

The Day of the President

A. Introduction



By Plamen Nedkov, IFIP Executive Director

IFIP, as an organization with a dynamic field of activity, needs to be "on the go" in order to remain relevant, proactive and reactive to the external environment and to our members' expectations. This, however, does not necessitate the reinvention of the wheel, as there are matters on which we can resort to the wisdom and experience of previous IFIP Officers. IFIP is the result of cumulative efforts of several generations of representatives of various professional and cultural backgrounds, which form the mold and backbone of a truly international organization. For this reason, it is important to periodically look back and learn from our predecessors as we stride forward.

12 individuals have provided leadership to IFIP during a period of 41 years. These are:

	Presidential term
I. Auerbach † (US)	1960-1965
A. Speiser (CH)	1965-1968
A. Dorodnycyn † (RU)	1968-1971
H. Zemanek (AT)	1971-1974
R. I. Tanaka (US)	1974-1977
P. A. Bobillier (CH)	1977-1983
K. Ando (JP) †	1983-1986
A. W. Goldsworthy (AU)	1986-1989
Bl. Sendov (BG)	1989-1992
A. Rolstadas (NO)	1992-1995
K. Bauknecht (CH)	1995-1998
P. Bollerslev (DK)	1998-2001

Three of them -- Auerbach, Dorodnycyn and Ando -- are no longer among us. For the remaining nine, IFIP presents an attraction of varied intensity. Irrespective of that intensity, they are and will remain an intrinsic part of the Federation.

In late January 2002, I was in contact with the nine living past presidents to advance the idea for project "The Day of the President" and to invite them to respond to the following 4 questions:

1. **During your tenure as IFIP President what, in your opinion, were the most significant IFIP developments and activities?**
2. **Are you currently interested in IFIP? If so, are there any developments, which you like in particular and you feel should be further encouraged?**
3. **Are there any specific issues you find important for IFIP to address?**
4. **Please share with us a few words about yourself at present - professional occupation, personal projects, hobbies ...**

The Presidents supported the idea and they were candid and enthusiastic. The interviews were done in February through May and were posted individually at <http://www.ifip.or.at/secretariat/presidentday.htm> in the order they came in.

Now the project is complete and we are pleased to offer the full collection, along with our announcements and other related information.

It was a pleasure to work with Ambros, Heinz, Dick, Pierre, Ashley, Blagovest, Asbjorn, Kurt and Peter on this project and to feel how faithful they continue to be to IFIP and its mission.

B. Announcements of the individual contributions

Date: Tue, **12 Feb 2002** 10:41:54 +0100

Subject: **The Day of President Speiser**



A. Speiser (CH) 1965-1968

Swiss exports? Medicine, technology, watches, chocolate... How about Presidents!

Prof. Ambros Speiser was the first of the magnificent Swiss trio to lead IFIP. Ambros was the second IFIP President, from 1965 to 1968. Before that he was appointed by the first IFIP Council meeting in 1960 as IFIP Secretary-Treasurer. What is Speiser's story to us?

Click on <http://www.ifip.or.at/secretariat/presidentday.htm> and then follow the link to our interview to find out how IFIP made bureaucrats in the Soviet Union and in IBM-France more considerate. Follow the story to learn how Germany was united (and then separated) in IFIP 3 decades before the Berlin wall collapsed.

Enjoy and stay tuned to The Delivery Co. as there will be further great stories in the Series.

The Delivery Co.

Date: Tue, **19 Feb 2002** 09:31:19 +0100

Subject: **The Day of President Sendov**



Bl. Sendov (BG) 1989-1992

Academician Blagovest Sendov is the 9th IFIP President and the only living one from Eastern Europe.

- What did Isaac Auerbach advise him in 1989?
- Was he a student or a rector in IFIP?
- Is he a politician or a mathematician?
- What does he dream of?

Click on <http://www.ifip.or.at/secretariat/sendov.htm> for a special interview and to find the answers.

The Delivery Co.

Date: Tue, **26 Feb 2002** 13:01:10 +0100
Subject: **The Day of President Zemanek**



H. Zemanek (AT) 1971-1974

Prof. Dr. Heinz Zemanek is the 4th IFIP President. Heinz is a cultural ambassador of Austria, the region and the IFIP community. There is so much to say that anyone who assumes the task to write extensively about him risks to miss something substantial.

His IFIP connections long precede the day he attended his first IFIP meeting. They go back to 1936 when young Heinz as a scout mastered switch-box communications at a summer camp in Laxenburg. Did he suspect that the switch-box he operated would connect him to a worldwide organization for the information age, which will come to Laxenburg?

66 years after his scout camping experience Heinz believes that tele-operation will trigger a new era. Will IFIP be the spearhead?

What are Prof. Zemanek's other visions and thoughts on

- Women in IT
- The IFIP Congress
- Mausoleums and archives

Visit us at <http://www.ifip.or.at/secretariat/presidentday.htm> and click on "interview" to stimulate your IFIPself.

The Delivery Co.

Date: Wed, **13 Mar 2002** 08:44:20 +0100
Subject: **The Day of President Bobillier**



P. A. Bobillier (CH) 1977-1983

We are proud to announce that we continue Project "THE DAY OF THE PRESIDENT" with PIERRE BOBILLIER in the limelight.

Professor Bobillier was the 6th IFIP President with the longest period of service. Before his presidential term, Pierre served as IFIP Secretary. Today, he is the Keeper of the IFIP "Bible" as Chairman of IFIP's Statutes and Bylaws Committee.

Pierre was one of the first to support our project by sharing with us his short account of a truly remarkable IFIP experience.

What did Pierre say?

Visit <http://www.ifip.or.at/secretariat/presidentday.htm> and click under Pierre's name and photo for an exclusive interview brought to you by

The Delivery Co.

Date: Wed, **20 Mar 2002** 10:58:05 +0100

Subject: **The Day of President Rolstadas** [Poirot Investigates]



A. Rolstadas (NO) 1992-1995

One sunny day in early March 1994, two men in Brussels entered the NATO Headquarters to meet with the NATO top brass for science and research. One man was from a NATO member country while the other one was from a country, 5 years previously considered by NATO as a potential adversary. Both men were there to investigate whether the "peace dividend" could be extended to support participants in IFIP events. The previous day, the same two men met representatives of the European Commission. That meeting with the Commission of the European Communities resulted into a contract which made it possible for 34 participants from Central and Eastern Europe to be financially supported so as to attend the 14th IFIP World Computer Congress' 94 in Germany. [Another significant contract followed in 1995 for INTERACT].

Both meetings were arranged from the IFIP Member Society, which employed at that time the IFIP Contracts Officer. One of the two men was the 10th IFIP President, from 1992 to 1995. He must have really impressed his predecessor who had responded to Isaac Auerbach in 1989 that he already had an idea who would be his successor.

As part of PROJECT PRESIDENT we are happy to announce that the interview with the 10th President is now available at <http://www.ifip.or.at/secretariat/presidentday.htm>

The Delivery Co.

Date: Tue, **26 Mar 2002** 13:43:24 +0100

Subject: **The Day of President Goldsworthy**



A. W. Goldsworthy (AU) 1986-1989

Prof. Ashley Goldsworthy is the 8th IFIP President. He is a Scorpio and this fact speaks a million words. His interview is the 6th published so far and presents an Insider's reflections on IFIP.

All previously interviewed Presidents appear to have continued the path of very successful academic, business and political careers. Ashley's interview strikes with how successful he is now on the business front.

Mr. Goldsworthy's responses address some intimate matters related to IFIP's operations, including

- The IFIP Engine room

- Does IFIP need more Talking Committees as opposed to Technical Committees?
- What is IFIP's vexing problem?
- Would further IFIP specialization create technical isolation and what can be done to overcome this?

Go to <http://www.ifip.or.at/secretariat/presidentday.htm> and click under Ashley's photo for the interview.

The Delivery Co.

Date: **Wed, 10 Apr 2002 16:48:05 +0200**
Subject: **The Day of President Bollerslev**



P. Bollerslev (DK) 1998-2001

Her Majesty's General Inspector is about to speak. Click on <http://www.ifip.or.at/secretariat/presidentday.htm> and then under Peter's photo for another delightful interview.

The Delivery Co.

Date: **Thu, 25 Apr 2002 12:59:26 +0200**
Subject: **The Day of President Tanaka**



R. I. Tanaka (US) 1974-1977

Dr. Richard Tanaka (USA) is another brightly shining star in IFIP's presidential galaxy. He continues to this day to "turn around" companies which IT giants, such as Microsoft, are eager to acquire. You can expose yourselves to Dr. Tanaka's recollections about his term as IFIP President if you visit <http://www.ifip.or.at/secretariat/presidentday.htm> The photo is conscientiously chosen to appear "old enough to represent how I looked during my IFIP Presidency, and new enough to be somewhat realistic."

In this exclusive interview, among many interesting episodes, Dick recalls of TC 6 meetings in South Africa and Brazil where first-time-ever demonstrations were made based on the Arpanet (then primarily used by universities and the U.S. defense establishment) of possibilities to establish an open, global network. These demonstrations incorporated technological concepts, which were the precursor of the Internet.

The Delivery Co.

Date: **Thu, 16 May 2002 09:47:55 +0200**
Subject: **The Day of President Bauknecht**



K. Bauknecht (CH) 1995-1998

Paris. Autumn, 1997. The embassy car picked the IFIP President and the IFIP Executive Director from their hotel and drove them close to pont "Alexandre III". The two men entered the Bulgarian Embassy and the Ambassador [at the time also Permanent Representative to UNESCO and member of UNESCO's Governing Board] welcomed his visitors.

"Bauknecht", introduced himself the IFIP President.

"Aahh", responded the Ambassador. "Bauknecht weiss was Frauen wuenschen" [P.N. - "Bauknecht" is a company for house appliances - fridges, washing machines etc. and the famous advertisement to which the Ambassador alluded translates: "Bauknecht knows what women wish"]. We smiled. It was a good start.

We then discussed the forthcoming reclassification of IFIP with UNESCO and requested the Ambassador's assistance for IFIP to get a favorable hearing. In the following days and weeks we were contacting UNESCO officials and the Ambassador did all he could to help. IFIP's reclassification was decided favorably.

This is just a minor episode during Prof. Kurt Bauknecht's tenure as the 10th IFIP President, from 1995 to 1998. Kurt's interview is now available at <http://www.ifip.or.at/secretariat/presidentday.htm>

Kurt remembers that visit to Paris. He recalls other important events during his term and has interesting things to tell.

The Delivery Co.

C. The interviews

Delivery Co.: During your tenure as IFIP President what, in your opinion, were the most significant IFIP developments and activities?

A. Speiser: Looking back at my Presidency, important events were the increase in membership (Chile, Hungary and Yugoslavia were admitted). During my term as Secretary-Treasurer, and, accordingly, prior to my assuming Presidency, an important step was a change in the management structure: Previously the federation was governed by a "Council", which was an assembly of all delegates. As the number of participating countries and, accordingly, of the Council members increased, it became necessary to create the "General Assembly", consisting of all delegates and meeting once a year, and the "Council", a smaller group including the officers and a selection of delegates, meeting twice yearly. In 1966 the Secretariat and treasury became more professional. Previously, I had done this work in my office as Director of the IBM Research Laboratory Zurich, together with my secretary. As the workload increased, it was decided to move the Secretariat and Treasury to the British Computer Society in London. After the 1968 Congress in Edinburgh these operations were transferred to Geneva.

Among the many events there are a few episodes that come to mind – not very important, to be sure, but still worth being remembered. One was the preparation of the Council meeting in Tbilisi (Tiflis) in the Soviet Union in spring 1968. At the previous meeting in Mexico City, the Soviet representative, Anatol

Dorodnicyn, had invited the Council to meet in the Soviet Union. Everyone agreed. I asked whether a visitor's visa for all the delegates would be provided, the answer was, yes. "Really for everyone, without exception?" Yes, of course. Two weeks before the meeting, the event occurred that I had feared: Dov Chevion called me from Israel, saying that his application for a visa had been rejected. So I took the telephone and I called Dorodnicyn in Moscow. I reminded him that he had promised visa for all members without exception, and I told him in no unclear terms that I would cancel the entire meeting if Chevion would not have his visa in time. I told him that I had asked my secretary to prepare telegrams for each one of the members, calling the meeting off, and that these telegrams would be sent out within a week. In the last moment Chevion called me, saying he had received word that he should travel to the Soviet Embassy in Vienna where his visa would be ready. Finally, after waiting in Vienna for a full day, he was allowed to travel, and the meeting could take place. Later I learned that Dorodnicyn in his fight with the Soviet bureaucracy was almost driven mad before he finally was successful.

Another event worth remembering was our visit to the IBM Research Laboratory at La Gaude, France. We had scheduled a General Assembly meeting in Nice, France, in 1965, and IBM had invited us to take half a day off for a visit to their Research Laboratory in nearby La Gaude. Upon my question whether all participating members would be welcome the answer was, of course, yes. So when we arrived with our bus we were cordially greeted and asked into the lobby. There we were politely told that the representative of the Soviet Union could not participate in the tour, he would have to stay in the lobby. My answer was straightforward: In that case nobody will participate. I said that I had instructed the bus driver to wait and that, we were ready to go back to Nice and visit a museum. Understandably this caused utmost embarrassment with our hosts. Finally, after about a half an hour of waiting – during which time, as I learned later, there were frantic telephone calls going back and forth between Nice and IBM Headquarters in Paris – we were told that everyone, including Dorodnicyn, would be welcome. I could ask the bus driver to leave, and there followed a most interesting visit.

Political undertones became visible also on another level. At the time of my Presidency, Germany was represented by Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Rechenanlagen (DARA) which insisted that it represented West Germany as well as East Germany. Accordingly, on the meeting table the delegate's seat was marked "Germany". Then suddenly at one meeting an overzealous secretary had prepared a sign that read "Federal Republic of Germany". Fortunately I discovered the mistake before the delegates arrived, and the sign could be replaced in time. Otherwise this would have been taken as an indication that, by reserving the seat for the Federal Republic of Germany, we were prepared to allow another seat for the German Democratic Republic. But the fiction of a unified Germany could not be maintained much longer. In 1968 the West German representation went to "Gesellschaft für Informatik", and a separate representation for east Germany had to be admitted.

H. Zemanek: The developments during my term (and during my vice-presidency while I was a kind of acting assistant to President Dorodnicyn) are described in extenso in the 25 Years Volume of IFIP. Here is only a list of keywords:

TC 4, TC 6, TC 7, TC 9 (First conference Human Choice and Computers), Congresses 71 and 74, MEDINFO 74, IFIP Summaries 1971 and 1974, Congress 80 held in two continents, IFIP Technical Day, IFIP Silver Core, IFIP Annual Report, FIACC, APC, Cognizant Persons.

R. Tanaka: The time span of my comments might overlap the boundaries of my term as President, since I worked closely with both my predecessor and successor, Heinz Zemanek and Pierre Bobillier. We inherit, we enhance, and then hand onward, so that achievements often become stepping stones. We had a memorable Toronto Congress in spite of an airline strike and a potentially disruptive political demonstration aimed at one of our members. Medinfo was successful, even though we had to replace the conference's management late in the planning cycle. We had increases in the level and span of TC and WG events, re-staffed the Geneva Secretariat, and measurably improved financial and administrative processes. These all moved IFIP to a better level, but, as with the technology itself, results, however noteworthy and useful, are briefly noted and then overtaken by later developments.

But, there is a more enduring record, shared by all -- IFIP's success in dealing with the tensions of the Cold War. IFIP was uniquely positioned to provide a common meeting ground for East and West. Every event in which all sides could participate carried underlying importance. A GA or Council meeting - in Tashkent or Dresden, in London or Tokyo - attended freely by a high percentage of delegates, was special. Every TC or WG event in one of the Socialist countries, held with relatively unrestricted access, was special. Every Congress, wherever held, for reasons of diversified attendance, was special. Personally, I felt some additional obligations, since I was also the U.S. delegate. While there were moments of pressure from various sources, plus the perennially unpredictable and capricious visa problems, IFIP continued to maintain a balanced posture respected by all.

Also, without slighting any of the considerable achievements of the other TCs, there was at least one event that I believe has unique and lasting significance. TC-6's charter encompassed various aspects of global communications, with digital technology as a foundation. However, for national and political reasons, defining a universal system would not have been practical. So, at the time, I understood that TC-6 might work to define interface requirements so that systems in one country could communicate with those of another.

However, the TC-6 experts pointed the way to a better solution. A TC-6 meeting in South Africa featured a first-time-ever demonstration, based on the Arpanet, of the possibilities of an open, global network. (Recall that the Arpanet was then being used primarily by universities and the U.S. defense establishment.) At a subsequent TC-6 meeting in Brazil, a similar but improved linkage was demonstrated.

Using a combination of land lines and satellite transmission, with linkages to two or three universities in the USA acting as hubs, the demonstration incorporated technological concepts which were the precursor of the Internet. It's likely that not everyone understood, at the time, the significance of what was being demonstrated.

Pierre Bobillier: I was in charge as president since end 1977 (end of the Toronto Congress'77) and until the end of my second term in 1983. The main events or activities during this period are listed here under by year.

1978: - Launching of the first issue of "IFIP News". - First joint meeting of TC/WG Chairmen with FPC, APC and Executive Board. (Will then be repeated yearly), - Attendance to the UNESCO-IBI Conference on Strategies and Policies in Informatics as IFIP representative. I convinced several official delegations to present a paper proposing the UNESCO-IFIP co-operation. Following this conference recommendations IFIP established ICID (IFIP Committee on Informatics for Development).

1979: - Euro IFIP'79 (organized in London as a large European event between the IFIP Congresses 77 in Toronto and 80 in Tokyo-Melbourne), - Establishment of IMIA (International Medical Informatics Association) which replaced IFIP TC 4.

1980: - First "Two-Continents Congress" as the IFIP Congress'80 was held in two consecutive weeks in Tokyo and Melbourne. A significant, non-trivial organization! An IFIP commemorative stamp was issued by the Japanese PTT.

1981: - Closing of the IAG Foundation in Amsterdam after many difficulties and in a very difficult climate, - Third World Conference on Computer Education in Lausanne, a success! , - Publication of the IFIP Information Bulletin No 15, first special issue replacing the earlier "IFIP Summary".

1982: - SEARCC was accepted as the first IFIP Regional Member, - A new idea realized with the objective to better inform our Member societies and the public at large: publication by the journalist Ken Owen of papers on Technical Committees 3, 6 and 10 reproduced in many Member Societies' local journals.

1983 (last year of my second president term) was a very important year for IFIP. In addition to the IFIP Congress'83, the first in Paris (although the second world informatics congress, as the first such conference took place in Paris in 1959 before the creation of IFIP), several events took place such as: - First IFIP International Conference on Governmental and Municipal Data Processing, - CAPE'83 (First International Conference on Applications in Production and Engineering, - IFIP/SEC'83 (First IFIP Security Conference).

TC 11 (SECURITY) was established, two new Affiliate Members were admitted: FACE and IJCAII bringing the Affiliate Members to six. Publication of new articles by K.Owen on TC 2, TC 8 and IMIA and, a very significant event – the creation of the IFIP Newsletter with Dr. Jack Rosenfeld as Editor.

A. Goldsworthy: I remember being elected in Tokyo as President-elect of IFIP in 1985 as one of the high points of my professional career. Kauro Ando, the outgoing President and I had been closely associated since 1975 in the organization of the joint Congress in 1980 in Tokyo and Melbourne (the first joint congress in IFIP history), and it was an honor to succeed him. He was a true gentleman. Kind, polite and considerate. Mrs. Ando was a truly lovely lady with whom my wife Shirley had several delightful shopping trips in various cities around the world at IFIP events.

I was really looking forward to the three years as President, largely because it would give me the opportunity to work even more closely with some wonderful people. I had been fascinated by many of the "characters" when I attended my first General Assembly in Stockholm in 1974, as President of the Australian Computer Society, to put our bid for the 1980 Congress. I well remember Lehman, a large bear of a man, thundering a protest at his country being referred to by another delegate as "East Germany" (remember this was 1974). He reminded everyone in no uncertain terms it was the "German Democratic Republic" and everyone better remember that. For someone far removed from the subtleties of European politics it was a whole new world.

It takes years to really understand the workings of IFIP and being President is a challenge, but a rewarding one. We only came together once a year at the GA and I felt we could make better use of our time. We needed a lot more parallel processing. We spent too much time (three days) at the GA itself with everybody in attendance in non-productive reporting. The GA was seen to be the supreme forum and everybody wanted to discuss everything at the GA. We were not optimizing the opportunity of using the tremendous amount of experience and wisdom that sat around the table. We did not have a suitable forum to focus on the long-term strategic growth and development of IFIP. The subsidiary meetings were treated as routine.

I decided we needed to create a forum that was seen as important as the GA in which technical and strategic issues could be discussed in depth, and we would focus on organizational, administrative and governance issues at the GA. And so after much discussion, at the GA in Delhi in 1988, the Technical Assembly was created. This led to consequential changes in several of the other committees and was undoubtedly one of the most significant organizational change to IFIP since its inception. I appointed Blagovest Sendov, who was to be my successor as President, as the first Chairman of the TA. Other significant developments during my term were the creation of two new Technical Committees, TC12 Artificial Intelligence and TC 13 Human Computer Interaction. These were the first new TCs created for six years. SG 14 Foundations of Computer Science (which would become TC 1 in 1996) was also established in 1989.

Bl. Sendov: During my tenure as IFIP President, the equilibrium of responsibilities between the national and the expert technical representation in the Federation was maintained. For a long time there were repeated discussions on the need of a Technical Assembly, in addition to the General Assembly, and the form of participation of Technical Committees chairmen in the GA.

I remember a lunch in San Francisco during the IFIP Congress 1989, when my tenure had just started. The late I.L. Auerbach, the founding President of IFIP, told me "You will be a good President, if you now have an idea who will be your successor". My answer was "Prof. Rolstadas".

During my tenure, Mr. Plamen Nedkov was involved in the IFIP affairs and this fact speaks for itself.

A. Rolstadas: My predecessors, Academician Sendov and Professor Goldsworthy, had started a change process in IFIP by installing the Technical Assembly and giving more power to the Technical Committees. It was my privilege to follow in their footsteps and operationalize all this.

During my tenure the IFIP secretariat was moved from Geneva to Laxenburg in Austria. Mr. Nedkov was hired as head of the Secretariat (the position was later called executive director) and he started to build the new IFIP administration based on the principle of e-work and the use of Internet.

I opened a dialogue with the member societies by visiting a number of them and by inviting them to come forward with their requirements and views on IFIP. That exercise revealed insufficient contact between the General Assembly and the member societies and a process to improve this was initiated.

More power was given to the Technical Committees. The TC chairmen became ex officio members of the General Assembly and they were to a larger extent given control over their own finances. By the help of Mr. Aage Melbye, the procedures for approving and organizing events were revised and improved.

By the kind help of Professor Zemanek, the IFIP silver summary was amended in order to document the IFIP history to the future.

K. Bauknecht: During my presidency, IFIP established itself comfortably in Laxenburg and made a major transition from the classical "paper-based" organization to one that is making full use of ICT. The IFIP Telecom project was designed and implemented and the IFIP Secretariat provided leadership in demonstrating the advantages of the Internet in the process of management. We had a successful Congress '98 in Budapest and Vienna. Following our 1997 General Assembly meeting in Natal, the Executive Director and I visited Paris to meet with UNESCO officials in order to activate the relations between the two organizations. That visit helped set a course of proactive IFIP involvement in UNESCO activities and I am very happy to observe the many positive developments.

Peter Bollerslev: I was elected as President-elect at the GA in 1997. My IFIP background was made up of six years as TC chair and some years as Danish GA representative. But I had no experience as "Administrative Officer". However, the support I received from EB colleagues, TC chairs, GA representatives and not least the IFIP Secretariat made it easy for me to meet this interesting and challenging task.

Looking back I consider the following activities from my three years as the most important: Enhanced information to Member Societies, the increased cooperation with UNESCO, the successful IFIP publication, the start of a closer cooperation with industry, and the establishment of the IT-STAR. Event-wise the IFIP World Computer Congress in Beijing in August 2000 once again proved that the WCC is the IFIP Flagship. Of course I personally from that WCC especially remember meeting the President of PRC, Jiang Zemin who addressed the Congress in the opening session. Another meeting at the highest level to be remembered is the meeting with the Director General of UNESCO in Paris in January 2001.

It was my fate in the year 2000 to commemorate IFIP's 40th Anniversary, the Ruby Jubilee. This was done in a federation, which is supported by a well-functioning secretariat. A Secretariat which has developed a perfect homepage providing on-line timely updated information and documents and a useful Power Point presentation for the benefit of GA representatives and TC chairs. The attractive pamphlet "This is IFIP" was also developed in this period.

In relation to the GA/Council meetings we succeeded in changing the structure of the meetings in order to avoid too much repetition (redundancy) and rather than just reporting then focussing on strategic issues. Finally on this item I would with my own professional background with great satisfaction like to note that "Education" over the years has come more and more into focus in IFIP.

Delivery Co.: Are you currently interested in IFIP? If so, are there any developments, which you like in particular and you feel should be encouraged?

H. Zemanek: It is evident that the transition from the main frame to the PC and further to the general network of them (the Internet) changed the character of IFIP's subject, the nature of information processing: consequently the federation has the duty to adapt to the new situation. The global interconnections increase the importance of global cooperation and so increase the significance and value of IFIP.

The future additional area of similar importance is tele-operation. He who dials a phone number or selects an Internet address, triggers tele-operation: certain switches establish the interconnection. It is easy to imagine the generalization to other kinds of distant action. It is less easy and will take some time (but it will come) to standardize the actions and their commands. This will trigger a new era of information technology. TC6 of IFIP was instrumental to start the internet – IFIP, I am sure, will establish a TC to prepare this new era.

Yes, I am still interested in IFIP and I keep close relationships to the IFIP Director and Laxenburg. In my archive [P.N – please refer to next question] I have an unusual collection of IFIP documents (some were destroyed against my intentions, e.g. my TC 2 and WG 2.1 documents).

R. Tanaka: Working with IFIP was truly a worthwhile experience, not only because of the idealistic principles underlying IFIP, but for the joy and privilege of working with outstanding individuals. So, naturally, my interest survives. However, many past WG, TC and, indeed, even GA members have probably drifted away. Even though the excellent work of the Secretariat keeps me effectively updated, perhaps not everyone has the resources available to past presidents and honorary members. Perhaps there are ways of maintaining linkages with the experience and talent embodied in the entity of past participants without compromising the ability of current participants to control and be responsible for the contemporary work of IFIP. Even something as simple as providing, at each Congress, a meeting place for past IFIP participants might re-establish some contacts.

Pierre Bobillier: I am interested in IFIP developments, especially in Education, Communications and Human aspects, including Ethics, which is going to play an ever-increasing role in our society. This relates especially to the use and habits around the Internet. I am, however, less directly involved since my "retirement" from being the Swiss GA member and consider that new, younger people must grow in IFIP and contribute to its development with new ideas through its many committees.

A. Goldsworthy: After spending so long involved in IFIP it is hard not to remain interested. After all I have attended every GA (except one) since Stockholm in 1974, and I hope to attend Montreal. I also attended most Council meetings during those years, served as a Vice-President for nine years, and have the unique honor of having chaired the Organizing Committees for two Congresses (1980 and 1996). Over a period of 28 years it is the people who keep you interested, not just the organization. IFIP does not hold as much interest for me now as it did when I was actively involved and that is to be expected. But the increasing specialization in the informatics field has also diminished the broader interests that IFIP used to have and people now tend to have narrower interests than years ago. This leads to technical isolation, but this is a natural progression in any developing field. For this reason also Congresses are no longer as stimulating for me as they were in years gone by.

BI. Sendov: Now I follow the activity of IFIP from a distance, as my occupation does not permit me to stay closer. As the only living Past President from the Former Eastern Bloc, let me witness the fundamental role of IFIP, and some other scientific and technical NGOs, for the peaceful end of the Cold War. IFIP was for me not only a professional society, but also a unique opportunity to make friends in the other world, with which now we are integrated. I see the role of IFIP in the future as a powerful instrument for closing the so-called "digital gap" between the rich and the poor.

IFIP was my University, in which I was a student, teacher and Rector.

A. Rolstadas: My heart is still with IFIP, and I would like to contribute to IFIP work to the extent time allows. Topics that I have an interest in relate to bridging the gap between industry and academia.

K. Bauknecht: I continue to follow IFIP activities closely. I am a member of TC 8 and recently I was the General Chair of the First IFIP I3E Conference, jointly organized by TC 6, TC 8 and TC 11 in October 2001 in Zurich. I will be in Montreal for the 17th IFIP Congress and I look forward to meeting many good friends there. As the last one to submit my responses, I had the advantage to read beforehand the interviews of my colleagues [I enjoy project "The Day of the President" very much], and it is easy to agree with what was said. I am happy that IFIP continues to grow as an open, dynamic international federation of national computer societies. In my mind, IFIP is a great model for other international associations, especially now, when issues related to the Information Society and the Digital Divide are on the forefront.

Peter Bollerslev: Yes, I am still active in IFIP, both in the GA and as a member of TC3 (+ 2 WGs), and thus involved also in some of the developments which should be encouraged. This includes the two new events WITFOR and GLITS. The **World IT FOR**um, WITFOR is planned as a biannual series of international conferences addressing IT issues in developing countries. The first WITFOR will take place in Vilnius, Lithuania in August 2003. GLITS is likewise planned as a series of conferences on "The Role of IT Professionalism". The first conference on "Meeting **GL**lobal **IT** Skills Needs" will take place in autumn 2002. Several international organizations like ACM, BSC, CEPIS CIPS, IEEE-CS OECD, SEARCC, and WITSA are supporting this event.

The present very successful cooperation with UNESCO should also be further encouraged. IFIP is right now represented in the UNESCO-NGO Liaison Committee and in the Advisory Group, which advises UNESCO and the UN on issues related to ICT. Furthermore IFIP/UNESCO have developed a number of curricula and collaborates on regular updating. I see IFIP as an important part in the global efforts to close the Digital Divide.

The endeavors to establish a closer cooperation with industry which started in my presidential period, mainly thanks to Vice President T. Miura's initiative, should also be pursued. Finally, IFIP should very soon come to a conclusion on the discussions concerning the IFIP Digital Library Project.

Delivery Co.: Are there any specific issues you find important for IFIP to address?

H. Zemanek: The issue I would propose to the heart of IFIP is information technology for handicapped people (under which name ever). There are initiatives and some results, in IFIP itself and more so in some member societies, but IFIP as a whole has not put enough weight on this subject which is one of the most worthwhile and human issues that exist in our field.

We do not have enough ladies in our profession and we need more female spirit. My idea is not to have ladies imitating man (men can do the male jobs better). We need more of the intuition, of the generality, of the users view, of the female users view (as specialists, men are good enough) ladies dispose of. That is not achieved by electing 50% ladies in our committees.

And this leads to the wish I have expressed in the 36 Years Volume: IFIP should press to regain the universal nature of the IFIP congress, which they had in the first years – not an agglomeration of three special conferences. Information technology is all-embracing. Our specialists can not have a sufficient appetite for this line.

Let me come back to the spirit of our founder: in a time period of American predominance in computer technology and in an era of "cold war", I.L. Auerbach conceived and created an instrument of cooperation and mutual understanding (including the "enemy") which was also a tool of peace: people who understand information technology know the importance of global cooperation and are workers for peace.

This idea of Auerbach is as actual today as it had been in his time. Auerbach had to convince his contemporaries to join his tool. IFIP has to detect the present nature of this Auerbach principle and to implement the tool necessary for our days.

The cooperation with the successor nations of USSR and with China is as urgent as 40 years ago. I think it is not powerful enough. And there are further gaps to be bridged.

Only one idea (South America would be another): The Islamic world is not yet strong in information technology and has, due to its philosophical base, lots of obstacles to master before getting stronger. A cold war of different nature may develop. People who understand information technology in those countries will be workers for peace for the same reason: they will recognize the need for global cooperation and mutual understanding. But without promotion by IFIP, this process may go much too slowly for all involved respects.

R. Tanaka: An important area of focus at the time was on the developing countries. I'm assuming that that's still true today. We operated with a certain level of naiveté, on the assumption that information technology would help solve some of the economic problems of these countries. The task was large, the progress slow. We traveled frequently to Unesco in Paris to try to get funding for conferences and seminars, and to distant and sometimes uncomfortable locations to help stage them. Results, yes, but nowhere near the level of resources needed.

Helping the developing countries is no less challenging than it was in the past. But, with inexpensive PCs and Internet access, the tools today are much better. Unchanged is the fact that IFIP has access to the right kinds of technical experts. The sheer size of the task still defies a full solution, but I believe that IFIP must continue to keep this issue high on its agenda.

Pierre Bobillier: These include:

- Education at all levels, acceptance of ICT in all areas including developing countries.
- IFIP has to do everything possible to defend the correct utilization of all the means available today, to contribute to establish, support and make new international laws and rules accepted in all countries.
- As the only truly international ICT organization IFIP must continue to play its role among the other International instances
- The role of GA and TC representatives in their country and local community should be reminded and reinforced on a continuous basis. This is the main communication channel between IFIP and the field. These representatives, among other duties, are in charge of communicating information from their country to IFIP and from IFIP to their country. Member societies should be reminded of the important duties of GA representatives and officers before every election.

A. Goldsworthy: The TC's and WG's remain the engine room of IFIP and it is important that they be very proactive in identifying new and emerging areas. In the past IFIP has tended to be a little slow and conservative in taking the lead. We have yet to solve the vexing problem of how to get industry involved in IFIP activities. We need to broaden the interests of our TC's which over the years have been very technically focused. I well remember when TC9 was established in 1976, Dorodnicyn referring to it as Talking Committee 9, because he felt it was outside the scope of what IFIP should be about and could achieve little. But it is these application related areas, such as the internet, e-commerce, infotainment, telemedicine, and so on which warrant IFIP attention.

Bl. Sendov: The ultimate tendency to globalization of the world is mainly assisted by the information and communication technologies. I believe that in the long term the world is going to adopt universal values, but will keep the diversity. From its early age IFIP pays attention to social aspects of information processing. My feeling is that the two categories of information: knowledge and wisdom are in a growing unbalance in the world. This could be dangerous. What is IFIP's role in this direction?

A. Rolstadas: As I now can see things more at a distance, it is easier to point to areas where IFIP must improve. I think there are three major challenges for the future IFIP:

- Revitalize the Congress to become the major international ICT event.
- Prove useful to the member societies and increase number of members.
- Obtain stronger collaboration with and commitment from the leading international ICT industry.

K. Bauknecht: No doubt, it is important for IFIP to continue to lead in the specialized areas covered by its technical committees and working groups. However, there has to be a mechanism allowing IFIP to focus on long-term developments, which transcend the subject areas of one or a group of TCs. Forecasting IT developments would certainly position IFIP as an organization to which industry, government and the public sector could look up to for guidance.

Peter Bollerslev: We should aim at getting a Member Society from each of the nearly 200 nations in the World as a member of IFIP. We are a truly international federation, but we would like to have a greater coverage. Some argue that IFIP is too much European based. However, the newcomers to IFIP in my presidential period show that if there is a bit of truth in the previous statement we are on our way to change. The new full members came from Latin America, Africa and the Arab World. We should aim at getting more young people involved in the work of IFIP (GA, TCs, WGs) and we should also address the gender issue.

Delivery Co: Please share with us a few words about your professional occupation, personal projects, hobbies ...

A. Speiser: I am one of the few IFIP Presidents (perhaps the only one?) who left the Information Processing field after his IFIP term. In 1966, I decided to make a complete change in my life and to accept the position of Director of Corporate Research of Brown Boveri, a large international corporation based in Switzerland, active mainly in the electric power field. Accordingly, steam turbines and electric generators, rather than computers, became the objects of my daily work. The two years of IFIP Presidency, while an employee of Brown Boveri, did present some problems. While my company was generous in allowing me time (and also travel expenses) for my IFIP work, in my contacts with colleagues and with top management I met little interest in IFIP. Certainly, the company is not to be blamed, as priorities were simply different. Of course I found new and interesting challenges, not only in my main job, but also in national science policy and in professional societies, culminating in my Presidency of the Swiss National Academy of Engineering from 1987 to 1993. My hobbies to-day are articles in professional journals and in the daily press, as well as books on scientific subjects for lay readers, and I am giving talks (among other subjects on the history of computers), now of course with the help of my laptop computer and a beamer. My family with ten grandchildren is happy to find that their grandfather now has more time for them.

H. Zemanek: I am retired from IBM since 1985, but I not only continue to lecture at my Vienna University of Technology (where I read since 1947 – more than 50 years, and during all that time I also have a room in the electrotechnical building), I publish and I am an (all too often) invited speaker. The subjects on which I lecture now are the same which I would name as my present main fields of interest and as my hobbies: history of information technology and automata with computers, of course, as center of gravity; human aspects of our field (relationships between brain and computer); and theory of design which I call abstract architecture (what makes a design a good design?).

Over the last years I suffered a sad defeat: in my attempt to start an Archive for the History of Information Technology in Austria (including its relationships to the world development, USA in particular). In spite of the support by the ministry of research (an area of 2600 sqft had been rented) the effort did not succeed and I withdrew from it, saving my material – the main body of the archive content when I left – to my university where I got (in two steps) the necessary space and furniture. But this is a mausoleum rather than an archive: a storage of dead material without custodians. There is too little interest for history in our time and there are no people willing to contribute to the enterprise (even if paid).

I was appointed IFIP historian. That is not a voluminous job. In my opinion history is an elementary subject. Whatever it is, understanding its nature is only possible by knowing its history. Our time ignores this fundamental truth, and my experiences (like the ones described above) inhibited the inclusion of the subject history under your previous question. It would have been a useless repetition.

I trust in the life of IFIP, simply because it is a need for society to be aware of information technology, to foster it beyond the immediate technological nature, and to do this in international, in global cooperation (if there is any global village: IFIP is the global village). The IFIP headquarters (I witnessed its growth from London and Geneva to Laxenburg) has been made an excellent tool and offers still much more than actually used. Information Technology has a big future and IFIP has a big future. Find the right people – and it will prosper.

R. Tanaka: After my active years with IFIP, I was Chief Executive Officer and Board Chairman of four computer-related corporations -- one at a time, of course -- sometimes in the context of a "turn around", a euphemism for getting a company back onto a profitable growth path. After the last of these positions, I planned to retire, but that plan gradually evolved into one where I've become active as a member of Boards of Directors. Currently, I am on four Boards of companies pursuing markets as widely diverse as broadband telecommunications, high-resolution optical lithography, software services, and Internet-driven company management. Two other Board positions happily disappeared when the companies were acquired, one by a French software company, and the other by Microsoft. These Directorships allow me to work with experts who easily know much more about today's technology than I do, and whose knowledge and expertise help keep me abreast of current developments.

As for hobbies, along with some minimal outdoor activities and keeping a couple of PCs updated, my latest project is to scan and transfer my large assortment of 35 mm slides onto CDs. Eventually, I'll find some of the pictures that Heinz Zemanek needed for IFIP's historical records. Many of my photographs are the result of trips engendered by IFIP meetings, to places where business interests would never have taken me. For that, I am grateful.

Pierre Bobillier: Being retired in 1994 brought me the long awaited time and freedom of selecting those activities most appealing to me such as participation to professional associations, conference organizing and attending, article writing, etc..

I worked for several years in the Committee for Future Research Policy of the Swiss Science Council where I contributed, among others, to two projects which I hope will be pursued: - Education and Research in Legal aspects of ICT in Swiss universities - Status and possible improvements, and - An Interactive System for Swiss Research projects where small and medium businesses could find quickly information on research projects and activities relating to theirs. My many years of IFIP involvement have no doubt helped me in these activities where international views are obviously essential.

I have been engaged for many years in several Swiss committees such as SARIT (Swiss Association for Researchers in Information Technologies), the SVI/FSI (Swiss Federation of Information Processing Societies), the Swiss Committee for IFIP (whose members are our TC delegates), the Swiss Informaticians Society and its Suisse romande section where I chair the activity planning committee. Some recent events were on Digital signature, E-voting, Knowledge Management and e-learning.

With my colleague Raymond Morel (Swiss GA member and TC 3 Vice-Chairman) we have pushed energetically during the last few years for a better government initiative, planning and support at country level for the improvement of education and use of ICT in the primary and secondary schools. Things have fortunately been moving recently and could, hopefully, improve our position among the other nations.

On the personal side, I stay in e-mail contact with many people around the world. I like reading (for example T.Clancy, J.Grisham, F.Forsyth, E.Topol, P.Ouelette, etc..), have resumed playing tennis after 12 years interruption and I enjoy now playing as much as possible both outdoors and indoors. Some skiing, when snow allows, and sailing on my dingy in good weather fill the time left by my family -- 3 grown-up children and 6 grandchildren -- and the maintenance and repair of the house which keeps me

somewhat busy. It is always stimulating to understand how things work and how to dismount (and hopefully remount) them!

A. Goldsworthy: I left Bond University in 1997, Australia's first private university, after seven years as Dean of School of Business and re-entered business. I still live in Brisbane, but have an office in Melbourne (a two hour flight), and go there a couple of days each week. I am currently Chairman of several companies; one is Australia's largest provider of on-line property data, another is the subsidiary of an Indian software company, one a human resources company, one a foundation to nurture inventors, a Centre for International Research on Communication and Information Technologies (CIRCIT) at RMIT University, and a Digital Media Institute at Melbourne University. I am also a member of the Government's Industry Research and Development Board, the Australian Fulbright Commission, and Executive Director of the Business/Higher Education Round Table, an organization of which I was a founder in 1990, which comprises the Vice-Chancellors (Presidents) of Australia's universities, business leaders, and the CEO's of the major research organizations, and its purpose is to build stronger linkages between business, research and higher education. I also teach leadership at Griffith University. Whenever we can my wife and I spend time in the bay on our cabin cruiser, generally with some of our eight wonderful grandchildren.

IFIP will always remain in my memory as a series of very pleasant and enjoyable activities with a kaleidoscope of wonderful people.

Bl. Sendov: I just turned 70 and in my interviews on this occasion I was asked: "Why did you desert mathematics and become a politician?" My answer was: " It is not true. I am still active in mathematics and I have been a politician for more than 40 years, without ever being a member of any political party". You have to be politician, if you are President of such a prestigious international structure as IFIP. A Rector also has to be politician.

As a Vice Speaker of the Bulgarian Parliament now, I have interesting time with a close friend, Georgi Parvanov (the President of Bulgaria) and former king Simeon II (the Prime Minister of Bulgaria).

My dream is to find time to participate in an IFIP General Assembly to measure the progress of the Federation.

A. Rolstadas: I am still a professor at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology. My main interest is in project management. Together with other universities we have developed an international program for project management education and we have started to offer a curriculum in management of software projects as continued education in co-operation with the Norwegian Computer Society.

I am also managing a large international project to develop a curriculum in manufacturing strategy using E-learning. The European part is funded by the European Union.

We established a Norwegian Center for Project Management, for which I am currently the chairperson.

My hobbies, which I find too little time for, are collecting Norwegian stamps and shooting and editing video films.

K. Bauknecht: In Spring 2003 I will retire and will have more time for my responsibilities as President of Infosurance Foundation, which is supported by the Swiss government and industry with the objectives to improve information security. I intend to devote more time to the study of new developments in IT such as ubiquitous and pervasive computing and the development of better and more adequate security measures in computing

Mountaineering, skiing and golf are my hobbies and I have 3 grandchildren with unbelievable energy!

Peter Bollerslev: I left the Danish Ministry of Education in autumn 2000 after having served there for 30 years as Her Majesty's Inspector and General Inspector. I am at present a Chief Consultant in the leading Publishing House in Denmark. I am heavily involved in many activities in the Danish Data Association and I am still their representative to the IFIP GA.

In my spare time I like to go to theaters, cinemas, art exhibitions, to read, to cook, and to play golf and bridge. And every opportunity to travel with Hanne to experience foreign territory will be used.

D. Tributes to Mr. Isaac Auerbach, Acad. Anatol Dorodnicyn and Dr. Kaoru Ando

Isaac L. AUERBACH (1921 - 1992) Our Founding President



I. Auerbach (US) 1960-1965

IFIP mourns the death of its key founder, Mr. Isaac L. Auerbach (USA), who died of myelofibrosis (a bone-marrow disease and a precursor of acute leukemia) 24 December 1992. He was instrumental in the creation of IFIP and served as its first president, from 1960 to 1965. We owe him an immeasurable debt.

"Ike" was born in Philadelphia in 1921 and received the B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Drexel University in 1943 and the M.S. degree in applied physics from Harvard University in 1947. Upon graduation, he worked as a research engineer with the Eckert Mauchly Corporation (later to become the Univac division of the Sperry Rand Corporation) and then, from 1949 to 1957, as director of the Defense and Special Products Division of the Burroughs Corporation.

In 1957, he left Burroughs to found Auerbach Associates, a computer design and consulting company, and Auerbach Corporation for Science and Technology, a holding company, in Philadelphia. Auerbach Publications, a publisher of information about computers and communication equipment, was incorporated in 1960. Mr. Auerbach served as president and chief executive officer of these companies and several others. Auerbach Consultants was founded in 1976, and he served as its president until his death.

Honors bestowed on him include Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), Fellow of the Association for the Advancement of Science, Distinguished Fellow of the British Computer Society, and member of the U.S. National Academy of Engineering and the U.S. honor societies Tau Beta Pi, Eta Kappa Nu, and Sigma Xi.

We quote the following material written by him for the book A Quarter Century of IFIP (ed. by H. Zemanek and published by Elsevier/North Holland in 1986, © IFIP) to memorialize his signal role in IFIP.

I vividly remember when the original idea for the formation of IFIP came to me. I was attending the Eastern Joint Computer Conference in Boston, in November of 1955.... [Several colleagues and I] were talking about the state of the art of computers as if all of the developments were taking place in the United States, while little or nothing was happening elsewhere in the world. I suggested that it would be interesting and potentially very valuable to have an international meeting on information processing at which computer scientists and engineers from many nations of the world might exchange information about the state of the Computer art. ...

The next day, I presented my idea to the U.S. National Joint Computer Committee (NJCC) ... The chairman of the NJCC appointed me to chair an ad hoc committee to develop the idea and bring it back for subsequent discussion. ... [Eventually, we were] authorized to develop a formal proposal for submission to Unesco. ...

In the fall of 1957, Prof. Pierre Auger; the Director of the Natural Sciences Division of Unesco, extended an invitation to a few countries to send a representative to Unesco House in Paris to advise them on the feasibility and practicality of a conference on information processing. I was formally appointed by our State Department to be the official United States delegate. ... The invitation could not have come at a more difficult time for me personally. In June of 1957, I had resigned my position as Director of the Defense and Special Projects Division of Burroughs Research Laboratories to start a new company, then known as Auerbach Electronics Corporation. By December, we had seven employees, and I was working seven days a week and most nights. But the opportunity was too great to miss. ...

The first Committee of Experts, as we were called, met just before Christmas, and ... was able to convince Prof. Auger and his associate, Mr. Jean A. Mussard,... that the subject of information processing was important enough for Unesco to convene an international conference as soon as possible. ... Prof. Auger had no difficulty in securing approval from Unesco to fund, organize and convene the First International Conference on Information Processing (ICIP), to be held at the Unesco House in Paris on June 15-20, 1959. ... By far the most important success of the conference was the co-mingling of people from all parts of the world, their making new acquaintances, and their willingness to share their knowledge with one another. ...

During the very first meeting of the Committee of Experts in December of 1957, Prof. Auger 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. ... 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....

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. ... It would be noted that in the Scandinavian countries, Netherlands, Japan and Italy no professional technical society dealing specifically with information processing had yet been formed. ... The situation was similar in ... France and the Federal Republic of Germany. ... To join IFIP, ... each country had to either organize a national technical society, form a society of societies, or have its Academy of Science apply for membership. In each case, the desire to affiliate with IFIP was the driving force that stimulated the formation of umbrella organizations or professional technical societies.

On June 18, 1959, the fourth day of the ICIP, the final meeting of the IFIP Organizing Committee was held, and by the conclusion of the meeting, the following decisions had been taken: to create an international federation of information processing societies (IFIPS) if seven or more national technical societies agreed to ratify the statutes before January 1, 1960, and to authorize the Council to examine the possibility of holding a Second International Conference and Exhibition on Information Processing in 1963... This was a most auspicious occasion, and all of us who had spent so many hours planning for this meeting were delighted with its results... By January 1, 1960, thirteen national professional technical societies had formally agreed to adhere to the statutes proposed by the Organizing Committee, and IFIP legally came into existence.

Aware that politics can often get in the way of science and technology, IFIP established from the very beginning that the General Assembly meetings were to be apolitical. People of vastly different cultural and political back-grounds have come together at IFIP General Assembly meetings, Congresses, and Conferences, and there has never been a major outburst or rift due to national or political differences....

[IFIP's] success was largely due to the unflagging energies of the early IFIP representatives and officers and their successors, all of whom had the foresight to recognize IFIP's importance and the dedication to devote countless hours to its concerns.

Mr. Auerbach was also a co-founder of the American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS).

In addition to serving as IFIP's president, he had many other roles, including Representative of the U.S. from 1960 to 1964, Individual Member from 1964 to 1970, and Council Member from 1966 to 1969. He was IFIP's first Honorary Member (elected in 1969) and one of the first recipients of the Silver Core award in 1974. The IFIP community last saw him participating in 1989, when he attended the General Assembly in San Francisco. He was clearly a man of great warmth and charm.

In addition to his technical interests, he was also a philanthropist. In particular, he was a benefactor of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (Israel), serving as vice-governor of the board of governors from 1988 to the time of his death.

IFIP extends its deepest sympathy to his wife Carol and his five children. We too mourn the loss of our founder, a man of vision and devotion.

From "The Friends we Have Lost"; published in "36 Years of IFIP"
© IFIP, 1996, edited by H. Zemanek, published by the IFIP Secretariat

Acad. Anatol A. DORODNICYN (1910 - 1994)



A. Dorodnicyn (RU) 1968-1971

After a heart attack on May 8, Academician Anatol Dorodnicyn, the Russian representative to IFIP, our third president, and the last of our founding fathers to represent his country in IFIP, died on June 7, surrounded by his children and his wife Valentina.

He graduated from the Grozny Petroleum Institute in 1931 and began his career as an instructor in Moscow and Leningrad. From 1941 to 1955, he worked at the Central Aerodynamics Institute in Moscow and from 1945 on, belonged to the Computation Center of the U.S.S.R; Academy of Sciences in Moscow, where he served as Director from 1955 until his retirement in 1990. Beginning in 1947, he was a professor at Moscow University, but he liked even better a professorship he had in a small technical college a little bit outside the city. At the early age of 43, he became a full Academy member.

Acad. Dorodnicyn was on the committee for the first World Computer Congress 1959 in Paris and, together with Acad. Panov, was one of the two Soviet founders of IFIP. He served as the delegate of the U.S.S.R. (later, Russia) to IFIP, from its founding in 1960 until his death. Over this period, he missed very few Council and General Assembly meetings. Holder of the Silver Core since its first awarding in 1974, he was IFIP trustee (1965-1967, 1973-1977, and 1980-1984), vice-president (1977-1980), and president (1968-1971). During his presidency, the IFIP Technical Committee on Computer Applications in Technology (TC 5) was launched, and the first attempts were made to establish the IFIP Secretariat in Geneva. The first PROLAMAT conference (Rome, 1969) marked the entry of IFIP into the industrial application area, and he was instrumental in bringing the TC on System Modeling and Optimization (TC 7) into IFIP. His IFIP Congress was held in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, in 1971.

The position of the U.S.S.R. delegate to IFIP was not easy, neither in IFIP nor at home. He had to live with the political system that existed, sometimes defending it, in order to reach the scientific and professional goals he had set for himself.

The Eastern computing community owes a lot to Dorodnicyn. He gave substantial support to many countries. A special case was China, where Dorodnicyn is considered the father of electronic computing. When politics stopped Russian-Chinese cooperation, all links were cut - but at our Council in Beijing, we could see that the friendships with Dorodnicyn had not suffered.

Dorodnicyn had many travel adventures, and he could tell them in a fascinating way, which I can hardly reproduce. For the 1965 Congress, he came to New York - but not his luggage. For the 1969 Council in Brussels, the Belgian government, at the last moment, refused him the visa because of some diplomatic games not related to IFIP or him. In Melbourne in 1980, he invited the entire Soviet delegation at the Congress to the home of one of three Cousin sisters who had escaped from the U.S.S.R., were married in Australia, and lived near Melbourne - proving to the Soviets that the emigrants were not the criminals the government propaganda called them. Some of the comrades started out sitting there with iron faces, but after two hours, they were all singing Ukrainian and Russian songs. For the IFIP Council in Zimbabwe in 1991, he traveled all the way down to the Capital of Mozambique, but when he was unable to catch the interconnecting flight to carry him on, he had to return. His last IFIP meeting was in Buenos Aires. at the 1990 General Assembly.

His family has lost an engage father and grandfather. They all can be proud of a mathematician and computing pioneer, and of an irreplaceable IFIP representative.

Heinz Zemanek

From "The Friends we Have Lost"; published in "36 Years of IFIP"
© IFIP, 1996, edited by H. Zemanek, published by the IFIP Secretariat

Dr. Kaoru Ando (1914 - 1997)



K. Ando (JP) 1983-1986

I regret to announce the passing of Dr. Kaoru Ando in November, at the age of 83. He was formerly president of IFIP, director and member emeritus of the Information Processing Society of Japan (IPSJ), executive director of Fujitsu Limited, and president of Fujitsu FACOM Information Processing Corporation.

In his lifetime, he held a point of view and an abundance of experience that could be termed nothing less than "global," making him something of a rarity among his contemporaries. In 1937, after graduating from the Department of Management Studies of Indiana University in the U.S., he joined the Watson Statistical Accounting Machines Corp. of Japan (now IBM Japan Ltd.), where he was involved in the sale of punched card systems. Immediately following the end of the Second World War, Dr. Ando became a consultant to the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers in such areas as social statistics, economic statistics, and social analysis and simulations.

He then returned to IBM Japan Ltd. and helped launch the Japanese general-purpose-computer business. Following this, he became an executive director and served as a special advisor to IBM Asia

Ltd. After joining Fujitsu FACOM Information Processing Corporation in 1966, he was broadly successful in the information processing industry, not only in Japan but also on an international scale. In the autumn of 1974, he was awarded the Medal with Blue Ribbon from the Japanese Government for his contribution to industrial computerization in Japan.

In 1977, the IPSJ appointed him to be the Japanese representative to IFIP, and during his first General Assembly, he was elected IFIP trustee. The next year, he was elected vice-president, and in 1983 he became the first Japanese president of IFIP.

Following this successful career, he was quite active as the chairman of the international committee of the IPSJ.

While meeting his obligations in the highly responsible role as president of IFIP, Dr. Ando was also involved in establishing and running such international organizations as the Japan-America Institute of Management Science (JAIMS). His work helped to encourage more internationally oriented viewpoints and attitudes among the people in the Japanese information processing industry.

With his great, magnanimous personality, Dr. Ando advocated, from early on, the importance of information literacy and cross-cultural understanding -- through IFIP, JAIMS, and his personal computer network. I cannot help but admire him all the more for the visionary ideas he shared with us.

Dr. Ando worked very hard to realize the information processing society of the future. He was a global citizen about whom Japan could proudly boast, and a man who was still very much needed by his country. I regret that the world will no longer be able to benefit from his contributions to the information industry.

Takuma Yamamoto President Emeritus, Fujitsu Limited

From IFIP NEWSLETTER -- vol. 15, no. 1; March 1998

E. Photos

[From Plamen Nedkov's private collection. Plamen joined the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in 1982 and IFIP was among the international organizations in his portfolio of responsibilities. In 1989 he was appointed IFIP Contracts Officer and in 1994 he became the IFIP-UNESCO Liaison Officer and Head of the IFIP Secretariat. Since September 1996 Plamen Nedkov is Executive Director of IFIP]



Mrs. & Mr. Dorodnicyn (IFIP President 1968-1971)
during GA'84 in Varna, BG



Mrs & Mr. K. Ando (IFIP President 1983-1986)
during GA'84 in Varna, BG



G. Sacerdoti, D. Dolan & A. Goldsworthy
(IFIP President 1986-1989)
during GA'84 in Varna, BG



Mrs. & Mr. B. Sendov (IFIP President 1989-1992)
during C'90 in Israel



H. Zemanek (IFIP President 1971-1974)
& A. Rolstadas (1992-1995)
at the IFIP Secretariat in Laxenburg



R. Tanaka (IFIP President 1974-1977)
during GA'95 in Calgary, CA



K. Bauknecht (IFIP President 1995-1998) & M. Zhou
during visit to Beijing Dec'97



P. Bollerslev (IFIP President 1998-2001) and J-C. Laprie
during WCC 2004 site inspection in Toulouse, July 2000