The i Bulletin

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Indexing Society of Canada
Société canadienne d'indexation

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Editor, comments from

It is a privilege to take responsibility as the new editor of the *Bulletin*. I look forward to working with contributors from among the members of our society and beyond. After due consideration, I came up with an agenda that I hope will be the driving force of my work on the *Bulletin* in the next two years. I am planning to organize the content around three major themes: the life of the *Indexing Society of Canada*/Société canadienne d'indexation; tools and software that help to increase the productivity of indexers; and other material that might be of interest to our audience, including interviews, opinions, historical essays, book reviews, etc.

The current issue covers the annual conference in Montréal, which was a tremendous success and well attended by folks from across Canada, the US, the UK, China, and Australia. The two intensive days in the Novotel Montréal Centre were very productive, and the cold weather was very cooperative in this respect, keeping us inside so every speaker had the attention of a full house. We increased our knowledge, we made new connections, and we had a lot of fun. I'd like to thank all the contributors who covered presentations and workshops at the conference, thus giving anyone who wasn't present in Montréal a chance to to get familiar with the agenda.

The annual conference is a time for celebration of our achievements. Two members of our Society received prestigious awards. Judy Dunlop was presented with the Ewart-Daveluy Indexing Award, and JoAnne Burek was honoured as our 2017 Tamarack Award recipient. Congratulations to both of them.

The conference section of this *Bulletin* is followed by the membership and financial reports, which provide a snapshot of the current state of our Society and outline future priorities concerning allocation of funds.

The importance of education and professional development for indexers can never be overestimated. Gale Rhoades, North American distributor of Macrex and computer guru, continues her overview of free programs that make computing life easier. This time she talks about ways to remember and protect your passwords.

The last item of this issue is a review of *The Accidental Taxonomist* by Heather Hedden, written by Boyd Holmes, whose contributions to the *Bulletin* are truly invaluable.

I am positive that our collaborative efforts can make our periodical a valuable source of information to indexers south of the border and overseas, as well as in Canada. I welcome your ideas, your criticism, and articles that may be of interest to our members. You may reach me at info@brookfieldindexing.com.

Sergey Lobachev

Upcoming meetings and events

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Senior Co-president's Report

Margaret de Boer. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

As I scroll through our website, I see many examples of how our society works together—indexers helping indexers. It's evident at our regional meetings, at our conferences, and in our new online chat sessions. We're good at collaboration. We encourage each other to be even better indexers. We champion our profession. Some of us have worked together on team indexing.

So, too, the presidency role. It mirrors how our society operates. We work together, not alone. Two years ago, I became junior co-president, with Jennifer Hedges holding the senior role. It was a great way to absorb the responsibilities and duties of this position. Jennifer was a great mentor. I'm pleased now to have the opportunity to work with the exuberant and wonderful indexer-colleague and friend Alex Peace as our junior co-president!

We've already prepared our mugs and settled into our Skype conversations updating each other on our to-do lists and getting the work of the Society going. Of course, we don't do this in isolation. We have our entire executive to thank for their hard work. Look for more news this coming year on our new website and about new ways to promote indexing.

And now over to Alex (I understand she's been busy with conference work lately)!

Margaret de Boer

Junior Co-president's Report

Whew, Conference 2017! Lots of work, lots of fun! In spite of being chair of the conference committee this year, I really enjoyed it. It's great to see old friends and meet new indexers. It's great to talk about indexing. (We are so niche.)

Many people turned out for the extra activities: the pre-conference event, the banquet, and the post-conference reception. Attendees came from all over the world, including two people from China, two from Australia, one from the UK, several from the US, and, of course, from all across Canada.

We've got the evaluations back and there are some interesting highlights:

Lots of people found out about the conference from the website, although other methods were indicated as well.

Quite a few people are interested in hearing more about embedded indexing.

We asked about possible cities for next year, and the responses came back evenly divided.

We're looking for three new people on the 2018 conference committee. If you're interested in making spiffy documents, finding just the right hotel, or creating next year's program of speakers, drop me a line.

Finally, it's great to be working with Margaret again. We work well together, and I know I'm going to learn a lot (and that means fun to me!).

Alexandra Peace

Alexandra Peace. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

☙

Rapport de la co-présidente principale

Margaret de Boer. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

Lorsque je consulte les pages de notre site Internet, je me rends compte à quel point elles reflètent la manière dont les membres de notre société travaillent ensemble : ce sont des indexeurs qui aident des indexeurs. Cette collaboration est évidente lors de nos réunions régionales, de nos congrès et lors de nos toutes nouvelles séances de dialogue en ligne. Nous sommes faits pour collaborer. Nous nous encourageons les uns les autres pour devenir encore meilleurs dans ce que nous faisons. Nous promouvons notre profession. Certains d'entre nous ont travaillé à des projets d'indexation en équipe.

Il en va de même pour le poste de président ou de présidente. Il reflète la manière dont notre société fonctionne. Nous travaillons ensemble et non pas seuls. Il y a deux ans, je suis devenue co-présidente «junior» alors que Jennifer Hedges occupait le poste de co-présidente principale. Ce poste m'a permis de comprendre de manière approfondie les responsabilités et les tâches associées à ce rôle. Jennifer a été un merveilleux mentor. J'ai à présent le grand plaisir de travailler avec Alex Peace, une collègue et amie indexeuse aussi exubérante que merveilleuse, qui assume à son tour le rôle de co-présidente junior !

Nous avons entamé nos séances Skype, notre tasse de café à la main. Ces conversations nous permettent de mettre à jour nos listes de tâches à exécuter et de faire avancer le travail de la Société. Bien sûr, nous ne faisons pas ce travail seuls. Nous aimerions remercier les membres du comité directeur pour tout ce qu'ils ont accompli. N'oubliez pas de consulter régulièrement notre site Internet pour prendre connaissance des nouveautés ainsi que de nouvelles manières de promouvoir la profession d'indexeur.

Je laisse maintenant la parole à Alex (on m'a dit qu'elle travaillait beaucoup sur la gestion du congrès dernièrement!)

Margaret de Boer

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Rapport de la co-présidente junior

Le congrès 2017 ! Que de travail, mais aussi que de plaisir ! Malgré le fait que j'aie été très occupée par mon rôle de directrice du comité responsable de l'organisation du congrès de cette année, j'en ai vraiment profité. J'ai pris grand plaisir à revoir d'anciens amis et à faire la connaissance de nouveaux indexeurs. J'adore parler indexation. (Notre profession est tellement spéciale).

Nombreux sont ceux qui ont participé aux activités supplémentaires : la journée pré-congrès, le banquet et la réception offerte en fin de congrès. Les participants sont venus du monde entier : deux de Chine, deux d'Australie, un du Royaume-Uni et nous avons, bien sûr, eu de nombreux participants de l'ensemble du Canada.

Nous venons de recevoir les commentaires des participants et nous aimerions mettre l'accent sur quelques points intéressants :

Si certains ont été informés du congrès par divers moyens, nombreux sont ceux qui l'ont été par l'entremise de notre site Internet.

De nombreux participants aimeraient en apprendre davantage sur l'indexation intégrée (embedded indexing).

Nous avons demandé des suggestions pour le lieu du prochain congrès et les réponses étaient divisées de manière égale.

Nous cherchons également de nouveaux candidats pour se joindre au comité d'organisation du congrès 2018. Si vous voulez créer des documents stylés, faire des recherches pour trouver l'hôtel idéal ou créer la liste de présentateurs pour le congrès de l'année prochaine, écrivez-moi un mot.

Et enfin, j'aimerais dire combien je suis heureuse de travailler à nouveau avec Margaret. Nous travaillons bien ensemble et je sais que je vais apprendre énormément de choses nouvelles à ses côtés (ce qui me plaît énormément !).

Alexandra Peace

Alexandra Peace. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

Indexing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Reports

Managing editor of McGill-Queen's University Press Ryan Van Huijstee delivers a keynote address.
Photo: Heather Ebbs.

Indexers know that our work requires technical *and* ethical considerations, especially when the text is politically charged. Striking a balance between these considerations is where the heart of a user-friendly, ethically apt index lies.

These connected aspects of indexing were explored in a presentation titled "Case Study of a Bilingual, Multi-volume Team-based Indexing Project," the keynote for the 2017 ISC/SCI conference. An international group of participants had the pleasure of hearing about the process of indexing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) reports. The team consisted of six indexers—Louise Saint-André, Margaret de Boer, Mary Newberry, Anna Olivier, Alexandra Peace, and François Trahan—who, although hired separately and living in different locations, ended up working together through the process.

The TRC reports acknowledge the history and ongoing legacy of residential schools, where Indigenous children across the country were sent after being separated from their families. The contemporary interviews and archival research that inform the volumes of the TRC reports tell of physical and sexual abuse, as well as isolation from family and traditional knowledge. Because of this important function, the TRC reports are lengthy, detailed documents that have been translated into both official languages already and will also be translated into several Indigenous languages.

The indexing team noted that once each member began reading their designated volume, they all had similar concerns. For example, the text referred to schools and names inconsistently because of the nature of the archival documents from which the research was compiled—a first name may be the only available information on one student but a full name may be given for another, or a school may have changed names and could be referred to as either within the text. When they realized the index would be published online as a text in itself that might be read separately from

the volumes, they understood that their entries would have to be standardized. They would have to create consistency where there was little, and this task eventually required them to work together.

Their collaboration involved sharing draft indexes to increase consistency across terminology and conceptualization of difficult topics, and even across the English and French languages. As a group, they created a mini taxonomy and a shared format. For example, each entry of a school name is followed by its location, its category as a residential school (as opposed to an industrial or boarding school, as schools were sometimes called), its religious denomination, and then a list of subentries. Each aspect of the entry was cross-referenced to create multiple access points for the various readers of the text, and entries were also glossed for the ease of readers. These choices resulted in very long entries, but the team agreed that it was necessary to be that thorough and precise when dealing with such sensitive material. Sharing drafts also meant that individual indexers received invaluable peer review and, importantly, moral support when dealing with emotionally difficult subject matter.

The team knew that readers would be searching for the names of schools but also of people, so it was of primary importance to include the name of every student mentioned in the text. This was an ethical decision to go against the norms of indexing, because even if the name might be a passing mention or in a footnote, the reclamation of names that have been erased from official histories and the acknowledgement of each student's experience were necessary.

Their decisions were appreciated by Ryan Van Huijstee, the managing editor of McGill-Queen's University Press, who spoke as part of the keynote address. He noted that parts of the reports were finished at different times and involved thousands of people. Another aspect of the publication process that seemed to loom large was the very tight deadline before the TRC's funding was terminated, resulting in a five-month publication schedule. These aspects of the work posed a challenge for him— especially when he noticed that he would be working with indexers who wanted to work together to ensure consistency—but he congratulated the team on their "thoughtful mutiny."

The team members also discussed the issue of how to check our own biases as indexers of a text. They noticed that, at times,

From left to right: Anna Olivier, François Trahan, Alexandra Peace, Margaret de Boer, and Mary Newberry presenting their team-based indexing project.
Photo: Heather Ebbs.

they had to take care to acknowledge their personal feelings while indexing this heavy text in order to avoid adding their own perceptions. Heather Ebbs discusses various aspects of the ethics of indexing, including dealing with bias, in an article titled "Ethics for the Indexer". (Heather Ebbs, "Ethics for the Indexer," *The Indexer* 34, no. 1 (March 2016): 16–20) Ebbs notes that most indexers agree that "it is best to base the index on the text and to use cross-references as needed." But this becomes more complicated when, for example, the author or editor has already decided to use terms that may be inaccurate or offensive. Ebbs quotes Stephen Ullstrom, who spoke eloquently on this subject after the TRC indexers' presentation: "I think part of this, beyond the indexing, is figuring out how to deal with authors and editors for whom these issues are very politically or emotionally charged, and

who don't understand that the index should reflect the text… The index is, as with any text, a public statement." (Ibid., 19)

The TRC indexers ended their session on a hopeful, determined note. Each one of them said that reading the document changed them and helped them to understand how this history of discrimination affects the lives of Indigenous peoples today. They are no longer just indexers in the ongoing process that is the TRC—they consider themselves witnesses. To learn what it means to be accountable to the recommendations of the TRC, the indexing team strongly encouraged all settlers on this land to read the report closely.

Fazeela Jiwa

More Food for Thought: Grains and Granularity

Gillian Watts's session was a follow-up to the presentation she made at the 2014 Toronto conference that dealt with the process of and tips on cookbook indexing (published in *The Indexer* 32, no. 4 (December 2014): C1–C5). This particular session focused on the complexities of the indexing process in a time when popular diets and cooking in general have gained enormous popularity among the public.

Although basic ingredients—sugar, flour, milk—are not generally indexed in a typical cookbook, this rule requires further consideration when indexing specialized books on subjects such as Indian cuisine, specific foods or food groups, or special diets (for example, gluten-free cooking), or when indexing books that address particular health issues and include recipes that will assist patients in managing their conditions.

In these situations, new ingredients become staple foods that may not be indexed. In addition, medical terminology may require the indexer to be familiar with specialized language to produce a good index. Listing recipe titles both separately and under key ingredients is usually standard practice, but it will not be particularly useful for a book dedicated to a single ingredient. Ingredients with distinctive aromas and flavours, such as hot peppers, are usually indexed, but that might be redundant in a cookbook on Indian cuisine. Likewise, tapioca starch would not be indexed in a gluten-free cookbook, as it is used in small amounts in almost every recipe. Special considerations must be made to address particular health conditions and their dietary requirements

Gillian Watts. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

where food entries and potentially distressing symptoms may not make for particularly appetizing combinations.

All in all, this was a very informative presentation that provided useful pointers and was sprinkled with its fair share of humour.

Pierre Joyal

Developing a Business Strategy: Case Study for Indexers

Sergey Lobachev's presentation was devoted to developing business strategy. At the beginning, Sergey shared his own experience as the owner of Brookfield Indexing Services, launched in 2014. In a short period of time it became established as a successful indexing business. This success was attributed to a meticulous business strategy that is revised on a yearly basis.

Sergey broke down his topic into two main parts: (1) What is a business strategy? and (2) How do you develop and implement a business strategy?

What is a business strategy?

Among the definitions of business strategy that can be found in academic and trade literature, there are two that most resonate with the indexing trade:

"Business strategy is the plans, choices and decisions used to guide a company to greater profitability and success."—Jeremy Kourdi, business consultant (Jeremy Kourdi, *Business Strategy: A Guide to Effective Decision-Making* (Hoboken, NJ: Bloomberg Press, 2003)).

"The essence of strategy is choosing what not to do."—Michael Porter, American academic and theorist.

Sergey emphasized that a business strategy must align with the indexer's strengths and unique qualities. He advised that it is important to know what you cannot or will not do. As Sergey says, "Concentrate on what you do best. Don't spend energy on what does not reward you."

How do you develop and implement a business strategy?

Sergey outlined four main concepts to consider as you develop your business strategy: (1) Know who you are. (2) Know what you want. (3) Know what you can do. (4) Do it.

Know who you are

Define yourself. Develop a business résumé that includes your education, work and life experience, your subject specialty, samples of indexing work, and feedback from clients. Create your online profile, being clear and concise. Take advantage of the "Find an Indexer" listings on the ISC or ASI websites.

Sergey Lobachev. Photo: Olga Lobacheva.

Know what you want

Ask yourself where you would like to be in one year, or in five years. How much money do you want to make? How often do you want to go on vacation? How long do you want to stay in business? Think about this, and create a vision for your business.

Know what you can do

Can you work full-time as an indexer or part-time? How fast can you index? Can you take rush jobs? Do you know your indexing software well? These are just some of the questions you need to ask yourself when developing your strategy.

Do it

It is important to take the step from theory to practice. Indexing work is about time and commitment. Indexing should become a habit. A good indexer always keeps himself busy with indexing, even when clients do not supply him with paid work. Constant self-training helps to create

confidence, to develop project management skills, and to excel as a professional.

Final words

Sergey ended his presentation by emphasizing the need to revisit your business strategy at least on a yearly basis. It is important to evaluate whether the results of your indexing work match the initial business strategy in terms of income, number of clients, and work/life balance. If there's anything holding your business back, figure out what it is and work towards fixing the problem. Then set new goals and priorities and update your business strategy.

Christina J. MacDougall

IXMLembedder: A New Tool for Embedded Index Entries

Indexers love puzzles. David Ream is no exception. He is looking for last pieces before taking the podium. Photo: Anna Olivier.

David Ream's presentation was loosely divided into four parts. The first covered the history and design of the IXMLembedder software—what led to its development; the formats it supports; descriptions, with screenshots, of the main screen panels; and the software it is designed to work with (MS Word, InDesign, and XML tagsets).

A description of how to set up IXMLembedder followed, including projects, documents, indexes, tagsets, tag types, and ID setup. Touched upon also were the differences between a project based on MS Word (macros) and one based on InDesign (scripts).

Then a seemingly straightforward embedding workflow was presented. It consisted of several steps: receiving the manuscript; setting up the project in IXMLembedder; inserting IDs into the manuscript; pasting each ID (and creating the entry) into the indexing software; running the embedding program once all the entries are in; checking and correcting errors; and eventually ending up with a new embedded file ready to be sent back to the client. Other features of the software were also mentioned, such as tagging page ranges, alternative sorting strategies, creating multiple indexes (such as name and subject), working with footnotes, and handling text in italics. IXMLembedder is also capable of extraction of entries, and David Ream demonstrated this feature.

The remaining 20 minutes of the presentation were used for a live demonstration of the software using MS Word. There were a few glitches, which can be expected (especially in front of an audience), and it was useful to see the program in action.

At times I found the presentation a little hard to follow, as is often the case when too much information is presented

all at once. Or perhaps, as it was the last session of the day, my thoughts were leaning towards a glass of sangria. In any case, many others I spoke to afterwards said they also found it a tad incomprehensible, but almost all thought it was something worth looking into.

Andrea Hatley

Seven Types of Specificity: The History of Alphabetico-specific Indexing

Alan Walker spoke on specificity as a shared principle for most indexing, even though it has many names. During the later 19th century, attempts began to create systems that would make information in libraries and books more accessible, leading to seven types of specificity. Summarized briefly, they are (1) title-word indexing; (2) C. A. Cutter's "known names in a known order," codified in his *Rules*; (3) Wheatley's alphabetico-specific rules for back-of-the-book indexing; (4) the dictionary catalogue tradition; (5) classified catalogues, such as Dewey's decimal system; (6) thesaurus standards; and (7) modern back-of-the-book indexing, as exemplified by Knight and Wellisch.

From the start, there was a conflict between the alphabetical and subject approaches, while it was soon recognized that title-word indexing is limited by its inability to deal with synonyms and homographs, much like keyword searches. Alan particularly noted the work of John W. Metcalfe, an English-born Australian librarian (1901–82) who contributed much to the classification-versus-alphabetical debate raging in the world of information retrieval. It was also interesting to learn that many of the titans of early indexing disliked the use of inversion (now a popular signifier of indexing), even criticizing its use in the first edition of the Library of Congress subject headings, published in 1898.

Watts, Gillian

Mary Newberry greets Alan Walker. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

Indexing for Our Users, Not Ourselves

Joining the ISC/SCI conference from the Library and Information Studies Department at the University of Buffalo, Val Nesset reminded us that we are not typical users of indexes. Working as professional indexers, we understand how an index is structured, what information to include and exclude, and how relationships are expressed. A typical user of an index, however, has none of these advantages—or at least we should not assume that they do. Our challenge, then, is to index for the typical user.

So what kind of elements do we need to keep in mind for creating a user-friendly index? Val spoke about navigation: How do we direct the user to the relevant information in the text? How explicit should our directions be? Are the directions in a place where the reader will find them? Another consideration is visual cues. Does the formatting of the index help or hinder retrievability? Terminology is also important, which I think ties in nicely with Kate Mertes's later discussion on term selection for a diverse audience. We need to be mindful of the different types of people who might be using the index, and how different terms will vary in relevance from audience to audience.

Val also spoke about constructivism and metacognition. Constructivism is the idea that learners create their own knowledge based on the information they absorb. As she pointed out, everyone listening to her talk was going to interpret differently what she said (so let me take a moment to acknowledge that this report is my interpretation, and I apologize if it does not jive with your recollection). For indexing, I think this can mean that readers are going to vary in their understanding of the text, and hence what they look for in the index—a reminder to have multiple potential users in mind when indexing.

Metacognition is thinking about how we think. It is self-awareness about how we process information, as well as our understanding of the cognitive task at hand. Val offered an intriguing challenge: what if our indexes were written to model and encourage metacognition, to help users reflect on the information and be aware of how they are searching for

Dr. Val Nesset for her presentation. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

Angela Wingfield thanking Dr. Val Nesset for her presentation. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

that information? We are not just providing a road map for readers, but also guiding readers in how to use that map and to think critically of the content.

Val Nesset finished her presentation with a case study of History Trek, a website on Canadian history for children (www.historytrek.ca). Creating the website was a lesson in usability. The creators realized that children are highly visual and are terrible at searching, as they do not yet understand search systems. For this website it was important to have strong visual cues, explicit instructions and prompts, and multiple access points so that the children did not get lost or give up too soon. It was a good reminder that our readers may not think like us and may need an index with the bells and whistles that we do not need.

Stephen Ullstrom

Size Does Matter: Fitting the Index to the Pages

Most publishers do not take our output into consideration when they tell us the size restrictions for our back-of-the-book indexes. Many academic presses leave the size up to the indexers. Nevertheless, the value of an index will increase if it fits into the designated space in the book. Moreover, the likelihood of an index being edited and cut (often without the indexer's knowledge) is lower.

Heather Ebbs has been indexing since index cards were all the rage. She's utilized a system that helps to accurately estimate the size of her indexes.

In today's publishing world, there are two kinds of printing: offset and digital. Offset printing is used for runs of more than 1,000, while digital is usually used for smaller runs.

Heather discussed the technology of offset printing and encouraged the audience to visit a printing plant to witness book production. It's quite an extraordinary process.

Signatures—units of a printed publication—are used in offset printing. Heather demonstrated how a page is folded to get four- and eight-page signatures. Books often have 32-page signatures. Knowing the signature size means knowing how many formatted pages are designated for an index. If a book's signature is four pages and you are given a maximum of eight formatted pages for the index, you do not want to submit an index that fits onto nine formatted pages. That means the publisher would need to add another signature to the book—or, most likely, cut the index to fit into eight pages.

In digital printing, signatures can be added more easily, so there can be more leeway for an index. Steven Ullstrom mentioned that when he worked in-house for a publisher, half-signatures were allowed. Books of non-standard format, such as cookbooks, often have 16-page signatures, and publishers are very strict about space.

Heather demonstrated the arithmetic for determining the size of an index. We need to produce an index that meets

Stephen Ullstrom and Heather Ebbs. Photo: Anna Olivier.

the needs of the press. We don't have to fit it exactly into the designated space, because typesetters can play with the size, using kerning and fonts, but we need to make them "close enough."

Heather showed what a "close enough" fit is and how you can get this rough estimate by creating your own layout. She also mentioned a method using line count. If the requirement for the index is not to exceed a 36-character line, then open the index as an MS Word document, choose a monospaced font like Courier New, select the text, drag the right margin over to the edge of the 36th character, then go to Page Layout > Line Number > Continuous.

This was an excellent workshop for both seasoned indexers and newbies. Size does matter! Physical restrictions, clients' needs, readers' needs, and internal integrity all play a part in the size of an index.

Siusan Moffat

Getting the Most Out of Your Indexing Software: Ask the Experts

This session benefited both newbies to and regular users of indexing software. If you didn't know which might suit your work style better, it was a good survey of the similarities and differences among CINDEX, MACREX and SKY Index. If you've been using one already, updates and lesser-known information were shared.

CINDEX program developer and support person extraordinaire Frances Lennie began by sharing that her philosophy is to accommodate many ways of indexing. Whether you use a *mise en place* approach to your project or want to make changes at the end, CINDEX is adaptable and forgiving. Frances's company, Indexing Research, is developing a new website that should available in the near future. Useful tutorials can also be found on YouTube. The Windows version of CINDEX allows you to write macros and the Mac version has Quick Keys. Many approaches and solutions were discussed during the Q&A session, including use of full-format and draft views; use of IXML output, a format that preserves Unicode characters, for file sharing; and use of the summary view for identifying similar main entries. Frances supplied a "CINDEX Tips and Tricks" cheat sheet about checking page references.

Gale Rhoades, computer guru and North American distributor of MACREX, shared testimonials from users,

Frances Lennie (left) and Kate Mertes. Photo: Anna Oliver.

Maureen MacGlashan (left) and Gale Rhodes at the banquet. Photo: Anna Oliver.

many of whom pointed out the speed of the program compared to other software. Benefits of this program include the ability to use macros; tracking added entries; working with keystrokes, reducing the need for a mouse, which is convenient if you travel and helps to prevent repetitive stress injuries; using Boolean operators for searching; customizing screen colours to reduce eye strain; coding and linking capabilities (for embedded indexing); and easy application of diacritics. Gale is known for her support to users and, as such, offers live online chats Tuesdays at 9 a.m. and Fridays at 11 a.m. (Pacific time). Users can join the chats free until the end of December. The cost of the software is normally US$589, but there is a US$200 deal for students and ISC members until the end of August.

The third presenter was Judi Gibbs, who has been a user of SKY Index software since 2000. She pointed out a helpful source of information: @SKYSoftware1 on Twitter. Judi suggested that Excel users will be comfortable with this program. Proofing reports can present the index in page order, alphabetical order, or as entered. Version 9 of the software is now available; the preview pane in the program is becoming the indexing pane and is editable. Judi recommended paying for the upgrades, which come with new features and pay off very quickly.

Vanessa Wells

Term Selection for Indexing Efficiency

The conference concluded with the presentation by Kate Mertes, who devoted her talk to term selection, by all means the most critical component of the indexing process. Kate outlined several techniques or approaches that might help indexers to determine what terms and phrases to include in the index.

First, it is important to determine the metatopic of the book, or the central subject of the narrative. Although in theory the metatopic should be reflected in the title, that is not always the case. The indexer should read the introductory section to determine what the book is about. The metatopic, which might be expressed by a single word or as a phrase, helps with discovering other terms related to the main subject. Paying attention to the titles of chapters and sections within chapters may help in determining related terms.

During term selection, indexers should keep in mind the potential audience and give preference to phrases most appealing to the readers. As an example, the term *firing* is more appropriate for a general audience, but *termination of employment* suits the needs of human resource professionals.

Considering the audience is even more important when addressing the needs of specialists who are familiar with the text. These specialists can be thought of as re-readers. They are often academics who tend to read research monographs several times. They know the information is in the book, and they need to find it very quickly.

Another approach that should guide indexers in their work is the principle of "literary warrant," where classification terms are provided by the book itself. In other words, indexers should use the language of the book and not rely on synonyms. Some words may have very specific meanings in the context of the book. For example, the words *sofa* and *couch* are often used interchangeably in everyday life, but

Kate Mertes presenting at the Conference. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

they may have different meanings in a text on the furnishing industry. Using synonymous terms may be helpful when the book targets more than one audience. In that situation, the terms should be connected via cross-references.

This very informative talk by Kate enhanced knowledge of conference participants, regardless of their level of experience.

Sergey Lobachev

☙

Membership Report

As of May 28, 2017, we have 101 members. Five new members have joined since January's report.

Within Canada   **93**

British Columbia	24
Alberta	6
Saskatchewan	1
Manitoba	2
Ontario	46
Québec	10
New Brunswick	1
Prince Edward Island	1
Nova Scotia	2

Outside Canada   **8**

United States	6
Latvia	1
France	1

Membership Types

Individual   **94**

Listed	60
Basic	28
Student	4
Emeritus	2

Institutional   **7**

Alberta	1
Ontario	3
USA	2
France	1

New Members

The following members have joined since the previous report:

Kristen Braun, Montréal, QC (student)
Linda Christian, Winnipeg, MB (basic)
Rachel Francis, Toronto, ON (listed)
Judi Gibbs, Seattle, WA (listed)
Charlee Trantino, Monroe Township, PA (listed)

Frances Robinson, Membership Secretary
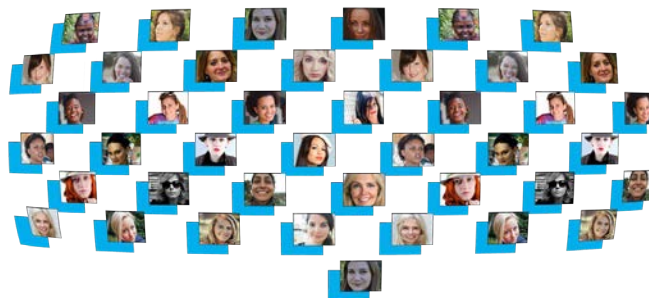
Financial Report

As of May 27, 2017, the financial position of the Society is as follows:

- Everyday business chequing account: $31,561.96
- Guaranteed Investment Certificate: $5,309.26, (maturity value: $5,357.04; locked in until July 20, 2017)
- Security GIC Plus: $5,290.69 (maturity value: $5,325.78; locked in until October 14, 2017)
- PayPal account: $500.26

Below is the proposed budget from April 1, 2017, to March 31, 2018:

	BUDGET
INCOME	
Membership fees	$10,000
Conference revenue	11,955
Find an Indexer fees	3,000
Misc. income (pins, books)	100
Bulletin ads	270
Interest income	50
TOTAL INCOME	**25,375**
EXPENSES	
Conference expenses	11,955
Executive expenses	
meeting costs	1,200
executive travel	1,000
international liaison travel	2,000

Bulletin	
production	600
InDesign subscription	150
translation	500
The Indexer	7,000
Website and listservs	
Web Networks (email lists)	300
hosting	300
maintenance (plugins, updates)	1400
translation	1000
Communication and technology	500
Operating expenses	
office supplies	50
postage & delivery	50
bank charges	100
PayPal fees	400
Regional groups	800
Volunteers, honours & awards	200
small monetary awards	300
Promotion	2,500
Miscellaneous expenses	50
TOTAL EXPENSES	**32,455**
INCOME LESS EXPENSES	**-$7,080**

Sergey Lobachev

Judy Dunlop Receives 2017 Ewart-Daveluy Indexing Award

Judy Dunlop (left) and Noeline Bridge. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

Judy Dunlop was presented with the Ewart-Daveluy Indexing Award at the awards banquet of the Indexing Society of Canada/Société canadienne d'indexation in Montréal on June 2, 2017. The award honours Judy's indexing of *One Child Reading: My Auto-Bibliography* (Edmonton: University of Alberta Press, 2016) by Margaret Mackey, a library science professor at the University of Alberta who specializes in children's and adolescent literature and literacy.

The ISC/SCI Ewart-Daveluy Indexing Award is presented each year to an individual who has created an index that demonstrates outstanding expertise, the ability to analyze complex text, and the ability to design an index that significantly enhances reader use of the text.

One Child Reading is a unique and fascinating examination of reading and literacy development. Author Margaret Mackey revisits the things she read, viewed, listened to, and wrote as she grew up in the 1950s and '60s in Newfoundland. Her reading included school texts, knitting patterns, musical scores, games, church bulletins, family magazines, and hundreds of books. In *One Child Reading* Mackey weaves her growing literacy and social consciousness with the books of her childhood and youth and the history of the time and place.

The indexer's challenge was to combine in one comprehensive, cohesive index the three aspects of the book: the author's memories, the theoretical discussion, and the analysis of specific texts. In addition to standard terminology to cover the biographical details, the indexer had to incorporate the sometimes unique terms the author created for her textual criticism and social analysis. As one judge noted, "This is an indexer who's not afraid to directly express the language of the text … and also to use some ingenuity in handling sections like the distinction between a subject in theory vs. its relation to the author's life." Said another, "The index is wonderfully fulsome and narrative, and brief and concise—quite a feat." "There are some lovely discoverables in this index," said the third. The author herself was "awestruck" by the "sensitivity of [the indexer's] reading."

In her acceptance speech at the banquet, Judy acknowledged in particular those indexers who had helped her to grow as an indexer. "One sentence from Nancy Mulvany has been a touchstone for my approach to indexing. Nancy states that

'indexing writing is a form of writing.' When I read that sentence years ago, I understood that everything I knew about the writing process could be used when I wrote an index. Writing an index involves familiar processes: we gather information, organize it, check it, edit it (and then edit it again, and maybe again), and finally proofread it. Another key idea that has shaped my approach came from Kate Mertes, who urged us to 'index the argument.' That standard guides me when I start to trim and cut back. If an entry appears to be extraneous material, I need to discard it or make clear the relationship to the direction of the argument. And finally, I have been influenced by the many indexers who so graciously answer questions on our listservs."

Judy Dunlop is a freelance indexer who resides in Edmonton, Alberta. She holds an MA in English and an MEd in secondary English. Judy specializes in indexes for scholarly works in the humanities and social sciences and is a member of both ISC/SCI and the American Society for Indexing.

Heather Ebbs

JoAnne Burek Receives Tamarack Award

The Tamarack Award was instituted in 2004 by Ruth Pincoe, then president, to recognize members who go "above and beyond the call of duty" in their volunteer work for the Society. It is awarded annually and is the subjective decision of the president or co-presidents. It is called the Tamarack because the physical acknowledgement of the award is a small version of a tamarack-twig decoy created by the Cree people of the James Bay area.

Many of our members volunteer in various capacities; however, one person in particular stood out this past year. At our awards banquet in Montréal on June 2, JoAnne Burek was honoured as the 2017 Tamarack award recipient.

JoAnne is deserving of this award for many reasons: she has a "yes, I'll do that" work ethic and has shown dedication in improving the experiences of members. With her creative and skilful style she has crafted compelling and well-researched promotion pieces for our society. She has taken the time to be present at events in order to promote the benefits of ISC/SCI. Finally, JoAnne continues to work on the detailed assignment of our website renewal project.

We are honoured to have JoAnne as a member of our society. Congratulations to her!

JoAnne Burek receives Tamarack award for volunteer work for the Society. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

☙

Judy Dunlop, récipiendaire du prix d'indexation Ewart-Daveluy 2017

Judy Dunlop (à gauche) et Noeline Bridge. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

Judy Dunlop a reçu le prix d'excellence en indexation Ewart-Daveluy lors du banquet de la remise de prix de la Société canadienne d'indexation/Indexing Society of Canada à Montréal, le 2 juin 2017. Ce prix a été décerné à Judy pour son index de One Child Reading: My Auto-Bibliography (Edmonton, University of Alberta Press, 2016) de Margaret Mackey, professeure de bibliothéconomie à l'University of Alberta, spécialisée en littérature et en développement des compétences de lecture et d'écriture chez les enfants et les adolescents.

Le prix d'indexation Ewart-Daveluy de la SCI/ISC est décerné chaque année à un indexeur qui a créé un index qui reflète une expertise remarquable, la capacité à analyser un texte complexe et la capacité à concevoir un index qui améliore de manière significative la manière dont le lecteur utilise le texte.

One Child Reading offre une analyse unique et fascinante du développement des compétences de lecture et d'écriture. Dans cette œuvre, Margaret Mackey redécouvre ce qu'elle a lu, regardé et écouté pendant son enfance et son adolescence, dans les années 50 et 60 à Terre-Neuve. Ses lectures incluaient des livres scolaires, des patrons de tricot, des partitions musicales, des jeux, des bulletins d'information de l'église, des magazines familiaux et des centaines de livres. Dans *One Child Reading*, Mme Mackey entrelace le développement de ses compétences en lecture et en écriture et de sa conscience sociale avec les livres de son enfance et de sa jeunesse ainsi qu'avec l'histoire de l'époque et des lieux.

Le défi à relever par l'indexeuse était de combiner les trois aspects principaux du livre, à savoir les souvenirs de l'auteure, les discussions théoriques et l'analyse de textes spécifiques en un index complet et cohérent. Outre la terminologie courante nécessaire pour couvrir les détails bibliographiques, l'indexeuse devait également incorporer les termes parfois uniques créés par l'auteure dans le cadre de l'analyse de texte et de l'analyse sociale. Un des juges a déclaré : « Voici une indexeuse qui n'a pas peur d'exprimer directement le langage utilisé dans le texte... ni de faire preuve d'ingéniosité dans le traitement de certaines parties, comme, par exemple, la distinction entre un sujet en théorie par opposition à sa relation avec la vie de l'auteure. » Un autre juge a déclaré : « Cet index est exceptionnellement complet et descriptif, tout en étant bref et concis – un réel exploit. « Cet index

contient de merveilleuses découvertes » a dit le troisième. L'auteure elle-même était extrêmement impressionnée par la « sensibilité dont a fait preuve l'indexeuse au moment de la lecture ».

Dans son discours de réception de son prix, Judy a tout particulièrement remercié les indexeurs qui l'ont aidée à parfaire ses compétences en indexation. « Nancy Mulvany a dit que « l'indexation est une forme d'écriture » et cette phrase est devenue la pierre angulaire sur laquelle je base tout mon travail. Lorsque j'ai lu cette phrase il y a quelques années, j'ai compris que tout ce que j'avais appris sur l'écriture pouvait être appliqué au moment de créer un index. La création d'un index inclut des processus familiers : nous collectons de l'information, nous l'organisons, nous vérifions son authenticité, nous corrigeons (puis corrigeons encore et encore une autre fois peut-être) puis, finalement, nous relisons. Une autre idée fondamentale sur laquelle j'ai basé mon approche

est celle de Kate Mertes, qui nous a recommandé d'« indexer le fil directeur ». J'applique ce principe lorsque je commence à éliminer certaines parties. Si une entrée semble être de trop, il faut soit que je l'élimine, soit que je définisse très clairement la relation avec le fil directeur. Et enfin, j'ai été énormément influencée par les nombreux indexeurs qui ont si gentiment répondu aux questions sur notre fil de discussion. »

Judy Dunlop travaille comme indexeuse pigiste à Edmonton en Alberta. Elle détient une maitrise en anglais et une maitrise en éducation en anglais au niveau secondaire. Judy se spécialise dans l'indexation d'ouvrages universitaires dans le domaine des sciences humaines et sociales et est membre de la SCI/ISC et de l'*American Society for indexing*.

Heather Ebbs

JoAnne Burek reçoit le prix Tamarak

Le prix Tamarack a été créé en 2004 par Ruth Pincoe, notre présidente à cette époque, en l'honneur des membres qui « vont bien au-delà des attentes exigées par leurs fonctions » dans leur travail de bénévolat pour la Société. Le prix est décerné chaque année sur libre décision du président ou des co-présidents. Nous avons appelé ce prix le « prix Tamarack », car il ressemble à une petite version des leurres en brindilles que fabriquent les Indiens Cree de la région de James Bay.

Nombreux sont les membres qui travaillent de manière bénévole à divers titres, mais une personne s'est particulièrement fait remarquer l'année dernière. Et c'est donc à l'occasion du banquet de remise de prix à Montréal le 2 juin que JoAnne Burek a reçu le prix Tamarack 2017.

JoAnne mérite ce prix pour de nombreuses raisons : « Oui, je m'en occupe » résume parfaitement son éthique de travail, mais elle s'est également vouée à améliorer les expériences des membres de notre Société. Grâce à son talent et à sa créativité, elle a créé du matériel publicitaire extrêmement persuasif et bien documenté pour notre Société. Elle a pris le temps de participer aux évènements organisés pour promouvoir les avantages offerts par la SCI/ISC. Et enfin, Joanne continue à travailler sans relâche au projet de refonte de notre site Internet.

JoAnne Burek reçoit le prix Tamarack pour son travail bénévole au sein de la SCI. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

C'est un honneur pour nous de compter JoAnne parmi les membres de notre Société. Félicitations, JoAnne !

Free Programs to Make Your Computing Life Easier

Part 2: Password Vaults

When I first started doing my banking online, only a few banks offered that option. At that time, I needed only a couple of passwords for everything I did on a computer. Today I have a couple of hundred passwords to protect. And there are nasty people working hard to obtain confidential information, often bombarding websites with computer-generated codes. Long (12 or more characters—I often use 20 or more), convoluted (a mixture of letters, numbers, and symbols) passwords, different for each site, are your best protection against hacking. But how on earth are you to remember all these passwords while keeping them secure from roving eyes? The answer, once again, lies in using software—specifically, a password vault.

I use **LastPass** (https://lastpass.com/) for both my computers and my Android devices. Originally released only for PCs, LastPass is now available for Windows, Mac, Linux, and mobile devices, with extensions for Internet Explorer 11, Firefox 2.0+, Chrome 18+, Safari 5+, and Opera 11+, as well as related browsers. Another popular choice is **1Password** (https://agilebits.com/onepassword). 1Password is also available for all popular systems, but I was invested in LastPass before I heard about it and thus have never actually used the software. It is clear, however, that it is every bit as good at protecting information as LastPass.

Because the password and autocomplete storage offered by most browsers is not fully protected, I no longer allow my browsers to "remember" passwords and other confidential information. Instead, each browser has a LastPass add-on, and the FormFiller options of LastPass complete forms with a click or two of the mouse.

I use the Premium version of LastPass ($12 per year) because I want my phone and all of my computers and tablets to share a single vault. Access to my passwords is quite simple. I type in my "master" password, then LastPass sees which site I am visiting and automatically enters the login information as needed. I can use a very complex master password because it is the only one I need to memorize, ever.

If I need to change a password (many sites force users to regularly change their password), I ask LastPass to generate a new password. Occasionally I do a scan of my passwords to ensure that no two sites have the same one. When I moved a couple years ago, I edited the FormFillers (one for each business entity, plus one for personal information) and then used the FormFillers to methodically update each site that needed the new information.

LastPass also stores my credit card information. Now when I shop online, the information is immediately available. I do not allow sites to "remember" credit card or other information.

An added benefit of LastPass is the Secure Note option. In these notes I store all sorts of additional information: router, WAP (wireless access point), and range expander logins and passcodes, replacement key codes (car, bike padlock, etc.), and much more. In LastPass I have a centralized collection of all the information related to the Internet and my financial interests.

Best of all? LastPass lets me configure access so that if something happens to me, my sisters will have access to all the information they will need to handle my personal and business affairs. Bottom line: use a password vault so that you can easily rely on complex passwords.

System maintenance is next on my list of subjects, unless a more urgent or interesting topic catches my attention.

Gale Rhoades, North American distributor of Macrex and computer guru for 36 *years*
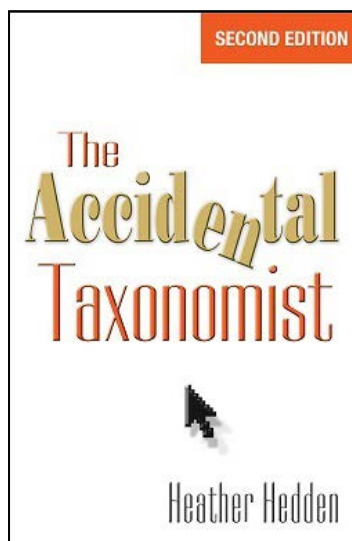
❧

Book Review

Heather Hedden, The Accidental Taxonomist, 2nd ed. (Medford, NJ: Information Today, 2016), 464 pp.

Alan Walker thanks Heather Hedden after her presentation at the ISC/SCI Conference in Montréal. Photo: Heather Ebbs.

What is taxonomy? "Most of us," writes Heather Hedden in this newer edition of her *Accidental Taxonomist*, "first became familiar with the term *taxonomy* in high-school biology when the concept was used in reference to the classification and naming of plants and animals." She adds: "Although the term is also used to refer to nomenclature and classification of the concepts in other academic disciplines, only since the late 1990s has it been understood to mean information organization in general."

But the idea of taxonomy as classification is in fact hardly new. The second edition of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (1989) simply replicated the definition for taxonomy it had used in 1928 for its first: "Classification, esp. in relation to its general laws or principles; that department of science, or of a particular science or subject, which consists in or relates to classification; *esp.* the systematic classification of living organisms." *Especially* — not necessarily.

Still, that is one of Hedden's few basic errors. *The Accidental Taxonomist* is both exceptional in itself and among the best books on taxonomy in the new century, particularly in relation to the *tools* of taxonomy. The scope is broad and the depth remarkable, though not overwhelming. Its audience is described well in the witty foreword by Joseph Busch, former president of the American Society of Information and Technology and one of Hedden's professional colleagues: "The book is an excellent primer for the novice who finds him- or herself assigned (or volunteering for) the task of creating and maintaining a taxonomy. The book should also serve as a 'bible' for the expert (I have a copy on my shelf)."

Hedden's qualifications are solid. She has devoted a considerable slice of her adult life to taxonomies. Professionally, according to her biography, she has been a consultant in the field for more than two decades and currently serves as a senior editor for Cengage Learning in Boston. Academically, she has taught at the library school of Simmons College. She correctly weighs the importance of her occupation, and she is right about a newer understanding of taxonomy: "any controlled vocabulary of terms for a subject area domain for

a specific purpose." Most practitioners, she points out, "are information specialists, librarians, or information architects." I would add classificationists and indexers. Between them they all produce "specific subject glossaries, controlled vocabularies, information thesauri, and ontologies." These become the focus of her book, as, appropriately, do indexers.

The book is about information relationships, and though she does indeed make that point (and expands extensively upon it), I think the matter is actually best articulated by John Dewey. "Knowledge," he wrote in his introduction to Henry Bliss's *The Organization of Knowledge and the System of the Sciences* (1929), "grows by specialized piece-meal increments; but unless the special worker is to become unaware of the relations and the meaning of what he is doing—unless in the end chaos is to result, there must be a central order based on comprehensive and unifying principles. Yet the order must be sufficiently flexible to adapt itself to new and unforeseen growths."

The Accidental Taxonomist is part of a family. In an earlier issue of the *Bulletin*, I published a review of Nan Badgett's *The Accidental Indexer*, from 2015. As I wrote then, Badgett's guide was part of the Information Today introductory series on information management, each title of which starts with "The Accidental" and each intended, at least in part, for the nascent practitioner. The series started in 2003 and averages roughly one book every year or two. A few are also second editions. Page totals vary a fair bit (as, unfortunately, does quality). Regarding only length, volumes are either thin (e.g., *The Accidental Indexer*) or thinish (*The Accidental Health Sciences Librarian*) or thickish (*The Accidental Library Manager*) or fat (*The Accidental Librarian*). (All those are first editions.) With *The Accidental Taxonomist*, the main text of this edition (the first was in 2010) surpasses even *The Accidental Librarian*, and, as noted at the top of this review, clocks in at a suitably chunky 464 pages.

A lengthy book can seem impressive, but it would mean nothing if its author were repetitive or gaseous or wordy. Hedden is not. She is instead comprehensive, expansive, precise, and concise. There is no unnecessary content; nothing is superfluous. Examples are carefully selected and at all times up to date.

Structure has shifted less than content. Relative to the first edition, most of the chapter topics, titles and subtitles have stayed the same. Only the introductory and software chapters (the first and fifth) have significantly altered their outline. This is especially the case with the fifth, both in form and content.

The fifth chapter begs particular comment, given the number of changes since the start of the decade and Hedden's need to be current. Appropriately, she drops discontinued software and suites (e.g., Cognatrix), adds new ones (e.g.,

MultiTes), and overall expands in detail, adding 17 pages. She also wisely considers software not explicitly intended for taxonomies but nevertheless useful (e.g., Excel). Hedden expands intelligently on her work from the start of the decade. In 2010, for example, Hedden rightly dismissed, in a single mercy-sentence, the TemaTres freeware. It lacked, she wrote, enforcement of valid term relations, and was therefore unacceptable. TemaTres has since fixed that fault, and Hedden consequently now treats it with earned praise and in detail. This chapter stands as the best in the book, given its selectivity, span, and practicality. It is also set to become the weakest, as it will no doubt date fast. For this reason alone a third edition seems inevitable, possibly in even fewer years than it took to need the second.

Examples outside the software chapter are also impressive, especially those concerning thesaural construction and automatic indexing. And we need more anecdots. Deprived of enough examples and sufficient specialized vocabulary, most of the book will not easily *stick*.

As with the first edition, the writing shows careful thought. The prose is clear, with few if any clichés. Hedden is neither breezy nor too dense. The text may be dry, but it is never cold. I suspect she edits her own work with a hard eye before submission. The chapter epigraphs I found apt, curt, clever, at times funny, and effective in her obvious fight against stylistic stuffiness. Errors in English are rare, though Hedden incorrectly uses *terminology* in place of *term*, in the same way that other authors mistake *demography* for *population*, *mythology* for *myth*, and *methodology* for *method*. It is not her only problem with words. Writing on folksonomies, she points out that social tagging "is inevitably biased. Users may disagree with prior tagging." But that is too broad an understanding of the concept. "Bias," write Jacques Barzun and Henry F. Graff in their third edition of *The Modern Researcher*, "is an uncontrolled form of interest," one that "can be controlled, indeed suppressed, by a trained mind which is also self-aware." But when the folksonomotist's interests are critically restrained, there is no bias. Social tagging, if practised properly, can prove an act of *controlled* interest and, if so, potentially an ameliorative one.

The glossary is thorough and without exception correct. It comprises 114 germane terms, adding just two from the first edition (*linked data* and *SPARQL*). Her selections are good ones, and I grant that the composition of a glossary inevitably demands judgment calls. But it was still a mistake to leave out certain specific terms, given their importance; examples include text analytics, as well as rule set and its synonym *knowledge base* (all three are nonetheless present in the text). *Precision* and *fallout* are absent from both the text and the glossary. *Recall* is also missing, though just from the glossary, and it is only somewhat outlined in the book. The chapter

on automatic indexing describes the concept of a false drop, for example, but strangely fails to use the term. Overall, the reader needs more professional jargon. More figures would also help. I ask for inclusion and expansion.

The index, by the seasoned Kathleen Rocheleau, is as tight as the text, but there *are* gaps. *Rule set* and *knowledge base* are also absent here. Subheadings can be inadequate. In the text section on freeware, for example, Hedden describes VocBench as "definitely an ontology development tool," one "suited for hierarchical taxonomies." Though there are main entries for both *ontologies* and *hierarchical taxonomies*, neither makes mention of VocBench (another case follows). Thoroughness demands revision.

Packaging is a problem. As this edition is a second one, it would have made sense for the cover and design of the book to be substantially different from the first. Barzun and Graff have given us six editions of *The Modern Researcher*; compare their respective covers. Information Today needs to explain why it continues to publish its "Accidental" series in that bland, bloodless, dulling design that I suspect nobody really likes (Chip Kidd would be aghast). It is a puzzle, given the fine designs that the company has chosen to envelop *The Embedded Librarian* (2012) and *Public Knowledge* (2016) and the fifth edition of *Handbook of Indexing Techniques* (2013). Please, a new design for the third *Accidental Taxonomist*. Penguin Classics has never lacked the will to evolve, nor the courage to improve.

Near the end, Hedden gives five pages of recommended readings divided by corresponding chapter topic. She should also have included, as a reader's aid, the matching chapter titles. But as with the glossary these are thoughtful choices, made with great selectivity. I think Hedden should add the second part of Bliss's book (also brilliant overall), as well as Robert M. Losee's *The Science of Information: Measurement and Applications* (1990). I also recommend either the second edition of Derek Austin's *PRECIS: A Manual of Concept Analysis and Subject Indexing* (1984) or the third of Mary Dykstra's own introduction, *PRECIS: A Primer* (1987) (using

both would be redundant). Granted, the British Library has subsequently (and disgracefully) abandoned PRECIS, but Austin's and Dykstra's points remain pertinent.

As with Austin and Dykstra, however, there is a difficulty with audience. *The Accidental Taxonomist* is only for the specialist. I can think of no person outside of indexing, cataloguing, or classification who would ever want to read it. In a way, that's not a problem: no monograph is for all readers. But part of me still wants to see a new book on taxonomy, one that might appeal instead or also to the general reader. As a starting point (yes, another list), I recommend the fifth chapter of Robert Darnton's *The Great Cat Massacre and Other Episodes in French Cultural History* (1984) and the sixth of Robert M. Pirsig's *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance* (1974). *Those* should stick.
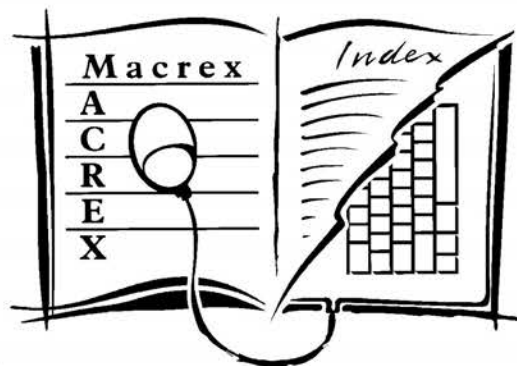
The sections on thesaural indexing terms and concepts—specifically on broader, narrower, and related terms (BTs, NTs, and RTs)—are ice-clear but only nearly complete, as they are between them without any specific mention of top terms (TTs). (Another gap: discussions of BTs and NTs are also not always indexed. Take a look at the subchapter on preferred and non-preferred terms.) A short report on scope notes is one more case (minor, in this instance) where a few more examples might have helped, particularly ones regarding the problem of when the reader's comprehension of the scrutinized entity runs against the nominal one. If I could provide an autobiographical suggestion. My father, when I was a boy, would regularly water the front lawn with a garden hose, one equipped with a spray-gun nozzle. One day, while doing so, he would periodically also blast away at two poodles in the neighbours' driveway. The poodles' yelps of protest grew piercing, and could be discerned throughout the house, if not also the neighbourhood. "Dear!" my mother exclaimed, upon discovery of what was taking place, "Leave those poor dogs alone!" "Honey," he replied—politely, declaratively—"they are not dogs. They're poodles."

Boyd Holmes

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