IFIP newsletter

International Federation for Information Processing

Editor:
Dr. Jack L. Rosenfeld
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IFIP Congress 2000 Is a Huge Success

President of China Welcomes Delegates

By all measures, **IFIP** Congress 2000, held 21–24 August in Beijing, was a huge success: the delegates were greeted by the Chinese President, **Mr. Jiang Zemin**; the number of delegates was larger than it has been in a decade; many of the participants were young Chinese information technologists; the number of papers presented may have set a record; and the organization was excellent, as were the facilities.

Chinese President Jiang (left) greets **IFIP** President Bollerslev

The number of Congress delegates from each nation was as follows, for the ten largest delegations:

China	828
Japan	124
USA	87
Germany	49
Australia	39
Norway	39
Finland	33
UK	32
Italy	26
France	25

These accounted for 88% of the number of delegates registered for individual conferences. An additional 113 registrants not registered for a specific conference brought the total to 1567. The Chinese delegation made up 57% of the individual-conference registration.

The attendance figures for the eight component conferences of the Congress are given in the table on page 6. The first column of numbers gives the number of registrants for each conference and the total registration. The second column gives the registration of each conference as a percentage of the total. The third column gives the number of Chinese attending each conference, as a percentage of the conference registration. The next column gives the number of technical sessions held by each conference. The final column gives the number of papers *published* for each conference. The number of papers accepted was 1579 (more than the number of delegates registered). The biggest conferences, by far, were Signal Processing (ICSP) and Communication Technologies (ICCT), which accounted for almost half of the delegates. These two conferences also had the greatest fraction of Chinese attendees and the largest number of "no-shows" (authors of accepted papers who registered for the Congress but did not at-

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This issue of the ***IFIP*** *Newsletter* is electronic only. The March 2001 issue will be both printed and electronic. The printed version will include much of the material found here.

TC1 Holds Its First International Conference on Theoretical Computer Science

by Prof. Giorgio Ausiello (IT) and Prof. Wilfred Brauer (DE)***

The **IFIP** Technical Committee on Foundations of Computer Science (TC1), which was established in 1996, held its first international conference in Sendai, Japan, 17–19 August, as a precursor to the **IFIP** World Computer Congress 2000 in Beijing (see the article on this page). The Conference, with the theme Exploring New Frontiers of Theoretical Informatics, was cosponsored by the Information Processing Society of Japan, the Japan Society of Software Science and Technology, the European Association for Theoretical Com-

* chair of TC1
** former chair of TC3 and former GA representative of Germany

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General Assembly Meets In Beijing

The Federation Maintains a Steady Course

The 2000 **IFIP** General Assembly (GA) met in Beijing 28–29 August, following the 16th World Computer Congress and three days of meetings of committees and other **IFIP** bodies. The meetings were notable more for continuity of established activity than new programs or directions. We present here the highlights of the GA meetings; details will appear in the March ***IFIP*** *Newsletter.*

The election of officers determined the leadership of **IFIP** for the next three years (see the article on page 5). A certain continuity was observed in the election of **Prof. Robert Aiken** (US/ACM), a longtime member of the Technical Committee on Education (TC3), as president-elect, to succeed **Mr. Peter Bollerslev** (DK), the current president, who was formerly TC3 chair.

Congresses

Congresses were a major topic of discussion at the GA.

• The financial books have long been closed on Congress '98 (Vienna/Budapest) because of good management by the host societies.

• The just-completed Congress 2000 (see the article on page 1) was analyzed by the various **IFIP** bodies. **President Bollerslev** presented the view that "this was a very successful **IFIP** Congress" and one of "sterling merit." Both the accomplishments and shortcomings of the Congress were discussed.

• The plans for Congress 2002 (in Montreal 25–30 August) were reviewed by the GA.

• The big news with regard to Congresses was the choice of Jerusalem as the site of Congress 2004 (29 August – 3 September). The other contenders for the Congress site were Cape Town, South Africa, and Toulouse, France. We observe that Israel was the only one of the contenders that did not organize a reception for the GA attendees. It is also noteworthy that Jerusalem was chosen despite the present unrest in the Middle East. The organizers expect to attract delegates from the entire region. Of course, the host society must guarantee, according to **IFIP** policy, that its government will allow all nationals to attend.

Technical Activities

New Working Groups (WGs) were formed, and some were discontinued because of inactivity or duplication of activity. The new WGs were on Software Architecture (WG2.10) and Electronic Commerce — Communication Systems (WG6.11), which was provisionally approved. Provisional approval was also granted for existing WG9.6 on Information Technology: Mis-Use and the Law to be managed jointly by TC9 (Relationship between Computers and Society) and TC11 (Security and Protection in Information Processing Systems). It will be designated WG9.6/11.7. The discontinued WGs are

- WG8.7 on Informatics in Multinational Enterprises
- WG10.6 on Neural Computer Systems
- WG10.7 on Microsystems

Also, the TC7 WGs on Discrete Event Systems and on Chaos and Fractals, which were recently approved, will be discontinued.

Also discontinued, owing to lack of progress, was the project on the Harmonization of Professional Standards, which attempted "…to clearly set out an international standard for professional practice in information technology.…primarily focused on practitioners involved in the development of software-based systems and related services."

Mr. Zhang (second from left) welcomes the GA to Beijing. Also in the picture (left to right): Prof. Goldsworthy, Secretary Johnson, and President Bollerslev.

We trust that the discontinuation of activities is an indication that **IFIP** is continually initiating new activities, with the understanding that some will succeed while others may not.

The GA established a task force on Entertainment Computing (i.e., the computer-game industry). One of the members appointed to the task force commented that it might be more appropriate to have his grandchild serve on it.

At the time of the GA, 70 technical **IFIP** events were scheduled for 2000, which is larger than the number scheduled at the same time in 1999. Of the 70 events, **IFIP** is the full sponsor of 25 and the main sponsor of 22.

Finances

The treasurer's report reiterated the excellent results for the 1999 fiscal year and projected a surplus of approximately 132K EUR (132 000 euros) for the year 2000. As of the end of July 2000, the Federation assets were approximately 1.9 million euros, an increase of approximately 200K EUR from the end of 1999. The GA approved a budget for 2001 that projects a surplus of nearly 50K EUR. The GA also approved changing the dues paid by seven Member societies, in accordance with their UN membership contributions. These resulted in increases in their **IFIP** dues ranging from 33% to 100%. In addition, a new dues category of 800EUR was added, half of the previously lowest amount, to help some developing countries afford full membership in **IFIP**.

Publications

IFIP publications are doing well. Twenty-four books will be published in 2000. Regret was expressed that the organizers of **IFIP** Congress 2000 had published the proceedings rather than having them published with Kluwer Academic Publishers, the primary **IFIP** publisher. Sales revenues were up 16% in 2000 over the revenues for the comparable period in 1999. **IFIP** will receive royalties of nearly 50K EUR for the first half of 2000.

Other Activities

Other significant points raised at the GA or related meetings are as follows:

• Outstanding Service Awards were awarded to four **IFIP** volunteers. See the article on page 14.

• The GA approved a resolution from TC11 that calls for **IFIP** Member societies to establish strict standards for security auditors.

• **Prof. Reino Kurki-Suonio** (FI), while reporting for TC2 on Software: Theory and Practice, noted that its WGs have been semi-

Continued on following page

Forum Reveals Concerns of **IFIP** Member Societies

Before the August **IFIP** General Assembly (GA) was called to order in Beijing, a session was held to discuss the activities and concerns of our Member societies. This annual Member Society Forum, first held at the 1999 GA in Kuala Lumpur, is intended to provide GA representatives with ideas to take back to their national societies and to give **IFIP**, as embodied in its GA, information to help it better serve its Members.

Australian Computer Society

The Forum began with a prepared presentation by **Mr. Prins Ralston** about the state of the Australian Computer Society (ACS). Just recently, the ACS has been admitted to the Australian Council of Professions, which means it is now recognized as a fully professional society by the Australian government and is the primary group with which the government consults on matters related to information technology (IT). This accomplishment was made over the past decade through a painful process of transforming the Society into a body strictly for IT professionals. In the early 1990s, it was found that young university IT graduates wanted to belong to a professional society — not the user society that the ACS was at that time. In an attempt to bring them and the academic community "back into the fold," the ACS set new standards for membership, and a nonprofessional category of membership was eliminated. In the process, the membership decreased by over 4000 out of 15 000. The change, however, has made the Society more attractive to young professionals, and the membership is now approximately 16 000. During 2000, the membership has increased by over 9%, mostly from individuals joining four to five years after university graduation. **Mr. Ralston** also discussed the ACS interest in digital libraries and proposed that **IFIP** provide a "portal" through which all Member societies might access the libraries of others.

Canadian Information Processing Society

Next, **Mr. George Boynton** outlined the problems faced by the Canadian Information Processing Society, which has difficulty in maintaining its membership of 8500. Many individuals join the Society and leave shortly thereafter. Getting students to join the Society is not too difficult, but retaining them as full members after graduation is very difficult. Most Canadian provincial governments do not consider IT a profession.

Danish Data Association

Mr. Peter Bollerslev, president of **IFIP**, gave some information about the Danish Data Association (Dansk Dataforening, or DD), which is a very visible organization. Two pages in each issue of the Danish edition of *Computer World* are devoted to the DD, and practically every other day, the DD is quoted in the national press. Among the techniques used by the DD to gain and retain members are providing free Internet access for members and setting the fee for nonmembers who attend DD technical events equal to the fee for members plus the annual DD membership fee. (Unfortunately, however, members who join through this inducement do not generally remain members.) **President Bollerslev** also discussed the DD involvement with the European Computer Driver License (ECDL). There are nearly 400 ECDL test centers throughout Denmark. An advanced CDL is being granted, and "CDL Lite" will soon be offered to school children.

Computer Society of India

Dr. R. Srinivasan informed the Forum of activities in the Computer Society of India (CSI), especially with regard to youth. The Society has 10 000 student members in 70 student branches and charges its student members only a nominal membership fee ($4 US for four years). In addition, the Society holds a competition for youth under 13, the winners of which receive a free membership in the Society. The Society has 15 000 full members. Anyone who attends a Society technical event automatically receives membership in the Society. The CSI airs a few minutes of television news per week. Finally, they have an annual award for successful women in IT.

Brazilian Computer Society

Prof. Ricardo Reis told the Forum about some membership concerns of the Brazilian Computer Society (SBC), most of whose

Continued on following page

GA *continued from previous page*

nal forums for most of the major ideas in software.

A complete discussion of the GA will be found in the March 2001 ***IFIP** Newsletter*. •

IFIP NEWSLETTER

Editor:
Dr. Jack L. Rosenfeld
15 Eldridge Ave.
Ossining, NY 10562-4403, U.S.A.
telephone: +1 (914) 941-5222
e-mail: j.l.rosenfeld@alum.mit.edu

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

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The Secretariat can also answer inquiries about **IFIP**.

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Reprinting in national and local information processing periodicals is encouraged. Acknowledgement to **IFIP** would be appreciated.

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

MEMBER FORUM *cont. from prev. page*

members are in research or education. There are few members from industry because there are few research people in industry in Brazil. Membership is increasing, but not as rapidly as desired. The Society holds regional summer schools for young people. Most of the people in the office of the Brazilian ministry related to IT are members of the SBC.

Thailand Internet Association

Prof. Srisakdi Charmonman offered very interesting comments about the Thailand Internet Association. He urged **IFIP** to concentrate its efforts more on the Internet. In fact, the Society, which has 20 000 members, changed its name from Thailand Computer Society to its present name in order to emphasize that focus. **Prof. Charmonman** suggested that **IFIP** establish an **IFIP** chat room on the Internet. He also told of books published by the Association that have had large sales primarily on the basis of sensational titles, such as *Internet Sex*, *How to Get Rich on the Internet*, and *Hacking* (200 000 copies were sold). Also, the Association has created an "Internet Police" to inform the authorities of dubious Internet activity.

Computer Society of S. Africa

Mr. Peter Aspinall, president of the Computer Society of South Africa and an observer at the GA, presented information about the Society. He said that the CSSA is not succeeding in attracting new younger members and that they need to think very seriously about how to do so. This needs to be addressed in **IFIP** and in most **IFIP** Member societies. The CSSA has introduced a new grade of membership, "Professional member," along with new criteria for admitting new members, based on a combination of academic qualifications, training, and experience in IT. The CSSA supports and endorses the First Tuesday Organisation, which holds "First Tuesdays," free meetings sponsored by industry that feature speakers from industry. The concept originated in London in 1999 and was so named because the meetings were held on the first Tuesday of each month. These meetings, which appeal to the Internet community and younger professionals (70% are under 30 years of age and many are under 23), have attracted 3500 people so far, including 1200 in Johannesburg and 400 in Cape Town. They provide the participants a good opportunity to network with their peers. (The representative from Singapore also said that his society has a First Tuesday program as well as a Last Friday program for young people.)

Rolstadås Addresses Member Society Presidents

Value of **IFIP** to Members Is Discussed

[At the meeting of the presidents of **IFIP** Member societies that took place during the Beijing **IFIP** Congress in August, **Prof. Asbjørn Rolstadås** (NO), president from 1992 to 1995 and recipient of the 2000 Isaac Auerbach Award, addressed those present on the relationship between **IFIP** and its Member societies. Following is the text of that talk, which stresses the value of **IFIP** to its Members.]

IFIP has undergone a substantial change from its founding in 1960, under the auspices of UNESCO, to its current position. This process of change was initiated under the presidency of **Ashley Goldsworthy** (AU) and continued by presidents **Sendov** (BG), **Bauknecht** (CH), **Bollerslev** (DK), and myself.

I think we can talk about three eras or stages in the **IFIP** history. Each stage is characterised by its focus.

The first stage can be called "The Congress focus." In the beginning, each **IFIP** president was responsible for his Congress. He was elected one year before a Congress and served as President-Elect, to be trained. Then he had three years to prepare his Congress, by the end of which the next president took over. Then he served for another year as Past-President, to secure continuity.

A program committee was assigned and later took over much of the responsibility for the technical program. It was very prestigious to be chairman of this committee. The chairman was appointed by the president but was nominated from and by the outgoing committee.

Technical Committees (TCs) arose and started to organise their own events, and a conflict between the Congress program committee and the TCs developed. This led to the second stage, which can be called "The TC focus." The TC chairmen had little influence in the GA. They were called upon to report, answer some questions, and then thanked for their contribution. The GA felt this was wrong , since the activity of the TCs really was the backbone of **IFIP**. To remedy this, the Technical Assembly was created, TCs received control over their own funds and the TC chairmen became ex-officio members of the GA. Today the TCs also have the responsibility for the program of the Congresses, to a large extent.

In this process, the Member societies were forgotten. No one talked about what **IFIP** should do for its Members. **IFIP** and its TCs lived their own lives. There was little change of representatives in the GA and in the TCs.

The third stage, therefore, has a "Member focus." Some **IFIP** presidents started to visit **IFIP**'s Members and solicit their views on **IFIP**'s services and performance. Questions like "What is the added value of **IFIP**?" and "Do we need **IFIP**?" are from time to time raised at board meetings of our Member societies. These are some of the negative questions that have been put forward:

- Is the scientific quality of **IFIP** activity diminishing?
- Does **IFIP** attract young researchers?
- Is interest in conferences and publications declining?
- Is it too expensive to travel to meetings?
- Are membership dues too high?
- Does **IFIP** have an academic bias?

Some of the answers are partly positive. Fortunately, these problems are now on the agenda of the **IFIP** executives.

The value of **IFIP** to Member societies is difficult to determine. Probably the best value **IFIP** can return to its Members is a worldwide network developed over 40 years. It's

Continued on the following page

Other Comments

Various other comments were heard during the Forum. The German Member society is also having difficulty recruiting young professionals to membership in the 23 000-member society. The country is trying to satisfy some of its shortage of IT professionals by immigration. The Belgian Member is having difficulty surviving financially. The Swiss Member, a federation of Swiss societies, finds that its young members are not interested in **IFIP** (despite the prior president of **IFIP** having been from that organization). The US/IEEE-CS Member finds competitions to be a good way to get young people involved. Continuous, challenging activity is also desirable. More than one representative stressed the need to start to interest children in IT at the primary-school level. •

Aiken Is President-Elect

Other Officers also Elected by General Assembly in Beijing

The Beijing **IFIP** General Assembly, meeting in August, chose **Prof. Robert Aiken** (US/ACM) as President-Elect and the following other officers:

Vice-Presidents:
Prof. Dr. Klaus Brunnstein (DE, 1-year term)
Dr. Takeo Miura (JP, 3-year term)*
Prof. Ricardo Reis (BR, 1-year term)

Trustees (five were nominated for five openings):
Prof. Kiril Boyanov (BG, 3-year term)*
Prof. John A.N. Lee (US/IEEE, 3-year term)
Prof. Reino Kurki-Suonio (FI, 3-year term)
Prof. Srisakdi Charmonman (TH, 2-year term)
Mr. Prins Ralston (AU, 1-year term)

* re-elected

The complete list of officers is in the box on this page.

In addition, the following new appointments as committee chairs were made by the **IFIP** president, **Mr. Peter Bollerslev** (DK):

Technical Assembly
Prof. Klaus Brunnstein (DE)
Activity Management Board
Prof. Ricardo Reis (BR)
Admissions Committee
Prof. Ricardo Reis (BR)
Congress Committee
Prof. Robert Aiken (US/ACM) •

ROLSTADÅS ADDRESS *continued from previous page*

the best in the world. It works, but it can still be improved and extended. It is there for the Members to use. But the output you get from it depends on the input you give. **IFIP** can be compared to a telephone network. You will not get any return on the investments in the network unless you use the telephone — and it takes two to make a telephone communication. You have paid for the network, so it's about time you started to use it.

At a time when industry is becoming global, it is important to maintain a global structure like **IFIP**. There is a need for a worldwide computer society. The only way you as Members can "win" the global market is by cooperating in an alliance. **IFIP** is that alliance. •

IFIP Conference on Personal Wireless Communications Is Held in Poland

by Prof. Jozef Wozniak (PL) and Mr. Jan Slavik (CZ)***

An **IFIP** Conference on Personal Wireless Communications was held September 14–15 in Gdansk, Poland, the fifth of a series of events on this topic sponsored by the **IFIP** Working Group on Wireless Communications (WG6.8) of the Technical Committee on Communication Systems (TC6). The preceding events in the series were workshops.

The Conference (PWC2000), meeting at the Technical University of Gdansk and chaired by **Prof. Jozef Wozniak** (PL), gathered about 40 members of the worldwide community of wireless communications researchers plus an additional audience, mostly university students, that brought the total number of participants to 100 at times. They listened to four invited presentations by prominent experts in the area, **Prof. Adam Wolisz** (DE), **Prof. Samir Tohme** (FR), **Prof. Wojciech Burakowski** (PL) and **Prof. Villy B. Iversen** (DK), and to 16 scheduled regular presentations. The accepted regular papers were selected by the 28-member International Program Committee on a peer-review basis. Among the authors' countries of affiliation were Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, UK and Poland. The Program Committee was an even more international body, including also experts from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Finland, India, Japan, Malaysia and the USA.

A wide spectrum of wireless systems design and implementation issues was covered at the Conference, as reflected by the topics of the 6 regular sessions:

- Wireless LAN and ATM Access
- Cellular Systems
- Mobile Communications System Design
- Teletraffic Modelling and Analysis in Wireless Networks
- Wireless IP
- Signal Processing for Wireless Systems

Addressing hot subjects, most presentations stimulated lively discussions, both during and after the sessions. All the material presented is now available in a volume of proceedings edited by **Prof. Wozniak** and **Dr. Jerzy Konorski** (PL) and published by Kluwer Academic Publishers. Two invited presentations, on high-speed data transmission and 3G cellular systems, were given by the conference's two main supporters (Polkomtel SA and Nokia Poland) to complement the technical content.

The technical and social programs as well as the smoothness with which they were carried out by the Technical University of Gdansk and the Faculty of Electronics, Telecommunications and Informatics, met with the warm approval of all the participants. The next event in the PWC series is planned for August 8–10, 2001 in Lappeenranta, Finland. •

* chair of PWC2000
** chair of **IFIP** WG6.8

Answers to the Quiz on Page 12

1. IFIPS: International Federation of Information Processing Societies.
2. six: New York in 1965, Toronto in 1977, Tokyo and Melbourne in 1980, San Francisco in 1989, Canberra in 1996, and Beijing in 2000.
3. Hofstrasse
4. **Mr. Isaac Auerbach** (US), the first president, for five years. The longest term was that of **Prof. Pierre Bobillier** (CH), for six years.
5. TC2 has nine WGs.
6. twelve: TC1 to TC13, but there is no TC4.
7. 7 July 1995.
8. eleven: CEPIS, EUROMICRO, FACE, IAPR, IASC, ICCC, IJCAII, IMIA, INFORMS, SEARCC, and VLDB.
9. 1979.
10. **Wang** (her given name is **Qingsheng**). •

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S. Charmonman	TH	00-02
P. Ralston	AU	00-01

Chinese President Jiang Zemin Addresses **IFIP** Congress 2000

*by Hou Mingjuan**

[Since we have been unable to get an English transcript of the address to **IFIP** Congress 2000 by **Mr. Jiang Zemin**, president of the Peoples' Republic of China, we use this article that appeared in *China Daily*, an English-language newspaper published in China. It appeared on 22 August, the day after the opening of the Congress in Beijing. (Also see the article on page 1.)]

Information technology is one of China's top priorities and a driving force behind the country's economic development, **President Jiang Zemin** said at the opening ceremony of the 16th World Computer Congress yesterday in Beijing.

This is the first time that China has hosted the biannual event since it made its debut in Paris in 1959. The congress is known as the Olympic Games of the IT industry.

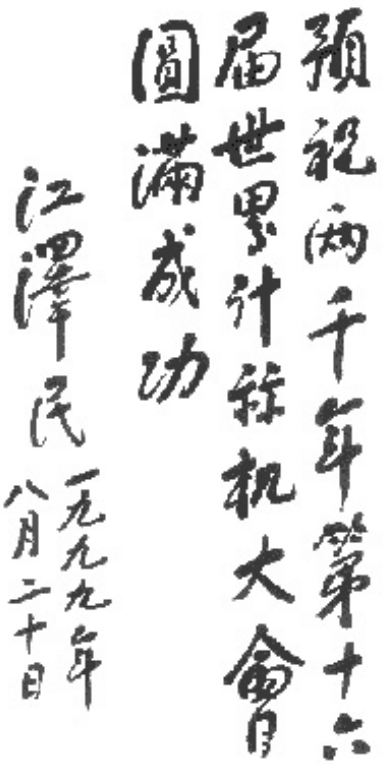
"The world is embracing a technology revolution, for which information and gene technology will become flagships," said **Jiang**.

He said digitalization will become a powerhouse in the modernization process.

More than 2,000 IT experts and business leaders from around the world are in the city for the conference, and 1,500 scientific papers will be submitted and discussed during the conference, which began yesterday and will run until Friday.

* staff member of *China Daily*

As the former Minister of the Electronic Ministry, the predecessor of the present Ministry of Information Industry, **Jiang** said he had read several of the 1,500 papers to be presented, despite having a very busy work schedule.



President Jiang's hand-written inscription, which wishes complete success to the 16th World Computer Congress 2000.

"Physical resources are limited. Information resources will become more and more important," said **Jiang**.

Electronic commerce, remote medical care and remote education will be instrumental in the drive to develop China's economy and society, he noted.

"The hardware sector should be integrated with the software sector; we need traditional industries and the information network to converge," said **Jiang**.

As an electronic engineer in his youth, the president is greatly interested in the latest IT developments.

Jiang also said, however, that the technology gap between the developed and the developing world is widening.

"Developed countries have a duty to help developing nations narrow the digital gap," he said.

Jiang also warned that the Internet is plagued by hackers, the violation of privacy, misleading information and security problems.

He called on the international community to launch an international Internet convention to better serve and safeguard Internet users.

…**Peter Bollerslev**, president of the International Federation for Information Processing, [said that holding the Congress in Beijing] "is a clear sign of the international community's commitment to strengthening China's IT sector."… •

Conference	Number of Registrants	Fraction of Registrants	Fraction of Registrants from China	Number of Sessions	Number of Papers Published
Signal Processing	395	27%	67%	33	470
Communication Technologies	301	20%	69%	66	360
Software: Theory and Practice	154	11%	48%	30	160
Information Security	137	10%	43%	23	78
Information Technology for Business Management	132	9%	42%	26	140
Chip Design Automation	124	9%	49%	17	83
Educational Uses of Technologies	123	9%	18%	32	95
Intelligent Information Processing	88	6%	61%	24	95
Total	1454	100%	57%	251	1481

Congress Attendance Statistics
(for delegates registering for individual conferences)

CONGRESS 2000 *continued from page 1*

tend; the overall no-show rate was 14%). The ICCT conference also had the largest number of sessions (twice as many as ICSP).

In addition to those who registered for one of the eight component conferences of the Congress, there were an additional 500 who attended such peripheral events as Pioneer's Day, the Youth Forum, the East Asian Universities' Computer Science Workshop, the Security Application Forum, and the opening ceremony.

At the registration desk, the delegates were met by a large, helpful, obliging staff in yellow tee shirts. At no time did this observer see any significant queues.

Opening Session

The delegates attending the opening session passed by X-ray devices necessitated by the presence of the Chinese President, entered the main hall of the Beijing International Convention Center, and were welcomed by a string octet. Nearly 2100 attendees filled the hall. (The venue of the opening session was originally planned to be in the Great Hall of the People, China's national Congress hall, which unfortunately was closed for renovations.) **Mr. Wu Bangguo**, Vice-Premier of the State Council of China, Honorary Chair of the Congress, introduced the speakers on the program, starting with **Mr. Peter Bollerslev** (DK), the president of **IFIP**, who welcomed the delegates to this sixteenth **IFIP** Congress, one of "sterling merit." He thanked the International Program Committee (IPC) and the Organizing Committee (OC) for their very successful efforts. He noted that the Chinese Institute of Electronics became a Full Member of **IFIP** 20 years ago.

Mr. Hu Quili (CN), co-chair of the Congress delivered the Welcome Speech. He announced that 2219 papers had been submitted to the Congress. (The acceptance rate was 71%.) He also pointed out that this was the first **IFIP** Congress in a developing country since 1971 (when the Congress was held in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia).

President Jiang Zemin Addresses Congress.

The opening session concluded with the address by **President Jiang Zemin**. When the leader of the world's most populous country speaks about information technology (IT), it behooves us to pay attention. **President Jiang Zemin** observed that the **IFIP** Congresses have had an important impact, worldwide, on the development of IT. A summary of his address in on page 6.

After he delivered his formal speech in Chinese, which could be heard translated into English over headsets, he made some "off the cuff" remarks in English. He pointed out that he was educated as an electrical engineer in the 1940s, specializing in power engineering. He recalled that while serving as head of the Electronic Ministry, he visited the then Bell Telephone Laboratories in the US and saw their advances in transistors, integrated circuits, and VLSI.

Details of the Congress will be presented in the March 2001 ***IFIP** Newsletter*. •

Congress opening ceremony. Presidents Jiang and Bollerslev (hand to head) are in the center.
Notice the photographers in front of president Jiang.

The Congress chairs (from left to right): Prof. Posch (AT), IPC vice-chair; Mr. Bollerslev (DK), Congress co-chair; Prof. Wah (US), IPC chair; Prof. Yang (CN), IPC vice-chair.

Cartoon of **IFIP** President Bollserslev (DK), from *China Daily*.

Entrance of Convention Center.

Part of the always-cheerful, helpful Congress office staff.

Presenting the Isaac Auerbach Award to Prof. Rolstadås

President Bollerslev (right) presenting Award to Prof. Rolstadås.

Prof. Rolstadås addressing Congress delegates.

Entrance to site of Congress farewell dinner.

Grounds being prepared in the afternoon for farewell dinner that evening.

Chairs of the next Congress: Mr. Boynton (CA, left) and Mr. Wibe (NO).

TC1 TCS CONFERENCE *cont. from p. 1*

puter Science, ACM-SIGACT, and the Association of Symbolic Logic. There were 140 participants (40 from Europe, 10 from the USA, and 85 from Japan). The proceedings were published by Springer in the series *Lecture Notes in Computer Science* and were edited by the International Program Committee co-chairs: **Jan van Leeuwen** (NL), **Osamu Watanabe** (JP), **Masami Hagiya** (JP), **Peter Mosses** (DK) and **Takayasu Ito** (JP).

The Conference, which was co-chaired by the TC1 chair, **Giorgio Ausiello** (IT), was excellently organized by **Takayasu Ito** (JP) and his team. The steering committee for the conference consisted of **G. Ausiello** (IT), **W. Brauer** (DE), **T. Ito** (JP), **M.O. Rabin** (IL), **J. Staples** (AU) and **J. Traub** (US). Organizing Committee co-chairs were **T. Ito** (JP), **Setsuo Arikawa** (JP) and **Yasuyoshi Inagaki** (JP).

The technical program of the Conference was of very high quality, consisting of

- three plenary keynote lectures
  "Reconciling Two Views of Cryptography" by **Martin Abadi** (US)
  "Theory and Construction of Molecular Computers" by **Masami Hagiya** (JP)
  "List Decoding: Algorithms and Applications" by **Madhu Sudan** (US)
- two parallel tracks, each with three invited lectures:
  Algorithms, Complexity, and Models of Computation (18 contributed papers)
  Logic, Semantics, Specification, and Verification (14 contributed papers and an additional tool demonstration)
- a panel discussion on new challenges for TCS, which was coordinated by **Jozef Gruska** (SK), founding chair of TC1
- two "open lectures" at the end of the conference, which were also attended by students from Tohoku University, by **Jan van Leeuwen** (NL) and **Peter Mosses** (DK).

The invited talks in the two tracks covered various hot topics and were given by **Ernst Mayr** (DE), **Shu Tezuka** (JP), **Mihalis Yannakakis** (US), **Naoki Kobayashi** (JP), **Thomas A. Henzinger** (US) and **Gordon Plotkin** (GB).

Wilfred Brauer, who was asked to give a banquet speech, presented some stimulating thoughts about intelligent agents and the knowledge society.

The next **IFIP** Conference on Theoretical Computer Science (TCS 2002), which will have the theme Foundations of Information Processing in the Era of Network and Mobile Computing, will take place in Montreal, Canada, as part of the next **IFIP** World Computer Congress.

More information on the activity of TC1 can be accessed through the TC1 Web site at URL http://www.dis.uniroma1.it/~ifip-tc1/ •

Youth Forum Meets in Beijing in Conjunction with **IFIP** Congress 2000

*by Mr. Peter Pfannes (DE)**

The Future Forum is an international not-for-profit organization, incorporated in Germany and Ireland, whose goal is to bring together young people from all over the world to further the discussion of topics vital to the youth of today, particularly technology-related subjects, and to promote the results of their work on a national and international level. We are creating an international cybernetwork set up by and for motivated, proactive young people from diverse countries and fields of study, providing empowering "links" around the globe — links that open up new choices for education, career, participation, for new possible understandings of the world and new political and highly personal choices.

For the 1998 **IFIP** Congress in Vienna and Budapest, **Prof. Egon Hörbst** (DE), chairman of the International Program Committee, invited **Mr. Peter Pfannes** (DE) to organize a Youth Forum. Its goal was to assemble the best and brightest young people from around the world to meet during the Congress, attend sessions, engage in dialogues with Congress delegates, deliberate the issues of Information Technology (IT) that are of importance to today's youth, and report the conclusions of these deliberations to the Congress delegates at its closing session. The goal of the Forum for the 2000 Congress in Beijing was the same. Its theme was Choose Your Own Future.

The Beijing Forum

The national computer societies of many countries chose the forum participants on the basis of their application forms, which included an essay, "How can today's IT-literate generation shape the global society of tomorrow?" The delegates were not necessarily IT specialists (in fact, only 1/3 of them were students of computer science). Not all were even computer users. Most of them, however, had some tie to computer studies (e.g., students of economics). The funds needed to support their participation were provided by their countries, the computer societies, and the participants themselves, in some cases.

The Forum was attended by 41 students altogether, from ages 18 to 26, consisting of about 50% Chinese students. We are very proud that we could realize such a high percentage of Chinese participants, and we are appreciative of the work our Chinese hosts and coorganizers did for all of us. We are also very proud to have had such a variety of countries represented. We had students from New Zealand, India, Canada, Macedonia, Ireland and Germany, just to name a few. And we believe that this diversity contributed very positively to our work and deliberations.

M. Kleinschmidt (DE, left) and P. Pfannes (DE) leading Youth Forum meeting.

We started the conference on the 19th of August, two days before the Congress started, with a Global Village: our first get together, where each participant brought some specialty from his or her country, which were eaten while we listened to some typical music from different countries.

The next day we started our team building on the campus of Peking University, to give everyone an opportunity to get to know everyone else and have some outdoor activities together. The method is comparable to those applied at management retreats and is quite useful in forming a team spirit. The following days consisted of work done in two committees, one on Economic Globalization and the other on Social and Cultural Effects of IT.

In order to increase the awareness of Congress participants, we had an information stall in the lobby of the conference center housing the Congress, where we distributed to the delegates our newsletter and invitations to join our committee work as well as our General Assembly (GA). The GA, held on Wednesday and Thursday, was a complete success, attracting scientists from the Congress as well as starting interesting debates about our proposals and the issues raised.

Finally, we had a chance to present our results at the closing ceremony of the Congress, where we reached a large audience with our ideas and could raise awareness for our upcoming Future Forum activities, which we see as a good basis for a partnership with scientists as well as with **IFIP** as a whole. The details of this work are currently being discussed, and we will definitely follow up on the positive response from so many Congress participants.

Summary of Issues

The two Forum committees identified the following core issues as needing the attention of **IFIP**. These reports can also be found on our Website at http://www.futureforum.org.

Committee on Social and Cultural Effects of Information Technology

1. Human Computer Interaction (HCI) is a growing research area; however, its importance is often overlooked in the technological development process. In what areas should the focus of HCI be directed?

- IT should adapt to the needs and abilities of different people, for example those who are illiterate, who do not speak English, or who are disabled.
- Design methodologies that include a part-

* President of Future Forum and chair of the Youth Forum at **IFIP** Congress 2000

nership with the end user need to be promoted in order to create more natural and intuitive interfaces.

• Should communication technologies aim to emulate one-on-one human interaction or should communication technologies strive to meet other ideals?

2. The growth of IT has raised issues in the realms of psychology and sociology. These adverse effects include Internet addiction and problems stemming from false identity, isolation, and exposure to inappropriate material. How can this negative impact be minimized?

• Can all negative psychological effects of information and communication technologies (ICTs) be avoided?

• What aspects of IT appear to be linked to Internet addiction?

• Is it possible to find a reasonable way to protect individuals from the negative effects of ICTs?

• Can a compromise be found between anarchy and complete control of Internet content?

• What measures should be taken to counteract a shift towards increased isolation of individuals?

3. There is a growing knowledge gap between users and nonusers of IT. How can this inequality be addressed?

• Is it realistic to expect all individuals to incorporate IT into their daily lives? Is it feasible to provide Internet access to everyone?

• Does the technically literate portion of society perceive global knowledge of and access to IT as a threat to their societal status?

• What is the most efficient and commercially viable means of educating the population about IT?

4. Credit cards are the primary means of payment in current business-to-consumer e-commerce. In countries where the financial infrastructure is in transition, credit card services are not readily available. This severely limits access to global markets. To enable developing countries to participate in e-commerce, a universal payment infrastructure is necessary. How should this be implemented?

• Using a cash-on-delivery system rather than electronic payment.

• Creating a prepaid purchasing option in which customers procure credit for future use.

• Encouraging online banking, especially in developing countries.

Committee on Economic Globalisation

IT is making business faster, cheaper and easier. New technology is contributing to the globalisation of production, financial markets and the labour market. Nevertheless, globalisation faces several challenges, namely the increasing gap between developed countries (DdCs) and newly developed countries (NDCs), the comparative disadvantage of local firms compared to multinationals, the uneven distribution of IT resources in different nations, and the widespread violation of intellectual property rights (IPRs), mostly in developing countries. This resolution is intended to solve the following four issues. After the statement of each issue are the committee's recommendations.

1. With IT as a tool for economic globalisation, how can DdCs effectively cooperate with NDCs while emphasizing mutual benefits?

a) The DdCs should transfer IT infrastructure of intangible value, as it may be possible for NDCs to produce advanced goods without working their way laboriously up the ladder.

b) DdCs can share their expertise in setting up e-governance in NDCs to help bring about efficiency / transparency in government operations.

c) DdCs can derive benefit from this cooperation by increasing the economic and political stability in NDC markets in order to avoid a globalisation backlash. They can also gain from the enhanced purchasing power of these NDCs and consequently from an increased market share in these countries, characterized by mass consumption.

d) Bilateral agreements can also be signed between DdCs and NDCs, ensuring mutual benefit in specific areas of cooperation.

2. How can the role of the government and international organizations (IOs) be redefined in order to increase the competitiveness of national companies or industries in the face of growing multinational dominance?

a) Governments should create and strengthen the regulatory framework to ensure the functioning of a free market economy (control of production and quantity, and imposing high taxes if multinational companies [MNCs] don't comply).

b) Governments should increase the competitiveness of local firms by providing them with tax incentives (tax reductions, tax rebates, tax holidays, etc.), to compensate for economies of scale enjoyed by MNCs.

c) Develop or improve the functioning of stock markets so that people can invest in these MNCs. Whenever MNCs grow, the individuals would benefit from it.

d) On the international level, the role and mode of operations of the IMF, the World Bank, etc. should be redefined in order to ensure a better monitoring of financial capitalism.

e) Loans can be given to governments by the IMF and World Bank, for example, in order to help them achieve the above discussed functions. Let the concerns of the minor countries be heard and their points of view taken into consideration in order to avoid all decisions being taken by DdCs.

3. What measures to benefit the common man can be implemented within the educational system and labour market to take advantage of economic globalisation?

a) International organizations and MNCs should take initiatives to pool financial resources to assist students in NDCs and improve their educational and training opportunities. These initiatives could be in the form of granting interest-free educational loans, scholarships, developing research centres, and providing free Internet access to students from disadvantaged backgrounds.

b) Alternative employment should be provided to those who have lost their jobs as a consequence of economic globalisation.

4. How can the legal framework be restructured in order to protect IPRs and consequently maintain Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)?

a) IOs should help and encourage NDCs to adjust their IPR legislation to comply with the international standards by helping them define and implement a legal framework.

b) Governments of NDCs should increase tariff rates on blank CDs and audio cassettes to a level that would make it unprofitable to buy them instead of the originals.

c) MNCs should provide special offers to certain societal groups such as students and educational institutions, to make their products more attractive compared to illegally copied versions.

d) The governments of NDCs should provide MNCs with incentives such as land, labour facilities, and tax reductions, so that DdCs invest in the country even though

Continued on following page

President Bollerslev Gives 40th-Anniversary Address

[During **IFIP** Congress 2000 in Beijing last August, **IFIP** held a cocktail party to celebrate the Federation's 40th anniversary, which was followed by a dinner hosted by the Chinese Institute of Electronics. During the reception, **Mr. Peter Bollerslev** (DK), president of **IFIP**, addressed those assembled with the following words.]

We have come together at this reception to celebrate ourselves. **IFIP** has now been in existence for more than 40 years. In fact, it all started about 43 years ago, when the idea of establishing an international organisation in the field of information processing came up in the committee that prepared the first international conference on information processing for UNESCO.

The UNESCO conference took place in Paris in June 1959. During the conference, the decision was taken: An international organisation should be created if seven or more national technical societies agreed to ratify the statutes before January 1st, 1960.

The Birth of IFIP

Thirteen national professional technical societies did agree to the statutes before the deadline, and **IFIP** was born, though with a different name (International Federation of Information Processing Societies—IFIPS), which was given to the organisation in October 1961. In order to have something more to celebrate, we could hereafter call the 1st of October the name day of **IFIP**.

Two more societies joined before the **IFIP** Council met for the first time in Rome in June 1960. The member countries at that time were, in alphabetic order: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and USSR. One way or the other, all these nations can still be found as members of **IFIP** today.

But we have grown during the 40 years. We would like to cover the whole world and to have some 180 member societies but are happy right now with approximately 60 members. I will here quote the founding President of **IFIP**, **Mr. Isaac Auerbach** (US), who said, "The future of **IFIP** should be devoted to reaching out to developing nations, holding regional congresses and conferences in countries in Africa, South America and Southeast Asia, which have been slow to integrate data processing into their societies. We have worked in the past to educate and disseminate knowledge, and we have shown that a meeting of the minds is essential in dealing with the complexities of a technical revolution. With information processing being such an integral aspect of everyday life around the world, **IFIP** can continue to be an important force in shaping the future."

IFIP Is Reaching Out

I feel we have reached out now. We have members in all continents except the very, very cold one. We are arranging conferences in all parts of the world. Within the last five years, we have been in AustralAsia twice with a Congress. I really do feel that with all the efforts the members of our Technical Committees and Working Groups put into the work of **IFIP**, we live up to what **Mr. Auerbach** said: **IFIP** is an important force in shaping the future. However, we are not yet satisfied with what we have achieved. We still strive to do things better and better. We would like to be recognised as a federation that helps diminish the gaps between the haves and the have-nots. We would like to be seen as the leading, truly international, apolitical organisation that encourages and assists in the development, exploitation and application of information technology for the benefit of all people.

Now I arrive at festive points. As mentioned earlier, we are celebrating the 40th anniversary, the so-called ruby anniversary, which is why nearly all our publications from the Secretariat this year are in the ruby colour. Some of our member societies are older than **IFIP**, about half of them. Hurrah for them. Some of them are younger, but we find them to be just as eager as the older ones. So also a hurrah for them.

The Secretariat's Anniversary

Finally, I feel there is another anniversary that we ought also to celebrate. In 1995 on the 7th of July, five years ago, the **IFIP** Secretariat in Laxenburg was officially opened. Let me here congratulate **Dorothy Hayden** and **Plamen Nedkov** with the five-year jubilee. You have done such an excellent job in Laxenburg, and **IFIP** is proud of the way its administration functions. •

YOUTH FORUM *cont. from p.11*

there might be a risk of IPR piracy.

e) NDCs should make firm commitments that they will enter international treaties on IPRs such as Trade Related Intellectual Property agreements within the shortest feasible period of time.

Looking back, we see this event as a complete success, not only for us, as a student organization and cybernetwork, but also for the participants, for **IFIP** Congress 2000, and for **IFIP**. •

A Quiz about **IFIP**

During the reception for the 40th anniversary of **IFIP** in Beijing (see the other article on this page), our president, **Mr. Peter Bollerslev** (DK), presented the following quiz (an actual written quiz) to the General Assembly members present.

1. What was the original acronym of the organisation, and what did it stand for?
2. How many **IFIP** World Computer Congresses have been held in non-European countries?
3. What is the name of the street where you can find the **IFIP** Secretariat?
4. Which president of **IFIP** has been in the seat for the second-longest period?
5. Which Technical Committee has the largest number of Working Groups?
6. How many Technical Committees do we have today?
7. What date and year was the **IFIP** Secretariat in Laxenburg officially opened?
8. How many Affiliate Members does **IFIP** have today?
9. When did China join IFIP?
10. What is the family name of the Chinese GA representative?

The answers can be found on page 5. The highest score was that of **Prof. Reino Kurki-Suonio** (FI), who answered all of the questions correctly and received a free registration to **IFIP** Congress 2002 (in Montreal) as an award. •

UNESCO Congratulates **IFIP** on Its 40th Anniversary

In September, the president of **IFIP**, **Mr. Peter Bollerslev** (DK) received the following letter from UNESCO congratulating **IFIP** on its 40th anniversary. (This is the last item celebrating the ruby anniversary year of **IFIP** that we plan to print.)

Dear Mr. Bollerslev,

It is both an honor and a pleasure to congratulate the International Federation for Information Processing, on the occasion of its 40th Anniversary, on behalf of the Director-General of UNESCO. I express my warmest wishes to you and to all the member organizations of your Federation. You will undoubtedly continue to play a key role, representing your profession in the increasingly challenging world of information and communication technologies.

Ever since **IFIP** came into existence during the 1959 International Conference organized under the auspices of UNESCO, the relationship between our organizations has been not only close but has steadily strengthened as we respond to the challenges that the new information and communication technologies have posed for our societies. This partnership has been mutually enriching for our organizations. UNESCO particularly appreciates the professional contributions that **IFIP** is making to its activities and programmes.

All this time **IFIP** has been a driving force in the promotion of technologies and their applications. The large attendance at its sixteen [Congresses] shows the authority your Federation is enjoying within the professional community. Today we are confronted with new challenges. Technology has developed to such an extent that its impact on societies is growing rapidly. We have now to address the ethical, legal and societal issues that arise from the application of these technologies. UNESCO is increasingly concerned with these aspects and is organizing the third INFOethics Congress in November [2000] to look into these issues. I am convinced that we can continue our cooperation with **IFIP** in finding solutions to these new challenges.

Yours sincerely,

Alain Modoux
Assistant Director General a.i.
for Communication and Information □

FUTURE **IFIP** MEETINGS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL (and related meetings)

Council	4–8 Mar 2001 (Sun.–Thurs.)	Capri, Italy
GA	2–6 Sep 2001 (Sun.–Thurs.)	Brazil, possibly Natal
Council	Mar 2002	Bled or Portoroz, Slovenia
GA	Sep 2002 (following **IFIP** Congress)	Montreal, QU, Canada
GA	Sep 2003	Bilbao, Spain (tentative)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE AND WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

TC1	Jul 2001	Crete, Greece
WG1.2	Jul 2001	Vienna, Austria
WG1.3	30–31 Mar 2001	Genova, Italy
WG1.6	25 May 2001 (in conjunction with conf.)	Israel
TC2	1–2 Jun 2001	San Miniato, Italy
WG2.1	10–14 Sep 2001 (tentative)	Ameland, the Netherlands
	Jun 2002	Dagstuhl, Germany (tentative)
WG2.4	1–2 Jun 2001	San Miniato, Italy
	Apr 2002	Cape Town, South Africa
WG2.5	26–27 May 2001	Amsterdam, the Netherlands
WG2.7/13.4	11–14 May 2001	Toronto, ON, Canada
WG2.9	Apr 2001	Prague, the Czech Republic
TC3	28 Jul & 4 Aug 2001	Copenhagen, Denmark
	15–16 Feb 2002	France
WG3.1	30 Jul 2001	Copenhagen, Denmark
	2002	Dortmund, Germany
WG3.2	29 Jul 2001	Copenhagen, Denmark
	8 Aug 2002	Florianopolis, Brazil
WG3.3	30 Jul 2001	Copenhagen, Denmark
WG3.4	29 Jul 2001	Copenhagen, Denmark
WG3.5	2 Aug 2001	Copenhagen, Denmark
	Jul 2002	France

(continued on following page)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

TC1:	G. Ausiello	IT	00–02
TC2:	A. Haeberer	AR	01–03
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	99–01
TC10:	J.-C. Laprie	FR	00–02
TC11:	B. von Solms	ZA	98–01
TC12:	B. Neumann	DE	01–03
TC13:	J. Hammond	AU	98–01

National Abbreviations Used in Newsletter

AR	Argentina	DK	Denmark	MY	Malaysia
AT	Austria	FI	Finland	NL	The Netherlands
AU	Australia	FR	France	NO	Norway
BE	Belgium	GB	United Kingdom	PL	Poland
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	SE	Sweden
CA	Canada	IR	Iran	SK	Slovakia
CH	Switzerland	IT	Italy	TH	Thailand
CN	China	JP	Japan	US	USA
CZ	The Czech Republic	KR	South Korea	ZA	South Africa
DE	Germany				

Future Events, continued from previous page.

WG3.6	1 Aug 2001	Copenhagen, Denmark
	Aug 2002	Montreal, QU, Canada
WG3.7	3 Aug 2001	Copenhagen, Denmark
	Jul 2002	Helsinki, Finland
TC5	15 Jun 2001	Geneva, Switzerland
WG5.7	26 Aug 2001	Aalborg, Denmark
WG5.10	28 Sep 2001	Geneva, Switzerland
TC6	31 May – 1 Jun 2001	Cape Town, South Africa
	6–7 Oct 2001	Zurich, Switzerland
WG6.7	5 Sep 2001	Espoo, Finland
TC7	23–27 Jul 2001	Trier, Germany
WG7.4	23–27 Jul 2001	Trier, Germany
TC8	20–22 Jun 2001	Salzburg, Austria
	23–24 Aug 2002	Montreal, Canada
WG8.2	Jul 2001	Boise, ID, USA
	Dec 2002	Barcelona, Spain
WG8.4	Jul 2001 (tentative)	Salzburg, Austria
WG8.6	Apr 2001	Banff, Canada
TC9	19–20 May 2001	Namur, Belgium
	24–25 Aug 2002 (tentative)	Montreal, QU, Canada
WG9.1	17 Sep 2001	Bonn, Germany
WG9.2	7–8 Jul 2001	Linköping, Sweden
	19–20 Jan 2002	Namur, Belgium
WG9.3	11 March 2001	Aarhus, Denmark
WG9.6	17 June 2001	Bratislava, Slovakia
TC10	10 Sep 2001	Brasilia, Brazil
WG10.4	28 Feb – 3 Mar 2001	Paraty, Brazil
	4–8 Jul 2001	Stenungsunds Baden, Sweden
TC11	10 Jun 2001	Paris, France
WG11.5	15 Nov 2001 (in conjunction with conf.)	Brussels, Belgium
TC12	7–9 Aug 2001	Seattle, WA, US
TC13	23–24 Feb 2001	Pisa, Italy
	8 Jul 2001	Tokyo, Japan
WG13.1	Apr 2001	Seattle, WA, US
WG13.4/2.7	see WG2.7 above	
WG13.5	14 Jun 2001	Glasgow, UK

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

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

Calls for Papers

First **IFIP** Conf. on **eCommerce, eBusiness, and eGovernment — I3E 2001**
4–5 Oct 2001, Zurich, Switzerland
papers due 28 Feb 2001
contact: I3E.conference@netacademy.org

Fourth **IFIP** TC11/WG11.5 Working Conf. on **Integrity and Internal Control in Information Systems — Connecting governance and technology**
15–16 Nov 2001, Brussels, Belgium
papers due 1 Apr 2001
contact: Mrs. Claudine Gheur
Logistic Support
Galaxia I.S.E.
Avenue des Dix Arpents, 48
tel.: +32 2 779 8557 or +32 2 770 0341
fax: +32 2 779 8559
e-mail: cgheur@galaxia.be
URL: http://www.ifip.tu-graz.ac.at/TC11/CONF/IICIS2001

IFIP Congress 2002, the seventeenth World Computer Congress
25–30 Aug 2002, Montreal, Canada
papers due 31 Dec 2001
contact: Mr. Jan Wibe
e-mail: jan.wibe@seu.allforsk.ntnu.no

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**. •

Four Outstanding Service Awards Granted by General Assembly

Four Outstanding Service Awards were granted by the **IFIP** General Assembly in August 2000 for services rendered to **IFIP**. Established in 1988, this award is given to Technical Committee (TC) and Working Group 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. The recipients for 2000 are —

TC 7: **Prof. Keiji Yajima** (JP)
TC 12: **Prof. Boi Faltings** (CH)
Prof. Mark Musen (US)
Prof. Zhongzhi Shi (CN)

We congratulate them and thank them for their devotion and contributions to **IFIP**. •