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International Federation for Information Processing
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# IFIP Celebrates the 40th Anniversary of Its First Congress

*Recollections of the Founding President*

[In 1985. the late 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 County of IFI-- the IFIP Silver Summary* * (edited by Prof. Heinz Zemanek [AT] ). Because 1999 is the 40th anniversary of that Congress. we print below the pan of Mr. Auerbach's article. "Personal Recollections on the Origin of IFIP. that deals with the first Congress. We plan to print the remainder of the article, dealing with the founding of IFIP (in 1960), in a future issue of the *IFIP Newsletter.* — Editor]

## The Initial Idea

As with everything else in life, for IFIP there was a beginning. Generally, beginnings are marked by a flash, a spark. a big bang, or some incident that heralds an original idea. Once it happens. we can always remember the time, place, and surroundings when that first flash occurred. So it is for me with the conception of 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. Massachusetts. in November of 1955. I was sitting in the lounge of the Copley Plaza Hotel with several colleagues. relaxing and discussing the technical sessions presented earlier in the day. when the flash of an idea for having an international meeting first occurred to me. This was nearly ten years after the development of the first electronic digital computer, the ENIAC, which took place at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. my home town. For those of you old enough to remember or who have read the history of the electronic computer. the ENIAC was a monstrous machine of 18.000 vacuum tubes that occupied the space of a very large room. Its power supply was large enough to supply the lighting for a small town. The equivalent computer today can be held in the palm of one's hand and be thousands of times more powerful. This revolution of processing information has taken place in about forty years, well within an average lifetime. It is one of the most dramatic explosions of a technology ever known to man.

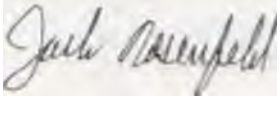
Technical computer conferences started in the United States in the late forties, and at that time, a meeting of all of the professionals then engaged in the development of computers would not have filled one of the

*continued on page 8*

IFIP 1986

# Happy New Year!

As the new year arrives, we send greetings to all our readers and friends, wishing you a year of peace, health, and happiness.



Editor

# General Assembly Met in Malaysia in September

*by Dr Jack Rosenfeld (US)**

The IFIP General Assembly (GA) was held 8 9 September in Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia. preceded by meetings of other IFIP bodies. Under normal circumstances, I would have written several articles about these meetings, based upon my personal observations, as I have done for the past 32 GA and Council meetings. Unfortunately, the combination of a medical problem (I am fine now) and the inability to change airplane reservations at the last minute prevented me from attending, so I am writing this article after reading the minutes of the GA and the reports presented at the GA. The article contains my conclusions, based upon the minutes and reports, about what were the most significant matters discussed and decided at the GA and related meetings. The excellent minutes. prepared b^ Mr. Plamen Nedkov, Ex-

• IFIP *Newsletter* editor and Individual Member

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**IFIP** NEWSLETTER

Editor:

**Dr. Jack L. Rosenfeld**
15 Eldridge Ave.
Ossining, NY 10562-4403, U.S.A.
telephone: +I (914) 941-5222
e-mail: j.l.rosenfeld@alum.mit.edu

Published quarterly by
IFIP **Secretariat**
Hofstrasse 3
A-2361 Laxenburg, Austria
telephone: +43 2236 73616
facsimile: +43 2236 736169
e-mail: ifip@ifip.or.at

CORRESPONDENTS

TC1 R. Gorricri (IT)
TC2 R. Kurki-Suonio (FI)
TC3 B. Samways (GB)
TC5 J. Vlietstra (US)
TC6 0. Spaniol (DE)
TC7 J. Doleial (CZ)
TC8 B. Glasson (AU)
TC9 J.A.N. Lee (US)
TC10 E. Dirkx (BE)
TC13 J. Hammond (AU)

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Kindly submit material for the ***IFIP*** *Newsletter* three months before the publication date.

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.onat
WWW: http://www.ifip.or.at

# TC1 to Hold Its First Conference on Theoretical Computer Science

The **IFIP** Technical Committee on Foundations of Computer Science (TC1) announces its first International Conference on Theoretical Computer Science, entitled Exploring New Frontiers of Theoretical Informatics. This Conference, TCS2000, will take place 17-19 August 2000 in Sendai, Japan. There will be two tracks: Algorithms, Complexity and Models of Computation; and Logic, Semantics, Specification, and Verification. The invited speakers are **Martin Abadi** (US), **Masami Hagiya (JP), Madhu Sudan (US), Ernst Mayr** (DE), **Shu Tezuka (JP), Mihalis Yannakakis** (US). **Thomas Henzinger** (US). **Naoki Kobayashi** (JP), and **Gordon Plotkin** (GB). **Michael Rabin (US)** will be the banquet speaker.

The Conference is cosponsored by the European Association for Theoretical Computer Science, the Association for Computing Machinery (SIGACT), and the Information Processing Society of Japan. The co-chairs are **Giorgio Ausiello (IT, TC1** chair) and **Takayasu Ito** (JP).

The proceedings, published by Springer-Verlag as a volume in its series *Lecture Notes in Computer Science,* will be available at the Conference.

Papers are due by 28 January. For information on submitting papers or any other aspect of TCS2000, please consult the Web site at URL

http://tcs2000.ito.ecei.tohoku.ac.jp/tcs2000/

or send e-mail to

tcs2000@ito.ecei.tohoku.ac.jp. ❑

# *Dr. Richard I. Tanaka Is CEO and Chairman of VSI*

In May 1999, V-Systems, Inc. (VSI) announced the appointment of **Dr. Richard I. Tanaka** (US) as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. **Dr. Tanaka** served as president of **IFIP** from 1974 to 1977. In his new position, **Dr. Tanaka** will establish VSI's overall strategic direction, of providing network fax and e-business solutions for corporations, especially in new areas of XML capabilities.

VSI's founder, **David Droman,** said, "**Dick Tanaka** is recognized throughout the industry as a solid and successful business leader, and we're proud to add someone of his caliber and experience to our team." **Mitchell Baxter.** president of VSI, added, "**Dr. Tanaka** will bring the strategic vision to steer VSI and help us capitalize on the emerging opportunities before us. We're very pleased to have him aboard."

In addition to his VSI position, **Dr. Tanaka** is on the Boards of five other high-technology corporations. Prior to joining VSI, he served for eight years as CEO, chairman, and president of Scan-Optics, a Connecticut-based manufacturer of imaging, scanning, and OCR systems. Earlier, he served as president of Lundy Electronics and Systems, Inc. and has held senior executive positions with companies in high-technology business.

**Dr. Tanaka,** an Honorary Member of **IFIP** since 1979, is a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) and a former president of the IEEE Computer Society. ❑

## National Abbreviations Used in Newsletter

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AT | Austria | DE | Germany | JP | Japan |
| AU | Australia | DK | Denmark | MY | Malaysia |
| BE | Belgium | ES | Spain | NO | Norway |
| BG | Bulgaria | FI | Finland | NZ | New Zealand |
| BR | Brazil | FR | France | PL | Poland |
| CA | Canada | GB | United Kingdom | PT | Portugal |
| CH | Switzerland | HU | Hungary | SE | Sweden |
| CL | Chile | IN | India | US | USA |
| CN | China | IT | Italy | ZA | South Africa |
| CZ | The Czech Republic | | | | |

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# INTERACT '99 Conference Held in Edinburgh

*by Mrs. Judy Hammond (AU)**

INTERACT '99, the seventh IFIP Conference on Human—Computer Interaction (HCI), was held in Edinburgh, Scotland, from 30 August to 3 September 1999. Organized by the IFIP Technical Committee on HCI (TC 13) and hosted by the British Computer Society and its British HCI group. the conference incorporated the fourteenth annual UK HCI conference. For the nearly 600 participants from 33 countries, INTERACT '99 was a most popular and exciting event with which to end the twentieth century. About 88 papers. most written but some visual, were presented on a wide variety of HCI topics.

Volume 1 of the proceedings was edited by Dr. Angela Sasse (GB) and Prof. Chris Johnson (G13) and published by IOS Press; and Stephen Brewster (GB), Alison Cawsey (GB) and Prof. Gilbert Cockton (GB) edited Volume 2, published for IFIP by the British Computer Society.

INTERACT '99 was indeed a special HCI conference. It took place in the UK, the same country where the series began in 1984, and was the last international HCI conference to be held in the 1900s. So it was especially fitting that Prof. Brian Gaines (CA), a keynote speaker in the first INTERACT in 1984, was one of the six keynote speakers at INTERACT '99.

## Keynote Speeches

In his keynote speech, entitled "HCI in the Next Millennium: Supporting the World Mind," Prof. Gaines argued from historic data ranging from Greek enlightenment, around 500 B.C., through the days of the invention of the printing press, to the growth of the Internet and the Web. He commented that human interests have remained unchanged over at least five millennia and may be expected to continue much the same in the next millennium. He believes that "the major impact of technology on our societies is yet to come," with HCI still being in a very early stage of development. Modelling and designing human--computer interaction on a social scale requires an understanding of issues that goes far beyond the cognitive psychology of an individual. He claimed that if design issues relating to technology and societies are to be understood, we "need a much greater overt understanding of the operation of our societies, their economies, politics and cultures, and how these evolve under the influence of environmental factors including the development of information technologies." In conclusion, Prof. Gaines said that "all interesting developments in HCI were created in a spirit of optimism (as were many of the failures, but they were the stepping stones to success)." HCI "will not be able to avoid contributing to the world mind. What matters is how effectively you and others learn from making that contribution."

The opening keynote speaker, Ms. Karen Holtzblatt (US), introduced a strong industry perspective on design issues, looking at "Customer-Centred Design as Discipline." She noted that high-tech industry had come to realise that engineering-driven system design was bad business and now accepted that customer-centred, front-end design that uses data about how people work and live is a more profitable way to drive product direction, definition and structure. "If we really want to see what is going on with technology in people's lives, we have to be situated in the context of their lives," Ms. Holtzblatt said. She then described techniques, such as contextual inquiry, ethnography, participatory design and other user-centred processes, that are being taken up increasingly in the whole software and system design process. Ms. Holtzblatt said this could be done in industry by providing a set of skills that helps designers to understand the way technology impacts human practice, and she advocated developing a body of knowledge about human practice to support these activities.

## Opening Ceremony

INTERACT '99 participants were greeted with a fanfare of trombones and trumpets played by 4 real computer scientists and a drummer equipped with a virtual drum and drumsticks. The drummer, using an infrared receiver and electronic "wands," waved his arms and triggered drum notes of varying loudness, depending on activity within a designated target zone. The result was a stirring start, but many puzzled participants were unsure whether they were hearing "real" music played by the very real musicians on stage or a computerised musical mime. The fanfare was composed by Prof. James Alty (GB), from an idea conceived at the INTERACT '97 conference in Sydney, Australia.

The President of the British Computer Society, Mr. Ian Ritchie, opened the conference by recalling the excitement of 1984, with its emerging technologies and the beginnings of hypertext.

Prof. Shackel (left) presenting Award to Dr. C. Halvorsen, Mr. D. Horn, and Dr. J. Karat (right). Absent: Dr. C.-M. Karat.

The first Brian Shackel Award was presented during the opening ceremony to Dr. Christine Halvorsen, Mr. Daniel Horn. Dr. Clare-Marie Karat and Dr. John Karat (all US) for their paper, "The Beauty of Errors: Patterns of Error Correction in Desktop Speech Systems." It was especially fitting that Emeritus Prof. Brian Shackel (GB) himself was able to present the award, which will be presented at each INTERACT conference in the future to recognise the most outstanding contribution in the form of a refereed paper submitted to and delivered at the conference. The purpose is to draw attention to the need for a comprehensive human-centred approach in the design and use of

*continued on page 4*

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* TC13 chair

*INTERACT continued from page 3*

information technology in which the human and social implications have been taken into account. The complete paper can be found on the TC 13 Web site at
http://www.ifip-hci.org/.

The five-day conference programme started with two full days comprising 11 workshops and 21 tutorials. These one-day sessions addressed many different "hot" topics in HCI, often with a strong industry focus. During this period, two "Doctoral Consortia" gave 16 post-graduate students, selected from many countries, the opportunity to present papers on their research and to receive critical advice and new insights from international experts.

## The Main Conference

The main Conference consisted of five parallel sessions covering a wide range of HCl areas, including Mobile Systems, Datamining and Databases, E-business. Viewing the Web, Speech, Next Generation Office Systems, Novel Interaction, Accessibility, Healthcare Informatics, Interruptions and Coordination, Design Patterns, Search. Design Techniques, Haptics, Remote Interaction and Evaluation, and Programming Environments. A special all-day session on Professional Practice and Experience, covering many practical topics of great concern to system designers and usability professionals working in organisations, was very well received. The formal paper sessions were accompanied by several panel sessions on controversial topics, laboratory and organisational overviews, posters and an interactive experience. Exhibits by major HCI developers and companies were displayed throughout the conference.

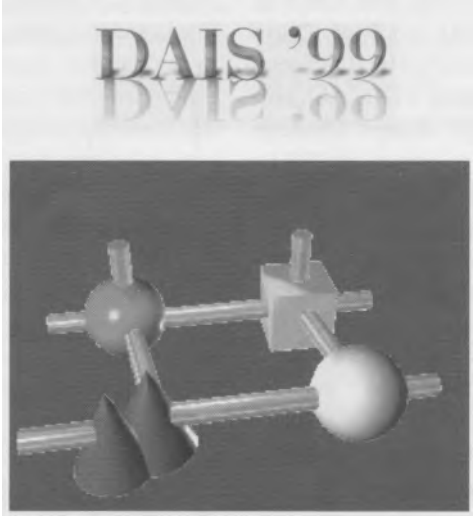
INTERACT '99 was chaired by Prof. Alistair Kilgour (GB), ably assisted by 34 volunteers in the Organising and Technical Programme Committees and members of the Conference Secretariat. INTERACT '99 received strong support from 14 sponsors, mostly industry, and 10 cooperating professional societies in the world-wide HCI community, as well as **IFIP** Member societies.

**Prof. Shackel,** acting as INTERACT Conference Advisor, helped with the planning of his seventh INTERACT, with **Mrs. Judy Hammond** (AU), **IFIP** TC13 chair, and Dr. **David Gilmore** (US) providing additional international continuity and knowledge of previous INTERACT conferences. With a large International Program Committee, whose members live in many parts of the world, electronic communication was invaluable (primarily e-mail and the Web). For the first time, it was feasible to display all conference publicity electronically in PDF format. This enabled the development and editing of publications for print and Web to be done on a daily basis around the world with great ease — a major technological advance that is sure to assist many future IFIP conferences.

# Conference on Distributed Applications Held in Finland

*by Prof Hartmut König (DE) and Prof Kurt Geihs (DE)*

Mastering interoperability in a computing environment consisting of different operating systems and hardware architectures is a key requirement facing system engineers building distributed information systems. Distributed applications are a necessity in most central application sectors of the contemporary computerized society for instance, in office automation, banking, manufacturing, telecommunication, and transportation. In order to address these issues and to focus on the techniques available or under development, with the goal of easing the burden of constructing reliable and maintainable interoperable information systems, the **IFIP** Working Group on Architecture and Protocols for Computer Networks (WG6.1) held its second Working Conference on Distributed Applications and Interoperable Systems (DAIS'99) in Helsinki, Finland, June 28–July 1, 1999.




With 140 participants from research and industry in nearly 30 countries, the attendance demonstrated a positive response considerably greater than the organizers had expected. The number of participants was twice that of the first DIAS conference, held in Cottbus, Germany, in 1997, which emphasizes the topicality of developing new distributed applications.

DAIS'99 offered its participants an extensive and varied program. The Conference started with the following tutorials: **Jon Siegel** (US) — CORBA and the OMA, **Sridhar Iyengar** (US) — Distributed Object Repositories, **Albert Cheng** (US) Distributed and Parallel Real-Time Systems, and **Jon Siegel** — CORBA 3. All the tutorials were well attended, especially the one on CORBA 3, which was received with acclaim.

The main program for the event included 25 lectures and 7 work-in-progress papers, which were chosen from 88 papers that had been submitted. In addition, there were four invited lecturers: to open the Conference, **Pertti Lounamaa** (FI) spoke about WAP architecture for distributed mobile users; in the second lecture, **Peter Linington** (GB) gave an evaluation of the ODP development; Jon Siegel's lecture was a summary of his opening-day tutorial on CORBA 3, for all those who had been unable to attend it; and the fourth invited speaker, Simon **Ritter** (GB), covered topical developments in Java. The lecture programme was divided into sessions, the main focuses of which were Quality of Service, Open Architectures, Frameworks and Tools, Agents and Mobility, Distributed Systems in Management, Language Interoperability, Workflow, UML, Fault Tolerance, and Electronic Commerce. The lectures presented the newest research in these areas, giving ample grounds for discussion at these sessions, which were well attended.

The Conference was chaired by **Prof. Martti Tienari (FI, a** former **IFIP** trustee), Dr. Lea **Kutvonen** (FI), and **Prof. Hartmut König** (DE). The Conference proceedings, edited by the Conference chairs and entitled *Distributed Applications and Interoperable Systems II*, were published by Kluwer Academic Publishers (ISBN 0-7923-8527-6).

As a result of the success of this second DAIS conference, we look forward to the following meeting, to be held in Cracow, Poland, in the year 2001.

# *Publications Discussed by General Assembly*

As usual, a significant amount of time was spent discussing IFIP publications at the September 1999 General Assembly (GA) in Kuala Lumpur. Two representatives from Kluwer Academic Publishers (KAP) were present: Mrs. Yana Lambert (US) and Mr. Zachary Rolnik (US). IFIP Editor and Director of Kluwer, respectively. We quote here key items from Mrs. **Lambert's** report to the GA.

- We expect to publish a total of 23 books in 1999 [actually, 24]. This is 2 short of the minimum we expected to publish... We hope to see more manuscripts delivered to Kluwer in 2000....We would all like to see more **IFIP** books published and more **IFIP** books sold — what is in **IFIP's** interest is also in Kluwer's interest.
- A comprehensive "Guidelines for Editors of **IFIP** Conference Proceedings" has been developed, which directly responds to the wide-ranging inquiries we have received over the past several months. This step-by-step description of the publication process was finalized at the GA, and the text has been posted on our Web site: www.wkap.com/ifip.
- All 1999 pre-conference proceedings volumes have been delivered on time to their conference venues....A few of these volumes came in at the last minute, with the initial proposal submitted to Kluwer only a month in advance of the required manuscript delivery date.
- It is critical for volume editors to contact Kluwer as early in the conference planning process as possible, and to read the Guidelines.
- Publication proposals for pre-conference proceedings volumes must be submitted to Kluwer no less than 6 months before a conference. Camera-ready manuscripts must be submitted no less than 12 weeks before the conference. [The previous **IFIP** publisher, Chapman & Hall, required four months.]
- Revenues...for the first half of 1999 [represent] an increase of 8.4% over sales achieved by [the previous publisher] for the first 7+ months of 1998. While we have not yet reached the sales levels we were anticipating, there is a direct correlation between sales revenues and the number of new titles published; thus, we fully expect to exceed these sales levels in the second half of 1999....Royalties to IFIP totaled $43,830.03 (US). This is an increase of 16.27% over the comparable period in 1998...
- Several new brochures have been developed and mailed to various [IFIP Member societies,] advertising **IFIP** books alongside Kluwer's regular computer science titles.... Better-than-expected sales of backlist titles [books published before 1 July 1998] is an indication that our marketing efforts are bearing fruit. Since the majority of sales for conference proceedings titles take place in the first 18 months of publication, it is clear that we are reaching a previously untapped market.... The Kluwer model for promotion is to target the niche researchers in the various disciplines....The Kluwer model for addressing the needs of the worldwide library market is to produce timely and concise *New Title Bulletins,* which are mailed monthly to institutional librarians worldwide.

Mrs. Yana Lambert (right) presents Kluwer books to the GA representative from Malaysia, Mr. Masduki.

- Kluwer Academic Publishers actively participates in over 150 international conferences each year. Fifty of these relate to Computer Science, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, and Information Science. The IFIP publications are an integral part of the display and are vigorously promoted at each event.

## IFIP Education Journal

- *Education and Information Technologies,* the official journal of the **IFIP** Technical Committee on Education (TC3), has now been incorporated into Kluwer Online, our electronic journal service that gives licensed institutions electronic access to the full text of our journals. Currently, Kluwer Online comprises articles from January 1997 onwards. Tables of contents and abstracts from over 400 journals are available today in HTML. These can be searched using our powerful search engine. The abstracts are available only to Kluwer Online subscribers. Full-text articles are available in PDF...The full text of each article is exactly the same as that in the printed version of the journal, and will be available up to 8 weeks before the printed issue arrives at subscribers' addresses. Subscribers to Kluwer Online may provide campus-wide or company-wide access to their journals.
- All four issues of the 1999 volume *of Education and Information Technologies* had been placed into production as of the August 6 deadline...The "teething pains" experienced earlier in the year have eased...Our re-launch of the journal has commenced, with the mailing of a brochure to over 3000 institutional librarians in the Americas. A similar mailing to institutional librarians in the rest of the world is scheduled for August 1999...The brochure [also] announces the reduced subscription rate of $60/year for individual subscribers. The journal so far has 58 institutional subscribers...; we expect this number to increase throughout the year....
- Kluwer is currently negotiating a new contract with **IFIP** for ownership of the journal — a move that will justify the significant investment KAP is making to relaunch the journal, and a move that is ultimately of mutual benefit to all. We hope to finalize a new contract at or before the 1999 GA meeting. [The contract was signed in December, and the journal now belongs to Kluwer.]

## Concerns

In his report to the GA, **Dr. Roger Johnson** (GB), chair of the Publications Committee (PC), noted the following:

- First half sales remain depressed in comparison to 1997 but are ahead of 1998 figures.
- Pricing policy is currently the main topic of discussion with Technical Committees (TCs). Bulk sale prices are higher than many TCs would wish. Any reduction would depend on a change in **IFIP** policy on raising revenue from events. The PC welcomed the willingness of KAP to conduct some experiments with their list price, starting in 2000, to test the elasticity of the market for **IFIP** books [i.e., whether sales will increase if prices are decreased].
- KAP accept the great majority of books offered to them by **IFIP.** On a few titles each year, there is uncertainty about their viability. Peer review is regularly used for such titles. [Kluwer accepted all proposals received in 1999.] In the future, KAP

*continued on page 6*

*GA continued from page I*

ecutive Director of the **IFIP** Secretariat, contain the full report of the GA and can be found at the Web URL:

http://www. i fi p.or.at/minute s//pj99. h tm.

## Member Society Forum

One innovation at this GA was the Member Society Forum, which met the morning of the first day of committee meetings. Moderated by **Mr. George Boynton,** who served in several other capacities during the meetings (as Canadian representative, acting chair of the Marketing Committee in the absence of its regular chair, and chair of the Organizing Committee for **IFIP** Congress 2002), the Forum was planned at the **IFIP** Council meeting in March to provide an opportunity for representatives of **IFIP** Member societies to explore matters of common concern, to profit from one another's experiences, and to facilitate inter-Member cooperation.

Presentations about two Member societies opened the meeting. **Mr. Mohd. Salleh Masduki,** representative to **IFIP** of the Malaysian National Computer Confederation (MNCC), presented both facts about the organization and its current status. Major issues faced by the Confederation are declining membership and participation in activities, perhaps owing to competition from other specialized societies, and an increasing attitude of "What's in it for me?" among its members. In order to rejuvenate itself, the Confederation plans to involve prominent people in its activities, hold activities jointly with other groups, and provide technology updates to its members.

**Mr. Andrew Mason** then discussed the New Zealand Computer Society (NZCS), which had grown by 30% in the past year and has a target membership of 15% of the IT workforce. In consonance with its slogan, "Professionalism does make a difference," the Society devotes a great deal of effort to developing and maintaining professional standards.

In the ensuing discussion, representatives suggested, among other things, that IFIP make efforts to attract the most talented people to work with **IFIP** rather than other bodies, that new blood be brought into **IFIP,** that IFIP play a greater role in affecting legislation worldwide, that information generated in **IFIP** Technical Committees (TCs) and Working Groups (WGs) be disseminated more widely, especially to Member societies, that **IFIP** make itself better known throughout the world, and that **IFIP** consciously act as a "broker" of relationships (bringing together people with like interests) in the same way that it is a broker of technical information.

The GA was welcomed to Malaysia by **Dr. R. Kunaseelan,** vice-president of the MNCC, who discussed his organization and its activities. Twenty-five of the forty national society representatives attended this GA, as well as ten of the twelve TC chairs and a variety of other individuals.

## Technical Activities

New WGs were discussed at the GA, as follows:

Computational Logic (planned by TC1)
Software Architecture (planned by TC2)
Discrete Event Systems (planned by TC7)
Fractals and Chaos (planned by TC7)

**Prof. Robert Aiken** (US-based ACM), chair of the Activity Management Board, reported that in 1999 **IFIP** will have sponsored 61 technical events, of which it is the full or main sponsor of 44. At the end of 1999, the numbers were comparable with those for 1998.

Reporting for the Developing Countries Support Committee, its chair, **Prof. Dipak Khakhar** (SE), listed the following recent or upcoming activities:

TC6 tutorials in Latin America in September and October 1999.
Tutorial in Bangkok in November 1999.
Workshop in India immediately after the 1999 Council.
Participation in the EU-sponsored Summer School in Information and Computer Security, held in August 1999 in Greece.
A conference in Syria and Lebanon, 25-28 April 2000.
Tutorials/seminars to be held in Central European countries.

Reports of other activities included the following:

- A Committee for Cooperation with Industry was appointed to work on the proposal made at the March 1999 Council meeting by **Dr. Takeo Miura** (JP) for national industrial organizations, such as JEIDA in Japan, to have membership in **IFIP** WGs. **Dr. Miura** will chair the committee.
- The TC3 project on Modular Curriculum in Informatics (see the June 1999 ***IFIP*** *Newsletter,* page 3), which is supported financially by UNESCO, is progressing well, with documents already delivered to UNESCO, and payments received.
- Because there has not been a satisfactory output from the project on Harmonization of Professional Standards, for which TC3 took over responsibility, the TC3 chair temporarily put a halt to further work.

## Congresses

The question of whether to continue holding Congresses (see the article on page 11 of the March 1999 ***IFIP*** *Newsletter) was* discussed by the Executive Board (EB) but was not brought before the GA. The EB decided to continue holding Congresses biennially.

Reports concerning three **IFIP** Congresses were presented to the GA. First, the final report for the 15th World Computer Congress (1998 in Vienna and Budapest) was given by **Mr. Csaba Gergely (HU).**

**Prof. Xiaoming Li** (CN) presented the report for the 16th Congress (2000 in Beijing). Over 2000 registrants are expected, including 1400 from China. The following peripheral activities are planned for the Congress:

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*PUBLICATIONS continued from page 5*

will make available the reports from reviewers to assist **IFIP** PC and **IFIP** editors.

As has always been the case with **IFIP** and its publishers over the years, many concerns were expressed by the GA, including the length of the lead time for production, high book prices, especially for developing countries, and advertising. The Technical Assembly (TA) reported that publications will remain an area of concern to the TA and that there is a need for intensive information flow between the PC and the TC chairs. The PC and Kluwer are working hard to resolve all these issues.

Disappointment was also expressed in the GA that an agreement could not be reached between Kluwer and the Chinese organizers of IFIP Congress 2000 to permit Kluwer to publish the proceedings. When **IFIP** conference proceedings are not handled by an established publisher, there may be lack of academic acceptance of the volumes, insufficient distribution, poor post-conference sales, and unwillingness of editors and TC and Working Group members to participate in these conferences in the future. Organizers of **IFIP** events should take these matters into consideration.

**Dr. Johnson** also stressed the importance of "digital libraries" and encouraged **IFIP** to become involved with its Member society projects in this area.

Youth Forum (like the one held at Congress '98; see the article on page 7 of the March 1999 ***IFIP*** *Newsletter)*
Pioneers' Day
Chinese students' IT competition
Industry exhibit

Immediately after the Congress 2000 report was delivered, a drawing for a free registration to the Congress was held. The winner was **Prof. Giancarlo Mauri** (IT), chair of WG1.5.

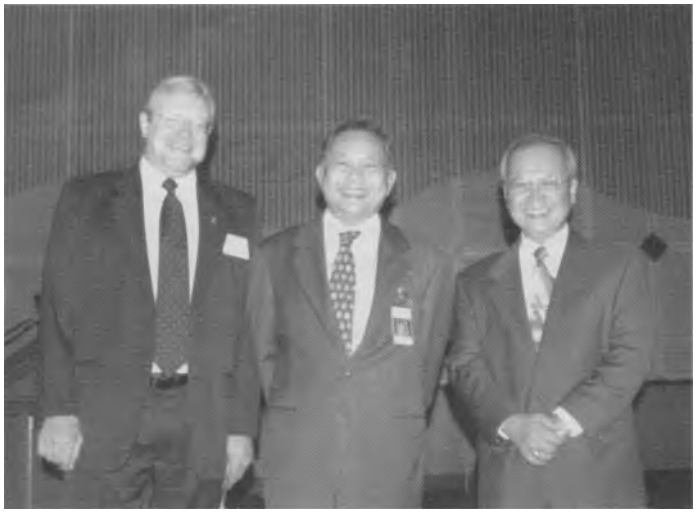
The **IFIP** president, **Dir. Peter Bollerslev** (DK), appointed the International Program Committee chair for the 17th Congress (2002 in Montreal): **Mr. Jan Wibe** (NO), chair of WG3.6 and longtime **IFIP** worker. The president also announced that Member societies will be asked to submit invitations for Congress 2004 soon.

Finally, means were discussed for sharing Congress proceeds among **IFIP** and the TCs that actively participate in organizing conferences within the Congress. The proposed formula may not really provide significant income to the TCs. For example, had the formula been applied to the proceeds from Congress '98, only 10 000 Swiss francs would have been divided among all the TCs that ran the individual conferences that composed the Congress. A refined formula, to be used for Congress 2000, may be decided upon at the next Council meeting.

## Financial Matters

**Prof. Khakhar,** in his role as treasurer, reported that **IFIP** is in excellent financial condition. A surplus of approximately 200 000 Swiss francs (200K CHF) is expected for 1999. That will bring the assets of the Federation to over 2.5 million CHF. For 1999, income items include the following major components: Member dues, which are expected to be 287K CHF, larger than the budgeted amount of 281K; royalties, expected to be 154K, less than the budgeted amount of 175K; income from investments of 98K, larger than the budgeted amount of 63K; and proceeds from activities of 69K, which is equal to the budgeted amount. Expenses are expected to amount to approximately 400K CHF, significantly less than the budgeted amount of 520K. The income on investments should increase when the instructions of the Executive Board to move more of the cash account funds to investment funds are implemented.

The budget for year 2000 calls for income of 468K EUR and expenses of 396K EUR. (Beginning in 2000, **IFIP** accounts will be maintained in euros [EUR]. In December 1999, the exchange rate was 1.6 CHF/EUR.) The significant jump in expenses is primarily owing to an additional half-time person in the Secretariat, needed because of the new Event Facilitator/Activity Manager function performed there.



At the GA: **IFIP** president **P.** Bollerslev (left), Malaysian Minister for Energy, Communications and Multimedia H.E.L. Moggie (center), and GA representative from Malaysia and **IFIP** trustee S. Masduki

## New Officers

The results of the election of officers is as follows (all terms are for three years, unless otherwise indicated):

Vice-Presidents —
**Dr. Walter Grafendorfer** (AT, reelected)
**Dr. Takeo Miura** (JP, one year)

Trustees —
**Mr. George Boynton** (CA)
**Prof. Klaus Brunnstein (DE,** two years)
**Prof. Qin-sheng Wang** (CN, two years)
**Prof. Ricardo Reis** (BR, reelected)

Appointments of chairs of committees and other **IFIP** bodies are as follows:

Technical Assembly — **Prof. Robert Aiken** (US-based ACM)
Activity Management Board — **Mr. Jose Granado** (PT)
Marketing Committee — **Dr. Walter Grafendorfer** (AT)
Publications Committee — **Mr. Prins Ralston** (AU)
Finance Committee — **Mr. Jose Granado** (PT)
Admissions Committee — **Mr. Csaba Gergely** (HU)
Developing Countries Support Committee — **Prof. Dipak Khakhar** (SE)
Statutes and Bylaws Committee — **Prof. Pierre Bobillier** (CH)
Internal Awards Committee — **Dr. Roger Johnson** (GB)
Committee for Cooperation with Industry — **Dr. Takeo Miura** (JP)
Nominations Committee for Officers — **Dr. Roger Johnson** (GB)
Nominations Committee for Trustees — **Dr. Takeo Miura** (JP)

In addition, **Prof. Ashley Goldsworthy** (AU), who served as president from 1986 to 1989 and then as vice-president from 1991 to 1998, was elected Honorary Member of **IFIP.**

## Membership

The following changes in Membership were approved by the GA:

• SADIO, the Argentine Society for Informatics and Operations Research, was re-admitted as a Full Member by the GA. The society was originally admitted as a Full Member in 1979 but became a Corresponding Member in 1993 because of financial difficulties.

• The Informatics Association of Turkey (IAT) was accepted as a Corresponding Member, with the intention to apply for Full Membership as soon as it received clearance from Turkish authorities.

• Membership was transferred from the Scientific Studies and Research Center (SSRC) of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Syrian Computer Society (SCS).

• The Computer Society of Zimbabwe requested a change in status from Full Member to Corresponding Member.

The **IFIP** secretary, **Mr. Graham Morris** (GB), reported that (before the admission of SADIO) there were 40 Full Members of **IFIP** with voting rights. The Memberships of Albania, Greece, Ireland, and Russia have been suspended because of their failure to pay their dues, and the **IFIP** statutes require that their Memberships should be automatically terminated at the end of 1999. There is hope, however, that the Member societies of Albania and Russia may be able to find means to pay their outstanding dues. Also, the Philippine Computer Society, a Corresponding Member, will be expelled.

*continued on page 8*

*GA continued from page 7*

## Other Matters

An article on IFIP publications can be found on page 5.

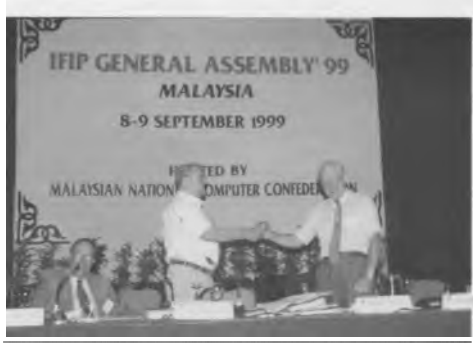
The GA granted **Prof. Richard Welke** (US) the Outstanding Service Award for his work in TC8 and WG8.2. Established in 1988, this award is given for services rendered to IFIP by TC and WG members, on recommendation of TC chairmen and approval by the Internal Awards Committee. Eligible for nomination are individuals not normally eligible for the Silver Core Award. So far, 58 OSAs have been awarded. **Prof. Welke** was this year's only nominee.

**Prof. Aiken** reported for an ad hoc group that was asked by the 1999 Council to devise a scheme for a "risk fund" that would permit TCs to take bigger risks in order to generate higher surplus shares to **IFIP.** He presented a draft proposal for the GA's endorsement. The scheme envisages that a Risk Fund be established to underwrite any risk undertaken by TCs that do not have funds to provide their own guarantees. A TC would submit to a Risk Fund Management Committee its proposals for funding an event. Such requests could come from TCs that do not have a fund balance or have already committed funds for other events. Proposals would be evaluated and money allocated twice a year, during GA and Council meetings. The proposal will be considered and refined by the Executive Board.

It was reported that **IFIP** was reelected to the UNESCO—NGO Liaison Committee.

During the GA, concern was expressed that there wasn't sufficient time during the five days for committees to meet and for proper consideration to be given to all necessary matters. In the 1980s and earlier, six days were devoted to a GA: one for the Executive Board, two for Council and committee meetings, and three for the GA itself. Owing to complaints from many attendees (especially Council members, TC chairmen, and others who attend both Council and GA), the meeting days were reduced to five, beginning in March 1993. Although some attendees then felt that five provided insufficient time to consider all matters thoroughly, most seemed to be content. With the creation of the TC Forum, which meets with most major committees during the two days of committee meetings, the available time to do work has been reduced even more. As a result, some attendees now find the time to be insufficient.

The close of the GA marked the end of **Secretary Morris's** terms as secretary and Individual Member. He had been a GA member since 1977, served as trustee and vice-president as well as secretary, and had chaired many committees. **President Bollerslev** presented **Mr. Morris** with a token of **IFIP's** gratitude for his hard work and contributions to **IFIP** and announced the GA's decision to admit him as an Honorary Member. He is only the second Honorary Member who was not previously a president of I **FIP. Mr. Morris** thanked **IFIP** for the enjoyment it had given him. As Honorary Member, he will continue to do what he can to assist **IFIP.** He expressed his gratitude to **Mr. Nedkov** and **Mrs. Dorothy Hayden** for their diligent and efficient work in the Secretariat and for helping to make his job a pleasure rather than a burden. He then presented a pewter bell from Malaysia "for use by future secretaries in shepherding unruly GA members!"




President Bollerslev (left) congratulating Secretary Morris on the latter's election as Honorary Member.

### TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TC1: | G. Ausiello | IT | 00-02 |
| TC2: | R. Kurki-Suonio | Fl | 97-00 |
| TC3: | B. Samways | GB | 00-02 |
| TC5: | G. Doumeingts | FR | 00-02 |
| TC6: | A. Casaca | PT | 98-01 |
| TC7: | P. Kall | CH | 98-01 |
| TC8: | B. Glasson | AU | 99-01 |
| TC9: | J. Berleur | BE | 99-00 |
| TC10: | J.-C. Laprie | FR | 00-02 |
| TC11: | B. von Solms | ZA | 98-01 |
| TC12: | B. Neumann | DE | 97-00 |
| TC13: | J. Hammond | AU | 98-01 |

*FIRST CONGRESS continued from page 1*

smaller public rooms of a hotel. And in fact, in 1955 we still only filled the ballroom of a modest-size hotel....

It occurred to me that evening at the Copley Plaza that we 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. I expressed the hope that we could benefit from knowledge of what was happening in other parts of the world, and that our European and Japanese colleagues could definitely gain from knowing about developments in the United States. The idea was strongly endorsed, and my colleagues suggested that I present it to the National Joint Computer Committee (NJCC) for their consideration. The NJCC was composed of four representatives from each of the three [major US computer-related professional societies.] ...

### The NJCC Approves

The next day, I presented my idea to the NJCC, emphasizing that computer scientists worldwide could greatly benefit from the opportunity to learn about computer developments elsewhere and to enlarge their circle of acquaintances. Such a meeting would certainly stimulate both the demand for and the development of computers internationally and would enhance the potential worldwide marketing opportunities for vendors in the United States.

The computer industry was not much of an industry at that time. In the U.S., there were several dozen university laboratories and possibly an equal number of companies designing and manufacturing computers and peripheral equipment and developing computer programs. The era of the transistor was just aborning, and there were no independent software companies of any significant size.

The chairman of the NJCC appointed me to chair [a three-person,] ad hoc committee to develop the idea and bring it back for subsequent discussion. ... Each of us spent a few months investigating possible international organizations that might convene an inter-

national conference on information processing. We wanted an apolitical, international organization concerned with education and technology that would be instantly recognized for its world stature. We also wanted to involve people who were concerned not only with the development of technology, but who would also be able to develop new computer applications that would benefit mankind. I was very evangelical and wanted to convince more people to share my belief that the computer had the potential to have a greater impact on mankind than any other technology yet developed. Finally, we concluded that Unesco was our best choice to host such a meeting. I presented this recommendation to the NJCC ... in San Francisco in February of 1956, and we were then authorized to develop a formal proposal for submission to Unesco.

## The Conference Proposal

Over the following summer, with the help of a temporary research assistant..., I drafted the proposal and tried to capture the excitement, the spirit and the potential that the future of computers held. It was a grand view of the future, and I believed that everything that I wrote about was achievable and realistic. Most people not familiar with our work and even some of those actually engaged in it considered these views to be dreams, but the proposal was approved by the NJCC in December of 1956, and we were authorized to submit it to Unesco. I am sure that few people thought that we would succeed....

The purpose of the conference was "to promote a freer exchange of technical information among leading scientists and engineers of many nations, to review the tremendous strides that have been taken, and especially to stimulate an even greater progress in the field in the years to come." We stressed the future uses of information processing systems:...

We also stressed the possible economic impact of information processors: "According to the best estimates there are about 3,000 electronic calculators of all sizes in operation now, and at least four of the [leading] 100 companies in the United States are manufacturers of information processors. ...The data processing industry sales are expected to reach $500 million per year by 1960. *(In fact, computer sales in the U.S. reached $1.5 billion in 1960.)*... No matter how advanced the progress in the United States, real progress for the world cannot be achieved until scientists for all the world work together and exchange their independently gained information."

Thus, we proposed some of the following as subjects of international interest: "machine translation of language, data reduction of International Geophysical Year observations, library classification and retrieval of knowledge, ... programming and mathematics, systems, including logical design and computer organization, equipment, including components and circuits, ... scientific calculations, data processing, and real-time operations." We stated our belief that such an exchange of information would be a "major contribution to a more stable world," and that the "application of information processing systems is equally as vital to man's survival as the peaceful uses of atomic energy." Each and every one of those dreams is a reality today, and, in fact, more has been realized than any of us could have imagined. No one at that time even dreamed of the micro or personal computer being produced in millions a year that can now be found in homes and offices throughout the world.

In addition to submitting the proposal to Unesco, we simultaneously sent it to national professional societies and individuals throughout the world, asking them to encourage their government representatives to support the plan....

## Approaching Unesco

After months of extensive correspondence and meetings in Washington, D.C., we were able to convince the U.S. government's representative to Unesco to formally propose the idea at a forthcoming Unesco planning conference in India during the summer of 1957. Unesco agreed to include a line item in their two-year program to explore the feasibility of convening an international conference on information processing. This was a major breakthrough.

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. In due time, I received a formal invitation from **Prof. Auger,** inviting me to Paris in December of 1957.

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, since it was to be my first trip to Europe, aside from my wartime convoy duty as an officer in the U.S. Navy.

*continued on page 10*

## Nominations for the Auerbach Award Are Now Being Accepted

Nominations are now being sought from presidents of IFIP Member societies for the prestigious **Isaac L. Auerbach** Award, which is presented during **IFIP's** World Computer Congresses "to the individuals whose service in support of **IFIP** in its mission is deemed by their peers to be extraordinary." The Award, which is named for **IFIP's** founder, was presented for the first time in 1994 at the 13th **IFIP** Congress to **Prof. Calvin Gotlieb** (CA). Subsequent Awards were made to **Prof. Lubomir Mel/** (BG), in 1996, and **Prof. Heinz Zemanek** (AT), in 1998. The fourth presentation of the Award will be made during **IFIP** Congress 2000 in Beijing, China.

Presidents of **IFIP** Full Member societies are invited to submit nominations by 31 January 2000. The nominations should specify how the nominees' efforts have furthered the fulfillment of **IFIP's** mission in the international community. The selection will be made by the **IFIP** Executive Board, on the basis of long, distinguished, and active service in the field of information technology by the nominees, both in their own countries and internationally. Scientific and technical achievements, no matter how eminent, are not relevant factors in the selection. The candidates must be members of their nominating societies. The names of qualified candidates who were not selected in 1994, 1996, and 1998 may be resubmitted. Further information can be acquired from the IFIP Secretariat.

The Award recipient will be provided a grant to cover the cost of travel to Beijing and will be presented with a medal and an honorarium.

*FIRST CONGRESS continued from page 9*

The first Committee of Experts, as we were called, met just before Christmas and, to the best of my recollection, consisted of:

| | |
|---|---|
| I. L. Auerbach | United States |
| J. Carteron | France |
| J. Coales | United Kingdom |
| S. Comet | Sweden |
| R. de Possel | France |
| A Ghizzetti | Italy |
| D. Panov | U.S.S.R. |
| A. van Wijngaarden | Netherlands |
| H. Yamashita | Japan |

Since **Mr. Coales** was primarily in the field of automatic control, he and I suggested to Prof. Auger that Dr. M. Wilkes would be a more appropriate representative from the United Kingdom, and he was invited to join the Committee of Experts thereafter.

The Committee was able to convince **Prof. Auger** and his associate, **Mr. Jean A. Mussard,** also of Unesco's Department of Natural Science, 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 June 15-20, 1959.

Under the auspices of the Unesco Secretariat, an expanded Committee of Experts met in Paris June 23-24, 1958; October 21-22, 1958; and February 3-4, 1959 to organize the ICIP. The participants were:

S.N. Alexander (USA)
I. L. Auerbach (USA)
J. Carteron (France)
J. Coales (UK)
S. Comet (Sweden)
Ph. Dreyfus (France)
E. Durand (France)
A. Ghizzetti (Italy)
M. Goto (Japan)
A.S. Householder (USA)
C. Manneback (Belgium)
P. Namiam (France)
D. Panov (USSR)
W.L. van der Poel (Netherlands)
R. de Possel (France)
R. Rind (France)
C.S. Scholten (Netherlands)
K. Steinbuch (German Fed. Rep.)
A. Walther (German Fed. Rep.)
A. van Wijngaarden (Netherlands)
M.V. Wilkes (UK)
H. Yamashita (Japan)

The entire committee was responsible for the scope of the conference, the establishment of the program, and the selection of papers. It may be of interest from an historical perspective to note that the major subjects for the technical program were:

Methods of digital computing
Common symbolic language for computers
Automatic translation of languages
Pattern recognition and machine learning
Logical design of computers
Computer techniques of the future

In addition, symposia were scheduled on the following topics:

Linear programming
Methods for solving linear systems
Automatic programming
Machine translation
Switching algebra
Logical organization of very small computers
Logical organization of very high speed computers
Influence of very large memory designs and capabilities on information retrieval
Relation of analog computation to digital computation
Error detection and correction
Collection, storage and retrieval of information

## U.S. Support

Since the United States was the world leader in the development of computers, I organized and chaired a U.S. Committee for the ICIP to further assist Unesco and to ensure the success of the conference. ... [This committee and its subcommittees] proved to be important to the success of the ICIP, so much so, in fact, that they have continued for every successive **IFIP** Congress [until the 1992 Congress]. For the ICIP, the U.S. contributed the vast majority of the papers and participation on panels; the exhibits by U.S. companies were solicited by the U.S. committee, even though, for budgetary and logistic reasons, they came from European subsidiaries of the companies; group travel plans and hotel reservations were organized by the Arrangements Subcommittee; and extensive press coverage was arranged by the Public Relations Subcommittee.

The content of the international program generally reflected the influence of the academics who sat on the Committee of Experts. However, the topic ofAutomatic Translation of Languages and the symposium on Machine Translation were initiated by Unesco. The necessity of translating Unesco documents into many languages had been and continues to be a major expense, and they were very excited by the prospect of a computer's being able to perform this function. ...Of all of the projects discussed at the conference, automatic translation of languages continues to this day to be the only unsolved application. Computer-assisted translation has been demonstrated, and it has markedly improved the cost of this labor-intense function, but fully automatic translation is not yet possible.

## The Exhibition

We also recommended that Unesco organize an exhibition of commercial equipment as a part of the conference. We felt that it was important for the participants to see the current state of the art in the design and manufacture of computers, peripheral equipment and components. Computers were not commonplace in 1959, and we believed that the opportunity to learn how they were being made was an essential educational function of the conference. In the U.S., exhibitions had been a part of each NJCC and were considered essential to their success. We were able to convince **Prof. Auger** to include an exhibition as a part of the ICIP. However, to comply with certain legal restrictions, we organized the exhibition independently, under a separate French corporation called AUTOMATH, headed by a French representative from a computer manufacturer, but with strong support from our U.S. committee.

The exhibition, held in the Grand Palais in Paris, was not only very modest by today's standards, but also took an extraordinary amount of effort because of the necessity of convincing computer manufacturers to participate in this new, unscheduled, and unbudgeted conference. We overcame considerable difficulties and used all of our connections and influence to have American companies participate through their European subsidiaries. What for us in the U.S. was routine turned out to be a major chore for our French colleagues creating a false floor in this Baroque building for the cabling in all of the exhibit booths. This may well have been one of the first computer exhibits to be staged on the continent of Europe. Most of the exhibits demonstrated peripheral equipment or new techniques. The only computers per se were analog machines.

A review of the exhibits shows the various stages of development that countries and companies went through in developing reliable and dependable products. The early magnetic drums, until then, did not have adequate provision for adjusting head-to-drum spacing or for ease of maintenance. The

Japanese exhibits were exclusively in peripherals and techniques, showing their early interest in that segment of the market. One of these exhibitions was the Oki Chain Printer that was later adopted by IBM. The Japanese also showed a film of the parametron computer they had developed. Some companies showed advanced concepts; for example, NCR exhibited photochemical memory and carbonless copy paper, and IBM demonstrated superconductive computer elements....

One could sense from the exhibition the tautology that ideas and inventions know no national boundaries. More importantly, the exhibition showed how little we were learning from each other, and that international meetings could help to reduce learning time. What I found fascinating as I walked through the exhibition was how frequently the outside panels of equipments were open, and curious engineers were reviewing and assessing the details of the techniques used by other companies. There was a true exchange of information. As modest as the exhibition was, it was highly successful.

## A Successful Conference

Nearly 1800 participants from 38 countries and 13 international organizations attended the ICIP. [The countries leading in attendance were France (479), USA (409), W. Germany (217), and UK (164).] It is fascinating to observe the dominance of the United States' participation, considering the distance that everyone had to travel, in comparison to attendance from European countries. Twenty-one of the thirty-eight countries attending had six or fewer participants. What a dramatic change in the distribution of attendees from this 1959 conference to more recent IFIP conferences, where the attendance from most of these countries has greatly increased.

With hindsight, one can observe that the program was controlled by Unesco's obsession with protocol and international politics, and thus was flawed by excessive concern for national distribution of the participants rather than the absolute quality of the papers. Consequently, too many of the papers were out of date and lacked the originality that should have prevailed.

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

*continued on page 12*

# FUTURE **IFIP** MEETINGS

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL (and related meetings)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Council | 5-9 Mar 2000 (Sun.—Thurs.) | Washington, DC, USA |
| 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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WG1.2 | Nov 2000 | San Jose, CA, USA |
| WG1.5 | 2000 | Japan |
| WG1.6 | Jul 2000 | East Anglia, UK |
| TC2 | 5-6 Jun 2000 | Limerick, Ireland |
| WG2.1 | Apr 2000 | London, UK |
| | Jan 2001 | Bolivia |
| | Sep 2001 | the Netherlands |
| WG2.2 | 2000 | Oldenburg, Germany |
| WG2.3 | 3-7 Apr 2000 | Longhorsley, UK |
| WG2.4 | 2000 | Dagstuhl (?), Germany |
| | Jun 2001 | Tuscany, Italy |
| | May 2002 | Paderborn, Germany |
| WG2.5 | 30 Sep-1 Oct 2000 | Ottawa, Canada |
| | May 2001 | Amsterdam, the Netherlands |
| WG2.7/13.4 | 7-9 Apr 2000 | Amsterdam, the Netherlands |
| WG2.8 | Jun 2000 | USA |
| WG2.9 | Feb 2000 | Essen, Germany or Rio de Janeiro, Brazil |
| TC3 | 24-25 Nov 2000 | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| | 28 Jul & 3-4 Aug 2001 | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| WG3.1 | 11 Apr 2000 | Villa del Mar, Chile |
| | Jul 2001 | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| WG3.2 | Aug 2000 | Beijing, China |
| | Jul 2001 | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| WG3.3 | Jul 2001 | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| WG3.4 | 12 Sep 2000 | Sunderland, UK |
| | Jul 2001 | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| WG3.5 | Aug 2000 | Beijing, China |
| | Jul 2001 | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| WG3.6 | Jul 2001 | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| WG3.7 | 30 Jul 2000 | Auckland, New Zealand |
| | Jul 2001 | Copenhagen, Denmark |
| TC5 | 16 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 | 14-15 May 2000 | Paris, France |
| | 25-26 Aug 2000 | Beijing, China |
| | 30-31 Mar 2001 | Cape Town, South Africa |
| WG6.4 | 19 May 2000 | Paris, France |
| WG6.8 | 15 Sep 2000 | Gdansk, Poland |
| TC7 | 23-27 Jul 2001 | Trier, Germany |
| WG7.5 | Sep 2000 | Ann Arbor, MI, USA |
| TC8 | 17-19 Aug 2000 | Hong Kong, China |
| WG8.2 | May/June 2000 | Aalborg, Denmark |
| | Dec 2000 | Australia |
| | May/Jun 2001 | Boise, ID, USA |
| WG8.3 | Jul 2000 | Stockholm, Sweden |
| WG8.6 | Jun 2000 | Limerick, Ireland |

*continued on page 12*

## FUTURE **IFIP** MEETINGS

*continued from page 11*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WG8.8 | 20-22 Sep 2000 | UK |
| TC9 | 24-26 May 2000 | Cape Town, South Africa |
| WG9.1 | Jun 2000 (with WCC 2000) | Vancouver, BC, Canada |
| | 29 Nov—Dec 2000 (tentative) | New York, NY, USA |
| WG9.2 | 14-16 Jan 2000 | Namur, Belgium |
| | Aug 2000 | Gotland or Malmo, Sweden |
| WG9.3 | 1 Jul 2000 | Wolverhampton, UK |
| WG9.4 | 26 May 2000 | Cape Town, South Africa |
| WG9.6 | May 2000 | Paris, France |
| TC10 | Aug/Sep 2000 | Beijing, China |
| WG10.4 | Jan 2000 | Martinique, French West Indies |
| | Jun 2000 | New York area, USA |
| TC12 | Aug 2000 | Beijing, China |
| TC13 | 30-31 Mar 2000 | Eindhoven, the Netherlands |
| WG13.1 | 2 Apr 2000 | the Hague, the Netherlands |
| WG13.2 | 8 Mar 2000 | Manchester, UK |
| WG13.4/2.7 | see WG2.7 above | |
| WG13.5 | 2000 | Boston, MA, USA |

This information is furnished to the *Newsletter* by the Secretariat. Will TC and WG chairs kindly keep the Secretariat advised of the dates and locatio ns 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.

## Prof. Martial Vivet

**Prof. Martial Vivet** (FR), one of the early members **of WG3.6** and a member of WG3.3 as **well,** passed away on 21 October 1999. **He** was also one of the key members of the Program Committee for Teleteaching 93, held in Trondheim, Norway.

In 1985 he was named Professor at the University of Le Mans, France. There he built LIUM, a research laboratory in Computer Science, where the largest and most active French research team in the area is to be found today. His main contributions at the national level include the leadership of several research programs from the French national research center (CNRS) as well as the founding, six years ago, of the scientific journal STE (he was also its first chief editor).

In addition to the technical work he did for WG3.3 and WG3.6, **Prof. Vivet** will be remembered for his human qualities. He was known to be very kind to everyone he met, showing great sympathy and understanding to all. He will always be recalled fondly.

Monique Grandbastien (FR), TC3 member
Ian Wibe (NO), chair WG3.6
Gordon Davies (US), WG3.6 chair-elect

## *FIRST CONGRESS* *continued from p. 11*

their knowledge with one another. One could sense the excitement at a breakfast, lunch or dinner, during coffee breaks, or later in the evening at sidewalk cafes, when an idea or explanation was exchanged that solved someone's current problem. In 1959, we were all struggling to design and build reliable computer hardware, and we were searching for better ways to write, document, and debug computer software. It was still a period when great struggle and intense hard work went into designing, building and programming a computer. The successes were few and far between. There were so few of us that the discovery of a new colleague who might be able to suggest a new or different way of thinking about a problem was always welcome. People contacts and sharing ideas are still the most important aspects of any conference.

Paris in the springtime, with flowers in full bloom, was invigorating and invited people to establish new relationships. The new Unesco House offered unmatched facilities and was a superb place for a conference. In retrospect, by all measures the ICIP was a smashing success, and Unesco was very pleased with their initiative and accomplishments.

## Calls for Papers

Fourth **IFIP** International Working Conf. on **Information Technology in Educational Management — ITEM**
27-31 Jul 2000, Auckland, New Zealand
**papers due:** 15 Jan 2000
**contact:** Dr. Alex CW Fung
SAMS Training & Research Unit
Hong Kong Baptist University
Kowloon Tong, Hong Kong SAR, China
e-mail: alexfung@hkbu.edu.hk
tel: (852) 2339 5679
fax: (852) 2339 7894

Sixteenth **World Computer Congress (IFIP Congress 2000)**
21-25 Aug 2000, Beijing, China
**papers due:** 16 Jan 2000
**contact:** Li Xiaoming
Dept. of Computer Sci. and Technology
Peking University
Beijing 100871, China
tel: +86-10-62756231
fax: +86-10-62751792

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.** ❑

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## Calendar of Events

(continued from page 16)

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| Intl.Conf. on Theoretical Computer Science - Exploring New Frontiers of Theoretical Informatics | 17-19.8.2000 | Sendai, JP | IFIP TCI | TCS2000@ito.ecei.tohoku.ac.jp http://tcs2000.ito.ecei.tohoku.ac.jp/tcs2000/ Fax: +81 22 263 9407 |
| IFIP World Computer Congress 2000 | 21-25.8.2000 | Beijing, CN | IFIP | organizer@wcc2000.org, http://www.wcc2000.org Fax: +86 10 6492 4787 |
| ICCT 2000: Communication Technologies | within WCC 2000 | Beijing, CN | IFIP | icct@wcc2000.org, Fax: + 86 10 62770317 |
| ICDA 2000: Chip Design Automation | within WCC 2000 | Beijing, CN | IFIP | icda@wcc2000.org, Fax: +86 10 64364487 |
| ICEUT 2000: Educational Uses of Information & Communication Technologies | within WCC 2000 | Beijing, CN | IFIP | iceut@wcc2000.org, Fax: +86 10 62756591 |
| ICS 2000: Software - Theory and Practice | within WCC 2000 | Beijing, CN | IFIP | ics@wcc2000.org, Fax: + 86 10 62562533 |
| ICSP 2000: Signal Processing | within WCC 2000 | Beijing, CN | IFIP | icsp@wcc2000.org, Fax: + 86 10 68283458 |
| IIP 2000: Intelligent Information Processing | within WCC 2000 | Beijing, CN | IFIP | iip@wcc2000.org, Fax: + 86 10 62567724 |
| ITBM 2000: Information Technology for Business Management | within WCC 2000 | Beijing, CN | IFIP | itbm@wcc2000.org, Fax: +86 10 68912483 |
| SEC 2000: Information Security | within WCC 2000 | Beijing, CN | IFIP | eloff@rkw.rau.ac.za, Fax: + 27 11 4892138 |
| 3rd IFIP/GI Intl.Conf. on Trends towards a Universal Service Market | 12-14.9.2000 | Munich, DE | IFIP TC6, German Soc.f. Comp. Science | usm2000@informatik.uni-muenchen.de http://usm2000.informatik.uni-muenchen.de Fax: +49 89 2178 2147 |
| Work.Conf.on Reliability and Optimization of Structural Systems | 25-27.9.2000 | Ann Arbor, MI, US | IFIP WG7.5, Univ.of Michigan | nowak@umich.edu, Fax: +1 734 7644292 |
| 4th IEEE/IFIP Intl.Confon Inf. Techn. for Balanced Automation Syst. in Productions & Transp. | 27-29.9.2000 | Berlin, DE | IFIP WG5.3, Fraunhofer IPK-Berlin | basys2000@zmms.tu-berlin.de, http://www.zmms.tu-berlin.de/BASYS2000, Fax: +49 30 31472581 |
| Work.Conf. on Software Architecture for Scientific Computing Applications | 2-6.10.2000 | Ottawa, CA | IFIP WG2.5 | morven.gentleman@iit.nrc.ca, Fax: +1 613 9520074 |
| IFIP TC6 Intl.Conf. on Formal Description Techn. f. Distributed Syst. & Comm. Protocols (FORTE) & Protocol Specification, Testing & Verification (PSTV) | II-13.10.2000 | Pisa, IT | IFIP WG6.l, C.N.R., I.E.I. | t.bolognesi@iei.pi.cnnit, Fax: +39 050 554 342 |
| 2nd IFIP Work.Conf. on Infrastructures for Virtual Enterprises | 4-5.12.2000 | Florianopolis, BR | IFIP WG5.3, INCO MASSYVE, CNPq | cam@uninova.pt, Fax: +351 1 2941253 |
| Workshop in IT and Organizations | 10-10.12.2000 | Brisbane, AU | IFIP WG8.2 | kylie@socs.uts.edu.au, Fax: +61 2 95141807 |
| Feature Modelling and Advanced CAD-for-the-life-cycle-systems | 12-14.6.2001 | Valenciennes, FR | IFIP WG5.2/5.3, IFAC, IEEE, CIRP | feats2001@univ-valenciennes.fr, http://www.univ-valenciennes.fr/LGIL/FEATS2001/, Fax: +33 3 27141288 |
| 20th IFIP TC7 Conf. on Modelling and Optimization | 23-27.7.2001 | Trier, DE | IFIP TC7, University Trier | sachs@uni-trier.de, Fax: +49 651 201 3973 |
| 7th IFIP World Computer Conf. on Computers in Education | 29.7.-3.8.2001 | Copenhagen, DK | IFIP TC3 | wcce2001@sek.ddf. dk, http://www.wcce2001.dk Fax: +45 33 931580 |
| Symposium on Information Control Problems in Manufacturing Technologies | 24-26.9.2001 | Vienna, AT | IFAC, IFIP TC5 | e318@ihrtl.ihrt.tuwien.ac.at, Fax: +43 1 50418359 |
| IFIP Congress 2002 - 17th World Computer Congress | 25-30.8.2002 | Montreal, CA | IFIP | george@cips.ca, Fax: +I 416 368 9972 |

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# Calendar of Events

| Event | Date | Location | Sponsored by | Org. Contact |
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| Intl.Conf. on Very Large Scale Integration | 1-4.12.1999 | Lisbon, PT | IFIP WG10.5, API, FLAD | ¦ms@inesc.pt, Fax: +351 1 3145843 |
| Intl. Workshop on IP based Synthesis and System Design | 14-15.12.1999 | Grenoble, FR | INPG, IFIP WG10.5 | saucier@imag.fr, Fax: +33 476503421 |
| Work. Conf. on Advances in Electronic Government | 10-11.2.2000 | Zaragoza, ES | IFIP WG8.5, Universidad de Zaragoza | fga@posta.unizar.es<br>http://www.unizates/DERECHO/FYD/cong.html<br>Fax: +34 976761499 |
| Work.Conf. "Chile 2000-the bookmark of the School of the Future" | 10-14.4.2000 | Vina del Mar, CL | IFIP WG3.1, UNESCO, CONICYT, Fund. ANDES | elagos@umce.cl, http://www.umce.cl/CHILE2000/index.htm<br>Fax: +56 2 2412728 |
| Intl. Work.Conf. on e-Commerce in Transportation, Tourism and Recreation | 4-6.5.2000 | Durban, ZA | Telkom, IFIP WG6.11, Tourism Kwazulu-Natal | tjekot@pan.uzulu.ac.za, Fax: +27 31 9073011 |
| 5th IFIP WG2.6 Work.Conf. on Visual Database Systems | 10-12.5.2000 | Fukuoka, JP | IFIP WG2.6 | akifumi@is.kyushu-u.ac.jp, http://www.ynu.ac.jp/VDB5/<br>Fax: +81 92 6424076 |
| 3rd Intl. Conf. on Nonlinear Problems in Aviation and Aerospace | 10-12.5.2000 | Daytona Beach, FL, US | INFA, IFIP TC7, Emory Riddle Seronautical Univ. | il2v@virginia.edu, Fax: +1 804 9823084 |
| IFIP WG9.4 Intl.Conf.on IT in Developing Countries: Information Flows, L | 24-26.5.2000 | Cape Town, ZA | IFIP WG9.4 | jonmil@icon.co.za, http://www.ifipwg94.net/<br>Fax: +2721 790 1327 |
| 7th Intl.IFIP Conf. on Women, Work and Computerization | 8-11.6.2000 | Vancouver, BC, CA | IFIP WG9.1, WG on Women and Computing | ebalka@sfu.ca, http://www.sfu.ca/—wwc2000/<br>Fax: +1 604 2914024 |
| Conlon the Social and Organizational Perspective on Research and Practice | 9-11.6.2000 | Aalborg, DK | IFIP WG8.2, Aalborg Univ. | pan@cs.auc.dk, http://www.cs.auc.dld—is2000/<br>Fax: +45 9815 9889 |
| 4th GAMM/IFIP Workshop on Stochastic Optimization: Numerical Method | 27-29.6.2000 | Neubiberg, DE | IFIP WG7.7 | kurt.marti@unibw-muenchen.de, Fax: +49 89 60044092 |
| IT at Home: Virtual Influences on Everyday Life | 28-30.6.2000 | Wolverhampton, GB | IFIP WG9.3 | cm1950@wlv.ac.uk , Fax: +44 1902 321453<br>http://hoit2000.scit.wIv.ac.uk |
| 2nd IFAC/IFIP/IFORS Conlon Management and Control of Production and Logistics | 5-8.7.2000 | Grenoble, FR | IFAC, IFIP TC5, IFORS | mcpl@lag.ensieg.inpg.fr, Fax: + 33 4 76826388<br>http://www-lag.ensieg.inpg.fr/manifestations/mcp12000.html |
| Work.Conf. on Decision Support through Knowledge Management | 9-11.7.2000 | Stockholm, SE | IFIP WG8.3 | lundberg@dsv.su.se, http://www-personaLumich.edu/—widmeyer/ifipwg83/CFP2000.html<br>Fax: +46 8 7039025 |
| Work.Conf. on Institutional Improvement through IT in Educational Management | 27-31.7.2000 | Auckland, NZ | IFIP WG3.7, Auckland Inst.of Techn. & Massey Univ. | p.nolan@massey.ac.nz, http://ifip-item.hkbu.edu.hk<br>Fax: +64 6 3509299 |
| Work.Conf. on Design of Information Infrastructure Systems for Manufacturing 2000 | 16-18.8.2000 | Melbourne, AU | IFIP WG5.3 | john.mo@cmst.csiro.au, Fax: +613 96627851<br>http://www.msa.cmst.csiro.au/diism2000/ |

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|---|---|---|---|
| IFIP Congress 2000 - 16th World Computer Congr. | 21-25.8.2000 | Beijing, CN | IFIP |
| IFIP Congress 2002 - 17th World Computer Congr. | 25-30.8.2002 | Montreal, CA | IFIP |

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