

words of which were not always clearly recorded on the tape, the following additional provisions were made:

- (a) Two stenographers take turn about at half-hour intervals on the floor of the house in order to record the name of each speaker and his opening remarks, (approximately four to five double spaced pages per day).
- (b) The console operator records the name of each speaker on the second sound track.
- (c) A log is maintained by the equipment room technician, who monitors the second channel, of the names of speakers in relation to a counting device which determines the position on the tape.

47. The transcribing and the editing functions are under contract to Mr. Peter Brannan, an editor with McLean-Hunter publications who sub-contracts the transcribing function to Mrs. McFadden. She employs transcribers, on a part time basis, who come to work at about three o'clock in the afternoon and work as long as is necessary to transcribe the day's sittings. These girls transcribe from ten minute tapes using sonograph transcribers modified as described above. They are also provided with the names of speakers and the details of interjections as provided by the stenographers and the log of speakers as provided by the equipment room technician. Copies of all speeches are made available to members who are given until five p.m., of the following day to return corrected transcriptions prior to printing. The editor arrives at work during the evening, and edits that day's transcripts before he leaves. It would, therefore, be possible to send the edited copy to the printer the same night if it were not for the fact that members have until the next day to return their corrected copy. Hansard is printed by Ryerson press and is normally delivered two days following the day of the sitting.

48. The results to date indicate that tape recording is, in fact, more accurate than the notes provided by reporters. It is now felt stenographers on the floor do a better job of catching interjections than was previously done by reporters because they have nothing else to do.

49. The fact that both the stenographer on the floor and the console operator who assists in identifying speakers on the second track, provide a back-up to the tape recording, suggests that there would be a more accurate and complete coverage under this system of reporting.

50. Mr. Sharpe commented that he felt that the hanging type of microphone used in the House of Commons would provide a better opportunity for interjections to be caught than is the case with desk mikes in the Ontario legislative assembly. The speaker was particularly appreciative of the fact that he is now in a position to confirm what members said when there is any controversy about the record of speeches in Hansard. He intimated that he was as interested in keeping certain interjections out of Hansard as he was in putting others in. He stated, "We are not publishing a funny paper". In accordance with parliamentary procedure, it is generally agreed that interjections should only be included if commented on by the member speaking at the time or if picked up by the sound amplification system and generally heard throughout the house. Previously, this was a matter of discretion with either the reporters or the editor. Under the present circumstances it is quite clear from the recording whether or not an interjection has been generally heard.

51. An interesting example of a particularly difficult sitting is contained in the record of debates which took place between 11:40 p.m. and midnight on March the 20th. These debates are covered on pages 1370-1371 of the 44th sitting in 1962. The scene in the house at that particular time can only be described