The Taxman Wants YOU!
Are you a freelance indexer who works hard to keep the cash flowing? You may need to re-think your ideas on cash flow following recent moves in the book trade. How about "cash trickle"?

We all know the tax man wants a healthy share of the proceeds from indexing contracts. The issues in question are:
(i) Who should actually forward the percentage to the Tax Office? (Publisher, indexer, or indexer’s company?)
(ii) When should the tax be forwarded?

A ruling on the above matters by the Australian Taxation Office was reported in the Weekly Book Newsletter (Dec 16, 1993). The opinion presented was: "Publishers must deduct instalments when making payments, unless unable to satisfy, in commercially realistic terms, that a business is being carried on". It is also stated: "deductions will in most cases be necessary" and "[If] doubt exists, tax instalment deductions must be made".

In other words, publishers should assume that freelancers are essentially providing services as part of an employer-employee relationship. Therefore tax instalments must be deducted before payments are made. This is not the current practice for contract work. Furthermore, the burden of proof shifts from publishers to indexers.

The official Tax Office opinion was sought, in the first instance, by Butterworths. It sets a precedent but publishers may interpret it and act on it differently.

These issues are discussed in an article by Stephen de Salis in The Society of Editors Newsletter (Vic), January 1993, 22(6): 5-6. He suggests that the key factor distinguishing freelancers from PAYE employees is the provision of services to more than one employer. There are several other factors which will lend support to individuals claiming they are carrying out an independent business:
(i) History of lodging business tax returns (esp. before 1990).
(ii) Provision of invoices for all work.
(iii) An independent business address.
(iv) Employment of staff.
(v) Previous use of external accountants.
(vi) Advertising (incl. phone listings).
(vii) A registered business name.
(viii) Letterheads/business cards.
(ix) A business cheque account.

de Salis suggests that the issue of taxation should be addressed with publishers before commencing any contract work. A letter from your accountant to the publisher’s accountant may be advisable.

Kingsley Siebel has written to suggest that formation of a partnership becomes an attractive option: "In a partnership of two persons for example, expenses are set off against income as a whole and each person pays tax on the amount drawn in the course of the year, whether the amounts are equal or otherwise. Expenses such as the purchase of computers, typewriters etc. can also be shared and if leased for the business purposes, the entire lease costs are tax deductible."

It's up to you to work out the bottom line.

Steve Sunter
The NSW branch of AusSI held its last meeting for 1992 on 24th November. The guest speaker was Meredith Healey, a freelance indexer specialising in legal materials. She gave an enlightening and well-constructed talk on the use of MACREX assisted by some wonderful overhead technology kindly made available by the NSW State Library.

It was unfortunate not more members were able to attend as it was a good opportunity to see a 'user' demonstrate the advantage of on-line indexing and with the answers to indexing questions those present asked.

Meredith has used MACREX for about 2 years and finds its menu driven way of operation to her liking. She has found the speed of indexing extremely advantageous in her field of legal indexing, being able to accept more work and meet deadlines.

The fact that MACREX is available both for the Macintosh and IBM compatible makes it usable for all potential on-line indexers.

Meredith assured those present one doesn't have to be a computer "whiz" to use MACREX, having bought her package using a demonstration disk after attending the course held at the University of New South Wales on Indexing on Computer.

Canberra indexing seminar
Garry Cousins, member of NSW AuSSI gave a report on the Day Indexing Seminar held in Canberra which 45 people attended. It was held under the umbrella of the Canberra Online Users Group on Saturday, 4th November 1992 and it was at this seminar the ACT Branch of AuSSI came into official existence.

The keynote address was given by Lynne Farkas on document indexing and abstracting, mention was made of the next-to-useless universal abstract: "This report gives the reader an overview of the subject and proceeds to make some recommendations for future changes".

Next was Mary Gorman, talking about indexing journals for APAIS, and also about thesaurus maintenance.

Mary was followed by Janet Smith of Infoscan, who talked about the indexing of two databases, HERA and Streamline. Having worked on Streamline she is trying to now make HERA a little more flexible in terms of bibliographic descriptors. Mary was very scathing about the Streamline thesaurus.

The last speaker before lunch was Janet Wilson from the Parliamentary Library, Janet spoke about newspaper indexing and the maintenance of a thesaurus of subject headings; the PL indexes five major dailies. Apparently some parliamentarians will not accept an article as true unless it comes from their favourite newspaper; this poses problems when the major dailies all run an identical story and the Library, to avoid duplication, clips only one.

Roxanne Missingham introduced the afternoon session, at which Garry Cousins spoke about MACREX and CINDEX and demonstrated the two programs.

The NSW Branch Committee will be meeting on February 3 to plan a program for 1993.

Lorraine Doyle

Competition Winner
We received dozens of creative names for newsletters related to indexing. Many thanks to all those members for their efforts. The name most favoured by our judging panel was Word by Word. The first person to submit that suggestion was Jennifer Pritchard, a regular contributor from Victoria. She wins a years free membership. However, our committee has elected to stick with the current newsletter name for the time being.
Inverted Headings and Subheadings
Kingsley Siebel

Introduction

Some time ago a Canadian publisher had a jibe at me. "Would you go to a pub and ask for a 'Beer, pint of'?". I replied, "I'm sure the bartender would understand 'Pint, please' as well as my wife would 'Tea, darling?". It is the context of commonly used expressions, and the recipient that mattered. This is the crucial issue about inverted headings or subs, and there is more to it including the use of prepositions (particularly in subs), making grammatical sense and phrased ordering of concepts. I do not claim to be an authority and though I may seem to be critical of some, my main purpose is to stimulate discussion on the subject.

The authorities

Most authorities limit the topic to compound headings, and some may add subheadings, although in practice the latter is where most inversions are used. Wellisch¹ says "...no other issue has led to more heated debates and headaches for indexers and index users alike..." and in his discussion of direct versus inverted form of compound headings, emphatically concludes² that 'inverted headings should be avoided altogether in indexing'. He then goes on to suggest what appears to be alternative methods to justify this stoical approach:

(a) see reference from the focus to the compound heading - airplanes see cargo airplanes; jet airplanes [etc.];
(b) see reference from the inverted to the direct form - illusions, optical see optical illusions;
(c) use of a noun plus qualifier - illusions (optics) and
(d) index only the focus 'illusions'.

The reasoning for the use of any one method is complicated.

Knight admits of inversion. He says 'a compound heading (or subheading) is said to be inverted when the normal order of its elements is transposed, in order that the second (or later) element may supply the keyword: coins, copper; Shaw, George Bernard³. Note that he treats the object in the same way as he treats a person - and no one has yet attempted even a bleat in objection to the latter usage. Knight then gets to the crucial issue to which I referred earlier. As to the use of 'coins, copper' he says 'whether or not the heading ought to be inverted would depend on whom the text was designed to appeal to' [the recipient].

The British Standard⁴ (BS3700) recommends that 'Terms consisting of more than one word, that exist in common usage, should be used as headings without inverting or subsuming', (my emphasis) and illustrates with very apt universal examples, 'balance sheet' and trade balance'. This goes to the context, to which I referred in my opening paragraph, and there will be no one who will object to this instruction. There is no need whatever for inversion when words or phrases 'in common usage' are treated as such in headings or subs, more so when the index is addressed to a particular audience who will look for these well known patterns of words. It is surprising therefore that Wellisch is not satisfied with 'optical illusions' as part of recognised usage. This is how the English language has developed and no more rules need be applied to such headings or subs.

BS3700 then goes on to say that it may be 'desirable to invert or subsume' where a hierarchy of main and subheadings may appropriately be provided. The examples are unfortunate for three reasons. First, 'child benefit, invalidity benefit and unemployment benefit' are all in the same class as 'balance sheet' or trade balance'. They have all assumed 'common usage' in the public social welfare area (since when the 1988 draft was being prepared at any rate).
Secondly, these would be very suitable headings on their own and would undoubtedly have a number of subs as to the requirements of each type of benefit. Subsuming each of these under the focus 'benefits' (as in the example provided in the Standard) is hardly necessary. It is wrong, says Wellisch, to 'feature the focus as a main heading and the differences as subheadings' but then he introduces subsuming 'concepts associated with main headings' and his example is 'airplanes: history, maintenance, recreational use' - adding confusion rather than defusing the issue.

Thirdly, it is difficult to see any kind of 'hierarchy' in these examples.

The Choice and Form of Entries 7 at 2.3.2 supports BS3700 by stating that a term like 'vocational training' ought not to be inverted, but then suggests that where the 'form is influenced by the nature of the document' (perhaps meaning context and recipient) an 'alternate approach' must be used: 'training, vocational see vocational training', and like BS3700 uses 'training' as the heading and subsuming 'industrial, professional, vocational' as 'subclasses' [what BS3700 calls hierarchies?] of the heading. I merely hark back to optical illusions and balance sheet, which like 'vocational training' are all recognised, acceptable and 'exist in common usage', and I repeat that no exception to the rule is needed.

In para 18.5 of the Chicago Manual of Style we are given examples of inverted headings: 'Tents, skin; Textiles, cedar bark; Theology, Navaho'. The text explains that the keyword 'the word a reader is the most likely to look under' is 'not the first word in the phrase' (my emphasis), thus raising the question as to what is the keyword - the first or the second element. I submit that the keyword is the first element and I shall return to this.

Collison\textsuperscript{8} in setting out basic rules for indexers says very directly, 'invert headings where necessary, to bring [the] significant word to the fore: Agriculture, Co-operative; Sociology, Christian; etc.' However, in discussing the transposition of subject headings\textsuperscript{9} such as 'Schools, Primary; Schools, Secondary; Schools, Technical', he suggests that 'the transposal can be dropped', and uses these as main headings: Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Technical Schools, supporting my earlier conclusion in respect of optical illusions and vocational training.

Compound headings

It may be noted, at this stage, that the word 'compound' means\textsuperscript{10} it is 'composed of two or more parts, elements or ingredients' and it is distinguished from a 'phrase' which means 'two or more words arranged in a grammatical construction and existing as a unit...'. The British Standard is the only authority which uses the phrase 'more than one word', and it would have been more appropriate if instead of 'trade balance' it used the (equally acceptable) phrase 'balance of trade'. The authorities I have cited use the term 'compound' heading and limit their examples to two words. I will add a few commonly existing indexable phrases from a banking text which \textit{cannot} be inverted; exchange settlement account (ESA); interest rate risk; lender of last resort (LLR). Each of these is used as phrasal headings since they are so familiar and raise expectation by the user category.

Keywords

Inversion requires transposition of words or phrases in order to enlighten the user [recipient] of the particular ingredient or category of a subject matter which is well known, e.g., coins, copper. The user requires information on a special kind of coin, and knows that 'coins' have to be located in the index before the particular variety can be found. The keyword, I submit, is therefore the first (not the second) element\textsuperscript{11}, just as much as the keyword in the name is Shaw, not George Bernard. Without the first element the second cannot be located. The act of \textit{reading} the second element first (which inversion requires in order to make grammatical sense) does not turn it...
into the keyword even if it is brought to
fore but just gives it the meaning
which the user is searching for. The
inversion is required because there are a
number of categories [or classes] of coins-
copper, gold, hexagonal, round, silver etc.
There are also a number of Shaw's,
but the user is after George Bernard, and
knows that Shaw must be found first in
the heading to the index.

I do not think it is correct to call these
categories or classes 'hierarchies' as the
latter term indicates generally a system of
persons or things in a graded order or
successive ranks of orders. The only
order in 'coins' (as I have arranged them
above) is alphabetical, and 'coins' is the
keyword. If the words that follow at each
level need a classification 'subclasses' is
probably apt.

I will look at a genre of indexing with
which I am most familiar - law - and pick
up inversion in a subheading, where as I
said earlier, it arises more often. In such
instances inversion is necessary to give
clarity or meaning and make
grammatical sense. In looking at the
index to a book on Evidence one of the
first entries was:

Abortion
previous misconduct, evidence of

The prosecuting lawyer is aware that one
way of proving abortion is to point to
previous attempts by the accused, and in
order to establish the case, evidence of
previous misconduct must be led - and he
finds this information by looking for the
keyword heading and then the appropriate
keyword sub, before he can find the
locator for the evidence. Another form for
this entry (to avoid inversion) may have
been 'Abortion: evidence of previous
misconduct', but the keyword in the
above entry is 'previous misconduct' and
evidence is one way of proving it, so
inversion has served the same purpose as
in Shaw, George Bernard.

Prepositions and inversion

This brings us to another instance where
inversion is frowned on. I cannot see any
difference between the reading (in
inverted form) of

Brown, John
Coins, copper
management, for.

The keyword in the last of these (which is
a sub) is 'management'. The keywords
are arranged in alphabetical order and the
preposition is not allowed to upset the
order.

True there are many indexes (both new
and old) in which prepositions are used
as a flourish perhaps, but where they are
quite unnecessary, e.g.:

Sydney
parks in
population of

Naturally enough this surplusage has
been frowned on and assessors prefer
indexes which do not use them or
which only use them 'sparingly'. The
BS3700 rule is that they may be used
'only if their absence might cause
ambiguity'. The example given in the
Standard is:

Computers
for management
management of

Whilst establishing the rule propounded,
the first subheading here gives credence
to another rule for users of indexes,
namely 'ignore the preposition' in
looking down the (otherwise)
alphabetised list of subs. What has been
forgotten of course is that in adopting this
practice the keyword has also been
overlooked - a good case of 'throwing
out the baby...'. The practice has thereby
grown up by which indexers are
encouraged to introduce prepositions as a
convenience and to place them in front of
the keyword (particularly in subs).
Dorothy Thomas describes this practice
as 'rocks strewn in a sprinter's path
slowing down the speed and wrecking
the rhythm'.

Wellisch (in agreeing with Thomas)
sorns Knight's theory (as well as that of
the Chicago Style Manual) as having been
adopted by 'armchair reasoning', but
ironically goes on to adopt it on his own
reasoning that 'every word in a heading..
or subheading should be alphabetised without any exception'. He has adopted this style of filing in the index to his book but one (of many) examples (on p.431) demonstrates its extremeness - extremes of any kind are difficult to support. The heading 'cross reference' is followed by 29 subs. Of these 16 (or 55%) are introduced by a preposition, 14 of them being 'for'. The last of these 14 is for 'synonyms', and it is filed before 'from general to specific terms' and 'in subject heading lists'. The prepositions rather than the keywords dictate the filing order in the alphabetical sequence. For a user, who does not know that this new vogue of filing order has been created by indexers, has to find the keyword 'synonym' before finding 'general to specific terms' and then finding 'subject heading lists' thereafter. Recalling the warning by Thomas is it not possible to replace 'sprinter' with 'index user' and the latter may well ask what right indexers have to create such confusion for those they serve.

I submit, with great respect to Wellisch as a reputable indexer, that he has given precedence in filing order to prepositions just to create grammatical sense and to avoid inversion - if every one of the prepositions used were necessary. In some instances I think the keywords could have existed without them and ambiguity would have not arisen.

I am not ruling out the use of prepositions where they are used in normal parlance [existing in common usage], such as

Wellisch, Hans

on narrative indexing.

The source of this example is obviously not against inversion for in her index she uses the heading 'notes, prefatory' with a cross reference from 'prefatory notes see notes' - but 'bibliographies, indexing' without a cross reference. If every inversion required a cross reference they would overtake other entries in an index.

Before concluding I will give an example from a published index where prepositions used in an inverted style provide assistance to a user, (though I would have omitted the second preposition in this example):

Reserve Bank
Treasury bills, issue of, by makes it quite clear that Treasury bills are issued by the Reserve Bank. The preposition is not used here to avoid ambiguity but because it is necessary to provide clarity. Treasury bills is the keyword, and the entry shows that this is one of the activities of the Reserve Bank in respect of them.

I shall conclude by returning to my opening illustration, and quote from an entry in a document on Revenue:

Beer

customs duty on
duties on, revenue from
duty, remission of
warehousing of

and leave you with the questions whether either of the inverted forms could be expressed otherwise without losing the keyword, and whether the preposition is necessary or not in each of the other subs. What objections, if any, have you for the use of prepositions, where necessary, to express an entry in inverted form?

Notes
2. loc. cit.
4. BS 3700 (1988) 5.2.2.3 (British Standards Institution, London)
5. Wellisch, op. cit., p.47, and compare the terms 'focus' and 'differences' with Knight's usage of the first and second 'elements'
6. loc. cit.
7. Booth, Pat & Piggot, Mary. Society of Indexers Training in Indexing , Unit 2, 1988
9. ibid., pp.126-7
10. Macquarie Dictionary. 2nd Revised Edition
11. Compare the views of Knight, Chicago Manual of Style and Collison

12. When Collison uses this phrase, I think he uses a figurative expression to illustrate transposition or reading the second element (significant word) first, by bringing it to the fore. I think Wellisch uses 'focus' in the same way. Knight and the Chicago Manual of Style state the opposite.


15. loc. cit.

16. BS 3700, op. cit., 5.2.2.4

17. Knight, op. cit., p.57

18. Quoted by Wellisch, op. cit., p.312

19. The Manual said the reason for placing the preposition in front of the keyword is because of its 'logic' or 'importance'. This is what Wellisch says is 'armchair reasoning'.


Comments on: "Inverted Headings and Subheadings" by Kingsley Siebel

George R.T. Levick

Prefatory note: I have had the chance of providing this reply to Kingsley Siebel by the operation of coincidence. I had submitted a set of short notes on precisely this topic for publication in the same issue of the Newsletter. When the Editor drew it to my attention that I had been forestalled, I found that Siebel and I diverged on almost every salient point. It seemed most appropriate to recast my notes in the form of a commentary on his much more substantial article.

The nature of compound headings

Siebel raises the distinction between "compound headings" and multi-word phrases used as headings, but reaches no resolution. I think he would have avoided some consequential problems had he clarified the point. Headings are compound when they represent the conjunction of more than one set of concepts. A spade may be considered simply a species of the genus "digging implements" (which may itself be a genus of the family "gardening tools", and so on ... ). A wooden spade, by contrast, is simultaneously a species of each of the genera "digging implements" and "wooden artefacts". "Spades" in this schema is a simple heading; "wooden spades" a compound heading. It is not compound by virtue of requiring more than one word to express it, although it is obvious that most compound headings will inevitably be expressed in phrase form. (Conversely, there are simple concepts that are generally expressed in more than one word - "next of kin" is a commonly used example; "right of reply" another.) The reason that compound headings cause feelings of discomfort in indexers is that there is no compelling way to allocate priorities to the respective lines of thought represented simultaneously by a compound heading. Those who lean to inversion are those who feel that the object (often represented by the noun) is somehow a more natural focus (to use Wellisch's term) than any qualifier; the rest of us consider that a wooden spade is a wooden spade, not a spade, wooden.

As to the pattern "Illusion (Optical)", I would generally hold that this was inversion by stealth, but it has its place in dealing with homonyms, of course: "Stress (Physiology)", "Stress (Mechanics)".

Hierarchies and indexing by class

Siebel finds it "difficult to see any kind of 'hierarchy'" when, inter alia, differences are subsumed under a focus; for example, "cargo airplanes" under "airplanes". What I have said above should help him here: a cargo airplane is a species of the genus...
"airplane" (as well as of the genus "cargo carriers"). To invoke that relationship explicitly, in the formal framework of an index, is to invoke the higher members of the line implicitly ("modes of transport" next, perhaps). To put it another way, a hierarchy is a hierarchy even if on a particular occasion one can see only two of its layers.

The reason for regarding as objectionable the practice of making the relationship of heading-to-subheading equivalent to that of genus-to-species can be exemplified more briefly than it can be explained. If I look in the index to a text on the biology and care of domestic animals, and find that all the subheadings under the heading "pets" are names of kinds of pets (cats, dogs ... ) - I am entitled, in general, to feel cheated. For had I wanted to find material on any of these, I could have consulted the index at that point. By choosing "pets" I have signalled that I want information that ranges over dogs and cats, and so on, in a general way (but as pets rather than, say, working animals); and I rightly expect subheadings that reflect that fact: the desirability of species compared, general laws relating to maintenance and confinement regardless of species, and so on. (In the case of Wellisch's airplanes, their history, maintenance, recreational use, rather than their several kinds; I, at least, find nothing confusing about the distinction.) If I arrived at "pets" only because there were no headings to be found at the level of "cats", "dogs", I have probably been both cheated and short-changed.

Cross-references from truncated forms

Siebel finds "complicated" Wellisch's reasoning for the decision on how this should be handled. I hope he finds my system simpler: Recall the example of "wooden spades", at or under which heading the primary locators for that topic are placed. The best way to do it depends on circumstances: simply duplicating the locator(s) against a "spades" heading (double entry) is efficient if the text doesn't dwell much at all on digging implements; a see cross-reference from "spades" if it does, but only on wooden ones; or a series of see also cross-references from "spades" if there are lots of kinds of spades scattered through the index.

Matters of subheadings

On the evidence of introspection, and what little empirical evidence I have seen does not contradict it, I believe that users are prepared to speculate, experiment, reformulate and so on to arrive at the satisfying main heading(s); having done so, they "relax" and browse through the subheadings, reading them consecutively. For this reason, I am frankly much less interested in the establishment of firm conventions for subheadings than for headings. It is a first principle that a user, operating in an alphabetical milieu, has a right to expect that it will be consistent at all levels, unless for good and obvious reasons (the use of chronological order for biographical works, for instance). Otherwise I think the arrangement of subheadings is largely a matter of style.

The bases of good style are, here as anywhere, brevity, lucidity and an absence of arbitrary affectation. To my eye, the style that best meets those criteria is one that uses prepositions with restrained liberty, places them where a reader of English expects to find them (including at the front - the word, after all, is "preposition"), and, if alphabetical, files the result as written. Unlike Siebel, apparently, I can find nothing in memory or in principle to justify regarding this style as either novel or aberrant. Certainly it is far from either when compared with the idea of using leading prepositions, and ignoring them in filing - the worst of all worlds, and (happily) in my experience, infrequently encountered.

Editor's Note

Wellisch has recently published an article in the US on this same topic in which he builds on his views expressed in Indexing from A to Z. Wellisch, H.H. Function words in subheadings. Keywords, Jan/Feb 1993, 1(3): 8-10.
LETTERS

In>SortR reviewed

Thank you for your review of IN > SORT Indexing Program in the Nov/Dec 1992 issue of your newsletter. As the publisher of IN > SORT, I am writing to update the information stated in the review and to provide a counterpoint to your reviewer's comments.

The price of the software reviewed is US$ 79, not US$ 129, and the price has remained unchanged since the program's introduction in early 1986. The Macintosh version was priced at US$ 129, but it has been withdrawn from the market.

I found your reviewer's "comparatively scathing" comments not really scathing at all, since his irritation was focused on the difference in style and methods used by IN > SORT to do its work (compared to Cindex or Macrex). A similar approach to the different style and methods used by word processing programs might be really scathing.

Indexing is and should be a relatively simple process; The Chicago Manual of Style devotes 31 pages to indexing. When you add a computer to the process, why do you need 200+ page manuals (Cindex or Macrex) to tell you how to do it?

Doug Williams

A to Z reviewed

Although it is not customary to reply to a book review, I feel that I must clear my name of the allegation of being a chauvinist pig and anti-feminist, as intimated by Mr George Levick in his review of my book Indexing from A to Z (AusSI Newsletter 16(5) June 1992, p.9).

To cite Tweedledee: "Contrariwise, if it was so, it might be; and if it were so, it would be; but as it isn't, it ain't. That's logic." On page 37 of my book I cite Jacques Barzun and Henry Graff who in their book The modern researcher say:

"By the care of its preparation, the index shows the author's pride in his work and his regard for other researchers. Both it and they deserve better than to be slighted at his hands" (p.378-379).

Note that it is Barzun and Graff who think of authors and indexers as being exclusively masculine, and for that reason I thought of taking them to task by emphasising that their indexer was--a woman! How this could be so grievously misunderstood by Mr. Levick is beyond me.

On another, though minor, matter Mr. Levick also misunderstood my intention. I did not advocate the interfiling of Greek headings among Roman ones in their original form, but just the opposite, namely their Romanization. For this reason, there was no need to display the Greek alphabet which is in any case found in almost every English dictionary--a tool of the trade which ought to be at every indexer's fingertips.

All other criticisms and suggestions in the review will be taken into consideration for a possible second edition on which I am currently working, and which will provide new sections on legal and medical indexing, on the indexing of technical manuals and reports, and on several other matters.

Hans H. Wellisch

Indexing from A to Z
by Hans H. Wellisch
This book can be ordered by contacting Kerry Herbstreit on (03)727 2347. She is about to order ten copies from the US publisher. Delivery time approx. 12 weeks. Six copies already reserved. First in, first served. Price: A$65-70 (payable on delivery).

Honours to Society member

Dorothy Prescott has been elected to the Society of Women Geographers. The Society elects people with a distinguished competence and published works in regional geography. Dorothy is the seventh Australian member of the group.
UK Wheatley Medal

Betty Moys is well-known for her book on library classification. She is also well-known to Australian indexers and addressed the NSW Branch of the Society last year in Sydney.

Betty was awarded the Wheatley Medal for 1992 for her index to the seven volume British Tax Encyclopaedia (Sweet & Maxwell, 1991).

New Members

The Society welcomes the following new members:

Ms P. Davies, Artarmon, NSW
Dr I. Flack, Sylvania Heights, NSW
Ms K. Gladwish, Barton, ACT
Ms S. Hammond, Brookvale, NSW
Ms S. Healy, Kensington, VIC
Mr I. Ingram, Jamison, ACT
Mr P. Judd, Alphington, VIC
Ms A. Lange, Evatt, ACT
Ms D. Lowther, Curtin, ACT
Mrs J. Merrick, Torrens, ACT
Dr J. Merrick, Nth Parramatta, NSW
Mr C. Nelson, Middle Park, VIC
Mr H. Ree, Newtown, NSW
Ms J. Rudd, Fairlight, NSW
Ms J. Wilson, O'Connor, ACT

STOP PRESS

Our National Committee for 1993 was confirmed at the AGM in Melbourne on Feb 24th. Most of the existing committee members were re-nominated and will continue their excellent work. Isabelle Mentha will continue as National President. The number of non-executive committee members has been expanded from three to five.

The ACT Branch held their first AGM on Feb 23rd. Geraldine Triffitt was elected as inaugural President of the Branch. See this page for full details of office bearers.

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Next News Deadline - March 12, 1993

News, views and reviews are always welcome. Floppy disks will be appreciated where articles are longer than one A4 page (IBM format is OK but we prefer 3.5" Macintosh disks; Microsoft Word software).