

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

10 644

A STUDY OF COURT REPORTING SYSTEMS

VOLUME IV

ANNOTATED LIST OF REFERENCES

Technical Analysis Division
Institute for Applied Technology
National Bureau of Standards

Prepared for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice under NI 71-042 IA and for the Federal Judicial Center. The fact that those agencies furnished financial support to the activity described in this publication does not necessarily indicate their concurrence in the statements or conclusions contained herein.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The National Bureau of Standards¹ was established by an act of Congress March 3, 1901. The Bureau's overall goal is to strengthen and advance the Nation's science and technology and facilitate their effective application for public benefit. To this end, the Bureau conducts research and provides: (1) a basis for the Nation's physical measurement system, (2) scientific and technological services for industry and government, (3) a technical basis for equity in trade, and (4) technical services to promote public safety. The Bureau consists of the Institute for Basic Standards, the Institute for Materials Research, the Institute for Applied Technology, the Center for Computer Sciences and Technology, and the Office for Information Programs.

THE INSTITUTE FOR BASIC STANDARDS provides the central basis within the United States of a complete and consistent system of physical measurement; coordinates that system with measurement systems of other nations; and furnishes essential services leading to accurate and uniform physical measurements throughout the Nation's scientific community, industry, and commerce. The Institute consists of a Center for Radiation Research, an Office of Measurement Services and the following divisions:

Applied Mathematics—Electricity—Heat—Mechanics—Optical Physics—Linac Radiation²—Nuclear Radiation²—Applied Radiation²—Quantum Electronics³—Electromagnetics³—Time and Frequency³—Laboratory Astrophysics³—Cryogenics³.

THE INSTITUTE FOR MATERIALS RESEARCH conducts materials research leading to improved methods of measurement, standards, and data on the properties of well-characterized materials needed by industry, commerce, educational institutions, and Government; provides advisory and research services to other Government agencies; and develops, produces, and distributes standard reference materials. The Institute consists of the Office of Standard Reference Materials and the following divisions:

Analytical Chemistry—Polymers—Metallurgy—Inorganic Materials—Reactor Radiation—Physical Chemistry.

THE INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED TECHNOLOGY provides technical services to promote the use of available technology and to facilitate technological innovation in industry and Government; cooperates with public and private organizations leading to the development of technological standards (including mandatory safety standards), codes and methods of test; and provides technical advice and services to Government agencies upon request. The Institute also monitors NBS engineering standards activities and provides liaison between NBS and national and international engineering standards bodies. The Institute consists of the following technical divisions and offices:

Engineering Standards Services—Weights and Measures—Flammable Fabrics—Invention and Innovation—Vehicle Systems Research—Product Evaluation Technology—Building Research—Electronic Technology—Technical Analysis—Measurement Engineering.

THE CENTER FOR COMPUTER SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY conducts research and provides technical services designed to aid Government agencies in improving cost effectiveness in the conduct of their programs through the selection, acquisition, and effective utilization of automatic data processing equipment; and serves as the principal focus within the executive branch for the development of Federal standards for automatic data processing equipment, techniques, and computer languages. The Center consists of the following offices and divisions:

Information Processing Standards—Computer Information—Computer Services—Systems Development—Information Processing Technology.

THE OFFICE FOR INFORMATION PROGRAMS promotes optimum dissemination and accessibility of scientific information generated within NBS and other agencies of the Federal Government; promotes the development of the National Standard Reference Data System and a system of information analysis centers dealing with the broader aspects of the National Measurement System; provides appropriate services to ensure that the NBS staff has optimum accessibility to the scientific information of the world, and directs the public information activities of the Bureau. The Office consists of the following organizational units:

Office of Standard Reference Data—Office of Technical Information and Publications—Library—Office of Public Information—Office of International Relations.

¹ Headquarters and Laboratories at Gaithersburg, Maryland, unless otherwise noted; mailing address Washington, D.C. 20234.
² Part of the Center for Radiation Research.
³ Located at Boulder, Colorado 80302.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

NBS PROJECT

4314538

NBS REPORT

10 644

A STUDY OF COURT REPORTING SYSTEMS

VOLUME IV

ANNOTATED LIST OF REFERENCES

Technical Analysis Division
Institute for Applied Technology
National Bureau of Standards



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

PREFACE

The initial impetus for this study was provided by the proposed use of the computer to translate stenotype notes to their English equivalent, offering a potentially large reduction in the time necessary to transcribe these notes manually. The use of this new technology to produce court records was seen as offering possible relief to that portion of congestion and delay in the criminal courts system attributable to backlogs in transcript production.

In order to obtain an objective evaluation of the feasibility of computer-aided transcription of stenotype notes in the criminal courts system, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice, in conjunction with the Federal Judicial Center, sponsored this study by the Department of Commerce's National Bureau of Standards (NBS). In addition to evaluating the computer-aided transcription process, the study afforded an opportunity to survey the state-of-the-art of legal reporting in general. The study had two limited objectives: (1) identification and analysis of representative examples of criminal

courtroom reporting techniques, and (2) design and execution of an experiment through which the characteristics of each reporting system could be examined. With such system attributes as time and cost documented, it should then become possible to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of each given system for use in a particular courtroom environment.

This study report has been prepared in four volumes:

(a) Volume I - Decision Factors, summarizes the project activity, presents system descriptions, and offers a decision technique for selection of court reporting procedures. This volume is intended for general distribution.

(b) Volume II - Experimental Phase, describes the laboratory and courtroom phases of the experiment. This volume is designed to provide background detail for those readers particularly interested in the data gathering and analyses performed in the course of our work.

(c) Volume III - Summary of State Laws, provides background on the legal requirements and constraints for court reporting throughout the United States.

(d) Volume IV - Annotated List of References.

The judicial enthusiasm for the study was demonstrated by the willingness of court systems to cooperate with

the study team and to participate in the test phases of the program. President Judge D. Donald Jamieson and Court Administrator Edward J. Blake, Esq. of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas provided courtrooms* for part of the testing, as well as the time and expenses of two of their court reporters, Mr. Allen Kaplan and Mr. Bernard Goldstein, together with their typists, Mrs. Helen DiPietro and Mr. Vincent Murphy. Chief Justice Thomas Kavanaugh of the Supreme Court of Michigan arranged for the provision of the time and expense of one of their court reporters, Mr. James Mann, to participate in the tests. Mr. William M. Madden, Esq., Deputy Administrator of the Illinois Courts and Mr. Leroy Hoskins, Administrator of Official Court Reporters, also arranged, with the help of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, for the participation in the tests of one of their court reporters, Miss Sarah Walker. In addition, the Executive Officer of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, Mr. Arnold Malech, and his Chief of Court Reporters, Mr. Antony Nigro, arranged for the participation in the tests of two of their court reporters, Mrs. Isabelle Cormier and Mrs. Sylvia Colebreuner.

*The presiding judges of these courtrooms, The Honorable Joseph L. McGlynn, Jr., and the Honorable James T. McDermott, were unfailing in their interest, enthusiasm and cooperation. This support contributed substantially to our efforts.

This study was conducted by the National Bureau of Standards' Technical Analysis Division under the general direction of Richard T. Penn, Jr. and Walter G. Leight. Day-to-day control was exercised by Ernest H. Short, Project Leader. The project staff was composed of representatives of the fields of the law, psychology, operations research, and computer systems analysis, and included the following members of the Technical Analysis Division:

Mr. Ernest H. Short, Project Leader

Dr. Nancy Kingsbury

Miss Jenny Eldreth

Mrs. Suellen Halpin

Mr. Miles Ruthberg

Mr. John Rick

Credit and thanks are due to the ladies who typed the report: Miss Frances Jones, who graciously bore the many burdens of a very demanding staff throughout the course of the project; Mrs. Mary Abbott, Mrs. Theresa Conrad, and Mrs. Frances Hilten.

Finally, deep appreciation must be expressed for the magnificent cooperation of all participants in this program, and most especially the professional reporters and transcribers who took part in the experimental phase.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. BOOKS1
II. ARTICLES7
III. MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE	22
IV. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS	24

ANNOTATED LIST OF REFERENCES

I. BOOKS

Abrams, Ray. Transcription Error Charts. New York, Chicago: Gregg Publishing Co., 1939.

A textbook and workbook for stenographers' use in recording error frequency.

Addy, Gulielmi. Stenographia; or the Art of Short-Writing. London: 1664.

This is a textbook, written in pen and ink, of instruction in a method of manual shorthand.

Bridges, Noah. Stenographie and Crytographie; or the Art of Short and Secret Writing. London: 1659.

A complete description and illustration of a very early method of manual shorthand.

Constitution and By-Laws. As amended 1967. United States Court Reporters Association, 1946.

The constitution and by-laws of the U. S. Court Reporters Association.

Deming, P. The Court Stenographer. Albany: J. Munsell, 1879.

An instruction book in court reporting techniques for the manual shorthand reporter and the stenotypist.

Directory of Official Court Reporters and the Systems of Shorthand They Write. New York: Andrew J. Graham and Co., 1905.

A directory of court reporters and the types of shorthand they use, including Graham, Nunson, Pitman, Longley, New Rapid, Cross and others.

Fox, Sir John Charles. A Handbook of the English Law Reports. London: Butterworth and Co., 1913.

This handbook contains English law reports from the last quarter of the 18th Century to the year 1865, with biographical notes on judges and reporters.

Fry, William W. and Parker, Arthur L. Dictatypy. Philadelphia: Dictatype Shorthand Machine Co., 1915.

A description and illustration of dictatype machine shorthand, and instruction in its use.

Fuller, Roy E. Requirements for Court Reporting. Chicago: Gunthrop-Warren Printing Co., 1945.

A court reporter discusses the importance of competent, skilled court reporters and lists the requirements of a career in court reporting.

Garvin, Paul L. and Trager, Edith C. The Conversion of Phonetic into Orthographic English: A Machine Translation Approach to the Problem. Prepared for Air Force Office of Aerospace Research, Office of Scientific Research, under Contract No. AF 49(638)-1186. Canoga Park, California: Thompson Ramo Wooldridge, Inc., 1963 (limited distribution).

This is a highly technical book explaining the processes involved in converting recorded speech into written English.

Hancock, Vesta Wills. Dictype. (n.p.) 1932. (mimeographed.)

This text offers a complete course in dictype. Dictypy is a system of shorthand designed to be written on the typewriter.

Handbook on Certified Shorthand Reporting Laws. National Shorthand Reporters Association, n.d.

An explanation of Certified Shorthand Reporting Laws -- their history, importance and role in the profession of court reporting.

Handbook on Electrical Recording. National Shorthand Reporters Association, rev. 1965.

Prepared by National Shorthand Reporters Association, this handbook presents and reviews facts concerning the potential and shortcomings of sound recording.

Horne, Berry H. Stenotype Reporting. New York: Ferris Printing Co., 1937.

This is a textbook for advanced stenotypists who have attained speeds of better than 150 words per minute and are interested in court reporting. Instruction is offered in the following areas: court procedure, legal and Latin vocabulary, medical terms, advanced stenotype theory, phrase and abbreviation material, convention reporting and others.

Ireland, W. S. National Machine Shorthand. St. Louis, Missouri: National Shorthand Machine Co., 1917.

This text offers complete instruction in National Machine Shorthand -- a description of the shorthand machine, explanation of its system and texts.

Kowan, Theodor Ira. The Legal Stenographer. Cleveland: Cadillac Press, 1941.

A handbook on legal language, law office practices, and the proper preparation of legal documents for use by the legal secretary.

Lapointe, John W. Court Reporting on the Stenograph or Stenotype. Los Angeles: 1955.

A manual of instruction in machine shorthand,

_____. Machine Court Reporting. Los Angeles: Stanley M. Langdon, Superior Court, 1935.

This text is designed to assist court reporters in building their stenotype skills.

LaSalle Extension University. The Theory of Stenotypy; The Machine Way in Shorthand. Chicago: LaSalle Extension University, 1943.

Stenotypy is explained from basic finger positions to practice speed writing.

Leslie, Louis A., ed. Testimony Dictation. New York, Chicago: Gregg Publishing Co., 1944.

The author has compiled sample testimony dictation in areas of criminal law, negligence and medical case law and contracts.

Linton, John Douglas. An Introduction to Court Reporting in Thomas Natural Shorthand, Including Selected Lists of High Frequency Legal and Medical Terms. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1951.

This book contains background training for a court reporter using manual shorthand. The author offers some shortcuts in recording phrases, and a model trial.

Making the Record. 6th ed. Port Huron: National Shorthand Reporters Association, 1950.

A book of suggestions on making a more perfect record of court proceedings, this book is aimed at the members of the Bench, Bar, law schools and students.

Moran, Clarence Gabriel. The Heralds of the Law. London: Stevens, 1948.

A collection of essays written by a law reporter about his profession and the practice of law reporting in England.

Morphy, Anthony N. How to be a Court Reporter. Bayonne, New Jersey: Pengad Companies, 1959.

A complete "how to" book for a court reporting career, including technical requirements, academic requirements, proper court procedure, and instruction in reporting proceedings.

National Shorthand Reporters Association. Digest of Statutes and Legal Decisions Relating to Official Stenographers. New Haven, Connecticut: The Mac Printing Corp., 1906.

A collection of summarized statutes and legal decisions pertaining to court reporters in effect as of 1906.

National Shorthand Reporters Association. Shorthand Reporters; A Digest of Statutes and Legal Decisions Relating to Official Stenographers and Their Reports. 2nd ed. Des Moines, Iowa: Homestead Printing Co., 1916.

A collection of summarized statutes and legal decisions pertaining to court reporters and their reports in effect as of 1916.

Nealis, Michael F. Law and Court Stenographers. New York: Delahanty Institute, 1940.

This is a textbook and workshop designed for a class in court stenography. Topics covered in this publication are: Latin and legal terminology, divisions of government agencies and general office practice.

New York Civil Service Aid Publication. Law and Court Stenographer.
New York: Aid Publishing Co., 1940.

A pre-exam study book, this text prepares the court reporter for the Civil Service Court reporter examination and offers instruction in court procedure, court reporter duties and responsibilities, legal terminology and preparation of legal documents.

Osgoodby, William W. The Stenographic Miscellany. New York: E. R. Andrews Printing Co., 1903.

This collection of poems and short stories is written entirely in manual phonetic shorthand.

Parker, Arthur Lloyd. Dictatype. Wilmington, Delaware: New Dictatype Co., 1942.

The dictatype method of machine shorthand is explained and illustrated. Dictatype machines have no numeral bar -- numbers are written out.

Quayle, Marget Sidney, A Study of Some Aspects of Satisfaction in the Vocation of Stenography. New York: Columbia University, 1935.

A comparative study of satisfied and dissatisfied stenographers (secretaries), this book offers reasons for dissatisfaction and possible remedies.

Reese, J. L. How to be a Public Stenographer. Sacramento: 1914.

Directed at office stenographers, this book offers information on how to establish a private business as a public stenographer.

Shorthand Reporting as a Career, rev. 1968. Madison, Wisconsin: National Shorthand Reporters Association, 1961.

Written for aspirant court reporters, this publication describes the court reporting field, its opportunities and rewards.

Simone, Paul. A Stroke in Time; Principles of Machine Shorthand and One Stroke Words and Phrases, 5th ed., 1959.

A book of instruction in the principles of abbreviating, phrasing techniques and practical stroke saving to aid stenotypists in speed building.

Sound Recording in the Courts. New York State Shorthand Reporters Association, 1954.

Court reporters cite cases in which sound recording proved inadequate as a means of reporting court proceedings (e.g., U. S. Navy, United Nations, New York City, and Puerto Rico).

Stenographic Machines, Inc. Dictionary for Machine Shorthand. Chicago: Stenographic Machines, Inc., 1957.

This is a dictionary of stenotype words and phrases frequently used in machine shorthand.

Stenorite Shorthand; New Alphadynamic Method. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1963.

The stenorite method of manual shorthand is described and illustrated in this textbook.

Stenospeed Dictionary of Machine Shorthand: English to Stenotype. Brooklyn: Stenospeed Publishing Co., 1962.

This is a reference manual of frequently used words and phrases and their stenotype equivalents.

Stenotype Company of California. Stenotype Theory. Los Angeles: Stenotype Company of California, 1951.

This textbook offers instruction in the use of stenotypy and the stenotype machine.

Stone, Vernon W. Tested Stenotypy Shortcuts. MBA. Nuremberg, Germany: 1948.

The author offers a collection of shortcuts in recording frequently used phrases in stenotype.

Van Allen, Edward J. Why Not a \$15,000 a Year Court Reporting Career? Mineola, New York: Reportorial Press, 1965.

This book encourages young men and women, not yet set on a career, to investigate the shorthand reporting profession. The author describes his experiences in the profession and offers information on schools and salaries in the United States.

. Your Future as a Shorthand Reporter. New York:
Richards Rosen Press, Inc., 1969.

This book is directed to aspirant court reporters and offers experiences of the author, benefits of the profession, hints on being a professional and information on schools, scholarships and salaries around the country.

Wellman, Rowena. Examination of Certain Factors Involved in Reporting and Transcribing of Stenographic Materials.
Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University, 1937.

This book describes a technical study in which syllabic count, stroke count, length of sentence and vocabulary frequency factors were used to determine the difficulty of stenographic material as a method of evaluating dictation material.

II. ARTICLES

Alex, Douglas G. "Protecting Our Courts -- A Case for the Public."
National Shorthand Reporter XXIII, 3 (1961), 105.

The author discusses the need for minimum standards of competence in the court reporting field.

"Audio Standards Listings." Audio Engineering Society Journal 18 (1970), 317-321.

This is a list of existing standards in the electronic field for all types of recording equipment.

Batton, Virginia K. "Emphasize That Personal Touch." National Shorthand Reporter XXV, 2 (1963), 70.

Court reporters must strive for better relations with the members of the Bench and the Bar by offering personal services that no electronic recording machine could supply.

Bieber, Seymour. "The Verbatim Reporter, Keeper of the Record."
National Shorthand Reporter XXIII, 9 (1962), 347.

This article commends the court reporter for his ability to perform so well in the face of obstacles ever present in reporting the record.

Birmie, George A. "The Reporter in Fiction -- As Others See Us." National Shorthand Reporter XXIV, 4 (1963), 137.

The author expresses his displeasure at the role court reporters play in popular books and indicates that the fiction writers know little about the court reporting profession.

Blackett, Fred. "Court Reporting in Japan." National Shorthand Reporter (December 1970).

A report on a court reporter's visit to Japan, describes the Japanese Court System and its court reporting methods.

Blum, Alexander. "Oh, My Aching Arm." National Shorthand Reporter XXIII, 2 (1961), 70-72.

Manual shorthand reporters develop cramps in their hands from the strain of recording lengthy proceedings.

Bowers, Dan M. "Code Set for Machine Language Translation." Computer Design 4 (1965), 44-47.

A coding scheme used in language translation is described in this technical article.

Bowers, Dan M. and Fisk, M. B. "The World's Fair Machine Translator." Computer Design 4 (1965), 16-29.

This article describes the construction, dictionary organization and mode of operation of the machine translator exhibited at the New York World's Fair.

Boyle, Otto. "What Does 'CSR' Mean?" National Shorthand Reporter XXV, 2 (1963), 71-72.

A court reporter defines "CSR" (Certified Shorthand Reporter) and describes what a certificate in shorthand reporting means to the reporter and his profession.

Braun, W. L. "NAB Recording and Reproducing Standards." Audio Engineering Society Journal 16 (1968), 168-173.

This technical article lists and explains standards for electronic recording and reproducing equipment.

Bricker, P. D. and Pruzansky, S. "Effects of Stimulus Content and Duration on Talker Identification." Journal of Acoustical Society of America 40 (1966), 1441-1449.

This article describes a study done by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., to determine the effect of certain stimuli, such as duration of a speaker's material, on aural identification of that speaker.

Brown, James Harvey. "In Re: Abolishment of CSR in California."
National Shorthand Reporter 29, 3 (1967), 6.

The author expresses his views in favor of retaining the Certified Shorthand Reporter Laws in California. The shortcomings of sound recording are also discussed.

Buckley, Leonard J. "Are We Overlooking the Verbatim Record?"
Wisconsin Bar Bulletin 39 (1966), 10-15.

It is the responsibility of all those involved in litigation to see to it that the court reporter takes a verbatim record. Litigants should be more aware of the record-taking process rather than assuming the reporter can hear inaudible witnesses.

Cafiaux, J. A. "Brief Review of Electronic Industries Association Standards in the Audio Field." Audio Engineering Society Journal 16 (1968), 21-25.

This article gives the background of the Electronics Industries Association, its engineering department, and identifies 25 of its standards in the audio field.

Cerny, J. H. "Court Reporting: Facts for Public Officials." American Bar Association Journal 42 (1956), 437-440.

This article, written by a court reporter, expresses a need for better understanding of the court reporter's role and duty to protect the public in litigation.

Cheasty, John Cye, Commander, U.S.N. "Mechanical Recording." Journal of the Adjutant General (November 1949), 12-15.

Court reporting methods used by the Navy are reviewed and it is suggested that mechanical recording might better meet the needs of the Navy.

Cofield, H. S., Commander, U.S.N. "Mechanical Court Reporting." Journal of the Adjutant General (July 1952), 8.

The author describes an experiment which examined and compared four systems of court reporting, i.e., electronic, stenotype, shorthand, and stenomask. The article concludes that stenomask could be a satisfactory substitute for shorthand and stenotype.

Cohen, William. "Shorthand, Yes! Mechanical Aids, No!" Case and Comment 63, 5 (1958), 12-16.

The author disputes the use of tape recording as an aid to court reporters and suggests that a competent reporter needs only his skills.

Compton, Arthur J. "Effects of Filtering and Vocal Duration Upon the Identification of Speakers, Aurally." Journal of Acoustical Society of America 35 (1963), 1748-1752.

This highly technical article explains a study to determine the effect of duration of recorded stimuli on aural identification of speakers.

"Continuing Battle with ER." National Shorthand Reporter 29, 5 (1968), 8.

Sound recording techniques in court reporting are not yet developed to the stage of being capable of replacing the live court reporter.

Covel, Julian J. "A Court Reporter's View of Electronic Recorders." Journal of the American Judicature Society 51 (1968), 340-343.

A court reporter questions the ability of recording equipment to record and transcribe trial proceedings accurately, inexpensively, and quickly.

"Court Recordings in New Zealand." Justice of the Peace 122 (1958), 70.

The installation of recording equipment in the courtroom and its advantages over the previous method of court reporting, i.e., typewriting and note taking, are discussed.

Craft, J. L.; Goldman, E. H.; and Strohm, W. B. "A Table Look Up Machine for Processing Natural Languages." IBM Journal of Research and Development 5 (1961), 192-203.

This technical article describes a machine with the capability of translating other written languages into written English, e.g., Russian to English.

de Ciucis, Vincent. "Is There a Future to Shorthand Reporting?" National Shorthand Reporter 27, 2 (1965), 11-12.

Concerned about the possible replacement of court reporters with machines, a court reporter advises others in his profession to improve their skills, initiate and encourage training programs and adopt CSR requirements in order to avoid having to compete with a machine.

"Discretionary Reporting of Trial Court Decisions: A Dialogue." University of Pennsylvania Law Review 114 (1965), 249-255.

This article employs "Question and Answer" style in discussing the publication of trial court opinions.

Doubles, M. Ray, "A Camera in the Courtroom," Washington and Lee Law Review 22 (1965), 1-16.

The author discusses the legality of cameras in the courtroom in light of Canon 35 of the American Bar Association Canon of Professional and Judicial Ethics.

Ehlers, L. W. "Twelve Ways to a Perfect Record," Law Office Economics and Management 6 (1966), 505-510.

Written by a court reporter, this article discusses some everyday problems in court reporting and offers 12 ways to correct them.

Eisler, Hannes, "Measurements of Perceived Acoustic Quality of Sound Reproducing Systems by Means of Factor Analysis," Journal of Acoustical Society of America 39 (1966), 484-492.

A technique study to determine quality of sound reproducing systems by analyzing sound level, tone, etc., is explained.

Erickson, Howard O. "Why Use a Recorder as an Aid," National Shorthand Reporter XIX, 1 (1957), 22.

The author disputes the use of recorders as aids to court reporters, calling such use a crutch for incompetent reporters.

Finley, Beryl. "Advice is Given on How to Make a Sound Record," Hennipin Lawyer 23 (1955), 59-63.

This article is a condensed version of the National Shorthand Reporters Association's booklet entitled, "Making the Record."

Flaherty, D. H. "Select Guide to the Manuscript Court Records of Colonial New England," American Journal of Legal History 11 (1967), 107-126.

Written for the historian, this article directs the reader to court records in New England dated prior to 1776.

Galli, E. J. "The Stenowriter -- A System for the Lexical Processing of Stenotypy," IRE Transactions and Electronic Computers EC-11, 2 (1962), 187-189.

This technical article describes and discusses an experiment in computer transcription of stenotypy into written English.

Gardner, Mark B. "Effect of Noise on Listening Levels in Conference Telephony." Journal of Acoustical Society of America 36 (1964), 2354-2362.

This is a description of a technical study to determine the effect of noise (i.e., shuffling of feet, rustling of paper, coughing, etc.) on ability to clearly hear proceedings of a conference taking place in two areas at the same time through the use of telephone communication.

Gradwohl, John M. "Trials -- Court Reporting -- Use of Sound Disc and Electronic Recording." Nebraska Law Review 32 (1953), 509-512.

This article discusses the feasibility of using electronic devices in place of court reporters and suggests that experimentation in this area be undertaken to determine the best method of court reporting.

Halleran, Arthur L. "Sound! Action! Quiet!" National Shorthand Reporter XXI, 7 (1960), 288-289.

A poetic presentation of the inadequacies of sound recording equipment and the advantages of a live reporter.

Hanlon, J. "CIA Helps Develop Stenotype Reader." Computerworld 2, 46 (1968), 9.

The author describes the combined efforts of CIA and IBM in developing the stenotype reader and discusses its uses.

Healy, B. "Recesses Make Fascinating Subject for Court Reporters." Hennipin Lawyer 24 (1956), 142.

A court reporter discusses the necessity and importance of a recess in accomplishing a complete and accurate record. Without a break, the pressure of continuous reporting affects the reporter's ability to maintain speed and accuracy.

Hirst, Ray. "Official Court Reporting with Electronic Recorders." Journal of American Judicature Society 36 (1954), 78-82.

Both sound recording and human court reporting are discussed, pointing up the comparative advantages and disadvantages of each method of court reporting.

Huggins, A. W. F. "Distortion of the Temporal Pattern of Speech: Interruption and Alternation." Journal of Acoustical Society of America 36 (1964), 1055-1064.

This article describes a technical study to determine the intelligibility of continuous speech when interrupted or alternated from ear to ear (using head sets), and/or changed in speed.

Hunt, Vernon W. "Electronic Necklaces vs. Court Reporters." Alabama Lawyer 24 (1963), 104-109.

This article discusses the advantages of having a live court reporter rather than a machine in the courtroom and the disadvantages of sound recording equipment.

_____. "Electronic Recording Devices are Upbraided by Judge Hunt." National Shorthand Reporter (November 1967), 6-12.

The author discusses the impracticability of electronic recording equipment in the courts.

_____. "Electronic Recording Devices: No Eyes with which to See, No Ears with which to Hear, Selectively!" Los Angeles Bar Bulletin 41 (1965), 86.

The author disputes the use of electronic recording equipment as a replacement for a court reporter.

Josselson, H. H. "Machine Translation in Review." Computers and Automation 17 (1968), 44-46.

This article looks at machine translation research: its history, tasks, objectives, and the organizations involved.

Kemis, Francis H. "Sound Recording in the Courts." Alabama Lawyer 14 (1953), 196-199.

The author discusses the advantages of using sound recorders with shorthand reporters and the disadvantages of using sound recording equipment alone as the official record.

Koerner, C. F. "Making the Record." Oklahoma Bar Association Journal 27 (1956), 1211.

A court reporter describes the difficulties involved in court reporting due to lawyers' poor speaking habits and carelessness in seeing to it that the court reporter receives all information, evidence, etc., pertinent to the case.

Lane, Harlan. "Foreign Accent and Speech Distortion." Journal of Acoustical Society of America 35 (1963), 451-453.

A technical study to determine the degree of distortion of words spoken by persons with a foreign accent, and the ability of Midwestern Americans to recognize the words when distorted.

Libby, Harry L. "Report of Survey of Alaskan Courts System," National Shorthand Reporter XXV, 4 (1964), 137-143.

A court reporter describes his findings on investigation of the sound recording system used in Alaska courts. This reporter found the system to be inadequate, expensive and not well received by members of the Bar.

Lockner, J. P. A. "Mechanical Recording of Law Court Proceedings," Justice of the Peace 118 (1954), 776-777.

The author describes an experiment in sound recording in the South African courts. The results of his investigation show: a. sound recording is practicable and effective; b. sound recording is more accurate than shorthand reporters; c. sound recording saves judges' time, and d. reading back of testimony is clearer and more accurate.

Louisell, W. and Pirsig, M. E. "Significance of Verbatim Recording of Court Proceedings." Minnesota Law Review 38 (1953), 29-45.

The authors discuss the effect of a court reporter on trial proceedings (e.g., trial participants' awareness that their testimony is being recorded and subject to possible review) and further discuss the importance of the record as an unbiased report of the trial for presentation to the Appellate Court.

Madden, William M. "Illinois Pioneers Videotaping Trials," American Bar Association Journal 55 (1969), 457.

The author expresses satisfaction with videotape as a court record, but suggests that until cost and storage studies are performed, this system should not be adopted.

Martin, Carl. "Electronic Courtroom Recording," Journal of the American Judicature Society 50 (1967), 262-264.

Written by an electronics engineer, this article advocates the use of sound recording equipment for recording trial proceedings, and goes on to explain the most advantageous use of the equipment.

McKnight, J. B. "List of Published Standards Related to Magnetic Sound Recordings." Audio Engineering Society Journal 15 (1967), 314 ff.

The author lists standards for magnetic tape recording equipment.

Nesbett, Buell A. "Electronic Recording of Court Proceedings in Alaska." The Practical Lawyer 7, 7 (1961), 59-61.

Written by the Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court, this article expresses satisfaction with electronic recording and suggests its use elsewhere as improvements become known.

Newitt, J. W. and Odarchenko, A. "A Structure for Real-Time Stenotype Transcription." IBM Systems Journal (1970), 24-35.

This is a highly technical explanation of an automatic stenotype transcription method.

Perry, Grant E. "The Reporter as Discriminator." National Shorthand Reporter 30, 4 (1969), 11.

This author discusses the court reporter's problems in trying to accurately report court proceedings when counsel, witnesses, and other participants are difficult to hear and understand.

Peschel, Kurt. "Official Reporting in USA and Germany." National Shorthand Reporter XXI, 2 (1959), 61-66.

A comparison of American and German practices of court reporting, conference reporting, and transcription of notes.

Phillipi, Edward. "Stenotype Tape to Finished Transcript Via Computer." National Shorthand Reporter 27, 8 (1966), 4.

The Philitron Corp, of California describes the cost, time advantage and possible uses of its computer translation system.

Pollack, Irwin. "Message Probability and Message Reception," Journal of Acoustical Society of America 36 (1964), 937-945.

A technical study to determine whether expected words are easier to hear than unexpected words.

Popelka, Gerald J, "Court Reporting in Puerto Rico," National Shorthand Reporter 30, 2 (1968), 11.

This is a description of Puerto Rico's use of court reporters in the Superior Court and unmonitored sound recorders in the District Courts.

Posner, Fred, "Who 'Owns' the Court Reporter?" Trial Lawyer's Guide 7 (1963), 334-340.

The author discusses problems of litigants in obtaining copies of trial transcripts from a court reporter hired by opposing counsel.

Pruzansky, Sandra. "Pattern Matching Procedure for Automatic Talker Recognition." Journal of Acoustical Society of America 35 (1963), 354-358.

This article discusses an experiment to determine whether a computer, given a voice pattern input, could identify the speaker.

Radley, T. B. "Recording as Testimony to Truth," Criminal Law Review (1954), 96-105.

A discussion by the author regarding the use of recorded statements of fact as evidence in a criminal case. This article is concerned with the practical use of recording equipment by the police in criminal cases.

Rand, Preston B. "The Use of Tape Recorders as an Aid to Court Reporters." Case and Comment 63, 1 (1958), 28-35.

A court reporter who professes to be only "average" in skills discusses the advantageous use of recorders as an aid in transcribing notes and as a test of his stenotype note taking.

Reaburn, Norman S. "Court Reporting in the Electronic Age." Canadian Bar Journal 12 (1969), 110.

The author attributes the dissatisfaction of many with sound recording equipment to the misuse of the equipment, and explains its successful use in the Supreme Court of Victoria.

_____. "Recorders in the Courts -- A Defense." Journal of the American Judicature Society 52 (1969), 293-296.

The author is an experienced sound recorder operator in Australia. Here he offers an explanation of the court reporting operation in Australia and suggests that use of electronic systems elsewhere is practicable when the equipment is used properly.

Reynolds, Robert H. "Alaska's Ten Years of Electronic Reporting." American Bar Association Journal 56 (1970), 1080-1083.

The Administrative Director of Alaska Courts discusses electronics sound reporting in Alaska, pointing up its reliability, flexibility, accuracy, and cost effectiveness.

Rimbold, Edgar A. "I Want a Real, Live Court Stenographer." National Shorthand Reporter 29, 10 (1968), 22.

A lawyer discusses his distrust and dislike for tape recording of court proceedings,

Roberts, Alan. "Sound Recording in the New Jersey Courts," National Shorthand Reporter XXVI, 8 (1965), 326-330.

This is a discussion of an experiment in sound recording in New Jersey. The findings show sound recording to be too expensive, but suggest the use of inexpensive tape recording devices with stenotype reporter to insure a verbatim record.

Rodebaugh, Everett G. "Electronics in Court: Shorthand Reporters v. Recording Machines," American Bar Association Journal 39 (1953), 287-291.

The author disputes the infallibility of the electronic recording machine and cites some of the disadvantages of its use.

. "How Good are Three Guesses?" National Shorthand Reporter XXVI, 1 (1964), 26.

This article discusses the problem of guessing what is recorded on tape when the material is garbled or if there is confusion from homonyms.

. "Make Do in Puerto Rico: A Sound Recording Record." Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly 26 (1954), 61-71.

The author describes the court reporting system used in Puerto Rico and discusses contradicting reports on its success.

_____. "Publicity v. Publicity." National Shorthand Reporter XXVI, 10 (1965), 434.

The author expresses concern that aspirant court reporters will be frightened away from pursuing the profession due to the overpublicizing of sound recording as a better means of making the record.

_____. "Sound Recording in Courts: Echoes from Anchorage and Washington." American Bar Association Journal 50 (1964), 552-554.

The author appraises a favorable report made by a Federal Judge of his experience with sound recording in Alaska. Some of the problems in making sound recordings and transcribing them are pointed out and legislation authorizing sound recording as an auxiliary to shorthand reporting in Federal Courts is discussed.

_____. "Sound Recording in the Courtroom: A Reappraisal." American Bar Association Journal 47 (1961), 1185-1189.

The author discusses what he feels to be the biggest drawback in sound recording -- transcribing from a sound tape accurately.

Russin, J. "British Courts and Law Reporting in East Africa." Law Library Journal 56 (1963), 234-246.

A complete description of the East African courts and their system of selective law reporting.

Salton, Gerard. "The Automatic Transcription of Machine Shorthand." Proceedings of the Eastern Joint Computer Conference (1959), 148-159.

A method of computer transcription of machine shorthand is described.

Salzman, Sidney. "Late Word from Alaska and California." National Shorthand Reporter XXII, 3 (1960), 114-115.

A backlog of dispositions in Alaska and the rehearing of a court case in San Rafael, California, are cited by the author as evidence of the impracticability of sound recording in the courts.

Savin, Harris B. "Word Frequency Effect and Errors in the Perception of Speech," Journal of Acoustical Society of America 35 (1963), 200-206,

The author describes a study to determine the factors governing the ability to recognize words in speech.

"Selective Publication of Case Law." Southern California Law Review 39 (1966), 608-614.

The present method of publication of case law is discussed and suggestions are offered to revise the system.

Shortridge, Harold T. "Are We a Professional?" National Shorthand Reporter XXIII, 2 (1961), 75-76.

Professional ethics in the court reporting field are discussed,

Smith, Lyle D. "Court Reporter's Viewpoint." North Dakota Law Review 28 (1952), 179-184,

Members of the Bar can help make a more perfect record by understanding the court reporter's role in the proceedings.

Souris, Theodore. "Address to Michigan Court Reporters Association," National Shorthand Reporter 27, 7 (1966), 4,

A Supreme Court Justice in Michigan speaks to court reporters about the inadequacies of sound recording equipment and the shortcomings of live court reporters,

Stone, O. M. "Knowing the Law," Modern Law Review 24 (1961), 475-480.

The author discusses the problems of obtaining information in law reports that are unpublished or published late,

Sullivan, Harold W. "Court Record by Video-Tape Experiment -- A Success," Chicago Bar Record 50 (1969), 336-341.

A description of an experiment with video-taping in Illinois courts is described and the author expresses his views about the benefits of video-tape.

Swem, Charles Lee. "Get Something Down -- And with the Aid of Context, You can Decipher it Later." National Shorthand Reporter XXIV, 2 (1962), 61-64.

A shorthand reporter discusses the tension and pressure under which he is forced to take notes and describes the difficulties of transcribing them. The author suggests that a shorthand reporter can rely on context in transcribing notes.

_____, "The Future of Reporting." National Shorthand Reporter XXIII, 4 (1962), 145.

A court reporter assures others of his profession that skills and experience cannot be replaced by sound recording equipment.

Tremaine, William W. "Handbook on Electrical Recording." National Shorthand Reporter XXVI, 8 (1965), 337-338.

This article discusses the Handbook and instructs the reader on how to obtain a copy. The author expresses his views on sound recording as a poor means of court reporting.

Vander Werf, Daniel, Jr. "Watts My Line." National Shorthand Reporter XXIV, 6 (1963), 205-206.

A court reporter describes a conversation he had with a sound recording equipment salesman and advises court reporters to be prepared to have similar conversations. The author suggests that court reporters increase their skills as they may soon have to compete with recording equipment.

"Versatile New Shorthand System." National Shorthand Reporter XXII, 5 (1961), 6.

A system called "Oscar" -- a dot or braille method of machine or manual shorthand -- is explained.

Voiers, W. D. "Perceptual Bases of Speaker Identity." Journal of Acoustical Society of America 36 (1964), 1065-1073.

This article discusses a study to determine the basic way in which voices are perceived to differ from each other by a typical listener.

von Recklinghausen, D. R. "Standards Activities of the Institute of High Fidelity." Audio Engineering Society Journal 16 (1968), 289-290.

This article describes the activities of the Institute of High Fidelity and what the Institute does for the consumer.

West, Hugh E. "The Evolution of the Court Reporter." Case and Comment 62, 2 (1958), 26-28.

The author discusses the physical and mental requirements of a court reporting position and the importance of the court reporter's role in litigation.

White, Marjorie Allen. "Microfilming Stenotapes." National Shorthand Reporter 27, 7 (1966), 22.

In La Junta, Colorado, stenotapes are microfilmed to allow for better utility of storage space. This article describes La Junta's microfilming system.

Whitehurst, E. "Courts of Record and Records of Courts." Journal of American Judicature Society 38 (1954), 42-46.

The author discusses the problem of maintaining court records and disposing of retired records. Microfilm is suggested in larger districts to conserve storage space.

Wolfstone, Leon L. "Electronic Court Reporting as a Substitute -- And What to do About it." National Shorthand Reporter XXVI, 2 (1964), 62.

The author disputes the use of sound recording equipment in the courts, pointing to the cost of its installation and general upkeep. He feels that the live court reporter is less expensive and more reliable.

Wood, Robert L. "The Lunch Hour." National Shorthand Reporter XXIV, 6-7 (1963), 214.

Court reporters, while at lunch, discuss the problems they face in translating their shorthand and stenotype notes into English.

Yandell, G. D. "Recording Experiment." Justice of the Peace 124 (1960), 266-267.

A description of a 6-month experiment in Great Britain with sound recording equipment which proved to be an unacceptable method of court reporting. The experiment suggested the use of the sound equipment for depositions.

Young, M. A. and Campbell, R. A. "Effects of Context on Talker Identification." Journal of Acoustical Society of America 42 (1967), 1250-1254.

This technical article describes a study to determine what effect a change in word context has on speaker identification, i.e., can the same word, used in another sentence, be identified and associated with a particular speaker by a trained listener.

III. MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE

Bambrick, W. Lewis. Memorandum to Municipal Court Judges from the Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts (New Jersey), Subject: Type, Installation and Operation of Sound Recording Equipment in Municipal Courts, February 13, 1970.

Additional recording equipment approved for the New Jersey courts is listed with the approximate cost of each unit.

Delaney, John. Letter with attachments dated December 22, 1968.

This correspondence discusses the effective use of sound recording equipment as a better means of court reporting than the live court reporter.

Georges, M. P. Memorandum to Clerks of Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts, District Courts, Municipal Courts and Transcribing Agencies from the Chief of Reporting Services, Administrative Office of New Jersey Courts, Subject: Increase in Transcript Rates, August 11, 1970.

This memorandum notifies the Clerks of the Courts and the Transcribing Agencies of an increase in transcript rates from \$.75 per page of original and \$.12 per page of copy to \$1.00 per page of original and \$.25 per page of copy.

Hepler, Frank. Memorandum with attachment on Videotape Demonstration, March 1, 1971.

The author describes a videotape experiment in court reporting, emphasizing the installation and maintenance costs. The attachment is a brochure which describes in detail the videotape system used in the experiment.

Hightower, Catherine. Letter with attachments for the Certified Shorthand Reporters Board, Sacramento, California, to Ernest H. Short, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., March 25, 1971.

This letter describes the examination given to court reporters by the Certified Shorthand Reporters Board in California.

Maher, Jack. Interview with Jack Maher, reporter assigned to Chief Judge Curran of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. n.d.

During an interview, this court reporter discusses the impracticability of automatic transcription of stenotype notes taken in trial proceedings in the District of Columbia, pointing out that rapid speech and often unclear speech are recorded on the stenotype machine and only the reporter who took the notes can make them intelligible.

McConnell, Edward B. Memorandum to Municipal Court Judges from the Administrative Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts in New Jersey, Subject: Type, Installation and Operation of Sound Recording Equipment in Municipal Courts, May 22, 1969.

Standards are outlined for the type, installation and operation of sound recording equipment in the New Jersey courts. A list of approved equipment is included.

_____. Memorandum with attachments to All Municipal Court Judges from the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts in New Jersey, Subject: Sound Recording of Proceedings, December 17, 1969.

This memorandum transmits to the Municipal Judges the Supreme Court Order requiring municipalities of a population of better than 10,000 to provide for sound recording of all proceedings in those municipal courts. Also transmitted are sound recording standards and a list of municipalities with the population of each.

Murray, Phil. Memorandum on Court Reporter Study, Washington, D. C.: Federal Judicial Center, April 20, 1970 (mimeographed).

This memorandum summarizes a study on causes of delay in transcript delivery by court reporters and suggests caseload as a possible cause.

Olney, III, Warren. Memorandum to all United States Court Reporters. Administrative Office of United States Courts, Memorandum No. 365, February 24, 1964.

The Director of the Office of U. S. Courts, in order to quiet speculation among court reporters who are concerned about the use of sound recording equipment, issued this memorandum which cites statements made by him that court reporters are preferred to sound equipment, and that his interest in sound equipment stems from difficulty in finding competent reporters.

Price, Phillip. Letter to Honorable Tom C. Clark, dated October 21, 1968.

The author expresses concern regarding the delay by court reporters in delivering the trial transcript for appellate review.

Sokol, Wesley M. Memorandum to All Members of the Executive Committee of the Civil Procedure Section, New Jersey State Bar Association, October 21, 1970.

This memorandum transmits a report by the District Court Committee which points up some of the limitations of voice recording devices.

Solomon, H. E. Memorandum on Appellate Delay and Court Reporters. Washington, D. C.: Federal Judicial Center, June 8, 1970 (mimeographed).

The author attributes appellate delay to late filing of trial transcripts by the official court reporters.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

Administrative Regulations Governing Reporters in the New Jersey Courts, Administrative Office of the Courts, Trenton, New Jersey, effective September 8, 1969.

This manual of regulations governing court reporters includes such topics as: supervision, responsibility, transcripts and administrative instructions. Also, included are samples of forms used by court reporters and instruction in their completion.

Avrams, Herbert M. Presentation to Session on Law Enforcement and Judicial Administration, May 18, A71, by President, Stenocomp. Inc.

The author describes the development and operation of a system of computer transcription of stenotype notes.

Bell, Griffin B. "Atlanta Court Reporter Project," in a letter to Justice Tom C. Clark at the Federal Judicial Center, Washington, D. C., from Atlanta, on October 6, 1969 (mimeographed).

Results of a study to determine causes of appellate delay show court reporters' failure to prepare transcripts within their allotted time to be a principal factor.

Blumberg, Jr., Samuel M. Report of a Survey of the Electronic Recording System in the State Courts of Alaska. United States Court Reporters Association, 1969 (mimeographed).

A report based on observation of court reporting procedures in Alaska by a court reporter finds sound recording to be an unacceptable method of making the record.

Committee on Court Administration. Qualifications and Compensation Plan for Official Court Reporters, United States District Courts. Approved by Judicial Conference at March 1971 Meeting.

The new qualification and compensation standards for official court reporters require incumbents to have 4 years experience and a certificate of proficiency from the National Shorthand Reporters Association or the Administrative Office of U. S. Courts. A salary scale plan is outlined.

Committee to Evaluate Electronic Recording Techniques. Rules for Conducting of Court Sound Recording Tests (in the Southern District of New York), n.d.,

The rules to be followed by reporters, recording companies and transcribers are explained for sound recording experiments conducted in the New York courts.

"Committee on Electrical Reporting, Interim Report." National Shorthand Reporter XXIII, 7 (1962), 257.

The Committee expresses the concern of court reporters about being replaced by electronic recording equipment.

Madden, William M. Interim Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois on Experimental Video-Taping of Courtroom Proceedings. Chicago, November 1968.

Based on an experiment in the Illinois Courts with video-taping of court proceedings, the author offers his views on the subject of electronic recording devices.

McKeown, James F. The Use of Video-Tape in Civil Trials. Submitted to Judge T. Murphy. n.d.

The report examines the use of electronic and video-tape recording techniques in the court reporting field and discusses the experiments that have been conducted.

Olney, III, Warren. Report on Electronic Sound Recording in the Trial Courts of the State of Alaska. Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D. C., February 20, 1961.

A detailed report based on observation of sound recording in Alaska courts finds this method of court reporting to be less expensive, more accurate, more flexible and faster than stenotype and the live court reporter.

Parker, Charles and Tharp, Norman R. The Court Reporting System in the United States District Courts. Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D. C., 1960.

This report describes a management study of court reporter systems in the United States District Courts. The study was conducted with a view to improving existing reporting systems and their administration.

Proceedings of the Fifty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Shorthand Reporters Association. New York, August 7-10, 1957.

The most widely discussed topic in these proceedings is the use of electronic recording devices in the courts. Court reporters in attendance discuss their views on sound equipment and its effect on their profession.

Regulations Pertaining to Sound Recording in the New Jersey Courts. Administrative Office of the Courts, Trenton, New Jersey, 1969.

This is a manual of instruction in the operation of sound equipment, maintenance of log sheets and production of court transcripts.

Report on Electrical Recording, Committee on Electrical Recording,
Court of Common Pleas, Summit County, Ohio, December 1969.

This committee, having looked at sound recording, found it to be an expensive, less accurate and slower means of court reporting.

Review of Court Reporting Procedures and Preparation of Transcripts
in Los Angeles Trial Courts. Joint Legislative Audit
Committee of the California State Legislature, Office of
the Auditor General, December 1970.

As a part of a management review of the Los Angeles trial courts, this committee found that present court reporting procedures were costly, subject to avoidable error and a factor in delay of criminal cases. This committee suggests that the use of electronic recording rather than stenotype would correct these problems and be more economical.

Ryan, Sylvester J. Comments Upon Electronic Sound Recording in the
Trial Courts of the State of Alaska, in a letter to Warren
Olney, III, at the Administrative Office of New York Courts,
from New York, on March 29, 1961.

The author suggests that sound recording in the New York courts is not feasible and that since there are an ample number of court reporters in New York, the need for sound recording is eliminated.

Staff Report on a Test of Soundsciber Recording of Court Proceedings.
Administrative Board of the Judicial Conference of the State
of New York to Thomas F. McCoy, State Administrator, June 15, 1965.

This test report concludes in part that court reporters' transcripts are more quickly prepared and better than voice recording transcripts and that the use of voice recording is feasible in courts that lack adequate numbers of court reporters.

U. S. Congress, House, Committee on the Judiciary. Hearings on
H. R. 4036, 62nd Cong., 2nd Sess., May 6, 1912.

Testimony regarding a Bill to provide shorthand reporters for the United States District Courts.

U. S. Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary. Hearings on S,
1043, 69th. Cong., 1st Sess., April 29, 1926.

Testimony on a Bill to authorize appointment of stenographers in the courts of the United States and to fix their duties and compensation.

U. S. Congress, House, Committee on the Judiciary. Hearings before Subcommittee No. 5, on S 952, 91st Cong., 1st Sess., October-November, 1969.

Testimony on a Bill to remove the ceiling on salaries for court reporters and to delete a provision of the proposed Bill which authorizes the use of electronic sound recording equipment.

