IFIP Is Now 40 Years Old
Recollections of the Founding President

[In 1985, the late Mr. Isaac Auerbach (US), founding president of IFIP, wrote an article about the first World Computer Congress and the founding of IFIP for the book *A Quarter Century of IFIP: the IFIP Silver Summary*, edited by Prof. Heinz Zemanek (AT). Because 2000 is the 40th birthday of IFIP, we print below the part of Mr. Auerbach’s article, “Personal Recollections on the Origin of IFIP,” that deals with the founding of IFIP. The start of the article, describing the first Congress, in 1959, was printed in the December 1999 *IFIP Newsletter* (page 1). Photographs can be found on pages 12 to 15 of the present issue. — Editor]

During the very first meeting of the Committee of Experts [for the First International Conference on Information Processing (ICIP)] in December of 1957, Prof. Auger [of Unesco] posed the question as to the existence of an international organization in the field of information processing that could convene international conferences in future years. He advised us that Unesco’s policy was to initiate such activities, but not to continue them. It was the sense of the Unesco advisors, all of whom were attending in an individual capacity, that an organization to convene international conferences would be highly advantageous. We agreed that we would each confer with our own countries and national professional societies so that we could discuss the organization of a federation when we met again.

At our next meeting, in June of 1958, and at subsequent meetings, after completing Unesco business, a group of us would meet regularly in late afternoons and evenings to explore the creation of an organization for convening future information processing conferences. The members of the Organizing Committee were:

- I.L. Auerbach, Chairman (US)
- J. Carteron (France)
- S. Comet (Sweden)
- A. Ghizzetti (Italy)
- C. Manneback (Belgium)
- D. Panov (USSR)
- C.S. Scholten (Netherlands)
- (for A. van Wijngaarden)
- M.V. Wilkes (UK)
- H. Yamashita (Japan)

...One of the first issues to be discussed was whether the organization should consist of governmental or non-governmental bodies. By this time I had become well aware of the ponderous procedures of governmental bureaucracy and also of the negative sentiments in the U.S. towards the organization of another multi-national United Nations type of organization. Without much debate, we agreed to form a non-governmental federation.

Council Meets in Washington
Excellent Financial Situation and Stable Activity Level

The IFIP Council met in Washington, DC, USA, for 1½ days 8–9 March, preceded by three days of meetings of committees and other IFIP bodies. This Council heard reports about the satisfactory status of the Federation; however, few new technical initiatives were reported. The meetings were jointly hosted by the two IFIP Member societies from the

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Please send announcements of conferences, workshops, and other meetings directly to the Secretariat, which prepares the Calendar of Events. Calls for papers should be sent to both the Secretariat and the Newsletter editor.

IFIP on the Internet
IFIP information (including this Newsletter) is available through the Internet as follows:
anonymous ftp: ftp.ifip.or.at
WWW: http://www.ifip.or.at

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Fifth IFIP WG9.2 Namur Award Presented to Professor Simon Rogerson
by Mr. Jan Holvast (NL)*
and Prof. Colin Beardon (GB)**

The IFIP Working Group 9.2 on Social Accountability and Computers reports the presentation of the fifth Namur Award to Professor Simon Rogerson (GB) at a ceremony in Namur, Belgium, on 14 January.

Simon Rogerson is one of the most important researchers on the ethics of computing and of information and communication technology (ICT) in the United Kingdom. He is director and teacher at the Centre for Computing and Social Responsibility (CCSR) at De Montfort University, Leicester, UK, which he founded in 1995.

As Director of CCSR, he has pioneered ethics of computing research and education. He conceived and directs the ongoing ETHICOMP conference series, which began in 1995 and provides a European forum to discuss the ethical and social impact of ICT development and applications. He has connections with the recently created Australian Institute for Computer Ethics and several North American institutions working on the ethics of computing. CCSR’s web site, http://www.ccsr.cms.dmu.ac.uk/, which he launched in 1996, is now recognised as one of the leading reference sites on the subject and is visited each month by many thousands of people from around the world.

* WG9.2 chair
** past WG9.2 chair (1997–1999)

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UNESCO’s Director General Meets with the NGO Liaison Committee

Nedkov Represents IFIP

In February, the new Director General (DG) of UNESCO, Mr. Koichiro Matsura (JP), met with the NGO-UNESCO Liaison Committee, a body of nine organizations elected in 1998 by the NGO conference for a three-year term, with the mandate to represent the interests of over 400 international NGOs with UNESCO. The DG assured the Liaison Committee that he was dedicated to decentralization of activities and strengthening partnerships with professional organizations. NGOs will have an important role in UNESCO’s future strategy, and Mr. Matsura was personally committed to assist cooperative initiatives of the Liaison Committee. Representatives of the nine organizations (including IFIP, represented by Executive Director Plamen Nedkov) were invited to present the activities of their organizations and to discuss plans and initiatives of the Liaison Committee.

Another item on the Liaison Committee agenda was a project for a Joint NGO/UNESCO...
SADIO Resumes Full Membership in IFIP

Several IFIP Activities in Argentina

by Dr. Cecilia Berdichevsky *

SADIO, the Argentine Society for Informatics and Operations Research (Sociedad Argentina de Informática e Investigación Operativa), is a scientific association whose aim is to promote the development and free interchange of knowledge and experience in Computer Science, Information Technology, Management Science and Statistics. At present it has approximately 700 members and several patrons. Among its members are university lecturers, practitioners and students. It was established in 1960, three months before SAC, the Argentine Society of Calculus, which was the Argentine IFIP Member society until 1974. In 1979, SADIO replaced SAC as the IFIP Member.

Because of financial problems, SADIO requested to become a Corresponding Member of IFIP in 1993. Since conditions have now improved, SADIO requested restoration of its previous status, and the 1999 General Assembly, in Kuala Lumpur, voted unanimously to reinstall SADIO as a Full Member. SADIO is actively working to nominate representatives to IFIP Technical Committees; three well-known experts have already been nominated and accepted by the TC chairs in TC2, TC3 and TC7.

In addition to its IFIP Membership, SADIO is the Argentine Member of IFORS (the International Federation of Operations Research) and is one of the founding members of CLEI, the Latin American Center of Informatics Studies. SADIO has a joint membership agreement with the ACM and joint activities with the Argentine Chapter of the IEEE.

Activities

SADIO organizes professional seminars and forums about technical problems, publishes a regular Newsletter, and supports a Web page, an electronic journal and a library (a joint activity with the Argentine Chapter of the IEEE).

But the main activity of SADIO is the JAIOS, the Argentine Congresses on Informatics, which attract 700–1000 participants. The JAIOS currently comprise several symposia: Theory, Software Engineering, Artificial Intelligence, Communications and Networks, and so on. Well-known international personalities in the field participate, giving tutorials, plenary conferences, panels and other activities.

IFIP Lecturers at the 28th JAIIO

JAIOS have been held since 1961, but this year, during our 28th Congress, an important IFIP-related activity took place, sponsored and organized by the IFIP Technical Committee on Communication Systems (TC6) and coordinated by one of its members, Ing. Ramón Puigjaner (ES). It consisted of three tutorials on New Technologies in Networks and Distributed Systems and three invited lectures by TC6 experts: Prof. André Danthine (BE), a former TC6 chair, Prof. Lorne G. Mason (CA), and Ing. Puigjaner. Attendance at the tutorials ranged from 30 to 50 and at the lectures from 80 to 100.

A panel was also held, organized as a working breakfast. It was on New Challenges in Telecommunications and had the participation of the three IFIP experts in networks named above, together with people from telephone companies and from other companies interested in communication services.

WG2.3 Activities in Argentina

Dr. Natarajan Shankar (US), chair of WG2.3, Dr. Armando Haebeler, Argentine representative and secretary of TC2, Prof. Gabriel Baum (AR), and Dr. Rafael Lins (BR) are organizing an 8-day school/semi-

*representative of SADIO to the GA

continued on page 5

Conference on Intelligence in Networks
Held in Bangkok

by Prof. Otto Spaniol (DE)* and Prof. Finn Arve Aagesen (NO) **

The IFIP Conference on Intelligence in Networks, SMARTNET’99, was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from November 22 to 26, 1999. More than 120 researchers from 10 countries participated in the conference. Some 70% of the attendees were from Thailand; the remaining participants came from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Norway and the UK. The number of participants in the tutorials was 326. SMARTNET’99 was the fifth in a series of conferences on Intelligence in Networks under the auspices of the IFIP Technical Committee on Communication Systems (TC6), Working Group 6.7. This is the first time the SMARTNET conference was held outside of Europe.

Fireworks with IFIP logo mark SMARTNET finale.

The main objective of SMARTNET’99 was to be a forum for academics, researchers, practitioners and service providers for the discussion of the research and development in the area of network intelligence (the set of actions by which more and more functions, decisions, responsibilities, etc. are transferred from the computer [i.e., from the outside] into the network, e.g., into the routers, switches, etc.) The first two days were devoted to seven tutorial sessions. The following three days had 16 sessions following the opening session. Five of these were keynote and invited-paper sessions. The remaining 11 technical sessions, containing 34 papers, consisted of nine ordinary technical sessions and two special sessions.

Technical Sessions

The papers in the ordinary technical sessions were arranged in four sessions on Teleservices, two on Application of Mobile Agents, and one on Telecommunications (TC6) delegate.

continued on page 22
The International Olympiad in Informatics — after 11 Years

by Stanislaw Waligorski (PL)∗

The eleventh International Olympiad in Informatics (IOI) took place October 2–9, 1999 in Antalya, Turkey. Some 257 contestants from 65 countries competed for 22 gold, 41 silver and 64 bronze medals. Five other countries sent observers. The IFIP floating trophy for the student with the best score was presented by a representative of the IFIP Technical Committee on Education (TC3), Peter Waker (ZA), to Hong Chen from China, the eleventh person in the world to win this cup.

The idea of the IOI was proposed by Prof. Blagovest Sendov (BG), president of IFIP from 1989 to 1992, to the 24th General Conference of UNESCO in Paris in October 1987. UNESCO accepted it, and the first IOI, held in Pravetz, Bulgaria, May 16–19, 1989, was attended by contestants from 13 countries. At the second Olympiad, in Minsk, Belorussia, there were contestants from 25 countries, i.e., almost twice as many as there were a year before. During the 11 years of the IOI, over 1300 contestants have taken part, more than 240 of them participating two or more times.

The Rules

According to its regulations, the IOI is an annual international informatics competition for individual contestants from various invited countries, which have an officially recognized relationship with the United Nations or UNESCO, or which have already taken part in one or more past IOIs. A contestant must not be older than twenty years on the first of July of the year of a competition and must be enrolled at a secondary school during the period from September to December in the preceding year. Each national team consists of not more than four contestants and up to two adults, a leader and a deputy leader, who take care of the contestants and are members of the General Assembly of the competition.

The travel costs to and from the venue of the competition are covered by the national sponsors of the participants. Costs for board and lodging during the IOI are at the expense of the organizers. There are no common rules of selection of the students for IOI national teams. The regulations of the IOI recommend selecting them by merit. Several countries organize national Olympiads in Informatics or national contests under other names, but details of selection of the IOI contestants vary greatly from country to country. There are also a few regional Olympiads in Informatics and a few international contests in problem solving and programming on the Internet. All of them may influence in some way national preparations of contestants.

The main objectives to be accomplished by the IOI are

• to discover, encourage, bring together, and give recognition to young people who are exceptionally talented in the field of informatics
• to foster friendly international relationships among computer scientists and informatics educators
• to bring the discipline of informatics to the attention of the young people
• to promote the organization of informatics competitions for students at schools for secondary education.

The typical IOI takes 8 days, including the days of arrival and departure. The contest itself takes place during two competition days, each directly preceded and followed by a noncompetition day. During each competition day, contestants are given a few (usually three) tasks of algorithmic nature. Solutions must be programs written in one of a list of widely used programming languages. The list of these languages is announced at least one year before the competition. No knowledge of any other specific software is needed.

The entire evaluation of results is computer aided and is supervised by the IOI Scientific Committee. The final decisions are taken by the General Assembly, one vote for each country delegation present. About one twelfth of all contestants receive a gold medal, about one sixth a silver medal, and about one quarter a bronze medal. (Thus, approximately half of the contestants receive medals.)

IFIP Involvement

IFIP TC3 supports the IOI, having created, in 1993, a floating IFIP trophy that is awarded annually, as agreed with the IOI organization. At its meeting during IOI’93, the international jury decided that the trophy should be awarded to the student (or students) with the highest overall score.

The trophy has been won by contestants from China (twice), Czech Republic (twice), Iran, Republic of South Africa, Romania (twice), Russia (four times), and Sweden. Victor Bargatchev and Vladimir Martianov of Russia have each won it twice. Two times, in 1993 and 1998, it was won by four contestants with the same highest score, so that now, in the seventh year of the existence of the IFIP trophy, there have been 11 winners.

The next five hosts will be China in 2000, Finland in 2001, Korea in 2002, the USA in 2003, and Greece in 2004.

On the IOI Web page, http://olympiads.win.tue.nl/ioi/, one can find IOI-related material, such as competition tasks of past IOIs, literature recommendations for self-study, guidelines for IOI participants, links to Web sites of regional and national Olympiads of Informatics, and links to pages of past IOIs with their detailed information about particular contests. Also, one can see a list of other international science Olympiads.

∗ member of TC3, waligor@mimuw.edu.pl
The Health Care Information-Appliance Project requires the team to develop an informal functional specification for and then design and implement a prototype Information Appliance that is aimed at improving public health by helping people become more directly involved in their own health care. [IAs are devices designed primarily to create, send, retrieve, and manipulate information via a network of computers, such as the Internet. IAs are easy to carry, simple to operate, reliable, and competitively priced.] The IA should help people enter, access, display, store, and manipulate information about health-related issues.

Some 180 teams of three to five undergraduate students applied initially. Fifty of them were then selected and sent the project kits. Forty of these teams turned in projects by the May deadline. Late in May, the Judging Panel selected the top twenty, which comprised six teams from the US, three from Canada, and one each from eleven other countries around the world. The Panel will meet early in June to narrow the choice down to the top ten teams.

At the CSIDC World Finals, in Washington, DC, 25–27 June, the Computer Society will bring together the top ten teams, from all over the globe, to meet and compete with each other in an intensive, three-day contest. The judging process will be rigorous. Students will be judged on their prototype’s creativity, usability, and marketability. Students will be challenged to demonstrate how they addressed highly dependent trade-offs when designing and implementing a solution to the problem and will be required to defend their decisions in front of a panel of distinguished expert judges.

Prizes for CSIDC winners range from a total of $25,000 for first place ($15,000 as a team prize and $10,000 as a financial-aid fund) to $2,000 for fifth place, plus honorable mention awards of $1,000. The top three winning teams’ schools will each receive a financial aid component of up to $10,000. The students will determine how the team prize money is distributed among the team members.

“This competition is benefitting institutions as well as students,” said Dr. Shriver. “Faculty members could plan projects courses around the competition’s theme, and the donated project kit will provide a valuable educational tool. But the longer-term benefit will be that students will emerge from their academic preparation better able to do the kinds of team projects that characterize work in our field.”

More information can be found at the CSIDC Web site: http://computer.org/CSIDC/.

SADIO continued from page 3

IFIP Member Society Sponsors International Student Design Competition

Dr. Bruce Shriver Leads IEEE–CS Effort

In October 1999, the IEEE Computer Society (IEEE–CS), a Full Member of IFIP, announced the first annual Computer Society International Design Competition (CSIDC). CSIDC 2000 is challenging students around the world to design a special-purpose computer device. The goal of the contest, which has a $25,000 total first prize, is to advance excellence in computer-design education.

“There are a number of system-design competitions in other science and technology fields. However, there is currently no substantive system competition in computer science and computer engineering. The Computer Society International Design Competition addresses this void,” said Dr. Bruce Shriver (US), chairman of the inaugural CSIDC, a past Computer Society president, and the former IEEE–CS representative to the IFIP General Assembly. “The CSIDC gives teams of undergraduate students in computer-related fields an opportunity to apply what they’ve learned to a real-world problem. The number one goal of the CSIDC is to advance excellence in education.”

The CSIDC’s goals have convinced major corporations to provide financial support for the competition. Other sponsors are providing state-of-the-art technology components for the competition’s project kit.

Each competing team received the same kit of resources and a description of an existing situation that could be improved through technology. CSIDC project kits consisted of a high-performance, embedded-computer development system, donated through the generosity of numerous technology sponsors. The kits also contained a single-board computer with a color-LCD monitor, dual USB ports, a parallel port, a serial port, and several levels of varying size and performance memory in its storage hierarchy. Teams selected one of four operating systems and three software-development environments to use as a basis of the software components in their designs. To prevent an unfair advantage in favor of schools with greater economic resources, students were restricted in what they could add to the elements from the kit.

The teams were asked to create a working model of a device to address a particular challenge. Part of the specification of the device was as follows:

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The Health Care Information-Appliance Project requires the team to develop an informal functional specification for and then design and implement a prototype Information Appliance that is aimed at improving public health by helping people become more directly involved in their own health care. [IAs are devices designed primarily to create, send, retrieve, and manipulate information via a network of computers, such as the Internet. IAs are easy to carry, simple to operate, reliable, and competitively priced.] The IA should help people enter, access, display, store, and manipulate information about health-related issues.

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More information can be found at the CSIDC Web site: http://computer.org/CSIDC/.

SADIO continued from page 3
Chairs Appointed for IFIP Congress 2002

Mr. George Boynton

In March, Dir. Peter Bollerslev (DK), President of IFIP, named Mr. George Boynton, who is the Canadian representative to IFIP, as Chair of the Organizing Committee for the 17th World Computer Congress, to be held in Montreal in 2002.

Mr. Boynton was born in Montreal in 1946. He obtained the B.A. degree in Mathematics from McGill University in 1968, and after graduation, he began working in the information technology industry — the first 18 years in the life insurance industry and the remainder as co-owner of a computer-systems consulting firm specializing in financial systems. He retired last year as Chairman and CEO but still remains involved.

He served as National President of the Canadian Information Processing Society (CIPS) in 1996–1997. During his tenure, he initiated discussions that eventually led to the merger of CIPS and la Fédération de l’Informatique du Québec (FIQ), the organization that represents CIPS in Quebec.

In addition, he is presently chair of the CIPS Marketing Committee and a member of several other CIPS committees. He also plays major roles in other organizations, including the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector of Trade Team Canada, Centraide of Greater Montreal (known as The United Way in the rest of North America), the Software Human Resources Council (a body created to ensure that Canada has the systems in place to guarantee a continuing supply of software workers with the up-to-date skills and attitudes employers require to make Canada successful in the global marketplace), and the Management Advisory Board of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Boynton was appointed as CIPS representative to IFIP in 1998 and was the spearhead behind the winning bid to bring IFIP Congress 2002 to Montreal.

When asked what he does in his spare time, he answered, “My wife, Christine, and I enjoy travelling (IFIP events are helping us to see some countries that we have not yet visited), good food (Christine is a great chef), and good wine (I’m the sommelier). All this food and wine requires a lot of exercise, and my favorite activities are cycling and rowing — and hibernating during our cold winters.”

Mr. Jan Wibe

Last year, Mr. Jan Wibe (NO) was appointed chair of the International Program Committee for IFIP Congress 2002, the 17th World Computer Congress, by Dir. Peter Bollerslev (DK), President of IFIP. The Congress will be held in Montreal, Canada, 25–30 August 2002.

Mr. Wibe, a veteran IFIP worker, was born in Trondheim, Norway. He received his Master’s degree in mathematics at the University of Oslo in 1965, after which he lectured in mathematics and science at Norwegian secondary schools. In 1973, he became Lecturer in Mathematics in the School of Education at the University of Trondheim and later Lecturer in Computer Science. From 1985 to 1992, he worked for the Norwegian Ministry of Education on a task force concerned with introducing computers in education. Since 1992, he has been Advisor on Distance Education at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim. He is currently working on a project called The Virtual University for Mathematics and Science, a cooperative project involving the universities of Oslo and Trondheim and a regional university. The project will develop two main products, a Web site for the virtual university and a model course in mathematics. Mr. Wibe is the author of many papers, especially in the areas of distance education and education via the Internet.

He has been active in IFIP since 1993, as the Norwegian member of the Technical Committee on Education (TC3) and in the Working Group on Telelearning (WG3.6), as chair from 1993 to 1999. He is also a member of WG3.1 on Informatics and ICT in Secondary Education. He has served as chair of the International Program Committees for several IFIP conferences, including Telelearning ’93 and Telelearning ’98 (part of IFIP Congress ’98). He received the IFIP Distinguished Service Award in 1994 and the Silver Core Award in 1998.

He and his wife, Marie, have two children, Hilde and Gro. In his spare time, he enjoys walking in the Norwegian mountains — in both summer and winter. He is also an experienced brewer of homemade beer.
First World Congress on Formal Methods in the Development of Computing Systems

by Ute and Wilfried Brauer (DE)*

Not only did IFIP co-sponsor the first World Congress on Formal Methods in the Development of Computing Systems, which was held in Toulouse, France, from September 20 to 24, 1999, but IFIP’s presence was also demonstrated by two of its Working Groups: WG1.3 (Foundations of Systems Specification) and WG2.2 (Formal Description of Programming Concepts). Each presented its own session. By this means, IFIP demonstrated some of its scientific potential and could take part in the great success of FM’99.

This congress was initiated by Dines Bjørner (DK) — still well known in IFIP circles as the successful Program Committee chair of the 1986 IFIP World Congress in Dublin. Although FM’99 was the first world congress in its field, FM’99 follows in a long and famous tradition. It is the successor of four FME (Formal Method Europe) symposia, which were preceded by four VDM (Vienna Development Method) Europe symposia.

This widening of the congress activities reflects the growing importance of formal methods in research and application. Formal method techniques and related tools are increasingly used by industry for program development, both for hardware and software. Therefore the enthusiasm in this field is great, as is indicated by the following numbers:

- 259 papers from 35 countries were submitted, from which the international program committee accepted 92, along with 15 abstracts describing work in progress and industrial applications.
- Seven well known leaders in the field agreed to give invited lectures: G. Kahn (FR), C.A.R. Hoare (GB) [who will be one of the four keynote speakers at IFIP Congress 2000 in Beijing in August], C.B. Jones (GB), A. Pnueli (IL), J. Rushby (US), J. Sifakis (FR), and M. Jackson (GB). They covered topics ranging from theories of programming, robust software construction, deduction of program properties, and characteristics of VDM to views on the integration and role of formal methods in the practice of computing systems development.
- 12 user group meetings with workshops took place
- 12 industrial tutorials were presented
- there were 32 commercial and academic organisations from 11 countries at the software-tool exhibition.
- The attendance of FM’99 was much larger than expected: 520 participants from 35 countries. Nevertheless, the splendid organising team managed everything perfectly well.

Also, an exhibitors’ competition was held, which turned out to be an excellent idea. The task was to design a “cash-point service” whose functionality was described verbally; to specify it by using the contestants’ own formalisms; and to demonstrate, by the help of their own tools, that the solution met the requirements in the best possible way. The winning team was “AutoFocus with Quest” by the Technical University of Munich, from the department chaired by M. Broy.

No one who attended FM’99 will forget this outstanding event. The congress proceedings, FM’99 — Formal Methods, edited by J.M. Wing (US), J. Woodcock (GB), and J. Davies (GB), were published as two volumes (1708 and 1709) of the Lecture Notes in Computer Science series published by Springer–Verlag.

Conference on Communications and Multimedia Security

by Mr. Joris Claessens (BE)*

The fourth working conference on Communications and Multimedia Security (CMS’99) was held in Leuven, Belgium, from September 20 to 21, 1999. The conference, arranged jointly by the IFIP Technical Committees on Security and Protection in Information Processing Systems (TC11) and Communication Systems (TC6), was organized by the research group COSIC (Computer Security and Industrial Cryptography) of the Department of Electrical Engineering of the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven.

The conference aimed to provide an international forum for presentations and discussions on protocols and techniques for providing secure information networks. The contributions reviewed the state of the art in communications and multimedia security and discussed practical experiences and new developments. They covered a wide spectrum of topics, including network security, applied cryptology, entity authentication and key agreement protocols, mobile applications, watermarking, smart cards, legal aspects of digital signatures, and Web security.

In addition to the full paper presentations, a recent-results session was held, in which a number of short talks were given on recently obtained results in the area of communications and multimedia security. An invited talk was given by Whitfield Diffie (US) on Upcoming Threats to Secure Communication.

Although there were only approximately 30 participants, this number permitted a good interaction and lively discussions. Moreover, most of the participants were experts in their fields.

The Program Committee, chaired by Prof. Bart Preneel (BE), selected 21 of the 30 papers submitted. The proceedings, Secure Information Networks edited by Prof. Preneel, were published by Kluwer. The detailed program, and contents of the proceedings, can still be found on the CMS’99 Web site:


Dr. Joseph Raviv
(1934–1999)

Dr. Joseph Raviv, who represented the Israel Association for Information Processing (IPA) in IFIP from 1981 to 1986, and his wife, Joanna, died in an automobile accident in New Zealand on 14 October 1999.

Born in Poland in 1934, Dr. Raviv moved to Israel when he was four years old. He received his basic education in Israel and his higher education in the US. He led the IBM research activities in Israel as head of the IBM Israel Scientific Center. He served as president of IPA from 1986 to 1990. Dr. Raviv is widely regarded as a pioneer of the Israeli hi-tech industry.

We extend our condolences to his children and his colleagues.

* member of conference Organizing Committee
The IFIP Logo: Its History and Proper Display

[This article, which appeared in the March 1989 IFIP Newsletter, is reprinted here in celebration of the 40th anniversary of IFIP.]

At a meeting of the IFIP Activity Development Board (ADB), instances of the IFIP logotype being printed incorrectly on announcements of IFIP events were displayed by Mr. George Glaser (US), then chairman of the ADB and IFIP vice-president. This encouraged the IFIP Newsletter to investigate the origin of the logo.

Mr. Isaac Auerbach (US), founder and first president of IFIP, wrote us that Mr. Evan Herbert (US) was its originator:

During the first two World Computer Congresses (Paris in 1959 and Munich in 1962), Evan chaired the U.S. Public Relations Committee and organized many news conferences during and following the conference, to publicize the creation of IFIP and the importance of computers to society. He did an outstanding job. The logo came about as a result of our discussions about the need for a graphical symbol. It is a superb symbol that, I believe, should continue to be used, since it is a clear identification of IFIP and our global interest and activity.

Mr. Herbert wrote us the following brief history:

It is a simple story of pragmatism. The power of the computer had been perceived across all international boundaries, and Unesco was about to provide a common ground for an exchange of information and yearnings. The First International Conference on Information Processing (ICIP) was to be held in Paris in 1959. IFIP was given birth there.

I was an editor of Automatic Control magazine in 1958 when Isaac Auerbach asked me to work on public information aspects of ICIP. Outside of a small part of the technical community, few people would appreciate the potential outreach of computers and information processing across many disciplines. More practically, few editors would think the conference agenda might touch their readership.

I thought, “Maybe if we looked systematically important, we would get good press coverage.” I decided that an international conference needed posters and press release headers with an international-looking logo. But there wasn’t much of a budget to get a professional designer.

So I wandered up and down New York’s Fifth Avenue collecting travel posters, until one design struck my fancy. It had a doughnut-looking world that reminded me of a magnetic core [magnetic material, usually toroidal in shape, used for random access memory in computers from the 1950s to the 1970s — Editor]. Strictly an amateur, I used photocopying and reverse prints to generate some stark representations of core arrays. I pasted one over the world on the poster and added printed material. When I took on similar tasks for the newly formed IFIP, I tried to use the symbol on everything in sight — letterheads, bookmarks, badges, etc. — hoping that it would become a recognizable symbol for universal use as IFIP grew.

That’s how it happened: high aspirations; low budget; scissors and paste.

Proper Display

Just as there are rules for the proper display of national flags, there is a rule for the proper display of the IFIP logo. The magnetic core symbol must slant from lower left to upper right, and the “globe” in the center must appear as if viewed from north of the equator. (There are no provisions for those who live in the Southern Hemisphere to print the globe as if viewed from below the equator.)

The logo should appear on all IFIP literature (including posters, calls for papers, and conference announcements), as well as on similar literature for events IFIP co-sponsors. The IFIP Secretariat will gladly supply the logo, in a variety of sizes.

Over the past decade, there has been thought about whether the magnetic core should be replaced with a more modern symbol of the computer and information processing. Some argue that the core labels IFIP as an organization out of touch with modern times. Others think that anachronistic symbols (e.g., the shaving pan that is used as the symbol of the barber shop in some European countries) should be retained and cherished because they represent charming ties with the past. In this era of unbelievably swift scientific evolution, it may be desirable to cling to a symbol of a technology that is now virtually obsolete.

The IFIP Newsletter had considered holding a contest for the design of a new IFIP logo, with the grand prize to be a lifetime subscription to the Newsletter. On second thought, we decided that we liked the logo as it is (as long as it is oriented properly).•

40th Anniversary Reception

A reception celebrating IFIP’s 40th Anniversary was held in Washington during the Council meeting in March (see the article on page 1). At this IFIP-sponsored event, Council participants and representatives of the two US Member societies had the honor and pleasure to meet with four attending IFIP Past Presidents: Professors Heinz Zemanek (AT, 1971–1974), Pierre Bobillier (CH, 1977–1983), Asbjorn Rolstadás (NO, 1992–1995) and Kurt Bauknecht (CH, 1995–1998). As an IFIP doyen, Heinz Zemanek shared views and experiences, some very entertaining, of the early IFIP years.

A highlight during the reception was a surprise gift presentation to IFIP from China, consisting of a large (over 15 kg.) vase, which is a masterpiece of ceramic art. The vase was presented by the Chinese GA representative and IFIP Trustee, Prof. Q. Wang.

The reception was followed by an elegant dinner hosted by the ACM and the IEEE Computer Society. •

* Executive Director of IFIP
During these sessions, some of the academicians on the Organizing Committee questioned the value of an international federation, stating that its sole purpose should be to convene a few international conferences, there being no other activity worthy of international effort. They felt that we should agree in advance that if we were to organize a federation, it should have a maximum life of ten years. They doubted the need for a federation in the field of information processing, since the subject matter was not on-going, like astronomy or geology or a similar science where international cooperation is essential. They were involved in academic pursuits in their own fields and wanted a computer to enable them to solve their particular problems. They perceived the computer as a means to an end, not a field of study unto itself.

My perception of the computer was quite different. For me, it was a universal tool enabling the solution of thousands of problems and could be a way of extending the capacity and ability of our brains just as the Industrial Revolution extended our brawn. I was convinced that the computer would be the most important technical development of the twentieth century, whose impact on society would be boundless. I expressed these sentiments to the Organizing Committee rather strongly; however, the issue continued to be discussed for about a year. Fortunately, the decision turned out to be superbly correct.

Dr. Harold Chestnut of the United States, the first President of the International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC), was an excellent source of information and guidance in our proceedings....He made me aware of the feeling in a number of countries that there were too many international federations being formulated, and that the British were particularly reluctant to participate in new international federations....He encouraged me to explore with the Organizing Committee the option of becoming a part of IFAC and subsuming our computer activities within IFAC....

During the meetings of the Organizing Committee in October 1958, I reported on the very positive response I had received by letter from individuals and national societies not represented on the Organizing Committee to the formation of a federation dealing with information processing. The members of the committee also reported a definite interest in their countries for us to proceed with the formation of our own federation. We then discussed the IFAC proposal, and, recognizing that our field of interest was much broader than IFAC's, we were unwilling to have information processing subsumed under control systems. Thus, we decided to thank them for their generous offer and to proceed independently to form our own federation.

The Structure

We agreed that the Federation would be a society of societies, and would not have individual members, so as not to compete with national professional societies. Furthermore, the Federation would have only one national technical society per country as a member, and certain Eastern European countries could register their National Academies of Science as the representatives. The rationale for this decision was that one society for each country would keep the voting balanced and controlled.

It should be noted that in the Scandinavian countries, Netherlands, Japan and Italy, no professional technical society dealing specifically with information processing had yet been formed. Even though these countries had National Academies, each country was triggered by the formation of IFIP to organize its own professional computing society to be its representative in the new Federation.

At first, the Federation was incorporated in Belgium, which supposedly had the most liberal regulations for a not-for-profit professional society. Later we learned that the laws in Switzerland, and in particular the Canton of Geneva, were more advantageous, and the Federation is currently registered there. The name that we had decided upon for the Federation was the International Federation of Information Processing Societies (IFIPS). We proceeded with this name, even though my hand-written notes as of December 1958 say that the name of the Federation should be the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP). Hereafter, to avoid confusion I will refer to the Federation as IFIP, even though the Council did not change the name until October of 1961.

Mr. Jean Mussard of Unesco and his assistant, Mme. C. Philippot, were very supportive and encouraging throughout our deliberations, and without their help and secretarial support, we would have had much greater difficulty in bringing an international federation into existence. Mr. Mussard furnished me with constitutions of other international federations, summarized our discussions, and was responsible for the first draft of the statutes for the Federation. He was truly a tower of strength, and I would like to thank him here for his assistance and support.

It was our goal to create a set of statutes that would provide the Federation with a solid foundation for operation and, at the same time, provide the officers with maximum flexibility for adjusting to the needs and unknown contingencies which might arise during the early years. We must have been successful, because the statutes stood for twelve years without major refinement. The statutes contained the aims of the Federation to be as follows:

- To organize other international conferences on the subject of information processing.
- To establish international committees to undertake special tasks.
- To advance the interests generally of member societies through international cooperation in the field of information processing.

These basic aims enunciated twenty-seven years ago continue to be the main objectives of IFIP.

During this period, we submitted two successive drafts of our statutes to each national technical society or academy represented in the Organizing Committee for their reactions. Finally, we invited all of the national technical societies or academies worldwide to attend the Organizing Committee meetings during the Unesco-sponsored ICIP in June.

On June 18, 1959, the fourth day of the ICIP, the final meeting of the IFIP Organizing Committee was held, and twenty-eight people from eighteen countries attended. ...Many of these people were meeting each other for the first time, which caused the meeting to be somewhat more fractious than any heretofore. ...
From then on, professional technical society or Academy of Science. It was during this meeting that I learned the tremendous value of a coffee break to enable people with differing viewpoints to discuss them informally rather than debate them in an open forum. During the coffee break, I met Acad. A.A. Dorodnicyn of the Soviet Union for the first time and was able to explain to him his satisfaction that we were not proposing a United Nations type body, but a professional society of societies that would conduct its affairs in a more democratic way. Once he fully understood that the proposed Federation was to be a non-governmental organization, we were able to resolve both issues. It was finally agreed that the statutes be presented for ratification to each national professional technical society or Academy of Science.

From then on, Acad. Dorodnicyn and I established a mutually cordial and effective working relationship, each respecting the political polarization of our countries, but working together for a common goal. In later years, when I chaired the Nominations Committee for the President of IFIP and discussed with him his willingness to be a candidate for President, he agreed on one proviso. Namely that since his knowledge of finances was so meager, based on his experiences in the Soviet Union, that I must agree to be his advisor on all financial matters during his term of office. I so agreed, and we worked effectively together during his three years in office.

By the conclusion of the meeting of the Organizing Committee, the following representatives were unable to attend:

- C.C. Gottlieb, Canada
- J. Kryze, Czechoslovakia
- A. van Wijngaarden, Netherlands
- A.A. Dorodnicyn, U.S.S.R.
- P. Laasonen, Finland

One of the first actions of the Council was to modify the statutes, changing the titles of Chairman and Vice Chairman to President and Vice President, and electing the first President for a three-year rather than two-year term so he would serve through the next IFIP Congress. Later the statutes were modified so that all of the officers were elected for staggered three-year terms. I was elected President, Dr. A. Walther Vice President, Dr. A. Speiser Secretary-Treasurer, and I appointed Mr. J. Mussard as Technical Advisor.

In the early years, the Council was the only official body of IFIP. However, as the Federation grew in size and the Council meetings became unwieldy, we created a General Assembly for all of the representatives to meet once a year and a new, smaller Council consisting of only the officers and six members elected from the General Assembly to meet twice a year. Annually thereafter, two representatives and appropriate officers were elected for a three-year term.

The Next Congress

To avoid conflicting dates of international conferences, particularly with IFAC, we agreed to schedule IFIP Congresses every three years, the next to be held in 1962. ... Most of the time during the Council meeting was spent discussing the next international Congress, our first Congress as IFIP. We solicited invitations from all of the member societies and Academies of Sciences, but received only one written invitation. It was from Prof. A. Walther, Chairman of the Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Rechenanlagen (DARA) of the Federal Republic of Germany, to convene our Congress in September of 1962 in Germany. Apparently, the information processing societies either did not take us seriously or did not feel confident enough to extend invitations. We accepted Prof. Walther's invitation and agreed that the city would be decided upon at the next Council meeting. After IFIP's First Congress, we rarely received fewer than two invitations, and there has been active international competition to host the nextCongress.

To continue the international flavor of the Congress, we established a policy that the Chairman of the Program Committee and the Chairman of the Arrangements Committee from the host country would each report directly to the President of IFIP. The Program Committee was appointed by the President to insure its international constituency and its independence from the host country. For our first Congress, we agreed that the Council members would constitute the Program Committee. Thereafter, the Program Committee was selected from international experts with care taken to ensure national representation. The Chairman of the Arrangements Committee generally selected the
chairmen of the subcommittees, which included Finance, Exhibition, Proceedings, Printing, and Spouse Activities. This structure for organizing IFIP Congresses continues to this day.

For our first Congress, called IFIP Congress 62, I appointed Prof. A. Walther as General Chairman of Arrangements and Niels I. Bech Chairman of the Program Committee. In discussing the technical content of the Congress, the Council members pressed for papers of both higher quality and greater currentness than those presented at the ICIP, with less attention paid to the national distribution of the authors. The Council strongly recommended more symposia and panel discussions to further increase participation and currentness of the program. The Council agreed that its operating language would be English and that Congresses would be conducted in English. Permission was granted to the local Arrangements Committee to provide competent technical interpretation at no cost to IFIP.

**Financing the New Federation**

To finance the federation, each national technical society was asked to make an annual contribution of $1000, $500, or $250 per year. The NJCC [National Joint Computer Committee — the initial U.S. Member society] from the U.S. and the Academy of Sciences from the U.S.S.R. both agreed to contribute $1000. All of the other professional societies except DARA from the Federal Republic of Germany, which gave $500, selected the $250 option. In later years, the Finance Committee insured more equitable distribution of contributions. [At present, dues range from $600 to $12,800.]

At the time of our first Council meeting, our treasury held a mere $2,758.13 (the odd amount was due to the conversion of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars). It was clear from the beginning that we would have to take heroic measures to insure our financial viability. The officers agreed that their companies would underwrite the expenses of their activities and all of the representatives would pay their own expenses to attend the Council meetings. Our first annual budget totalled $2200. [The budget for 2000 is currently $400,000. The Director General of Unesco generously contributed $5,000 to IFIP to assist us in organizing and defraying the costs of the next Congress. Indeed, it took tremendous chutzpah [audacity] to plan an international conference with such a meager treasury. We addressed the problem by arranging to have either the host city or country or local industries agree to underwrite any losses that the IFIP Congress suffered. Based on the successes with our 1962 Congress, I was charged with the responsibility for these negotiations for the next three Congresses. Thereafter, the responsibility fell to other members of the General Assembly.

In retrospect, one of the most amusing items in the minutes of the first Council meeting was a discussion of the fees to be charged for the first Congress. For attendance at the technical sessions, the fee was to be between fifteen and twenty dollars, with students paying only five dollars. The proviso was that “this fee will entitle participants to receive all pre-printed Congress papers, but not the Proceedings.” The registration fee for IFIP Congresses continued to be an issue for the first three Congresses. Those familiar with the current registration fees will be aware that the fees are significantly higher and include a copy of the Proceedings. [The regular registration fee for Congress 2000 in Beijing is $650.]

One of the major legacies I left IFIP was the establishment of sound fiscal policies, creating a positive net worth, that in twenty-five years have never put the Federation in financial jeopardy. I attribute this to three factors. First, my working experience was in industry and not academe or government. Second, I was intimately familiar with the finances of the professional societies in the U.S. and in particular with the financing of computer conferences. Each conference had to generate a surplus to provide adequate funds for the other activities of the societies during the intervening years. Third, I showed patience and perseverance during the conduct of these discussions and was willing to devote endless hours enlightening my peers about fiscal management.

Over the next three years, I was able to put into place a set of financial policies that made IFIP one of the few international federations that, after the first contribution from Unesco, never had a major financial problem or had to borrow money to conduct its affairs. The axioms are relatively simple: 1) each Congress has to be financially self-sufficient with registration fees adequate to cover all normal expenses and produce a surplus derived principally from fees charged exhibitors and casual attendee to the exhibition; 2) IFIP must derive a royalty from all of its publications; 3) we conduct the affairs of IFIP in a prudent manner throughout a three-year fiscal cycle.

Of these policies, the only one that caused dissension was that of establishing a royalty on publications. This particular idea was my own. Some representatives from the academic community objected strongly, for they felt the royalty would increase the price of the proceedings and other IFIP publications and make them prohibitively high. This has not been borne out by our historic results. In reviewing the financial statements of IFIP over a quarter of a century, I am happy to report that, even though the royalty percentage has been quite modest, it has generated income which on occasion was equal to or greater than the annual contribution from the member professional societies. In later years, many other professional societies adopted this same practice.

**Other Actions of First Council**

Another noteworthy action of the first Council meeting was the recognition of the need for greater standardization of terminology throughout the industry. Since I was responsible for this activity within the NJCC, it was my intent that IFIP should have a similar technical activity, and I drafted the goals accordingly. The Council authorized the establishment of our first Technical Committee — Terminology (TC-1), whose objectives were to establish a terminology of digital computers and data processing devices, and to compile a multilingual glossary for information processing systems and related subjects. We were indeed fortunate to find Geoffrey C. Tootill (U.K.) to serve as its first Chairman and A.R. Wilde (U.K.) to be committee secretary.

To increase the awareness of IFIP within the member societies and in professional circles, the Council authorized the publication of a bulletin. The original circulation of approximately two hundred was through members of the Council… [The current Bulletin has a circulation of 2600.]

Our host for the first Council meeting… initiated a practice that we continue, providing for an excursion or outing for the entire Council and its guests. The excursions proved to be invaluable, enabling the representatives to mingle informally, to get to know each other better, and to conduct Federation business that was formalized during subsequent meetings…

**Looking to the Future**

All of the lofty goals that were set forth in the original proposal to Unesco, which began with that first flash of an idea during our conversation in the winter of 1955, were brought to successful fruition. The visionar-
Forty Years of

Mr. Isaac Auerbach (US)  
1960–1965

Prof. Ambros Speiser (CH)  
1965–1968

Acad. Anatol Dorodnicyn (SU)  
1968–1971

Prof. Dr. Heinz Zemanek (AT)  
1971–1974

Dr. Richard Tanaka (US)  
1974–1977

Prof. Pierre Bobillier (CH)  
1977–1983

The first Congress, June 1959, Paris
IFIP Presidents

Dr. Kaoru Ando (JP)  
1983–1986

Prof. Ashley Goldsworthy (AU)  
1986–1989

Acad. Blagovest Sendov (BG)  
1989–1992

Prof. Asbjørn Rolstadås  
1992–1995

Prof. Kurt Bauknecht (CH)  
1995–1998

Dir. Peter Bollerslev (DK)  
1998–2001

The first IFIP Council Meeting, June 1960, Rome

Emperor Akihito of Japan (center, then Crown Prince) and Empress Michiko visit IFIP Congress ’80 in Tokyo, September 1980.

IFIP President Blagovest Sendov meets with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during 1988 General Assembly in New Delhi, September 1988.

King Juan-Carlos of Spain (at very center) meets with Organizing Committee of IFIP Congress ’92 in Madrid, September 1992.

Secretariat


Mr. Plamen Nedkov, current Executive Director.

Ms. Dorothy Hayden, current Event Facilitator and Administrative Assistant.
First Executive Board

From left to right: A.P. Speiser (Secretary–Treasurer, CH), I.L. Auerbach (President, US), and A. W. (Vice-President, DE).

Theme

"Allegretto IFIPiense," written by Prof. Erich Neuwirth (AT) for IFIP Congress 1998.

Flotilla

Flotilla of three Danube cruise boats, lashed together, that carried IFIP Congress 1998 from Vienna to Budapest.

Newsletter

Dr. Jack Rosenfeld (US), Editor of the IFIP Newsletter since 1983.

Logo

IFIP logo displayed on elephant.
The IFIP Joint International Conference on Formal Description Techniques for Distributed Systems and Communication Protocols (FORTE) and Protocol Specification, Testing and Verification (PSTV) was held in Beijing, China, from October 5 to 8, 1999. (Since 1996, the two Conferences have been combined into a single joint meeting, FORTE/PSTV.) Sponsored by IFIP Technical Committee 6 and Working Group 6.1 (Architecture and Protocols for Computer Networks), the Conference addressed formal description techniques applicable to distributed systems and communication protocols.

More than 130 researchers from 16 countries participated. Some 70% of the attendees were from China. The remaining participants were approximately evenly divided between other Asian countries, on the one hand, and “the rest of the world,” on the other. In the latter category, France was particularly well represented. Other countries (USA, UK, Germany, etc.) had virtually no more participants than authors.

Twenty-two full papers and 5 short papers (selected from 78 submitted manuscripts) were presented in 9 sessions of the single-track program. The papers covered theory, application and case studies of protocol engineering and distributed systems, using formal methods. Eight of the 25 papers were supplemented by posters, which were shown in the registration hall. Approximately 50% of the presentations came from Europe, 30% from North America, and 20% from Asia.

Session topics included Testing, Formal Description Techniques, Model Checking, Verification, and Case Studies. Aspects like SDL (Specification Description Language) extensions and translation to programming languages were included, as well as how to test software systems using stress testing, fair testing or probabilistic testing. Furthermore, methods for verifying systems and specifications, both at the software and hardware levels were presented, with the use of formal description techniques. A case study session was devoted to demonstrating methods for specification and execution of tests. Another intensively discussed topic was model-checking software.

Prior to the Conference, three tutorials were held, on the following topics: Stochastic Process Algebras: Linking Process Descriptions with Performance by Prof. Ed Brinksma (NL), Model Checking and Software Verification, by Dr. Gerard Holzmann (US), and Traffic Control and Quality-of-Service Management in the Internet, by Prof. Hui Zhang (US).

Excellent Invited Talks

Particular highlights of the event were the invited talks by Prof. Dr. Roger Needham (GB) and Dr. Holzmann. Prof. Needham’s humorous talk (enriched with many anecdotes from his Cambridge experience) was on “reasoning about distributed systems.” His outstanding presentation gave a good insight into why reasoning about distributed systems is extremely difficult or even impossible without taking into account many aspects of the global system.

The second invited talk, by Dr. Holzmann, presented the software model-checking approach that was used in the development of a new telephony switch. The call-processing software of the switch was implemented from scratch by two programmers, and methods to check the software were integrated into the code. Dr. Holzmann outlined in a extremely well structured and well presented talk that more than 90% of software errors were automatically discovered by this technique! Some of the undiscovered errors (found by user tests at later stages) were due to missing or wrong requirement specifications. Dr. Holzmann’s talk was a convincing proof that software model-checking techniques may be applied even in large projects and that the resulting software is highly reliable. (Not very long ago, such techniques were considered as completely impractical.)

Dr. Holzmann’s talk was considered by many participants to be the best invited talk they ever heard. A full manuscript is included in the Conference proceedings.

The proceedings, entitled Formal Methods for Protocol Engineering and Distributed Systems, have been edited by the co-chairs of the programme committee, namely Prof. Jianping Wu, Dr. Samuel Chanson, and Dr. Qiang Gao. The proceedings were published by Kluwer Academic Publishers (ISBN 0-7923-8646-9) and were available on time for the Conference itself! The general chairpersons of the event were Dr. Chanson, Dr. Chengwei Wang, and Prof. Guanquin Gu. All the chairs were from China.

The Conference participants appreciated the excellent organisation very much. From this experience, we can strongly recommend that everybody attend the 16th IFIP World Computer Congress in Beijing (August 21–25, 2000).
For the first time in IFAC history, the World Congress was convened on the Asian continent. And this Congress and all the related meetings were outstanding in many respects. The facilities provided and the scientific level of the Congress were excellent, and participation did not lag behind previous IFAC Congresses....

The Opening Ceremony took place in a very festive frame at the Beijing International Congress Centre [the venue for IFAC Congress 2000]. IFAC Congress participants had the great honour to be addressed by outstanding representatives of Chinese public life: Mr. Lanqing Li, Vice Premier of China, Prof. Ruwei Dai, Co-President of the Chinese Association of Automation, Congress Co-Chair, Ms. Wenyi Lin, Vice-Mayor of Beijing, Prof. Yongxiang Lu, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, NOC Chair, Prof. Yongzai Lu, President of IFAC, Prof. Hanfu Chen, Congress Co-Chair, Chairman of the IPC. The keynote speech was given by Prof. Jian Song, President of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, who has been connected to IFAC from the first days when the Federation was founded.

For the first time in IFAC history, the World Congress was held in Beijing last July. We include here a couple of paragraphs from that article so that we can anticipate the type of reception IFAC Congress 2000 may receive in Beijing in August.
Following the initial day of Executive Board meetings, committee members and trustees assembled for their activities. The first item on the agenda was the presentation of reports by chairs of the major committees. This new information session was very useful in informing those present about what the committees had done during the interval since the General Assembly (GA) in September 1999.

Digital Libraries

Another new session was a “strategy session,” held the second day of committee meetings, in which representatives of the two US Member societies described their activities in the area of digital libraries (DLs).

Mr. John Keaton of the IEEE–CS discussed their DL program. He pointed out the importance of publications to the Society, since 59% of their income comes from that source. The number of editorial pages published is growing. In 2000, they expect to publish 21 “titles” with 16 000 editorial pages. All of this will be available electronically. They do not plan to discontinue publishing in print in the near future, but they are entering electronic publishing seriously. Members of the Society receive electronically its general magazine, Computer, gratis and can subscribe to its complete DL, which contains Society publications and selected conference proceedings, for $99 (US) a year. In addition, individual articles in electronic form can be purchased. All of their publications are in the markup language SGML, and everything is text-searchable. The electronic version can be accessed well before the print version is available. At present, all periodicals since 1995 are available and all proceedings since 1997, and they are working on including material published before those dates. At present, they have 8000 subscribers. It is predicted that about 50% of subscriptions will be for both print and electronic versions. Among the difficulties mentioned by Mr. Keaton are establishing standards, the problems in processing complex mathematics, the failure of some academics to recognize electronic-only publication of peer-reviewed articles as being on a par with print articles, and issues concerning intellectual property rights. He mentioned that Kluwer has been cooperating with the IEEE–CS in some of these areas.

Mr. John White, chief executive officer of the ACM, gave a presentation of their DL activity, which was launched in 1997. They publish 25 journals and magazines and approximately 80 conference proceedings a year, as well as a book series, all of which is in the DL. The full text of all publications from 1985 to the present is available, amounting to 370 000 pages. The worldwide delivery of the DL contents is provided by a company specializing in “content delivery.” There are 35 000 subscribers at present. The DL is also available to members of other societies with which ACM has agreements. One of the goals is to eventually incorporate all ACM publications since 1947 into the DL, as well as publications of other IT societies, in order to “create a portal to the world’s computing literature.”

Other topics included in the strategic session were education and cooperation with industry. The representatives of both US societies discussed their experience in these areas. Mr. White said that IFIP is viewed as a place where societies of the world can work together, but as primarily an academic organization. It was noted that many people join the IEEE and ACM while they are students and maintain their memberships after they have graduated and moved into industrial work. IFIP, on the other hand, tends to recruit its volunteers from the academic community.

Opening Session

Participants to the Council were summoned to its sessions by a bell rung by the IFIP secretary, Dr. Roger Johnson (GB), donated to IFIP by his predecessor as secretary, Mr. Graham Morris (GB).

At the opening session of the Council, Mr. White welcomed IFIP on behalf of the ACM. He spoke of the transitions of ACM from a “membership organization” to an “electronic community” and from a print-based publisher to an electronic publisher. He pointed out that one ACM goal is to nurture the worldwide development of the IT profession. Speaking for the IEEE–CS, Dr. Benjamin Wah (US), president-elect of that society and chairman of the International Program Committee for IFIP Congress 2000, presented some interesting statistics about the Society: the membership is 103 000, up 4% during the past year, and it constitutes 27% of the membership of the IEEE. The non-US membership, now 41%, has been growing over recent years, but it has leveled off recently. In the president’s report, Dir. Peter Bolserslev (DK) called attention to this being the 40th anniversary year of IFIP. He stressed the productive work going on in IFIP, the close cooperation with UNESCO, and the progress of arrangements for future Congresses.

Finances

We begin with the favorable news on finances: we are in very good financial shape. The result for 1999, reported by Prof. Dipak Khakhar (SE), the IFIP treasurer, and Mr. José Granado (PT), chair of the Finance Committee, is a surplus of 459 000 Swiss francs (459K CHF), much better than the 200K CHF forecast by Prof. Khakhar in September 1999. There has been an increase in income over the 1998 amount (even without taking into account the appreciation of 320K CHF in portfolio investment), while expenses have increased only marginally. The income for 1999 was 887K CHF, and the expenses were 357K, resulting in a net income of 525K. (The discrepancy of 5K is due to a bookkeeping anomaly.) The total assets are now slightly over 3000K. The general fund now stands at 2116K — a 28% increase over 1998— and special funds add up to 665K. These favorable results have been achieved by tight control over expenses (due, in part, to a very efficient Secretariat), a 10% return on assets, and improved collection of dues. Proceeds from TC events were slightly greater than in 1998. Royalties from publications were slightly less than in 1998 and 16K below the 175K budgeted for 1999. Mr. Granado cautioned that some time in the future the “overheated status of the world capital markets” might lead to a drop in the value of our assets, even though they are conservatively invested. Some improvement is still necessary in order to optimize our banking arrangements. It was pointed out that IFIP is in only the fifth year of a 15-year period of financial support from the Austrian government, which was offered when the Secretariat was moved to Laxenburg, Austria, in 1995.

A proposal to reduce dues for Member societies in small developing countries was presented by Prof. Khakhar and Mr. Plamen Nedkov, Executive Director. The minimum dues would be 850 eur, enabling some countries that cannot afford to pay the present minimum dues to join or remain in IFIP. An opinion was expressed, however, that the expense to send representatives to the GA and to Technical Committee (TC) meetings is a more significant factor than dues in making participation in IFIP too expensive for many countries.

The Finance Committee proposed a change in dues category for eight countries (based on the United Nations dues scheme), which
would raise their dues, beginning in 2001. Those countries that pay their dues in advance (up to three years) will be able to defer the increases.

At the 1999 Council, a proposal was made with regard to a “risk fund” that would enable IFIP, when organizing events jointly with other organizations, to take greater financial risks than are now permitted. At the 2000 Council, it was decided that no special fund need be established, since monies can be taken from a variety of IFIP funds for such special cases, and no special committee need be appointed to allocate such monies.

A final financial issue concerned the sharing of IFIP Congress proceeds with TCs involved in the organization of component conferences of the Congresses. An elaborate scheme was devised to apportion this money among the TCs. Had this plan been in force for the Congress in Vienna and Budapest, the amount distributed among the TCs would have been 10,000 CHF.

Publications

It was reported that 24 IFIP books had been published by Kluwer in 1999. The publisher’s goal is to print at least 30 volumes in 2000 (hopefully 40 in celebration of the 40th anniversary of IFIP). The sales of IFIP books published in 1999 were up 28% from the 1998 results, and royalties were up 13%. (The inconsistency between these numbers and those in the treasurer’s report occurs because royalties are reported by the treasurer in the year they are paid rather than the year they are earned.) TC6 (Communication Systems) was by far the leading TC with respect to total 1999 revenues earned. The publisher’s report proudly announced that all pre-conference proceedings were delivered to the conference venues on time. It also pointed out the enhancements to the Kluwer Web site for IFIP editors (http://www.wkap.com/ifip).

Some light was cast on the perennial question of why IFIP books are so expensive by Mr. Scott Delman (US), Kluwer’s representative, who presented several factors affecting the price: the royalties to IFIP are significant; the market for these very specialized books is small; there are many conferences competing for the same market; there is a certain inelasticity in the market (i.e., the number of sales is not closely related to the price); similar books in the same technical area sell twice as many copies; and most IFIP conferences are small (200–300 participants), and the number of participants is dwindling. Kluwer will conduct an experiment to determine the effect of price on sales for one IFIP book, the results of which will be reported back to IFIP. The publisher’s report also indicated that, after much deliberation, Kluwer had negotiated an increase with IFIP of the bulk-sale price to conference organizers for proceedings.

With regard to the journal of the Technical Committee on Education (TC3), Education and Information Technologies, its future had been uncertain because the number of subscribers was small (44 institutional subscribers and 8 individual subscribers). In her report to the September 1999 GA, Mrs. Yana Lambert (US), Kluwer’s Editor, stated, “Kluwer is currently negotiating a new contract with IFIP for ownership of the journal—a move that will justify the significant investment Kluwer is making to re-launch the journal, and a move that is ultimately of mutual benefit to all.” In December, the Executive Board transferred ownership and copyright for the journal to Kluwer without any payment, and Kluwer agreed to return rights to the journal to IFIP should Kluwer not wish to continue it. Kluwer hopes to make this journal a success.

The publisher’s report indicated Kluwer’s involvement in electronic publication, as follows:

Kluwer is in the process of transitioning from a paper-based publisher to an e-publisher. The implications of this for our business as well as for our customers are wide reaching. While we will continue for the foreseeable future to deliver our books, journals, and reference works in traditional formats, we have already introduced electronic delivery of our subscription-based product to the institutional marketplace and will start introducing new and innovative products to niche scientific communities in the coming years. At present, nearly 400 of Kluwer’s 650+ journals are available for full-text electronic delivery in PDF format with SGML headers 6–8 weeks prior to print publication, including the Education and Information Technologies journal. In 2000–2001, our journals will be delivered fully SGML, and then XML, providing enhanced searching capabilities for the end user. Kluwer is actively signing licensing agreements in North and South America, Europe, and Asia/Australasia with individual libraries and library consortia to deliver journals electronically to their members.

The report went on to speculate about the future, without specifying Kluwer’s plans: In addition, the scientific community is starting to hint at the need for dissemination of research-oriented books to be delivered in electronic format, both as electronic facsimiles of the original books and as dissected and repackaged material in the form of personalized information packages. In the future, companies such as Kluwer will sell not only complete IFIP volumes, but also individual chapters packaged with other IFIP- and Kluwer-related chapters from our various publications. The end user will be given the option of either purchasing an entire IFIP volume in print or electronic format or a compilation of chapters from a variety of subject-related publications. These personalized information packages will not be offered in the near future, as there is not a considerable marketplace for them at this time. However, this is one direction Kluwer and other scientific and technical publishers will likely move…It is an exciting time to be involved with the dissemination of scientific literature and you can be assured that companies like Kluwer are going to be at the cutting edge of e-publishing strategy and commerce.

The Publications Committee will present a paper at the GA, in August in Bejing, concerning its proposals for electronic publication in IFIP.

Cooperation with Industry

In March 1999, Dr. Takeo Miura (JP), now a vice-president, proposed that action be taken to involve industry more closely with IFIP. In his report to the Council on the progress of the committee formed to study this problem, he observed that people from industry have a mistaken impression that IFIP is not of interest to them. He proposed that there be an industry session in Congresses, that more standards work be done in IFIP, and that the Statutes and Bylaws be changed to permit greater industrial participation, and he made other suggestions. Prof. Reino Kurki-Suonio (FI), chair of TC2 (Software: Theory and Practice), observed that he has found it easy enough to make contact with industrial research people but difficult to get others in industry involved. The next step will be for a survey to be made by the Secretariat to determine the actual ratio of industry to academia within the IFIP community.

Membership

The secretary informed Council that there were only 40 Members with voting rights. At the GA last September, it was reported that there were 41 Members in good standing: however, the Memberships of Albania, Greece, Ireland, and Russia had been suspended because of their failure to pay their dues, and the IFIP statutes require that their Memberships be automatically terminated at the end of 1999. Since then, the New Zealand
Member has requested to change its status to Corresponding Member. Because back dues have been received from the Greek and Irish societies, their Memberships are in good order, but the Memberships of Albania and Russia have been “frozen.” Thus, there are 41 Full Members in good standing at present.

Concern was expressed about the absence of Russia and other Eastern European countries from IFIP. Mrs. Judy Hammond (AU), chair of TC13 (Human–Computer Interaction) observed that not having Russia involved in IFIP is detrimental to our work. President Bollerslev replied that he has been in touch with representatives of Russia and other former Soviet Union countries. Also, he observed that some initiatives have been taken to increase the low Arab representation.

Conferences

IFIP Congress 2000

In his role as International Program Committee (IPC) chair of the 16th World Computer Congress, Prof. Wah reported for both the IPC and the Organizing Committee. This Congress will take place 21–25 August in Beijing, China. Despite the very low number of paper submissions received by the initial deadline, an extended deadline resulted in some 2018 papers being submitted. The geographical distribution is as follows:

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<tr>
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<td>141</td>
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<tr>
<td>other</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The distribution of the submitted papers over the eight component conferences of the Congress is:

- Signal Processing: 561
- Communications: 463
- Software: 304
- Security: 170
- Artificial Intelligence: 152
- Business Applications: 131
- Education Applications: 123
- Microelectronics: 114

The conference with the largest proportion of Chinese papers submitted was Signal Processing (76%), and the smallest fraction was for Education Applications (24%).

Since the Council meeting, the papers have been reviewed, and approximately 1000 have been accepted.

Prof. Wah described the system for the electronic submission of papers via the Web to the eight program committees (PCs) for review. The system, which originated in France and was adapted by Prof. Xiaoming Li (CN), was used by 2/3 of the authors. Only 20 authors submitted in hard copy exclusively, and the remainder used e-mail. The system made submitted papers available instantly to the PC chairs, who could forward them rapidly to reviewers.

Prof. Wah predicted an attendance of over 2000 participants, with 800 from outside of China. At another time, an attendance of 1400–1500 was estimated, and then 1500–1800.

Special events planned include workshops, a panel, a youth forum (see the article on page 17), a Pioneers’ Day for Chinese computer pioneers, an industrial exhibit, and other events.

Three keynote speakers had been determined as of March: Prof. Sir Tony Hoare (GB) of Microsoft, Dr. Makoto Nagano (JP), President of Kyoto University, and Prof. Daniel Reed (US) of the University of Illinois. There will also be a Chinese speaker.

The advance program for the Congress is now available on the Web at URL http://www.wcc2000.org/ or http://wcc2000.pku.edu.cn

For further information, consult the Web at the same URLs.

Congress 2002

With regard to Congress 2002, which will take place 25–30 August 2002 in Montreal, Canada, Mr. Jan Wibe (NO), chair of its IPC (see his biography on page 6), proposed reverting to the old scheme of a Congress with parallel tracks rather than retaining the present organization of a Congress comprising several individual conferences. This surprising proposal was made to the TC Forum.

Congress 2004

Insofar as Congress 2004 is concerned, President Bollerslev reported that invitations had been received to hold the Congress in Jerusalem, Israel; Toulouse, France; and Capetown, South Africa. President Bollerslev and Mr. Nedkov, acting as the Site Evaluation Committee, will visit the three potential hosts, and the GA will choose the site in August.

Technical Activities

The report of the Activity Management Board indicated, “We have a very stable situation, with the number of events in 1999 reaching the level of the two previous best years (1995 and 1997). The income from activities was, as well, very similar to the two previous best years.” Thirty-four events were held in 1999, with IFIP as the full sponsor or main sponsor for 28 of them. The year 2000 promises to be much better, with 44 events already registered.

The chair of TC1 (Foundations of Computer Science), Prof. Giorgio Ausiello (IT), announced the publication of the book Algebraic Foundations of Systems Specifications, edited by E. Astesiano, H.-J. Kreowski, and B. Krieg-Brückner and published by Springer–Verlag as part of the IFIP State-of-the-Art series. Many of the leading scientists working in this field are members of the Working Group on Foundations of Systems Specifications (WG1.3), and the production of the book has been an activity of the WG in cooperation with the ESPRIT Basic Research Working Group COMPASS. This book presents a collection of fundamental, high-quality contributions on the algebraic foundations of systems specification.

The TC1 report also noted that, “Because of the lack of a broader event devoted to theoretical computer science in [Congress 2000], TC1 decided to promote and organize a conference in theoretical computer science in Japan shortly before the Beijing Congress. [See the article in the December 1999 IFIP Newsletter, page 2.] For the future, in order to increase the interaction between the TC1 community and the more traditional IFIP community, TC1 is strongly advocating that at the next IFIP Congress, in Montreal, a theory track (or a theory subconference) be organized.”

Following this report, Prof. Robert Aiken (US), chair of the Technical Assembly and vice-president, noted that the other TC chairs commented Prof. Ausiello’s work in revitalizing TC1.

The following information was included in the TC3 (Education) report:

Currently TC3 has completed the first phase contract with UNESCO for the Modular University Informatics Curriculum Framework ICF 2000, which was
The report of TC8 (Information Systems) contained this invitation: “TC8 will host a workshop in Bled, Slovenia, 18 June, immediately prior to the 13th International Conference on Electronic Commerce, in order to explore what role IFIP might play in advancing the field of Electronic Commerce. All delegates are welcome, and there is no additional registration fee. All TC Chairs and their WG’s representatives are invited to participate in this workshop.”

The report of TC13 (Human–Computer Interaction [HCI]) concentrated on INTERACT ’99, the seventh IFIP Conference on HCI (see the article on page 3 of the December 1999 IFIP Newsletter). In discussing funding for delegates from developing countries, the report stated the following:

TC13 is very grateful to the IFIP Developing Countries Support Committee for granting funds (4000 CHF) to assist 5 participants of developing countries in the African, Asian, Indian and South American regions to attend INTERACT. Five grantees were selected and were able to participate fully in the INTERACT event, much to their delight. Three of these grantees now represent their countries on TC13. Requests for assistance for developing country participants were also made to UNESCO and the European Union. We are very disappointed that these requests were unsuccessful, as INTERACT is the premier international conference on Human-Computer Interaction, and we had hoped to involve more developing countries in this most important aspect of IFIP TC13’s work.

Developing Countries

IFIP events were held during 1999 or are planned to be held in 2000 and 2001 in several developing and Eastern European countries: Brazil, China, Hungary, India, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, Thailand, Russia, Romania, Slovakia. The main activity of the Developing Countries Support Committee (DCSC) continues to be dispersing funds to send delegates from DCs to IFIP events. In particular, 30K CHF has been granted to send delegates from DCs to Congress 2000. The Developing Countries Support Plan (see the article in the June 1999 IFIP Newsletter, page 4), intended to assist Member societies in DCs to participate in IFIP activities, up to the amount of 1000 CHF per year, was used by only two Members in 1999. Prof. Khakhar, chair of DCSC, also argued that financial assistance be granted to Member societies in DCs that host Council or GA meetings. Having these meetings in developing countries frequently brings IFIP experts into the host countries, often to give seminars.

Miscellaneous

Executive Director Nedkov spoke about Secretariat activities, stating that “lean” and “mean” do no necessarily go together. The Secretariat is certainly lean but very helpful, as everyone attests. The following are among the accomplishments:

• Meeting minutes are produced in record time.

• The latest IFIP Information Bulletin was printed at the end of January (this very useful document can also be downloaded, in PDF format, from the IFIP Web site).

• The IFIP Web site gets better and better.

• Reports are produced rapidly.

• The Secretariat is taking a proactive role, reminding volunteers of tasks to be done and offering help.

Mr. Nedkov also reported that another organization has registered the URL “www.ifip.org” but is not using it. He is trying to acquire it, so that we could use it rather than the present “www.ifip.or.at.” A half-time Administrative Assistant had been hired to take over some of the work that Ms. Dorothy Hayden performed before she took on the role of Event Facilitator. (Unfortunately, the new employee resigned recently, and the position remains vacant.)

Ms. Hayden reported to the Technical Assembly on her activities as Event Facilitator, a new position. She described some of her tasks in the following way: “Previously, we were primarily dependent on input from forms and direct information. Now I visit Websites, search engines etc. to complete missing information. Event forms often arrive in poor condition, which requires further search, correspondence and completion…. I have enhanced the IFIP electronic Calendar of Events, which is turning into a useful and authoritative reference source…. I create direct links between the process of event organization and the publication of conference proceedings and follow-up for the circulation of publication contracts.” All attendees seemed delighted with Ms. Hayden’s work.

In his role as IFIP–UNESCO Liaison Officer, Mr. Nedkov reported, “IFIP is an active member of the NGO–UNESCO Liaison Committee, which recently met with the new Director General of UNESCO (see the article on page 2). A project for a Joint NGO–UNESCO Committee on Communications and New Technologies is in preparation, and IFIP is represented by Mr. Nedkov on the three-member subgroup of the Liaison Committee, which was assigned the task of performing the continued on page 23
The chair of the program committee was Dr. Thongchai Youngchareon (TH). The co-chairs were Prof. Finn Arve Aagesen (NO) and Prof. Vilas Wuwongse (TH). The proceedings book, published by Kluwer Academic Publishers and delivered in time for the conference, is entitled *Intelligence in Networks*. It was edited by the chair and co-chairs of the programme committee.

The farewell party, at the Asian Institute of Technology, was an unforgettable event. We were welcomed by elephants dressed with the SMARTNET conference logo (see photograph on page 15), the entrance to the outdoor dining was decorated with the IFIP logo made from a colored flower decoration, and the dinner was ended by fireworks (see page 3), which also contained the IFIP logo. The local Organizing Committee, chaired by Dr. Kosol Petchuwan, gave this stunning ending to a very well planned and managed conference.

International IFIP WG10.3/10.4/10.5 Workshop on *Distributed and Parallel Embedded Systems*  
18–19 Oct 2000, Paderborn, Germany  
**abstracts due:** 16 Jun 2000  
**contact:** Bernd Kleijnjohann 
C-LAB  
D-33102 Paderborn, Germany  
tel: (+49)5251-606101  
fax: (+49)5251-606066  
e-mail: bernd@c-lab.de

International IFIP TC12 Conf. on *Knowledge Based Computer Systems — KBCS2000*  
17–19 Dec 2000, Mumbai, India  
**papers due:** 31 Jul 2000  
**contact:** KBCS-2000 Secretariat 
National Centre for Software Technology  
Gulmohar Cross Rd. No. 9  
Juhu, Mumbai 400 049, India  
tel: +91 (22) 620 1606 Ext. 371  
fax: +91 (22) 621 0139  
e-mail: kbc@ncsternet.in  
http://www.ncsternet.in/kbc2000/

IFIP WG8.6 Working Conf. on *Diffusing Software Product and Process Innovations*  
7–10 Apr 2001, Banff, Canada  
**contributions due:** 11 Aug 2000  
**contact:** Mark Ardis  
Bell Labs, Rm. 2F-333  
263 Shuman Boulevard  
Naperville, IL 60566, USA  
tel: +1 630 / 979-0042  
fax: +1 630 / 713-4982  
e-mail: maa@research.bell-labs.com  
or  
Prof. Barb Marcolin  
Faculty of Management  
University of Calgary  
Calgary AB T2N 1N4, Canada  
tel: +1 403 / 220-6075  
fax: +1 403 / 282-0095  
e-mail: marcolin@ucalgary.ca

Seventh IFIP World Conf. on *Computers in Education*  
29 Jul–3 Aug 2001, Copenhagen, Denmark  
**papers due:** 31 Oct 2000  
**contact:** WCCE 2001, Dansk Dataforening  
Store Kongensgade 59 A, DK-1264  
Copenhagen K, Denmark  
e-mail: WCCE2001@sek.ddf.dk

IFIP WG8.2 Conf. on *Realigning Research and Practice in IS Development: The Social and Organisational Perspective*  
27–29 Jul 2001, Boise, Idaho, USA  
**submissions due:** 1 Nov 2000  
**contact:** Brian Fitzgerald  
Executive Systems Research Centre  
University College Cork  
Cork, Ireland  
tel.: +353 21 903336  
fax: +353 21 271566  
e-mail: bf@ucc.ie  
or  
Nancy L. Russo  
OMIS Department  
Northern Illinois University  
DeKalb, IL 60115, USA  
tel: +1 815 753 6370  
fax: +1 815 753 7460  
e-mail: nrusso@niu.edu  
http://afis.ucc.ie/ifip2001

Will event organizers please send calls for papers to both the IFIP Secretariat and the Newsletter editor. Note that calls cannot be listed in this column until the events have been approved by IFIP.

UNESCO DG continued from page 2

Committee on Communications and New Technologies. Preparatory work was done by a three-member subgroup of the Liaison Committee (including Mr. Nedkov and the representatives of the International Council of French-Speaking Radio and Television, and the International Council for Distance Education) with a survey to identify the interests of the NGO community in the field. Among the most favored topics for projects suggested by the sixty NGOs that responded to a questionnaire were the following:

- Informatics and the Internet in the educational process (with a particular emphasis on developing countries)
- New technologies to assist development in the South
- Developments in communications
- Ethics and legal aspects related to the Internet.

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### National Abbreviations Used in Newsletter

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FUTURE IFIP MEETINGS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL (and related meetings)

GA 26–29 Aug 2000 (Sat.–Tues.)  Beijing, China
Council 4–8 Mar 2001 (Sun.–Thurs.)  Naples, Italy
GA Sep 2002 (in conjunction with IFIP Congress)  Montreal, Canada
GA Sep 2003  Bilbao, Spain (tentative)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE AND WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

TC1 Jul 2000  Geneva, Switzerland
WG1.2 27–29 Jul 2000  London, ON, Canada
7 Oct 2000  San Jose, CA, USA
WG1.3 29 Jun–3 Jul 2000  Stanford, CA, US
30–31 Mar 2001  Genova, Italy
WG1.5 Aug 2000  Japan
WG1.6 Jul 2000  East Anglia, UK
TC2 5–6 Jun 2000  Limerick, Ireland
WG2.1 8–12 Jan 2001  Bolivia
Sep 2001  the Netherlands
WG2.2 25–29 Sep 2000  Oldenburg, Germany
WG2.4 Jun 2001  Pisa, Italy
May 2002  Houston, TX, US
spring 2003  Dagstuhl, Germany
WG2.5 30 Sep–1 Oct 2000  Ottawa, Canada
May 2001  Amsterdam, the Netherlands
WG2.8 Jun 2000  US
TC3 21–25 Aug 2000  Beijing, China
24–25 Nov 2000  Copenhagen, Denmark
29 Jul–3 Aug 2001  Copenhagen, Denmark
WG3.1 Jul 2001  Copenhagen, Denmark
WG3.2 21–25 Aug 2000  Beijing, China
Jul 2001  Copenhagen, Denmark
WG3.3 Jul 2001  Copenhagen, Denmark
WG3.4 11–15 Sep 2000  Sunderland, UK
Jul 2001  Copenhagen, Denmark
WG3.5 21–25 Aug 2000  Beijing, China
Jul 2001  Copenhagen, Denmark
WG3.6 Jul 2001  Copenhagen, Denmark
WG3.7 27–31 Jul 2000  Auckland, New Zealand
Jul 2001  Copenhagen, Denmark
TC5 15 Sep 2000  Bordeaux, France
WG5.7 27 Jun 2000  Tromso, Norway
WG5.10 20 Jun 2000  Geneva, Switzerland
WG5.12 Jul 2000  Grenoble, France
TC6 25–26 Aug 2000  Beijing, China
30–31 Mar 2001  Cape Town, South Africa
WG6.8 15 Sep 2000  Gdansk, Poland
TC7 23–27 Jul 2001  Trier, Germany
WG7.4 Aug 2000  Atlanta, GA, US
23–27 Jul 2001  Trier, Germany
WG7.5 Sep 2000  Ann Arbor, MI, USA
TC8 17–19 Aug 2000  Hong Kong, China
WG8.2 11 Jun 2000  Aalborg, Denmark
10 Dec 2000  Brisbane, Australia
May/Jun 2001  Boise, ID, USA
WG8.3 Jul 2000  Stockholm, Sweden
WG8.6 Jun 2000  Limerick, Ireland
WG8.8 20–22 Sep 2000  Bristol, Ireland

(Continued on following page.)
This information is furnished to the Newsletter by the Secretariat. Will TC and WG chairs kindly keep the Secretariat advised of the dates and locations of their future administrative meetings and also send a copy of the minutes to the Secretariat.

Some meetings are scheduled in conjunction with Working Conferences, for which the conference dates are listed.

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Prof. Donald Davies (GB)
(1925–2000)

We regret to announce the death, in May, of Prof. Donald Davies, who represented the UK on the IFIP Technical Committees on Communication Systems (TC6) and Security and Protection in Information Processing Systems (TC11). He served as vice-chairman of TC6, and in 1997 he received the TC11 Kristian Beckmann Award.

He was known for his pioneering work on data transmission. Davies is credited with coining the term "packet switching" in 1966. He was quoted as follows: "...in November 1965, I conceived the use of a purpose-designed network employing packet switching in which the stream of bits is broken up into short messages, or 'packets,' that find their way individually to the destination, where they are reassembled into the original stream."