically. Graphic Shorthand artisan, Offcials nor Free lancers have been relatively declining by Transcriptionists with Tape recorders and Personal Computers.There are not so many Freelance Shorthand Reporters by Machine and Electronic Machine Shorthand in Japan.

３．速記市場の動向

（１）国会の速記は、近年技術革新が始まり、手書き速記の訓練が停止された。

（２）最高裁判所は録音反訳方式への転換方針を実施中で、10 年ほど前に速記官の訓練を停止した。

（３）手書き速記者が軸足を置いてきた地方議会市場は、大手会議録会社の寡占化が進み、砂漠化が進んだ。

（４）ジャーナリズム市場は、出版業界が東京に集中し、全国の速記者には余り恩恵がない。

（５）会社・団体の市場は、テープ起こしが参入しており、小さい。

（６）テレビ、ＩＴＣ市場はこれから広がる見通しである。

3.Trend of Shorthand marketplace in Japan

(1) Shorthand in the Diet started technical innovation, and stopped traning of Graphic Shorthand few years ago.

(2) Supreme Court is promoting to change Machine Shorthand to Tape-transcriptnists, and stopped training about 10 years ago.

(3) Local Assembly is a fertile market for Freelance Shorthand reportes in the Past. Now Transcriptionist company oligopoly this market, became Desert.

(4) Journarism market is special market ,so it is not well understand.

(5) Enterprize and Organization markets are not large market and transcritionists are mainly servicing now.

(6) TV Market and ITC market has bright future now.

４．地方議会市場

（１）かつては地方議会市場は速記者が不足していたころは速記者の売り手市場であった。

（２）しかし、行財政事情の悪化が始まったころ、法人形態の会議録会社がニュービジネ

スとして台頭、料金引き下げ競争を展開した結果、地方議会市場をほぼ寡占化した。フリーランスの速記者はほぼ完全に駆逐された。
（3）地方議会の人件費等固定費削減政策により、速記職員の補充停止、一般職への異動などで、速記者が廃止された。
（4）1950 年代から録音機が普及し、また 1980 年ごろから日本語ワードプロセッサーが普及したため、符号速記にかわる代替手段が定着した。
（5）地方公務員の速記者には速記技能を備えていることから享受する恩恵が後退している。

4.Local Assembly market
(1) In old times, Shorthand reporters were lacks so much and seller's market.
(2) But financial deficits are growing. Then SeveralRecord producing Companies appeared and Oligopolied Local Assembly market about 10 years ago by low price tender. Freelance Shorthand reporters are very hard situation now in this field.
(3) Reducing Labour cost, by Fixed Expense Cut Policy,retired Shorthand reportes have not been filled up or moved another sections for reducing Labour.There have been no place for Shorthand reporters to work.
(4)Tape recorders are popularized widely from 1950s in Japan and Japanese Word Processors are popularized ,Substitution of Graphic Shorthand have been fixed.
(5) Benefit Declining
As a Local Public Servant, Official Shorthand Reporters have less benefit than General Public Servants.

４．速記学習者
（1）日本速記協会の技能試験一級は難関で、極めて高いハードルである。
（2）符号学習、反訳等における学習に困難さを増している。
（3）速記技能を身につけて得られる恩恵が後退している。
（4）速記技能を修得するために投じる投資が得られる効果に比べて割高になっている
。

4.Shorthand Student
(1) It is very difficult hardle to pass the first grade Certified Reportes examination by Japan Shorthand Association now.
(2) Also it is getting difficult to learn Shorthand theory and translating Shorthand letters for young generations.
(3) So hard in training skill, less benefit is declining year by year.

(4) Investment to building Shorthand skill performance is getting worse. There become low incentive to learn Graphic Shorthand for occupation.

５．速記学校
（１）速記者の人材養成力が低下している。
（２）速記を学んだ卒業生の就職先が消滅している。
（３）依然、速記符号の教育に偏重して、新しい教育価値を与えることができていない。
（４）その結果、速記学校経営は悪化している。

5.Shorthand Educating Organizations
(1) Education capability for building Human Skill in Shorthand technique is declining than past.
(2) Employment market has disappeard for guraduates of Shorthand.
(3) Instructors have been training Shorthand writing only. not teach new high educational value for students.

６．速記技能の効用
（１）就職を有利にする武器ではなくなった。
（２）対投資効果が少なくなったため、高等教育の中では学習意欲を燃やせない。
（３）情報リテラシーの獲得は目に見えない効用のため、速記の魅力となっていない。
（４）教養、文化力を高揚する効用についても目に見える魅力とはなっていない。

6.Benefit of Shorthand Culture
(1) Shorthand skill lost the competence to get Job.
(2) Investment and Gain Performance is declining.students are loosing to learn Shorthan in High grade Education system.
(3) Information literacy is invisible and could not recognized the value of Shorthand.
(4) Culture and Culture power are not recognized merit of Shorthand too.

７．速記の研究開発
（１）速記符号研究が停滞し、学習性、高速性などを改善する方式研究に優れた成果があらわれていない。

（２）速記技能訓練の科学的な教授法開発が全く行われていない。
（３）速記の用途開発に速記者は消極的である。
（４）イノベーションの遅れがみられる。
（５）速記の生産性向上が進まない。
（６）速記による付加価値を高める方策、用途開発が余り進んでいない。
（７）逐語記録作成のＩＳＯによる国際標準化活動が進んでいない。

7.Research and Development of Shorthand
(1) Development of Study of Shorthand coding and decoding theory
(2) Development of Education theory in Shorthand skill building
(3) Development of New application of Shorthand
(4) Shorthand Innovation
(5) Development of increase of Added Value
(6) Development of Added Value of Shorthand
(7) Joint Working on International Standardization in the producing Verbatim Shorthand Record

８．速記の使命
（１）速記文化の継承
（２）新たな価値の創出
（３）速記の改革
（４）速記界の社会とのコミュニケーション

8.Mission of us
(1) Succession to Shorthand Culture
(2) Creation in New value of Shorthand
(3) Reform of Shorthand Technology and Technique

End
以上

Statics of Shorthand Certification examination

2009.7.24 Japan Shorthand Association

	Applicants	Candidates	Successful C
1989	2522	2257	1111
1990	2805	2542	1160
1991	2674	2404	1126
1992	2476	2229	1019
1993	2476	2229	1019
1994	2215	2006	855
1995	2075	1883	797
1996	1818	1654	690
1997	1731	1559	609
1998	1299	1201	425
1999	1157	1057	382
2000	1106	1028	433
2001	1127	1073	455
2002	935	935	357
2003	986	937	383
2004	861	819	315
2005	596	565	279
2006	612	572	265
2007	565	592	249
2008	573	537	241

Stenografen, Tastschreiber und andere Besucher reisen Mitte August nach China zum 47. INTERSTENOkongress in Peking.

Gregor Keller, Deutschland

Ni hau (guten Tag).

Rund 70 deutsche Teilnehmer am 47. Interstenokongress haben sich vor einigen Monaten schon entschieden – sie reisen Mitte August 2009 zum 47. Interstenokongress vom 15. bis 21. August nach China, der in Peking von der chinesischen Landesgruppe Intersteno, an ihrer Spitze Präsident Mr. Tang Keliang, organisiert wird. Und rund 40 Stenografen und Tastschreiber nutzen die Gelegenheit zu einer weiteren einwöchigen Rundreise mit dem Ziel Shanghai.

Aus diesem Anlass soll hier ein kurzer Überblick über die Entwicklung der Beziehungen zwischen den Chinesischen und Deutschen Stenografen und Tastaturschreiber anhand von Veröffentlichungen in der Deutschen Stenografenzeitung gegeben werden.

Am 8. Oktober 1981 kam es anlässlich einer China-Rundreise im Oktober 1981 von 32 Stenografen aus dem Hessischen Raum unter der Leitung von Karlheinz Lang (geb. 27.10.1933, gest.16.11.2005) und Gregor Keller zu einem Treffen mit Stenografen. Rund 20 chinesische Teilnehmer wurden vom Vorsitzenden Prof. Tang Ya Wei in der Gewerbeschule Peking, Westlicher Bezirk, vorgestellt. Er gab einen Überblick über die Stenografie in China, ihre Geschichte und die anstehende Arbeit. Gregor Keller stellte die deutschen Teilnehmer vor und berichtete seinerseits über die Aktivitäten des Deutschen Stenografenbundes und seiner Vereine auf dem stenografischen Sektor, wobei insbesondere die Organisationsform, die Anwendungsgebiete der Stenografie in der BRD und das Ausbildungswesen für Lehrer der Kurzschrift vorgestellt worden sind. Übrigens wurde bei diesem Treffen auch darauf hingewiesen, dass die Stenografie in China schon rund 2000 Jahre alt sei, das jetzt verwendete System gibt es seit rund 100 Jahren. Alle freuten sich auf einen zukünftigen umfassenden Meinungsaustausch der chinesischen Stenografen mit den Stenografen aus Deutschland. Das Jahr 1981 gilt wohl auch als das Jahr der Gründung des chinesischen Verbandes.

Die Deutsche Stenografenzeitung (DStZ) 1984 berichtet, dass es in mehreren Provinzen und Städten sowie an 2 Universitäten Chinas sowie in Peking ständige Kurse gibt.

Beim 40. Interstenokongress in Istanbul wurde die chinesische Landesgruppe im Juli 1993 in Anwesenheit und mit Ansprache von Prof. Tang Ya Wei in die Intersteno aufgenommen. Fünf Steno-Vertreter waren aus China angereist.

Im Juli 1993 erscheint in der DStZ ein interessanter Beitrag „Stenografie in der Volksrepublik China“ von Rolf Jeschke, Cottbus. Er berichtet über seinen touristischen Besuch in Peking, die Stenografiegeschichte Chinas ab 1896 und seinen herzlichen Empfang in der Gewerbeschule, eine aufgeschlossene Atmosphäre und angestrebte gute Beziehungen zwischen den stenografischen Einrichtungen Pekings und der Stenografischen Bibliothek in Dresden, „die jetzt infolge des Buchaustausches über eine repräsentative Sammlung von Büchern, Zeitschriften und Lehrheften zur Stenografie in China verfüge“.

Im August 1994 wurde der 6. Stenokongress der China Society of Stenographie, Literature and Information in Peking veranstaltet, an dem neben Vertretern der Intersteno auch DStB-

Vorstandsmitglied Gregor Keller aus Deutschland teilgenommen haben (Bericht mit Fotos in DStZ 1994, S. 204 und 205).

Im Jahre 2003 verstirbt Berthold Gu, wohnhaft in Peking, geboren in Darmstadt. Der Geologe war sehr häufig als beliebter, hervorragender Dolmetscher in China und in Deutschland unterwegs und übersetzte auch häufig Artikel aus der DStZ für den Pekinger Stenovorstand, dem er auch angehörte. Bei seinen Besuchen in Deutschland kam es hin und wieder auch zu Begegnungen mit deutschen Stenografen, über die auch in der DStZ berichtet worden ist. Da er in beiden Kulturen zuhause war, fand er bei allen Treffen immer in seiner heiteren und ausgleichenden Art die richtigen Worte in der jeweils anzuwendenden Sprache. Ein Interstenokongress in Peking, das wäre für ihn die Erfüllung eines Traumes gewesen.

Am 27.Mai 2004 wurde der 90. Geburtstag von Prof. Tang Ya Wei in einem am nördlichen Stadtrand Pekings gelegenen Hotel gefeiert. Es gab eine große, feierliche aber auch fröhliche Geburtstagsfeier an der auf Einladung Dr. Fausto Ramondelli aus Rom (Vizepräsident der Intersteno) und Gregor Keller, der Grußworte aus Deutschland überbrachte, teilnahmen. Am nächsten Tag gab es ein Zusammentreffen mit den chinesischen Stenografen und einen Meinungsaustausch, bei dem Ke Liang (jetzt Interstenopräsident Kongress China), Sohn von Steno-Professor Tang Ya Wei, u.a. auch die Geschichte und die Entwicklung der Stenografie in China (von der Hand zur Maschinenstenografie) schilderte. Dr. Ramondelli und Gregor Keller berichteten über die stenografische Situation in ihren Ländern.

Längst sind die chinesischen Teilnehmer aus den Treffen der Interstenogemeinde nicht mehr wegzudenken und sie beteiligen sich aktiv am Geschehen der Intersteno. Die Übernahme des ersten außereuropäischen Kongresses mit Weltmeisterschaften (es gab zu früheren Zeiten einmal einen Kongress in Amerika, aber ohne Wettbewerbe), also des 47. Interstenokongresses, ist eine logische Folge dieses Engagements. Nach der aktuellen beachtlich hohen Zahl der Anmeldungen (über 550 Teilnehmer) zu beurteilen und trotz der für die meisten doch recht langen Anreise, haben sich Teilnehmer aus über 25 Ländern für die Reise nach Peking entschieden.

Viel Erfolg bei den Weltmeisterschaften und eine interessante Reise in die Volksrepublik China wünschen wir Ihnen. Üben Sie nicht nur schnelles Tastaturschreiben und schnelle Stenografie sondern auch schon ein wenig mit Stäbchen beim Essen umzugehen (sie werden schnell merken, wie sinnvoll das sein kann). Übrigens das Essen endet häufig mit dem Auftragen der Suppe...

Dieser Artikel endet mit einem hoffnungsvollen dsai dijiän (auf Wiedersehen) und dem Wunsch, dass unsere Chinesischen Freunde einen hervorragenden 47. Intersteno-Kongress organisieren und wir alle gemeinsam einen guten, erlebnisreichen Kongress erleben werden, der allen viel Freude bereitet.

Alles Gute und viel Erfolg.

全面推进速记教育 广泛普及速录教育

国际速联主席 唐可亮

各位专家、各位领导，下午好。今天我向大家演讲的主题是“全面推进速录教育、广泛普及速录教育”。文字一个重要的功能是记录语言，中国古代传世经典如《易经》、《内经》、《论语》都是古代圣贤交谈的记录，证明了语言和文字的密切关系，人类可以通过有声的语音实现交际过程，但声音是一发即逝的，所以通过说话和交流，受到空间的限制，文字的发明克服了有声语言在时间和空间上的限制，为人类增加了写和看的方式，使文明更加广泛、持久的传承。人类社会政治、经济、文化等方方面面都得以迅速的发展，要实现文字的传播，首先需要将语音转化为文字，而受到文字抒写速度慢的限制，记录原因的过程远远赶不上说话的过程。

速记的出现，实现了人类捕捉语音的梦想。大大提高的人类活动尤其是交流、传播过程密切相关的工作的效率，从古罗马泰罗开始，速记已经伴随人类走过的漫长的历史阶段，速记也从手写记录发展到今天的电脑速录，对人类也越来越重要。与此同时，我们也不能不面对速记、速录技术人才短缺的现实，这从另一方面凸显的速记、速录教育的重要。

1、速记培训促进速记应用。根据速记应用选择教育对象，通常有如下场合可以便捷使用速记，提高效率。记录课堂笔记、会议记录、口授通知、摘抄资料、调查采访、电话通知、外文翻译、工作日记、私人日记、草拟公文、报告记录、法庭记录、草拟稿件等等。因此，可以毫不夸张的说，凡是需要写字的场合都需要速记、速录的适当应用。

2、加快人才培养才能满足应用需求。一般可学习和掌握速记的人员有：广大在校学生、各个新闻媒体的记者和工作者、政府部门的公务人员、各企事业单位的文职人员、司法机关的律师、法官、书记员等、企业经理助理、领导层干部等，而人才的培养，应该尽量涵盖上述范围，必须加快人才培养才能满足速记、速录的应用需求。

3、培训应以应用相结合，产生良性循环。我们应该立足长期效果，加大对速记、速录的教育和人才投资，同时更重要的是，政府应该重视在社会范围内培育人才，这样速记、速录应用会逐渐渗透到所有它应该进入的领域和环节，使速记、速录应用在更广的范围内发挥溢出效益和扩散效益，从而有利于更多人参与到速记、速录培训中。即为速记、记录应急普及点点了社会基础，又为速记速录培训本身发展进步。

一、中国速录教育的回顾

1993 年唐亚伟教授完成了中文速录机的方案设计后，第一件事不是生产样机，而是进行培训。因为实际上还没有任何人能够实现中文的速录，必须通过培训证明中文速录机方案的科学性、实用性和可行性，在极其艰苦的条件下，实验班顺利培养出包括王芳在内的第一批中文速录师，当时 10 个人，成功率百分之九十，有九个人达到标准，这不仅验证了中文速录机方案的成功，而且为中文速录培训积累、总结了一点经验，并形成培训模式。至今仍然是速记教育的根基。

1、短期培训迅速普及。亚伟中文速录机作为新技术，当时社会对它一无所知，推广者所采取的第一个动作仍然是培训，在不到一年的时间内，利用现有的营销网络，在全国范围设立了短期培训点，一批又一批的接受基础速录培训，短期培训不仅使速录技术迅速普及，而且为选拔速录人才奠定了基础。

2、系统培训初见成效。在短期培训的基础上，对既有潜力又有兴趣的学员，我们通过后续的系统培训，逐步提高速录水平，其中不少学员在北京集训，组建了世界上第一个中文速录远程服务平台和第一个速录服务基地。与此同时，法院系统展开了一轮集中培训，在全国范围内实现了庭审记录计算机化，法院系统大概在 70%，速录应用取得初步成效。

3、职业教育打造高手。随着社会服务逐渐开展，很多场合都需要同声速录师，带起了职业教育的兴起，速录师的职业发展，使速录职业进入了系统化、专门化。速录师活跃在会议的各个场合，促进了速录的高端应用。

4、院校培训形成规模。各级各类学历教育院校在速录应用中扩展的脚步声中加入了速录教育的队伍，而且后来居上，具备相关的准专业知识是院校培训的天生优势，而社会尤其是企业对具备专业综合素质又掌握应用速录技能的人才求贤若渴，刺激了更多院校开设速录课程，并形成一定规模，而且诞生了中文速记学院和速记专业。

二、速记普及教育不可忽视

从认识速录到接受速录，速录是速记技术的发展和延伸，很多人接受速录是从认识速录开始的，不少曾经学习乃至仍然使用亚伟速录的速录工作者和爱好者，是由于认识速录而接受它的。从知道速录到了解速记，我们全国各地进行了上千场的速录普及报告，向公众普及速录的普及知识，现场大屏幕投影，让大家了解速录的，直观了解到什么是速录，真是速录的神奇，使人们真正认识到它的意义。很多人都是通过速录师的现场同声记录服务而接触到速录的，由于速录的种种好处，尤其是同声记录的高效率，使原本不知道应用速录的人们，

逐渐离不开速录，他们渐渐习惯了享受速录服务带来的便捷，成为速录应用的最大受益者。媒体报道加快的速录了作用，媒体的作用非常大，一段消息、一篇报道，一篇采访，都引起社会公众极大的影响，我们一方面积极扩大影响，让媒体发现速录，另一方面努力联系媒体，让媒体不断报道，加快的速录的普及。

三、多种途径推进速录教育

国外成功的经验表明，速录专门学院是培养高端速录师的最佳选择，在这里速录师不仅要接受完整、严格的系统培训，而且要进行各种各样的相关知识的学习，还要进行实习。我国辽宁公安司法管理干部学院，也成立了中文速录学院，按照类似的模式结合我国公安、司法系统速录应用的实际成功向公安、司法系统输送的一批又一批的速录师精品，受到用人单位的热烈欢迎。对于有机会进入速录专门学院的人，速录教育是他们成为速录师的最佳选择。职业教育的特点，是要进行专业化、专门化、持续不断的、科学集中强化，让学员以一个相对稳定的模式成长，由于学员自身素质不同，速录技能不同，发挥出了各不相同的作用。

短期教育培养产生速录兴趣。速录应用需要培养社会公众的兴趣，而专业的培训，无论是时间还是成本都很大，不利于兴趣的培养，教育对培养公众的速录兴趣是一个很好的方式，一方面公众可以在很短的时间内，了解和掌握速录技术，感觉既容易又亲切，很容易接受速录的应用，另一方面一些人通过速录初步的感性认识进一步增强兴趣，很容易下决心成为专业的、职业的速录师。

院校的专业培养速录秘书。速记能力本来就是秘书人员的必备技能，现代速录技术更使现代速录秘书人员如虎添翼。因此，掌握速录技能的有学历的速录秘书顺理成章成为企业亲睐的特殊人才院校，无疑是培养这类的人员的数量最多的地方。

四、推广速录文化、培育速录土壤

演讲演示介绍速录，速录应用的普及归根到底是一个认识的问题。只要对速录的重要性有足够的认识，真正知道速录的作用，就能够形成速录应用的共识，因此要利用各种机会，对公众进行速录技术的演讲和演示，介绍速录，推广速录文化，拓展服务、培养速录习惯。以往的经验证明，一场满意的服务胜过十场枯燥的演讲，当你为公众解决了困难，提高了效率，争取了时间，赢得了利益，公众自然就会接受速录、亲近速录、享受速录，最终养成速录习惯，接受速录文化。

培养兴趣发展速录爱好者。速录应用的推广，需要大量的速录师，而速录师的培养需要

一定的群众基础，当公众会速录的人数超过了真正从事速录工作的人数时，速录应用的普及就进入到一个正常的良性循环当中。这些多出来的人，就是速录爱好者，他们的数量越大，速录土壤越肥沃，速录之树就越茁壮。组织比赛，可以提高速录的影响，带动有组织的培训，国际速联坚持组织速录大赛，对国际速录事业的发展，起到决定性的作用，如果没有比赛，国际速联不可能持续发展。CCTV 曾举办两次速录比赛，规模不大，但是在全国影响很大。这次国际速联比赛在中国举办，吸引了将近 300 多位参赛者，他对速记速录的影响，就是重大和深刻的。

人类追求高效率的产物，纵观人类社会文明史，就是一部不断提高效率和节省时间的历史，速记恰恰是人类节省时间的产物，人们只有掌握了提高效率各方法的手段，才能利用其提高高效率，节约时间，教育能够让更多人、更快掌握高效率的工作技能，因此要最大限度的发挥速记、速录的作用，培训是最高效的手段，我的主题演讲结束了，谢谢大家。

Promote Shorthand Education Comprehensively, Popularize Steno Education Widely

Mr. Tang Keliang

Ladies and gentlemen:

Good afternoon! Today, my topic is "Promote Shorthand Education Comprehensively, Popularize Steno Education Widely".

An important function of characters is to record languages. Such as some Chinese ancient masterpiece, like "I Ching", "Nei Jing" and "Analect of Confucius" are all the records of sages' converses. All of them prove that there is a close relationship between characters and languages. Human race can exchange through languages, but voice is fleeting at once, so, it is confined by time and space. The invention of characters overcome this restriction, add the method of writing and seeing for human and let cultures be transferred.

In today's world, all aspects of humans' society such as politics, economy and cultures are developed quickly. If we want to propagate all of this, first we must transform the voice to characters. But it is restricted by the slow writing speed, so, we can't record the voice as soon as they appeared.

The appearance of stenotype let the dream of capturing the voice become true. It greatly improves the efficiency of people's exchange and propagation of information. Steno has experienced a long history since ancient Rome, and it also developed from graphic to computer steno typing. To our human beings, it becomes more and more important. Meanwhile, the shortage of stenographers tells us the importance of steno education.

1. Training of stenotype can promote its application. The choosing of trainees should accord to the application of steno. For example, recording the meetings, doing interviews, report recording, court records, work diary etc. That is, almost all works that need to be record need stenotype.

2. Meet the application require by fasting training talents. Generally, people who fit to learn stenotype include students, journalists, civil servants, lawyers, judges, and secretaries. So the training program should contain these people. We must fast the training talents then can meet the application require.

3. Training should combine with application and form a virtuous circle. We should increase the investment of education; moreover, the government should pay more attention to training program in the whole society. Then steno will go to the field where they should go and display their advantages as much as possible.

A. Review of Chinese Steno Education

In 1993, when Mr. Tang Yawei finished the design of the first Yawei

steno machine, the first thing that we did was not producing but training. Because at that time, no one can do stenotype, we must train people to do this and prove its practicality, feasibility and scientific quality. On that hard condition, we brought up the first group of stenographers, including Ms. Wang Fang, the first stenographer in China. 90% of these first group reached the standard. This not only proved that the design was successful but also accumulated experiences for our steno education and formed a model for today's training.

1. Short-time training popularized quickly. Yawei steno machine as a new technology, no one knew it at the beginning. The promoters still paid attention to training. Using the existing market, we built short-time training centers around the countries in a year. The short-time training not only popularized the steno technology but also laid the foundation for choosing stenographers.

2. Systematical training showed initial results. On the basis of short-time training, we chose students who had both potential and interests to do systematical training, improving the skill gradually. Some of these students were assembled for training in Beijing, and then, established the first Chinese steno teleservice platform and the first service base. Meanwhile, court system opened up a new round of training. 70% of courts using computer to record the trial all around the country and we had gained a good beginning at the first step.

3. Training stenographer for vocation. In pace with the development of steno skill, there were more and more occasions need stenographers. This drove the development of vocational education. With the stenographer became a kind of job occupation, the stenotype as a new profession had become systematical and specialized.

4. Training at schools became more and more and had formed a scale. Schools and colleges of different degrees join in the stenotype training. For require of employers, now we have professional schools and majors.

B. Pay attention to popularize stenotype

Stenotype is the development and extension of shorthand. Many people accept stenotype begin with knowing it. From knowing to understanding, we had many introduced reports around the country, let people know what is the stenotype, how miraculous it is, and also understand the true meanings. Many people first know stenotype by seeing stenographers doing simultaneous recording of voice. Because the advantages of stenotype, especially its simultaneous characteristics, made people accept it, even gradually rely on it and enjoy its convenience. On the other hand, Medias have made an important role in propaganda. All their reports and interviews can cause publics' interests. So, we should expand the influence of stenotype and closely contact with medias, using the influence of medias to disseminate stenotype.

C. Advance steno education in variety of ways

From overseas successful examples, we know that professional schools are the best choice for training stenographers. Here, stenographers not only accept complete, strict and systematical training, but also need to learn related knowledge and do some internship. For example, Liaoning Administration College of Police and Justice in our country, they founded a professional steno college, follow the overseas models and combined with our reality, trained a great number of perfect stenographers to our police and justice systems. To those people who can enter the professional schools, it is their best choice to become a stenographer by accepting steno education. The characteristic of steno schools' education is specialization, continuance and scientific concentration. Due to different students' characteristics and their different levels, each of them play a different role in this field.

Short-time training arouses the interest of stenotype. Developing stenotype should bring up publics' interest, however, the professional training not only need time but a lot of money, so it is not conductive to groom interest. Education is a good method to bring up publics' interest. On one hand, people can understand stenotype in a short time; maybe accept it in an easy way; on the other hand, the short-time training can increase the interests, then, maybe they will make their mind to be a professional stenographer.

The steno major in each schools help training steno secretaries. Stenotype is a necessary skill for secretaries and the modern stenotype skill is a best tool for them to do their work better. So, most companies prefer to employees who have education background and also master the stenotype skill. There is no doubt that professional schools are the place where can train most of these talents.

D. Promote steno culture and cultivate steno soil

Popularization of stenotype is meanings of understanding. As long as people have enough understanding of its importance, they will have the thought to use stenotype. Then, what should we do? We should grasp every chance to show this skill and introduce it to the public. Past experiences prove that a perfect show will overbear ten speeches. When publics see that stenotype can solve their problems and also save time and gain benefit, they will accept it.

It is important to develop fans of stenotype. We need a great number of stenographers to promote stenotype. When the number of people who grasp this skill more than that who do this work, then, the application of stenotype will go into a Virtuous circle. Organization competitions can increase the impact of stenotype and spur the training. Intersteno persisting in holding competitions plays a decisive role in development of international stenotype. If there is no competition, Interstneo may not be develop so successfully, CCTV(China Central Television) has hold two steno competitions, although these two competitions were small in scale,

they had a great impact around the country. The 47th Interstneo Congress being hold in Beijing, attracted about 300 competitors to join in its competitions, it had a great impact in stenotype.

Human beings like to pursuit high-efficient products. Throughout the development of human history, it is a history that people pursuit high speed and try to save time. Stenotype is a product that help people to save time. Only when people grasp the method which can help them to save time, they can increase their efficient; Education can help them to grasp the skill in a short time. So, education is the essential way to largely play the role of stenotype and also shorthand.

Thank you!

全国人大专家谈教育

全国人大信息中心主任 张绍敏

全国人大信息中心是在 2002 年建立速录队伍，现在应该尝了甜头，发挥了很大作用。现在全国人大会议、外见都能用到，如果大家注意，每一次吴邦国委员长出访的时候，都有我们的速录身影。速录对我们起了很大的作用，同时我们在培养速录员的时候，也花费了很大精力，大概封闭也用了半年，所以我们觉得今后的教育还是放在大学里面。我们作为用户，还是选用而不是在培训上。而且选用起点，在大专层次，现在看来，远远不够，今后的目标肯定在本科以上。

关于培养速录，我们觉得有几个事情老师们注意：

第一，培训第一步，德的培训很重要。首先他应该热爱速录，而且愿意成为终生的职业，只有这样的人才能达到比较好的水平，因为速录本身是比较枯燥的事，因为他和人打交道，所以品德、品行一定要正，尤其是在国家最高权利机关场合上，他面临很大的领导，这样的基本素质需要有。如果有条件的话，应该作为党员培养，我们更受欢迎，尤其是在领导这方面要求很高。所以在培训中，一定要朝着这个方向培养。

第二，能力，我们有四个能力，希望大家能够朝着这个方向努力。一是速度、准确率。二是知识面。我们在审议中，会遇到各种各样的东西，很多速录员听不懂，所以说，培养知识面要很宽，各种各样的知识都能听的懂。三是文学修养。因此要把口语化的东西变成文字，讲完一旦话，就是几分钟交给委员去审核，如果你弄的非常口语化是不可以，所以他需要马上他的知识结构变成文字语言，所以他的文学修养加强。四是辨音的能力。委员来自五湖四海，所以他的听力不要老听普通话，还需要听其他的话，在困难的场合下，还需要口形。尤其是吴邦国委员长出访的时候，他没有办法，他需要对口形来记录，这在平常的培训中多注意。

The Expert of National Peoples' Congress Talk about Steno Education

The Information center of National Peoples' Congress has its own steno group from 2002; now, it has made a great success and played an important role in daily work. Now, every meeting of NPC, both at home and abroad, have to be recorded. If you pay attention to news, you will find that Mr. Wu Bangguo, The Eleventh National People's Congress Chairman, every time when he visits foreign countries, there must a stenographer with him. Steno plays an important role in our works, however, we also pay much attention to education, using about half a year and also did a lot of hard works. So, we think that we should put education in universities, because we, as users, prefer choosing than training, and the lever we prefer at least college graduated.

About steno education, here, we'd like to remind teachers some notes:

1. The first step of training should be the training of moral, it is very important. Because steno learning is a boring process, so first, he must love steno by heart, then, he can do it well. Because he needs to contact with others, so he must have a good morality, especially when he is in some official occasions, or when he face some leaders. So, when we train students, we must pay attention to this.
2. Ability! We have four requires and hope education can be done according to this. First, speed and accuracy. Second, Knowledge. In our meetings, we will meet variety of matters and problems, some of stenographers don't know what it means. So, they should know all kinds of knowledge. Third, Literary training. When he records the speech, he needs to change the oral speech to written language in a very short time before he gives the text to leader. So he must have a very good literary training. Fourth, The ability of discriminating sound. Committee members come from different districts of China, so they have different accent. When stenographers are trained, they should listen to some dialect not only mandarin. In some special occasion, they even need to type by seeing speakers' lip. These must be pay attention to.

Steno education: facing the changes in the reporting field?

Gian Paolo Trivulzio

Steno education: facing the changes in the reporting field?

Beijing August 2009
Gian Paolo Trivulzio

Audio digital recording replaced tapes and cassettes,



implemented the use of keyboarding and opened new ways of producing records, thanks to easy recording on any computer, and easy transfer via Internet



To day's technologies

Technology	What	Transcript
Shorthand	Speech capturing	With keyboarding or speech recognition
	Summary	With keyboarding or speech recognition
Keyboarding	Speech capturing up to 220 syllables (average – Helena Matouskova up to 270)	Only revision
	Transcript from digital recording	
Stenotype	Speech capturing also in realtime	Automatic – only revision. Possible synchro to digital recording (audio and video)
Speech recognition	Speech capturing up to realtime. By use: replacement of Keyboarding for transcribing from digital recording	Automatic – only revision – synchro with audio.

Audio digital recording

- On the computer or on a portable device, helps for checking transcript
- The recording can be automatically split in various segments to be delivered to different reporters
- Digital recording is now fully integrated with stenomachine transcripts, which automatically creates a link between the steno strokes and the relevant audio position

To day's technologies (2)

Technology	What	Transcript
Audio recording only		Captions for hearing impaired persons.
Only video recording		Captions for hearing impaired persons

Also traditional shorthand can take advange of digital recording thanks to portable pen which creates links to steno outlines

(Livescribe with Anoto paper)



In the last decades, reporting activities were mainly influence by

Audio recording



Internet communication



A simple demo of how it works



What you write can be trasferred to a computer keeping the link between written words and relevant sound



…a transcript service already in use in Italy since 1 year for creating

Transcripts of

court sessions

national – regional and municipal sessions

Congress speeches

video news

Digital audio files are uploaded **via Internet to a server** which automatically handles the process

Since 1995 digitalization made speech recognition a reality, the voice of the speaker is automatically transcribed *(speaker dependent technology)*



All these important improvements generated new reporting possibilities

- Distant reporting, sending digital files to one or several reporters
- Distance reporting in real-time, reducing costs of transferring people
- Reporting reporting in foreign languages made easily available
- Real-time subtitling of school lessons for helping hearing impaired persons (also in distance places)
- TV subtitling in batch process or real-time

Thus creating to a new way of reporting in realtime (respeaking)





Improvements in speaker independent technology, open the door to automatic transcript of speeches

- This was announced during the Intersteno Congress in Wien (2005) by Dott Gianni Lazzari
- Here in Beijing we have a report of Prof. Tatsuya Kawahara of Tokio University, about automatic transcript at the Japanese Parliament.
- Another report of Dott Gianni Lazzari will be published in the final printed report of our Congress and it deals with …

- In my opinion it is useless to discuss which is the best technology
- Because a technology has a real value only if we have the right persons who can give the best results in its use
- And this is accomplished if they have the background of a valuable education.

A few examples

- Shorthand is still the most used technology in Brazil Parliamentary, Regional Assemblies and Court thanks to good teaching from two important institutes
- Also in Germany, shorthand is still a traditional way of reporting, and the Association of Parliamentary Stenographer helds training course for attaining the speed needes for doing a good job
- In Italy shorthand is considered to be a valid instrument for summary reporting, joined with a transcript by speech recognition

In USA

- A strong request from NCRA Association succeeded in having the government offering consistent support to schools for training good real time reporters
- NCRA offered 1 year education free plan to young people testing **distance teaching techiques** (a **report** on this experience will be released during the **Conference session**)
- NCRA and NVRA set rules to approve schools and professional



In China and Korea

- Hundred of schools are teaching **stenotype** technique, which is also used as a replacement of traditional complicated keyboarding.





Education is needed but…

- Students can no more invest many years in learning and training
- Real time ability becomes an important assets
- Managers of reporting services must be assured for the continuity of their staff and the relevant investements in recruitement, training and technologies
- The final goal is to have higher quantities of good reporters

Therefore we have to deeply rethink about our didactic approach

- Reconsidering the support we can get from technology and psicology
- Being aware of the goals we have to set and the motivation we have to implement
- Being convinced that we must be able to work in a cooperation environments with other trainers and teachers
- Knowing that young people to-day are already able to use electronics and informatics better than us

Remembering that 'life is long'

- So we must have a vision on at least the next 5/10 years of evolution in our field
- Being prepared to support 'long life' and 'continuous' education, which involves many psicologycal and practical aspects. Not everybody is willing to change habits, especially if they are imposed from a restructuring of the working environements and these changes are not well explained and planned

The down of a new approach



A big opportunity, Intersteno helps to face the future



Who am I?

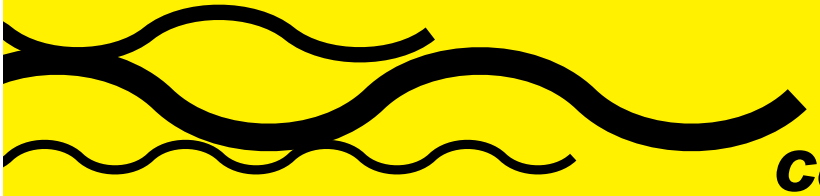
- Learn shorthand in 1951
- National champion 80 words (200 syllables) in 1955
- Second at national championships at 100 words (250 syllables) in 1956
- First place at the championships during the Intersteno Milano Congress 1957 (120 w.pm. = 300 syllables)
- National Champions at 130 words (320 syllables) in 1964
- 300 syllables at Intersteno Paris Congress 1965
- Second place Intersteno Congress in Bern 1967
- Yearly participation in Swiss championships up to year 2000 (320 syllables with speech recognition)
- And many others

Teaching and training experiences

- State certified teacher in shorthand (4 steno systems) 1960
- State certificied teacher in typewriting – 1960
- Teaching of steno and typewriting at IDI – Milano
- Teaching history and didactis for steno and typewriter people willing to become teacher (1960 – 1990)
- Teaching of steno applied to English and French to Scuola Interpreti in Milano (interpretation school)
- Teaching of stenotype (Grandjean) – Milano 1967-70
- Training in informatics from 1975 till 1990
- Teaching of Michela stenotype in Milano 1990
- Teaching reporting tecniques with Melani-Stenotype system and Mael-Gornati stenotype system 1992-1995
- Many training courses on reporting for Public Administrations
- Teaching of speech recognition tecniques (1997/ 2004)

Experiences in reporting

- From 1955 till 1963 free lance reporter in Milano. Reporter of many Congresses and lectures on voluntary or paid occasions.
- From 1990 to 1999 – associated partner of *'Dettoscritto s.r.l.'* – a reporting company for courts and assemblies with 20 reporters using steno machines and keyboarding, supported by a net of computers and with high speed transfer of digital sound files from Courts to central office. (at that time ISDN technology, the only available)
- Coordinator of a project of CAT system with Michela stenotype



讲座论文资料

Conferences Speeches

中文速录面向国际发展的前景分析与展望

辽宁公安司法管理干部学院党委书记兼院长

韩学军

2009 年 8 月 16 日

中国是文明古国，也是文字大国。以汉字为代表的中国文字，不仅内涵深厚、意境丰富，而且形态达观别具魅力，书写起来酣畅淋漓，体现了五千年华夏文化的宝贵积淀。不过，任何事物都有两重性。汉字“内秀”然而“外繁”，因为笔画复杂，书写起来远不及外国文字的简约。要把语言录成文字，记录速度就会成为障碍。正由于如此，我们的先祖在实践中文速记方面作了很多探索和贡献。据唐亚伟先生考证，早在 2000 多年前的汉代，文人学者就开始研究发明“速记术”。到了唐代，汉字速记几乎达到了与语言同步的速度。可惜由于失传，我们至今也不了解当时的速记诀窍何在。不过，中国古代文字书写方式由篆书、隶书逐渐演变为行书、草书的过程，反映了社会发展对速记的需求，在一定意义上为速记发展起到了铺垫作用。到了近代，特别是“戊戌变法”之后，政治“维新”使清朝设置了“咨政院”，频繁的咨政会议需要做会议记录，于是，“速记”备受青睐并迅速发展了起来。此后一百多年间，中文速记各种流派竞相问世。到今天，在电子信息产业迅猛发展的推动下，中文速记已经告别了符号速记、手写速记的时代，进入了电脑速录的“快车道”。

电脑速录开辟了百年速录的新时代，实现了历史性跨越，为下一

步大力积极推进中文速录国际化进程奠定了坚实的理论和物质基础。下面，我就中文速录的国际发展前景从三个方面进行一下分析和展望。

一、中文速录的国际应用和开发前景

努力推进中文速录国际化，是当代中国速录界同仁的历史责任，也是中文速录开拓发展空间，提升竞争力的客观要求，同时还具有足够的现实性和可行性依据。

1、中文速录的行业实力和国际影响不断增强，发展国际合作正当其时。

改革开放 30 年来，中文速录从行业复苏、初始培训走向市场竞争和业内合作，行业规模、服务范围和教育培训水平不断扩大提升，目前已经进入了“黄金发展”时期。据了解，全国各地政法机关的书记员、速录员和政务、外事以及相当一些经济实体设置的专兼职速记员大多出自速录培训学校。国家和一些省、市、自治区通过举办速录竞赛和职业技能比赛，踊现出一大批速录能手，带动众多的大中学校学生学习速录技能并从事速录工作。特别是随着速录高职教育专业的创建和发展，逐渐形成了高学历、高素质、高智能的速录人才培养态势，中文速录的行业实力显著增强。正因为如此，国际速联和国际速录界对中文速录备加关注。近几年，我国速录界多次组团参加世界速录大会、大赛并取得优异成绩，一批中文速录领军人士当选国际速联中央委员。今年，国际速联又在我国召开国际速联大会。所有这些都说明，发展才是硬道理，有实力才有影响力。中国速录国际地位的攀

升，为中文速录实现国际合作架起了桥梁。

2、中文速录业发展具有明显的比较优势，推进国际交流前景广阔。

近年来，我们通过出国考察和与外国同行交流，对中外速录业的发展形势作了一些对照分析，感到欧美一些速录技术应用比较广泛的国家，速录技能普及率高，速录教育职业化、专业化程度优势明显，行业发展规范有序。在这些方面，我们有一些差距，但在行业规模和从业人数上，我国却拥有明显的比较优势。速录行业毕竟不是一个从业人员高度集中的产业。像我国目前这样的发展规模和水平，即使在发达国家也难以达到。规模优势是实力象征。依托规模优势，我们就会在国际交流中占据主动。事实上，最近几年，我们已经在推进国际交流与合作方面加快了步伐。我国选手在上届国际速录大赛中的出色表现，一些单位举办速记速录国际研讨会，以及国内速录专家多次到国外出访交流，都在国际速录界留下了良好的影响。下一步，只要我们准备充分，认真对接，扩大国际交流合作，一定会有实际成果。

3、中文速录有广阔的国际发展空间，开发国际市场大有作为。

我国是世界上人口最多的国家，海外华人有数千万之众，并且遍布全球。理论上说，有华人的地方，中文速录就有用武之地。从现实状况分析，在我国各类海外机构中，目前还没有一个中文速录机构，出国留学人员中，也未发现有中文速录学历和业历。这说明，吸收海外华人学习应用中文速录是一个增长点。中国学生出国留学，完全有可能经过出国前的系统培训，把中文速录技能带入国际，成为出国留

学人员勤工俭学的一项本领。外国人来中国留学，我们也完全可以像传授“中国功夫”那样开展速录技能培训。至于社会反响会有多大，关键要看我们有没有市场开发能力。此外，发展中外速录机构之间的合作是另一个增长点。中外双方既可以互派访问学者，互在对方国家举办速录技能培训班，也可以共同申请国际机构资助，派遣速录留学生或合作共建发展速录项目。上述这些设想如果形成共识，相信中文速录发展将会产生新的突破。

二、中文速录技能培训国际化构想

积极推进中文速录国际化，速录技能培训是先导和保证。从操作层面看，应该根据需要和可能在以下方面作出努力：

首先，积极创造条件，招收留学生。在普通高等院校招收留学生已经司空见惯。然而在速录教育和培训界，目前还没实现零的突破。这种状况，决不是因为速录界同仁不努力，而是我创办速录高等教育的时间短，教育体系还不够完善，需要积极创造条件。立足当前，可以在国内速录教育机构中选择一两家单位进行试点运作。一方面，请教育主管部门调研指导，积极争取试点资格；另一方面，与国际速联及各成员国对接合作，以国际项目合作争取政府支持等。退一步说，即使招收留学生的构想短期内不能实现，各个办学单位也应该按照国际化要求规范办学，着力提高教学科研水平。否则，中文速录不仅很难适应国际交流要求，而且在国内竞争中也有被淘汰出局的风险。

其次，在出国人员培训中开辟服务市场。改革开放大潮引发了出国留学热潮，我国每年都有大量的大中学校学生出国留学。要想走出

国门，外语培训不可或缺；而要想在国外站得住脚跟，技能培训也不可忽视。近年来，为了改变留学生打工只能在餐馆服务的状况，许多准留学人员在出国前踊跃参加各种技能培训。一些培训机构也着力开发技能培训市场，汉语家教培训、电器维修培训等专为出国留学人员举办的各类培训班应运而生。中文速录技能培训应该在出国留学人员技能培训中占有一席之地。现在我们面临的问题是，中文速录的推广宣传力度还不够，许多出国留学人员及家长对速录技能的应用价值还不了解，而我们又缺乏针对性引导和服务，因信息不对称而形成供求盲区。

再次，大力推进速录高等教育中外合作。根据目前了解到的情况，海外速录教育高职化由来已久，高素质速录人才开发经验丰富且教育体系完备，值得我们学习借鉴。因此，速录院校应该选择合作伙伴，积极推进速录高等教育交流合作，把合作伙伴“引进来”，让我们的师生“走出去”。放眼未来，中外速录教育合作是必然趋势，发展高等速录教育必须扩大开放，走国际合作之路；立足当前，初步具备合作的院校应该捷足先登；按照邀请、考察、交流和确定合作意向的步骤设计实施。

其中，邀请海外同行前来考察交流是一个重要环节。只有以诚相邀，传达合作意向，才能实现友好往来，合作共赢。这就要求速录教育培训界人士增强外向发展意识，提高扩大开放的能力和水平，以良好的素质和形象发展中外合作，促进中文速录跨国合作外向发展。

三、推进速录国际合作的几点建议

1、积极争取国际速联的指导支持，加强与各成员国交流联络。我国是国际速录速记联合会成员国，同时又是国际速联新成员。因此，加强与国际速联常设机构和首脑人物的联系，拉近与各成员国领军人士的距离十分必要。加强联系的目标是促进国际速联及成员国进一步了解中国和中文速录，推动速录界扩大交流，实现中外合作。近几年，唐亚伟教授及北京速记协会在引领国内速录界扩大对外交流的过程中作出了重要贡献。但就本行业而言，推进国际交流远未形成氛围，需要加大力度。建议商请中国中文信息学会乃至中国科协出面，把速录界国际交流纳入国家级学会或其上级机构的工作计划之中，定期派出考察团组或邀请外国同行开展学术和工作交流。同时，建议成立中国速录网站，为扩大海内外同业交流提供信息平台。

2、积极申办国际交流活动。这次国际速联大会在北京召开，是我国速录界积极申办的结果。以后国际速联举办的各种活动，我国速录界应积极争取申办。如果我们能经常地把国际会议、国际活动引进中国，不仅可以更多地了解世界，借鉴发展，还能不断扩大我国速录事业的国际影响，拓展交流合作领域，在国内行业竞争中增长实力。申办国际交流活动，既要与国际速联保持经常联系，还要扩大与国际速联各成员国之间的交流渠道。因此，国内速录界各有关单位应联手组建国际联络体系。建议委托一家牵头单位负责，对申办国际活动和加强国际联络作一些可行性研究，适当时机专门召开协作会，研究制定推进方案。

3、组织引进输出速录发展的科技成果。技术技能是世界通用的。

引进国外速录发展成果，可以借助消化、吸收，进一步做强中文速录。目前，国外在速录手段设备设施和培训方法上不乏可取之处。我们应通过扩大交流、有针对性地引进国外先进技术和先进方法。与此同时，我们也积极向外国同行业推介我国在速录技术和设备研发方面的成果和经验。重视引进，国内速录团体应当信息资源共享，加强协作。这样做可以使引进、消化和吸收更具针对性和聚集效应。

大力推进中文速录国际化是中文速录加快发展的必然选择。只要速录界同仁们坚持不懈努力开拓，中文速录一定会走向世界，实现新的发展跨越！

- Liaoning Administrators College of Police and Justice Secretary of the Party Committee, PhD in Management, University Professor, Police Commissioner , Class I;

Member of committee of the 47th INTERSTENO Congress;

- Member of Liaoning Committee of the CPPCC;

Academician of Hong Kong Institute of Education;

Senior Researcher of the Chinese Society for Futures Studies;

Expert of Peer Review of Academic Tasks Supported by National Social Science Fund;

- Member of Review penal of Liaoning Social Science Planning Office;
- Presidium Member of Liaoning Federation of social sciences society;
- Executive Member of the Council of Philosophy Society of Liaoning Province;
- Executive Member of the Council of Police Science Society of Liaoning Province;
- Contract Research Fellow of Liaoning Academy of Social Sciences.

Analysis and Prospect of International development of Chinese Stenography

President and Party Committee Secretary of Liaoning

Administrators College of Police and Justice

Han Xuejun

August 16th, 2009

China is not only one of the Four Great Ancient Civilizations, but also a great nation of characters. The Chinese writing system represented by Chinese characters owns not only deep connotation, profound artistic perception, but also an enticing philosophical way of morphology, which makes the Chinese characters possible to be written as one wishes, and can also best embody the rich array of 5000-year-traditional civilization. However, every coin has two sides. The Chinese character has an "intelligent inner connotation", yet "appears complicated". Due to the complicated stroke combination, it could be written far less easily than foreign language. Therefore, recording speed will become an absolute obstacle when recording the language in form of characters. Just because of this, our ancestors had made a lot of exploration and contribution in practice of Chinese Stenography. According to the textual research by Tang Yawei, the "Stenography" was firstly invented by scholars in Chinese Han Dynasty, and as it developed, in Tang Dynasty the recording speed of Stenography could nearly be simultaneous with that of the spoken language. However, it is a pity that as this Stenography is already a lost skill, the tricks of fast recording at that time have never been figured out so far. Yet, the course that the writing way of Chinese characters transfers from seal and clerical script to running and cursive script has reflected the demand of Stenography from a viewpoint of social development, and to a certain sense, has functioned as a foundation for further development of Stenography. In modern times, especially after Wu Hsu Reform, a "Political Consultative Council" was created therein in the political "Reform", where the frequent political consultative conferences requires huge amounts of meeting records, therefore, "Stenography" became popular again, and has then enjoyed a period of fast development. In the following century, various schools of Chinese Stenography have come into being, and till now, pushed by the fast development of electronic information industry, Chinese Stenography has already bid a farewell to the era of symbolic shorthand and handwriting shorthand system, and finally entered a fast lane of computer shorthand system.

Computer shorthand system has opened up a new era of Stenography, realized a historic leap, and laid both solid theoretical and material foundation for further

promotion of internationalization of Chinese Stenography as well. Then, in the following part, I will carry out my analysis and anticipation upon the prospect of international development of Chinese Stenography from three aspects.

Ⅰ. International application and developmental prospect of Chinese Stenography

Promoting the internationalization of Chinese Stenography is not only a historic responsibility for colleagues working in Chinese Stenography field in current China, but also an objective requirement for exploration of development space and promotion of competitiveness, and moreover, it owns as well sufficient reality and feasibility foundation.

1. The comprehensive strength and international influence of Chinese Stenography industry have been unceasingly enhanced, and which makes it just the moment for developing internal cooperation.

In the past 30 years of reform and opening up, Chinese Stenography had experienced a transition from phases of revitalization and initial training to that of market competition and cooperation within industry, during which period the scale and service scope, and also educational and training level of this industry have all been greatly enhanced, and this industry has now already entered its golden development period. As we all know that most of the clerks, stenographers, and also full time and part time stenographers of political or foreign affairs, or even those serving for lots of economic entities come from stenographer's training school. The country, provinces, cities, and even autonomous regions will host Stenography Contests and Vocational Skills Contest to explore Stenography talents, and thereby involve more and more university and high school students in Stenography study and work of shorthand. It is especially when the college major of Stenography is created in professorship education that a high-education, high-quality and high-intelligence trend of Stenography education has gradually come into being, and the comprehensive strength of the Stenography industry has been thus greatly enhanced as well. Just for this reason, INTERSTENO and also the international stenography circle have attached special attention to Chinese Stenography. In recent years, the stenography circle of China has for many times sent delegations to participate in INTERSTENO congresses and contests, and has also gained outstanding achievements, besides, a lot of pioneers of Chinese Stenography have been elected member of the Central Committee of INTERSTENO as well. What's more, the INTERSTENO congress of this year was held in China. All the above facts indicate that development is the absolute principle, and only strength brings influence. The ascending international position of Chinese Stenography has also thereby bridged a path for international cooperation of Chinese Stenography.

2. The development of Chinese Stenography enjoys prominent comparative advantage, which brings broad prospects for international communication.

In recent years, by means of taking investigation trip abroad and communicating with foreign counterparts, we had carried out certain analysis on development situation of Stenography industry both home and abroad, from which we discovered that the popularizing rate of stenography was higher in those European and American countries where these skills were more broadly applied, their

professionalization and specialization degree of stereography training was obviously advantageous, and the industry also enjoys a standardized and orderly development. Compared with these countries, we still have some way to go in these aspects, yet, from the viewpoint of industrial scale and number of employees, we would enjoy very prominent comparative advantage. The stenography industry is after all not a people intensive industry. Therefore, it is hard even for developed countries to reach a development scale and level as currently we have. The scale advantage reflects powerful strength. With the backing of the obvious advantage of development scale, we could surely take initiative in international communication. As a matter of fact, in recent years, we have already quickened our paces in promoting international communication and cooperation. The outstanding performance of our contestant in last international stenography contest, the international symposium held by some domestic units, and those communication trips that our domestic stenography experts have taken have all contributed to setting a right impression of us within the international stenography circle. Therefore, only if we could make adequate preparation, be earnest in matchmaking, and enlarge international communication and cooperation, our next step of efforts will definitely comes out with substantial positive results.

3. There is broad space for international development of Chinese Stenography, and great achievement could be attained through exploring international market.

China is the most populated country of the world, and it owns tens of millions of overseas Chinese spreading all over the world. Theoretically speaking, where Chinese exists, Chinese Stenography will have its scope. However, the reality is that there is not even a single Chinese Stenography organization among various kinds of overseas establishment of China, and what's more, no one of the students studying abroad owns a degree or vocational experience of Chinese Stenography. This suggests that it is a growth point to provide applicable Chinese Stenography study to overseas Chinese. The students abroad could well receive systematic training of Chinese Stenography before leaving China, and then bring this skill of shorthand into international environment through taking it as a skill for part-time job. In case that foreigners come to China, we can also conduct training of skills of Chinese Stenography as what we did when imparting "Chinese Kungfu". The social repercussions of which will, to a great extent, depend on our market development capability. Besides, it is another growth point to develop cooperation between Stenography organizations of both home and abroad. During cooperation, both parties could exchange visiting scholars, organize training courses in each other's country, jointly apply for financial aid from international agencies, send exchange students to each other's country, and also cooperate to co-construct and co-develop project of Stenography. If both parties could reach a consensus on the ideas mentioned above, then we could well expect another new breakthrough with development of Chinese Stenography.

II. Big ideas for internationalization of Chinese Stenography skills training

Active promotion of internalization of Chinese Stenography and corresponding skill training is the precursor and guarantee. When considered from an operational

level, efforts shall be made according to requirements and possibility in the following aspects:

First of all, conditions should be created in order to recruit foreign students. It has been very common for regular higher educational institutions to recruit foreign students, yet, in stenographical educational institutions nobody has yet achieved the zero breakthrough. The reason for this situation, is not that our colleagues working in Stenography circle is effortless, yet it's because that the stenographical education has only experienced a short period of development, and the educational system is not sound enough, therefore, we need to create conditions actively. Basing ourselves on the present, we could choose one or two domestic stenographical educational institutions to perform trail operation. On one hand, we shall invite corresponding education authorities to conduct inspection and provide instruction, so as to help us compete for the pilot quota; and on the other hand, we shall also try our best to cooperate with INTERSTENO and its member states, so as to strive for government support by virtue of international cooperation. Taking one step back, even though the idea of recruiting foreign students could not be achieved in short period, each educational institution shall as well run school according to running standard and international requirements, and attach stress on improving teaching and academic research level. Otherwise, the Chinese Stenography could not only be hard to meet the requirement of international communication, but also takes the risks of being knocked out in domestic competition.

Secondly, we should open up service market in preparation training for personnel going abroad. The opening up policy has triggered the craze of studying abroad, and each year there have been a lot of university and high school students going abroad to study. The training of foreign language is a must for going outside; yet the training of skills is likewise important for surviving abroad. In recent years, in order to change the situation that the students studying abroad could only find part-time job in restaurant, many students preparing to go abroad actively take part in various kinds of skill training before they actually get abroad. Besides, many training institutions also start to focus on developing skill training market, thereby, training courses especially those organized for people preparing to go abroad like Chinese tutor training, training of electric appliances maintaining have emerged as times require, and he training of Chinese Stenography skills should also be one of them. The problem that we are currently facing is that the propaganda strength is insufficient, many students studying abroad and their parents does not have a very clear idea of the application value of this skill, and meanwhile, we do not provide any targeted guidance and service, therefore, a blind zone of supply and demand was formed due to information asymmetry.

Thirdly, we should carry forward vigorously the Sino-foreign cooperation of Stenography in higher education. As far as we know, the professionalization of overseas Stenographical education has already experienced a long history, so they owns rich experience in Stenography talents exploring and also perfect and sound educational system, which is absolute an illumination for us. Therefore, we should introduce cooperative partner, actively promote cooperation and communication of

higher education of Stenography to "bring the cooperative partners in" and "make our teachers and students go global". Looking ahead, we will find that the Sino-foreign cooperation is just an inexorable trend, the development of higher education of Stenography requires deepening reform and opening up, and the development will eventually follow a way of international cooperation; basing on the present, those colleges that can meet the cooperation condition should move first; and should carry out the progress according to the sequence of inviting, investigating, communicating and signing letter of intent.

Of all these links, inviting the overseas counterparts for investigation is an important step. Only sincere invitation, expression of friendly intent could win friendly exchanges, and ensure win-win cooperation. This requires the training personnel to enhance the sense of outward-looking development, improve the ability and level of deepening reform and opening up, explore foreign cooperation with favorable personal quality and image, and eventually promote the global-oriented development of international cooperation of Chinese Stenography.

III. Some suggestions for promotion of international cooperation of Stenography

1. Actively strive for guidance and support from INTERSTENO, and strengthen communication with its member states. China is a member state of INTERSTENO, and also a new member of it. Thus, it is very important for us to strengthen mutual relationship with permanent establishments and leading figures of INTERSTENO, and maintain closer relation with leading figure of each member state. The purpose of strengthening the link is to make INTERSTENO and its member states better understand China and Chinese Stenography, promote and enlarge international communication within Stenography field, and finally realize Sino-foreign Stenography cooperation. In recent years, Professor Tang Yawei and Beijing Steno Association have did contribute a lot in enlarging Steno communication with foreign countries, yet, as far as the trade is concerned, the international communication is still far away from enough, so even more efforts are still required. I hereby suggest that Chinese Information Processing Society or even Chinese Technology Association should intervene and bring the international communication of Stenography field into work plan of societies of national level, or even that of their supervising authorities, it is also suggested that we should send out delegations at regular intervals or invite the foreign counterparts to develop academic exchange. At the meantime, a China Steno specialistic website is also suggested to be built, for which could provide an information platform for enlarging communication with people within the same trade from all over the world.

2. Actively bid for international communication activities. This current INTERSTENO congress was convened in Beijing, which is a positive result from active biding by Stenographers of China. Similarly, we should also actively bid for other activities held by INTERSTENO. If we frequently introduce international congress and international activities into China, we could not only learn more from the world to quicken our own development, but could also enlarge the international influence of our country's trade of stenography, expand the fields of communication and cooperation, and gain power from domestic industry competition. Bidding for

international communication activities does not only require the bidders to keep frequent communication with the INTERSTENO, but also require them to expand their channel of communication with each member state of the INTERSTENO. Therefore, units concerned within domestic Stenography field should jointly establish an international contact system. It is hereby suggested that one of these units shall be entrusted to take the lead, and be responsible for carrying out certain feasibility study when biding for international activities, and also strengthening international contact, convoking cooperative association, and drawing up boosting schemes as well.

3. Introduce and export scientific and technical payoffs of steno development. The technology and skills are universal. Foreign payoffs of steno development could be borrowed, digested, and absorbed to strengthen Chinese Stenography. Currently, the foreign steno method, equipment, facilities, and training method are all with their own redeeming features, we should introduce the advanced technology and method from foreign nations with a clear target through enlarging communication; and at the meantime, also actively transfer our playoffs and experiences in steno skills and equipment research and development to our foreign counterparts. Attaching importance to introduction, the domestic steno bodies should share information resources, and strengthen cooperation. In this manner, the introduction, digestion and absorption could be more targeted, and will generate even more mass effect.

After all, vigorously carry forward the internalization of Chinese Stenography is a logical choice for accelerating development of Chinese Stenography. As long as the colleagues working in field of Stenography persistently explore for better, Chinese Stenography will definitely go global one day in the future, and achieve another brand new leap-forward!

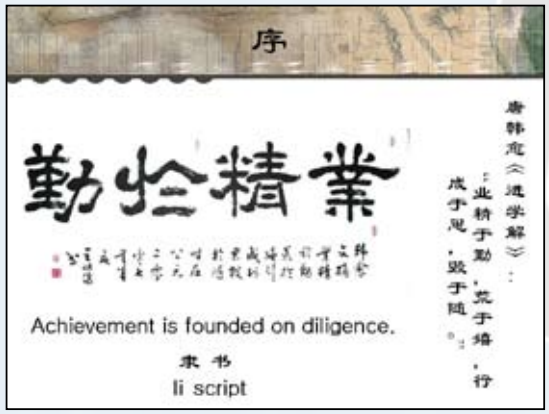
中文速录的国际发展前景

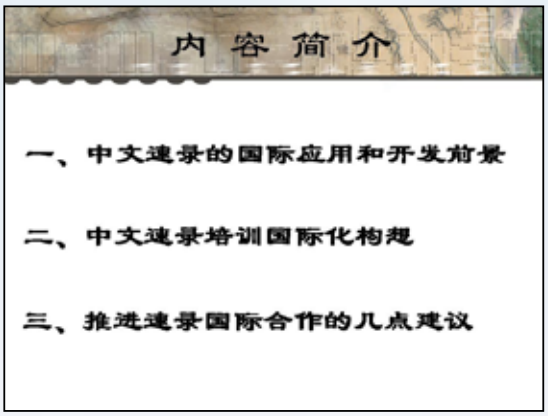
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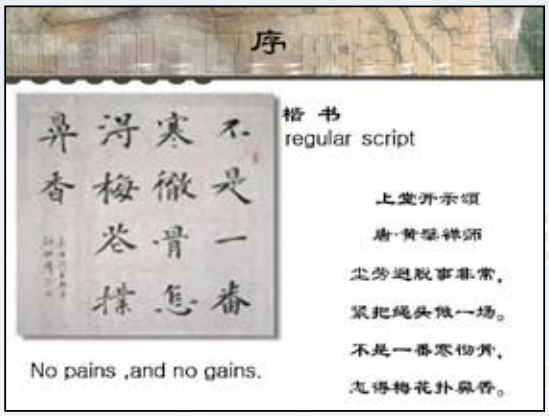


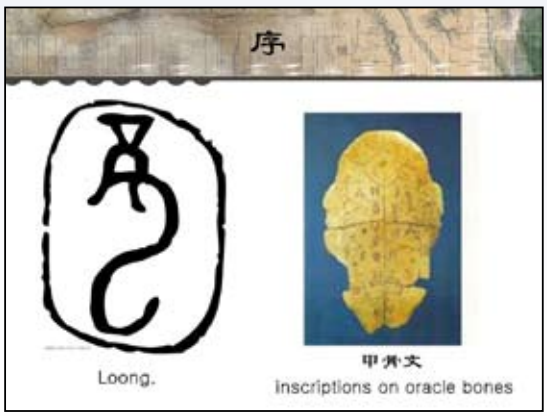


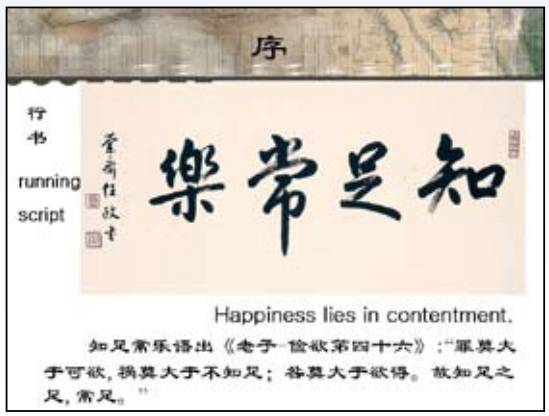




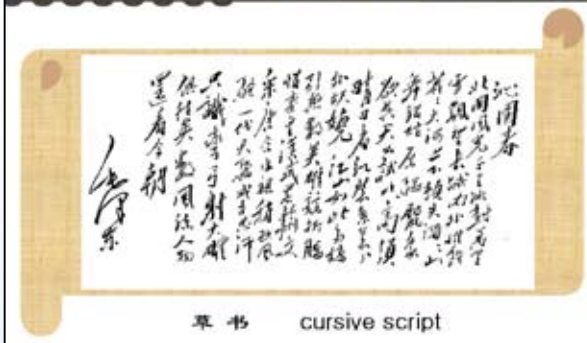








序



草书　cursive script

序



康有为



资政院

戊戌变法指1898年（农历戊戌年）以康有为为首的改良主义者通过光绪皇帝所进行的资产阶级政治改革，主要内容是：学习西方，提倡科学文化，改革政治、教育制度，发展农、工、商业等。这次运动遭到以慈禧太后为首的守旧派的强烈反对，这年九月慈禧太后等发动政变，光绪被囚，维新派遭捕杀或逃亡国外。历时仅一百零三天的变法终于失败。也叫戊戌变法、百日维新。

序

速记，是 快速 记录 的技术

今天，在电子信息产业迅猛发展的推动下，中文速记已经告别了传统速记、手写速记的"旧航程"，进入了电脑速录的"快车道"。



中国电脑速记的新时代

- 1993年第40届国际速联大会在土耳其召开，中国正式加入"国际速联"。
- 1994年5月19日，在"全国计算机产品北京交易会"上北京展览馆开幕，中国第一台实用电脑速记设备——灵伴中文速录机横空出世。
- 2005年7月22日，我国速记代表团赴奥地利维也纳参加国际速联大会。





- 2007年7月20日至27日，参加今年在我戈首都布拉格举行的第四十六届国际速录大赛，这是中国速记自1896年诞生以来首次在国际舞台上竞技，也是亚洲国家首次参加国际速录大赛。



- 2009年8月15日至27日，我国承办第47届国际速记大赛。



一、中文速录的国际应用和开发前景



1、中文速录的行业实力和国际影响不断增强，发展国际合作正当其时

改革开放30年来，中文速录从行业复苏，初始培训走向市场竞争和业内合作，行业规模、服务范围和教育培训水平景气空前，进入了"黄金发展"时期。

一、中文速录的国际应用和开发前景

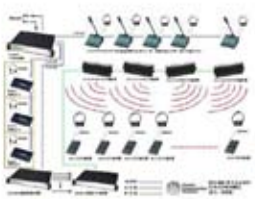
2、我们速录业发展具有明显的比较优势，推进国际交流前景广阔

近年来，我们通过出国考察和与外国同行交流，对中外速录发展形势作了一些对照分析，感到欧美一些速录应用比较广泛的国家，速录技能普及率高，速录教育职业化、专业化程度优势明显，行业发展规范有序。但在行业规模和从业人数上，我国具有明显的比较优势。



一、中文速录的国际应用和开发前景

速记新领域的开发—同传同译高级速录师





同声传译设备　　同传同录设备

一、中文速录的国际应用和开发前景

3、中文速录有广阔的国际发展空间，开发国际市场大有作为



我国是世界上人口最多的国家，海外华人有数千万之众，并且遍布全球。理论上说，有华人的地方，中文速录就有用武之地。

一、中文速录的国际应用和开发前景

从现实状况分析，在我国各类海外机构中，目前还没有一定中文速录机构，出国留学人员中，也未发现有中文速录学历和业历的学习。这说明，海外华人学习应用中文速录是一个点。



二、中文速录培训国际化构想

积极推进中文速录国际化，速录培训是先导。我们应该根据需要和可能在以下几方面做出努力：

（一）积极创造条件，招收留学生

（二）在出国人员培训中开辟服务市场

（三）大力推进速录高等教育中外合作



三、推进速录国际合作的几点建议



1、积极争取国际速联的指导支持，加强与各成员国交流联络

我国是国际速录速记联合会成员国，同时又是国际速联新成员。因此，加强与国际速联常设机构和首脑人物的联系，接近与各成员国领军人士的距离十分必要。



三、推进速录国际合作的几点建议



2、积极申办国际交流活动

3、组织引进输出速录发展的科技成果

技术技能是世界通用的。引进国外速录发展成果，可以借助消化、吸收，进一步做强中文速录。

三、推进速录国际合作的几点建议





大力推进中文速录国际化是中文速录加快发展的必然选择。只要速录界同仁们坚持不懈努力开拓，中文速录一定会走向世界，实现新的发展跨越！



Transcription System using Automatic Speech Recognition For the Japanese Parliament

Transcription System using Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) for the Japanese Parliament (Diet)

Tatsuya Kawahara
(Kyoto University, Japan)

Brief Biography

- 1995 Ph. D. (Information Science), Kyoto Univ.
- 1995 Associate Professor, Kyoto Univ.
- 1995-96 Visiting Researcher, Bell Labs., USA
- 2003- Professor, Kyoto Univ.

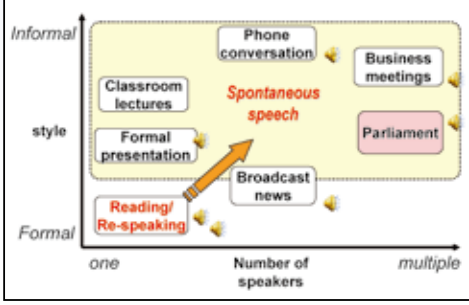
- 2003-06 IEEE SPS Speech TC member
- 2006- Technical Consultant, The House of Representative, Japan

Published 150~ papers in automatic speech recognition (ASR) and its applications
Web http://www.ar.media.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~kawahara/

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1. Review of ASR technology
2. ASR system for the Japanese Diet
3. Next-generation transcription system of the Japanese Diet

Trend of ASR



Review of ASR technology (1/2)

- Broadcast News [world-wide]
  - Professional anchors, mostly reading manuscripts
  - Accuracy over 90%
- Public speaking, oral presentations [Japan]
  - Ordinary people making fluent speech
  - Accuracy ~80% (close-talking mic.)
- Classroom lectures [world-wide]
  - More informal speaking
  - Accuracy ~60% (pin mic.)

Review of ASR technology (2/2)

- Telephone conversations [US]
  - Ordinary people, speaking casually
  - Accuracy 60%→85%
- Business meetings [Europe/US]
  - Ordinary people, speaking less formally
  - Accuracy 70% (close mic.), 60% (distant mic.)
- Parliamentary meetings [Europe/Japan]
  - Politicians speaking formally
  - EU: plenary sessions: 90%
  - Japan: committee meetings: 85%

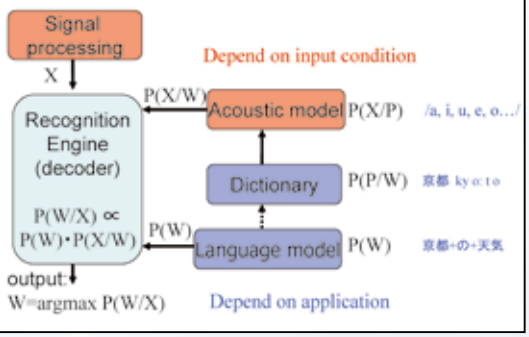
Deployment of ASR in Parliaments & Courts

- Some countries
  - Steno-mask & Voice writing
  - Re-speaking → Commercial dictation software
- Some local autonomies in Japan
  - Direct recognition of politicians' speech
- Japanese Courts
  - ASR for efficient retrieval from recorded sessions
- Japanese Parliaments (=Diet)
  - to introduce ASR; direct recognition of politicians' speech
  - Mostly in committee meetings
    …interactive, spontaneous, sometimes excited

Language-specific Issues in Japanese

- Need to convert kana (phonetic symbol) to kanji
- Conversion ambiguous ← many homonym
  (ex.) KAWAHARA (カワハラ) → 河原 (not 川原)
  - Very hard to type-in real-time
  - Only limited stenographers using special keyboards can
- Difference in verbatim-style and transcript-style
  (ex.) おききしたいのですが → ききたい(のです)
  - Re-speaking is not so simple
  - need to rephrase in many cases

ASR Architecture



Free ASR Software: Julius

- Developed since 1997 in Kyoto-U & other sites
- Open-source
  - → multi-platform (Linux, Mac, Windows, iPhone)
- Open architecture
  - – Independent from acoustic & language models
  - → Ported to many languages
  - → Ported to many applications (telephony, robot…)
- Standard model for Japanese
- Widely-used research platform

http://julius.sourceforge.jp

Current Status of ASR

- Problems unsolved
  - – Spontaneous/conversational speech
  - – Noisy environments
    - Including distant microphones
- Solutions ad-hoc
  - – Collect large-scale "matched" data (corpus)
    - Same acoustic environment, speakers (10hours~)
    - Cover same topics, vocabulary (~M words)
  - – Prepare dedicated acoustic & language models
    - Huge cost in development & maintenance

Corpus of Parliamentary Meetings

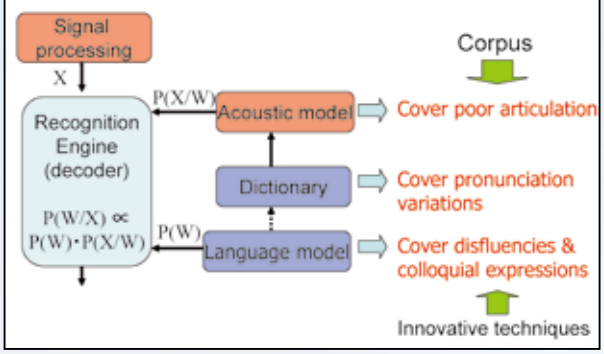
- Cover all major committees and plenary sessions
- 200 hours, 2.4M words
- Faithful transcripts of utterances including fillers, which are aligned with official minutes

{えー}それでは少し、今{そのー}最初に大臣からも、{そのー}貯蓄から投資へという流れの中に{ま}資するんじゃないだろうかとかいうような話もありましたけれども、{だけど/だけれども}、{まあ}あなたが言うと本当にうそらしくなる{んで/ので}{ですね、えー}もう少し{ですね、あのー}これは{あー}財務大臣に{えー}お尋ねをしたいんです{が}。
{ま}その{あの}見通しはどうかということでありますけれども、これについては、{あのー}委員御承知の{その}「改革と展望」の中で{ですね}、我々の今{あのー}予測可能な範囲で{えー}見通せるものについてはかなりはっきりと書かせていただいて{い}るつもりでございます。

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ASR modules oriented for Spontaneous Speech



ASR Research in Kyoto Univ.

- Since 1960s, one of the pioneers
- Development of free software Julius
- Research in spontaneous speech recognition
  - – 1999- Oral presentations
  - – 2001- TV discussions
  - – 2004- Classroom lectures
  - – 2003- Parliamentary meetings

ASR Performance

- Accuracy
  - – Word accuracy 85% (Character accuracy 87%)
    - Plenary sessions 90%
    - Committee meetings 80~87%
  - – 90% seems almost perfect
  - – No commercial software can achieve!!
- Real-time factor 1-3
  - – Latency in 10 min.

Related Techniques

- Noise suppression & dereverberation
  - Not serious once matched training data available
- Speaker change detection
  - Preferred
  - Current technology level seems not sufficient
- Auto-edit
  - Filler removal → easy
  - Colloquial expression replacement → non-trivial
  - Period insertion → still research stage

Issues in Post-Editor

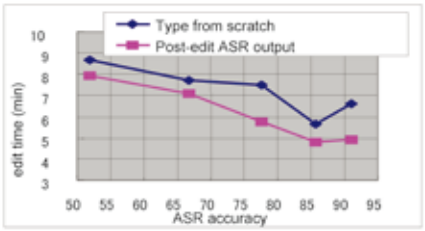
- For efficient correction of ASR errors and cleaning transcript into document-style
- Easy reference to original speech (+video)
  - by time, by utterance, by character (cursor)
  - Can speed up & down speech-replay
- Word-processor interface (screen editor); not line editor
  - to concentrate on making correct sentences
  - Serious misunderstanding between system developers and stenographers!!

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System Evaluation (@Kyoto)

- Subjects : 18 students
- Post-editing ASR outputs is more efficient than typing from scratch, regardless of the accuracy
  ← Those hard for ASR are also hard for human

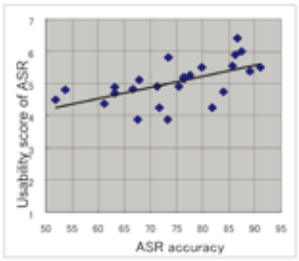


The House of Representatives in Japan

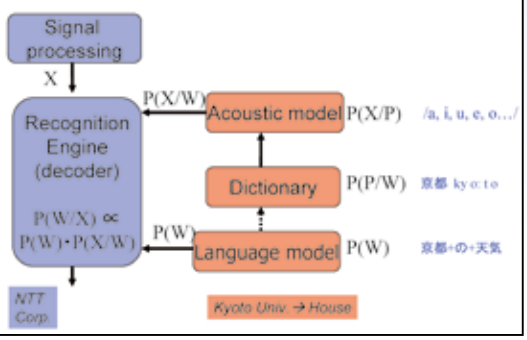
- 2005: terminated recruiting stenographers
- 2006: investigated ASR technology for the new transcription system
- 2007: developed a prototype system and made preliminary evaluations
- 2008: system design
- 2009: system implementation
- 2010: trial and deployment

System Evaluation (@Kyoto)

- Subjective evaluation correlates with ASR accuracy
- Threshold in 75% to have ASR preferred



ASR system: Kyoto Univ. model integrated to NTT engine



System Evaluation (@House)

- Subjects: 8 stenographers
- System: proto-type
- ASR-based system reduced the edit time, compared with current short-hand system
  – 78 min. → 68 min. (for 5 min. segment)
- Threshold in ASR accuracy of 80%
  – 75%→ degradation in edit time;
  a half say negative in using ASR

Side effect of ASR-based system

- Everything (text/speech/video) digitized and hyper-linked
  → Efficient search & retrieval
- Less burden? → may work on longer segments??
- Significantly less special training needed compared with current short-hand system

Conclusions

- ASR of parliamentary meetings is feasible, given a large collection of data
  – ~100 hour speech
  – ~1G word text (minutes)
  – Accuracy 85-90%
- Effective post-processing is still under investigation
- Automatic translation research is also ongoing

Konferenztag beim 47. Interstenokongress in Peking: Mittwoch, 19. August 2009

Vortrag von Gregor Keller, Deutschland

,

Public relations - Why do the organisations in Intersteno have to advertise.
(Öffentlichkeitsarbeit - Warum sollten die Organisationen der Intersteno werben oder noch dringlicher: Warum müssen Organisationen (z.B. Vereine) Öffentlichkeitsarbeit betreiben.)

Sehr verehrte Damen, sehr geehrte Herren,

sehr herzlich begrüße ich Sie zu diesem kurzen Vortrag über die Notwendigkeit der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit in der Intersteno, also in unserer Organisation.

Kurz darf ich mich vorstellen.
Mein Name ist Gregor Keller. Ich komme aus Deutschland und bin - praktisch mein ganzes Leben - in stenografischen Organisationen tätig. Also beim Deutschen Stenografenbund mit seinen Vereinen und seit vielen Jahren auch in der Intersteno, Landesgruppe Deutschland. Ehrenpräsident in beiden Organisationen und, seit dem 43. Intersteno-Kongress in Hannover, auch bei der Intersteno.

Mit dem Thema Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, Werbung in und für unsere Organisationen befasse ich mich seit Jahrzehnten. Und arbeite ebenso lange in einem dazu eingerichteten Ausschuss des Deutschen Stenografenbundes mit; er besteht jetzt schon fast 4 Jahrzehnte.

Als Untertitel des Vortrages könnte man auch sagen: „Tue Gutes und sprich darüber“. Oder auch „Wer nicht für sich wirbt, hat schon verloren“. Oder auch:
„Es ist gar nicht möglich, keine Öffentlichkeitsarbeit zu machen. “

Eigentlich geht das gar nicht: keine Öffentlichkeitsarbeit zu betreiben. Alles was eine Organisation so betreibt oder auch nicht, sei es positiv und/oder auch negativ ist ja öffentlichkeitswirksam. Selbst wenn sie nichts tut, ist das ja auch öffentlichkeitswirksam. Und sie kann damit vielleicht mehr öffentliche und auch interne Öffentlichkeit auf sich ziehen als ihr lieb ist.

Und schon sind wir mitten in der Thematik. Wir können tun und lassen was wir wollen, alles ist Öffentlichkeitsarbeit oder auch

öffentlichkeitswirksam. Und da das nun ein weites Thema ist, kann man es, jedenfalls nicht nur in Deutschland, auch studieren. Es gibt also auch PR-Manager, und die sind für ein Unternehmen und auch für Organisationen sehr wichtig und bedeutend. Sie haben auch einen wesentlichen Anteil an der Darstellung einer Organisation in der Öffentlichkeit und somit am Erfolg oder auch Misserfolg eines Unternehmens.

Wie sollen denn die Menschen wissen, was wir alles Gutes tun, wenn wir es ihnen nicht sagen. Und wenn sie es denn nicht wissen, kommen sie auch nicht zu uns. Und das ist doch unser Ziel: Wir wollen Ihnen unsere segensreiche Tätigkeit anbieten, damit sie, grob gesagt, mit dem Schreiben in dieser modernen und schnellen Zeit gut und richtig zurecht kommen können. Also müssen wir unsere Ideen nach außen tragen und der Öffentlichkeit bekannt machen. Alle Aktivitäten, alles was wir tun und auch was wir nicht tun kommt in der Öffentlichkeit an und wird registriert. Also werden Briefe geschrieben, Rundschreiben und Einladungen herausgegeben, Veranstaltungen organisiert, Wettkämpfe ausgetragen. Und nicht wenige Organisationen geben Informationsbroschüren heraus aber auch mehr oder weniger aufwändige - inhaltsschwere oder auch inhaltsleichte - Zeitungen heraus und längst ist es eines der wichtigsten (schon das wichtigste ?) Informationsmittel, wir wollen das Internet für unsere Zwecke nutzen und uns da gekonnt darstellen und anbieten. Angebote von Waren und Dienstleistungen erfreuen sich immer größerer Beliebtheit und so wird es längst auch wichtiger mit dem zunehmenden Angebot auch eine optimale „Kundenansprache“ und auch eine Bindung zur Organisation erreichen. Schnell wird deutlich, dass das in der Regel nicht so nebenbei in einer Organisation mitgemacht werden kann. Es darf hier ja auch nicht dilletantisch (stümperhaft) sondern systematisch vorgegangen werden: Inhalt, Design und technische Realisierung ist Inhalt einer systematischen Planung.

Hier wird’ s nun Zeit sich zu besinnen. Wer sind wir, was tun wir, was wollen wir? Danach wird deutlich, dass wir, wenn wir die personelle, auch die wirtschaftliche Situation in der Intersteno insgesamt oder auch in den Mitgliedsorganisationen in den Ländern kritisch betrachten, wohl Schwierigkeiten sehen, wenn wir wie vorher geschildert, eine erfolgreiche systematische Planung durchführen wollen und erfolgreich für unsere Ausbildungsangebote, Veranstaltungen und andere oft recht beachtliche Aktivitäten werben wollen.

Natürlich gibt es noch eine ganze Reihe von Möglichkeiten wie Vereinszeitungen, Schaukasten, Handzettel, Zeitungsveröffentlichungen, Leistungsschreiben, persönliche Anschreiben z.B. an Schulen, Arbeitgeber, Verbände, Organisationen u.a.m. - aber der Internetauftritt ist nicht mehr entbehrlich. Wir können es auch nicht wegdiskutieren, man informiert sich eben im Internet, häufig über Suchmaschinen. Die Zahl der

Internetverweigerer liegt in Deutschland bei kleinen Betrieben bei rund 1 v.H., passive Nutzer (das sind die, die sich nur informieren, bei 12 v.H.) und rund 90 v.H. der Kleinbetriebe haben zumindest eine eigene Homepage. Und nur ein Drittel dieser kleinen und mittleren Unternehmen nutzt das Internet zur Kundenpflege und zum Vertrieb ihrer Erzeugnisse und Dienstleistungen. Diese Zahlen sind aus dem Jahre 2006 in Deutschland und mittlerweile dürfte aber auch der Vertrieb mittels Internet deutlich zugenommen haben, und längst, das wissen wir alle, wird auch immer mehr übers Internet gebucht, beispielsweise die Urlaubsreise, die Hotelunterkunft usw. Und auch die Kinokarte oder auch die Einschreibung in einen Kurs geht immer mehr übers Internet, was aber auch zu erheblichen Problemen der Versandhäuser, der Reisebüros, der Buchläden u.a. führen kann, wenn sie sich nicht selbst direkt in das Geschäft mittels Internet einbinden.

Was müssen wir tun, um unser Bildungsangebot unter die Leute zu bringen? Einige unserer Organisationen haben das notwendige Beachten und Nutzen des Internets erkannt und erfahren so eine deutliche Vermehrung des Interesses an ihrem Angebot. Oder auch umgekehrt: wer nicht im Internet mitmacht, wird nicht mehr wahrgenommen. Und eines ist auch zu bedenken, und das habe ich schon mehrmals in der nahen Vergangenheit erlebt, prominente Besucher unserer Veranstaltungen, beispielsweise: bei unseren Bundessiegerehrungen der Besten aus rund 20 000 Schreibern in jedem Jahr informieren sich im Internet über unser Organisation nicht nur Schreiber und Organisatoren „da habe ich mich im Internet schlau gemacht, so der Heidelberger Erste Bürgermeister Prof. Raban von der Malsburg bei der Feier vor zwei Jahren im alten wunderschönen Ratssaal des Heidelberger Rathauses. Und glauben Sie mir, die Zugriffe auf den einschlägigen Seiten beispielsweise der deutschen Interstenoseite aus aller Welt zählen nach zehntausenden jährlich. Und schon wird deutlich welche Verantwortung die „Macher“ von Internet-Auftritten haben, das muss dann schon alles Hand und Fuß haben - aber kritisch wird es halt auch mal sein, auch wenn sich der Schreiber dann über solche eventuell nicht recht begründete, dann ja hin und wieder auch jedermann zugängliche Kritiken ärgert. Und so wird noch eines deutlich, es müssen immer noch Texte geschrieben werden, die auch (gerne) gelesen werden sollen. Und da hat sich gegenüber den früher üblichen Veröffentlichungen bedeutend geändert, dass sehr viel mehr Leser da sind, ansonsten muss aber genau so gut und gründlich und lesenswert geschrieben werden wie schon immer.

Heute muss man trommeln, wenn man gehört werden will. In unseren meistens ehrenamtlich wirkenden Organisationen kann man sich keine gut bezahlten Pressesprecher oder „Öffentlichkeitsarbeiter“ leisten. Häufig sind diese das Aufgabengebiet wahrnehmende Mitarbeiter und Mitarbeiterinnen fleißige Idealisten, die sich mit wenig Mitteln und viel Enthusiasmus für die

Belange der Organisationen einsetzen. Und sehr oft machen die Vorsitzenden oder andere Vorstandsmitglieder den Job mit. Aber das muss nicht schlecht sein, es gilt auch hier: eine genaue Sachkenntnis, eine Mischung aus Einfallsreichtum aber auch Fingerspitzengefühl bringt vielleicht mehr als der sogen. „Profi “.

Öffentlichkeitsarbeit/PR könnte man in vier Felder unterscheiden. 1. Selbstdarstellung, 2. Kontakte knüpfen und pflegen, 3. Pressearbeit und 4. Werbung.

Wie sieht’ s aus mit dem optischen Auftritt? Briefkopf? Es wird bei Firmen und Organisationen auf ein einheitliches Erscheinungsbild Wert gelegt. Und sie geben dafür eine Menge Geld aus. Gibt es ein modernes, frisches Firmenzeichen (Logo)? Das Firmenzeichen ist der Haltepunkt für das Auge. Wo immer man sich präsentiert (Broschüren, Zeitungen, Anzeigen, Plakate, Eintrittskarten, Urkunden) muss es ins Auge springen. Und der Betrachter kann das sofort in einen Zusammenhang mit der Organisation bringen. Farben sind auch enorm wichtig, auch die Schrift usw. Das gilt in unserem Bereich auch für die Urkunden bei Wettbewerben.; es ist heute durch die EDV-Programme relativ leicht, sogar auf Personenkreise zugeschnittene Urkunden zu gestalten (beispielsweise bei Kinderkursen). Und das kommt gut an, werden diese Urkunden doch häufig auch herumgezeigt und sieht oft bei Überreichung solcher Leistungsnachweise die Freude nicht nur an der guten Note, die da bescheinigt wird sondern auch an einer farbenfrohen und flott gestalteten Urkunde. Vorsicht also mit schwarzen Rändern um den Text der Urkunde, es kann leicht der Eindruck einer Traueranzeige entstehen.

Das Erscheinungsbild unserer Interstenoorganisationen sollte sympathisch (Ausstrahlung), stimmig (mit den Aufgaben und Zielen der Organisation übereinstimmen), wiedererkennbar (in unserer Zeit der Reizüberflutung muss es so sein: aha, das sind doch die und die..) und einheitlich sein (gut wäre es schon, der einheitliche Blickfang, gerne auch mit einem Bezug zur Stenografie und dem Schreiben auf Tastaturen.

Aber Vorsicht: Ein Erscheinungsbild braucht seine Zeit bis es bekannt ist und es dauert lange, wenn man es austauscht, bis es wieder bekannt ist. Das gilt übrigens auch für Namen...ich denke hier auch an unsere seit Jahren immer wieder mal auflebenden Diskussionen um unser Logo und um unseren Namen. Man wechselt das Erscheinungsbild nicht wie ein Hemd.

Die Zeit fließt, auch eine Viertelstunde geht schnell vorbei:

Zum Schluß meiner Ausführungen möchte ich noch einiges zu den vier Feldern der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit sagen.

1. Selbstdarstellung
Gute Veranstaltungen, gelungene optische Auftritte, positive Ausstrahlung (Heiterkeit ist kein Fehler), informative und gut gestaltete Vereinszeitung, Informationsgespräche, Ausstellungen (Schulen, öffentliche Gebäude usw.) Immer wieder sollte versucht werden auch mal ins Radio (geht schon mal besser im Regionalbereich) oder ins Fernsehen zu kommen, das geht auch schon mal beispielsweise mit Umwegen: ein Verein gestaltet eine Radioschlagersendung auf Wunsch des Senders (da schadet nicht, wenn der Verein da bekannt ist) - zwischendurch immer mal wieder Hinweise und Schilderungen: was machen die da eigentlich in ihrem Stenoverein, oder Verein für Computerschreiben oder in der Jugendgruppe des Vereins...

Internetauftritte, aber Vorsicht nicht alles kunterbunt aufnehmen und auch nicht ohne die Möglichkeit einzugreifen, um Unsinn, Beleidigungen, Beschimpfungen zu verhindern (das wirkt vielleicht noch mehr als positive Veröffentlichungen).

2. Kontakte pflegen

Vorstandssitzungen inhaltsreicher und auch lebhaft gestalten.
Kontakte zu den Kursteilnehmern, Wettschreibern.
Kontakte zu den Mitglieder (z.B. was machen eigentlich die Ehrenmitglieder noch für den Verein).
Kontakte zu den Landesgruppen, zu seinen Verbänden.
Kontakte zu Schulen, Behörden, Firmen, zu Politikern zu Fachleuten und Persönlichkeiten (z.B. Hochschulprofessoren, Sportlern usw.).

3. Pressearbeit
Infos an Redaktionen (mündlich und schriftlich) z.B. jetzt hier aktuell über die Weltmeisterschaften in Beijing. Selbst, wenn der Heimatverein gar keine Schreiber hier hat.
Presseberichte für eigene Zeitungen aber auch für die Tagespresse, Bilder mitschicken.
Berichte über Aktivitäten verteilen.
Pressekonferenzen.
Vereinszeitung herausgeben.
Veröffentlichungen sammeln.
Archiv aufbauen.
Und immer bei Veranstaltungen daran denken, die Presse einzuladen und dann auch Ergebnislisten parat haben und mitgeben.

4. Werbung
Plakate, Anzeigen, Handzettel verteilen, Presseberichte (sehr kostengünstige Möglichkeiten - oft kostenlos und gut, vielleicht darf man

ja noch mal über den Entwurf schauen, damit ev. Unrichtigkeiten, z.B. bei Namen von Geehrten usw.) ausbleiben.
Vereinsschaukasten, Ausstellungen,
Mundpropaganda, persönliche Anschreiben und
Internet

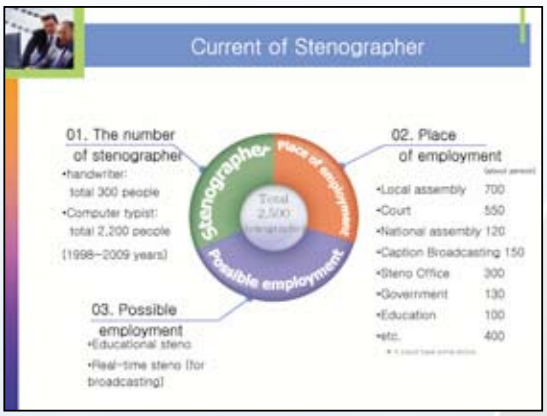
Tue Gutes und rede darüber:
Wir wollen
.eine Erhöhung unseres Bekanntheitsgrades.
.Aufbau, Verbesserung oder Änderung des Images.
.Neue Zielgruppen erschliessen (z.B. Kinder, Schüler, Studenten, Arbeitssuchende, Umschüler, Rentner, Frauen, Männer)
.Motivierte Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter (z.B. Lehrer)
.eine Verbesserung des Meinungsklimas.

Eine Vielzahl von Wegen steht zur Verfügung, wenn es um die Verbreitung von öffentlichkeitswirksamen Nachrichten geht. Allein durch das Internet (Website, Forum Chat, Direktübertragungen....) sind wir schon an die Welt angeschlossen. Also packen wir es an. Wir müssen etwas tun, nicht die Anderen kommen auf uns zu.

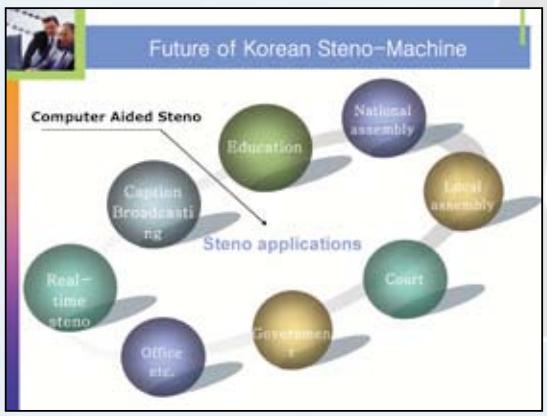
Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit.

CAS: Computer Aided Stenograph in KOREA





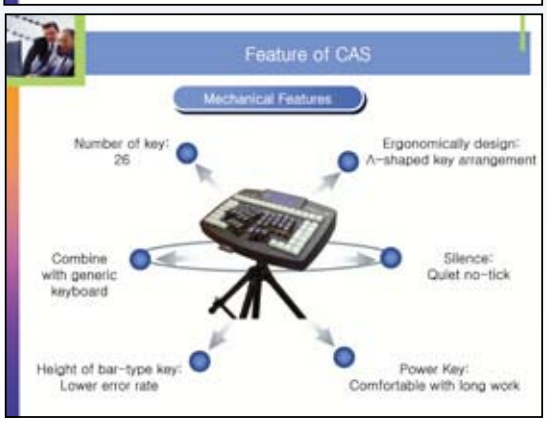


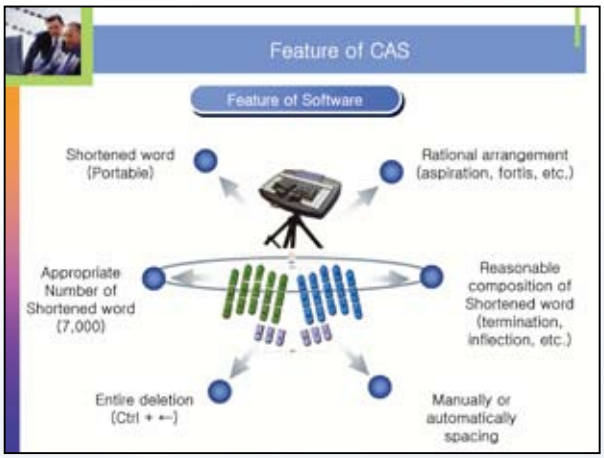











Feature of CAS
Feature of Software
Shortened word (Portable)
Rational arrangement (aspiration, fortis, etc.)
Appropriate Number of Shortened word (7,000)
Reasonable composition of Shortened word (termination, inflection, etc.)
Entire deletion (Ctrl + ←)
Manually or automatically spacing


Thanks!

Practical Experiences in Realtime Machine Shorthand Education

Intersteno Congress 2009
Beijing, China

Karen Yates
RPR, CRR, CCP, CBC
President

National Court Reporters Association

General Requirements and Minimum Standards (GRMS)

- Administrative requirements
- Academic staff standards
- Resource/library
- Professional standards
- Curriculum standards

Lessons Learned:

Practical Experiences in Realtime Machine Shorthand Education

Reporter Education Commission

- Reassessing the quality of the nation's court reporter education system
- Developing strategies
- Research findings

National Court Reporters Association

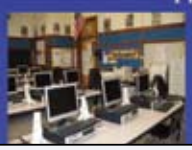
Excellence since 1899.

Engaged in court reporting education for more than 20 years.



Research primary focus:

- Expand
- Build
- Create
- Teaching
- Gather
- Enhance
- Improve
- Plan



NCRA's Council on Approved Student Education (CASE)

- Provide assistance
- Outreach
- Guidance



EXPAND

Student Recruitment: Career Toolkit

- Information about the reporting profession
- Profiles of working reporters
- Background about how to enter the profession
- The "Spotlight On Court Reporting and Captioning" video that was broadcast on public television
- Creative suggestions for advertising materials
- Photos and graphics for use in promotional materials

BUILD

A Community of Interest committee that focused on the needs of the schools.



CREATE

- A means for gathering information to assess and distribute to schools.
- An email distribution list to share questions, dictation materials, and general practices.
- A collection of speed dictation available only to teachers.

ENHANCE

Professional development opportunities for educators.

- **Certified Reporting Instructor (CRI) certification**
- **Teacher's Workshop – cutting edge of education and the profession**



IMPROVE

The current approval process for reporting programs.

- Streamline the approval process
- Maintain the high standards
- Make the process more inclusive
- Build stronger relationships between NCRA and school personnel

Distance learning Classes taught online



- Some or all classes of training programs may be online
- Maintaining online program's high standard

Government investments in realtime education

Higher Education Opportunity Act

- A competitive grant funding program for schools
- To increase the number of realtime writers and captioners
- Provided captioning (subtitling) services

Total Immersion Pilot Project March 2009

- To develop a more streamlined program
- Shorten the program from the average 3.5 years
- To reduce the high dropout rate

Thank you for your kind attention

Questions?

Graphic shorthand in Asia

Graphic shorthand in Asia

Tsuguo Kaneko,Japan

1. Beginning

1) The word of Stenography and 速記：

The word of Stenography was named by John Willis in 1602.

“速記“ is widely used in Sinosphere today. This word ,速記/Sokki/ for Japanese,/Shokki/ for Korean , /Suji/ for Chinese was named by Fumio YANO 矢野文雄 in 1884.

2) The function of Shorthand

Shorthand is a general term of the activities that translate oral expression into literal expression.

Modern Shorthand systems are based on phonetism and applied abbreviation and Ideograms.

Let's look at Shorthand process.

A Shorthand reporter writes down speech by his or her skill, and then a reporter transcribes and produces Official verbatim record as the Authority.

International Standard Organization (ISO) defines the standard of record keeping. Also, I hope, the World Standard should applied in producing Official spoken record too.

A flow of record producing is consisted of technology of Coding, Decoding and editing skill.

Practically, a reporter concurrently performs Decoding and editing process.

3) Human Factor

In another point of view, Shorthand is a medium, which carries out fixing speech and producing Official literary record. I think an elemental field is consisted of Two Stages. Grapheme is the field of script materials, and Recognition field consists of Phoneme and Semantics.

Human Factor is very important in Shorthand. In other words, Human Factor is Language Power.

A reporter needs to have Language capability highly constructed, which is orthography and so on.

Intelligence should be formed in deep and wide ranges and Liberal Arts.

Also a reporter needs Specialty knowledge enough, for examples, Litigation, Medicine,

and Fashion and so on.

4) Graphic shorthand

Structure of Graphic shorthand system has fundamentally two features.

Graphic shorthand system is composed of:

First, Setting up a method, which is arbitrary, selected the units among possible materials for Shorthand letters.

According to Ferdinand de Saussure, the relation between the visual image and meaning is "arbitrary". there is no direct connection between the shape and concept.

This idea can be applied in Graphic shorthand too. There is no special relation among meaning, pronunciation and letter,so that many Graphic shorthand systems were born and still exist.

Second, Combination method, which freely set each letter like as a minimal pairs for morpheme. Morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit that has meaning.

Those are major assignment for Shorthand Inventor or Improver.

Also how many letter materials for writing sounds and words should be provided, how to fit language best are the subject for them.

Adoption Shorthand theory to Language will be based on language characteristics and combination of sounds, further more Grammatical characteristics.

In another word, Coding is a Symbolizing system for language by abbreviation.

Basic letter, Vocabulary and Grammatical Idioms should be designed Shorthand theory in harmony.

So, Shorthand theory should integrate the Phoneme = Grapheme = the Word = Meaning Interrelation system for translating oral signal to literal orthography.

2.Graphic Shorthand in Japan

1) WOKOTO Ten ヲコト点 Idea of Positioning

Wokoto Ten(dot) is a system that converts Chinese into Japanese by dotting around a Chinese Character.

In Heian era(8C to 12C), Buddhists learned Buddhist scriptures. In those case students took note on Chinese scripture texts hearing Japanese explanation. It is very tough work for students in writing speed.

The WOKOTO Ten, which records meanings in Japanese language on the original Chinese text came from Sanskrit pronunciation, using positions around Chinese Character. A dot means many words, number shows order. This is an idea of Hierogriphic speedwriting.

2) Basic letters

The first system Takusari 田鎖式速記 accepted Phoneme idea and designed Consonants and Vowel configuration. But Japanese has only 5 vowels and Open syllable language. It is no good idea to write by phoneme.

Therefore improvers have been changed Basic letter more simple by lengthening strokes or single stroke letters. This strategy of simplification is recognized in China and so on.

3) Shugiin system 衆議院式速記 is one of the highly simplified letters in Japan. The Grapheme shows quite simple lines. The system is in use in the House of Representatives, Shugiin.

Korean has same characteristic phase though, Korean has more vowels than Japanese. Closed Syllabic language by influenced from Chinese, Korean seems to have its world.

(The picture of the first Diet of Japan called Nishiki E . 第一議会の錦絵

4) Geometric system in Japan

Which system is the best for your language among Geometric, Cursive and Half cursive? Such an argument does not mean anything important. The Late Professor Yoshiaki Takebe 武部良明 explained as following.

The reason why the Geometric systems are absolutely popular in Japan does not depend on the superiority of the Geometric letters but the Japanese historical circumstance origined in Takusari system.

Looking abroad, Cursive systems are still very popular in use in Germany and rather widely in the world.

Therefore, superiority of the shorthand system is not decided by any kind of visual letters.

Whether a shorthand system is superior or not depends on a design how to adopt the characteristics of the language.

(1) Takusari system

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, The definition of Geometric system is that the consonants are drawn from simple geometrical forms, straight line and shallow curves.

Early Meij era, Koki Takusari 田鎖綱紀 happened to take a look at a shorthand script in a journal "Popular Educator" at Robert Carlyle's house in 1870.

At that time, Takusari did not have special interest in shorthand though, he soon devoted himself in developing Japanese shorthand.
But the first shorthand instruction book was "New Writing Method for Parliamentary Proceedings "by Ooi Kuroiwa 黒岩大 and Masu Heki 日置益 in July, 1883.
that referred to American Lindsley system.
Takusari released his system in 19th,September 1882 and began to train 28th October .
(2) Early times
We know there were some shorthand systems, which contributed for Japanese shorthand theory. The most famous one was Graham. Lindsley did not seemed to give so important suggestion though, it was the first Japanese system referred to. Gregg is so famous in English shorthand, but it did not give more influence to Japanese theory than Pitman.
Graham system, that is said Graham·Pitman affected Takusari. And Lindsley gave influence to Kuroiwa.
After invention of Takusari system, to increase more high·speed performance has been the most important subject for practical use, Researchers of Graphic shorthand improved vowel signs.

How many syllables can carry on a single stroke? It depends on coding technology.
How can you write elegantly flowing script? It is ergonomics.
How can you read correctly with omitting sounds and word in context? It is decoding technology based on semantics.
In Japan, Shorthand Basic alphabet was progressed from double actions, Semi·double actions and Single action.
There, Geometric Japanese think simple visual appearance is most rationalized basic alphabet.

Some half·cursive theory 半草書派, American Cross system gave suggestions for Japanese system.
First was Stroke and Sign alternative usage, it meant one phoneme has stroke and sign, and a writer applied fittest combination in a phoneme order.
Second was to symbolize vowels in three zone as well as consonants in using zones. It was symbolization theory. It was named eclectic shorthand by the author.

(3) Birth of Japanese Eclectic shorthand
There is a problem so much to fit Japanese language.

Englishman, Edward Gauntlet challenged to apply Pitman theory to Japanese again and succeeded to open a new page.
To reduce graphical load in writing, Gauntlet improved lineability by double lengthening vowel" I" group means vowel "E" group, and double lengthening "A" group to vowel "O" group in 1899. His system is called eclectic shorthand.
This is very good solution in writing syllable fast for Japanese.
Kumasaki system 熊崎式速記 in 1906 and Waseda system 早稲田式速記 followed in 1930 accept this theory.

4) Single stroke theory:
One syllable symbolized by one stroke theory has been the supreme goal for Japanese Shorthand improvers.
Takeda system 武田式速記 1905 is the first Single Stroke theory 単画派 in Japan, never practiced system.
Nakane system 中根式速記 was the first in practical use in Japan, invented in 1914 by Masachika Nakane 中根正親.
But Nakane is not a Single Stroke system in true meaning.

(a)Nakane system
One syllable symbolized by one stroke theory has been the supreme goal for Japanese Shorthand improvers.
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Nakane system was the first in use in Japan, invented in 1914 by Masachika Nakane.
Today, Gifu prefectural Commercial high school students enjoy this system in their extracurricular activity in National Speed contest.
But Nakane is not a Single Stroke system in true meaning.

(b) Geometric Ellipse idea 正円・楕円幾何派理論：
The definition of ellipse is following: Ellipse has two centers. A triangle made by centers A, B, and a point on a circumstance of ellipse has a regular length of three sides. This is Geometrical Ellipse.
Cross system seems to be rather based on a geometrical ellipse than a written ellipse, so that it has curved strokes.
Geometric theory was opened new field.
Minekichi Furukubo 古久保峯吉 and Sukeyuki Yamane 山根祐之 added Geometric Oval, Ellipse figure with perfect circle.

Perfect Single Stroke system began from Kokuji a child system of Nakane .Yamane system is a child of Kokuji.
Appearance of Yamane system is the most simple though; it is very hard to write, because of neglecting ergonomic movement of fingers.

(c) SVSD Kotani system 同母音同方向 小谷式速記：
Easy to write is one of important conditions for Modern Shorthand.
Kotani system 小谷式速記 was invented new view point by Masakatsu Kotani 小谷征勝 realized the Same Vowel Same Direction policy in allotting grapheme.
He also took script value influenced by Gregg half-cursive theory.
It is not important to take Geometric or Cursive nor Half Cursive but to write correctly, quick and read easy and correctly.

(6) Cursive system in Japan
Cursive theory could not be popular in Japan. A Viscount Kohan Moori 毛利高範 once studied in Austria and brought new culture to Japan. He learned Faulmann system there.
But there is no cursive writer today.
And Yoshifumi Fukahori 深掘義文 proposed Esperanto cursive system for Japanese.

3.Graphic shorthand in China:
1) Old Scripts of Chinese in shorthand
There is a copy of Shorthand scripts that was taken Chinese sermon on Sunday in Se-tchouan.
According to " Stenografie" by Albert Navarre, The first shorthand activity in China was in Pitman system by English, A.Gregory Ulverston.
The second case, French Dupoye was applied to take down the sermon on Holiday by Etienne-Marie Derouin in Kouei-tchou-fou (Se-tchouan).
Louis Coldre wrote this script in early 20 century.

2) Early times
The photograph is shorthand writers in the early days.
Front row, second person from right is Mr.Cai Zhang 蔡璋 , seems to be with his students.
His father Mr.Cai Xiyong 蔡錫勇 wished to resolve illiteracy problem in 19 century.
He said:

Chinese Character is one of the most beautiful letter and the most complex letter too. But mastering Chinese Character perfectly needs many years. There are 40,000 in a dictionary and still increasing. Note taking is very slow because of many strokes in writing.

Therefore he named his book "Zhuan yin Kuai zi" 傳音快字 , Speed letter.

His son, Cai Zhang 蔡璋 improved father's letter for Verbatim reporting in the Parliament in 1912. This was the first "Chinese Shorthand" 中国速記学.

Cai's system had waited the door open by a knocking.

Cai Xiyong 蔡錫勇 said he referred not Graham system but Lindsley. But consonants of his system seem to refer Pitman family.

Comparing Takusari 田鎖 , Cai Xiyong 蔡 with Pitman,Graham and Lindsley, there are correlation observed among Pitman, Graham , Takusari and Cai Xiyong, but Lindsley is isolated in consonants.

But Takusari and Cai Xiyong adopted consecutive writing in Vowel not positioning by Pitman and Graham.

It is better for Japanese, Vowel has an important role in words, and therefore Takusari did not adopted Positioning vowels.

3) Days of shorthand

Chinese friends published "Hundred History of China Shorthand" in 2000 under Three Chief Editors Mr.Tan Yawei 唐亜偉, Wang Zheng 王正, Ju Zheng Xiu 居正修. The History divided 6 periods of its 100 years.

In the first period, Cai Xiyong 蔡錫勇 invented new phonetic letter system based Pitman in 1896.He designed vowel signs that are consecutively written after consonant stroke. This was the system fitting Chinese language.

Li Jiesan 力捷三 invented "Minqian Kuaizi" not referred Pitman.

Second ,in Early Period, Zhang Cai 張才 invented "Hanwen Kuaizi" 漢文快字 referring Pitman , Consonants and Positioned Vowels. But after he changed to consecutive writing of vowels.

Wan Yi 王怡 developed "Zhongguo Xinshi Sujishu" 中国新式速記術 by changing Pitman a little bit in 1919.He improved his system and established "Jianshi Wan Yi Sujizue" , 3 lengths no heavy and light, one stroke for one syllable, Geometric theory.

In 1944, Kim Zhangfeng 金長風 completed Single stroke for one syllable theory by adopting 5 sizes of strokes ,Geometric theory.

The second, Early Period was the developing ages by Geometric system.

4) Wide spreading period Half-cursive 半草書派：
English shorthand, J.G.Cross invented 1878, and Irish, J.R.Gregg invented in 1888 are the famous Half-cursive theory
Half-cursive system is the combination system of geometric and cursive system, which applied written natural oval circle.

4) Development of Half cursive
Cursive Asian shorthand,. The shorthand letters are drawn from written elliptical and natural circle.
Yoshiaki Takebe said the geometric system and the cursive system combined each other and derived semi cursive system, for example American Gregg system 1888.
Today .the most valuable shorthand Scholar, Tang Yawei 唐亜偉 invented "Al Suji 亜偉速記" in 1938.He has been stills the father of Chinese shorthand.

According to Yan Tingchao 顔廷超, Zhang Zhaoyun 張兆雲 invented a Chinese half-cursive system in 1935.
Following Tang Yawei, Zhang Chao 張潮, Chen Xin 陳新, Pang Ling improved Half-cursive theory.
Liao Regnum 廖人群 invented new half-cursive system in 1985.
Cursive system and Half-cursive system are combined and made a combination system in China. For example, Zhang Bang Yong 張邦永 and Su Wen 蘇文 developed.

Fitting Chinese language more adequately, integrated theory of half cursive, Cursive and Geometric theory are established by some researchers. Su Wen 蘇文 invented first Zonghe system 綜合式 in 1981.Also Liu Tuo 劉拓 invented his novel system.
Almost 45 researchers established 56 systems.

4. Cursive improvement in Asia
Xiexian Pai 斜体派(slant style) is a word by image of the cursive script by Japanese researchers. I think " Cai Shu for Cursive system. There are two thoughts, one is Geometric and Pai" 草書派 is better he other is Script for designing shorthand letters. In other words, shorthand strokes and signs should be taught in dynamic style, or in inner mind symbol.
Yan Tingchao 顔廷超 learned Geometric system at first, and then studied Russian Cursive system.
He invented first Chinese Cursive system in 1951, referred to GESS(Sokolov).

There was took co-work with Mr.Tang Yawei in 1952 in Cursive system by him.
Yan Tingchao enthusiastically applied Cursive theory into Hungle and Japanese in 1954, 1984.
He wrote China Shorthand History of Development, and wrote other many academic jobs.
My very honorable Mr.Yan Tingchao , he passed away last December, Yang Tingchao ,rest in peace please !

Yan Tingchao wrote the History of Cursive system in his book as followings:
1834 Gabelsberger by Franz Xaver Gabelsberger
1874 Faulmann by Karl Faulmann
1920 Kohan Moori invented First Japanese cursive system influenced by Faulmann.
1951 GESS was introduced to China.

1952 Yan Tingchao and Tang Yawei released Chinese Cursive system on Monthly Shorthand.
1982 3Y system completed, popularized, adopted and scientificated.唐、顔、閻徳勤
1982 Zhen Rongbin established phoneme system.陳栄浜
1963 Zhang Bangyong combined Cursive and Half-cursive theory.張邦永
1953 Yan Tingchao invented Korean Cursive system with Yan Shiliang.厳世亮

5.Graphic shorthand in Korea
Historically, Japanese Geometrical theory seems to give influence for Korean shorthand systems in those days. Especially, Kumasaki and Waseda system gave some influences. The National Taskforce for training Korean shorthand reporters in the Assembly and developed established The National Assembly of Korea system. The training center was established and began to train in 1969 議会式速記.
But it is very regrettable there is not existed the organization for training, Graphical shorthand training is finished its activity now. The numbers of shorthand writers were 217 in 1973.

This figure is a Hungle shorthand letters in Encyclopedia. I think this letters seem to refer to Waseda system.

Also, the sample of real script of Hungle shorthand system in Encyclopedia.

Some foreigners tried to develop Korean shorthand system: Yan Tingchao studied and designed many shorthand systems. He did very extinguished work and he did good job with Om Seyon 嚴世亮 developed Cursive Hungle shorthand system in 1954

6. Study of Shorthand theory

Many improvers have been challenged Graphic shorthand.

1) 3 phases of theory study

Yan Tingchao explained three phases of Theory study.

The first phase is Phoneme, which consists of Sampling sound or sounds for abbreviation and Alternative letter for easy writing.

The Second phase is Writing operation which means Smooth writing in Two-dimensional movements realized of Three-dimensional movements.

The fourth phase is Grapheme, which consists of Basic letters, Alternative letters and new line, Zoning to place letters, Positioning to dot around letters and cursivation.

Yan Tingchao also mentioned Vowels. Chinese improvers tried Vowel symbolization from position signs to consecutive signs for fitting languages.

2) Writing directions

Shorthand scripts can be written in a few directions, because writing needs swift, correct, and fatigueless.

Most system researchers think it is no doubt horizontal direction and up to down. A is standard way of writing shorthand letters.

But, Chinese Cai Xiyong adapted vertically, right to left writing related the writing way of those days. It is naturally understandable for him to improve Chinese character movement.

On the other hand, Sinosphere has old Chinese style of writing habit: Japanese, Yuko Mimura invented his Vertical writing Mimura system.

Starting pen at left side upper position, a pen is going down vertically. At changing row a pen goes to right line.

Yuko Mimura designed a unique system in 1953.This sample sentence was written by the inventor himself. His phonetic basic alphabet, syllabic letters, is belong to Script theory not but longhand system.

3) Shorthand art

Study in Spelling Shorthand letters

In training Graphic Shorthand skill, 3 points are important, Correct, Speedy and Beautiful writing.
Mr.Tosui Akitsu, who is the Steno Artist by Geometric NAKANE system in Japan, paints this picture.
He is a member of International Contemporary Art Academy Belgium.
The art expresses Sei for Correct , Soku for speed and Bi for beautiful.
In training Graphic Shorthand skill, 3 points are important, Correct, Speedy and Beautiful writing.

4) Carrier
Carrier is unwritten script. This is important correctly writing and beautiful script.

5) Abbreviation theory
Hideo Sairaiji established 5 abbreviation rules of Shugiin system in his Basic principle of Shugiin system. He explains as followings:
(1) Simplification means simple and swift.
(2) Abbreviation means omission shorten.
(3) Analogy means grouping and deduce.
(4) Prominent means one stroke conspicuous.
(5) Fluid means streaming dynamic

6) Formula of abbreviation
Another study of abbreviation formula: Y=f (x) was proposed by Takumyo Mori.
Y is an abbreviation, x is a writing stroke, which is the first stroke, and f is a function.
Writing directions divide into 3 groups, and set each writing zone, upper line and centerline.
Abbreviated stroke is defined by the length of x =the first stroke of the word.

7) Design of shorthand system
In designing shorthand theory, it is important to decide Basic principle and Strategy.
How fast writing, How accurate transcribing, How much Added Value, How easy to master should be described as numerical values.
In normative case, an author would make students to write shorthand letters as exactly as given standard model.
In another case of Realism, an author allows individual managing in writing shorthand letters.

But it is not absolute to systems but it depends on an instructor.
Writing principle it to set writing course on a paper, from upper left to right and so on.
What material is selected Longhand, Geometric figures, part of script and so on.
Composition is possible Basic letter, Abbreviation, Idiom and so on.

8) Tree of shorthand type

Modern Shorthand is composed by two major styles. One is by Human. The other is robot. We have used Pen shorthand and Machine shorthand with our skill. Pen shorthand is called Graphic shorthand, manual shorthand and so on.

☆ Human Executive Shorthand

○Pen Shorthand

◇ Line writing (Graphic Shorthand)

→ Geometric → Circle

→ Ellipse

→ Scripts → Cursive

→ Half-Cursive

→ Longhand letters

○Machine Shorthand

→ Stenotype (Electronic Machine Shorthand)

→ Personal Computer

→ Type writer

☆ Shorthand Robot

◇ Voice Recognition

8. Thanks

Viva Stenografia !

Bxd06051@nifty.com

A Presentation of the Shorthand Reporting System in the National Assembly of Korea



A
Presentation
of the Shorthand Reporting System
in
the National Assembly of Korea

Ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to express many thanks to the IPRS coordinator, (name of the coordinator) and other members who gave great efforts to prepare this Conference.

It is my great pleasure to introduce how we make the National Assembly Records in Korea. I will tell you briefly how we as official reporters work at the Secretariat of the Korean National Assembly.

1. Overview

Since the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly on May 31st, 1948, the National Assembly Records have been recorded verbatim, published, and preserved by the official reporters without modification.

Assembly meetings can be divided into two types: Plenary session and committee meetings. The committees include 16 standing committees and several special

committees. There are also the annual parliamentary inspection which is hold over the government offices and special investigations for special occasions.
All of these official meetings in which the Assemblymen participate are recorded by the official reporters. For this purpose, 81 official reporters are currently employed by the National Assembly Secretariat. Once a meeting is recorded, it is immediately translated into Korean alphabets, reviewed, edited, and printed.
The printed copies are distributed to each Assemblymen and also published online to open to the public, and eventually preserved in the National Assembly Archives in accordance with related laws.

2. Organization

The official reporters' office is
also called Stenographic Department which is under the control of deputy Secretary-General for legislative affairs in the Korea National Assembly Secretariat. The official reporters' office includes two divisions with 12 sub-offices. Approximately 109 people work for the office including a chief department manager, a deputy, and 15 assistant managers along with editors and transcribers.
Looking at the changes of the numbers in personnel over the time, the numbers had been increased until the 80's. During the 90's, they had been either decreased or stagnated due to reorganization. Then from 2006 when we started to record sub-committees with the way of stenograph and the numbers are increasing again.
Nevertheless the office of official reporters needs more work forces because Assembly session is open almost all around the year, more and more Assembly meetings are required to be recorded by the official reporters as Korean society becomes more democratic.

3. Techniques for recording

Major techniques used in the office of the official reporters are graphic and stenotype (computer adapted stenography). The stenotype was introduced into the National Assembly in 1995. The occupancy rate of the graphic reporters has been shrinking. Now the ratio of occupancy between graphic and stenotype in the office of official reporters is 3:7 because currently only stenotype reporters are employed.
The adoption of stenotype and the computerized system shorten significantly the time and effort for producing the Assembly Record.

4. Time required to publication

Meetings for Plenary session and Hearings require immediate publication. The Assembly Records for these meetings can be published online as tentative records just few hours after the meeting started and the content of the meeting updated by hour and also can be published as booklets the following day.
In the case of standing committees and annual inspection it takes several days for the public to read online records even though it takes more than a month to publish paper copies of National Assembly Record due to the heavy workloads.

5. Recruiting and Training

new employees

Anyone who has third degree certificate for Korean Stenography at the least can apply for the official reporter in the National Assembly. The applicants will take first the

test of academic subjects, such as Korean, English, Constitutional law, Administration law, Introduction of Administration, second the test of shorthand skill, finally an interview.
The newly employees will receive a three-week-orientation including a beginner level training for public officers, stenography practice, legislative related laws, and Korean punctuation law, etc. Not only the newly employees but also senior official reporters in the National Assembly should also participate in regular training programs prepared by the Training Bureau of the Secretariat.

6. Visions

The office of official reporters in the Korean National Assembly has continuously researched over the new techniques for stenograph through visiting other nations' parliaments and collecting information from other countries. We especially are interested in areas like real time stenograph and voice recognition.

END

Thank you
my fellow Interstenoers.
yha!



培养国际信息处理与服务外包高级复合型人才——速译师之管见

Advocating Advanced Compound Talent of International Information Processing and Service Outsourcing -- Steno-translator

中华人民共和国教育部信息中心教授　熊垓智
Xiong Gaizhi　Education Management Information Center, China Education Ministry
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Wu zhongming Wuhan University School of Foreign Language and Literature Master Instructor

摘　要： 速译是一种高端的国际信息加工，是典型的外包产业，是承担国际服务外包的主要载体之一。随着信息技术和 IT 产业的飞速发展，其在经济领域的影响日渐突出，从运行方式到产业结构无不显示着信息技术的巨大作用，而与之相关的 IT 产业更是成为世界经济发展的动力。新一轮的产业经济革命使我们造就一批高素质的国际信息处理与服务外包复合型人才，承接发达国家的服务外包订单，传播世界文明，彰显世界办公室的强大功率。

Abstract: Steno-translation is a kind of advanced international information processing, a classic outsourcing industry, and one of the main vectors of international service outsourcing. With the development of information technology and the industry, steno-translation has become more and more influential economically. From the operation mode to the industrial structure, the information technology greatly effective and the relevant IT industry becomes the motive power of the world economy. The new round of economic revolution makes us create a many highly qualifies talents for international information processing and service outsourcing, undertake orders from developed countries, spreading the world civilization with great power of world office.

关键词： 速译师　国际信息处理与服务外包　人才培养
Key Words: steno-translation　international information processing and service outsourcing　talent advocating

一、导论

Introduction

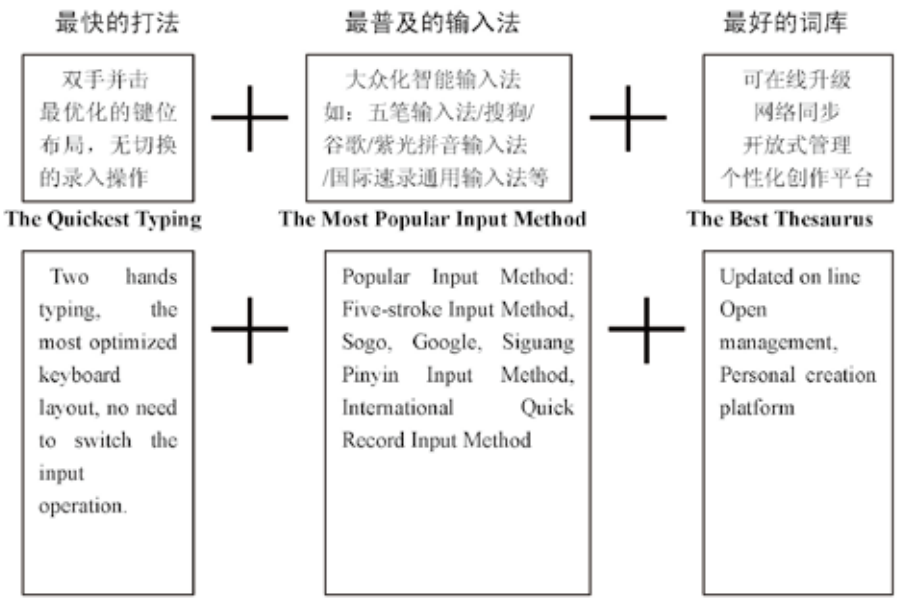
1、速译概论

1. Steno-translation Overview

⑴速录的准确定义：以串行方式传统的一次击一键（双手单击）叫打字，以并行方式双手多指同时击打键盘（双手并击）录入语音文字信息才叫速录。其录入速度是串行打法的两倍以上。一个优秀的速录系统不仅仅依靠智能化最佳的输入法，还要选择最快的打法和现代化的词库。（见下图）：

(1) The accurate definition of steno-translation

The traditional method to type one board once across the lines is called typing, while the two-hand and multi-finger simultaneous typing the board to record the audio script is called quick record. Its speed is double of the traditional way. One good quick record system relies not only the intelligent input method, but also on the fastest typing method and modern thesaurus.



⑵速译技术：以多语言能力，借助于计算机标准键盘或速录机及其语音信息采集等设备，运用计算机速录——智能双打技术，对实时语音同声（多语种）翻译记录，或对语音素材和文稿进行快速翻译并转换成不同语言文本的现代国际信息处理技术。

(2) Steno-translation skill:

With multi-lingual ability, and assisted by the standard keyboard or quick recorder and language information equipment, the translator use the computer quick record—intelligent bi-typing technique to record the simultaneous language or translate the element of audios and script quickly into different languages.

2、速译师职业定义

2. The definition of Steno-translator

在通晓两种以上语言（母语+1 门以上的外语）的基础上，使用计算机标准键盘或速录机速录智能双打（双手并击）信息处理技术，对实时语音（会议、会展、访谈、商务洽谈、

学术交流、报告讲座、高峰论坛等等）现场同声速录并按客户要求快速翻译成不同语言的电子文本；对音像、影像、录音带、MP3/MP4/MP5 等电子语音按客户要求快速翻译成不同语言的电子文本；对纸质打印稿件、手写稿件、电子稿件按客户要求快速翻译成不同语言的电子文本的新型翻译工作。

Based on the bi-lingual or multi-lingual competence, steno-translators are required to record and translate the simultaneous record (conference, exhibition, interview, business negotiation, academic communication, lectures and high-level forum, etc) into different languages according to the client requirement fast; record and translate the audio, video, tape, MP3/MP4/MP5 into different languages fast; translate the paper print material, written script and e-text into different languages with the standard computer keyboard or quick recorder using the information processing technology which is a brand new translation.

1、从事速译师职业的基本条件

2. The requirement of the steno-translator

娴熟掌握工作语言，通晓两种不同的文化，思维和反应敏捷，拥有广博的百科知识，清晰、流畅的语言表达能力、高速的计算机速记速录信息处理技术和良好的心理承受能力，了解并遵守各种场合交往的礼节和规范，严守客户秘密和商业机密及行业职业道德。

Familiarly mastering the working languages, understanding two different culture, thought and quick response, a broad range of knowledge, explicit and smooth expression, high speed information-record skill and good psychological condition, understanding of the manner and regulation for public communication and keeping secret for client and career morality.

其内容完全根据国际信息处理与服务外包职业要求设计，即听、辨、分析、理解、记忆、表达和速录并转换成电子文本。本职业涵盖必须掌握的各类语言知识，主题涉及外交、政治、经济、文化、法律、科技等方方面面。

The content is designed wholly according to the requirement of international information processing and service outsourcing; they are listening, identification, analysis, understanding, memory, expression and quick record into the electronic text. This career covers all kinds of language knowledge that must be mastered, including diplomacy, politics, economy, culture, law, science and technology, etc.

听：指听懂语言表达的信息、相关的数字及专用名词；

Listening: listening and understanding the expressive information, relevant number and terminology.

辨：指根据不同的语境和主题辨别译出语表达的特殊信息意义，同时能够辨别不同讲话人使用的特殊语音、语调、表情和手势，准确理解语言信息；

Identification: identifying the special meaning based on different language environment and themes, meanwhile, being able to identify different speakers' phonetics, tune, expression and gesture and understand the language information accurately.

分析：根据讲话人身份、语境和主题对讲话内容进行逻辑推理和分析；

Analysis: logical reasoning and analysis to the speech according to the identity, language situation and theme.

理解：理解的不是语言，而是语言表达的信息意义和讲话人的意图；

Understanding: the understanding should focus on the information expressed and speaker's intention other than the language itself.

记忆：利用短时记忆能力借助笔记将处理后的信息有条理地存储在大脑中；

Memory: memorizing the processed information into brain organized with the assistance of short memory and notes.

表达：正确、准确、清晰、流畅地将存储的信息用译入语加以表达。

Expression: Correctly, accurately, clearly and smoothly memorizing information with translation.

速录：准确使用计算机标准键盘智能双击或（亚伟）速录机速录新技术按客户要求进行实时语音或资料的速译。

Quick record: accurately use the standard keyboard or Yawei quick recorder skill to quick translate simultaneous record or material on the client requirement.

转换电子文本：利用 Office 办公自动化集成软件，按客户要求快速将速译的材料瞬间转换成所需的电子文本。

Converting the e-text: Convert the material translated quickly into the required electronic text with the office software

能讲外语、能从事双语翻译与能运用计算机标准键盘进行双语（多语种）速译是两个截然不同的职业领域。获得中华人民共和国教育部全国翻译专业速译师技能（水平）考试认证不仅意味获得者具有外语和汉语基本口语语言表达能力，踏入参与不同语言社团及文化交流的平台，更重要是取得了新一轮国际服务外包的独特职业技能，真正成为“世界办公室”的主人翁。

Bi-lingual translation career is totally different from the steno-translation with standard computer keyboard bi-lingual (multi-lingual). Obtaining the China Education Ministry's National Steno-translation's Qualification Examination does mean the competence of foreign language and Chinese basic oral expression, and sharing the different language communities and cultural communication, more importantly, it means achieving a new skill for international service outsourcing and becoming the master of world office.

二、速译师汉英翻译能力的培养

The Development of Chinese-English Translation Ability for Steno-translators

要做一名合格的（汉英）速译师，首先应打好汉语和英语的基本功，还要学习和研究中外不同的文化，同时还要再学一门以上专业知识。我们通过以下有效地训练，可以提高（汉英）速译师的汉英翻译能力和水平：

To be one qualified steno-translator, the first task is to master the basis of Chinese and English language, and study the different culture and knowledge of one or more professions. We could improve the competence of Chinese-English translation through the following effective training:

汉英翻译能力的培养涉及以下诸多方面：

Chinese-English translation competence development involves the following aspects:

一、要培养对英语的语感和悟性

1. Language intuition – open and alert mind to pick up idioms, specific expressions, etc.

二、要培养对英语的判断能力和鉴赏能力

2. Evaluation capacity – judgment

三、要培养对英语的洞察能力和剖析能力

3. Power of observation – insight

四、要培养对英语细微特征的反应能力

4. Linguistic nuances alertness

五、要培养对社会文化和跨文化交流的敏感性

5. Social-cultural sensitivity – cross-cultural awareness

六、要培养对英语和汉语之间差别的意识

6. Sense of differences between Chinese and English

七、要培养对英语和汉语之间的辩证关系的认识

7. Awareness of the dialectic relationship between Chinese and English

八、要培养对英语“洋为中用”的意识

8. Use things foreign to serve Chinese purposes

九、要培养对英语 “学以致用” 的意识

9. Apply what you have learned in your translation):

十、要培养对翻译的多层次、多角度的立体思维方式

10. A multi-tier approach

十一、一名称职的翻译工作者必须懂得什么是翻译的真谛

11. A qualified translator must understand the clear conception of what translation is.

十二、一名优秀的翻译人员必须具有高屋建瓴的视角

12. A good translator must have great powers of conception

上述各种能力和意识的培养，可以通过不同的具体途径来实现。让学生在诸多方面加强翻译意识的锻炼：

All the competence and awareness development could be achieved through different methods while the students would practice more to enhance the translation awareness.

第一：要对翻译的重要性有深刻的、充分的认识，翻译的对与错、好与坏有时会产生绝然不同的效果。

1. The importance of translation should be realized, the right and wrong, good or bad sometimes creates totally different effect.

第二：要善于仔细地、深入地、准确地理解中文原文的意思。这是因为准确的理解是做好翻译的前提。

2. The original Chinese should be understood carefully, deeply and accurately because it's the first step for translation.

第三：中文和英文的对应词有时意思并不相同或者不完全相同，不能照字面翻译。

3. The equivalent Chinese and English words mean differently sometimes and could not be translated on surface.

第四：有时候中文字面的意思表达不充分，部分信息被省略了或被隐藏起来了。

4. Sometimes the surface meaning of Chinese is not enough; several information is omitted or hidden.

第五：有些中文词语没有什么特殊涵义，而与之相对应的英文词语却有着特殊的涵义。

5. Some Chinese words are without special meaning; however, the equivalent English word has special meaning.

第六：避免用中式英语进行表达，而要尽量用地道的英语进行表达。

6. Chingish should be avoided and native English expression should be utilized as much as possible.

第七：根据不同场合，英语的表达有庄重与随意之分。

7. According to different occasions, there are distinguished English expressions of formal and informal.

第八：要注意各行各业的不同术语的选择。

8. Pay attention to the choice of terminologies of different industries.

第九：注意汉语和英语之间的文化差异。

9. Pay attention to the culture difference between Chinese and English.

第十：对于暗含的意思，必须把它明白地翻译出来，这样便于外国读者理解。例如“东边日出西边雨，道是无晴却有晴”中的“晴”字，它是个双关语，有“天晴”和“爱情”的双重意思。我们在翻译的时候，必须做到二者兼顾。

10. For the hidden meaning, the translation should be clear in order to be understood accurately for foreign readers. For example,

For the character “Qing”, it has double meanings--“sunny” and “love”. When we translate that, we should cover the two.

第十一：汉语和英语在语法语序和句子结构上都有很大的差别。因此，在进行中译英的时候必须要考虑到这些方面的变化。

11. The grammatical order and sentence structure are different between Chinese and English, therefore these changes should be taken into consideration during Chinese-English translation.

综上所述，一个好的速译师必须具有高屋见领的视角，要懂得翻译的真谛是什么。要想提高汉英速译水平，必须加强对上述各种意识的培养。必须养成多层次、多角度的思维习惯。

In conclusion, a good steno-translator must hold a grand vision and knows the essence of translation. To improve the steno-translation competence, all the awareness mentioned above should be advocated to create a multi-level and multi-angle thought.

无论是英译汉还是汉译英，根本问题都在速译师的英语水平或者造诣上。在英译汉方面，关键在于准确理解原文，在于译文中如何摆脱原文的拘束，避免洋腔洋调。这时候是使用汉语重写，所以对汉语的要求大一些。而在汉译英方面，关键在于如何综合运用所学的英文知识，将我们原本理解得相当明白的汉语文字，以准确的英语通顺地表达出来。这时候汉语对于我们是阅读的工具，应当说大部分人还是够用的，因而汉译英的时候难在英语的表达上。

No matter English-Chinese or Chinese-English translation, the essential problem is on the steno-translator’s level and competence. In English-Chinese translation, the key lies on the understanding of the original text and avoidance of its limit and tune. At this moment, more Chinese is required. However, in the Chinese-English translation, the key lies on how to use the English knowledge to express the Chinese characters understood so well into accurate English smoothly. Chinese is our reading tool, to most of us, it is sufficient, thus the difficulty in Chinese-English translation is the English expression.

1、 关键仍在英语能力

The essence is still English language competence

如果说英译汉要与中国接轨才能既信且雅，那么汉译英就应当与世界接轨，即英语文字要尽量自然、流畅一些。固然我们作为外国人不可能做到像英语作为母语的人那么自如，但这不是大量存在的死译乱译的理由。这一点至关重要。翻译是一种综合能力的测试，翻译中的种种现象与难点体现在一字一句的具体之中，但归根结底都会反映出这一点来：英语基础，或曰基本的英语水平，是做好速译的根本。“译”是交际能力不可缺少的一部分。通过学习汉译英，有利于巩固和提高速译人员的英语综合水平，在此基础上掌握基本的翻译技巧和英语运用能力，顺利通过社会上的、今后将面临的求职、资格、职称评定、研究生入学等各种测试和考试，并能胜任就业之后的多种业务速译需求。实际速译中，问题往往不会分门别类地出现，而是各种情况都有。做好汉译英关键在翻译之外，具体技巧只有在充分熟悉汉英两种语言基础上，并且积极主动地应用于学习和工作之中才能逐渐掌握，不可能指望通过两三个月的突击，围绕某些“秘诀”而真正掌握汉译英速译这个工具。

If the English-Chinese translation should be connected with China for its loyalty and elegance of the language, the Chinese-English translation shall be connected with the world—English should be natural and smooth. Indeed, we as foreigners cannot use English as the native speakers; however, it is not the excuse for chaos translation. This is of the essence. Translation is kind of test for compound competence, the phenomenon and difficulty are met in the concrete sentences, but all in all, this is reflected in the English language foundation or the basic English level, which is the basis for steno-translation. Translation is an indispensable part of communication. Through the study of English-Chinese, the compound level of English of the steno-translators would be improved. On that basis, they can master the translation skill and English usage, and then pass the job-hunting, qualification assessment, entrance examination for post-graduate, and be competent for the steno-translation of multiple industries. In the actual steno-translation, problems do not appear in categories, but all kinds of situations existing. Beside the Chinese-English translation, the concrete skills could be mastered only based on the familiarity of Chinese and English languages and active application in study and life, but not on the three-month intensive practice around so-called ingredients.

2、遵循常用方法多做练习

2. Practice more with common methods

翻译是速译师按照原文的句型、精神、意义、情绪再现原稿整体效果的艺术性再创作。实际上它比写作还要费时费神费力。因为写作中作家占有主动，可以自由发挥，而在翻译中则受原文局限，不能避此就彼，随意发挥。提高翻译技巧不能仅靠阅读翻译理论和技巧的书籍。各种翻译技巧只是工具，用好用不好要看你掌握得熟练不熟练。从学生的翻译作业中，从笔者校译过的一些出版物中，经常注意到英译汉时洋腔洋调，“翻译体”表现严重，而在汉译英时又是浓郁的汉语化英语。许多情况下，单独看英语译文都看不出什么来，但是一经对照便会发现，译文在遣词造句上明显地是在按照中文的思路、使用英文单词进行字面上的简单堆砌，并未真正地把原文所指翻译出来，客户的宣传效果大打折扣。

Translation is an artistic recreation by the steno-translator to reflect the overall effect of the original script in accordance to the sentence pattern, essence, meaning and emotions. It is actually more energy-consuming than the writing process itself, because the write can take the initiative to express himself / herself in the creation while the translator has to abide by the restrictions of the original text and avoid free translation which wanders too much away from the original text. To improve the translation skills, reading the translation theories and techniques are far from enough, since all the theories and techniques only serves as a tool, translator's proficiency in mastering

them is the key element for good translation. From the translation works of students as well as from the published works proof-read by myself, I often encounter the foreign tones and conspicuous "translation-style" in English-Chinese translation, while overwhelming Chinglish in Chinese-English translation. In most cases, when compared the translation with the original text instead of focusing on the English translation alone, one can easily find the translator merely piles up the English words according to the literary meaning of the Chinese text rather than expressing the real essence of the original text. Thus there is a great loss of the publicizing effect for the client.

英语和汉语在不同程度上都属于分析性的语言，不仅在理论探讨，在翻译实践中也有必要做一点涉及结构、词序、语境、词汇等等方面的分析；同时从学习翻译技巧这一角度来讲，要结合对英语的掌握来应用，不宜深钻死抠。还是要强调扎扎实实地学习英语，有时候由深厚的语言积累而自然获得的"语感"更为重要，比如注重汉英两种语言在词类的分工使用上、对时间顺序、结构关系的不同侧重上等等。总之，仅仅了解翻译的基本原则和常用技巧并无多大的实际意义，速译师像任何其他专业的从业人员一样，要经过不懈的训练，熟能生巧。大多数人在学以致用方面还有些欠缺，就是常说的综合运用能力差。速译是门技巧性极强的艺术，只能通过大量实践才能逐渐提高。可是盲目的实践难免劳而少功，所以应有理论指导；另一方面，离开实际的理论又是空洞无益的；因此两者必须紧密结合，互相促进。

English and Chinese, to some extend, belong to the analytic languages. Thus analysis concerning structure, lexical sequence, context, vocabulary, etc. is necessary not only in theoretical study, but also in translation practice. Meanwhile, the theoretical study should be conducted along with the application and mastering of English language rather than blindly follows or splits hairs over some grammatical rules. Emphasis should be laid on the real improvement of English language skills, as the "sense of language", which is naturally acquired through the accumulation of language, is far more important, for instance, usage of the words, different emphasis on the sequence and structures. In a word, it is far from enough to simply understand the principles and common techniques of translation. Steno-translators should acquire the skills through tireless training and practice, just as all the other professionals. A lot of people are not good at putting what they have learned into practice, while steno-translation is a highly technical art, which can be acquire and improved only through a lot amount of practice. Both theories and practice are necessary, because practice without theoretical guidance is fruitless despite how much efforts you put into, while theories without practice are specious and useless.

3、目标读者与服务意识

3. target reader and awareness of service

汉译英的读者对象是国外广泛的各阶层人士，为了适应国外一般读者的接受能力，速译师力求给他们提供内容充实、通俗、易懂、并为他们乐于接受的译文。笔者认为速译师在做汉译英的时候不妨可以这么假设：将目标读者降低一个年级程度来对待。

The target readers of the Chinese-English translation are foreign people from all walks of lives. Considering the acceptance of the foreign readers, the steno-translators should strive to provide them good translations with substantial content and understandable language. The author believes that steno-translator could presume that the target reader would be one-level lower than expected.

这里希望强调一个观点：速译固然是门学问、是个特讲水平的行当，但在市场经济中，它首先是一种服务。在面向客户和读者的界面上，翻译需要同时伺候好两个客人：一是原文的作者或演讲者，二是译文的读者。不管你学问有多深或者多浅，翻译时要尽量做到眼里有

作者、心中有读者。看原文时仔细点；译文的遣词行文，尽量适应目标读者。最好能够抱着“提供一流服务”的态度对待每一句原文、每一句译文。

I would like to stress one point that although steno-translation is a profession of great knowledge and skill, it is, above all, a service. Facing the client and the reader, the steno-translator should both serve the two sides well—the original writer or speaker as well as the reader of the translation. The steno-translator should always bear the author and readers in mind regardless the level of one's knowledge and skills. The steno-translator should be careful when reading the original text, be adaptive to the level of the target reader while translating and take the attitude of "providing the top-level service" during the process of translation.

4、常见问题

4.Common problems

从操作层面上讲，汉译英中发现大量错误的原因之一，是译者掌握的英语词汇量有限，体现在译文表达力不强、句型变化不够灵活，对多义词和常见词的相关性掌握较差。实际翻译中的译文水平远远不能满足一般期刊文章的汉译英要求。望文生义：对号入座，也就是机械地进行词对词的“翻译”。例如说到“减肥饮料”，脱口而出的便是 weight reducing beverage，其实 diet drinks 更达意。文化差异：体现在语言上，隐身于几乎每个句子中。

At practical level, the reason for a substantial amount of mistakes is the steno-translator's limited vocabulary, ineffective expression in the target language, inflexibility in the sentence patterns as well as poor command in the polysemantic words and pertinence of daily vocabulary. Their translation could not meet the requirements for Chinese-English translation in common journals. Interpreting without real understanding refers to the inappropriate word-to-word translation, for example, “减肥饮料” is immediately translated into “weight reducing beverage”, while actually, “diet drinks” is better. Cultural differences reflected in the language exist in nearly every sentence.

5、如何做好汉译英

5. How to do Chinese-English translation well

速译不是边缘科学，但是涉及的学科超过了任何一门专业。自然科学，社会科学，无所不包；天文地理，三教九流，风土人情，文化娱乐，吃穿住行，无所不涉；散文报道，传说掌故，诗词歌赋，应有尽有，真可谓地地道道的“杂”学。多种知识、多种体裁往往在同一资料中同时出现。虚心学习，多思勤问，多查各种资料，必要时还要到现场考察，对原文读懂弄通，表达时符合有关行话，具备用简明、流畅、准确的语言自如地表达自己的思想的能力。

Steno-translation is not a marginal science but covers a wider range than any other professions. It can be regarded as a study with varied contends, such as natural science, social science, astronomy and geology, custom and folk cultures, entertainment and daily lives, traditions and legends, poems and literature, etc. Several kinds of knowledge and styles may exist in one single material. Thus the steno-translator should be modest in learning, be diligent in raising questions and searching information, and if necessary, go to investigate at the spot. Also the steno-translator should fully understand the original text, speak with proper and professional language, and express his own thinking in simple, fluent and precise language.

6、译文校对和润色

The Proofreading and Polishing of Translation

译文需要大量修改润饰。所以，译完后对自己的译文应当认真校核，确保译文句法、句义、拼写等传达了原文内容，又符合译入语规范。为了提高译文质量，译者最好能养成严谨

的差错校勘习惯，贯穿原文梳理、翻译、打字、审校、看清样等整个过程。严把翻译关，做到文字通顺整洁，内容完整准确，不能"想当然"；严把校对关，做到准确无误，在交稿之前通读一遍，往往会意外发现一些差错，如数字、时态、体例、打印错误等问题。

A lot of revision and polishing of translation is required. Therefore, upon finishing a translation, one must proofread it conscientiously in order to ensure that the syntax, meaning and spelling faithfully reflect the original content and the norm of target language. For better translation quality, it would be best for translators to make a strict habit of proofreading, which is required throughout the processes of understanding the original text, translation, typing, proofreading and checking press proof. Tight control must be exercised in translation, and text must be smooth, coherent and clear, content complete and precise, nothing can be taken as granted; proofreading is another field to take note of, in which accuracy is of overwhelming importance; reading through the text before delivering, unexpected mistakes may often be found in terms of number, tense, style and typo, etc.

三、速译师看译听译技巧

III. Sight and Listening Translation Skill of Steno-translator

1、了解各国的文化

1. Comprehension of Various Countries' Cultures

要真正掌握英译汉的技巧并非易事。这是因为英译汉时会遇到各种各样的困难：首先是英文理解难，这是学习、使用英文的人的共同感觉，由于两国历史、文化、风俗习惯的不同，所以一句英文在英美人看来顺理成章，而在中国人看来却是颠颠倒倒、断断续续，极为别扭。二是中文表达难，英译汉有时为了要找到一个合适的对等词汇，往往被弄得头昏眼花，好象在脑子里摸一个急于要开箱子的钥匙，却没有。另外，英译汉时对掌握各种文化知识的要求很高，因为我们所翻译的文章，其内容可能涉及到极为广博的知识领域，而这些知识领域多半是我们不大熟悉的外国的事情，如果不具备相应的文化知识难免不出现一些翻译中的差错或笑话。正是因为英译汉时会遇到这么多的困难，所以，我们必须通过翻译实践，对英汉两种不同语言的特点加以对比、概况和总结，以找出一般的表达规律来，避免出现一些不该出现的翻译错误，而这些表达的规律就是我们所说的翻译技巧。

To truly master the skill of English to Chinese Translation is a major challenge, because various difficulties will be met with in the process; the first challenge is in the comprehension of English, which is a shared impression among English learners and users; the differences in history, culture and custom may cause a perfectly logical sentence for native English speakers becomes a confusing and discontinuous twist. The second challenge is in Chinese expression, in English to Chinese translation, one could often be dazed in seeking an appropriate counterpart, just like anxiously looking for a key for the case in brain only to fail. Besides, there is a demand for the comprehensive grasp of cultures and knowledge of various kinds, since the articles we translate may concern encyclopedical fields of knowledge, which are mostly foreign matters we do not familiar with, so translation errors or even jokes can hardly be avoid without corresponding know-how. It is just because of the numerous difficulties we met with during the English to Chinese translation that we must carry out the comparison and summarization of the features of the two languages of English and Chinese, with a view of obtaining general expressive patterns

and avoiding translation mistakes, and the expressive patterns are what we call "translation skills".

2、词义的选择和引伸技巧

2. The Selection of Word Meanings and Derivational Skill

英汉两种语言都有一词多类和一词多义的现象。一词多类就是指一个词往往属于几个词类，具有几个不同的意义；一词多义就是同一个词在同一词类中又往往有几个不同的词义。在英译汉的过程中，我们在弄清原句结构后，就要善于运用选择和确定原句中关键词词义的技巧，以使所译语句自然流畅，完全符合汉语习惯的说法；选择确定词义通常可以从两方面着手：

Both English and Chinese feature different meanings and parts of speech of a single word or character. One word or character may belong to several word classes and in each class bears a few distinct meanings; and there are also cases of polygamy, which refers to when one word or character indicates several meanings in one word class. During the process of English to Chinese translation, upon figuring out original sentence structure, skills must be adeptly used in selecting and determining the meaning of key word in the original sentence so as to make the translation smooth and be in line with conventional Chinese expression; the determination and selection of meaning are usually set out from two aspects:

(1)词义的选择

(1) The Selection of Word Meaning

①根据词在句中的词类来选择和确定词义

①Selection and Determination of Word Meaning according to the Class of Word in Sentence

②根据上下文联系以及词在句中的搭配关系来选择和确定词义。

② Selection and Determination of Word Meaning according to Context and Collocation in Sentence

(2)词义的引伸

(2)The Derivation of Word Meaning

词义引伸是我们英译汉时常用的技巧之一。翻译时，有时会遇到某些词在英语辞典上找不到适当的词义，如果任意硬套或逐词死译，就会使译文生硬晦涩，不能确切表达原意，甚至会造成误解。这时就应根据上下文和逻辑关系，从该词的根本含义出发，进一步加以引伸，引伸时，往往可以从三个方面来加以考虑。

Derivation is one of the commonly used skills in English to Chinese translation. Sometimes, certain words cannot be found an appropriate meaning in English dictionary, and mechanically and literally translation makes the translation stiff and obscure, which fails to reflect the original meaning and even causes misunderstandings. That is when we should proceed from the fundamental meaning of the word on the basis of context and logical relation, and carry out derivations, which could be considered from the following three aspects:

①词义转译。当我们遇到一些无法直译或不宜直译的词或词组时，应根据上下文和逻辑关系，引伸转译。

① Indirect Translation. When certain words or phrases cannot or are appropriate to be literally translated, derivation or indirect translation should be used based on context and logical relation.

②词义具体化。根据汉语的表达习惯，把原文中某些词义较笼统的词引伸为词义较具体

的词。

② Specification. According to the conventional expression of Chinese, certain abstract words in the original context can be interpreted to specified words.

③词义抽象化。根据汉语的表达习惯，把原文中某些词义较具体的词引伸为词义较抽象的词，或把词义较形象的词引伸为词义较一般的词。

③Abstraction. According to the conventional expression of Chinese, certain specified words in the original context can be interpreted to abstract words, or certain visualized words can be interpreted to common words.

四、速译师服务外包高级复合型人才前景无限

IV. The Promising Future of Steno-translator – Senior Interdisciplinary Talents in Service Outsourcing

在全球化、新经济、互联网时代，世界经济的重心已从制造业转向服务业，全球竞争的焦点已从商品转向服务。新一轮国际产业转移，使全球经济由工业经济向服务经济转型趋势进一步加快，服务业和制造业的融合进一步加强，生产性服务业已经全面渗透到制造业的流程中。服务外包产业是智力劳动密集型产业，属于无烟工业，没有污染，资源消耗少，占地少，产业附加值高。而推动服务外包产业快速发展的前提，是必须培养大量掌握国际信息处理技术的复合型高级先驱人才——速译师，为全球的服务外包提供最快捷最完备的一流准确信息资料。

In the times of globalization, new economy and Internet, the center of world economy has been converted from manufacturing to service, and the focus of global competition has been shifted from commodity to service. The new round of international industrial shift further accelerates the tendency of the global economy's transformation from industrial economy to service economy, and also further integrates the service and manufacturing industry; the industrial service has fully penetrated the processes of manufacturing. Service outsourcing is a knowledge intensive industry, which belongs to smokeless industry that features no pollution, low resource consumption, less land occupation and high industrial added-value. However, the precondition of propelling the rapid growth of service outsourcing lies on training a great number of senior interdisciplinary pioneer – steno-translator, who will provide for the global service outsourcing the most rapid and complete information materials of first-class accuracy.

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Brief Introduction of the Authors:
熊垓智，教授，硕士研究生。屈原后裔，诗人、作家。中国本土心理学创新学者，高级心理咨询师。籍贯：湖北省仙桃市。教育部教育管理信息中心全国信息技术应用培训教育工程 ITAT-CSIT 负责人。中国农业大学之北京建设大学传媒学院副院长。计算机标准键盘速录系统架构导师，计算机标准键盘国际速录通用（中外文数字）输入法研发人。中国翻译专业速译师新职业暨国际信息处理与服务外包高级复合型人才培养体系创始人。
主要研究方向：计算机信息处理。主编出版《计算机速录信息处理》等著作及国家高中等职业教育 IT 应用技术系列规划教材。从 2005 年开始历时 5 年以亚伟速录机原理创建计算机标

准键盘速录体系——[速录系统]=[智能并行双打]+[智能输入法]+[动态开放式词库]。该体系的建立为培养国际信息处理与服务外包高级复合型人才提供了实战性技能培养模式，同时为计算机速录专业奠定了丰富的理论基础。

Xiong Gaizhi, Professor with Master degree, the descendant of Qu Yuan (a Chinese scholar and minister to the King from the southern Chu during the Warring States Period), poet and writer, an innovative scholar of Chinese psychology, senior psychology consultant. Native Place: City of Xiantao, Hubei Province. In charge of the ITAT-CSIT (Information Technology Application Training - Computer Shorthand Information Technology) of the Education Management Information Center of the Ministry of Education. Deputy Dean of the Media Institute of Beijing University of Building affiliated to China Agricultural University. Supervisor of Computer Standard Keyboard Shorthand System Structure, inventor of the Computer Standard Keyboard International Shorthand General (Chinese and Foreign word or character and number) Input Method. Founder of the new vocation of Professional Steno-Translator of China and the Training System of Senior Interdisciplinary Talents for International Information processing and Service Outsourcing.

Main Fields of Research: Computer Information Processing. Chief Editor of Computer Shorthand Information Processing and a series of national textbooks of IT Application Technology for senior high school and vocational education. For 5 years since 2005, the Computer Standard Keyboard Shorthand System – [Shorthand System] = [Smart Parallel Dual Typing] + [Smart Input Method] + [Dynamic Open Word Stock] based on principle of Ya Wei Chinese Stenography Input Device has been created. The building of the system provides practical skill training mode for senior interdisciplinary talents of international information processing and service outsourcing, and while at the same time has established rich theoretic basis for computer stenography.

吴钟明，硕士研究生导师。籍贯：湖北省武汉市。美国华盛顿大学教育硕士。武汉大学外国语言文学学院英文系副译审。翻译方向硕士生导师。武汉大学口译队首席指导教师。中国翻译专业资格（水平）考试指定培训点负责人。湖北省口译大赛专家评审委员会主任。研究方向：应用翻译学。出版过《英语口译笔记法实战指导》等著作，在国内外有关刊物上发表数篇论文。除教学研究工作外，还担任过多场大型国际会议的口译工作； 2003 年创建了全国第一支高校口译队，分别承担过联合国、欧盟、外交部、省、市等级别的大型国际会议，为我国外交部、商务部等国家机关培养输送了大量高级外语人才。

Wu Zhongming, Graduate Student Supervisor. Native Place: Wuhan, Hubei Province. Master of Education in the Washington University of the U.S.A., Deputy Dean of the College of Foreign Languages and Literature, Associate Professor of Translation of the English Department. Graduate Student Supervisor of Translation. Chief Supervising Teacher of the Wuhan University Interpretation Team. Principle of the Official Training Agency of CATTi. Director of Evaluation Experts Committee of the Hubei Interpretation Contest.

Field of Research: Applied Translation. Published Practical Guide of English Interpretation Note-Taking, etc. Published several theses in related domestic and foreign journals. Except for teaching and research, interpretation works have also been assumed in a number of large international conferences. Built the first University interpretation team nationwide in 2003, which has provided interpreters for large international conferences of U.N., E.U., the Foreign Ministry, Provincial and Municipal Governments, and has supplied many senior foreign language talents for the Foreign Ministry of China, the Ministry of Commerce and other state organs.

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IPRS论文文件

IPRS Meeting Data

Kurageschichte der Stenographie im Parlament in Ungarn

Stenographen und Stenographinnen

im ungarischen Parlament



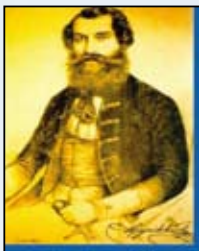
Kurzgeschichte der Stenographie im Parlament in Ungarn

Hajdicsné Varga Katalin PhD
Kaposvár University 1



In der Mitte befinden wir die Stenographinnen

Hajdicsné Varga Katalin PhD
Kaposvár University 2



Unser erster Stenographer im Parlament: Hajnik Károly



Unsere berühmteste Stenographin im Parlament: Lestár Éva,

Viermalige Weltmeisterin

Hajdicsné Varga Katalin PhD
Kaposvár University 3

Stenographie und Stenographen von 1711 bis 1832

- dieser Teil des Habsburger Reiches
- die offizielle Sprache das Latein
- 1790 – zwei Sprachen: Ungarisch und Latein
- 1805 – die Behörden an den Herrscher in ungarischer Sprache schreiben
- Beweise für die Tätigkeit der Stenographen
  - Das ungarische Parlamentsprotokoll war also der untrennbare Teil der Ungarnbewegung.
  - Der Pfarrer Gáti István

Hajdicsné Varga Katalin PhD
Kaposvár University 4

Einstellung der Stenographen zwischen 1832-1846

- Die ersten zwei namentlich bekannten Stenographen
  - Hajnik Károly
  - Borsos Márton
- 1834 – das Journal von Stenographen soll gemacht werden
- Stenographen auf jeder Ebene des Parlaments
  - 1843 – das Parlamentsjournal als auch die jeweiligen Kommitteejournale von Stenographen sollen geführt werden
- 1844 – Stenographen auszubilden und dazu einen Universitätslehrstuhl einzurichten

Hajdicsné Varga Katalin PhD
Kaposvár University 5

Folgender Gesetzesentwurf wurde verfasst:

- für die Ausbildung von 8 Personen in 3 Jahren müssen aus der Landeskasse 4000 Forint gesichert werden
- die Auswahl ist die Aufgabe des Direktors der Landeskasse
- der Direktor der Landeskasse überprüft, dass die Bezahlten Personen auch andere unterrichten; sie sollen auch sich selbst entwickeln
- die Ausgebildeten sind verplichtet in der nächtsten Parlamentsperiode für eine vom Parlament festgesetzt Bezahlung als Stenograph tätig zu sein

Hajdicsné Varga Katalin PhD
Kaposvár University 6

- 1848-49 (In der Zeit der Revolution und des Freiheitskampfes)
  - Kossuth Lajos (Finanzminister)
  - das Offizielle Stenographieamt: 7 Personen



Hajdicsné Varga Katalin PhD
Kaposvár University 7

Nach 1849

- Der Monarch bestellte lange Zeit das Parlament nicht.
- 1861 – wieder Hajnik Károly
- 1863-64 – Kónyi Manó und Fenyvessy Adolf
  - drei Sprachen: Ungarisch, Deutsch, Rumänisch



Hajdicsné Varga Katalin PhD
Kaposvár University 8

Das offizielle Stenographieamt

- **7. Dezember 1868**
  - Leiter des Amtes: Kónyi M., Fenyvessy A.
  - Revisor-Stenographen: 4 Personen
    - I. Klasse und II. Klasse: 5-5 Personen
  - Gewöhnliche Stenographen: 2 Personen
  - Schichtleiter: 2 Personen
- **1868-1930**
  - Es bestand aus 20 Stenographen und teilte sich in zwei Gruppen

Das offizielle Stenographieamt 2.

- **1898 – die Schreibmaschine im Stenobüro**
- **An der Jahrhundertwende (19-20 Jahrhundert)**
  - Die Stenographen in der Pressearbeit, in Vereinsversammlungen und anderen Sitzungen
- 1918, während der Räterepublic
  - neuen Namen: das Stenographiebüro der Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte
  - 20 Stenographen
- **In den 1920-er Jahren**
  - Radnay-System
  - Neun Stenographen notierten die Reden
  - Das Stenographiebüro erfüllte auch die Rolle eines Institutes für die Stenographieausbildung
  - Der Vorsitzende der Nationalversammlung soll jährlich einen Talentwettbewerb ausschreiben, dessen Gewinner in das Amt gelockt werden solite

Stenographie im Parlament zwischen 1930-1945

- zum 1937: 20 Stenographen
- auch während des zweiten Weltkrieges funktionierte das Stenographiebüro
- Im März 1945
  - Bei der folgenden ersten Sitzung notierten 18 Stenographen die Reden.
- sie nahmen an den Aufzeichnungen der Prozesse der Kriegsverbrecher teil
- 1949 wurde zum ersten Mal eine Frau Mitglied im Stenobüro – ***Fenyvesi Mária***



- 1949 - die Mitarbeiter nicht nur an den Plenar- und Kommitteesitzungen des Parlaments notierten, sondern auch bei den Beratungen der Oberbehörden, Massenorganisationen und der Kultureinrichtungen
- 1952 – damit hörte das unabhängige offizielle Stenobüro des Parlaments auf
  - Die Mitarbeiter wurden bei der Ungarischen Nachrichtenagentur angestellt.
  - Dreieinhalb Jahrzehnte existierte kein selbständiges Stenobüro, so es gab auch keine Stelle als Stenograph.

- Von 1988 leistete die Landesvereinigung der Stenographen und Maschinenschreiber aufgrund der Vereinbarung mit dem Parlamentsbüro den Stenographiedienst der Parlamentskommittees an.
- Von 1990 bis heute
  - Das Stenographiebüro erfüllt zwei Aufgaben
  - Trubel um die Stenographen im ungarischen Parlament
    - Stenographievereinigung
    - Landesbüro für Übersetzung und Beglaubigung
      - „der fehlerhaften Arbeit der Stenographen"

Das Stenographiebüro im Parlamentsamt (2003 -)

- Organisations- und Wirkungssatzung: „Das Stenographiebüro:
  - Es fertigt das Protokoll des Plenarsitzungen des Parlaments entsprechend dem Abschnitt (1) § 65 der Hausordnung.
  - Es fertigt die Protokolle der Sitzungen des Hauskommittees, der ständigen Kommittees, (und deren Unterkommittees), der Gelegenheits- und Untersuchungskommittees, im Weiteren der Nominierungsausschüsse entsprechend dem Abschnitt (1) § 78 der Hausordnung.
  - Nach Anspruch führt es über die Besprechungen der Paarlamentsfraktionen Protokoll, bzw. über sonstige Beratungen des Amtes.
  - Über die ausführlichen Regeln der Organisation und der Wirkung des Stenographiebüros erlässt der Chefsekretär eine Sondersatzung."

H e u t e





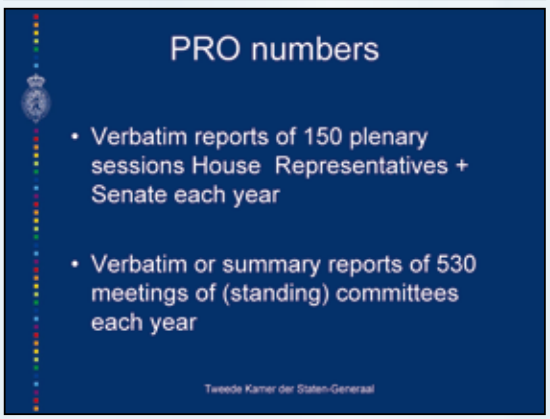
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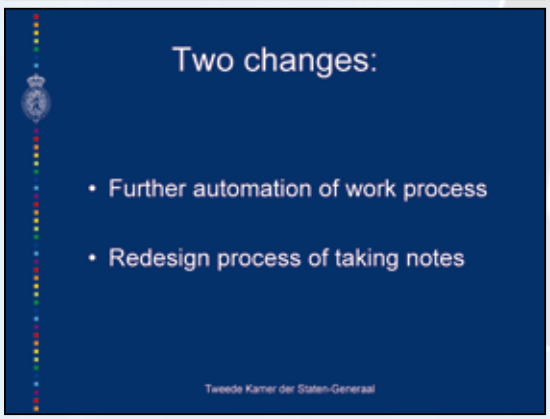
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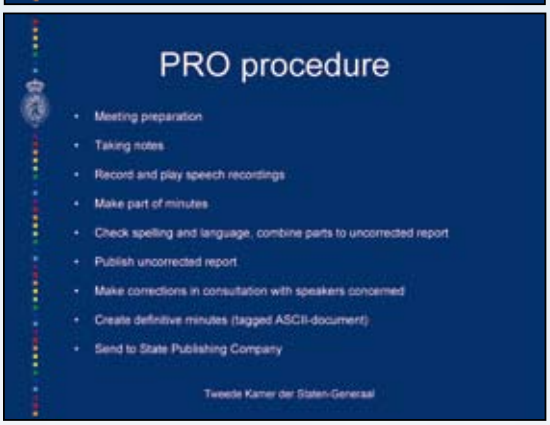
VLOS: Digital reporting support system



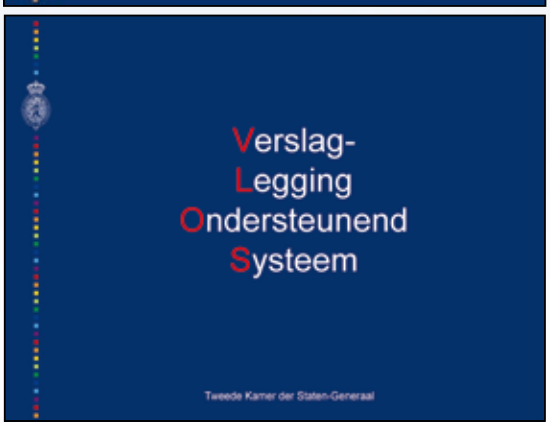


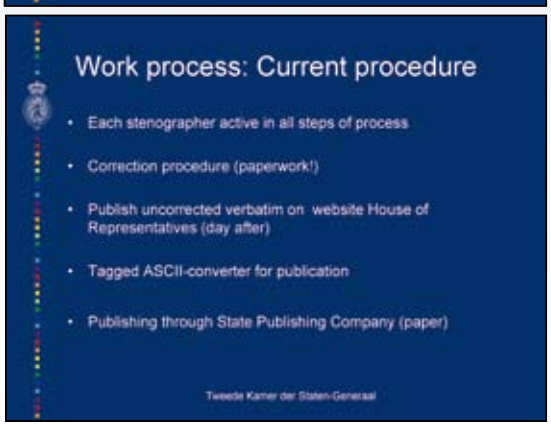












Work process: Future procedure

- Introduction of Front office and Back office
  - Marker
  - stenographers
- Publication of uncorrected verbatim on website House of Representatives during meeting, as it is built
- Digital correction procedure (as much as possible)
- XML-Publishing of definitive minutes on website and through State Publishing Company

Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

General screen meeting



Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

Taking notes: current procedure

- 13 stenographers in a team + 1 co-ordinator and 1 editor
- Stenographers take notes during 5 minutes (concerning context)
- After each turn: enter content notes on working list
- Call in next stenographer
- Work up notes in part of total verbatim

Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

Marking screen



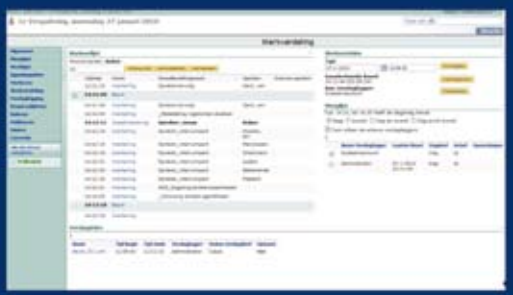
Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

Taking notes: new procedure

- 1 marker in plenary hall during longer turn (up to 2 hours)
- Marker indicates "events" (context) during meeting and creates 5 minute sequences
- Dispatcher assigns sequences to stenographers for working up

Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

Dispatcher screen



Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

The marker at work



Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

Stenographer screen



Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal

Stenographen und Stenographinnen im ungarischen Parlament
(Kurzgeschichte der Stenographie im Parlament in Ungarn)

Hajdicsné Varga Katalin PhD – Kaposvár University;
Education and Society Doctoral School of Education, University of Pécs

In meinem heutigen Vortrag verbinde ich zwei Forschungsgebiete. Ich werde nicht nur über die Geschichte der Stenographie im Parlament im engeren Sinne sprechen, sondern es geht auch um die heute populäre Genderforschung. Wie Sie sehen und hören werden, durften im ungarischen Parlament über ein Jahrhundert lang nur Männer offizielle Stenographen sein. Interessant und weiter zu forschen ist der heutige Zustand, wo die Stenographinnen überwiegen.

1. Einführung

Die Anfänge der Geschichte der ungarischen Stenographie ist mit dem Kampf am Ende des 18. Jh. verbunden, die die Nation für die Durchsetzung der ungarischen Sprache und für die Öffnung des Parlaments geführt hat. Berichte wurden schon über das Parlament aus dem Jahre 1825, sogar über frühere Sitzungen angefertigt, doch bei diesen haben noch keine Stenographen mitgewirkt. Diese wurden anhand Aufzeichnungen sogenannter Schnellschreiber journalistisch gemacht. Die Sitzungen des ungarischen Parlaments werden seit 1832 aufgezeichnet, und auch zur Zeit arbeiten sie im Parlament.

Von den ersten Aufzeichnungen an, die über die Reden auf ungarisch in irgendeiner Weise schreibenden Menschen berichteten, durften lange Zeit nur die Männer die Stenographie lernen und benutzen. Die ungarischen Frauen konnten die Stenographie erst in den 1890-er Jahren offiziell ausüben, aber nach drei Jahrzehnten waren sie schon in der Mehrheit, die Stenographie wurde in den Stenographieschulen unterrichtet und auch in den Büros hat man sie benutzt. Gleichzeitig war das Stenographiebüro und der Stenograph als offizieller Beruf im Parlament für sie noch drei Jahrzehnte lang unerreichbar. Heutzutage sind die meisten Stenographen im Parlament Frauen, heute arbeiten im ungarischen Stenographiebüro im Parlament 31 Personen, davon nur 3 Männer.

2. Stenographie und Stenographen von 1711 bis 1832

In der Geschichte Ungarns gab es kürzere bis längere Zeiten, als es kein unabhängiger Staat war. Zwischen 1711-1832 war es Teil des Habsburger Reiches, und deshalb war die offizielle Sprache, im der die Sitzungen gehalten und die Parlamentsprotokolle geführt worden sind, das Latein. Diese Praxis machte die Parlamentsöffentlichkeit für die ungarnsprachigen Einwohner des Landes völlig unmöglich. Ende des 18. Jh. setzte sich die Bewegung für die Durchsetzung der ungarischen Sprache in Gang, die 1790 erfolgreich wurde, die Protokolle sind ab diesem Zeitpunkt in zwei Sprachen, Ungarisch und Latein geführt worden. Ab 1805 ermöglichte das gesetzt, dass die Behörden an den Herrscher in ungarischer Sprache schreiben.

Das ungarische Parlamentsprotokoll war also der untrennbare Teil der Ungarnbewegung. Das Protokoll wurde später zum Journal erweitert, und zwar aufgrund der Aufzeichnungen der vom Parlament angestellten Stenographen. Im Band 1. der Protokolle aus 1790 befindet sich im Beschluss des Herrenhauses, der auf die Möglichkeit und Tätigkeit der Aufzeichnung der gesprochenen Sprache hinweist, also schon damals gab es ungarische Stenographie und in ungarischer Sprache tätiger Stenographen. Der Titel des Parlamentjournals änderte sich mehrmals, seine Form blieb aber, es erschien in der einen Spalte mit ungarischem, in der anderen mit lateinischem Text. Wir wissen, dass in dieser Epoche zum Bespiel der Pfarrer

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Gáti István schon mit Stenographie die Predigte der Priester in Debrecen wortwörlich aufgezeichnet hatte.

3. Einstellung der Stenograpen zwischen 1832-1846

Das Parlament arbeitete in Bezirken (in Kommittees), bei dem Hochadel und bei dem Kleinadel. Stenographen wurden anfänglich auf Vorschlag einzelner Abgeordneten angestellt, deshalb haben sie zuerst direkt ihre Ansprüche erfüllt, und haben die Kommitteesitzungen aufgezeichnet. Erst später waren sie auf den zwei anderen Gebieten tätig.

1832 notierten Hajnik Károly und Borsos Márton die Diskussionen über das Parlamentjournal, was die Notizen des Parlamentsabgeordneten Kölcsey Ferenc belegen. Die Stenographen arbeiteten nicht offiziell angestellt, sondern im Auftrag des Grafen Andrássy György. Kölcsey war wegen der Langsamkeit der Arbeiten am Journal unzufrieden, und er schlug auch vor, dass mehr Stenographen nötig wären, damit die Umsetzung der Aufzeichnungen in kurzer Zeit fertig wird. Damals war das aber nicht möglich, weil es nur wenige Stenographen gab.

Aufgrund der Erfahrungen über die erfolgreiche Arbeit der Stenographen in den Bezirken erläuterte man auch im Oberhaus, dass man Stenographen braucht. Dieser Vorschlag wurde auch in deren Kreisen populär, die die Anwendung der ungarischen Sprache und die Führung des Journals wünschten. 59 Redner verlangten neben dem Journal auch die Entstehung der Parlamentszeitung.

Die Stenographie erhielt Jahr für Jahr eine immer grössere Rolle bei der Aufzeichnung der Parlamentssitzungen. Schon 1843 erklärte der Vorsitzende des Parlaments, dass laut dem Beschluss des vorigen Parlaments sowohl das Parlamentsjournal als auch die jeweiligen Kommitteejournale von Stenographen geführt werden sollen. Hajnik Károly hat die Führung des Journales des Unterstandes für 600 Forint übernommen, doch für die Führung des Kommitteejournales hat sich niemand gemeldet.

Die Unparteilichkeit der Stenographen, ihre Öffenlichtkeitsarbeit haben alle überzeugt. Das belegt auch die Tatsache, dass im Parlament von 1844 schon auf der Tagesordnung stand, dass es notwendig ist, Stenographen auszubilden und dazu einen Universitätslehrstuhl einzurichten. Manche Abgeordneten förderten die Errichtung des Lehrstuhls, manche lehnten das ab, aber auch sie fanden es notwendig, ein Stenographieamt zu errichten. Graf Batthyány Lajos hielt eine dritte Lösung zweckdienlich. Er forderte die Ausarbeitung eines Gesetzentwurfes, das enthalten sollte, dass das Parlament in jeder Periode eine gewisse Zahl von Stenographen eintstellt, wenn sie den Bedingungen entsprechen.

Der Parlamentvorsitzende fasste die Vorschläge zusammen, laut deren die Bezahlung der Stenographen und deren Feststellung die Aufgabe der Gesetzgebung ist, die Abgeordneten müssen selbst für die entsprechende Zahl von Stenographen und deren Bezahlung sorgen, die Stenographen bekommen ihre Bezahlung vom Parlament.

Die Antwort des Vorsitzenden wurde erneut diskutiert, danach verlangte Szemere Bertalan in seiner Rede die Ausbildung der Stenographen weiterhin.

Laut dem ersten Brief der Kammer in Paris schlug er vor, den Bestand der Stenographen in 8 Personen festzusetzen. Folgender Gesetzesentwurf wurde verfasst:

- für die Ausbildung von 8 Personen in 3 Jahren müssen aus der Landeskasse 4000 Forint gesichert werden,
- die Auswahl ist die Aufgabe des Direktors der Landeskasse,

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- der Direktor der Landeskasse überprüft, dass die Bezahlten Personen auch andere unterrichten; sie sollen auch sich selbst entwickeln (er kann Untersuchungen einleiten, die Unterlagen einfordern, die Fördergerder den Faulen und Ungeschickten verweigern),
- die Ausgebildeten sind verplichtet in der nächtsten Parlamentsperiode für eine vom Parlament festgesetzt Bezahlung als Stenograph tätig zu sein (wenn das nicht der Fall ist, müssen sie das Geld zurückzahlen).

Der Gesetzesentwurf wurde wegen der kurzen Zeit nicht verhandelt, aber er stellt einen Beweis für den Geist im Parlament, der sich als Ergebnis der Tätigkeit der Stenographen in unserem Standesverfassung herausgebieldet hat.

4. Maßnahmen für die Entstehung des Offiziellen Stenographieamtes (zwischen 1847-1868)

Das offizielle Stenographieamt wird im Bericht des Finanzministers Kossuth Lajos über den Haushalt von 1848-49 erwähnt. Das Amt wurde im Rahmen des Innenministeriums mit 7 Personen errichtet. Hajnik Károly wurde der Shef des Büros, ihm folgte in Rang und Bezahlung Lukács János.

Nach 1849

Der Monarch bestellte lange Zeit das Parlament nicht. Aus der Anzeige des Vorsitzenden für die Verfassung des Journals in der Zeit vom 2. April 1861 in der Parlamentssitzung in Pest geht hervor, das es schon zu dieser Zeit genügend Stenographen vorhanden waren. In dieser Parlamentssitzung war wieder Hajnik Károly der Leiter der Stenographen. Er hat aus dem ganzen Land die guten Stenographen versammelt und sie unter Vertrag genommen. Er schrieb nicht vor, mit welchem Stenographiesystem geschrieben werden soll, das Kriterium der Auswahl war das gute Stenographiekönnen

Als Unikat soll erwähnt werden, dass im Parlament von Nagyszeben (1863/64.) die Verhandlungen in drei Sprachen, Ungarisch, Deutsch und Rumänisch stattfanden, auf ungarisch notierten Kónyi Manó und Fenyvessy Adolf die Reden.

Das offizielle Stenographieamt

Mit der Frage des ständigen, offiziellen Stenographieamtes befasste sich das Abgeordnetenhaus zum ersten Mal am 27. April 1868. Dort wurde nach der Unterbreitung des Haushaltskommittees für den Anteil des Stenoamtes am Haushalt verhandelt.

In dem Protokoll vom 9. Dezember 1868 ist zu lesen wie folgt:

„Im Auftrag des Parlaments wurden nach der Vereinbarung der Vorsitzenden und der Notaren beiden Häuser in das Stenobüro des Parlaments ernannt:

1. Leiter des Amtes: Kónyi Manó (Stolze-System), Fenyvessy Adolf (Stolze-System)
2. Revisor-Stenographen: Markovits Iván (Gabelsberger-System), Günther Antal (Stolze-System), Vándory Gusztáv (Stolze-System), Wágner Géza (Gabelsberger-System)
3. Gewöhnliche Stenographen:

I. Klasse: Maszák Hugó (Stolze-System), Fayer László (Gabelsberger-System), Markó Sándor (Gabelsberger-System), Antalik Károly (Stolze-System), Osváth Albert (Stolze-System)

II. Klasse: Jancsó Sándor (Stolze-System), Balogh Andor (Gabelsberger-System), Bossányi János (Iván) (Stolze-System), Sztrichó Gyula (Stolze-System), Augusztich Imre (Stolze-System)

4. Schichtleiter: Jobbágy Miklós und Egyesy Géza.

Pest, 7. Dezember 1868."

5. Die Tätigkeit des Stenographieamtes zwischen 1868-1930

Das ständig gewordene Stenographiebüro bestand im Allgemeinen aus 20 Stenographen und teilte sich in zwei Gruppen. Bei vollem Bestand schrieben dreizehn einander in 5 Minuten

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wechselde Schicht-Stenographen, die in der anderen Gruppe tätigen 5-6 Revisore wechselten sich alle halbe Stunde ab. Die Reden wurden bis zum Ende des vorigen Jahrhunderts den Kanzlisten in Schreibschrift diktiert.

Dank Fabro Henrik kam im Herbst 1898 auch die Schreibmaschine in das Stenobüro, damals begann man mit dem Diktat der stenographierten Reden in die Schreibmaschine im Abgeordnetenhaus in der Sándorstraße. Für die Abschreibung wurden junge Frauen angestellt, unter ihnen auch solche, die an Wettbewerben für Maschinenschreiben Erfolge erzielt hatten.

An der Jahrhundertwende zwischen dem 19-20 Jahrhundert überstieg im Parlament die Zahl der arbeitsfähigen die tatsächliche Zahl des Stenobüros. So wurde der ständige, niveauvolle Nachwuchs möglich. Nebenbei bekamen die Stenographen in der Pressearbeit, in Vereinsversamlungen und anderen Sitzungen, sowie bei der Aufzeichnung der wichtigeren Gerichtsverhanlungen eine grosse Rolle.

1918, während der Räterepublik wurde das Büro weiterentwickelt und hat einen neuen Namen bekommen: das Stenographiebüro der Arbeiter- und Soldatenräte. Sein Bestand wurde von 20 auf 28 erhöht. Auf dem Gebiet der Reform des ungarischen Stenographiesystems wurden Fortschritte gemacht, zum ersten Mal realisierte sich die einheitliche ungarische Stenographie.

In den 1920-er Jahren

In dieser Epoche wurde die Lage des Stenoamtes kritisch, denn es gab 6 unbesetzte Stellen, und die verbliebenen Stenographen mussten doppelt so viel arbeiten. Da in den öffentlichen Ämtern mehr Beamten angestellt waren als notwendig, wurde ein Personalabbau beschlossen. In dem Stenographiebüro war das zwar nicht nötig, aber man duldete auch hier keine Ausnahme. Neun Personen notierten die Reden. Die Stenographen mussten anstatt der Fünf-Minuten-Schicht in 10-Minuten-Schicht ihren Mann stehen.
Da schlug Fabro Henrik vor, dass das Stenographiebüro auch die Rolle eines Institutes für die Stenographieausbildung erfüllen sollte, beziehungsweise, dass der Vorsitzende der Nationalversammlung jährlich einen Talentwettbewerb ausschreiben soll, dessen Gewinner in das Amt gelockt werden sollte.

In den 7 Jahren während der Leitung von Rajics Dusán wurden wieder die 5-Minuten-schichten eingeführt, der Amtsvorsteher Gyarmati Dezső ist deshalb hervorzuheben, weil er nicht nur ein ausgezeichneter Stenographie-Pädagoge war, sondern er stenographierte schon als Praktikant in den Sitzungen.
Noch in dieser Epoche begannen einige Mitarbeiter des Büros auch in den Hauptversammlungen der Hauptstadt zu arbeiten.

6. Stenographie im Parlament zwischen 1930-1945

Unter der Leitung von Marki-Zay Lajos arbeiteten von 1937 an 20 Stenographen, unter ihnen waren die Vertreter aller Stenographiesystem zu finden, aber die meisten stenographierten bereits im einheitzlichen Stenographie-System.
Auch während des zweiten Weltkrieges funktionierte das Stenographiebüro im Parlament. Das Parlament hielt Anfang der 40-er Jahre selten Sitzungen ab, aber das Büro erfüllte bis zum Herbst 1944 seine Aufgabe. Im Forum der von der Szálasi-Regierung nach Sopron umgesiedelte Gesetzesgebung arbeiteten auch einige Stenographen, damit auch von diesen Sitzungen authentische Aufzeichnungen gemacht werden.

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Die tragischen Ereignisse ließen auch das Stenographieamt nicht unberürht. Wegen der Judenverfolgung sind viele verschwunden oder haben sich an unbekannten Orten aufgehalten. Als am nächsten Jahresende die vorläufige Nationalversammlung in Debrecen zusammenkommt, werden die Reden von dem hervorragenden Stenographen Székely Andor und dessen Frau aufgezeichnet (sie waren keine Mitglieder des Stenographiebüros).

Im Januar 1945 bat man die Beamten in einem Aufruf, ihre Arbeitsplätze zu besetzen, deshalb gingen die Mitglieder des Stenographiebüros ins Parlament. Im März zog die Regierung nach Budapest und nahm das Parlament seine Tätigkeit wieder auf. Als Ergebnis der Organisationsarbeit von Nosz Gyula meldeten sich immer mehr Stenographen im Büro. Bei der folgenden ersten Sitzung notierten 18 Stenographen die Reden.

7. Von den Durchmusterungen bis zur Aufhebung der Unabhängigkeit (1948-1990)

Nach April 1945 kam auch die Tätigkeit des Stnenographiebüros nur schwierig in Gang. Die Musterungskommittees prüften die Aktivität aller ehemaligen Stenographen, die sie in letzer Zeit gemacht hatten. Dieser Mussterungsprozess betraf auch die Stenographen, von den Gesprächen wurden wortwörtliche Protokolle angefertligt. Die Mitarbeiter des Stenographieamtes im Parlament nahmen auch an den Aufzeichnungen der Prozesse der Kriegsverbrecher teil, in den Verhandlungen arbeiteten 5-6 Stenographen gleichzeitig. So konnte auch die breite Öffentlichkeit das dort Gesprochene kennen lernen.

1949 sind unter den Kandidaten der Stenographie-Prüflinge zwei Frauen, beide, Galambos Klára und Fenyvesi Mária, legten die Fachprüfung erfolgreich ab. Mit der letzteren Stenographin wurde zum ersten Mal eine Frau Mitglied im Stenobüro. Die später Jahrzente lang Meistertitel erreichende ausgezeichnete Stenographin nahm wie ihre Kameradinnen, schon vor der Anstellung an der Aufzeichnung der Sitzungen teil, Bezahlung bekam sie aber damals noch nicht.

Das Stenoamt im Parlament führte seine Arbeit bis 1949 fort, dann wurde es mit einem Regierungsbeschluss in das Landesstenographiebüro umgewandelt. Diese Veränderung zog mit sich, dass die Mitarbeiter nicht nur an den Plenar- und Kommitteesitzungen des Parlaments notierten, sondern auch bei den Beratungen der Oberbehörden, Massenorganisationen und der Kultureinrichtungen.

In diesem Gesellschaftssystem wurde vierteljährlich nur je eine Sitzungsperiode im Parlament abgehalten, deshalb und vermutlich wegen Einsparungen im Haushalt vollzog das Parlamentsamt im Stenobüro mehrmals einen Personalabbau. Der letzte war am 31. Dezember 1952, und damit hörte das unabhängige offizielle Stenobüro des Parlaments auf. Die Mitarbeiter wurden bei der Ungarischen Nachrichtenagentur angestellt. Zur gleichen Zeit wurde die Ungarische Nachrichtenagentur mit der Protokollführung der Parlamentssitzungen beauftragt, mit der Erwartung, gleichzeitig die Hochburg des Nachwuchses zu werden.

Dreieinhalb Jahrzente existierte keine selbständige Stenobüro, so gab es auch keine Stelle als Stenograph. Die besten Stenographen des Landes erlernten die Kentnisse des Journalismus bei der Nachtrichtenagentur und als vollbeschäftigte Mitarbeiter, bzw. Redakteure arbeiteten im Kollektiv der Nachtrichtenagentur.

Der öffentliche Demokratismus wurde in der zweiten Hälfte der 1980-er Jahre lebhafter. Von 1988 an leistete die Landesvereinigung der Stenographen und Maschinenschreiber aufgrund der Vereinbarung mit dem Parlamentsbüro den Stenographiedienst der Parlamentskommittees. Damit entstand innerhalb der Stenographievereinigung eine Art Nachkomme des Stenographiebüros im Parlament. Dazu mussten die Personalbedingungen gesichert werden, denn in den vergangenen Jahrzehnten war der Nachwuchs eher gering. Um

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die Vereinigung herum entstand jene Stenographiegruppe, die von der Ungarischen Nachtrichtenagentur erwartet wurde, und deren Mitglieder ihre beruflichen Fähigkeiten und ihr Engagement durch die Übernahme der schwierigsten Arbeiten bewiesen haben.

8. Von 1990 bis heute

Das Stenographiebüro erfüllt zwei Aufgaben: einerseits die wortwörtliche Protokollführung der Plenarsitzungen mit sofortiger Umsetzung, andererseits die Aufzeichnung der Kommitteesitzungen mit der Umsetzung am nächtsen Tag, bzw. innerhalb von drei oder sieben Arbeitstagen zu Hause. Die Plenarsitzungen benötigen eine sofortige Umsetzung, deshalb werden sie von 8-10 Stenographen in 10-Minuten-Takt notiert. So ist das ganze Material eines Tages in 2-3 Stunden nach dem Sitzungschluss fertig. Diese Arbeit übt einen besonderen Druck auf den Stenographen aus, denn, wenn er wieder an die Reihe kommt, muss er mit den letzten 10 Minuten bereits fertig sein, deshalb muss er ständig, den ganzen Tag, fast ohne Unterbrechung arbeiten, öfters in Wörterbücher und Lexika nachschlagend, wenn die Richtigkeit eines Abgeordnetenhinweises zu überprüfen ist. Das Protokoll über die Kommitteesitzungen wird gewöhnlich von zwei Stenographen geführt, auch hier meistens in 10-Minuten-Takt, aber auch längere Schichtwechsel kommen vor, was auch eine Frage der Vereinbarung zwischen den Stenographen ist. Der Vorteil der Kommitteeprotokollführung ist, dass der Stenograph an einem Tag mehrere Schichten aufzeichnen kann, die Umsetzung kann dann zu Hause in einem selbstgewählten Zeitraum erfolgen.

Trubel um die Stenographen im ungarischen Parlament

Im Heft 1997/4 der Neuen Stenographischen Praxis (Bonn), der Zeitschrift der Stenographen im Allgemeinen und im Parlament veröffentlichte Manfred Kehrer mit dem obigen Titel einen 6 Seiten langen Artikel. Er überschaute die Arbeit des Stenoamtes im Parlament von 1868 bis 1952, dann die Arbeit der Ungarischen Nachtrichtenagentur und ab 1988 die des Stenographiedienstes der Stenographeivereinigung.

Im grössten Teil des Artikels schilderte er aber die 1996 entstandene Lage. Da wurde eine Bewerbung für die Pflichtverrichtung ausgeschrieben, an die sich nicht nur die Stenographievereinigung gemeldet hat, sondern auch das Landesbüro für Übersetzung und Beglaubigung. Letzteres gewann die Ausschreibung mit seinem günstigeren Angebot, obwohl kein Stenographieteam für die Arbeit genannt wurde. Es war offensichtlich, dass ihr Angebot darauf basierte, dass ihr Büro die Mitarbeiter des Stenographiedienstes mitnehmen kann, dies geschah tatsächlich so, denn sie versuchten wochenlang die Mitglieder des bewährten Parlamentsteams zu gewinnen, die erklärten, dass sie im Rahmen des Landesbüros für Übersetzung und Beglaubigung nicht arbeiten. So wurde das Protokoll der Plenarsitzung vom 20. Mai 1996 von einem Team des Landesbüros für Übersetzung und Beglaubigung geführt, dessen Mitarbeiter nicht zu den ausgezeichneten Stenographen gehörten.

Die deutsche Zeitung stellt die Ereignisse, die der fehlerhaften Arbeit der Stenographen folgten genau dar. Unter anderen berichtete davon die Rundfunkantstalt namens Kossuth, die Zeitung Népszava am 14. Juni, einen Tag danach mehrere Landeszeitungen, und am 25. Juni beschäftigte sich auch der erste Sender des öffentlich-rechtlichen Fernsehens mit der Angelegenheit: „Die Stenographen im Parlament arbeiten so fehlerhaft, dass sinnstörende Fehler in das für zuverlässig gehaltene Parlamentsjournal gelangen. Mehr als 50 Parlamentsabgeordnete machten den Vorsitzenden des Parlaments darauf aufmerksam, der einen Verweis erteilt hat, damit geprüft wird, ob das Landesbüro für Übersetzung und Beglaubigung für die angenommene Aufgabe geeignet ist".

Als Folge der starken Proteste seitens der Abgeordneten und der negativen Pressemeldungen arbeiteten schliesslich wieder die Stenographen des Stenographiedienstes der Landesvereinigung der Stenographen und Maschinenschreiber im Stenobüro.

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Seit Juni 1998 wurde von den Regierungssitzungen weder Tonaufname gemacht noch wortwörtliches Protokoll aufgenommen. Der Datenschutzbeauftragte arbeitete eine Empfehlung aus, die er an den Kanzleiminister und an den Justizminister weiterleitete: es soll ein Gesetzesentwurf anstatt der heutigen Regelung eingeleitet werden und darin soll der Regierung eine ausführliche Protokollführung vorgeschrieben werden. Die Empfehlung wurde aber abgelehnt. Die Stenographie im Parlament spielte wieder in den Medien eine grosse Rolle.
Der Regierungssprecher erklärte, dass die Regierungssitzungen genügend dokumentiert sind, es ist nicht nötig, wortwörtliche Protokolle zu führen oder Tonaufnahmen zu machen. Die Regierung verhandelt über schriftliche Vorlagen, sie entscheidet zwischen A und B Varianten, ein zusammenfassendes Protokoll legt die Tagesordnung der Regirungssitzung fest. Die Grundlage des zusammenfassenden Protokolls sind die Notizen eines Staatsekretärs aus dem Büro des Regierungschefs. Die Entscheidung der Regierung ist in dem Ungarischen Staatsanzeiger für alle zugänglich, die zusammenfassenden Protokolle enthalten weiterhin die Beiträge und die Entscheidung der Regierung in der jeweiligen Angelegenheit.

In der Organisations- und Wirkungssatzung des Parlamentsamtes vom 18. März 2003, gültig ab dem 15. April 2009, ist über das Stenographiebüro zu lesen:
1. Es fertigt das Protokoll der Plenarsitzungen des Parlaments entsprechend dem Abschnitt (1) § 65 der Hausordnung.
2. Es fertigt die Protokolle der Sitzungen des Hauskommittees, der ständigen Kommittees, (und deren Unterkommittees), der Gelegenheits- und Untersuchungskommittees, im Weiteren der Nominierungsausschüsse entsprechend dem Abschnitt (1) § 78 der Hausordnung.
3. Nach Anspruch führt es über die Besprechungen der Parlamentsfraktionen Protokoll, bzw. über sonstige Beratungen des Amtes.
4. Über die ausführlichen Regeln der Organisation und der Wirkung des Stenographiebüros erlässt der Chefsekretär eine Sondersatzung.

9. Zusammenfassung
Im Doppelheft Januar-Februar 2007 der Fachtzeitschrift „SzóVilág" feiert das zuletzt neugestaltete Stenographiebüro sein zehnjähriges Jubiläum. Laut der Eckdaten ihrer Arbeit stenografierten und verfassten sie in 10 Jahren Protokolle von sechstausend Stunden Plenarsitzungen und von fünfzehntausend Stunden Kommitteesitzungen.
Die Stenographie, die Stenographen im Parlament waren Augenzeugen der ungarischen Geschichte, sie verewigten deren Ereignisse, auch heute verfügen sie über eine besondere Bedeutung. Stenographen braucht man so lange, bis der Computer die grammatischen und Rechtschreibefehler restlos verbessern, die unvollendeten Sätze beenden kann.
Der Sprachtwissentschafler sagt:
„[…] wie bedeutend die ungarische Stenographie ist. Der Diktafon kann bei der Arbeit des Stenographen im Parlament nur behilflich sein, aber ihn nicht ersetzen, weil nur direkt anwesende Personen können bei Zurufen und großem Lärm identifizieren, wer und woher spricht […] Die Versprecher, überflüssige Wiederholungen warten auf die Korrektur des Stenographen, der weiss, was der Redner sagen wollte und er „kämmt" den ungekämmten Text […] Der Stenograph […] setzt den Text schriftlich fest, und darin darf nicht nur kein inhaltlicher Fehler vorkommen, sondern auch in der Formulierung ist ein annehmenbarer Stil erwünscht."

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Male and female stenographers in the Hungarian parliament

(The short story of the Hungarian parliamentary stenography)

In Hungary, the parliamentary stenography started in the early 19th century. Reports had been prepared before 1825 not by stenographers but by journalists with common writing.

Towards the publicity of the press, a tender was invited for the first parliamentary professional exam in 1838, with this became the work of the stenographers the integrated part of the government in power.

The first professional parliamentary stenographer was Károly Hajnik, who writed with the sytem of the english Taylor, prepared the first official parliamentary stenographical journal on 25th February, 1840. This is supposed to be the beginning of the official employment of stenographers paid by the state.

The stenography office was many times reorganized and its name also changed. In the early 1860s, 5 official male stenographers were employed and the chiefs and members of the office were solely men. The first female stenographer applied for employment in 1870, but her apllication was refused. Nearly 100 years passed away as long as the first parliamentary female stenographer was assigned.

In the 1920-30s, 13 stenograpers and 6 auditors recorded with the leadership of Gyula Nosz, who was theoretical researcher of the high-scaled stenography as well.

The Hungarian Stenography Office, acted since 1949, was abolished in 1953. Stenographers were employed by the Hungarian News Agency Corporation and worked on as associates and editors. Beside preparing parliamentary records, the Telegraphic Office became the most important organization to train new generation of stenographers. At this time the autarchy of the male stenographers was refracted, Mária Fenyvesi was assigned to parliamentary stenographer in 1950.

Through historcial and social changes, the Hungarian Stenographer's Association provided the stenographical service since 1988, based on the aggreement contracted with the Bureau of the Parliament, in turn high-scaled stenographers took over the task of the subscription of the parliamentary sessions.

The present Bureau of Stenography of the Hungarian Parliament was established on 1st January, 1997. Its tasks are the construing record of the parliamentary sessions and the perpetuation of the commisional sessions. The parliamentary sessions are recorded by 8 to 10 stenographers who rotate in every 10 minutes. After the end of the session, the theme of the whole day is ready in 2 to 3 hours.

The participation of the female stenographers in the stenographical life increased gradually, and their ratio and performance grew in line with the positive change of their social status. The present parliamentary stenography office employs 31 associates, 3 of them are men.

IPRS MEETING – BEIJING 2009
LEE KYUNGSIK – Korean Parliament

【대한민국 국회 의정기록과 업무 현황】

저는 대한민국 국회 의정기록과의 과장으로 있으며 대한속기협회 이사장으로 있는 이경식(Lee, kyungsik)입니다.
지난 8월 11일 Cee van Beurden으로부터 e-mail을 받고 급히 준비하느라고 부족한 점이 많을 것으로 압니다.
그러나 IPRS에서 처음으로 발표하게 된 것을 영광스럽게 생각하며 즐거운 마음으로 들어 주셨으면 감사하겠습니다.
그러면 지금부터 대한민국 국회 의정기록과의 업무 현황에 대해서 간략히 말씀드리겠습니다.

1. 개요

1948년 5월 31일 제헌국회 제1차 회의부터 현재 제283회 국회에 이르기까지 모든 국회회의록은 속기사의 참여에 의해 가감 없이 기록되어 발간 보존되어 오고 있습니다.
회의는 크게 본회의와 위원회로 나누어지며, 위원회는 16개의 상임위원회와 여러 개의 특별위원회로 분류됩니다. 그리고 매년 1회 정기적으로 국정 전반을 대상으로 실시되는 국정감사와 부정기적으로 특정한 사안을 대상으로 하는 국정조사가 있습니다.
이 모든 회의 내용을 국회사무처 소속 공무원인 81명의 실무 속기사가 회의 현장에 직접 들어가서 기록한 후 번문과 검토, 편집, 인쇄 등의 과정을 거쳐 각각의 회의록을 발간하게 됩니다. 발간된 회의록은 책자와 전자, 두 가지 형태로 제공되며 책자회의록은 국회기록보존소에 영구 보존됩니다.

2. 조직 구성

먼저 의정기록과의 조직은 2개 과와 12개의 담당 계로 구성되어 있으며, 정원은 2명의 과장을 포함한 관리직이 15명, 속기 편집 전자회의록 등의 업무를 맡고 있는 실무 직원이 109명입니다.
우리 과 정원의 변화 추이를 살펴보면 제헌국회 이후 80년대까지는 증가 추세를 보여 왔으나 90년대 이후 조직 개편에 따라 감소 내지 정체되어 오다가 2007년 소위원회 회의록의 전면 작성을 계기로 다소 증가된 상태입니다.
그러나 상시 국회와 각종 특별위원회의 활성화 등으로 속기 업무량이 대폭 증가되고, 영상회의록이 제공되지 않는 소위원회 회의록을 비롯하여 전자회의록의 신속한 서비스에 대한 욕구가 계속 증대되고 있어 현재보다 더 많은 속기인력이 필요한 상황입니다.

3. 속기 방법

다음으로 속기 방법에는 수필속기와 컴퓨터속기, 크게 두 가지가 있습니다. 1995년도에 컴퓨터속기가 국회에 처음 도입된 이후 현재는 컴퓨터속기사만을 채용하고 있으며 전체 실무 속기사 중 수필속기사와 컴퓨터속기사의 비율은 7 대 3 정도입니다.

컴퓨터속기 도입 및 회의록 시스템의 전산화를 통해 원고 작성에 소요되는 시간은 이전에 비해 상당히 단축되었습니다.

4. 원고작성에 필요한 소요 시간

본회의나 청문회와 같이 신속한 발간을 요하는 회의록의 경우 전자회의록은 회의 당일 날 회의록을 열람할 수 있으며 책자회의록도 그 다음날이면 발간됩니다.

일반 상임위원회와 국정감사 회의록의 경우는 업무량이 많고 업무가 일시에 집중되는 경향이 있어 책자회의록이 발간되기까지는 상당한 시간이 소요되지만 수일내로 전자회의록에 올려 모든 국민이 열람 가능할 수 있도록 하고 있습니다.

5. 신입 직원 선발 및 훈련 방식

다음은 신입직원의 선발과 교육훈련에 대해서 말씀드겠습니다.

응시 자격요건 중 연령이나 학력, 경력에는 특별한 제한이 없으며 한글속기 3급 이상의 자격을 가진 사람이면 누구나 응시할 수 있습니다. 시험과목은 국어, 영어, 헌법, 행정법총론, 행정학개론이며 1차 필기시험, 2차 실기시험, 3차 면접시험을 거쳐 최종 선발됩니다.

채용 후에는 3주 정도의 초급 실무자 교육을 받게 되며, 1~2주간의 속기실무교육에서는 회의록 작성 실무, 회의록 작성 관련 법규, 의회용어, 한글맞춤법 등의 교육을 받게 됩니다.

또한 기존 직원들은 국회 연수국의 교육프로그램에 따라 매년 직급별 전문교육을 통해 능력을 향상시키고 있으며 국어교육은 회의록 작성 업무의 특성상 연중 수시로 받고 있습니다.

6. 향후 발전 계획

새로운 속기 방법에 관해서는 선진의회제도 시찰이나 각국 속기 현황 자료의 조사 분석 등을 통해 꾸준히 연구하고 있으며 음성인식 및 리얼타임 속기에 관해서도 많은 관심을 갖고 있습니다.

이상으로 대한민국 국회의 기록방식과 속기의 현황에 대해서 소개를 드렸습니다.
참고가 되시기를 바라고 저도 또한 많은 것을 배우고 돌아갑니다.
감사합니다.

DOWN-STREAMING JOB AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICA AND ENEHANCING CAPACITY BUILDING IN NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGHT COMPUTER-AIDED VERBATIM REPORTING

Considering the numerous advantages of the use of computer-aided verbatim reporting coupled with the need to publish and to preserve accurate records in institutions, regional pilot training projects are building in to provide a significant international feedback of the CAT practice, to develop successful financial strategies and to help get rid of factors that obstruct the transfer of such invaluable knowledge and technology to Africa. As part of the project, training is available in official working languages including Swahili, local trainers will be coached and software will be build. By sharing this experience, I wish to reiterate my call to Intersteno to help achieve the UN development millennium goals, thanks to Computer-aided transcription as a golden opportunity. More in details will be disseminate in the speech if scheduled.

SICILIAN PARLIAMENT: BETWEEN TRADITION AND INNOVATION. SHORTHAND VS. VOICE-TRANSCRIPTION? A BRIEF HISTORY IN PROCESS.

The relation intends to describe the possibility, now in process since less a year, in order to introduce the use of voice captioning for debates at the Sicilian Parliament, despite manual shorthand, utilized - till today - from the origins of the same Parliament.

Currently, in fact, the Sicilian Parliament is involved in testing the technology of voice reporting but colleagues are now disagree about the advantages in use of it: in their opinion, the speech technology is not perfect in trascription like shorthand and typing. “Too many errors”, thay said. And they argue that time spent for transcription and revision is the same of that utilized for typing the audio-records.

So, a question, also thanks to the public in Intersteno Congress: shorthand and typing are better than speech reporting? Why this last mode of working is considered a "lower" way to report? The relation will also provide the results of the trial performed by the Reports Service with evidence of times used for producing a 5 minutes transcription by colleagues involved in the project and the average achieved.



会议资料

Council Meeting
Board Meeting
General Assembly

INTERSTENO council meeting Beijing, 15th and 20th August 2009

Venue	National Olympic Sports Center Hotel, Beijing (CN)
Present	Joke Bakker (The Netherlands), Jacqueline Bertin-Mahieux (France), Virgene Biggers (USA), Maria Luisa Corti Crippa (Italy), Jan den Holder (The Netherlands), Danny Devriendt (Belgium, secretary-treasurer), Waltraut Dierks (Germany) , Anita Dobos (Hungary), Linda Drake (USA), Teri Gaudet (USA), Françoise Girardet (Switzerland), Csilla Hegedüs (Hungary), Gregor Keller (Germany, honorary president), Mladen Klepac (Croatia), Seçkin Kose (Turkey), Jean Charles Le Masson (France), Harald Liebhart (Austria), Jari Niittuinperä (Finland), Miloš Procházka (Czech Republic), Liao Qing (China), Georgette Sante (Belgium), Tang Keliang (China), Gian Paolo Trivulzio (Italy), Fabrizio Verruso (Italy), Karen Yates (USA), Ihsan Yener (Turkey, honorary president), Jaroslav Zaviačič (Czech Republic, president)
Working Schedule	Saturday, 15th August 2009 - 08.30 h – First meeting Thursday, 20th August 2009 - 08.30 h – Second meeting Thursday, 20th August 2009 - 12.30 h – Third meeting

Opening

The meeting is opened by Mr. Gian Paolo Trivulzio, president of Intersteno, who welcomes all participants to the Council meeting and especially some new members:

- Mr. Harald Liebhart (Austria), new council member
- Mr. Miloš Procházka (Czech Republic), new council member
- Ms. Karen Yates (USA), NCRA
- Ms. Françoise Girardet (Switzerland), representing Mr. Mauro Panzera

Greetings and best wishes for the congress are send by some absent people: Mr. William Bonnet (honorary president), Mr. Mauro Panzera (honorary member), Ms. Gabrielle Fasnacht (honorary member), Mr. Cees van Beurden (board member), Dr. Boris Neubauer (board member), Mr. Mark Golden (board member), Ms. Thérèse Librecht (Belgium), Mr. Jorge Bravo (Argentine), Ms. Novakova (Czech Republic), Mr. John Wenclawski (Stenograph USA), Mr. Peter Walker (UK) and Mr. Ivan Šoš (Slovak Republic). Last one informed us to stop his membership of the council.

In memoriam

A moment of silence and deep respect is shared and addressed to our dear friends Mr. **Franz Sager** (Austria) and Mr. **David Rogala** (USA) who passed away in the beginning of 2009. We will never forget them and keep the best memories on their very appreciated contribution to the INTERSTENO federation and on their warm friendship.

President's and Secretary-Treasurer's report (spread on paper at 15th July)

Taking into account the following remarks, the report of the President and the Secretary-Treasurer is approved:

- The Czech Republic helped the Austrian group in organizing their competitions and certifications after the sudden death of Mr. Franz Sager.
- The Correspondence and Minute Taking competition is added to the list of competitions with about 136 registered participants at the moment of the report.

Approval of the Minutes of the council meeting in Tychy

The minutes are approved without remarks.

Practical information on the running congress

About 800 persons will attend the opening ceremony, including guests and government representatives. English and German translation will be projected on two screens. The audience will be grouped by country, country representatives sitting on the first rows. Each country representative will bring the national flag to the stage.

The reception will be in the same hall, because of the heat outside.

Documents are spread to each country to fill out the names of the delegates for the coming General Assembly.

Election of the Jury President

In secret vote Ms. **Georgette Sante** (Belgium) is unanimous re-elected as jury president. Mr. Jaroslav Zaviacic, INTERSTENO vice-president, stresses her good diplomatic skills and the good collaboration in the jury.

Nomination of the Jury leaders

Text Production	Ms. Helena Matouskova (CZ)
Text Correction	Ms. Waltraut Dierks (DE)
Professional Word Processing	Ms. Georgette Sante (BE)
Shorthand Speech Capturing	Mr. Jari Niittuinperä (FI)
Real Time Transcription	Ms. Teri Gaudet (USA)
Multilingual shorthand	Ms. Joke Bakker (NL)
Correspondence and Minute Taking	Mr. Jan den Holder (NL)

Ms. Joke Bakker will replace Dr. Boris Neubauer, who is too busy with other projects in and outside Intersteno.

Ms. Teri Gaudet (USA) replaces Ms. Maria Luisa Corti Crippa (Italy), who announced to stop the leadership of the real time competition for personal and health reasons. Ms. Gaudet will be assisted by Ms. **Linda Drake** (USA).

Elections of the leader of the Scientific Committee

In secret vote **Dr. Boris Neubauer** (Germany) is unanimous re-elected as leader of the Scientific Committee.

Board 2009-2011

The council follows the suggestion of the Board to propose to the General Assembly to elect the follow Board members:

President	Gian Paolo Trivulzio (Italy)
Vice president	Jaroslav Zaviačič (Czech Republic)
Secretary-Treasurer	Danny Devriendt (Belgium)
Member	Mark J. Golden (USA)
Member – IPRS	Rian Schwarz-van Poppel (the Netherlands)

Ms. Rian Schwarz-Van Poppel will replace Mr. Cees Van Beurden, who stops the coordination of IPRS for health reasons. Mr. **Fabrizio Verruso** will help Ms. Schwarz-Van Poppel, especially in managing the IPRS Facebook group.

Mr. Gian Paolo Trivulzio accepts the nomination for president, but he suggests strongly to the council to look for another president in 2011.

Statute modifications

Proposal to change the constitution

Articles 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 21, 23, 24 and 25:
changing *individual member* everywhere in *associated member* to avoid misunderstandings about the use of the wording *individual member*. This is unanimously accepted.

Article 13
13.1 A quorum shall consist of one-half of the National groups whose membership fees are current and paid in full at the time of the Council meeting. The Council is normally entitled to take decisions whenever a quorum is present.

13.2 The Council decides with 50 % + 1 of votes. The representatives of the National Groups, attending the meeting, have one vote each. The Board as a body has also one vote. An equal division of votes means a rejection.

After discussion this proposal is accepted with 10 votes in favor and 2 abstentions.

Auditing Committee – Budget

On behalf of the Auditing Committee (Ms. Joke Bakker (NL), Mr. Harald Liebhart (AT), Mr. Gregor Keller (DE)), Mr. Keller confirms that the finances of the federation are healthy and that after sample control all registrations and documents seem to be correct.

Furthermore Mr. Keller makes the following recommendations and remarks, to be discussed in a next council meeting:

- to prepare for the future a more detailed budget
- to discuss rules on the declaration of travel costs
- to evaluate to split up the duties of secretary and treasurer
- to define the responsibilities for who can spend INTERSTENO-money until which amount.

For 2009-2011 Austria, Croatia and China will indicate a member of the Auditing Committee that will work under the coordination of Mr. Gregor Keller. For Austria Mr. Harald Liebhart is appointed.

The secretary-treasurer thanks the Auditing Committee for their work and advises, especially Ms. Joke Bakker who stops her work in the Auditing Committee due to the constitutional foreseen cycling of countries.

Education: core theme 2009-2011 with educational committee

On initiative of Mr. Tang Keliang (CN) and with support of the INTERSTENO-Board the proposal to establish an educational committee and to make **education** the core theme in the next two years 2009-2011 is accepted.

Education is not linked to one specific technology but to all technologies used in INTERSTENO environment, taking in consideration the local possibilities and organisations.

The educational committee, coordinated by Mr. Tang Keliang, will be a subcommittee of the Scientific Committee. **Each country is invited to nominate two members for this committee. Members should be able to communicate in English language, should have experience in teaching and should be open minded in general and in means of education in particular.**

Council 2009-2011

Argentine	Mr. Jorge Alberto Bravo
Austria	Mr. Harald Liebhart
Belgium	Ms. Thérèse Librecht
Bosnia	Ms. Ferida Kukic
China	Mr. Tang Keliang
Czech Republic	Mr. Miloš Procházka
Germany	Ms Waltraut Dierks
Finland	Mr. Jari Niittuinperä
France	Ms. Jacqueline Bertin-Mahieux
Hungary	Ms. Csilla Hegedüs
Italy	Dr. Fausto Ramondelli
Japan	Mr. Tsuguo Kaneko
Korea	Mr. Soon Kwan Hong

Kroatia	Ms. Marica Piršlin – absent
Poland	Ms. Teresa Wawrzynek
Switzerland	Ms. Jeanette Luck
Slovak Republic	Pending
Spain	Pending
The Netherlands	Ms. Joke Bakker
Turkey	Mr. Seckin Köse
USA	Ms. Virgine Biggers

Proposed new Associated Members to the General Assembly

The following new associated members will be proposed to the General Assembly:

- Mr. Richard Flament (USA)
- Court Reporting Nord (Italy)
- Ms. Judy Henderson (USA)
- Combat Veteran Voicewriters LLC (USA)
- Calibro Reporting Services LLC (USA)
- Ms. Linda Lee Barry (USA)
- Stenomedia (France)
- Merrill Corporation (USA)

Internet contest 2010

The Internet contest 2010 will be held from **15th April until 15th May 2010**.

Prices remain at 5 euro (mother tongue) or 7 euro (multilingual).

National groups can take a commission of 1 euro, only if they take care of the payments and payment administration of their group.

Proposals and decisions about Intersteno fees

The Intersteno fee remains at 37,00 euro each delegate and 175,00 euro each associated member.

The following changes in the delegate table are accepted, starting in 2010:

Country	Basic	Inhabitants	Participants	Total	Change
Austria	**4**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**-1**
Belgium	4	0	1	5	
Bosnia	4	0	0	4	
China	**4**	**5**	**2**	**11**	**+1**
Croatia	4	0	0	4	
Czech Republic	**4**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**+1**
Finland	4	0	0	4	

France	4	3	1	8	
Germany	4	3	7	14	
Hungary	4	0	3	7	
Italy	4	3	3	10	
Japan	4	5	0	9	
Korea	4	2	0	6	
Poland	4	2	0	6	
Slovakia	4	0	0	4	
Spain	**4**	**2**	**0**	**6**	**-1**
Switzerland	4	0	1	5	
The Netherlands	4	1	1	6	
Turkey	4	3	1	8	
USA	4	5	1	10	
Total	80	34	25	**139**	

Next Council meeting

The next council meeting will be in **Budapest (Hungary)**, in autumn 2010. Ms. Csilla Hegedüs and Ms. Anita Dobos will prepare this meeting location and showed us how attractive this choice will be.

Next Congress

The 48th INTERSTENO congress will be held in **Paris (France)** in **july 2011**. Ms. Jacqueline Bertin-Mahieux and Mr. Jean Charles Le Masson accompany their invitation with a dynamic PowerPoint-show.

Honorary members

The council unanimously proposes to the general assembly to grant the title of

- Honorary chairman to Mr. **Tang Keliang** (CN) for the organisation of the 47th Intersteno congress in Beijing.
- Honorary president to Mr. **Cees van Beurden** (NL) for his huge work on different levels in the Federation, especially his very well appreciated revitalising and coordinating role of IPRS.
- Honorary member to Ms. **Maria Louisa Corti** for her contributions to the INTERSTENO conferences, her long work in the INTERSTENO Jury, including the coordination of the real time transcription competitions.

INTERSTENO General Assembly Beijing, 20th August 2009

INTERSTENO General Assembly Beijing

Thursday, 20th August 2009 - 11.00 u. – First General Assembly (not enough countries represented)
Thursday, 20th August 2009 - 11.15 u. – Second General Assembly (entitled to take all decisions)

1	Registration and counting of the present delegates
2	Report of the President and the Secretary-Treasurer
3	Discussion and approval of the reports of the President and the Secretary-Treasurer
4	Financial report of the Auditing Committee - Approval of the accounts
5	Budget
6	Proposal on changing the Constitution (see annexed document)
7	Members
8	Appointing of the extra delegates in the General Assembly
9	Membership fees for national groups and individual members
10	Election of the Board
11	Nomination of the Auditing Committee - - new council
12	Next Congress
13	Reflection on the future by the new President
14	Miscellaneous

1 Registration and counting of the present delegates

Country		Country		Individual members	
Austria	2	Italy	10	GZOS Russia	1
Belgium	5	Japan	1	Scuola Galotta Italia	0
Bosnia	0	Korea	6	Stenotype Italia	1
China	7	Poland	0	Word technologies LLC USA	0
Croatia	4	Slovakia	0	African Verbatim Reporters	1
Czech Republic	5	Spain	0	Stenographic Guild Madras, India	0
Finland	0	Switzerland	4	NVRA USA	1
France	4	The Netherlands	5	Audioscribe USA	0
Germany	13	Turkey	8	AAERT USA	0
Hungary	7	USA	4	Realtime Stenovations Canada	0
				Ms. Wagener, Luxemburg	0

Total delegates: **89**.

The president closes the first General Assembly immediately after the counting of the delegates, the quorum to decide about changing the constitution is not reached.

At 11.30 h a second General Assembly is opened, having the power to take all decisions, including changing the constitution on suggestion of the council.

In memoriam

A moment of silence and deep respect is shared and addressed to our dear colleagues and friends that passed away since the congress in Prague 2007:

- Ms. Judita Sehnalova (Slowak Republic), member of the Intersteno Central Committee
- Ms. Eva Maurer (Hungary), member of the Intersteno Central Committee
- Mr. Horst Fisch (Germany), jury member for Germany for long years
- Mr. Franz Sager (Austria), member of the Intersteno Central Committee
- Mr. David Rogala (USA), very active individual member of Intersteno

2 Report of the President and the secretary treasurer

This report was spread on paper to all Country representatives one month before the Assembly in order to permit to send in comments.

Dear Colleagues,

We are very glad that about 20 country Representatives are attending this meeting in Beijing, and we thank you for the big efforts that you have made for being here and for motivating people in your countries to take part at the Congress and the competitions.

Unfortunately we have first of all to remember the unexpected passing away of two friends: ***Franz Sager*** of Austria and ***Dave Rogala*** of USA. Nearly all of you have met these persons and know what they have done for Intersteno. Both gave important contributions to our knowledge and relationships and we must be grateful for what they have done.

We beg you to stand up or a minute of silence in remembrance of them. May they rest in peace.

Comments of the President

Two years have already quickly flown from the election of a new Board in Prague in July 2007. After my election, I did not presented a plan of work but only made the promise that I would have worked at my best for Intersteno.

It is up to you to judge if I have fully kept my promise. From my part I can assure you that all members of the Board have worked hard for Intersteno doing their best even if this conflicted in several occasions with their professional and personal engagements.

Thousand of e-mails kept us constantly in touch with nearly daily messages. Two Board meetings were arranged to which Mr ***Mark Golden*** flew across the Ocean for giving his contribution. Luckily, after a period of time with health and personal problems, also our vice President, Mr. ***Jaroslav Zaviačič*** could restart his activity and contribute to the discussions.

I need not to mention the relevant activities of all other members of the Board in their responsibilities but I would like to underline that the new structure decided at the Congress

in Rome and the following improvements introduced by the new constitution, is now working at full engine and requires constant attention for timely fulfilling our tasks.

The new structure of the Jury has produced valuable results in improving the professional approach in the preparation and management of our competitions even if a lot of its efforts must be better understood and appreciated. In my opinion there is an undervaluation of many aspects of this activity, also inside the Intersteno family, which is unique in the world for its approach with different technologies and so many languages.

I can easily say, and I hope you will agree, that it is nearly a miracle that the complex activity of Intersteno is still going on, also considering that it requires personal investments as it is all based on voluntary service.

As you will recall, during our last meeting in Tychy you have presented your national groups and this presentation has shown the lights and shadows which must be evaluated by the Board in cooperation of each of you, in order to improve at the best the activity in your countries. Moreover Intersteno must attract new members in nations where our position is weak or still not existing.

It is not an easy task, but it is essential if we want to face and be successful in a quickly changing environment like the one we are now experiencing, not forgetting the economic crisis which also has a negative influence on us all.

I think this will be the biggest task for the next Board you are going to propose and this task is strictly focussed on education, which will be the core theme for the next two years of Intersteno. Only if we share our experiences in order to improve our efficiency in the learning environments, we will create the basis for our future.

I am conscious that the many activities for Intersteno could be better fulfilled with a full time work, and since this goal is not feasible for a lot of reasons, the new Board must think about alternative solutions.

I am sure that with your help in having Intersteno better known and valuable in your countries, our goal will be reached and I thank for what you have done and will do for Intersteno.

Herewith you will find the report of our activities. It is not only meant to remember what has been done, but also to help to present Intersteno in the best possible way when you face the question: "What is Intersteno doing for me?".

General report

After Tychy our activities were mainly concentrated in defining all what is needed for a smooth working of our next Intersteno Congress in Beijing. Contacts with China were happening nearly daily. Many details had to be settled about the events so that full information were available on our website and released with a specific e-news letter on October 2008.

Mr. ***Jan den Holder*** flow to Harbin on 11-12th October to attend the Chinese competitions. A full report was produced and released in our e-news letter of November 2008. In this report are clearly indicated the differences which will need to be managed in respect to our traditional rules. Some points have not yet completely settled and we hope this will happen before the Congress opening.

Based on the decisions taken in Tychy, the software for registering and managing the Congress was updated. Thanks to our Jury President for the coordination and checks, as well as to ***Marco Olivo*** and ***Laurent Dasthy*** who voluntary cooperated to this. The software was ready to be released in December 2009, but it was delayed up to 15th February since some decisions were delayed from our Chinese friends. Registration forms were translated in 6 languages (5 appear on intersteno.org - the Italian one on intersteno.it).

On 21-22nd November on invitation of the French Ministry of Economy, Industry and Labour, our President attended with Ms ***Jacqueline Bertin-Mahieux*** a meeting about Congresses in France: from this meeting we got contacts for a possible planning of a Congress in Paris in 2011. The costs for this trip were covered by the French Government.

On 25-26th November ***Cees van Beurden*** and ***Georgette Sante*** represented Intersteno at the World e-parliament Conference in Brussels which was attended by more than 300 persons coming all over the world. The basic info came from a report based on the responses and comments provided by 105 assemblies from around the world to a survey on the use of ICT in parliament. This report has been produced for the purpose of helping legislatures evaluate the potential benefits of ICT and to establish a shared knowledge base among the parliaments of the world and, most importantly, promote international dialogue on these matters.

The head office of the organization (Global Centre for ITC in Parliament) is based in Rome, so Dr ***Fausto Ramondelli*** could take contact with the responsible persons. Intersteno is now indicated as one of the organizations of their interest.

A report about this event was timely sent out by ***Cees van Beurden***, and information was also released in our e-news letter n. 33.

On 15th November 2008, our President was invited to attend the meeting of Interinfo - Switzerland in Luzern and had the opportunity to visit our Honorary President ***William Bonnet*** who was interested in getting info about the next Intersteno Congress.

On 13th December 2008 our Secretary and Jury President met ***Boris Neubauer, Uwe Brüdigam, Waltraut Dierks*** and ***Regina Hofmann*** to discuss about the 'problems' and the features to be included in the professional word processing competition text.

At the end of December 2008 the updated versions of the competition rules were released on the website in English and French. The German version was finally released in February 2009 due to some problems in the translations.

We thanks all persons who contributed to this important task, as well as ***Mark Golden, Boris Neubauer*** and ***Gabrielle Fasnacht*** for the revision in their mother languages.

At the same time ***Georgette Sante*** coordinated the preparation of a document with instructions for all persons involved in the Jury and for each kind of competitions. This document was released at the end of January 2009.

From October 2008 till April 2009, 6 issues of our e-news were released, in addition ***Cees van Beurden*** released 3 issues of the special IPRS e-news. Many thanks to ***Peter Walker*** and ***Mark Golden*** for the linguistic revision of the texts. A new layout was created by ***Danny Devriendt***, who takes care of the final look of our issues.

Following the suggestions given during the Board meeting in Tychy, at the end of October 2008, after several tests and discussions, an IPRS group on Facebook was created with some basic content. In order to get full use of this tool, it is necessary that somebody acts as

coordinator and suggests topics of discussion. This matter will be covered during our meeting.

After a long exchange of mails with the Chinese organization about the events and related costs for the Congress, on 15th February registration to the Congress was opened.

By March 31st more than 220 participants were registered mostly outside China. Mr. ***Liao Qing*** informed that for China the registration procedure is longer, since nobody can register directly if not approved after passing a test, and being certified by local authorities. Due to this situation it will not be possible to stick to the deadlines for registrations, therefore the Board decided to postpone to 15th July the registrations for Chinese competitors.

Some problems arose at the beginning of March about the transfer of money to China, but after a clarification the remittances could be done and again the majority of them, from outside China, came in March and April. As already happened in previous occasions, several of the remittances did not clearly mention the name/names of the attendants so some help was asked from China to clear the situation.

By the end of March the number of participants from countries outside China were in excess of the forecasts made during the Council meeting in Tychy.

At the end of March the Jury President released a document to the competition leaders with instructions for managing the info about participants and competitors, made available on the website. Each competition leader can see this info in real-time using specific username and password. Up to 15th July they can also update the info or correct mistakes thus giving full control for the best planning of their competitions.

On 31st March the scientific Committee released the list of the conferences for Beijing. Two of them are specifically concerning parliamentary reporting and therefore will be included in the IPRS meeting. One Italian report about automatic transcript of speech will not be released in Beijing and will only be included in the final printed report. The Chinese organisation will take charge of additional 4 topics, and communicated on 11th July the names of the speakers. Information about conferences are available on our web-site.

On April 5th our Vice-President, ***Jaroslav Zaviačič***, was present at a national competition in Slovakia and had the opportunity to motivate people to attend our next Congress.

About February-April the jury leaders spread information and the basic texts of the competitions.

The quiet scenario of the plans for going to China was suddenly turned into a storm with the news that, for several reasons, the Congress could not take place at the University of Beijing as previously forecasted and widely spread to all in our information. The University of Beijing was chosen out of three congress venues visited in June 2008 by our President, Secretary-Treasurer and Jury President and the rooms, tables, chairs where found suitable for the needs of our Congress.

Many countries had already booked the hotels and of course they were very worried both for the uncertainty and the possible additional costs for cancelling the already done bookings. The Chinese organisation assured to do its best in order to minimize problems and offered bus transport for the countries having problems in cancelling their previous hotel bookings.

We know that many problems had to be faced by our Chinese friends, so it was only on 15th May that some basic information was given but we were asked to wait since final agreements were not yet concluded. This happened on 4th June, also with the information about the hotels in the nearby with cheap quotations. Not every country (among which the important ones of Germany, Czech Republic and Italy) could take advantage of the new proposal since they had already booked.

Many contacts where established in order to be sure that all rooms and accommodations were in line with the standard of our Congresses.

In March our Jury President coordinated the preparation of the competition texts (20 language versions) for the Internet contest, which began on 14th April.

Attendance to this contest was nearly in line with the quantity of the previous year:

	2008	2009	Qty difference	%
Java	796	845	49	69,55
Zav	453	370	-83	30,45
Overall	1249	1215	-34	100%

1214 competitors took part in the mother tongue competition, 259 wrote up to 16 languages.

Competition begun on 14th April and as at 10th May only 255 participants had competed in one or more languages, this means that the majority wait till the latest day for competing (more than 900 in 5 days).

The about 1200 diplomas for students and teachers were shipped 1 week after the end of the competition. We have to thank a lot ***Danny Devriendt*** for this heavy and not simple duty.

Interinfo Swiss had a meeting in Muttenz on 17th May, and our President was invited to be present. According to the Statute of this entity, the Representative of Swiss at Intersteno will be named in turn by one of the 3 associations which are forming the Interinfo Swiss. The name of this new representative will be indicated in Beijing.

The Board of Intersteno met in Paris on 29-31st May. All members of the Board attended, so that all decisions have been unanimously taken in a friendly atmosphere.

A proposal for an Education Committee presented by China has been approved and will be better evaluated during the Council Meeting in Beijing. In any case it was decided that Education will be the core theme of Intersteno for the next two years.

Following the proposals presented by some countries, and with deeply discussion, it was unanimously decided to present the list of proposed members of the Board for the next two years. Their names are indicated in the letter of invitation to the meeting.

The members had the opportunity to visit two possible venues of a Congress in Paris in 2011. A final decision if Paris will host our next Congress will be announced in Beijing.

In April a digital high quality version of the INTERSTENO-logo was prepared by ***Grafela***, a Turkish firm in good connection with the Intersteno group of that Country. They are also preparing a new lay-out of the INTERSTENO website. A first preview was already given during the Board meeting in Paris and will be shown at the council meeting in Beijing.

As at the date of release of this document, the presence in China will be as follows:

Total number of subscribers is **566** (+17 not present).
Young people up to 26 years = **228.**

- of which **326** are **competitors**;
- subscriptions to the **text production** contest: **272**
- subscriptions to the **text correction** contest: **220**
- subscriptions to the **professional word processing** contest: **176**
- subscriptions to the **steno speech capturing** contest: **229**
- subscriptions the **realtime contest** contest: **197**
- subscriptions to the **multilanguage** contest: **28**

Country	Participant	Not attending
Armenia	1	
Austria	2	
Australia	2	
Belgium	14	
Switzerland	4	2
Cameroon	1	
China	202	1
Czech Republic	77	
Germany	64	3
Spain	2	
Finland	2	
France	7	
Croatia (Hrvatska)	6	
Hungary	26	

Country	Participant	Not attending
Italy	51	9
Japan	13	
Korea	34	
Luxemburg		1
Netherlands, The	10	
Russia	14	
Solomon Islands	1	
Slovakia	3	
Turkmenistan	2	
Turkey	16	
Tanzania	1	
United Kingdom	3	
United States	8	1
Grand Total	566	17

And finally we thank the ***Chinese organization committee*** for all the efforts that were done by a small team to prepare this congress the best as possible notwithstanding all the problems to face. We are convinced to have a splendid congress and a great time in Beijing!

3 Discussion and approval of the reports of President and Secretary-Treasurer

Taking into account the following remarks, the report of the President and the Secretary-Treasurer is approved:

- The Czech Republic helped the Austrian group in organizing their competitions and certifications after the sudden death of Mr. Franz Sager.
- The Correspondence and Minute Taking competition is added to the list of competitions with about 136 registered participants at the moment of the report.

4 Financial report of the Auditing Committee - Approval of the accounts

On behalf of the Auditing Committee (Ms. Joke Bakker (NL), Mr. Harald Liebhart (AT), Mr. Gregor Keller (DE)), Mr. Keller confirms that the finances of the federation are healthy and that after sample control all registrations and documents seem to be correct.

The total financial means of the Federation are slightly increasing to about 55 000 euro.

Thanks to Ms. Joke Bakker for her work in the Auditing Committee during the last 4 years.

5 Budget

For the period 2009-2011 at least about € 13000,00 incoming money will be foreseen. Outgoing are foreseen: costs of the board (€ 5000,00), communication/website (€ 500,00), jury support (€ 2000,00), , travel costs (€ 2000,00), miscellaneous (€ 1500,00).

A more detailed budget will be worked out for the future.

6 Proposal on changing the Constitution

The following proposals are unanimously approved by the General Assembly:

Articles 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 21, 23, 24 and 25:
changing *individual member* everywhere in *associated member* to avoid misunderstandings about the use of the wording *individual member*.

Article 13
13.1 A quorum shall consist of one-half of the National groups whose membership fees are current and paid in full at the time of the Council meeting. The Council is normally entitled to take decisions whenever a quorum is present.

13.2 The Council decides with 50 % + 1 of votes. The representatives of the National Groups, attending the meeting, have one vote each. The Board as a body has also one vote. An equal division of votes means a rejection.

7 Members

The following new associated members are accepted by the General Assembly:

- Mr. Richard Flament (USA)
- Court Reporting Nord (Italy)
- Ms. Judy Henderson (USA)
- Combat Veteran Voicewriters LLC (USA)
- Calibro Reporting Services LLC (USA)
- Ms. Linda Lee Barry (USA)
- Stenomedia (France)
- Merrill Corporation (USA)

8 Appointing of the extra delegates in the General Assembly

The following changes in the delegate table are accepted, starting in 2010:

Country	Basic	Inhabitants	Participants	Total	Change
Austria	**4**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**-1**
Belgium	4	0	1	5	
Bosnia	4	0	0	4	
China	**4**	**5**	**2**	**11**	**+1**
Croatia	4	0	0	4	
Czech Republic	**4**	**0**	**3**	**7**	**+1**
Finland	4	0	0	4	
France	4	3	1	8	
Germany	4	3	7	14	
Hungary	4	0	3	7	
Italy	4	3	3	10	
Japan	4	5	0	9	
Korea	4	2	0	6	
Poland	4	2	0	6	
Slovakia	4	0	0	4	
Spain	**4**	**2**	**0**	**6**	**-1**
Switzerland	4	0	1	5	
The Netherlands	4	1	1	6	
Turkey	4	3	1	8	
USA	4	5	1	10	
Total	80	34	25	**139**	

9 Membership fees for national groups and individual members

The Intersteno fee remains at 37,00 euro each delegate and 175,00 euro each individual (now associated) member, to be paid yearly.

10 Election of the Board

By secret ballot the following members of the Board were elected:

President	Gian Paolo Trivulzio (Italy)
Vice president	Jaroslav Zaviačič (Czech Republic)
Secretary-Treasurer	Danny Devriendt (Belgium)
Member	Mark J. Golden (USA)
Member – IPRS	Rian Schwarz-van Poppel (the Netherlands)

11 Nomination of the Auditing Committee - - new council

For 2009-2011 Austria, Croatia and China will indicate a member of the Auditing Committee that will work under the coordination of Mr. Gregor Keller. For Austria Mr. Harald Liebhart is appointed.

The council 2009-2011 consists of the following persons:

Argentine	Mr. Jorge Alberto Bravo
Austria	Mr. Harald Liebhart
Belgium	Ms. Thérèse Librecht
Bosnia	Ms. Ferida Kukic
China	Mr. Tang Keliang
Czech Republic	Mr. Miloš Procházka
Germany	Ms Waltraut Dierks
Finland	Mr. Jari Niittuinperä
France	Ms. Jacqueline Bertin-Mahieux
Hungary	Ms. Csilla Hegedüs
Italy	Dr. Fausto Ramondelli
Japan	Mr. Tsuguo Kaneko
Korea	Mr. Soon Kwan Hong
Kroatia	Ms. Marica Piršlin – absent
Poland	Ms. Teresa Wawrzynek
Switzerland	Ms. Jeanette Luck
Slovak Republik	pending
Spain	pending
The Netherlands	Ms. Joke Bakker
Turkey	Mr. Seckin Köse
USA	Ms. Virgine Biggers

12 Next Congress

The 48th INTERSTENO congress will be held in **Paris (France)** in **july 2011**. Ms. Jacqueline Bertin-Mahieux and Mr. Jean Charles Le Masson accompany their invitation with a dynamic PowerPoint-show.

13 Reflection on the future by the new President

During the opening speech of this Congress, I underlined that we are now again at a turning point in the life of Intersteno. The growth of our Association is linked to many important development and modifications in technologies, in economics and social life. The scenario is not so easily understandable and there is the need of a continuous monitoring of what is happening in order to take the necessary steps to keep pace with it. This is in principle a task of the new Board, but help from all Intersteno representatives and associates is needed to keep Intersteno at the top level reached in the many years of his existence.

I can again promise that I will work with all efforts for attaining this goal, and I am sure that also the other members of Intersteno will do this, as they have done in the last 2 years. I thank them and everybody of you for your passionate work and valuable support for the life of our Association.

Mr Danny Devriendt thanks Mr Trivulzio and all colleagues for the work done in the past two years.

14 Miscellaneous

Educational committee

Mr. **Tang Keliang** addresses some words of thank to everybody that made this 47th INTERSTENO congress successful. He hopes that the new installed Education-committee will be a good platform for international exchange and high quality discussions, as most countries are facing the same problems.

Mr. Trivulzio underlines that for the success of the Committee it is necessary that each country nominates at least two persons within a very short date.

Honorary members

At the suggestion of the Council the general assembly confers the following honorary titles:

- Honorary chairman to Mr. **Tang Keliang** (CN) for the organisation of the 47th Intersteno congress in Beijing.
- Honorary president to Mr. **Cees van Beurden** (NL) for his huge work on different levels in the Federation, especially his very well appreciated revitalising and coordinating role of IPRS.
- Honorary member to Ms. **Maria Louisa Corti** (IT) for her contributions to the INTERSTENO conferences, her long work in the INTERSTENO Jury, including the coordination of the real time transcription competitions.



比赛规则

Competitions Rules

2009

Regulations for the INTERSTENO competitions 2009

Intersteno Congress 2009 Beijing

Regulations for competitors at the 47th INTERSTENO Congress in Beijing, August 2009

International keyboarding competition by Internet



Intersteno
Final version

Beijing 2009 – Regulations for the INTERSTENO international and world championships

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General

Article 1 - Organization

During its 2009 World Congress in Beijing, the International Federation for Information Processing (INTERSTENO) will conduct the following international and world championships:

- World championship in Text Production,
- Word championship in Text correction with PC,
- World championship in Professional Word Processing,
- World championship in Shorthand/Speech Capturing,
- World championship in Multilingual Shorthand,
- World championship in Real Time Transcription,
- International competition in Correspondence & Minute Taking,
- Word championship in Text Production for Persons with Sight Impaired or who are Blind.

The competitions will be conducted in each of the languages, listed on the registration form at www.intersteno.org.

Article 2 – Participation

The competitions are open to everyone meeting the requirements laid down in these regulations, with the following exceptions.

Persons may not compete in any competiton in which they were involved in the preparation, organization, conduct or corrections.

Competitors in one competition may be involved in the preparation, organization and/or corrections of any other competition, only with the written, prior approval by the Jury.

Competitors must register using the official electronic registration form at www.intersteno.org before the deadline listed on the form. The registration is not guaranteed until payment of the participation fee is received. Registration fees must paid before the due date listed on the form. Applications received after this date can be refused.

Registration fees are not refundable even if the competitor withdraws from the competitions.

Article 3 – Age categories

All competitions are organized in three age groups, each group having its own result list with possible world champion or international champion.

- Seniors: competitors reaching the age of 20 years or older in the calendar year of the competition (born in 1988 or earlier)
- Juniors: competitors between 17 and 20 years old in the year of the competition (born in 1989, 1990, 1991 or 1992)
- Pupils: competitors younger than 17 years in the year of the competition (born in 1993 or later)

Article 4 – Material

The Organization Committee provides the competitors with access to electricity. The competitor is responsible for providing any adapters or other paraphernalia necessary to achieve a working connection to the locally provided electricity.

The competitor is responsible for providing all supplies, software, computers and ancillary machinery necessary to perform the tasks involved in each competition. This includes but is not limited to: paper, pencils, pens, shorthand machine, computer, and stenomask or other form of voice silencer needed to make speech dictation inaudible to others in the room.

Competitors bring their computers themselves.

Any digital files of competitor's work product will be delivered and have to be stored on USB-sticks provided by the Organization Committee and it is the responsibility of the competitor to have the technical capacity to store their work in such form on USB media. If a competitor needs to use another memory device, he/she must apply for permission in advance, on the registration form. It is at the sole discretion of the jury to accept or reject such application.

Article 5 – Conduct of the competition

The competitors must follow the instructions given by the Jury and the Organization Committee. Participating in the organized instruction sessions is mandatory for all competitors.

The competitions are open to the public, provided that spectators can be seated without disturbing the competitors. The Jury may decide otherwise if these requirements are not met. Photographing and recording for radio & television is allowed only after the competitions and during the transcription period.

Competitors who for any reason stop their performance during the competition must remain seated and remain silent until the end of the competition.

Any violation of the competition rules will result in the immediate exclusion of the involved competitor(s).

Smoking is not allowed in the competition rooms.

Text Production | Text corrections with PC | Professional word processing

In the text correction competition and the professional word processing competition, competitors must use one of the word processing software programs named on the Jury list.

After the final whistle, all competitors must stand and raise their hands.

The typed or edited text will be stored on the local hard disk as well as on USB-sticks provided by the Organizing Committee. They will be handed in to the Organizing Committee.

Competitors who alter their documents after the final whistle will be disqualified.

Shorthand/Speech capturing competitions

The competitors will be assembled in language groups. Larger language groups may be divided in accordance with linguistic regions or other criteria. Only digitally recorded dictations will be used. The dictations are checked before the competition for correctness of the dictations and for keeping the time. Only in extraordinary cases in the multilingual competition will live recording be allowed.

An one-minute practice dictation will be given before the competition dictation.

The transcription may be handwritten in ink with a fountain pen or ballpoint pen in legible handwriting or saved on an USB-stick provided by the Organizing Committee, to be turned in.

The assistant indicates on the work the transcription start and end times.

Article 6 – Use of external assistance

The competition shall be performed by the competitor him or herself without aide from any external source, devices, methods or using information other than what is provided in these regulations or by orders of the Jury.

The competitor must provide verification of their identity in the form of an identification card with photo.

Phones or any other devices that may give direct access to the Internet or other communication networks may not be used in the competition room. The Jury and the assistants are allowed to control and will control the use of such devices and methods.

The competitors must, upon request, provide the jury with all relevant information regarding the devices they are using, including allowing the Jury and the assistants to examine to content of any device in the possession of any competitor.

The competitor shall configure their computer in such a manner that no private or confidential information will be revealed or or any non-disclosure clause violated if the Jury or assistants must examine the computer.

Any repairs to hardware or software devices brought by the competitor must be performed by the competitor him or herself without disturbing the other competitiors.

Competitors are not allowed to create any audio or video recording of the dictation.

The use of a personal dictionary and PC dictionaries with spell checking is allowed.

Article 7 – Jury

The Jury consists of a Jury President, elected by the Council and a competition coordinator for each of the competitions.

The Jury is assisted by a taskforce made up of specialists-advisers, which is involved in the preparation, organization and correction activities of the competitions.

Correction of the competition work shall be conducted in a place designated by the Jury unless otherwise agreed.

For the administration of the competition itself and the correction activities, additional assistants may be used.

The competition coordinators lead the competitions and make all necessary decisions. The competition coordinators are responsible for the corrections and the result lists. The competition coordinators are proposed by the Board and approved by the Council.

In order to assure equal conditions for all competitors, the competition coordinators may perform, preferably in cooperation with the national group in concern, any actions needed to correct inequities, such as adjusting the speed of the digitally recorded dictations or to correct the penalty points assigned by the correctors.

The Jury President coordinates all activities of the competition coordinators and has final responsibility for the competitions. Decisions of the Jury are taken by majority. In case of equality of votes, the vote of the Jury President is decisive.

Article 8 – Complaints

Complaints must be made in writing by competitors or their representatives and provided to the Jury within the deadlines set out below.

Complaints other than those related to any competitor's individual results should be made immediately at the conclusion of the competition, and in no case later than 3 hours after its end.

Competitors shall have access to their own individual competition results one day before the prize giving ceremony. The competitor or his representative must make any complaint over his results in writing, not later than three hours after the competitor has been given access to his or her results, following the procedure that will be explained during the competition instructions session.

Complaints related to the ranking lists must be made immediately after the public release of the ranking list, and in no case later than one week after the prize giving ceremony.

The Jury will adjudicate any complaints and can, if necessary, adjust the results up to one month after the prize giving. The Jury shall explain its decisions in writing; decisions of the Jury are final and may not be appealed.

Article 9 – Texts

The Council shall establish the language of the basic text for each competition. The basic texts will be politically neutral, without specific technical terms or names that require a special knowledge of a specific theme or region.

For texts in languages not using Latin or Cyrillic alphabet, a transcription in Latin alphabet is to be provided to the Jury by the national group who perform the translation.

For each language, the text will be dictated at an increasing rate of speed, as set out in one of the columns defined in the specific regulations of the competition based upon the length of that translation of the basic text. The competitors will be informed before the dictation which column has been used in this particular language.

The Jury shall provide each national group detailed information on how to allocate syllables if the total length of the text falls between two columns. The national group is responsible for informing the competitors which column has been used in this particular language.

Article 10 – Awards and certificates

Awards will be made by the Organization Committee based on the competitors' performances, after the consultation of the Jury, and are presented at the prize-giving ceremony.

Each competitor who has met the competition requirements will receive a certificate. These certificates are given at the conclusion of the prize-giving ceremony to the competitors or their representatives.

The awards for any competitors who were not present at the prize-giving ceremony will be given to their representatives at the conclusion of the prize-giving ceremony. Under no circumstances will certificates be sent by post afterwards.

Article 11 – Preservation of the competition works

The works produced by the competitors are the property of the Jury and must be handed in even if the competitor doesn't finish the competition. All competition work product is preserved for one year by the Organization Committee.

The original competition documents will be downloadable from the Intersteno website for training purposes after the prize-giving ceremony. The Jury is responsible for the completeness of the text archive.

Article 12 – Unforeseen circumstances

In unforeseen circumstances the Jury is authorized to interpret these regulations in a logical fashion. The regulations may not be violated. The decisions of the Jury are final.

Article 13 – Text production

13.1 Kind of competition

The competition consists of a 30-minute copying of a typed text. Competitors produce the text without separating the text in paragraphs by returns and using single line spacing.

The texts for the competition is provided to the competitor on white paper, 210 x 297 mm in size, in black print, without hyphenation, in Courier 12 pt., line spacing 1 ½. Each page consists of 7 blocks of text with 5 lines of text each.

These texts will be distributed by the Jury.

Competitors are successful if their works are within the following limits:

Category	Min. char/minute	Max. errors
Seniors	360	0.25 %
Juniors	300	0.25 %
Pupils	240	0.25 %

Competitors may use software capable of producing more than one character in a single keystroke..

This competition is split into three subgroups:

- competitors using a regular keyboard, without the ability to strike more than one key at the same moment, such as a PC keyboard;
- competitors using keyboards where more than one key can be struck at the same moment (such as a shorthand machine);
- competitors using speech recognition; these competitors must use an effective speech silencer (such as a stenomask) to render their dictation inaudible to other competitors.

For ideographic languages in which the use of keyboard differs from that for alphabetic languages, the Jury is entitled to decide whether to list competitors using such language-specific keyboards separately in one or more lists and how to name such categories. The Jury is entitled to determine the terms used when world champion titles and medals are given in these categories.

A separate competition in text production for persons who are sight impaired or blind will be organized. All rules from the text production competition are applicable, except the time of the competition which will be extended by one bonus minute to 31 minutes total.

13.2 Evaluation

One hundred penalty points will be deducted from the total number of written characters for each of the following errors:

- missing, additional or modified characters (maximum one error per word is counted),
- transposition of two characters or two words,
- missing or additional words or word groups,
- missing or extra spacing,
- missing, twice typed and transposed lines.

For words or lines that are omitted, the corresponding number of characters will also be deducted.

Errors in the final ten characters are not counted; counting ends with the last correct character.

13.3 Ranking, medals and certificates

Results are ranked based on the points earned, as defined in the evaluation section above.

In the categories using a regular keyboard, world champion titles and medals are awarded to the 3 highest ranked competitors; however, if the following minimum points have not been achieved no title or medal is awarded to the competitor:

Seniors	15 000 points
Juniors	12 000 points
Pupils	8 000 points

In both of the other categories (keyboards where more than one key may be struck simultaneously or using speech recognition) medals and world champion titles are given only if the results are better than in the category with regular keyboard.

World champion titles of text production for persons who are sight impaired or blind will be awarded if the same, minimum point levels are achieved.

Article 14 – Text correction with PC

14.1 Kind of competition

The competition consists of correcting a digitally delivered text of up to 15,000 characters, containing up to 350 text corrections with the aid of a common word-processing program. Corrections have to be made in accordance with a correction sheet within 10 minutes allowed time.

Competitors are successful if at least 60 corrections, in the order presented on the correction sheet, have been executed.

The corrections are indicated with international and by INTERSTENO accepted correction signs. Corrections which may be foreseen are: delete, replace, reorder, insert text parts, emphasize by bold printing, underline, align, indent, text structure.

After the final whistle, five returns have to be made and the final result must be saved.

14.2 Evaluation

The competitor gets 100 points for each correction carried out properly.

500 penalty points will be deducted for each imperfect, unexecuted or additional correction.

14.3 Ranking, medals and champions

Results are ranked based on the points earned, as defined in the evaluation section above.

World champion titles and medals are awarded to the three, highest ranked competitors; however, if the following minimum ranking points have not been achieved, no world championship or medal is awarded:

Seniors	14 000 points
Juniors	11 000 points
Pupils	7 000 points

Article 15 – Professional word processing

15.1 Kind of competition

The competition consists of the professional editing of texts delivered on a USB-stick. In additional, competitors will receive detailed printed instructions on the tasks to be performed.

Working time: 75 minutes.

The tasks to be performed may consist of:

- Input from an external memory device
- Output to an external memory device
- Designation of paper sizes
- Setting margins (left, right, top, bottom)
- Setting and modifying tab stops
- Rearranging paragraphs
- Setting and changing line spacing and blank space between paragraphs
- Bold face, underlining, italics
- Use of different fonts within the same document (type, size, colour, style)
- Aligning and indentation of paragraphs
- Use of footnotes, headers/footers, and page numbering
- Use of columns, tabular forms and tables
- Use of borders and background colours
- Use of forms
- Merging of data and documents (for example, Mail Merge)
- Creating a table of contents
- Selecting and sorting text elements
- Automatic numbering on different levels (arrangement of a text)
- Use of illustrations in documents, delivered in GIF or JPEG format
- Use of macros in order to automate tasks of a repetitive nature

Competitors are successful if the competitor has reached at least 50 % of the total points possible, as defined in the evaluation section below.

15.2 Evaluation

100 points are divided over all tasks to be performed. Every properly executed task earns the corresponding number of points. Partially executed tasks may earn partial points. Tasks that are not executed or have been executed incorrectly earn no points. The division the 100 available points across tasks is prepared in advance by the competition coordinator.

15.3 Ranking, medals and champions

Results are ranked based on:

- the points earned, as set out in the evaluation section above,
- the time used.

World champion titles and medals are awarded to the three highest ranked competitors; however, if the following shares of total ranking points have not been achieved, no world championship or medal is awarded to the competitor:

Seniors	80 %
Juniors	75 %
Pupils	70 %

Article 16 – World championship in Shorthand/speech capturing

16.1 Kind of competition

The competition consists of capturing and transcribing a 15-minute-long text, dictated at an increasing rate of speed.

Participation at this competition is open to competitors using graphic shorthand, machine shorthand (stenotype or regular keyboard) or speech recognition using a stenomask or other speech silencer to effectively render their dictation inaudible to other competitors.

The dictation is divided into three sections:

- sect. C: 5-minute dictation at lower rates of increasing speed,
- sect. B: 5-minute dictation at medium rates of increasing speed,
- sect. A: 5-minute dictation at higher rates of increasing speed.

Between sections C and B and sections B and A there is a short pause (3–5 seconds) in the dictation.

The competitor's performance shall be assessed based on the amount of dictated text captured and transcribed within each section before the allowable number of errors has been reached.

The dictation will be followed by a transcription period. The maximum allowed transcription time is 150 minutes.

In order to check the validity of the transcription, the competitors must turn in their stenogram together with the transcription. Users of machine shorthand and of speech recognition may deliver their stenonotes or voice dictation file (respectively) in electronic format, saved prior to beginning the transcription work, directly after the end of the dictation.

Competitors may transcribe more than five minutes if they started from sections C and B.

The speed of the text follows one of the below mentioned columns and is based on the length of the translation of the basic text. The competitors will be informed before the dictation which column has been used in their particular language.

The division in minutes is made according to the following table:

Columns	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Section C						
Increase per minute	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Minute	148	151	154	157	160	163
2. Minute	164	168	172	176	180	184
3. Minute	180	185	190	195	200	205
4. Minute	196	202	208	214	220	226
5. Minute	212	219	226	233	240	247
Total	**900**	**925**	**950**	**975**	**1000**	**1025**
Section B						
Increase per minute	19	20	21	22	23	24
6. Minute	231	239	247	255	263	271
7. Minute	250	259	268	277	286	295
8. Minute	269	279	289	299	309	319
9. Minute	288	299	310	321	332	343
10. Minute	307	319	331	343	355	367
Total	**1345**	**1395**	**1445**	**1495**	**1545**	**1595**
Section A						
Increase per minute	21	22	23	24	25	26
11. Minute	328	341	354	367	380	393
12. Minute	349	363	377	391	405	419
13. Minute	370	385	400	415	430	445
14. Minute	391	407	423	439	455	471
15. Minute	412	429	446	463	480	497
Total	**1850**	**1925**	**2000**	**2075**	**2150**	**2225**

16.2 Evaluation

a) penalty table

	Penalties
a word or punctuation mark replaced, omitted or added which alters the meaning of the sentence	4
the first important word of a word group wrong, omitted or added	4
every next word of a word group wrong, omitted or added	1
a word replaced by an equivalent or synonym	1
a word omitted or added which does not alter the meaning	1
transposition of words which does not alter the meaning	1
a definite or indefinite article or a preposition wrong, omitted or added which does not alter the meaning	1
singular in stead of plural or vice versa, punctuation error or wrong inflected affix which does not alter the meaning	1
spelling error (including accents) or typographical error which does not alter the meaning	1

In cases where there is more than one correct way to spell a word or to use marks and where it is not clear from the dictation which one should be used, no penalty points are assessed for using an otherwise correct form of spelling or punctuation rather than that in the original text.

Repeated errors are counted only once. Especially in agglutinative languages, only the first occurrence of a consistently repeated error is counted.

b) Maximum penalties allowed

The work is valid only if at least the first three minutes of any of the sections (C, B or A) have been transcribed accurately, taking into account the number of penalties allowed.

Once the maximum number of penalties stated below has been exceeded within any three consecutive minutes, that minute and any minutes after it in the section are no longer considered valid.

Section	**C**					**B**					**A**		
First min.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Last min.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Penalties	24	26	28	30	32	35	38	41	44	47	51	54	57

The final result is categorized by the section number and the last minute transcribed within allowable penalty limits: C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, B8, B9, B10, B11, B12, A13, A14, A15.

Only full minutes are counted.

16.3 Ranking, medals and champions

The results of the shorthand/speech capturing competition are listed in separate lists, separated according to the technology used, i.e. graphic shorthand, machine shorthand and speech recognition.

Only the competitors who have met the competition requirements will be listed.

Results are ranked in order determined by:

- the section, in the order of A, B and C,
- the number of valid transcribed minutes,
- the number of penalties in the last three minutes,
- the transcription time.

World champion titles are delivered to the competitors achieving the best results without considering the technology used.

World champion titles and medals are awarded to the three, highest ranked competitors; however,. if the following minimum valid minutes have not been achieved no world championship or medal is awarded to the competitor:

Seniors in section B 5 minutes.
Juniors in section C 5 minutes.
Pupils in section C 3 minutes.

Article 17 – World championship in multilingual shorthand

17.1 Kind of competition

The competition consists of capturing and transcribing three-minute-long texts, dictated at increasing speed in at least two different languages.

The competitor in the Multilingual Competition shall capture three-minute dictations in any of chosen languages with speed increasing from 120 to 140 syllables per minute (120, 130, 140).

For each language, the transcriptions of these dictations must be handed in no later than 60 minutes after the start of the transcription.

Each competitor must designate in advance, on his/her application form, whether he/she wants the dictation given in his/her mother tongue in the World Championship in Shorthand, the Real Time Competition or the Minute Taking Competition to be used in the Multilingual Shorthand competition or whether he/she wants to transcribe the Multilingual Shorthand competition's 120 to 140 syllables/minute dictation in the mother tongue.

A transcription is valid only if the whole text has been transcribed properly. A maximum of 50 penalties are allowed in foreign languages but a maximum of 30 penalties in the mother tongue.

To qualify in the Multilingual Competition, the competitor must perform a valid transcription of the dictation in at least two languages; that is:

- either the transcription of three valid minutes in the mother tongue in one of the three sections (A, B or C) of the world championship in shorthand/speech capturing or a valid transcription in the mother tongue of the correspondence and minute-taking competition or of the real time transcription competition plus the valid transcription of the three minutes in at least one other language;
- or the transcription of three valid minutes in at least two languages in the Multilingual Competition.

17.2 Evaluation

Penalties are awarded as in the penalty table of the shorthand/speech capturing competition, above.

17.3 Ranking, medals and champions

Results are ranked based upon:

- the number of valid transcriptions in all languages ;
- the total number of penalties in all valid transcriptions counting 0 penalties for sections A, B or C and for the Real Time Competition or the number of penalties in the letter of Correspondence and Minute Taking Competition;
- the total time used for transcription in all foreign languages.

World champion titles and medals are awarded to the three, highest ranked competitors; however, if a competitor has not transcribed successfully in at least three languages, no world championship or medal is awarded to that competitor.

Article 18 – Real time competition

18.1 Kind of competition

The competition consists of capturing an eight-minute-long text, dictated at increasing speed, with the transcription delivered immediate at the conclusion of the dication, without any post-dictation review corrections.

Participation in this competition is possible for competitors using machine shorthand (stenotype or regular keyboard) or speech recognition using a stenomask or other speech silencer to effectively render their dictation inaudible to other competitors.

The speed of the text follows one of the below mentioned columns and is based on the length of the translation of the basic text. The competitors will be informed before the dictation which column has been used in this particular language.

The division in minutes is made as in the following table.

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

When a competitor can no longer follow the dictation or at the end of the competition (whichever comes first): competitors using a keyboard, shall immediately stop writing and take his or her hands away from the keyboard and competitors using speech recognition shall immediately stop dictating and lay down their speech silencer.

Competitors who stop before the conclusion of the dictation are not allowed to review or correct their work and must wait quietly for the end of dictation.

After the dictation, competitors must wait for the Jury to instruct them to save their transcriptions on the USB-stick before doing so.

18.2 Evaluation

The penalty table for the shorthand/speech capturing competition (above) is also used for this contest. .

A competitor's work is valid only if at least the first three minutes have been transcribed properly, taking into account the number of penalties allowed.

Once the maximum number of penalties stated below has been exceeded within any three consecutive minutes, that minute and any minutes after it are not considered as valid.

First min	1	2	3	4	5	6
Last min	3	4	5	6	7	8
Penalties	24	26	28	30	32	35

18.3 Ranking, medals and champions

The results in the Real time competition are reported in a single list, regardless of the technology used by the competitor, i.e. graphic shorthand, machine shorthand and speech recognition. However, the results list will indicate the technology used by each competitor.

Results are ranked in order determined by:

- the number of valid minutes transcribed
- the number of penalties

World champion titles and medals are awarded to the three, highest ranked competitors; however, if the full eight minutes have not been successfully transcribed, no world championship or medal is awarded to the competitor.

Article 19 – Correspondence and minute taking

19.1 Kind of competition

The competition consists of two parts:

- verbatim transcription of a three-minute dictation of a letter introducing the theme of the second part;
- a summary report (the minutes) in complete sentences from a text which will be dictated for seven minutes.

The text of this latter dictation contains a title and several numbered paragraph titles which indicate the theme and subthemes of the text to be summarized. These titles must be transcribed verbatim.

Participation at this competition is open to competitors using graphic shorthand, machine shorthand (stenotype or regular keyboard) or speech recognition using a stenomask or other speech silencer to effectively render their dictation inaudible to other competitors

The dictation is delivered at an increasing rate of speed. There is a ten-second pause in the dictation between the first and the second part.

The speed of the dictation, expressed in syllables per minute, follows one of the below mentioned columns. The choice of a particular column is based on the length of the translation of the basic text: the letter and the text to be summarized. The competitors will be told before the dictation which column has been used for the competition text in their language.

Columns	**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**	**V**	**VI**
Increase per minute	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Dictation of the letter						
1. Minute	120	121	122	123	124	125
2. Minute	130	132	134	136	138	140
3. Minute	140	143	146	149	152	155
Total	**390**	**396**	**402**	**408**	**414**	**420**
B. Dictation to be summarized						
1. Minute	150	153	156	159	162	165
2. Minute	160	164	168	172	176	180
3. Minute	170	175	180	185	190	195
4. Minute	180	186	192	198	204	210
5. Minute	190	197	204	211	218	225
6. Minute	200	208	216	224	232	240
7. Minute	210	219	228	237	246	255
Total	**1260**	**1302**	**1344**	**1386**	**1428**	**1470**

Maximum allowed transcription time is 120 minutes.

19.2 Evaluation

For the evaluation of the letter and of the heading and subheadings see below.

The minutes shall be evaluated using the paradigm (the model minutes/model summary). The paradigm contains the heading and the numbered subheadings and, after each numbered subheading, a conveniently arranged report of the essential elements of this particular section (paragraph) of the basic text which must appear in the contestant's summary.

Each section to be summarized shall be allotted (in the paradigm) a certain number of credit points, allowing the competitor to earn a maximum of 100 points. An auxiliary evaluating form with the paradigm will show the distribution of the allotted number of credit points of a section over the essential elements of that section.

The number of words in each of the summarized sections of an individual transcription should not be more than half the number of the dictated words. Exceeding the number of words will be considered superfluous and for each superfluous word one penalty is counted.

The competitors will be told beforehand the maximum number of words that is allowed for the summary of each paragraph. They count themselves the number of words used for each summarised paragraph and mention these numbers in their transcription.

Letter

The total number of penalties for the letter is calculated according to the penalty table of the shorthand/speech capturing competition (see art. 16.2, a.). If there are more than 30 penalties, the whole transcription will not be considered as valid.

Heading and subheadings of the minutes

See penalty table of the shorthand/speech capturing competition.

Summarized sections of the minutes

For the transcription to be valid, no fewer than 50 of the maximum of 100 points available must be earned. This number of points is then multiplied by three.

The penalties for the heading and subheadings of the minutes and the penalties for the superfluous words of the minutes will be deducted from the resulting number. The result is the net number of points for the minutes (300 maximum).

19.3 Ranking, medals and champions

The results are ranked in order determined by:

- the net number of credit points for the minutes (max. 300)
- the number of penalties for the letter
- the transcription time.

World champion titles and medals are awarded to the three, highest ranked competitors; however, if the following minimum ranking points have not been achieved, no world championship or medal is awarded to the competitor:

Seniors: 270 points
Juniors: 260 points
Pupils: 250 points.

Article 20 – Combined list

20.1 Purpose of the list

A list of the multi talented individuals who have participated successful in at least three of the seven organized competitions will be published.

20.2 Ranking, medals and champions

Results in the combination list, are ranked based upon:

- the number of competitions in which the competitor is successful (maximum 7);
- the combined sum of the results calculated by dividing the rank by total number of successful competitors in each competition.

No medals or titles are given based on this list.

Final provisions

The official regulations are those drafted in English.

These regulations are based on the decisions of the Council at 21 September 2008 in Tychy (Poland) and are finalized by the Jury on 13 December 2008.

International keyboarding competition by Internet

In addition to the world championships conducted every two years during at the World Congress, in April or May of each year Intersteno conducts an international keyboarding competition over the Internet. The goal of this competition is to foster proficiency in the use of the keyboard and to engage young people in fair and healthy competition with their peers all over the world.

Article 1 – Kind of competition and age categories

The contest consists of ten-minutes of text entry, using special software available on the website www.intersteno.org (in Java and ZAV formats).

This competition is open to students from public, private schools or associations and for seniors who register through their Intersteno National group.

Results are ranked according to the following age categories:

- children: up to 12 years (born in 1997 or after),
- pupils: 13 - 16 years (born in 1996, 1995, 1994 or 1993),
- juniors: 17 - 20 years (born in 1992, 1991, 1990 or 1989),
- seniors: older than 20 years (born in 1988 or earlier).

To qualify competitors must perform within the following limits:

Category	Min. char/minute	Max. errors
Children	180	1,00 %
Pupils	200	1,00 %
Juniors	200	1,00 %
Seniors	240	0,50 %

Article 2 – Conduct of the competition

Public and private schools and associations are primarily responsible for conducting the competition for students within their schools. In addition, Intersteno National Groups are entitled to conduct a competition for students and seniors.

These organizers shall appoint an individual teacher or tutor to assist in conducting the competition. In countries where no Intersteno National Group is fully active, the Board may, at its discretion, designate an organization and/or teachers/tutors to conduct the contest.

The organizers are responsible for ensuring that the competitions have been carried out in a fair way. Intersteno National Groups coordinate and control the fair conduct of the competition within their own territory and are therefore entitled to visit the schools and associations and observe activities during the competitions.

The competitors shall compete in the remises designated by the local organizers, primarily their school rooms.

Article 3 – Competition forms and training

- **Mother tongue**: competitors write in their mother tongue.
- **Multilingual** competition: competitors take part in 2 or more of the 16 available languages on the Java & Zav software.

Only one attempt per each language is allowed. If several national versions of one language are available (for example German and German for Switzerland) the competitor may use only one of these language versions. If the competitor has used both Zav and Java Software for one language, the second attempt will not be listed. Nevertheless, competitors may use both softwares as long as they are used in different languages.

Training exercises for each language, in both software, are available free of charge on www.intersteno.org (*Training* menu).

Article 4 – Evaluation and ranking

From the total amount of written characters, 50 penalty points will be deducted for each error.

Result lists are updated in realtime for competitors using Java software; results of competitors using ZAV software will be consolidated each evening. Results for each competitor, including unsuccessful competitors, are shown in the general result list.

Separate general result lists will be released for each competition form: mother tongue and multilingual competition.

Each result list will also be divided into the four age categories set out in article 1. The multilingual result list will show the languages and the points for each of them, as well as the sum of these points which will determine the place. In any language where the competitor has not successfully qualified, either because of speed or accuracy, the number of points for that language is set to 0.

The final lists will include only the names of competitors who have successfully qualified and who have paid their registration fee in a timely manner. For students, the name of their school will appear and for seniors, the name of the national group on the lists.

Article 5 – Medals and certificates

All successful competitors will receive an Intersteno certificate, which will be sent to the organizing School or Association or to the Intersteno National Group. Medals are awarded to the three highest ranking competitors in each age category.

A certificate of participation will also be given to any teacher who has participated with at least 3 students.

Article 6 – Misuse of software

Intersteno is a worldwide community of motivated people who voluntarily organize and participate in fair, open and healthy competition during Intersteno competition. Intersteno uses the Internet to conduct this contest, in order to make using the Internet as a positive and productive experience and to make participation more accessible to competitors throughout the world.

When registering for this competition, students, seniors, teachers and organizers agree to respect all applicable policies, regulations, and laws governing the use of computers and telecommunication networks in their local jurisdictions.

Any attempt to manipulate procedures, interfere with software operations, or engage in hacker activity will lead to automatic disqualification from the current competition and possibility of being banned from any future participation in the competition.

Offences which are in violation of laws may result in the restriction of computing privileges, and will be reported to the appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Article 7 – Responsibility

The Intersteno Board is the final authority in the interpretation of these rules and for any decisions needed for the good management of this competition.

Article 8 – Schedule, fees and payments

The schedule (dates of registration, competition and payment), the amount of the fees (for competition in the mother language and for the multilingual competition) as well as other necessary information for the payment, are published on www.intersteno.org.

Due to the small amounts involved, bank transfer may not always be an ideal solution for paying registration fees. Accordingly, a direct contact with the Intersteno National Group is advisable. You can find their name and email addresses on the website of Intersteno.

第 47 届国际速联大会中国特色赛比赛规则

中国特色赛评判不以年龄划分组别，而是根据参赛者使用速录的范围和性质划分组别，按速录师、院校、司法行政划分三个组别，分设冠亚季军一名。

7. 蒙目打

7.1竞赛方式

7.1.1 项目描述：该项比赛选手须用蒙目面具蒙住双眼，进行的个人听打录入赛。

7.1.2 比赛时长：15分钟

7.1.3 赛题设计：不匀速听打录音材料。

7.1.4 比赛速度：140—260字/分

7.1.5 犯规判定：

蒙目面具须使双眼不可视，佩戴不规范的参赛选手，给予黄牌警告一次；

无理取闹，导致影响比赛正常秩序的参赛选手，取消参赛资格，态度恶劣的参赛选手给予终身禁赛。

7.2竞赛评判

7.2.1由裁判人员统一进行赛后文本收集并由评卷组用评判系统与正确文本进行比对。(不计标点符号及段落)。

7.2.2 比对后，准确率在95%以上视为比赛达标，方可获得评奖资格；

7.2.3 将有评奖资格的赛卷按照准确率的由高至低排出参赛选手的名次。

7.3奖项设置

7.3.1达标者均获得参赛证书、按照准确率高低排列名次，三个组别分设冠亚季军一名。

8. 行进打

8.1竞赛方式

8.1.1 项目描述：该项比赛是将速录机固定在参赛选手身上，边行走、边录入的个人听打录入赛。

比赛的形式为在选手在比赛前将速录机用专用设备固定在身体上，现场统一播放声音文件，根据裁判的指令，在特定的区间内边行走、边录入进行该项比赛。

8.1.2 比赛时长：15分钟

8.1.3 赛题设计：不匀速听打录音文件

8.1.4 比赛速度：140—260字/分。

8.1.5 犯规判定：

在比赛中故意阻碍其他选手比赛的参赛选手，给予红牌牌告；

在比赛规定时间结束一分钟后仍未到达终点的参赛选手，给予红牌警告。

给予红牌警告仍继续参加比赛的参赛选手，取消其比赛成绩；

给予红牌警告无理取闹，导致影响比赛正常秩序的参赛选手，给予禁赛一次，态度恶劣的参赛选手给予终身禁赛。

8.2竞赛评判

8.2.1由裁判人员统一进行赛后文本收集并由评卷组用评判系统与正确文本进行比对（不计标点符号及段落）。

8.2.2 比对后，准确率在60%以上视为比赛达标，方可获得评奖资格；

8.2.3 将有评奖资格的赛卷按照准确率的由高至低排出参赛选手的名次。

8.3奖项设置

8.3.1达标者均获得参赛证书、按照准确率高低排列名次，三个组别分设冠亚季军一名。

9.极限看打（破纪录）

9.1竞赛方式

9.1.1 项目描述：这是一项极限看打的破纪录挑战赛，挑战速度极限。评卷方式为：经过与标准文本比对，得出单位时间输入的正确字符数。选手在赛前拿到赛题进行练习，判卷内容包括字符、标点符号和段落标记的录入准确率。

比赛成绩计算公式：

选手单位时间输入正确字符数（字）=文稿字数/看打时间（字/分）×准确率（%）

当裁判停止计时后，参赛者不得再进行修改，否则取消比赛成绩。

9.1.2 比赛时长：5分钟。

9.1.3 犯规判定：选手在比赛前须把速录机交给裁判进行技术处理，防止选手采用自定义等方式作弊。

9.2竞赛评判

9.2.1比赛开始，由裁判助理一对一为选手记录比赛时间。

赛后，由裁判人员统一进行赛后文本收集并由评卷组用评判系统与正确文本进行比对，按上述公式，由评审组计算比赛成绩。

9.2.2 比对后，准确率在95%以上，分速超过512字/分钟，方可视为破纪录成功。

9.3奖项设置

9.3.1破纪录成功者获得参赛证书、奖杯奖牌，如有多人破纪录成功，则分设冠亚季军。



成绩单

Transcripts



International Federation for Information Processing
Internationale Föderation für Informationsverarbeitung
Fédération internationale pour le traitement de l'information

Final Results



47th Intersteno congress
Beijing, 15-21 August 2009

北京2009年第47届国际速联大会

Text production – SENIORS
standard keyboard

Place	Name	Country	Association	Char/Minute	% Error	Points
1	Recep Ertaş	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	663,17	0,02	19595
2	Heike Schöbel	Germany	ZVB Meiningen 1991 e. V.	647,57	0,02	19127
3	Emrah Kuyumcu	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	684,47	0,07	19034
4	Hakan Kurt	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	694,57	0,09	18937
5	李 楼 Li Zhen	China	Beijing Senior Secretarial College	783,73	0,20	18812
6	Petra Kinclová	Czech Republic	Bystřice nad Pernštejnem	659,73	0,05	18792
7	Libor Hais	Czech Republic	Klatovy, Interinfo ČR	660,27	0,07	18408
8	Celal Aşkın	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	649,67	0,08	17990
9	Petr Hais	Czech Republic	OA Heroldovy sady, Praha	660,93	0,13	17228
10	Olaf Rörtgen	Germany	Vestischer SC	589,60	0,04	16988
11	Eleonora Lukina	Russia	GZOS	571,97	0,06	16059
12	Martin Čížek	Czech Republic	VŠE Praha	541,57	0,01	16047
13	Umit Seker	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	597,67	0,13	15530
14	Šárka Bicanová	Czech Republic	OPF SLU Karviná	591,40	0,15	15042
15	Petr Jagoš	Czech Republic	ČSOB	525,47	0,07	14664
16	Christoph Sommer	Germany	VStM Rodalben	509,47	0,05	14584
17	Anita Ratting	Hungary	MAGYOSZ	497,27	0,05	14218
18	Katrin Kellermann	Germany	ZVB Meiningen 1991 e. V.	499,53	0,05	14186
19	Lenka Klaputová	Czech Republic	SLU OPF Karviná	519,70	0,10	13991
20	Ümit Serbest	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	510,00	0,09	13900
21	Ferencné Nagy	Hungary	Tiszamenti Regionális Vízmüvek Zrt.	480,97	0,06	13629
22	Jana Válková	Czech Republic	Interinfo ČR	472,83	0,05	13485
23	Recep Comlekci	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	470,27	0,05	13408
24	Erika Just	Germany	Wilhelmshavener StV	536,90	0,17	13407
25	Giacomo Tripaldi	Italy	Senato della Repubblica	469,43	0,05	13383
26	Stefanie Wiele	Germany	AWeStO Oldenburg	447,23	0,01	13217
27	Sabrina Möller	Germany	StMV Neukirchen 1980 e. V.	457,33	0,05	13020
28	Christiane Bülten	Germany	Vestischer SC	489,03	0,12	12971
29	Thorsten Sahm	Germany	Intersteno Germany	448,87	0,04	12966
30	Katalin Rodenbücher	Hungary	Typewriting Assoc. Hungary	473,97	0,09	12919
31	Sybille Inkoferer	Germany	StgV Regensburg	445,47	0,04	12864
32	Olga Vejvodová	Czech Republic	SSOŠ a SOU BEAN Praha	426,37	0,05	12191
33	Peter Bruhn	Germany	StV Wiesbaden	418,60	0,04	12058
34	Frauke Haußmann	Germany	StV Buer e. V.	418,90	0,05	11967
35	Gert-Jan Radstaake	Netherlands, The	Interinfo Groep Nederland	432,17	0,08	11965
36	Michael Steffan	Germany	VStM Rodalben	420,67	0,06	11920
37	Jeanette Albrecht	Germany	ZVB Meiningen 1991 e. V.	432,77	0,08	11883
38	Marion Brüdigam	Germany	Vestischer Steno-Club E. V.	443,77	0,11	11813
39	Sylvia Georgiou	Germany	AWeStO Oldenburg	410,50	0,05	11715
40	Hubert Hoffmann	Germany	Vestischer SC	447,07	0,13	11712
41	Michael Zeuke	Germany	ZVB-Obertshausen	455,90	0,16	11477
42	饶 朦 Rao Meng	China		398,03	0,04	11441
43	Lidia Jaszai	Hungary	College of Nyiregyhaza	401,17	0,05	11435
44	Martin Střiž	Czech Republic	Střiž Publishing, Bučovice	422,17	0,12	11165
45	Thilo Rörtgen	Germany	Vft Bottrop	400,13	0,10	10804

46	Tünde Szabóné Nagrant	Hungary	Szarvasi Helyi Csoport	392,17	0,08	10765
47	Andy Gevaert	Belgium	Maerlant MS Blankenberge	384,87	0,09	10546
48	Sandra Albrecht	Germany	ZVB Meiningen 1991 e. V.	385,47	0,10	10364
49	Sabine Schnaubelt	Germany	Vestischer Steno-Club E. V.	381,67	0,10	10250
50	Roman Cibulka	Czech Republic	Czech PLUS, s. r. o.	440,93	0,23	10228
51	Uda Kuhn	Germany	Stenofreunde Pforzheim e. V.	387,10	0,12	10213
52	Veronika Masling	Germany	StV Dortmund	400,53	0,17	9916
53	Antal Sándorné Simon	Hungary	Paksi Atomeromu Zrt.	373,07	0,15	9492
54	Ralf Gross	Germany	Stenografenverein 1925 Treysa e.V.	382,00	0,20	9160
55	Sabine Hoffmann	Germany	Vestischer SC	371,57	0,22	8747

Text production – JUNIORS
standard keyboard

Place	Name	Country	Association	Char/Minute	% Error	Points
1	Miloš Černilovský	Czech Republic	ZAV	663,97	0,07	18619
2	Ondřej Kanta	Czech Republic	OA Heroldovy sady, Praha	584,03	0,04	16821
3	Federico Mastellari	Italy	Istituto Filippo Re	547,80	0,05	15534
4	Dániel Dobrentey	Hungary	Xántus János Idegenforgalmi Középiskola	539,50	0,06	15285
5	Zafer Kaya	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	565,67	0,13	14770
6	Petra Vintrlíková	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hustopeče	525,43	0,08	14463
7	Tomáš Křenek	Czech Republic	OA Valašské Meziříčí	535,10	0,11	14353
8	Jiří Spolek	Czech Republic	VŠE Praha	539,83	0,15	13695
9	Boglárka Somodi	Hungary	Szazhalombatta SZISZKI	464,13	0,02	13624
10	Jaroslav Zigo	Slovakia	OA Považská Bystrica	489,80	0,11	13094
11	Lukáš Beránek	Czech Republic	OA Heroldovy sady, Praha	501,83	0,15	12855
12	Arif Altuntaş	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	507,50	0,21	12025
13	Imre Szücs	Hungary	Csukás Zoltán Mezőgazdasági Szakközépiskola	457,60	0,13	11928
14	Tereza Pavlíková	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hustopeče	457,47	0,14	11824
15	Tanja Ivana Juricev	Croatia	Hrvatsko stenografsko društvo	439,77	0,15	11193
16	David Křenek	Czech Republic	OA Valašské Meziříčí	409,63	0,09	11189
17	Luboš Růžička	Czech Republic	OA Choceň	409,40	0,09	11182
18	Tímea Lengyel	Hungary	Körösy József	419,27	0,12	11078
19	Katja Germonpré	Belgium	HBOV Brugge	384,77	0,07	10743
20	Gerhard Schott	Germany	ZVB Meiningen 1991 e. V.	417,87	0,16	10536
21	Eva Wotřelová	Czech Republic	OA Heroldovy sady, Praha	397,17	0,12	10515
22	Nikola Gronesová	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hranice	396,77	0,12	10503
23	Peter Leiner	Hungary	Corvinus University of Budapest	383,23	0,09	10497
24	Alexander Hinz	Belgium	AR Welkenraedt	350,40	0,03	10212
25	Jana Hloušková	Czech Republic	MOA Jičín,Královéhradecký kraj	380,23	0,14	9807
26	Denise Gündling	Germany	Bürstädter StV 1977 e. V.	362,33	0,10	9770
27	Kristina Zlodi	Croatia	Hrvatsko stenografsko društvo	353,13	0,09	9594
28	Martina Halusková	Czech Republic	OA Hovorčovická, Praha	367,70	0,14	9531
29	Fabiano Stabile	Italy	Istituto Filippo Re	345,83	0,11	9275
30	Elisa Matthys	Belgium	Sint-Jozefsinstituut Brugge	380,33	0,21	9010
31	Annemarie Mersch	Germany	StV Dülmen	338,30	0,13	8849

Text production – PUPILS
standard keyboard

Place	Name	Country	Association	Char/Minute	% Error	Points
1	Luboš Beran	Czech Republic	OA Chotěboř, Vysočina, H.Krupá	520,60	0,10	14018
2	Konstantin Schwalm	Germany	StMV Neukirchen 1980 e. V.	449,47	0,07	12484
3	Tomáš Portych	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Postupická Praha	441,93	0,09	12058
4	Karin Cieslarová	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Karviná	463,70	0,16	11711
5	Markéta Labajová	Czech Republic	Mendelovo gymnázium Opava	375,23	0,07	10457
6	Barbora Stejskalová	Czech Republic	ZŠ Pod Skalkou Rožnov p. R.	371,87	0,07	10356
7	Ann-Kathrin Andres	Germany	Bürstädter StV 1977 e. V.	338,40	0,25	7652
8	Ingrid Beilová	Czech Republic	ZŠ Šrámkova, Opava	283,77	0,12	7513
9	Jakub Zimolka	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hustopeče	277,27	0,12	7318
10	Radka Večeřová	Czech Republic	ZŠ Kostelec u Holešova	243,20	0,18	5996

Text production – SENIORS
stenotype

Place	Name	Country	Association	Characters	Accuracy	Points
1	姜 希 Jiang Xi	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	11862	99,14	10842
2	孟 娟 Meng Juan	China	青岛天乙星亚伟速录培训学校	9552	97,93	7572
3	生 艳琴 Sheng Yanqin	China	北京市速记协会	8394	98,49	7124
4	董 文雅 Dong Wenya	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	8052	98,76	7052
5	周 湘为 Zhou Xiangwei	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	8150	98,42	6860
6	赵 鹿航 Zhao Luhang	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	7245	99,38	6795
7	刘 凤鸣 Liu Fengming	China	第一视频	9471	97,10	6721
8	张莎莎 莎莎 Zhang Shasha	China	北京超越会议服务有限公司	7467	98,85	6607
9	骆 俊飞 Luo Junfei	China	邯郸市拓普电脑速录有限公司	9070	97,16	6490
10	王 秀波 Wang Xiubo	China	天津连邦教育	8362	97,44	6222
11	乔 蕊 Qiao Rui	China	北京市速记协会	7680	97,90	6070
12	段 梦 Duan Meng	China	四川广汉速记秘书学院	6221	99,65	6001
13	刘 燕 Liu Yan	China	全国人大信息中心	7462	97,78	5802
14	黄 晶晶 Huang Jingjing	China	全国人大信息中心	6542	98,64	5652
15	董 子戴 Dong Ziwei	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	6499	98,69	5649
16	李 云龙 Li Yunlong	China	天津连邦教育	7692	97,26	5582
17	徐 志刚 Xu Zhigang	China	福星速录邦培训学校	7430	97,50	5570
18	田 野 Tian Ye	China	宁波亚伟金手指速录有限公司	6792	98,17	5552
19	圣 瑾辉 Sheng Jinhui	China	南京亚伟速录公司	7698	97,04	5418
20	齐 莉 Qi Li	China		6401	98,00	5121
21	张 文娟 Zhang Wenjuan	China	北京商桥速记机构	6285	97,80	4905
22	刘 伟 Liu Wei	China	上海市第二中级人民法院	6399	97,59	4859
23	张 渊 Zhang Yuan	China	首都之窗	6119	97,42	4539
24	徐 硕 Xu Shuo	China	北京市西城区人民法院	6026	97,10	4276
25	高 景红 Gao Jinghong	China		5495	97,74	4255
26	徐 秀玉 Xu Xiuyu	China	北京政法职业学院	4583	97,58	3473
27	黄 相思 Huang Xiangsi	China	北京速记协会	3957	97,60	3007

Text production – JUNIORS
stenotype

Place	Name	Country	Association	Characters	Accuracy	Points
1	邱 宵元 Qiu Xiaoyuan	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	7211	99,96	7181
2	吕 静 Lv Jing	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	9255	97,20	6665
3	芦 丹丹 Lu Dandan	China	哈尔滨劳动和社会保障局技工学校	7165	98,79	6295
4	周 冰 Zhou Bing	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	7782	98,02	6242
5	李 婧漪 Li Jingyi	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	6246	98,14	5086
6	林 琳 Lin Lin	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	6657	97,12	4737
7	薛 雅静 Xue Jingya	China	河北软件职业技术学院	5948	97,53	4478
8	臧 子萱 Zang Zixuan	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	5832	96,24	3642
9	陈 宇佳 Chen Yujia	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	4413	97,85	3463
10	张 亭玉 Zhang Tingyu	China	哈尔滨劳动和社会保障局技工学校	5463	96,30	3443
11	何 欣桐 He Xintong	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	3535	98,87	3135
12	付 纪郡 Fu Jiye	China	北京政法职业学院	4591	96,12	2811
13	杜 旭 Du Xu	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	3273	98,47	2773
14	于 洋 Yu Yang	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	3072	98,31	2552

Text production – PUPILS
stenotype

Place	Name	Country	Association	Characters	Accuracy	Points
1	王 璐 Wang Lu	China	天津连邦教育	8519	97,79	6639

Text correction – SENIORS

Place	Name	Country	Association	Corrections	Errors	Points
1	Libor Hais	Czech Republic	Klatovy, Interinfo ČR	202	2	19200
2	Petr Hais	Czech Republic	OA Heroldovy sady, Praha	208	4	18800
3	Petra Kinclová	Czech Republic	Bystřice nad Pernštejnem	199	5	17400
4	Olaf Rörtgen	Germany	Vestischer SC	182	2	17200
5	Jana Válková	Czech Republic	Interinfo ČR	182	5	15700
6	Olga Vejvodová	Czech Republic	SSOŠ a SOU BEAN Praha	162	2	15200
7	Christiane Bülten	Germany	Vestischer SC	152	2	14200
8	Lenka Klaputová	Czech Republic	SLU OPF Karviná	157	5	13200
9	Alena Havránková	Czech Republic	PEF, MZLU Brno	134	1	12900
10	Martin Stříž	Czech Republic	Stříž Publishing, Bučovice	134	4	11400
11	Marion Brüdigam	Germany	Vestischer Steno-Club E. V.	116	2	10600
12	Emrah Kuyumcu	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	178	15	10300
13	Stefanie Wiele	Germany	AWeStO Oldenburg	104	1	9900
14	Martin Čížek	Czech Republic	VŠE Praha	99	0	9900
15	Sabrina Möller	Germany	StMV Neukirchen 1980 e. V.	98	1	9300
16	Recep Comlekci	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	115	5	9000
17	Umit Seker	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	119	6	8900
18	Thorsten Sahm	Germany	Intersteno Germany	102	3	8700
19	Peter Bruhn	Germany	StV Wiesbaden	97	2	8700
20	Roman Cibulka	Czech Republic	Czech PLUS, s. r. o.	118	7	8300
21	Michael Zeuke	Germany	ZVB-Obertshausen	95	3	8000
22	Tünde Szabóné Nagrant	Hungary	Szarvasi Helyi Csoport	88	3	7300
23	Thilo Rörtgen	Germany	Vft Bottrop	82	2	7200
24	Celal Aşkın	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	116	9	7100
25	Recep Ertaş	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	117	10	6700
26	Sylvia Georgiou	Germany	AWeStO Oldenburg	69	1	6400
27	Eleonora Lukina	Russia	GZOS	78	3	6300
28	Katrin Kellermann	Germany	ZVB Meiningen 1991 e. V.	80	4	6000
29	Lidia Jaszai	Hungary	College of Nyiregyhaza	80	4	6000
30	Ludmila Malinová	Czech Republic	Vysoká škola ekonomická Praha	84	5	5900
31	Hubert Hoffmann	Germany	Vestischer SC	72	3	5700
32	Edina Csikós	Hungary	Bekes Megyei Vizmuvek Zrt.	100	9	5500
33	Eszter Katalin Krasznai-Kis	Hungary	Szarvasi Helyi Csoport	81	6	5100
34	Hakan Kurt	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	161	22	5100
35	Ralf Gross	Germany	Stenografenverein 1925 Treysa e.V.	75	5	5000
36	Andy Gevaert	Belgium	Maerlant MS Blankenberge	70	5	4500
37	Šárka Bicanová	Czech Republic	OPF SLU Karviná	130	17	4500
38	Frank Ratte	Germany	Vetischer Steno-Club	64	4	4400
39	Gert-Jan Radstaake	Netherlands, The	Interinfo Groep Nederland	83	8	4300
40	Evelin Eichler	Germany	stenomasch berlin '90	67	5	4200
41	Ümit Serbest	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	86	9	4100
42	Frauke Haußmann	Germany	StV Buer e. V.	64	6	3400
43	Nóra Szvák Szondiné	Hungary	Typewriting Assoc. Hungary	82	14	1200
44	王 鑫 Wang Xin	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	64	11	900

Text correction – JUNIORS

Place	Name	Country	Association	Corrections	Errors	Points
1	Miloš Černilovský	Czech Republic	ZAV	164	1	15900
2	Jiří Spolek	Czech Republic	VŠE Praha	200	9	15500
3	Petra Vintrlíková	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hustopeče	179	6	14900
4	Ondřej Kanta	Czech Republic	OA Heroldovy sady, Praha	183	7	14800
5	Annemarie Mersch	Germany	StV Dülmen	143	1	13800
6	Eva Wotřelová	Czech Republic	OA Heroldovy sady, Praha	157	7	12200
7	Tereza Pavlíková	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hustopeče	124	4	10400
8	David Křenek	Czech Republic	OA Valašské Meziříčí	105	4	8500
9	Nikola Gronesová	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hranice	136	11	8100
10	Arif Altuntaş	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	89	2	7900
11	Lukáš Beránek	Czech Republic	OA Heroldovy sady, Praha	163	17	7800
12	Zafer Kaya	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	106	6	7600
13	Martina Halusková	Czech Republic	OA Hovorčovická, Praha	123	10	7300
14	Michal Růžička	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hustopeče	140	15	6500
15	Peter Leiner	Hungary	Corvinus University of Budapest	73	2	6300
16	Jana Hloušková	Czech Republic	MOA Jičín,Královéhradecký kraj	64	1	5900
17	Hana Belicová	Czech Republic	OA Valašské Meziříčí	85	7	5000
18	Tomáš Křenek	Czech Republic	OA Valašské Meziříčí	127	16	4700
19	Katja Germonpré	Belgium	HBOV Brugge	67	5	4200
20	Gerhard Schott	Germany	ZVB Meiningen 1991 e. V.	85	14	1500

Text correction – PUPILS

Place	Name	Country	Association	Corrections	Errors	Points
1	Luboš Beran	Czech Republic	OA Chotěboř, Vysočina, H.Krupá	130	8	9000
2	Karin Cieslarová	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Karviná	103	3	8800
3	Konstantin Schwalm	Germany	StMV Neukirchen 1980 e. V.	102	3	8700
4	Barbora Stejskalová	Czech Republic	ZŠ Pod Skalkou Rožnov p. R.	105	4	8500
5	Jakub Zimolka	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hustopeče	118	7	8300
6	Tomáš Portych	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Postupická Praha	88	3	7300
7	Markéta Labajová	Czech Republic	Mendelovo gymnázium Opava	84	3	6900
8	Martin Gráca	Czech Republic	Město Karviná	102	8	6200
9	Milan Musil	Czech Republic	ZŠ Město Albrechtice	101	8	6100
10	Aneta Urbanová	Czech Republic	ZŠ Pod Skalkou Rožnov p. R.	77	6	4700
11	王 璐 Wang Lu	China	天津洼邦教育	81	8	4100

Professional word processing

SENIORS

Place	Name	Country	Association	Software	Percent
1	Stefanie Wiele	Germany	AWeStO Oldenburg	Word 2003	96
2	Lukáš Adámek	Czech Republic	VŠB-TU Ostrava; Město Karviná	Word 2003	94
3	Peter Bruhn	Germany	StV Wiesbaden	Word 2003	84
4	Pavel Burda	Czech Republic	Technical University, Ostrava	Word 2007	82
5	Petr Sekanina	Czech Republic	GALEUS Brno	Word 2000	81
6	Alena Havránková	Czech Republic	PEF, MZLU Brno	Word 2003	79
7	Christiane Bülten	Germany	Vestischer SC	Word 2003	71
8	Petr Hais	Czech Republic	OA Heroldovy sady, Praha	Word 2003	64
9	Roman Cibulka	Czech Republic	Czech PLUS, s. r. o.	Word 2003	63
10	Václav Votruba	Czech Republic	OA Hovorčovická, Praha	Word 2003	60
11	Ludmila Malinová	Czech Republic	Vysoká škola ekonomická Praha	Word 2007	54
11	Petra Kinclová	Czech Republic	Bystřice nad Pernštejnem	Word 2003	54
11	Gabriela Novotná	Czech Republic	ČVUT FJFI Praha	Word 2003	54
11	Martin Stříž	Czech Republic	Stříž Publishing, Bučovice	Word 2003	54
15	Emrah Kuyumcu	Turkey	Intersteno-Turk	Word 2003	53
16	Sabrina Möller	Germany	StMV Neukirchen 1980 e. V.	Word XP	51
16	Jana Válková	Czech Republic	Interinfo ČR	Word 2000	51
18	辛 亮 Xin Liang	China	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	Word 2003	50

JUNIORS

Place	Name	Country	Association	Software	Percent
1	Ondřej Kanta	Czech Republic	OA Heroldovy sady, Praha	Word 2003	69
2	Michal Růžička	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hustopeče	Word 2003	57
3	Petra Vintrlíková	Czech Republic	Gymnázium Hustopeče	Word 2003	50

PUPILS

Place	Name	Country	Association	Software	Percent
1	Konstantin Schwalm	Germany	StMV Neukirchen 1980 e. V.	Word XP	59



International Federation for Information Processing
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Fédération internationale pour le traitement de l'information

Final Results



47th Intersteno congress
Beijing, 15-21 August 2009

北京2009年第47届国际速联大会

Shorthand / Speech capturing ■ Graphic

SENIORS

Place	Name	Country	Language	Highest minute	Penalties	Syllables
1	Erika Vicai	Hungary	Hungarian	A15	11	463
2	Judit Dani	Hungary	Hungarian	A15	39	463
3	Zsuzsa Ferenc	Hungary	Hungarian	A14	33	439
4	Josip Hanjs	Croatia	Croatian	A14	48	471
5	Beáta Barna	Hungary	Hungarian	A13	25	415
6	Éva Szilvia Horváth	Hungary	Hungarian	B12	7	391
7	Olaf Rörtgen	Germany	German	B9	13	321
8	Niklas Varisto	Finland	Finnish	B9	23	343
9	Katalin Rodenbücher	Hungary	Hungarian	B8	23	299
10	Petra Dischinger	Germany	German	C6	23	255
11	Uda Kuhn	Germany	German	C6	25	255
12	Dr. Joachim Eichler	Germany	German	C6	28	255
13	Veronika Masling	Germany	German	C5	22	233
14	Eva Fenske	Germany	German	C5	26	233
15	Marlies Hendle	Germany	German	C4	20	214
16	Peter Bruhn	Germany	German	C4	26	214
17	Eszter Katalin Krasznai-Kis	Hungary	Hungarian	C3	5	195
18	Ralf Gross	Germany	German	C3	6	195
19	Antal Sándorné Simon	Hungary	Hungarian	C3	10	195
20	Erika Just	Germany	German	C3	23	195
21	Anneliese Scherzer	Germany	German	C3	24	195
21	Thilo Rörtgen	Germany	German	C3	24	195

Shorthand / Speech capturing ■ Graphic

JUNIORS

Place	Name	Country	Language	Highest minute	Penalties	Syllables
1	Peter Leiner	Hungary	Hungarian	C3	5	195
2	Annemarie Mersch	Germany	German	C3	16	195

Shorthand / Speech capturing ■ Stenoytype/keyboard

SENIORS

Place	Name	Country	Language	Highest minute	Penalties	Syllables
1	王 莉 Wang Li	China	Chinese	A15	8	412
2	万 婷 Wan Ting	China	Chinese	A15	10	412
3	苏 琦 Su Qi	China	Chinese	A15	12	412
4	王 蕊 Wang Rui	China	Chinese	A15	15	412
5	李 桢 Li Zhen	China	Chinese	A14	8	391
6	姜 希 Jiang Xi	China	Chinese	A14	42	391
7	Giulia Torregrossa	Italy	Italian	A13	20	445
8	蒋 铮铮 Jiang Zhengzheng	China	Chinese	A13	33	370
9	Miriam Martín García	Spain	Spanish	A13	47	445
10	戴 斯阳 Dai Siyang	China	Chinese	A13	51	370
11	何 艳清 He Yanman	China	Chinese	B12	22	349
12	杨 璠 Yang Pan	China	Chinese	B12	29	349
13	乔 蕊 Qiao Rui	China	Chinese	B12	31	349
14	黄 晶晶 Huang Jingjing	China	Chinese	B12	38	349
15	郑 君 Zheng Jun	China	Chinese	B12	41	349
16	包 媛 Bao Yuan	China	Chinese	B12	43	349
17	翟 凤 Zhai Feng	China	Chinese	B11	21	328
18	孔 斯文 Kong Siwen	China	Chinese	B11	25	328
19	刘 燕 Liu Yan	China	Chinese	B11	29	328
20	Simone Bardot	France	French	B11	31	393
21	Daniela Busalacchi	Italy	Italian	B11	40	393
22	高 景红 Gao Jinghong	China	Chinese	B10	0	307
23	孟 娟 Meng Juan	China	Chinese	B10	2	307
24	原 娜 Yuan Na	China	Chinese	B10	7	307
25	焦 艳露 Jiao Yanlu	China	Chinese	B10	16	307
25	刘 怡 Liu Yi	China	Chinese	B10	16	307
27	圣 瑾辉 Sheng Jinhui	China	Chinese	B10	20	307
28	Kiye Choi	Korea	Korean	B10	21	367
28	张莎莎 莎莎 Zhang Shasha	China	Chinese	B10	21	307
28	孟 玉 Meng Yu	China	Chinese	B10	21	307
31	骆 俊飞 Luo Junfei	China	Chinese	B10	26	307
32	王 秋颖 Wang Qiuying	China	Chinese	B10	28	307
33	Léopoldine Menye Onana	France	French	B10	36	367
34	李 云龙 Li Yunlong	China	Chinese	B9	8	288
35	Mariarita Simonetti	Italy	Italian	B9	12	343
36	张 倩 Zhang Qian	China	Chinese	B9	29	288
37	Eleonora Lukina	Russia	Russian	B8	6	319
38	Vivien Wilson	United Kingdom	English	B8	16	269
39	Eunyoung Lee	Korea	Korean	B8	20	319
39	Na-young Kim	Korea	Korean	B8	20	319
41	李 波 Li Bo	China	Chinese	B8	21	269
42	Hyun-a Jang	Korea	Korean	B8	24	319
43	徐 硕 Xu Shuo	China	Chinese	B8	25	269
44	董 子葳 Dong Ziwei	China	Chinese	B8	29	269
45	Mirae Cho	Korea	Korean	B8	35	319
46	Petr Hais	Czech Republic	Czech	C7	3	277
47	董 文雅 Dong Wenya	China	Chinese	C7	9	250
48	齐 莉 Qi Li	China	Chinese	C7	10	250
49	刘 伟 Liu Wei	China	Chinese	C7	11	250
50	刘 群燕 Liu Qunyan	China	Chinese	C7	16	250
51	刘 凤鸣 Liu Fengming	China	Chinese	C7	17	250
52	Tony Minichiello	United Kingdom	English	C7	19	250
53	Šárka Bicanová	Czech Republic	Czech	C7	23	277
54	王 鑫 Wang Xin	China	Chinese	C7	24	250
54	王 亚楠 Wang Yanan	China	Chinese	C7	24	250
54	Unjeong Yoo	Korea	Korean	C7	24	295
57	费 腾 Fei Teng	China	Chinese	C7	32	250
57	丁 玎 Ding Ding	China	Chinese	C7	32	250
59	Hyunjin Kim	Korea	Korean	C6	4	271
60	Libor Hais	Czech Republic	Czech	C6	5	255
61	刘 超 Liu Chao	China	Chinese	C6	8	231
62	Petra Kinclová	Czech Republic	Czech	C6	9	255
63	Olga Vejvodová	Czech Republic	Czech	C6	10	255
64	Michael A. Rodriquez	United States	English	C6	17	231
65	田 野 Tian Ye	China	Chinese	C6	21	231

66	张 文娟 Zhang Wenjuan	China	Chinese	C6	22	231
67	周 湘为 Zhou Xiangwei	China	Chinese	C6	25	231
68	张 晓霖 Zhang Xiaolin	China	Chinese	C6	26	231
69	李 笑 Li Xiao	China	Chinese	C6	28	231
70	饶 濛 Rao Meng	China	Chinese	C5	0	212
70	Emrah Kuyumcu	Turkey	Turkish	C5	0	247
72	Lenka Klaputová	Czech Republic	Czech	C5	2	233
73	Roman Cibulka	Czech Republic	Czech	C5	4	233
74	Martin Čížek	Czech Republic	Czech	C5	5	233
75	Umit Seker	Turkey	Turkish	C5	11	247
76	刘 燕 Liu Yan	China	Chinese	C5	14	212
77	段 梦 Duan Meng	China	Chinese	C5	21	212
78	Recep Ertaş	Turkey	Turkish	C5	23	247
79	Celal Aşkın	Turkey	Turkish	C4	0	226
80	Ümit Serbest	Turkey	Turkish	C4	1	226
80	Hakan Kurt	Turkey	Turkish	C4	1	226
82	Catherine Le Madic	France	French	C4	9	226
83	何 蕾 He Lei	China	Chinese	C4	12	196
84	Jana Válková	Czech Republic	Czech	C4	13	214
85	张 渊 Zhang Yuan	China	Chinese	C4	20	196
86	Recep Comlekci	Turkey	Turkish	C3	6	205
87	刘 丹 Liu Dan	China	Chinese	C3	18	180

Shorthand / Speech capturing ■ Stenoytype/keyboard

JUNIORS

Place	Name	Country	Language	Highest minute	Penalties	Syllables
1	李 靖溪 Li Jingyi	China	Chinese	B12	39	349
2	吕 静 Lv Jing	China	Chinese	B11	29	328
3	刘 婉煜 Liu Wanyu	China	Chinese	B10	38	307
4	魏 巍 Wei Wei	China	Chinese	B10	40	307
5	李 文娟 Li Wenjuan	China	Chinese	B9	33	288
6	若 苏凤 Ruo Sufeng	China	Chinese	B9	34	288
7	Miloš Černilovský	Czech Republic	Czech	B8	21	289
8	Ondřej Kanta	Czech Republic	Czech	B8	26	289
9	何 欣桐 He Xintong	China	Chinese	B8	32	269
10	夏 冰 Xia Bing	China	Chinese	C7	28	250
11	姬 丽君 Ji Lijun	China	Chinese	C7	31	250
12	Lukáš Beránek	Czech Republic	Czech	C5	3	233
13	Hana Belicová	Czech Republic	Czech	C5	4	233
14	陈 宇佳 Chen Yujia	China	Chinese	C5	25	212
15	Federico Mastellari	Italy	Italian	C4	8	226
16	Petra Vintrlíková	Czech Republic	Czech	C4	14	214
17	张 亭玉 Zhang Tingyu	China	Chinese	C4	19	196
17	杭 帆 Hang Fan	China	Chinese	C4	19	196
17	Jiří Spolek	Czech Republic	Czech	C4	19	214
20	Tomáš Křenek	Czech Republic	Czech	C4	26	214
21	Tereza Pavlíková	Czech Republic	Czech	C3	15	195

Shorthand / Speech capturing ■ Stenoytype/keyboard

PUPILS

Place	Name	Country	Language	Highest minute	Penalties	Syllables
1	王 璐 Wang Lu	China	Chinese	A14	52	391
2	Karin Cieslarová	Czech Republic	Czech	C5	18	233
3	Barbora Stejskalová	Czech Republic	Czech	C4	17	214
4	Tomáš Portych	Czech Republic	Czech	C4	22	214
4	Luboš Beran	Czech Republic	Czech	C4	22	214
6	Milan Musil	Czech Republic	Czech	C3	7	195

Shorthand / Speech capturing ■ Speech recognition

SENIORS

Place	Name	Country	Language	Highest minute	Penalties	Syllables
1	Armando Covello	Italy	Italian	B12	43	419
2	Giovanna Scianna	Italy	Italian	C7	31	295

Real Time Transcription - SENIORS

Place	Name	Country	Language	Technology	Minutes	Penalties
1	王 蕊 Wang Rui	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	0
2	Miriam Martín García	Spain	Spanish	Machine shorthand	8	1
2	戴 斯阳 Dai Siyang	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	1
4	杨 璠 Yang Pan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	2
4	郑 君 Zheng Jun	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	2
6	董 子葳 Dong Ziwei	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	3
7	何 艳漫 He Yanman	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	4
7	刘 燕 Liu Yan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	4
9	孔 斯文 Kong Siwen	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	5
10	刘 怡 Liu Yi	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	6
11	原 娜 Yuan Na	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	7
12	孟 娟 Meng Juan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	9
12	苏 琦 Su Qi	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	9
14	姜 希 Jiang Xi	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	10
14	孟 玉 Meng Yu	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	10
14	黄 晶晶 Huang Jingjing	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	10
17	胡 嘉奇 Hu Jiaqi	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	14
18	蒋 峥峥 Jiang Zhengzheng	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	15
19	费 腾 Fei Teng	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	16
20	李 云龙 Li Yunlong	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	17
20	乔 蕊 Qiao Rui	China	Chinese	Speech recognition	8	17
20	万 婷 Wan Ting	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	17
23	王 莉 Wang Li	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	18
24	周 湘为 Zhou Xiangwei	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	19
25	王 亚楠 Wang Yanan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	20
26	董 文雅 Dong Wenya	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	21
27	张莎莎 莎莎 Zhang Shasha	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	23
28	Daniela Busalacchi	Italy	Italian	Machine shorthand	8	24
29	焦 艳露 Jiao Yanlu	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	26
30	Mariarita Simonetti	Italy	Italian	Machine shorthand	8	27
30	李 桢 Li Zhen	China	Chinese	Keyboarding	8	27
32	田 野 Tian Ye	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	28
32	翟 凤 Zhai Feng	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	28
34	杜 跃 Du Yue	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	33
35	贾 素琨 Jia Sukun	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	34
36	圣 瑾辉 Sheng Jinhui	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	35
37	王 秀波 Wang Xiubo	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	36
38	包 媛 Bao Yuan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	38
39	Libor Hais	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	8	40
40	刘 凤鸣 Liu Fengming	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	44
41	Eleonora Lukina	Russia	Russian	Keyboarding	7	18
42	刘 燕 Liu Yan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	7	28
43	丁 玎 Ding Ding	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	7	39
44	王 秋颖 Wang Qiuying	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	7	46
45	Simone Bardot	France	French	Machine shorthand	7	51
46	高 景红 Gao Jinghong	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	6	0
47	王 鑫 Wang Xin	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	6	27
48	齐 莉 Qi Li	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	6	36
49	李 波 Li Bo	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	6	37
50	徐 硕 Xu Shuo	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	6	43
51	朱 郭萍 Zhu Guoping	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	6	44
52	骆 俊飞 Luo Junfei	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	5	20
52	高 素 Gao Su	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	5	20
54	Petr Hais	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	5	22
54	Šárka Bicanová	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	5	22
54	段 梦 Duan Meng	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	5	22
57	张 晓霖 Zhang Xiaolin	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	5	28
58	刘 伟 Liu Wei	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	5	33
59	张 渊 Zhang Yuan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	5	34
60	Giulia Torregrossa	Italy	Italian	Machine shorthand	5	39
61	Ümit Serbest	Turkey	Turkish	Keyboarding	4	3
62	Roman Cibulka	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	4	14

63	Petra Kinclová	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	4	15
64	刘 群燕 Liu Qunyan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	4	28
65	张 倩 Zhang Qian	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	4	33
66	Emrah Kuyumcu	Turkey	Turkish	Keyboarding	3	0
67	Umit Seker	Turkey	Turkish	Keyboarding	3	15
68	Martin Čížek	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	3	20
69	Jana Válková	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	3	21
70	Martin Stříž	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	3	21
71	孙 燕妮 Sun Yanni	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	3	22
72	Lenka Klaputová	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	3	23

Real Time Transcription - JUNIORS

Place	Name	Country	Language	Technology	Minutes	Penalties
1	吕 静 Lv Jing	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	12
2	刘 婉煜 Liu Wanyu	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	25
3	臧 子萱 Zang Zixuan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	33
4	芦 丹丹 Lu Dandan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	34
5	若 苏凤 Ruo Sufeng	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	40
6	魏 巍 Wei Wei	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	44
7	Ondřej Kanta	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	7	35
7	杭 帆 Hang Fan	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	7	35
9	杜 旭 Du Xu	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	7	38
10	付 纪娜 Fu Jiye	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	6	17
11	Miloš Černilovský	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	6	38
12	林 琳 Lin Lin	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	6	44
13	李 婧漪 Li Jingyi	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	5	40
14	Zafer Kaya	Turkey	Turkish	Keyboarding	4	9
15	Hana Belicová	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	4	16
16	张 亭玉 Zhang Tingyu	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	4	24
17	Arif Altuntaş	Turkey	Turkish	Keyboarding	4	26
18	蔡 鲁宁 Cai Luning	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	4	32
19	夏 冰 Xia Bing	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	3	22
20	Jiří Spolek	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	3	23

Real Time Transcription - PUPILS

Place	Name	Country	Language	Technology	Minutes	Penalties
1	王 璐 Wang Lu	China	Chinese	Machine shorthand	8	0
2	Tomáš Portych	Czech Republic	Czech	Keyboarding	3	22

Multilingual shorthand - SENIORS

Place	Name	Technology	Languages	Minutes	Penalties	Syllables
1	Petra Dischinger	Graphic shorthand	German	C6	0	255
	Germany		English	3	1	140
			French	3	36	140
			Interlingua	3	7	140
			Spanish	3	29	140
2	Christina Schramm	Graphic shorthand	German	3	5	140
	Germany		Dutch	3	14	140
			English	3	8	140
			Interlingua	3	23	140
3	Libor Hais	Keyboarding	Czech	C6	0	247
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	1	140
			English	3	23	140
4	Olga Vejvodová	Keyboarding	Czech	C6	0	247
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	3	140
			Spanish	3	37	140
5	Petr Hais	Keyboarding	Czech	C7	0	268
	Czech Republic		English	3	46	140
			Slovak	3	1	140
6	Giulia Torregrossa	Machine shorthand	Italian	A13	0	445
	Italy		Latin	3	49	140
			Spanish	3	2	140
7	Jana Válková	Keyboarding	Czech	C4	0	208
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	5	140
8	Roman Cibulka	Keyboarding	Czech	C5	0	226
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	8	140
9	Peter Bruhn	Graphic shorthand	German	C4	0	214
	Germany		English	3	10	140
10	Petra Kinclová	Keyboarding	Czech	C6	9	247
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	16	140
11	Martin Stříž	Keyboarding	Czech	3	0	
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	17	140

Multilingual shorthand - JUNIORS

Place	Name	Technology	Languages	Minutes	Penalties	Syllables
1	Ondřej Kanta	Keyboarding	Czech	B8	0	289
	Czech Republic		English	3	9	140
			Slovak	3	2	140
2	Miloš Černilovský	Keyboarding	Czech	B8	0	289
	Czech Republic		English	3	20	140
			Slovak	3	2	140
3	Tomáš Křenek	Keyboarding	Czech	C4	0	208
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	2	140
4	Jiří Spolek	Keyboarding	Czech	C4	0	208
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	8	140
5	Lukáš Beránek	Keyboarding	Czech	C5	0	226
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	16	140
5	Petra Vintrlíková	Keyboarding	Czech	C4	0	208
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	16	140
7	Annemarie Mersch	Graphic shorthand	German	3	7	140
	Germany		English	3	45	140

Multilingual shorthand – PUPILS

Place	Name	Technology	Languages	Minutes	Penalties	Syllables
1	Barbora Stejskalová	Keyboarding	Czech	C4	0	208
	Czech Republic		Slovak	3	7	140

Correspondence and Minute Taking – SENIORS

*used technology: KB = Keyboard – GS = graphic shorthand – MS = machine shorthand – SR = speech recognition

Place	Name	Country	Language	Technology*	Error points Letter	Error points Titles	Superfluous words	% Summary	Total Points (300)	Used time (Minutes)
1	Peter Bruhn	Germany	German	GS	1	0	0	100	300	108
2	Petr Hais	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	0	1	0	90	270	65
3	Petra Kinclová	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	1	3	0	91	270	60
4	徐 晓晓 Xu Xiaoxiao	China	Chinese	MS	6	0	0	90	270	75
5	张 晓霖 Zhang Xiaolin	China	Chinese	MS	6	0	0	90	268	75
6	Dr. Joachim Eichler	Germany	German	GS	2	0	0	87	261	120
7	Olga Vejvodová	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	0	0	0	86	260	45
8	赵 鹿航 Zhao Luhang	China	Chinese	MS	4	0	0	86	258	75
9	Ralf Gross	Germany	German	GS	4	0	0	84	254	120
10	何 蕾 He Lei	China	Chinese	MS	6	0	0	84	254	75
11	刘 琳 Liu Lin	China	Chinese	MS	6	0	0	81	243	75
12	蒋 峥峥 Jiang Zhengzheng	China	Chinese	MS	3	0	0	80	240	75
13	Šárka Bicanová	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	4	3	0	80	236	42
14	辛 亮 Xin Liamg	China	Chinese	MS	17	0	0	78	236	75
15	王 鑫 Wang Xin	China	Chinese	MS	4	0	0	74	224	75
16	Michael A. Rodriquez	United States	English	MS	11	3	3	76	220	99
17	赵 志丽 Zhao Zhili	China	Chinese	MS	14	6	0	74	214	75
18	Lenka Klaputová	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	2	5	0	72	211	38
19	Olaf Rörtgen	Germany	German	GS	1	0	0	70	210	110
20	Jana Válková	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	3	1	0	68	203	68
21	Christiane Bülten	Germany	German	GS	15	4	0	69	203	108
22	黄 晶晶 Huang Jingjing	China	Chinese	MS	4	0	0	68	202	75
23	Martin Střiž	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	2	3	0	63	186	64
24	王 蕊 Wang Rui	China	Chinese	MS	2	18	0	66	178	75
25	原 娜 Yuan Na	China	Chinese	MS	3	1	0	59	176	75
26	Marlies Hendle	Germany	German	GS	0	4	0	54	160	120
27	段 梦 Duan Meng	China	Chinese	MS	9	0	37	60	143	75

Correspondence and Minute Taking – JUNIORS

*used technology: KB = Keyboard – GS = graphic shorthand – MS = machine shorthand – SR = speech recognition

Place	Name	Country	Language	Technology*	Error points Letter	Error points Titles	Superfluous words	% Summary	Total Points (300)	Used time (Minutes)
1	Petra Vintrlíková	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	1	3	0	96	286	64
2	Jiří Spolek	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	6	2	0	91	271	51
3	Ondřej Kanta	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	1	0	0	88	266	45
4	邱 宵元 Qiu Xiaoyuan	China	Chinese	MS	17	6	0	90	262	75
5	Tereza Pavlíková	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	1	1	0	87	260	38
6	胡 艺馨 Hu Yixin	China	Chinese	MS	8	0	0	86	260	75
7	Miloš Černilovský	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	1	1	0	84	251	34
8	Lukáš Beránek	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	3	3	1	79	233	30
9	王 婷玉 Wang Tingyu	China	Chinese	MS	14	0	0	75	225	75
10	Annemarie Mersch	Germany	German	GS	5	0	0	73	219	110
11	曹 晓雪 Cao Xiaoxue	China	Chinese	MS	15	1	0	73	218	75
12	Hana Belicová	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	3	15	0	60	166	44

Correspondence and Minute Taking – PUPILS

*used technology: KB = Keyboard – GS = graphic shorthand – MS = machine shorthand – SR = speech recognition

Place	Name	Country	Language	Technology*	Error points Letter	Error points Titles	Superfluous words	% Summary	Total Points (300)	Used time (Minutes)
1	Barbora Stejskalová	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	2	1	0	86	258	54
2	Karin Cieslarová	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	3	2	0	85	253	42
3	Tomáš Portych	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	1	6	0	85	249	55
4	Luboš Beran	Czech Republic	Czech	KB	8	7	0	78	227	50

Combination list

SENIORS

Place	Name	Country	Text Production	Text Correction	Word Processing	Shorthand Speech capturing	Real Time transcription	Multilingual Shorthand	Correspondence and Minute Taking	Total succesfull competitions	Text Production	Text Correction	Word Processing	Shorthand Speech capturing	Real Time transcription	Multilingual Shorthand	Correspondence and Minute Taking	Total
	Successful competitors																	
1	Petr Hais	Czech Republic	9	2	8	46	54	5	2	7	0,164	0,045	0,444	0,529	0,750	0,455	0,074	2,461
2	Petra Kinclová	Czech Republic	6	3	11	62	63	10	3	7	0,109	0,068	0,611	0,713	0,875	0,909	0,111	3,396
3	Jana Válková	Czech Republic	22	5	16	84	69	7	20	7	0,400	0,114	0,889	0,966	0,958	0,636	0,741	4,704
4	Peter Bruhn	Germany	33	19	3	16		9	1	6	0,600	0,432	0,167	0,762		0,818	0,037	2,816
5	Roman Cibulka	Czech Republic	50	20	9	73	62	8		6	0,909	0,455	0,500	0,839	0,861	0,727		4,291
6	Martin Stříž	Czech Republic	44	10	11		70	11	23	6	0,800	0,227	0,611		0,972	1,000	0,852	4,462
7	Libor Hais	Czech Republic	7	1		60	39	3		5	0,127	0,023		0,690	0,542	0,273		1,655
8	Olga Vejvodová	Czech Republic	32	6		63		4	7	5	0,582	0,136		0,724		0,364	0,259	2,065
9	Emrah Kuyumcu	Turkey	3	12	15	70	66			5	0,055	0,273	0,833	0,805	0,917			2,883
10	Šárka Bicanová	Czech Republic	14	37		53	54		13	5	0,255	0,841		0,609	0,750		0,481	2,936
11	Lenka Klaputová	Czech Republic	19	8		72	72		18	5	0,345	0,182		0,828	1,000		0,667	3,022
12	Olaf Rörtgen	Germany	10	4		7			19	4	0,182	0,091		0,333			0,704	1,310
13	黄 晶晶 Huang Jingjing	China	14			14	14		22	4	0,519			0,161	0,194		0,815	1,689
14	Eleonora Lukina	Russia	11	27		37	41			4	0,200	0,614		0,425	0,569			1,808
15	Christiane Bülten	Germany	28	7	7				21	4	0,509	0,159	0,389				0,778	1,835
16	Martin Čížek	Czech Republic	12	14		74	68			4	0,218	0,318		0,851	0,944			2,331
17	Umit Seker	Turkey	13	17		75	67			4	0,236	0,386		0,862	0,931			2,415
18	王 鑫 Wang Xin	China		44		54	47		15	4		1,000		0,621	0,653		0,556	2,830
19	Ralf Gross	Germany	54	35		18			9	4	0,982	0,795		0,857			0,333	2,967
20	Ümit Serbest	Turkey	20	41		80	61			4	0,364	0,932		0,920	0,847			3,063
21	段 梦 Duan Meng	China	12			77	54		27	4	0,444			0,885	0,750		1,000	3,079
22	姜 希 Jiang Xi	China	1			6	14			3	0,037			0,069	0,194			0,300
23	孟 娟 Meng Juan	China	2			23	12			3	0,074			0,264	0,167			0,505
24	李 橼 Li Zhen	China	5			5	30			3	0,091			0,057	0,417			0,565
25	蒋 峥峥 Jiang Zhengzheng	China				8	18		12	3				0,092	0,250		0,444	0,786
26	刘 燕 Liu Yan	China	13			19	7			3	0,481			0,218	0,097			0,796
27	Stefanie Wiele	Germany	26	13	1					3	0,473	0,295	0,056					0,824
28	乔 蕊 Qiao Rui	China	11			13	20			3	0,407			0,149	0,278			0,834
29	王 蕊 Wang Rui	China				4	1		24	3				0,046	0,014		0,889	0,949
30	张 莎莎 Zhang Shasha	China	8			28	27			3	0,296			0,322	0,375			0,993
31	董 文雅 Dong Wenya	China	4			47	26			3	0,148			0,540	0,361			1,049
32	董 子葳 Dong Ziwei	China	15			44	6			3	0,556			0,506	0,083			1,145
33	李 云龙 Li Yunlong	China	16			34	20			3	0,593			0,391	0,278			1,262
34	周 湘为 Zhou Xiangwei	China	5			67	24			3	0,185			0,770	0,333			1,288
35	原 娜 Yuan Na	China				24	11		25	3				0,276	0,153		0,926	1,355
36	刘 风鸣 Liu Fengming	China	7			51	40			3	0,259		0,000	0,586	0,556			1,401
37	骆 俊飞 Luo Junfei	China	9			31	52			3	0,333			0,356	0,722			1,411
38	Giulia Torregrossa	Italy				7	60	6		3				0,080	0,833	0,545		1,458
39	Recep Ertaş	Turkey	1	25		78				3	0,018	0,568		0,897				1,483
40	圣 瑾晖 Sheng Jinhui	China	19			27	36			3	0,704			0,310	0,500			1,514
41	Celal Aşkın	Turkey	8	24		79				3	0,145	0,545		0,908				1,598
42	Sabrina Möller	Germany	27	15	16					3	0,491	0,341	0,889					1,721
43	张 晓霖 Zhang Xiaolin	China				68	57		5	3				0,782	0,792		0,185	1,759
44	Hakan Kurt	Turkey	4	34		80				3	0,073	0,773		0,920				1,766
45	Recep Comlekci	Turkey	23	16		86				3	0,418	0,364		0,989				1,771
46	高 景红 Gao Jinghong	China	25			22	46			3	0,926			0,253	0,639			1,818
47	田 野 Tian Ye	China	18			65	32			3	0,667			0,747	0,444			1,858
48	齐 莉 Qi Li	China	20			48	48			3	0,741			0,552	0,667			1,960
49	徐 硕 Xu Shuo	China	24			43	50			3	0,889			0,494	0,694			2,077
50	刘 伟 Liu Wei	China	22			49	58			3	0,815			0,563	0,806			2,184
51	Thilo Rörtgen	Germany	45	23		21				3	0,818	0,523		1,000				2,341
52	张 源 Zhang Yuan	China	23			85	59			3	0,852			0,977	0,819			2,648

Combination list

JUNIORS

Place	Name	Country	Text Production	Text Correction	Word Processing	Shorthand Speech capturing	Real Time transcription	Multilingual Shorthand	Correspondence and Minute Taking	Total succesfull competitions	Text Production	Text Correction	Word Processing	Shorthand Speech capturing	Real Time transcription	Multilingual Shorthand	Correspondence and Minute Taking	Total
	Successful competitors																	
1	Ondřej Kanta	Czech Republic	2	4	1	8	7	1	3	7	0,065	0,200	0,333	0,381	0,350	0,143	0,250	1,722
2	Miloš Cernilovský	Czech Republic	1	1		7	11	2	7	6	0,032	0,050		0,333	0,550	0,286	0,583	1,834
3	Petra Vintrliková	Czech Republic	6	3	3	16		5	1	6	0,194	0,150	1,000	0,762		0,714	0,083	2,903
4	Jiří Spolek	Czech Republic	8	2		17	20	4	2	6	0,258	0,100		0,810	1,000	0,571	0,167	2,906
5	Lukáš Beránek	Czech Republic	11	11		12		5	8	5	0,355	0,550		0,571		0,714	0,667	2,857
	Annemarie Mersch	Germany	31	5		2		7	10	5	1,000	0,250		1,000		1,000	0,833	4,083
	Tereza Pavlíková	Czech Republic	14	7		21			5	4	0,452	0,350		1,000			0,417	2,219
	Tomáš Křenek	Czech Republic	7	18		20		3		4	0,226	0,900		0,952		0,429		2,507
	Hana Bellcová	Czech Republic		17		13	15		12	4		0,850		0,619	0,750		1,000	3,219
	吕 静 Lv Jing	China	2			2	1			3	0,143			0,095	0,050			0,288
	李 靖瀚 Li Jingyi	China	5			1	13			3	0,357			0,048	0,650			1,055
	Zafer Kaya	Turkey	5	12			14			3	0,161	0,600			0,700			1,461
	Arif Altuntaş	Turkey	12	10			17			3	0,387	0,500			0,850			1,737
	Peter Leiner	Hungary	23	15		1				3	0,742	0,750		0,500				1,992
	张 亭玉 Zhang Tingyu	China	10			17	16			3	0,714			0,810	0,800			2,324

Combination list

PUPILS

Place	Name	Country	Text Production	Text Correction	Word Processing	Shorthand Speech capturing	Real Time transcription	Multilingual Shorthand	Correspondence and Minute Taking	Total succesfull competitions	Text Production	Text Correction	Word Processing	Shorthand Speech capturing	Real Time transcription	Multilingual Shorthand	Correspondence and Minute Taking	Total
	Successful competitors																	
1	Barbora Stejskalová	Czech Republic	6	4		3		1	1	5	0,600	0,364		0,500		1,000	0,083	2,547
2	Tomáš Portych	Czech Republic	3	6		4	2		3	5	0,300	0,545		0,667	1,000		0,250	2,762
3	Karin Cieslarová	Czech Republic	4	2		2			2	4	0,400	0,182		0,333			0,167	1,082
4	Luboš Beran	Czech Republic	1	1		4			4	4	0,100	0,091		0,667			1,000	1,858
5	王 琄 Wang Lu	China	1	11		1	1			4	1,000	1,000		0,167	0,500			2,667
6	Konstantin Schwalm	Germany	2	3	1					3	0,200	0,273	1,000					1,473

第47届国际速联大会中国选手花式比赛极限看打成绩

序号	参赛单位	组别	选手	极限看打	正确率	字/分	排名
1	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	周湘为	1'02'38	95.00%	585	1
2	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	职业组	姜希	1'02'99	95.00%	579	2
3	南京亚伟速录公司	职业组	圣瑾辉	1'14'16	95.30%	489	3
3	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	王璐	1'02'06	86.96%		
4	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	贾素琨	1'05'35	70.89%		
5	东旭会议服务有限公司	职业组	王亚楠	1'10'71			
6	青岛天乙星科技开发有限公司	职业组	孟娟	1'11'90	90.72%		
8	山东省济宁市大众亚伟速记学校	职业组	杜跃	1'16'65	93.65%	475.93	
9	福星教育	职业组	李 波	1'17'88	77.52%	468.413	
10	哈尔滨劳动和社会保障局技工学校	院校组	芦丹丹	1'19'79	94.63%	457.2	
11	福星教育	职业组	魏 巍	1'22'03	93.81%	444.715	
12	济南亚速速录公司	职业组	王 莉	1'25'50	93.00%	426.667	
13	北京市速记协会培训中心	职业组	刘凤鸣	1'25'94			
14	天津职业大学	院校组	翟 凤	1'27'47	81.43%	417.057	
15	临沂天汇学校	职业组	李 笑	1'28'78	95.44%	410.903	
16	全国人大常委会信息中心	司法行政文秘办公组	孟 玉	1'30'32	87.13%	403.897	
17	天津连邦教育	职业组	王秀波	1'31'44	0.16%	398.95	
18	全国人大常委会信息中心	司法行政文秘办公组	苏 琦	1'32'44	98.70%	394.634	
19	北京超越会议服务有限公司	职业组	张莎莎	1'33'40	96.09%	390.578	
20	北京市速记协会	职业组	万婷	1'34'10			
21	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	李云龙	1'35'50	91.53%	381.99	
22	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	刘萍	1'35'60			
23	济南亚速速录公司	职业组	刘 燕	1'35'75	96.25%	380.992	
24	福星教育	职业组	徐志刚	1'36'00			

25	山东省济宁市大众亚伟速记学校	职业组	孟玥彤	1'40"22			
26	哈尔滨劳动和社会保障局技工学校	院校组	张亭玉	1'40"23	27.69%	363.963	
27	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	吕静	1'41"00	94.95%	361.188	
28	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	费 腾	1'41"40	94.30%	359.763	
29	北京市速记协会	职业组	乔 蕊	1'42"50			
30	宁波亚伟金手指速录有限公司	职业组	田 野	1'47"69			
31	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	姬丽君	1'48"00			
32	天津职业大学	院校组	韩晓霞	1'48"17			
33	个体	职业组	高景红	1'48"41	96.09%	336.5	
34	沈阳市公安局	司法行政文秘办公组	杨 瑾	1'54"81	92.83%	317.742	
35	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	郑君	2'01"69	93.81%	299.778	
36	个体	职业组	齐 莉	2'03"53			
37	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	董文雅	2'07"10	95.60%	287.018	
38	北京市西城区人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	徐 硕	2'08"16			
39	首都之窗	职业组	张渊	2'10"53	93.32%	279.476	
40	沈阳市公安局	司法行政文秘办公组	董子葳	2'15"21	97.07%	269.803	
41	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	孔斯文	2'37"57	95.28%	231.516	
42	上海市第二中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	刘 伟				
43	上海市第二中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	胡嘉奇				

第47届国际速联大会中国选手花式蒙目打比赛排名（司法文秘组）

序号	参赛单位	组别	选手	蒙目打	排名
1	全国人大常委会信息中心	司法行政文秘办公组	苏　琦	96.194	1
2	全国人大常委会信息中心	司法行政文秘办公组	刘　燕	96.117	2
3	上海市第二中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	刘　伟	95.806	3
4	沈阳市公安局	司法行政文秘办公组	杨　璠	95.767	4
5	全国人大常委会信息中心	司法行政文秘办公组	焦艳璐	94.874	5
6	全国人大常委会信息中心	司法行政文秘办公组	孟　玉	93.786	6
7	沈阳市中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	刘　怡	93.476	7
8	沈阳市公安局	司法行政文秘办公组	董子葳	91.845	8
9	北京市西城区人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	徐　硕	90.913	9
10	辽宁省大连市中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	包　媛	90.019	10
11	辽宁省大连市中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	刘　丹	89.476	11
12	锦州市中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	林　琳	87.573	12
13	辽宁省大连市中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	孙艳妮	84.505	13
14	上海市第二中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	丁　玎	83.379	14
15	上海市第二中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	胡嘉奇	82.641	15
16	上海市第二中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	刘群燕	81.204	16

第47届国际速联大会中国选手花式蒙目打比赛排名（职业组）

序号	参赛单位	组别	选手	蒙目打	排名
1	北京市速记协会	职业组	万　婷	98.058	1
2	青岛天乙星科技开发有限公司	职业组	孟娟	97.553	2
3	济南亚速速录公司	职业组	王　莉	97.243	3
4	北京超越会议服务有限公司	职业组	张莎莎	96.777	4
5	福星教育	职业组	魏　巍	96.621	5
6	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	王秀波	96.544	6
7	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	职业组	姜　希	96.388	7
8	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	李云龙	96.35	8
9	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	王璐	96	9
10	山东省济宁市大众亚伟速记学校	职业组	杜　跃	96	10
11	北京市速记协会	职业组	乔　蕊	95.922	11
12	福星教育	职业组	李　波	95.883	12
13	无业	职业组	赵　鉴	95.845	13
14	南京亚伟速录公司	职业组	圣瑾辉	95.689	14
15	北京市速记协会培训中心	职业组	刘凤鸣	95.573	15
16	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	贾素琨	95.34	16
17	邯郸市拓普电脑速录有限公司	职业组	骆俊飞	95.223	17
18	福星教育	职业组	徐志刚	94.99	18
19	个体	职业组	齐　莉	94.68	19
20	东旭会议服务有限公司	职业组	王亚楠	94.369	20
21	上海速录人才服务公司	职业组	戚斯阳	93.981	21
22	北京市速记协会	职业组	王秋颖	93.748	22
23	济南亚速速录公司	职业组	刘　燕	93.476	23
24	宁波亚伟金手指速录有限公司	职业组	田　野	92.466	24
25	临沂天汇学校	职业组	李　笑	91.068	25
26	首都之窗	职业组	张渊	90.951	26

27	上海速录人才服务公司	职业组	张　倩	87.845	27
28	山东省济宁市大众亚伟速记学校	职业组	孟玥彤	87.262	28
29	个体	职业组	高景红	86.99	29
30	北京商桥速记	职业组	张文娟	84.893	30
31	无业	职业组	黄相思	64.078	31
32	个体	职业组	朱郭萍	未比赛	

第47届国际速联大会中国选手花式蒙目打比赛排名（院校组）

序号	参赛单位	组别	选手	蒙目打	排名
1	天津职业大学	院校组	翟　凤	94.99	1
2	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	孔斯文	94.835	2
3	哈尔滨劳动和社会保障局技工学校	院校组	芦丹丹	93.825	3
4	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	郑　君	93.67	4
5	济南信息职业技术学校	院校组	刘　超	93.515	5
6	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	若苏凤	93.359	6
7	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	董文雅	92.971	7
8	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	费　腾	92.893	8
9	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	刘婉煜	92.388	9
10	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	吕　静	92.039	10
11	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	周湘为	91.379	11
12	天津职业大学	院校组	韩晓霞	91.301	12
13	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	姬丽君	90.602	13
14	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	李文娟	89.553	14
15	哈尔滨劳动和社会保障局技工学校	院校组	张亭玉	89.01	15
16	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	刘　萍	88.932	16
17	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	杭　帆	73.67	17
18	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	陈宇佳	71.107	18
19	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	何欣桐	67.34	19
20	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	蔡鲁宁	59.301	20
21	河北软件职业技术学院	院校组	杨艳艳	未比赛	
22	河北软件职业技术学院	院校组	张　月	未比赛	
23	河北软件职业技术学院	院校组	薛雅静	未比赛	
24	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	杜　旭	未比赛	
25	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	李靖漪	未比赛	
26	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	刘　飞	未比赛	
27	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	夏　冰	未比赛	
28	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	于　洋	未比赛	
29	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	周　冰	未比赛	
30	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	臧子萱	未比赛	

第47届国际速联大会中国选手花式行进打比赛排名（司法文秘组）

序号	参赛单位	组别	选手	行进打	排名
1	沈阳市公安局	司法行政文秘办公组	杨　璠	96.699	1
2	全国人大常委会信息中心	司法行政文秘办公组	苏　琦	96.365	2
3	全国人大常委会信息中心	司法行政文秘办公组	刘　燕	95.734	3
4	全国人大常委会信息中心	司法行政文秘办公组	焦艳璐	94.844	4
5	沈阳市公安局	司法行政文秘办公组	董子葳	94.547	5
6	沈阳市中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	刘　怡	92.953	6
7	全国人大常委会信息中心	司法行政文秘办公组	孟　玉	92.619	7
8	辽宁省大连市中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	刘　丹	89.688	8
9	锦州市中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	林　琳	87.389	9
10	上海市第二中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	刘　伟	86.053	10
11	上海市第二中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	丁　玎	85.979	11
12	辽宁省大连市中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	包　媛	85.608	12
13	上海市第二中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	胡嘉奇	83.939	13
14	辽宁省大连市中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	孙艳妮	83.865	14
15	上海市第二中级人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	刘群燕	82.789	15
16	北京市西城区人民法院	司法行政文秘办公组	徐　硕	无文件	

第47届国际速联大会中国选手花式行进打比赛排名（职业组）

序号	参赛单位	组别	选手	行进打	排名
1	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	职业组	姜　希	98.739	1
2	北京市速记协会	职业组	万　婷	98.442	2
3	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	王　璐	98.145	3
4	北京超越会议服务有限公司	职业组	张莎莎	97.997	4
5	山东省济宁市大众亚伟速记学校	职业组	杜　跃	97.849	5
6	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	贾素琨	97.441	6
7	青岛天乙星科技开发有限公司	职业组	孟　娟	97.255	7
8	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	王秀波	96.921	8
9	济南亚速速录公司	职业组	王　莉	96.699	9
10	北京市速记协会	职业组	乔　蕊	96.402	10
11	福星教育	职业组	魏　巍	96.291	11
12	南京亚伟速录公司	职业组	圣瑾辉	96.291	12
13	邯郸市拓普电脑速录有限公司	职业组	骆俊飞	95.512	13
14	福星教育	职业组	李　波	95.178	14
15	天津连邦教育集团	职业组	李云龙	94.77	15
16	东旭会议服务有限公司	职业组	王亚楠	94.733	16
17	北京市速记协会培训中心	职业组	刘凤鸣	94.399	17
18	个体	职业组	齐　莉	94.362	18
19	福星教育	职业组	徐志刚	94.288	19
20	上海速录人才服务公司	职业组	戴斯阳	94.214	20
21	北京市速记协会	职业组	王秋颖	93.472	21
22	济南亚速速录公司	职业组	刘　燕	92.619	22
23	宁波亚伟金手指速录有限公司	职业组	田　野	91.951	23
24	无业	职业组	赵　鉴	91.246	24
25	上海速录人才服务公司	职业组	张　倩	88.687	25
26	首都之窗	职业组	张　渊	88.576	26
27	山东省济宁市大众亚伟速记学校	职业组	孟玥彤	88.168	27

28	北京商桥速记	职业组	张文娟	87.389	28
29	无业	职业组	黄相思	59.533	29
30	个体	职业组	高景红	50.816	30
31	个体	职业组	朱郭萍	未比赛	
32	临沂天汇学校	职业组	李　笑	0文件	

第47届国际速联大会中国选手花式行进打比赛排名（院校组）

序号	参赛单位	组别	选手	行进打	排名
1	天津职业大学	院校组	翟　凤	97.07	1
2	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	郑　君	95.067	2
3	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	若苏凤	94.993	3
4	哈尔滨劳动和社会保障局技工学校	院校组	芦丹丹	94.622	4
5	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	刘婉煜	94.436	5
6	济南信息职业技术学校	院校组	刘　超	93.954	6
7	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	孔斯文	93.88	7
8	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	董文雅	93.249	8
9	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	费　腾	92.507	9
10	天津职业大学	院校组	韩晓霞	92.359	10
11	哈尔滨劳动和社会保障局技工学校	院校组	张亭玉	91.766	11
12	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	姬丽君	89.726	12
13	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	周湘为	89.429	13
14	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	吕　静	88.947	14
15	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	刘　萍	88.353	15
16	河北省青县职教中心	院校组	李文娟	87.537	16
17	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	何欣桐	67.953	17
18	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	陈宇佳	62.982	18
19	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	杭　帆	62.982	19
20	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	蔡鲁宁	55.935	20
21	河北软件职业技术学院	院校组	杨艳艳	未比赛	
22	河北软件职业技术学院	院校组	张　月	未比赛	
23	河北软件职业技术学院	院校组	薛雅静	未比赛	
24	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	杜　旭	未比赛	
25	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	李靖漪	未比赛	
26	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	刘　飞	未比赛	
27	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	夏　冰	未比赛	
28	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	于　洋	未比赛	
29	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	周　冰	未比赛	
30	辽宁公安司法管理干部学院	院校组	臧子萱	未比赛	

中国速记 Chinese Steno

我国汉语速记从1896年开始，是作为文字改革方案提出的，维新变法时，一些爱国人士认为“救国之道在于唤起民众，方法是改革汉字，普及教育，以利于平民”。自强学堂（今武汉大学）校长蔡锡勇先生集十年之心力创作出版我国第一本速记教科书《传音快字》，标志着中国速记的诞生。

我国速记经历了启蒙、初创、推广、发展、低潮和革新等时期。

1938年至1949年，抗日战争和解放战争时期，中国速记走向推广、普及阶段，涌现出椭圆体系、叶子形体系、正圆体系等，其中，唐亚伟教授发明的亚伟式椭圆体速记法是当时普及最广、知名度最高、应用人数最多的汉语速记。在旧中国，如同《申报》成为报纸的代名词一样，“亚伟”成为了速记的代名词。“亚伟”式速记法对以后各式速记产生了深远影响。

1939年至“七大”前后，中央领导的重要讲话几乎全都是速记员记录的，毛泽东主席的《为人民服务》和《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》等著名作品，都是由速记人员现场用速记符号记录继而翻译整理成文，速记在革命工作和保存党史文献中作出贡献。

1949年新中国成立，在中国共产党和人民政府领导下，我国速记开始了新的里程，进入“百花齐放、百家争鸣”的大发展新时期，特别是50年代前期是我国速记发展的高潮。兴办学校，发展学术，全国各主要城市北京、上海、武汉等均有速记学校建立，其中，总部设立在北京的亚伟速记学校，在全国十几个城市设有分校，是当时最大的教育机构，至1955年学生总量达20万人。陈毅副总理还亲自批准创建公立的“北京速记学校”。

上世纪五十年代中期至七十年代，由于历史原因，我国速记进入低潮期，速记学校相继解散，公立的北京速记学校停办。此时也涌现出了一批研究刊物，包括《速友书简》、《速记研究通讯》等，推动了速记理论研究和速记活动。

伴随手写速记的发展，机械速记也在研制中。上世纪五十年代初期，唐亚伟教授最早研究打字速记和速记机。1979年11月，唐亚伟发表了《汉语拼音打字速记法》，成为速记机械化研究的里程碑。机械速记在国际上尤为兴盛，而我国一直是手写速记占据主导地位。上世纪八十年代，电脑被引入我国，我国的机械速记研究也直接进入到电脑速记阶段。

1993年，经过10多年年的研究，年近八旬的速记泰斗唐亚伟教授集合70年的研究成果，终于成功发明电脑速录机，被命名为“亚伟中文速录机”，我国首次实现电脑速记，这也是世界上第一台中文速记机，开启了中国速记的新纪元，并一跃居于世界速记科技前沿。

——摘自《中国速记百年史》

The Steno in China started in 1896, it was suggested as a reformation. After reforming revolution some patriotic people considered that the ways that can save our country is to arouse people's patriotism, the method is reformed the Chinese characters,, spread education, in order to favor the common people. The headmaster of Wuhan University Mr. Cai Xiyong published the first schoolbook in China Fast type which can catch voice, this symbol the birth of Chinese Steno.

Chinese Steno had go through initiate, early create, spread, develop and reform.

From 1938 to 1949, the Chinese Steno walked into the step of spread. It occurred elipse system, leaf-shaped system, circularity system and so on. Among those systems the elipse system which was invented by Professor Tang Yawei is the most widely used at that time. In old China as the Shen Newspaper became the symbol of newspaper, Yawei became the symbol of shorthand. Yawei shorthand made far-reaching influence on every kind of shorthand appear later.

From 1939 to Chinese 7th National People's Congress, the important speech of centre leader were nearly recorded by stenographers. The famous florilegium of Chairman Mao Service for People and The speech on literature conference in Yan'an, were all recorded by stenographers using the sign of shorthand and coordinate into article. Shorthand have contributed in conserving the material of the China Communist Party.
After 1949 the foundation of People Republic of China, under the leading of China Communist Party and government, the shorthand in China walked into a new landmark a developing period. Especially in early 1950s the developing of shorthand was a silver age. Set up schools, developed academic, the main cities all over the country such as Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan were all set up steno schools. Among that the Yawei steno school in Beijing have more than 10 sub-schools in other cities. It was the biggest education organization at that time. Till 1955 it had 200,000 students. Vice-minister Chen Yi had personally approve set up a council school, Beijing steno school

From mid 1950s to 1970s, Chinese Steno went into a stable period. At that time some research publication appeared such as Steno Friend, Steno Researching and so on, they impulsed the theory research and activity of shorthand.

With the developing of shorthand, mechanical steno is under manufacturing. In early 1950s, Professor Tang Yawei was the fist person who research the typing machine and steno machine. In November 1979, Professor Tang Yawei published Fast Typing Method with Chinese Pinyin, it was the landmark of mechanical steno. Mechanical steno was so popular in international, but in China shorthand usually take the first place. In 1980s, computer had been taken into China, the mechanical steno period in China had directly came into computerize steno period.

In 1933, after 10 years researching, the father of Chinese steno Professor Tang Yawei who is nearly 80 years old, gathered all his achievements in research successfully invented the first computerize steno machine in China. It was named Yawei Chinese steno machine this is the first time for China realize the computerize steno and at the same time it was the first Chinese steno machine in China. It started an epoch of Chinese steno career and stand the forland of world steno technique areas.

Quote from Centennial History of Chinese Steno

亚伟速录
开创中国速记新纪元

Yawei Steno Start a new age of Chinese steno

亚伟中文速录机极限速度达520字/分，工作速度为240字/分，攻克了“汉字高速录入”和“汉语速记电脑化”两项国际难题，使我国速记跨越机械速记的历史阶段，进入电脑速记时代，与世界速记接轨。

亚伟速录已成为当代中国速录的代名词，涵盖科研、制造、教育、应用、人才就业等环节，形成了全新的朝阳行业，开创了中国速记新纪元。

亚伟中文速录机荣获多项荣誉

1996年　被列入国家火炬计划项目
2000年　获得国家专利证书
2005年　荣获北京市科学技术一等奖
2006年　荣获钱伟长中文信息处理科学技术一等奖，这是中文信息处理界科技最高奖
2007年　荣获国家技术发明二等奖

记录党和国家的发展历程

亚伟速录赢得了党和国家及各级政府的赞誉。全国人大信心中心采用亚伟技术，配有专职速录师十名；外交部组建了速录师队伍，专门为国家领导人及重大活动随身记录；党的十七大会议、国务院各新闻发布会、听证会及地方“两会”均采用亚伟速录技术实现同声记录。

推进我国法院书记员管理体制改革

1997年，最高人民法院特向全国下发通知，在法院系统大力推广使用亚伟中文速录机，实现庭审记录计算机化。目前，全国近3000家人民法院装备了亚伟中文速录机，实现庭审现代化，书记员队伍向专业化方向发展，为适应这一趋势的需要，最高人民法院于2003年正式确定对书记员实行聘任制单独序列管理。

创造全新传播形式

电视、网络、广播等媒体的字幕制作、新闻采访等工作采用亚伟速录技术，加快了信息传播的速度，并创造出新的传媒方式：网络直播。各类综合性网站、专业网站均采用亚伟速录技术进行网络直播。

同声记录服务加盟会展业

2003年，国家劳动和社会保障部颁布了《速录师国家职业标准》，将速录师纳入国家职业体系，创造出基于亚伟速录技术的“同声记录”服务业，职业速录师和专业会议服务企业诞生，承担各类似会议的同声记录业务，成为会展经济中的一支新军。

速录秘书增强秘书职能

速记能力是秘书应具备的基本能力之一，企业、事业单位对秘书的速录能力、办公效率提出新要求。实际应用证明掌握亚伟速录的秘书人才深受用人单位的好评。

人才培育成果卓著

全国有200多个专业人才培训机构和近200所大中专院校开设了亚伟速录课程，遍布除澳门、青海以外的各省市自治区直辖市，年培育专业人才万人以上。中国高等教育学会、中国职业教育学会、中华职教社等教育研究机构均下发文件，认为“亚伟速录人才能够满足社会信息化对人才的需求，为社会开辟的新的就业和创业渠道，应在高校中大力推广。”

The terminal typing speed of Yawei Chinese steno-machine is 520characters/min, normal typing speed in daily work is 240character/min. It solved two difficult problems: fast input of Chinese character and computerize the Chinese shorthand. This make the shorthand in China span the historical step of mechanize period and come into computerize period and connect to the worldwide steno.

Yawei steno has become the symbol of Chinese steno. It contains scientific research, manufacturing, education, application, employment of learner and so on. It become a new fresh trade, and start a new age of Chinese steno.

Yawei Chinese steno-machine has achieved many items of honour

In 1996, it was put in the Item of National Torch Plan.
In 2000, it gained the National Patent Certificate.
In 2005, it win the Beijing science and technique First class.
In 2006, it win the science and technique First class of Qian Weichang Chinese imformation dealing, this is the highest awards in the area of Chinese information dealing.
In 2007, it win the second class of National technic invention.

Yawei steno had record the developing coruse of Communist Party and Nation

Yawei steno have gained recognition of Communist Party and departmental government. The information centre of National People Representative Conference adopt Yawei techniques. It has 10 professional stenographer; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has set up a group of stenographer, they are serving for the leader of country and for important activities; the 17th conference of Communist Party, news presentation,hearing of witmesses of State Department and some local government conference all adopt Yawei techniques to realize realtime record.

Push the reform of clerk administrant system

In 1997, the Highest Demotic Court announce that widely use Yawei Chinese steno-machine in court system, in order to realize court judge record computerize. By now, there are nearly 3,000 courts have used Yawei Chinese steno-machine, it makes court judge morden and make the group of clerk more professional. In order to fit this developing the Highest Demotic Court decided administrate the clerks separately.

Create the newest form of spreading

Now the making of captions in TV, internet and broadcast; interview of the news all adopt Yawei technique. It makes the speed of spreading faster and create new form of spread media, eg: live telecast on internet. Many all-around hub and professional hub adopt Yawei steno technique to make live telecast.

Serve of the realtime record join in the conference and exhibition

In 2003, Labor Department and Social Security Department have published the standard of professional stenographers. It made stenographers more professional and create the service of realtime recording basic on Yawei steno technique. From then on the professional stenographer and professional company of conference service were born. They are charged with all the conference service of realtime recording, and become a new group in conference and exhibition economy.

Steno secretary heighten the function of secretary

Shorthand is one of the most important functions that a secretary must master. Many companies have new requirement of secretary. In application, we'll find that a secretary who master Yawei steno technique is usually praised by the companies.

Successful of training

In our country there are 200 professional training organizations and 200 junior and senior colleges have the courses of Yawei steno. Except Macao, Qinghai, it is a mass of all over the country, every year we'll train more than 10,000 students. Chinese higher education association, Chinese vocational education association and Chinese vocational education league such education research organizations are all consider that the person who master Yawei steno technique can fit the requirement of social informationization. Yawei steno open up a new way for obtain employment, it should be spread widely in more higher colleges.

参展商资料

Exhibitors' Data

EXHIBITORS AT THE 47th INTERSTENO CONGRESS

BEIJING 2009

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CHINA

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SINOSTENO@yahoo.com.cn

Start a new age of Chinese steno

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KOREA

Granted patent no.094099 for CAS-System (1996.01)

- Awarded the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Prize (1996.09)
- Awarded the Minister of Information and Communication Prize (1997.11)
- The first entry of machine-stenographer into the National Assembly in 1997 and at present, 53 of 59 persons are from CAS in the National Assembly (1997~2009)
- More than 90% certificated in the state examination for machine-stenography from CAS (1996~2008)
- CRS(Caption Real-time Steno-system) selected as government-run business (1998.07)
- Caption-broadcasting operated in KBS 1TV, MBC and SBS, the Korean broadcasting stations. (1999.02)
- Contracted with all national Courts to adopt the CAS-System (1999.11)
- Providing real-time caption for *Academy Awards* on OCN (2001.03)
- Providing real-time caption for showing films in Cheongwadae (2006.04)
- Providing real-time caption for the Special talk-show with *Hines Ward* (2006.04)
- Holding the marking ceremony for Korea Steno's 10th founding and Caption-broadcasting operating 7th anniversary (2006.05)
- Providing real-time caption for the 58th anniversary ceremony for the Universal

Declaration of Human Rights (2006.12)

- Become the 27th company with Happy Breast-feeding room supported by Cheongwadae and the Ministry of Health and Welfare (2007.04)
- The President Choi, Kwang-suk commended the Minister of Health and Welfare Prize for contribution towards hearing-impaired welfare service (2007.06)
- Providing real-time captions for the DPI Korea (2007.09)
- Providing real-time caption for the 2nd Mock Congress of Impaired children (2008.04)
- CAS-System introduced several times in KBS, MBC, SBS, EBS, OBS etc. (1998~2009)

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各项活动人名单

The Name List of
The 47th Intersteno Congress

第47届国际速联大会

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原河南省宣传部部长、延安时期老速记工作者	王　晋
中国残联就业服务指导中心主任	李　强
全国人大信息中心	王　平
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中国中文信息协会	倪光南
国家奥林匹克体育中心主任	马敬宣
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全国人大信息中心主任	张绍敏
全国人大信息中心计财处处长	王德进
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最高人民法院原政治处主任	张力理
省委宣传部秘书	都　蕊
政协辽宁省委员会秘书	孙　倩

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王　玲	吴云霞	王　艳	郭岱光	满　炜	赵　宏	赵　军
权翔芳	李世涛	范国建	李晓棠	张晓丹	刘玉洁	安　军
张建徽	孙　诚	胡　平	李　旭	杨宝山	林立华	王丽芳
李　才	唐艳秋	胡康华	冯冠军	王方伯	郭春强	刘　洪
李燕兵	万力维	赵缓生	曾　轲	曾贤和	郭海宁	刘海涛
许　涛	阎　博	张树发	陈金禄	毕云清	谢艳芳	唐培林
郑雯菁	鲍丽雯	王　萍	孙秀英	彭　炜	孙桂云	李　珏
李　玉	陈　钢	蒋亚洪	胡乔叶			

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黎佟梅	许永志	李仁俭	刘艳华	马　娜	云　里	贾绍智
王方伯	朱文龙	张建瑞	崔　虹	秦　连	芮　超	张晓丹
王慧慧	马步云	孙　艳	陈　军	李　珏		

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张　婷	常　静	黄　晶	李银萍	梁敬文	罗金芳	朱世凯
陈书爽	龚民英	李英杰	马　瑞	严梦竹	赵　静	王　纯
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温　悦	李丝笛	陈丽萍	冯　森	李　帅	徐　磊	黄卫民
高　跃	李　伟	李　博	邹　启	吴　涛	张煜臣	奇　丁
彭　蓉	刘　哲	赵娜娜	魏　昕	殷永强	王　晶	张丹丹
李　果	屈海英					

境内选手名单 Athletes(Domestic)

徐　硕	赵　蓥	刘凤鸣	高景红	黄相思	魏晶巍	王亚楠
朱郭萍	齐　莉	张　渊	孟　娟	杜　跃	孟玥彤	张莎莎
骆俊飞	汤晓明	徐志刚	魏　巍	李　波	王秀波	贾素琨
王　璐	李云龙	张文娟	杨艳艳	张　月	薛雅静	李　榛
饶　朦	段　梦	翟　凤	韩晓霞	杨　慧	高　素	徐秀玉
付纪郢	张　倩	戴斯阳	刘　伟	胡嘉奇	丁　玎	刘群燕
包　媛	刘　丹	孙艳妮	刘婉煜	若苏凤	刘　萍	李文娟
姬丽君	王　莉	刘　燕	陈　婷	李　莹	田　野	圣瑾辉
朱亚萍	李　笑	刘　超	芦丹丹	张亭玉	何　蕾	黄晶晶
焦艳璐	刘　燕	孟　玉	苏　琦	原　娜	张晓霖	蔡鲁宁
曹晓雪	陈宇佳	杜　旭	管晓彤	胡艺馨	李靖漪	刘　飞
邱宵元	王婷玉	夏　冰	辛　亮	徐晓晓	于　洋	赵志丽
周　冰	臧子萱	杭　帆	修俊妍	何欣桐	董文雅	刘　琳
赵鹿航	董子葳	费　腾	孔斯文	吕　静	王　鑫	郑　君
周湘为	刘　怡	林　琳	杨　璠	姜　希	何艳满	蒋峥峥
乔　蕊	王　蕊	万　婷	王秋颖	杨依依	郑天辉	邱　雪
彭　岚						

如有疏漏 敬请见谅

境外选手名单　Athletes(International)

Total 546

Armenia 1

Danielyan Khikar

Austria 2

Liebhart	Elisabeth	Liebhart	Harald

Australia 2

Kelly	Adrian	Zieba	Sofia

Belgium 14

Devriendt	Danny	Devriendt	Liesa
Germonpré	Katja	Germonpré	Yannick
Gevaert	Andy	Hinz	Alexander
Lepièce	Joseph	Levrau	Olivier
Matthys	Elisa	Piron	Mary
Remacle	Emilia	Sante	Georgette
Steiner	Patricia	Tombeur	Rémy

Switzerland 4

Bianchi	Daniela	Dell'era	Fulvia
GIRARDET	Françoise	Jampen	Erika

Cameroon 1

MBONO SAMBA Gisèle

Czech Republic 77

Absolon	Jiří	Absolonová	Zuzana
Adámek	Lukáš	Beilová	Ingrid
Belicová	Hana	Beran	Luboš
Beránek	Lukáš	Beňo	Pavel
Beňová	Kristýna	Bicanová	Šárka
Burda	Pavel	Bělíková	Ludmila
Cibulka	Roman	Cieslarová	Karin
Damborská	Alena	Drábová	Renáta
Gráca	Martin	Gráca	Rostislav
Gronesová	Nikola	Hais	Libor
Hais	Petr	Halusková	Martina
Havránková	Alena	Hloušková	Jana
Hozáková	René	Hozáková	Renée
Jagoš	Petr	Jagošová	Hana
Jendryščíková	Dagmar	Kanta	Ondřej
Kinclová	Petra	Klaputová	Lenka

Kundrátková	Zdeňka
Kučerová	Dana
Křenek	Tomáš
Malinová	Ludmila
Musil	Milan
Novák	Ladislav
Packová	Marie
Petryšínová	Eva
Procházka	Miloš
Růžička	Michal
Sigmund	Robert
Spolek	Jiří
Stejskal	Josef
Stejskalová	Gabriela
Urbanová	Aneta
Válek	Petr
Válková	Jaroslava
Večeřová	Radka
Vintrlíková	Petra
Votruba	Václav
Zaviačič	Jaroslav
Šebestík	Radek
Černilovský	Miloš
Kučera	Radoslav
Křenek	David
Labajová	Markéta
Matoušková	Helena
Musilová	Jana
Novotná	Gabriela
Pavlíková	Tereza
Portych	Tomáš
Růžička	Luboš
Sekanina	Petr
Solná	Karin
Stára	Rudolf
Stejskalová	Barbora
Stříž	Martin
Vališová	Petra
Válková	Jana
Vejvodová	Olga
Vilímková	Martina
Vojáčková	Hana
Wotřelová	Eva
Zimolka	Jakub
Čížek	Martin

Germany 64

Albrecht	Jeanette
Andres	Ann-Kathrin
Brüdigam	Marion
Brüggemann	Johannes
Dürhammer	Manfred
Diehl	Horst
Dischinger	Petra
Eichler	Evelin
Fahrenholz	Walter
Funk	Reinhilde
Gayer	Renate
Georgiou	Sylvia
Haußmann	Frauke
Hoffmann	Hubert
Hoffmann	Tobias
Hofmann	Ulrich
Just	Erika
Kellermann	Katrin
Laskowski	Christoph Simon
Lehmann	Rita
Masling	Veronika
Mersch	Annemarie
Ratte	Frank
Rölleke	Gerhard
Albrecht	Sandra
Bülten	Christiane
Brüdigam	Uwe
Bruhn	Peter
Dürhammer	Traude
Dierks	Waltraut
Duhr	Hermine
Eichler	Joachim
Fenske	Eva
Gao	Xiaoying
Gündling	Denise
Gross	Ralf
Hendle	Marlies
Hoffmann	Sabine
Hofmann	Regina
Inkoferer	Sybille
Keller	Ernst Gregor Kurt
Kuhn	Uda
Lehmann	Johann
Lohse	Sharon
Möller	Sabrina
Mersch	Susanne
Raub	Michael
Rörtgen	Olaf

Rörtgen	Thilo	Rinner	Heinz
Sahm	Thorsten	Schöbel	Heike
Scherzer	Anneliese	Scherzer	Steffen
Schnaubelt	Sabine	Schott	Gerhard
Schramm	Christina	Schwalm	Konstantin
Sommer	Christoph	Steffan	Michael
Suppkus	Monika	Theis	Jürgen
Wiele	Stefanie	Zeuke	Michael

Spain 2

Avalos Bulgarelli	Liliana	Martin Garcia	Miriam

Finland 2

Niittuinperä	Jari	Varisto	Niklas

France 7

Bardot	Simone	Bertin-Mahieux	Jacqueline
LE MADIC	Catherine	LE MASSON	Jean-Charles
Menye Onana	Léopoldine	Onana	Pius
Oubella	Fadma Fani		

Croatia (Hrvatska) 6

Hanjs	Josip	Juricev	Tanja Ivana
Klepac	Mladen	Sedlar	Silvija
Zlodi	Kristina	Čagalj	Željka

Hungary 26

Árvay-Dani	Judit	Barna	Beáta
Csikós	Edina	Danko	Marta
Döbrentey	Dániel	Dobos	Anita
Ferenc	Zsuzsa	Hajdicsné-Varga	Katalin
Hegedus	Ibolya Csilla	Horváth	Éva Szilvia
Horváth Tóthné	Julianna	Jakabne dr. Zubaly	Anna
Jaszai	Lidia	Krasznai-Kis	Eszter Katalin
Leiner	Peter	Lengyel	Tímea
Nagy	Ferencné	Ratting	Anita
Rodenbücher	Katalin	Simon	Antal Sándorné
Somodi	Boglárka	Szabóné Nagrant	Tünde
Szücs	Imre	Szvak Szondine	Maria Nora
Tóthné Horváth	Julianna	Vicai	Erika

Italy 50

Aimar	Cesare
Aureli	Daniela
Camellini	Alberto
Corti	Marialuisa
Cristalli	Camilla
Di Piazza	Giacomo
Gianfranco	Gherardi
Laura	Batani
Marina	Quartieri
Massimo	Pisani
Matteuzzi	Manuela
Morisi	Maura
Paganini	Paolo
Pazzaglia	Sergio
Perozziello	Francesca
Pilotti	Paola
Ramondelli	Fausto
Rodriguez	Carlo Renato
Rossignoli	Evi Diana
Simonetti	Maria Rita
Terzoni	Alberto
Tripaldi	Giacomo
Trombetti	Anna Maria
Verruso	Fabrizio Gaetano
Voli	Gabriele
Ardizzone	Carlo
Busalacchi	Daniela
Cerruti	Piera
Covello	Armando
Cristalli	Carlo
Fanti	Fabio
Guidoni	Melissa
Marcello	Melani
Marino	Anna Maria
Mastellari	Federico
Montanari	Marco
Nicosanti	Veronica
Pasqui	Emanuela
Perozziello	Delfo Edoardo
Pieraccini	Giulia
Pilotto	Luciana
Riccò	Marta
Rondinella	Giosuè
Scianna	Giovanna
Stabile	Fabiano
Torregrossa	Giulia
Trivulzio	Gian Paolo
Valor	Laura
Vittori	Francesca
Zannini	Edoardo

Japan 13

Araki	Akira
Kamoshida	Osamu
Kawahara	Tatsuya
NUKUSHINA	TATSUO
Sekine	Tamami
Tanaka	Taro
Usuba	Takeshi
Eto	Jun
Kaneko	Tsuguo
Maeno	Takako
Obara	Tsutomu
Takayanagi	Ikuro
Tsutomu	Mimaki

Korea 34

Chin	Hsu-Chien	Cho	Mirae
Choi	Kiye	Daesun	Lee
Ha	Daekyoung	HAN	Su-Jung
Hanwoo	Kim	Hwang	Eun Hwa
Jang	Hyun-a	Jiyoung	Ahn
KANG	Sang-Gyu	Kim	Cho rong
Kim	eung young	Kim	Hyunjin
Kim	Jumdong	Kim	Myungryul
Kim	Na-young	KWON	YOUNG CHAN
Lee	Cheolho	Lee	Eunyoung
Lee	Haejeong	Lee	Hwa Kyoung
LEE	Jong-Girl	Lee	Kyung Sik
Lee	Rae-Hwa	LEE	Sang-Sook
Myunggeun	Ahn	O	Dongkil
Park	Headong	Park	Jin Woo
Seokyeon	Shon	Son	Sook Ja
Song	Younghun	Yoo	Unjeong

Netherlands, The 10

Bakker	Joke	Beatrijs	Loo van de, Ginneken, van
den Holder	Jan	Houdijk	Herbert
Martin	van Kleef	Radstaake	Gert-Jan
Roos	Georgette	Schwarz-van Poppel	Rian
van Beurden	Cees	van Kleef	Riet

Russia 14

Andreev	Andrey	Berezina	Nora
Kotenko	Olga	Kozlow	Yury
Lukina	Eleonora	Melnikov	Alexander
Nefedova	Maria	Pekhov	Vasily
Shvarts	Anatoliy	Travkin	Vladimir
Yagunov	Stanislav	Yagunova	Irina
Znamenskiy	Ilya	Znamenskiy	Mikhail

Slovakia 4

Maceják	Ladislav	Macejáková	Soňa
Zigo	Jaroslav	Šóš	Ivan

Turkmenistan 1

Mamedov Batyr

Turkey 16

Altuntaş	Arif	Aşkın	Celal
Bosnak	Ayse	Comlekci	Recep
Dönmez	Nurben	Ertaş	Recep
Gundogdu	Sevilay	Kaya	Zafer
Köse	Seçkin	Keskin	Yusuf
Kurt	Hakan	Kuyumcu	Emrah
Kılıçaslan	Saynur	Seker	Umit
Serbest	Ümit	Yener	İhsan

Tanzania 1

Enow Patrick

United Kingdom 3

Maxwell	Anne	Minichiello	Tony
Wilson	Vivien		

United States 8

A. Rodriquez	Michael	Biggers	Dale
Biggers	Virgene	Drake	Linda
Gaudet	Teri	Nilsen	Patricia
Wenclawski	John	Yates	Karen


INTERSTENT