From the President

Since the last newsletter I have been to the Society of Indexers conference in York. The first impression was that the program had a similar focus to that of our upcoming Australian conference, i.e. with a concentration on practical aspects, such as a pre-conference workshop on embedded indexing (which I avoided as I had already booked for a similar workshop in Sydney) and a trainee peer review session in which the participants' indexes to a booklet on coastal ecology were compared (a similar exercise to those of the Victorian branch of ANZSI). Other sessions covered index usability, 'How I index', negotiation and the indexing of children's books (illustrated by many examples).

The more theoretical sessions included one on the topic 'Is metadata dead?' The conclusion seemed to be that, if metadata is defined as data about data, metadata in its broad meaning is not dead.

I sat in on the session at which Society of Indexers matters were discussed and the AGM was held. The main discussion was on the report of the Professional Status Working Party which proposed a new membership and grading structure with its implications for Indexers Available and continuing professional development. The recommendations were for a five-step structure from Member to Student Member to Professional Member (MSocInd) to Advanced Professional Member (MSocInd(Adv)) to Fellow (FSocInd). The basis for each grade included formal studies and years of experience with transitional arrangements from the present situation. The new structure was adopted.

As the representative of ANZSI I attended the meeting of the Committee of International Representatives of Indexing Societies. Although this was an 'in-between' meeting (the formal meetings are held triennially) six of the eight societies and networks were represented. Several procedural amendments to the international agreement, raised by the American society, and the role of The Indexer as our international journal, were discussed. I believe that this group, which has the potential to bring together indexing interests effectively, should be developed. It seems that the formation of an international organisation is still some way off although it was first proposed by Alan Walker over ten years ago.

As is usual with SI conferences the social between-session activities were enjoyable and contributed to the value of the occasion. A choir had been formed and, with only one rehearsal and a number of instrumentalists, performed commendably at the dinner. Informal dinners arranged at restaurants in the town gave further opportunities to pursue discussions in a relaxed atmosphere.

Although this is the second of three conferences I am attending during 2009 I found it the best part of my time away. Long aeroplane trips are becoming less and less enjoyable, Malta was very humid and tiring and London seems to have become just too big and crowded; Margaret Thatcher was probably thinking of London when she declared that there is no such thing as community. How can you make a community out of twelve million residents who are constantly invaded by several million tourists? It's a relief to be back in Melbourne with its four million and the Dandenongs where community still exists and flourishes.

John E. Simkin

Stop press

Change of venue for the ANZSI Conference

Construction work adjacent to the Citigate Central Hotel means that the Conference has had to be moved. It will now be held at the Sydney Marriott Hotel, 36 College Street, Sydney, NSW 2010 – just as convenient to the Sydney CBD (and we've been bumped up a star). Room rates and bookings will be honoured and moved to the new venue. The Conference Committee has contacted all delegates and I think the transition will be smooth, thanks to the staff of both the Citigate Central Hotel and the Sydney Mariott Hotel.

Madeleine Davis, Convenor, ANZSI Conference 2009

NSW Branch end-of-year social function

Sunday, 29 November, 12.30 pm for 1.00 pm

Our end-of-year lunch and get together this year will be at Helen Enright's, 3 Searl St, Petersham 2049, phone +61 2 9560 5437 (not for RSVP). Helen is a new member of ANSZI and has generously offered her hospitality.

Please bring a plate plus whatever you like to drink to celebrate the end of the year together. All members and friends are welcome.

Helen has provided helpful directions for those driving and also coming by public transport (Petersham is the closest station) so please email me if you would like them and I will send you a copy.

RSVP to Frances Paterson at <olivegroveindexing@bigpond.com>. I look forward to seeing you there.

Frances Paterson, President, ANZSI NSW

NSW meeting: 'Building great collections'

The beautiful former (1910-1988) Reading Room in the Mitchell Library was the venue for a recent ANZSI NSW event. On a cool evening in July we were joined by local members of the Independent Scholars to hear an entertaining and enlightening talk on 'Building great collections'.

Paul Brunton (Senior Curator, Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW), delighted us with curious and fascinating tales of hits and misses in the rare acquisitions 'trade'. Seemingly surrounded by row upon row of the Cervantes collection, Paul spoke of the history of the Reading Room: the writers and their research, the librarians who controlled access to the main catalogues – and would need to seek approval as to who was allowed (or not) to view certain works.

The Cervantes collection was donated by Dr Ben Haneman, a physician who 'if he hadn't bought a book by lunchtime, considered himself quite restrained'. One day he took Paul to a two storey house filled with books, 'not a stick of furniture', and offered him the collection.

Emphasising the idea that great research libraries develop as they are built on the works of your predecessors, Paul spoke of the feeling of privilege and the relationships involved in acquiring material – whether it be an historic item or a prized family heirloom.

After Patrick White died, an initial offer for some of his letters became much more – and the Library was fortunate to acquire White's desk and typewriter. They were not items considered 'usual' for the collections but were treasures 'too good to decline'.

Donations, invitations, funding, auctions, booksellers and serendipity all play vital roles in building great collections, together with 'unceasing searching and always being on the lookout'.

A Surry Hills house being renovated revealed an attic full of business records from the 1800s and 1900s. The owner realised that they may be important – only because he had seen Paul doing some publicity not long before.

Years of experience and a very keen eye for the right material are skills Paul must bring to the fore when a likely item comes up at auction. When such a treasure comes up and is a candidate for acquisition, it can be a hectic time. There are existing funds to be allocated and additional donations to be solicited from regular or selected donors or sponsors. Public funding may need to be sought, and if so, a publicity campaign must be devised. 'If you want something badly enough, you will come up with a way to get it.'

A sale in London in 1987 of some First Fleet material (the 'Sirius letters') saw Paul having to estimate the likely price, plan the Library's limit and commence a very short and urgent campaign to assemble funds. It all came together and the letters were purchased. Then there was no money to get them to Australia – it took the word of a notable Friend of the Library to a contact... and the letters came 'home' in the hands of a

Qantas pilot. The purchase went on to be a great public success for the Library.

Not all possible acquisitions go to plan however. When a letter of a most famous Australian poet came up at auction, Paul flew to Melbourne on very short notice, just made it to the auction – and watched as the bidding went to his limit, his upper limit and then well beyond. The extremely high price left Paul 'not feeling so bad' in missing out and it reinforced the value of 'gut instinct' and the knowledge of the material, and the market, any collector has to have.

There are other difficulties, beyond funding, facing public collections and their growth, including competition from private collectors – the old courtesy of not bidding against libraries, museums and institutions has long gone by the board.

Paul discussed other curious (but not uncommon) events on the daily life of a curator: how to deal with offers of entire collections ('A lot of people have a lot of books!'), when a treasured family possession that 'must be valuable' isn't, or when Great Aunt X's document is actually a facsimile.

A delightful time was had by all and we thank Paul Brunton for a most enjoyable evening.

Thanks go to Dr Caroline Jones for organising the event, to ISAA members for sharing it with us and to the Friends of the Library for the beautiful venue.

2010 sees the centenary of the Mitchell Library opening its doors to the public: <www.sl.nsw.gov.au/about/strategic_plan/mitchell_centenary/index.html>.

Elisabeth Thomas

Indexing fiction – Encyclopaedias, who's whos, and other compendia to works of fiction such as Agatha Christie and Sherlock Holmes

Mary Russell – The Victorian Indexing Club (The VIC), 2 September 2009

The works of Agatha Christie and Sherlock Holmes have an enormous following. Christie, for example, 'has been referred to by the Guinness Book of World Records as the best-selling writer of books of all time and the best-selling writer of any kind, along with William Shakespeare. Only the Bible is known to have outsold her collected sales of roughly four billion copies of novels. UNESCO states that she is currently the most translated individual author in the world with only the collective corporate works of Walt Disney Productions surpassing her. Christie's books have been translated into (at least) 56 languages.'

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agatha_Christie>

Despite this popularity they are often ignored in academic circles as 'whodunits' and somehow not 'literature'. Due to their large following there are many encyclopaedias, who's whos, and other compendium detailing their work. You could argue that these are not indexes, as they do not refer to specific page numbers, but they certainly index their work. So what sort of information do these contain?

Agatha Christie A to Z: the essential reference to her life and writings, by Dawn B. Sova (New York: Checkmark Books, 2000), is literally an A to Z of all Christie's characters, works and films together. For each character there is a brief description and details of the works they appear in. For each work there is a brief description, then details under the subheadings publishing and dramatization history, characters, plot synopsis and crime notes. While describing what happens in the synopsis Sova is very careful not to actually reveal whodunit. One interesting part of the appendix is a grouping of works under means of murder or attempted murder, so you

ANZSI activities

Date & time	Organiser	Name of activity	Venue	Contact details
Tues 13 Oct 6.00 pm	Vic Branch	Indexing in the frozen north	State Library of Victoria	Details at <www.anzsi.org/site/calendar_details.asp?id=108>
Thurs 15 Oct	Conference Committee	ANZSI Conference Workshops	Sydney Marriott Hotel, Sydney	Enquiries to Madeleine Davis, <conference@anzsi.org>, ph +61 2 4787 5583
Fri 16 Oct 5.15–6.00 pm	ANZSI	AGM	Sydney Marriott Hotel, Sydney	Enquiries to Madeleine Davis, <conference@anzsi.org>, ph +61 2 4787 5583
Fri–Sat 16–17 Oct	Conference Committee	ANZSI Conference: The practice of indexing	Sydney Marriott Hotel, Sydney	Enquiries to Madeleine Davis, <conference@anzsi.org>, ph +61 2 4787 5583
Tues 20 Oct 6.30 pm	ACT Region Branch	AGM	Southern Cross Yacht Club	Details at <www.anzsi.org/site/calendar_details.asp?id=114>
Tues 20 Oct 7.00 pm	Qld Branch	AGM	Toowong Library Meeting Room	Details at <www.anzsi.org/site/calendar_details.asp?id=113>
Wed 21 Oct 6.30 pm	Vic Branch	AGM	Elsternwick Club	Details at <www.anzsi.org/site/calendar_details.asp?id=107>
Wed 4 Nov 6.00 pm	Vic Branch	The VIC: news from the conference	Kew Holy Trinity Anglican Church	Details at <www.anzsi.org/site/calendar_details.asp?id=99>
Sun 29 Nov 12.30 for 1.00 pm	NSW Branch	End-of-year social	3 Searl St, Petersham 2049	See page 2

can see all works that included poisonings, stabbings, drowning etc.

The complete Christie: an Agatha Christie encyclopedia, by Matthew Bunson (New York: Pocket Books, 2000) has additional information and is arranged in chapters. In the details of the works Bunson has added personal annotations and observations, but doesn't include crime notes. Information in the characters chapter is similar to Sova, except there are more detailed biographies of her main detectives. Poirot, for example, includes details of his physical appearance, personal habits, associates, and method. Films, television and stage are separate chapters and there is a chapter on actors, and a brief biography of Christie.

Both books only cover Agatha's whodunits, and not those originally published under her pseudonym Mary Westmacott or as Agatha Mallowan, or her children's book.

Books on Sherlock Holmes (or if you follow the works of Larrie King, I could say my husband, as Holmes married Mary Russell!) can be multi-volume affairs.

The Universal Sherlock Holmes, by Ronald Burt De Waal, is four volumes and technically a bibliography. To quote the introduction: 'This bibliography is a comprehensive record of the appearances in books, periodicals and newspapers of the Sacred Writings or Canonical tales (fifty-six short stories and four novels), the Apocrypha and the manuscripts written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle between 1886 and 1927, together with the translations of these tales into sixty-three languages, plus Braille and shorthand, the writings about the Writings or higher criticism, writings about Sherlockians and their societies, memorials and memorabilia, games, puzzles and quizzes, phonograph records, audio and video tapes, compact discs, laser discs, ballets, films, musicals, operettas, oratorios, plays, radio and television programs, parodies and pastiches, children's books, cartoons, comics, and a multitude of other items — from advertisements to wine — that have accumulated throughout the world on the two most famous characters in literature.' <http://special.lib.umn.edu/rare/ush/ush.html>

Taking the section (or more correctly part of volume 2) on the 'Writings on the Writings', the way the writings have been grouped gives an insight into the depth of 'indexing' various authors have done. I should explain that these works are often articles in the newsletters of the various Sherlock Holmes Societies.

On Sherlock Holmes there are publications that deal with his: appearance; birth date; drug addiction; eyesight; income; knowledge of everything from advertising, architecture, conjuring, fire, footprints, mathematics, sports and games and typewriters; punctuality; social attitudes; voice; and women and children(?).

On his colleague Dr Watson there are publications that cover Watson's: education; friends; income; medical practice; physical condition; wives; and writings.

Under 'Other characters' there is a heading landladies. Apparently there are 24 landladies and housekeepers mentioned in the Canon. Nobility includes discussions on the nobility that visited 221b Baker Street and the errors Watson made with their titles. The group on Women includes papers on the four women with the name Violet.

'Other Subjects' include articles on: addresses, details of all the addresses mentioned; animal similes, for example 'the game's afoot'; architecture; 221b Baker Street, description and contents of; botany, gardens and plantings in the canon; clothing, discussion on hats, especially deerstalkers, Inverness capes, but also Watson's dressing gowns; colour, a tally of the colours, textiles and fabrics found in the Canon; cricket; crimes and criminals, including pickpockets and gamblers; drugs and poisons; eyes and an analysis of eye colours; fans as used by ladies in communicating with men; food and drink; forms of address; humour, one article has found 292 examples from the Canon; insects; jewellery; marriage and divorce and was Holmes a matchmaker?; names, selection of; gazetteers of place names; newspapers, interest and use of; references to numbers; pubs; roads; smoking and tobacco and obviously including pipes; street names; time to solve cases as well as wins in the nick of time or losses in matter of seconds; transportation including horse drawn carriages, hansom cabs and railway timetables; weapons including concealed ones; and weather, especially the importance to solving the crime.

If one combined all these various papers you could argue that you had an unbelievably detailed subject index to works of Sherlock Holmes.

Indexing fiction – a user's perspective

Nikki Davis – The Victorian Indexing Club (The VIC), 2 September 2009

Harold Bloom, the American literary critic begins his book *How to read and why* with this question: "Information is endlessly available to us; where shall the wisdom be found?" By examining a number of literary works, he illustrates the way in which fiction allows the reader to understand a variety of life experiences in a far more subtle way than that offered by a work of non-fiction. The key difference is that while non-fiction material offers information that increases the reader's knowledge, it is the experiences in fiction that offer the insight through which the reader acquires wisdom.

This idea has also been recognised by Hugh Mackay, the Australian social researcher and novelist. At the Sydney Writers Festival earlier this year, he delivered a talk entitled "Making up the truth" in which he discussed the differences he has encountered as a writer of both non-fiction and fiction. McKay has discovered that there is often far greater truth in fiction than there is in non-fiction.

> When I write a novel, [by contrast], the material comes closer to my ideal of truth-telling than my accounts of other people's attitudes and motivations ever can. Because it springs directly from my own imagination, fed by my own experience, I'm free to tell it exactly as it occurs to me. Social analysis is an educated attempt to capture other's reality. Fiction draws on my own reality. Perhaps this is why so many people claim to learn more about the human condition from novels than from works of philosophy, psychology or self-help.

With this in mind, the question can be posed, would the reader always get more out of fiction were it to be indexed? The answer is no, simply because the creative nature of fiction writing means that it needs to be read as a whole in order to understand what it is that the writer is communicating.

Mark Haddon's book, *The curious incident of the dog in the night-time* is a case in point. This novel often springs to mind when 'autism' or 'Aspergers syndrome' are mentioned. Amidst its narrative content lies a wealth of information about behavioural characteristics associated with autism, as well as maps, puzzles and mathematical formulae. These are all fragments of the story that as a whole help us to understand the book's main character, an autistic boy called Christopher.

By contrast however, Jostein Gaarder's book *Sophie's world* would be lost without its index. Briefly, the story follows Alberto Knox's friendship with a young girl named Sophie, to whom he writes a series of letters that are in effect lectures about the history of philosophy. The index is to the letters only, not to the fiction narrative in which they are set. As a user, this seems very logical to me. What I most need the index for in this book is when Alberto periodically asks Sophie to recall some of the ideas that were discussed in his previous letters. Quite honestly, I don't remember and the index is an invaluable tool for enabling me to go back and locate what it was that he did say, in order for me to fully appreciate the story. It is also useful in that includes the life spans of the philosophers, which Alberto does not mention in his letters.

The same reasons for indexing *Sophie's World* can be applied to historical fiction, where the author has constructed a story set against the background of accurate historical events. Mary Renault's novel *Last of the wine*, set in ancient Greece, would be a good example of this. Should the fiction narrative content of such books should be indexed alongside the factual content? While it may seem logical, it has the potential to confuse the reader as to what is fact and what is fiction.

By and large the majority of indexed fiction is to classic and literary works, mostly for academic study purposes at educational institutions, and for reference purposes by literary societies that specialize in particular authors' works. It is generally agreed that fiction of an ephemeral nature doesn't warrant indexing.

Some believe that having an index will make the reader lazy. They won't read the book as a whole, but will instead use the index to find the "important" or "relevant" bits. But what of the many readers for whom English is their second language? Unlike those of us who have read translations, for example of Russian classics, English second language (ESL) readers are far from lazy. And what of readers with literacy barriers – should they be denied indexes simply because writers and publishers with high literacy skills deem them to be irrelevant?

As previously discussed, fiction is about experiences rather than information. While it is unnecessary and unlikely that publishers, authors and readers will ever want an index to every work of fiction, there is a case for compiling theme indexes which cover literary groups of books by various authors. Examples of these include

Cumulative fiction index (Association of Assistant Librarians), *Historical fiction: books sorted by themes and periods* (Fran Knight) and *Olderr's fiction index* (Steven Olderr). These indexes assist readers to locate particular themes or experiences that they may be looking for. You could argue that this is the purpose of subject headings in library catalogues which are now readily accessible via the internet, and you'd be right. Except that library catalogues are often less than perfect.

This is best illustrated with an example. If you go to the benchmark standard Library of Congress Online Catalog, and search for *Bodily harm* by Margaret Atwood, you will see that it has been assigned the following subject headings:

> / Canadians - - Caribbean area / Revolutions / Women Journalists / Caribbean / Canada /

All of these are perfectly correct and correlate with the synopsis on the back cover. But because cataloguers rely on synopses, which frequently don't reveal all, the assignment of subject headings is often haphazard. The cataloguer in this instance has missed a major theme in this book; its main character, Rennie, has breast cancer to which there are references throughout. Being a Library of Congress record, it is likely that it has been copy catalogued by many other libraries so that this omission has been proliferated around the world. Perhaps this situation is best corrected by theme indexes, compiled with the aid of an "indexer's eye" that thoroughly examines the written contents of the books included.

While theme indexes are commonly used to satisfy the need for a good read in a particular genre, their value can also be extended to bibliotherapy, where the reader looks for fiction that has relevance to a personal situation, as part of a healing process. School libraries, for example, often collect fiction material targeted to particular situations such as divorce, illness or death, which allow the young reader to identify with a fictional character that has a similar story to their own.

Like most fiction readers, my experience of indexed fiction is extremely limited. I read fiction as it is in most instances supposed to be read – as a whole. I particularly love Tim Winton's writing and have to confess that every time I pull into a petrol station, I think of him. I've never been able to look at a petrol bowser in quite the same way after reading his description in *Dirt music* of the dollar and petrol meters ticking over like a pair of blinking eyes. I would love to find that passage again to read his exact words, but I know that the only way to do so is to read the book all over again. That's one of the minor frustrations of a fiction reader – sometimes you really could do with an index!

Indexing fiction – potential advantages for academic study

Jane Purton – The Victorian Indexing Club (The VIC), 2 September 2009

This third contribution in the series has been unavoidably held over to our next issue for lack of space.

From the literature and other thoughts

Grammatical 'snarks'

I had a lot of "fun" at <http://www.unnecessaryquotes.com> – a place where people who find "grammatical" and "punctuation" usage errors irksome can "vent their spleen". This page has photos of "quotation marks" used inappropriately. At the "bottom right" of the page you can follow links to the 'snarks' of your choice including 'Literally, a weblog' and, more psychology than grammar, 'passive aggressive notes'. Some "themes", such as the tendency of people to use a "lower case" 'l' when all else is "upper case", I had never noticed before, but have since reading this.

And what is a snark? Check out the urban dictionary at <www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=snark>.

Lexicon of terrorism project

Thanks to Elisabeth Thomas for the link to the 'Lexicon of Terrorism' project (involving Victoria Police, the Australian Multicultural Foundation, and the Attorney-General's Department) which is examining the use of language by government in relation to terrorism <http://tinyurl.com/LexTerr>. It aims to avoid language which glorifies terrorism and language that mislabels ethnic or religious groups.

I have a feeling that glossary-related work may become an important area for indexers in the future.

Metadata for datasets

Also from Elisabeth, news that the OECD has released a white paper, 'We Need Publishing Standards for Datasets and Data Tables', which recommends industry standards for bibliographic dataset metadata and linking. The permanent URL for the white paper is <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/603233448430>.

I haven't had much to do with datasets, but I gather that in a scientific bibliographic database they may be far more important to some readers than the articles are.

Indexes in literature – Summer Hours

My son Bill emailed me the following:

In the French film 'Summer Hours', the mother has just received the English edition of a book about her artist relative.

'They sent me the English copy because I helped correct some errors in the French edition.'
'The French edition was fantastic!'
'No,' she shakes her head. 'The index was terrible.'

Indexes in literature – Don Juan

In Lord Byron's narrative poem 'Don Juan', the play's namesake is taught 'those nauseous epigrams of Martial' from a specific book:

Juan was taught from out the best edition,
Expurgated by learned men, who place
Judiciously, from out the schoolboy's vision,
The grosser parts; but, fearful to deface

Too much their modest bard by this omission,
And pitying sore his mutilated case,
They only add them all in an appendix,
Which saves, in fact, the trouble of an index;

For there we have them all 'at one fell swoop,'
Instead of being scatter'd through the Pages;
They stand forth marshall'd in a handsome troop,
To meet the ingenuous youth of future ages,
Till some less rigid editor shall stoop
To call them back into their separate cages,
Instead of standing staring all together,
Like garden gods—and not so decent either.

Communication theory

I have been reading a book on language. The revelation from the first part was how the different ways we say things can be described and follow certain patterns. For example, if I say 'Glenda, she likes scallops', linguists can explain how this is different to saying 'Glenda likes scallops'. They can also explain why it is OK, but 'Glenda, scallops she likes' is not.

The second part of the book was about the communication process, and included things that at first glimpse seemed to be totally obvious, e.g. that there are specific ways that people start and finish conversations. When applying this concept to email 'conversations', however, I realised that many of these lack appropriate ending sequences. Sometimes I send an index to a client and hear nothing back – a simple 'received, thanks' would better seal the 'conversation'.

Misunderstandings and misspellings

I'm always interested when things are misunderstood, and wonder how often this happens with out brief index entries. Shellharbour Hospital Emergency Department has a sign at the exit saying: 'Patients wishing to leave the hospital without being seen by medical staff, please see the triage sister'. I wondered why so many patients in Shellharbour have to leave furtively, and had a vision of the triage nurse taking them out a back entrance with cloaks over their heads. But no – it should have read 'Patients who wish to leave **before** they have been seen by medical staff...'

It had to happen – someone has removed the second 'S' from the sign for Newtown scrap metal dealer, Ausscrap.

A tutoring college in Springwood includes spelling among the subjects it teaches. It also offers 'Assesment' (painted in large letters on the front window).

The toilet at the café at the Norman Lindsay Gallery, Faulconbridge, has a note about its sceptic tank.

Mmm, I like this index

I was cataloguing a government report and had a look at the index (as I usually do). Mmm, I like it, I thought. Checked a few cross-references – yes, they were there. Then I realised I had indexed it myself! I didn't notice this at first because the real title and the working title I had used were different. It seems that indexes – all quite good – can have different styles that you may feel more or less comfortable with.

Glenda Browne

Tips and hints: endnotes and footnotes

Information in this month's Tips and Hints is based on The VIC session 'Endnotes, footnotes and cited authors' held on 5 August 2009. Tips and hints on cited authors will follow in a later issue of the ANZSI Newsletter.

The only difference between endnotes and footnotes is location – at the end of the chapter or book, or at the bottom of the page.

When are they indexed?

The common rule is to only index footnotes and endnotes if they contain more than just a bibliographic reference. It was assumed that important authors were either being included in the subject index or in a separate name index.

On Page 54 of the text is 'Morrison[18] says ....'. The footnote/endnote is '18. Morrison, J. B. (2004) 'A wordy article', *The Journal* 51(5):14-99.' The index entry is 'Morrison, J. B. 54'. You wouldn't typically index the footnote/endnote. When footnotes/endnotes contain additional information decisions need to be made about indexing them and how to refer to them in the index.

Indexing footnotes

* Being located at the bottom of the page you could argue that the easiest way to index them is to just give them the page number they appear on.
* If you are going to indicate in the index that the reference is in a footnote the common style is to use an n (or nn if multiple footnotes).
* Remember to indicate in the index introduction what n (and other notation) refers to.
* Here are some examples inspired from Mulvany, Nancy C. (2005), *Indexing books*, 2nd edition Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 98-100. On page 156 is 'Cats ... [35]' with no mention of Emily Foot. The corresponding footnote is '35. Emily Foot found that ...'. The index entries could be:
    > Foot, Emily 156
    > Foot, Emily 156n
    > Foot, Emily 156n35

Another example is the use of * instead of a footnote number. The index entry could still be:
    > Foot, Emily 156n

Now consider two footnotes referring to Foot. So on page 156 is 'Cats ... [35, 37]' with no mention of Emily Foot. The corresponding footnotes are '35. Emily Foot found that ...' and '37. Later Emily Foot ...'. The index entries could be:
    > Foot, Emily 156nn 35, 37
    > Foot, Emily 156(nn 35, 37)
    > Foot, Emily 156n35, n37

* Option 1 was the preferred method, with 2 (or 3) second. It was thought that options 3 and 5 to 7 were too detailed for footnotes.

Indexing endnotes

* Given that there are often several endnotes on a page it was agreed that some form of notation was required.
* Suggestions for notation given in 2, 3, and 5 to 7 above also apply to endnotes if the endnote is on page 156.
* Here are some specific endnote examples inspired from Mulvany, op.cit. On page 156 is 'Emily Foot has ... [35]'. The corresponding endnote on page 380 is '35. Emily Foot

found that ...'. The index entries could be:
    > Foot, Emily 156, 380n35
On page 156 is 'Cats ... [35]' with no mention of Emily Foot. The corresponding endnote on page 380 is '35. Emily Foot found that ...'. The index entries could be:
    > Foot, Emily 380n35
    > Foot, Emily [156n35], 380n35

* The argument behind option 10 is that you need to guide the user to where in the text the endnote flowed from. A question was asked as to how you would use this in a run of page references? This led to the following three suggestions:
    a Foot, Emily 53, [156n35], 185, 250, 320, 380n35
    b Foot, Emily 53, 185, 250, 320, [156n35]380n35
    c Foot, Emily 53, 185, 250, 320, [156]380n35

Option c was the preferred option, making it clear that the note referred to page 156 and with the simplest notation.

* I had to use the following notation for a publisher when the endnotes at the end of each chapter were to be moved to the back of the book and kept in chapter groupings.
On page 156 is 'Cats ... [35]' with no mention of Emily Foot. The corresponding endnote for Chapter 5 is '35. Emily Foot found that ...'. The index entries could be:
    > Foot, Emily n5.35

* Another alternative suggested for option 11 was:
    > Foot, Emily 5.n35.

* Again remember to indicate in the index introduction what n (and other notation) refers to.
* With all this notation it can be fun to get your indexing software to place them in the order you want.

Mary Russell

Letter to the Editor: more on registration

I read with interest the comments on registration in the September issue of the Newsletter. I presume that most applicants for registration are fulltime librarians, knowing something of indexing methods and looking for a career change or part time work. I would like to draw attention to some of the problems faced by applicants in submitting an index for assessment.

* Conformity of the index with the guidelines given by the publisher/editor
* Short time frame that index is done due to the deadlines given (for an annual report, often less than a week).
* When the index is sent to the publisher/editor, they may make changes before publishing.

In view of these problems, I would like to put forward the following suggestions for consideration.

* Applicant to edit the index in accordance with the requirements for assessment after it is sent to the publisher
* Submitting the index for assessment with the draft text provided by the publisher/editor
* It will give more time and freedom for the applicant to go into details in indexing as required.

Submitting an index for assessment is similar to submitting a thesis for a Masters Degree in a university. It needs time for reading the text, to go into details in indexing and editing in accordance with requirements of ANZSI.

Chitra Karunanayake

ANZSI and Branch Committee contacts

ANZSI Council 2008–09
ABN 38 610 719 006
PO Box 5062, Glenferrie South VIC 3122
<ANZSIinfo@anzsi.org>
President: John Simkin
Ph +61 3 9752 6972
<simmo27au@yahoo.com.au>
Vice-President: Mary Russell
Ph: 0408 952 710
<russellmf025@ozemail.com.au>
Secretary: Alan Eddy
Ph: +61 3 9853 0991
<aeddy@surf.net.au>
Treasurer: Margaret Findlay
Ph: +61 3 9818 1760
<mafind@bigpond.net.au>
Council members: Anne Dowsley, Michael Ramsden
Branch Presidents (ex officio): Moira Brown, Madeleine Davis, Robin Briggs, Barry Howarth, Beverley Mills

ANZSI officials
Registration Committee:
Contact: Shirley Campbell
<shirley.campbell4@bigpond.com>
Awards Committee
Contact: Alan Walker
<alan.walker@s054.aone.net.au>
Webmanager: Mary Russell
<russellmf025@ozemail.com.au>
Newsletter Editor: Peter Judge
Ph +61 2 6296 6211
<peter.judge@bigpond.com>
Membership Secretary: Joanna McLachlan
<bandoola1@bigpond.com>

NT contact
Contact: Frieda Evans
Phone: +61 8 8999 6585 (w)
<FriedaEvans@nt.gov.au>

ACT Region Branch
GPO Box 2069, Canberra ACT 2601
President: Barry Howarth
Ph +61 2 6292 4473
<blh@cyberone.com.au>
Secretary: Eleanor Whelan
Ph +61 2 6257 7749
<eleanor.whelan@bigpond.com>
Treasurer: Sherrey Quinn
ph +61 2 6257 9177
<sherrey.quinn@alianet.alia.org.au>
Committee members: Edyth Binkowski, Shirley Campbell, Sandra Henderson, Geraldine Triffitt

New South Wales Branch
President: Madeleine Davis
Ph +61 2 4787 5583
<madeleinedav@gmail.com
Vice-President: Glenda Browne
Ph +61 2 4739 8199
<webindexing@optusnet.com.au>
Secretary: Mary Coe
Ph +61 2 9452 5174
<mary.coe@potomacindexing.com>
Treasurer: Sue Flaxman
Ph/fax +61 2 4861 3589
sueflaxman@optushome.com.au
Committee members: Lorraine Doyle, Caroline Jones

SA Group with SocEd (SA)
Contact: Jane Oliver
Phone; +61 8 8356 1807
<janeoliver@ozemail.com.au>

WA contact
Contact: Alex George
Ph +61 8 9337 1655; fax +61 8 9337 9404
<a.george@murdoch.edu.au>

Tasmanian contact
Contact: Clodagh Jones
Ph +61 3 6225 3848; <Jonec@netspace.net.au>

Victorian Branch
ABN 58 867 106 986
PO Box 1006, Caulfield North, VIC 3161
President: Beverley Mills
Mob: 0412 517 785
<beverley.mills@optusnet.com.au>
Vice President: vacant
Secretary: Mary Russell
Mob: 0408 952 710
<russellmf025@ozemail.com.au>
Treasurer: Max McMaster
Ph +61 3 9500 8715
<max.mcmaster@masterindexing.com>
Committee members: Teresa Burnett, Nikki Davis, Margaret Findlay, Jane Purton

Queensland Branch
President: Moira Brown
Ph/fax +61 7 3893 1252
<brown5moira@yahoo.com.au>
Vice President: Rachael Harrison
Ph +61 7 3832 1664;
<legoullon1@bigpond.com>
Secretary: Jacinda Wilson
Ph +61 7 3138 6111
<jacindawilson12@hotmail.com>
Treasurer: Franz Pinz
Ph +61 7 3848 3698; <franzpinz@yahoo.com>
Committee Members: Mei Yen Chua, Beryl Macdonald

New Zealand Branch
President: Robin Briggs
<rm.briggs@farmside.co.nz>
Vice-President: Susan Brookes
<s.brookes@auckland.ac.nz>
Secretary: Jill Mellanby
<jillianmellanby@gmail.com>
Treasurer: Jill Gallop
<jmgallop@ihug.co.nz>
Committee members: Julie Daymond-King, Tordis Flath