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DIRECTORY —

INTERNATIONAL EOP ORGANIZATIONS

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Ministry of State

**Science and
Technology**

Ministère d'État

**Sciences et
Technologie**

QA
76
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FOREWORD

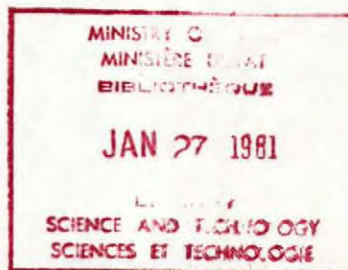
The Cooperation Branch of the Ministry of State for Science and Technology was asked by the ad hoc interdepartmental committee on international EDP to prepare an inventory of organizations of an international character dealing with Electronic Data Processing (EDP) and Information Handling. This Directory has therefore been prepared with the objectives of:

1. Identifying those organizations of an international character that are dealing with EDP, data communications and information for science, (including the social sciences), technology and the humanities; and
2. Summarizing for your use, basic information on these organizations.

It is recognized that this particular field is a rapidly expanding one and any recommendations as to additional organizations which could be included as well as updated information on those already covered would be appreciated.

We have included, for ease of reference, an index by name and acronym, and each organization with Canadian government participation has been annotated with an asterisk.

30391



AMENDMENT LIST

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AGARD

NAME Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (NATO)

ADDRESS 7, rue Ancelle, 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France

TELEPHONE 722-2800

STRUCTURE

1. Highest authority within AGARD is the Board of National Delegates which is composed of from one to three officially appointed representatives from the member nations.
2. Technical and administrative staff of approximately 40 people.

MEMBERSHIP

Attendance at AGARD Panel Meetings and Lecture Series is limited to nationals of NATO countries and is by invitation only. Invitations are provided by AGARD National Delegates, National Coordinators and Panel Members within each nation.

Am Canada, United States

Eu Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom

OBJECTIVES

The mission of AGARD is to bring together the leading personalities of the NATO nations in the fields of science and technology relating to aerospace in order to:

- a. Exchange scientific and technical information.
- b. Continuously stimulate advance in the aerospace sciences relevant to strengthening the common defense posture.
- c. Improve the cooperation among member nations in aerospace research and development.

AGARD

- d. Provide scientific and technical advice and assistance to the North Atlantic Military Committee, in the field of aerospace research and development.
- e. Render scientific and technical assistance, as requested, to other NATO bodies and to member nations in connection with research and development problems in the aerospace field.
- f. Provide assistance to member nations for the purpose of increasing their scientific and technical potential.
- g. Recommend effective ways for the member nations to use their research and development capabilities for the common benefit of the NATO community.

ORIENTATION

Technological

LANGUAGES

English, French

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada's national co-ordinator for AGARD activities is the Defence Scientific Information Service, Defence Research Board.

The following is a list of the Canadian delegates on the panels:

Panel	Canadian Delegates
Aerospace Medical	E. G. Leach A. C. Yelland
Avionics	J. N. Bloom, DOC - 6-7051
Electromagnetic Wave Propagation	I. Paghis, DOC - 6-7051
Flight Mechanics	D. M. McGregor NRC - 5-3337 A. D. Wood NRC - 5-3071

AGARD

Fluid Dynamics	P. B. Church IT&C - 2-1001 R. J. Templin NRC - 3-2423
Guidance & Control	C. A. M. Smith NRC - 3-9294
Propulsion & Energetics	R. A. Reynolds IT&C - 6-1922 R. B. Whyte, NRC - 3-2415
Structures & Materials	A. H. Hall NRC - 3-2469 H. V. Kinsey EMR - 4-5483 F. R. Thurston NRC - 3-2427
Technical Information	A. M. Ironside DND-DRB 2-4336 A. C. Jones DND-DRB 2-3644
Aerospace Applications	
Studies Committee	

EDP ACTIVITIES

There are 10 AGARD Panels: See "REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION" heading for a list of the Canadian delegates on the panels. Two of these panels appear to be particularly concerned with EDP and Information Processing, the Avionics Panel and the Technical Information Panel. The following are descriptions of the objectives of recent meetings of these panels.

AVIONICS PANEL — 23rd Panel Meeting — Symposium on Aerospace Telecommunications Systems 15-19 May 1972, London, United Kingdom.

AGARD

Rapid advances in communication techniques and equipments show great promise for enhancing the capabilities of existing telecommunications systems within the NATO environment. The use of coding theory, automatic computation devices and data processing equipments is becoming increasingly more commonplace for transmitting digital data rather than voice or teletype.

Thus, the Avionics Panel considers that it is appropriate at this time for a symposium, bringing together interested Telecommunication specialists from within the NATO community, to review the current state of those telecommunication areas which appear particularly fruitful for application in NATO Telecommunication Systems, and to identify both important new work in these areas and potential application areas for such work.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION PANEL — 25th Panel Meeting — Specialists Meeting on Government Assistance for Technical Information in Industry including Simple Mechanization of Small Information Centres — 23-25 October 1972, Ankara, Turkey.

The subject of this meeting was proposed by the Head of the Turkish Documentation Centre (TURDOC) to help resolve information problems in Turkey which are mainly related to training suitable staff members and ensuring that sufficient publicity is given to the services which can be provided to potential users.

To assist the Turkish documentation authorities achieve these purposes, papers at this meeting will describe what can be done by government information services to assist industry with its information problems including simpler methods of mechanization of small information centres suitable for use in a developing country.

PUBLICATIONS

1. The AGARD Charter
2. AGARD Handbook (including AGARD by-laws) serves as an introduction to AGARD
3. AGARD Bulletin
4. Director's Annual Report to the NATO Military Committee
5. AGARD Annual Meeting Report — includes full reports of papers presented.

- 6. Reports)
- Proceedings*) Series Publications
- Lecture Series)

*Note particularly Conference Proceedings 78 and 92 of the Technical Information Panel.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION PANEL — Conference Proceedings 78, February 1971 —

Information Analysis Centres

This volume contains the text of seven papers presented at a Specialist Meeting of the Technical Information Panel of AGARD, and the summing-up of the meeting.

The objective of the meeting was to assess the nature and value of Information Analysis Centres and to consider how they might be applied to NATO needs. Information Analysis Centres are vital elements in scientific and technical information programmes. Their primary purpose is to review and analyse scientific and technical information in well-defined fields, to provide dependable information on the current state of knowledge and most recent data on these particular fields and relay this information to the scientists and engineers.

Information Analysis Centres are manned by teams which include scientists, engineers, and information specialists. These teams review and evaluate information and design and operate systems to organize, store, retrieve, and disseminate this information.

This Specialist Meeting sponsored by the Technical Information Panel of AGARD was held at the Aviodome, Schiphol Airport, Amsterdam on 10 November 1970.

Conference Proceedings 92 (pre-print) September 1971 —

Image Storage and Transmission Systems for the Dissemination of Information

This joint specialist meeting of the Technical Information and Avionics Panel was originally entitled "A Comparison of Digital versus Analogue Image Storage". The problems associated with the retrieval, reproduction, and viewing of stored material and with the transfer of pictorial, graphical, and alpha-numeric data from and to the store and between physically separated locations, however, are closely connected with the problem of

AGARD

the choice of the optimum storage method. Therefore, it was decided that the scope of the meeting should be broadened and the title changed to "Image Storage and Transmission Systems for the Dissemination of Information".

In technical information activities, complete picture images have to be stored, retrieved, transmitted, and reproduced. More effective methods for handling still photographs, typescript, graphs, and line-drawings, have been evolved as a result of recent advances in computer sciences, reprography, and telecommunications.

AFFILIATIONS

AGARD is a NATO Agency under the authority of the Military Committee. See following a brief fact sheet on NATO.

CANADIAN CONTACT

A.C. Jones
Defence Research Board

NATO

NAME North Atlantic Treaty Organization

ADDRESS 1110 Brussels

TELEPHONE 41-00-40

EXECUTIVE Chairman of Council and Secretary-General

STRUCTURE

Has (1) the 'Council' composed of representatives of the member states; (2) 'Military Committees' composed of the Chiefs of Staff of each member country; and (3) Staff of 2,000 paid.

MEMBERSHIP

Am Canada, United States

Eu Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, Greece, Turkey, Germany

OBJECTIVES

Non-military cooperation is based on Article 2 of the Treaty, which lays down that "The parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between any or all of them".

LANGUAGES

English, French

NATO

HISTORY

Established as a result of the North Atlantic Treaty, by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, United Kingdom, and United States in 1949, later joined by Greece and Turkey (1952). Germany (1955). Structure modified in 1951 and 1952. Headquarters established in Brussels 1967.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Ministerial meetings at NATO Headquarters in December and at a member nations capital in the spring.

ACTIVITIES

To strengthen defence forces and to encourage member country cooperation. Has specialized committees in fields of: political consultation, machinery for crisis management, economic cooperation, defence support, *science cooperation*, cultural cooperation, civil emergency planning, coordination of air traffic, press and information.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

"NATO Letter" (monthly);
"Facts about NATO";
Aspects of NATO Series; and
"NATO Handbook".

FUNDING

Financed from an international budget to which all member nations contribute.

NAME Association of Computing Machinery

ADDRESS 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y., 10036

TELEPHONE (212) 265-6300

EXECUTIVE President — Anthony Ralston
Vice-President — Jean E. Sammet
Secretary — John W. Hamblen

STRUCTURE

Acting Executive Director — Irene Hollister
Publications Board Chairman — Eric A. Weiss
Number of Staff 45

MEMBERSHIP

Individual — 20,644
Student — 6,233
Organizational — 150
Associate — 2,876
Total Membership — 29,903

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS/QUALIFICATIONS

Any person or institution interested in the purposes of the Association is eligible for membership and will become a member, upon the approval of his application for membership, and the payment of his dues, in accordance with the bylaws. Applications for membership may be approved only by the Council or by the Secretary as instructed by the Council. The association shall have four classes of membership each with qualifications, privileges and voting rights as in the bylaws. Types: Member, Associate Member, Student Member, Institutional Member. Institutional Memberships are subdivided into Corporate and Academic.

ACM

OBJECTIVES

1. To advance the sciences and arts of information processing including but not restricted to, the study, design, development, construction, and application of modern machinery, computing techniques and appropriate languages for general information processing, for scientific computation, for the recognition storage, retrieval, and processing of data of all kinds, and for the automatic control and simulation of processes.
2. To promote the free interchange of information about the sciences and arts of information processing both among specialists and among the public in the best scientific and professional tradition. The methods of the Association for achieving these purposes include, but are not restricted to, formation of Chapters and special interest groups, holding of meetings for reading and discussing papers, and the publications of journals, books and other materials.

HISTORY

Founded 1947

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

It has been noted that ACM has more Canadian members than any other organization.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

Journal of the ACM, quarterly
Communications of the ACM, monthly
Computing Surveys, quarterly
Collected Algorithms, bi-monthly
Proceedings of the Annual National Conference, annually
ACM Monograph Series, irregularly
Computing Reviews — Abstracting Publication
CODASYL Reports — irregularly

There are also 28 Special Interest Groups, most of which publish bulletins or newsletters, and some of which hold conferences and publish the Proceedings thereof.

FUNDING

Annual Dues \$35.00

AFFILIATIONS

ACM was one of the 3 founding societies of the American Federation of Information Processing Societies (AFIPS). It is presently being decided whether or not to elevate the Society of Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM) and the Instrument Society of America (ISA) to full member status. ACM also co-operates with the IEEEEC in sponsoring symposia and conferences in the computer area.

NAME Conference on Data Systems Languages

ADDRESS Box 124, Monroeville, Pennsylvania 15146

STRUCTURE

The structure of the Conference on Data Systems Languages is exhibited at Annex A.

1. The Executive Committee

Chairman — J.K. Jones
Vice-President Southern Railway Company,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Plus Chairmen of the other Committees and other Specialists.

2. The Programming Language Committee — PLC

The purpose and objectives of PLC include and extend those of the former Language Sub-Committee (CLS), namely the maintenance and further development of COBOL. The objectives are to make possible compatible, uniform, source programs and object results, with continued reduction in the number of changes necessary for conversion or interchange of source programs and data. The PLC concentrates its efforts in the area of tools, techniques and ideas aimed at the programmer.

The Programming Language Committee is responsible for the presentation of the COBOL Journal of Development.

Member organizations of the COBOL Programming Language Committee are:

American Telephone and Telegraph Company
Burroughs Corporation
Canadian Federal Government
Computer Sciences Corporation
Control Data Corporation
Honeywell Information Systems, Incorporated
International Business Machines Corporation
National Bureau of Standards
NCR
Office of Management and Budget
RCA Corporation
Sanders Associates Incorporated

CODASYL

Southern Railway Company
United States Air Force
United States Department of Army
United States Navy
United States Steel Corporation
Univac Division of Sperry Rand Corporation
University of Bridgeport
Westinghouse Telecomputer Systems Corporation
Xerox Corporation

3. The Planning Committee

The CODASYL Planning Committee is to aid in CODASYL planning by gathering, assimilating and disseminating information from implementors and users pertaining to the goals of CODASYL.

4. The Systems Committee

The CODASYL Systems Committee is to build an expertise in, and to develop advanced languages and techniques for data processing, with the aim of automating as much as possible of the processes currently thought of as systems analysis, design and implementation.

MEMBERSHIP

A voluntary membership organization open to representatives of users, both in private industry and in government, computer manufacturers, and other interested parties.

OBJECTIVES

To develop a **Common Business Oriented Language** in order to state the data processing application in such a way that computer programs are developed and maintained with a minimum of time and programming effort.

ORIENTATION

A non-governmental — technical organization

LANGUAGES

English

CODASYL

HISTORY

In May, 1959 a meeting was held in the Pentagon for the purpose of considering both the desirability and the feasibility of establishing a common language for the programming of electronic computers for business-type applications. Representatives from users, both in private industry and in government, computer manufacturers, and other interested parties were present. The group agreed that the project should be undertaken. The Conference on Data Systems Languages (CODASYL) was born.

The concept of the three committees was agreed upon and Short Range, Intermediate Range, and Long Range committees were established. The Short Range Committee was given the task of developing an immediate language and was instructed to take the best of three existing language-compiler systems, FLOWMATIC, AIMACO, Commercial Translator, and to produce a language superior to any of these.

By September, 1959, this committee had specified a language which they considered superior to existing language compiler systems. This language specification was further modified and by December, 1959, COBOL existed as a language that was not identified with any manufacturer and therefore presented advantages for both government and private industry users. COBOL has been modified further by the Maintenance Committee, successor to the Short Range Committee, and Task Groups over the years with specification publications produced in 1960, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1968, 1969, 1970.

COBOL branch of CODASYL and the Intermediate and the Long Range Committees evolved into the Systems and Language Structures committees.

A reorganization of the Maintenance Committee occurred in 1964, the results of which are at Annex B.

Reorganization of the total structure occurred in 1968 — the Language Sub-Committee became the Programming Language Committee. The Language Structure Committee became the Planning Committee and the Systems Committee received a revised mandate. See Annex A.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

The Government of Canada joined the Programming Language Committee in September 1966 and is the sole organization, not based in the U.S.A.,

CODASYL

to have full membership on this committee. The Department of Supply and Services participates in the Programming Language Committee activities and has and continues to edit, print and distribute the Codasyl COBOL Journal of Development.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The Programming Language Committee meets approximately every six weeks for a period of three or four days, with each member taking its turn to host the meeting. At these meetings, proposals for change, addition or modification of the language are presented and what is accepted can be found in the latest Codasyl COBOL Journal of Development.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

'CODASYL, COBOL Journal of Development' -a number of editions have been published by the Queen's Printer upon request of the Department of Supply and Services and the Canadian Government Specifications Board.

As regards distribution of the Journal of Development, copies were ordered and sent to virtually every European Country west of the Iron Curtain, also to Japan, Mexico, Australia and to the Governments of Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Venezuela.

FUNDING

This is purely a voluntary and non-funded organization. This is the reason for Canadian National Standards Board underwriting publication of the Journal of Development.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

1. The COBOL Journal of Development is the product of the CODASYL Programming Language Committee. The Journal was developed by the Programming Language Publication Subcommittee and reflects the official CODASYL COBOL language as of December, 1970.
2. Further development and modification of COBOL are the responsibility of this Committee. The development effort continues with emphasis on:
 - extended date base capabilities
 - input/output editing capabilities

CODASYL

- a clarification and extension to asynchronous processing
 - a clarification and extension to the Mass Storage facility
3. CODASYL creates the specifications of the COBOL Language, while the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) adopts them and slots them into the appropriate levels.

AFFILIATIONS

Programme efforts have been aided significantly by the contributions of the European Computer Manufacturer's Association (ECMA), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the Japanese COBOL Standards Committee, the American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI), and by other interested organizations and individuals.

CANADIAN CONTACT

G. E. Henderson
Department of Supply and Services

R. E. Blassius
Department of Supply and Services

ANNEX A

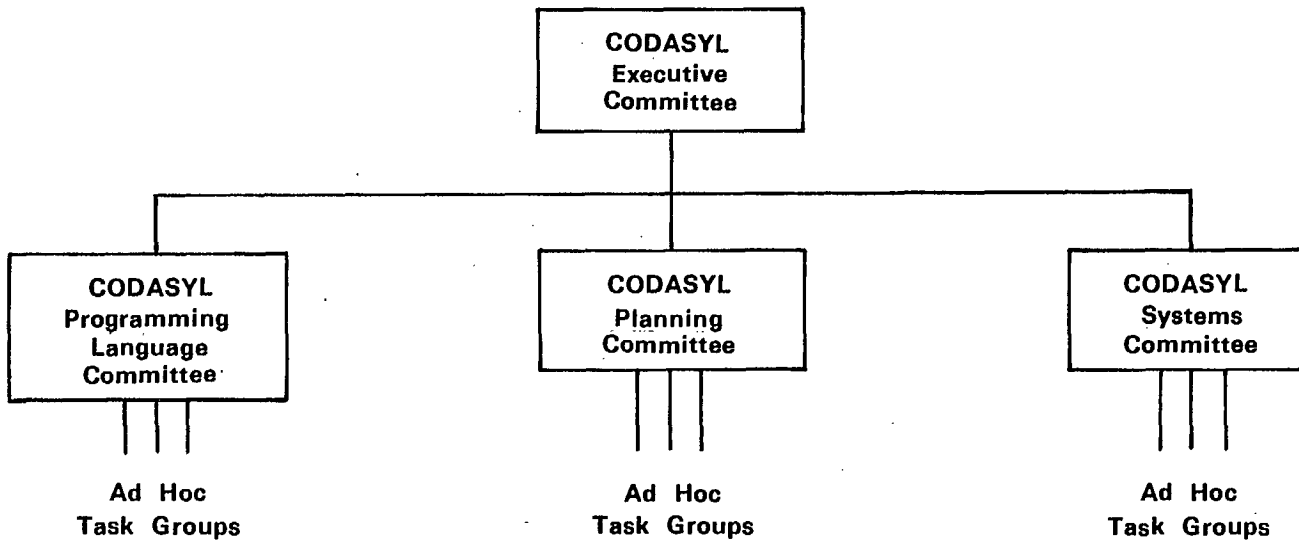


Figure 1 Organization of CODASYL (since July 1968)

ANNEX B

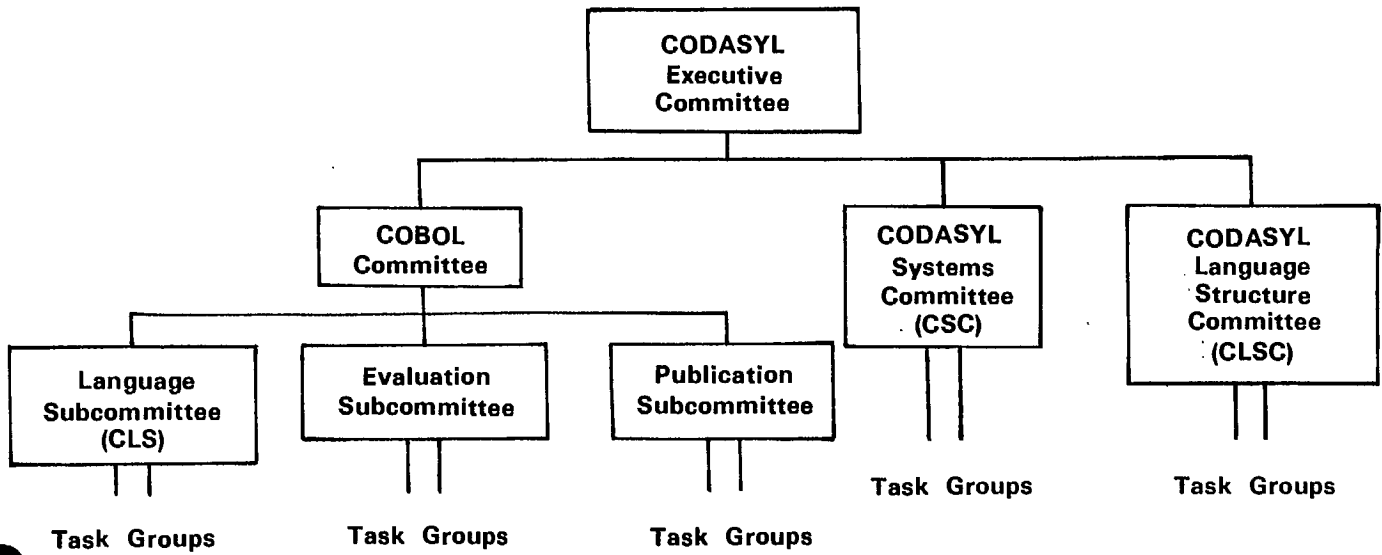


Figure 1 Organization of CODASYL (January 1964, July 1968)

DPMA

NAME Data Processing Management Association

ADDRESS 505 Busse Highway, Park Ridge, Illinois 60068

TELEPHONE (312) 825-8124

EXECUTIVE Executive Director — Donn W. Sanford

Elected Officers — International President —
International Executive
Vice-President
Secretary-Treasurer
4 International Vice-Presidents
13 Regional Vice-Presidents

STRUCTURE

Staff 35
Chapters 285

MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS/QUALIFICATIONS

Types: Full Membership, Associate Membership, Honorary Membership, Individual International Membership.

Membership Qualifications: Regular membership in Chapters shall be granted to persons of good character who are employed in a supervisory or higher capacity in data processing installations, who do not otherwise qualify as associate members, and persons who are employed in a staff, managerial or executive capacity who have an interest in data processing principles.

Membership — Individual	26,800
Student	1,200
Organizational	None
Total Membership	28,000

DPMA

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

- 1) Journal of Data Management (monthly)
- 2) Data Processing Proceedings from International Conferences (annual).

OBJECTIVES

To foster, promote and develop education and scientific inquiry in the field of information processing and information processing management.

ORIENTATION

Primarily technical with a developing posture in management and policy.
An Association of professionals.

LANGUAGES

English

HISTORY

Founded 1951.
Formerly (1962) National Machine Accountants Association.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

- 1) 15 Canadian Chapters throughout Canada with approximately 3000 members.
- 2) Department of Supply Services/Systems and Data Processing Branch has one member in DPMA.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Conventions/Meetings always held in June. Future locations are: 1973, Chicago, Ill.; 1974, Minneapolis, Mann.; and 1975, Los Angeles, Calif.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

Conducts annual examinations for the Certificate in Data Processing and the Registered Business Programmer designation in over 100 college and university test sites in the United States, Canada and Philippines. Also conducts management seminars and other special meetings for dispersing educational information on data processing techniques and computer utilization. Approximately 70% of their budget is devoted to Education, Conferences and Publications.

FUNDING

Membership costs are \$25.00 (U.S.) per annum, with Chapter dues extra where applicable.

AFFILIATIONS

Participates in joint projects with Association of Computing Machinery (ACM).

NAME European Computer Manufacturers Association

ADDRESS rue du Rhône 114, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland

TELEPHONE 35 36 34

TELEX 22288

CABLE Eucomanufas Geneva

EXECUTIVE Secretary-General.

STRUCTURE

The Association consists of:

- a) the General Assembly of the ordinary members — the highest authority of the Association; to control the Association and appoint and control its management.
- b) the Management:
 - President
 - Vice-President
 - Treasurer
- c) the Coordinating Committee — comprised of six members and making recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the formation, activities, reorganisation or dissolution of Technical Working Committees.

MEMBERSHIP

The association consists of ordinary and associate members and such other classes of members as may be created by the ordinary members at a General Assembly.

ECMA

Ordinary members are companies which in Europe develop, manufacture and market data processing machines or groups of machines used to process digital information for business, scientific, control or other similar purposes. Data processing machines used exclusively for military purposes shall not be considered to be included in the above machines.

There are members in eight European Countries:

Belgium (2), France (7), Germany (6), Italy (1), Netherlands (3), Sweden (2), Switzerland (2), United Kingdom (9).

OBJECTIVE

To study and develop, in cooperation with the appropriate national and international organizations, as a scientific endeavour and in the general interest, methods and procedures in order to facilitate and standardize the use of data processing systems.

To promulgate various standards applicable to the functional design and use of data processing equipment.

The Association shall be a non-profit-making organization and shall devote itself to no commercial activity whatsoever.

ORIENTATION

Manufacturers membership with a technical orientation

LANGUAGES

English

HISTORY

In view of the recognition by large computer manufacturers of the necessity for standardization in operational techniques, such as programming and also input and output codes, a meeting was held on April 27, 1960, in Brussels, at which it was decided that an association of manufacturers should be formed which would be called European Computer Manufacturers Association, with headquarters in Geneva in order to be near the headquarters of the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). In May 1961, the Association officially came into being and all those companies which attended the original meeting became members.

Just prior to the official registration of ECMA, it was invited to be represented at a Roundtable Conference to be held in Geneva organized by ISO and IEC to discuss standardization in the general field of computers. This meeting resulted in the formation of TC 97 and in the organization of its own Working Groups, and ECMA was asked to become a liaison member.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The President will each year call at least two General Assemblies of the ordinary members.

EDP ACTIVITIES

The entire budget of the European Computer Manufacturers Association is devoted to standardization in the EDP field.

There are nineteen Technical Working Committees within ECMA:

- TC1 -Input and Output Codes
- TC2 -General Programming Languages
- TC3 -Problem Analysis and Flow Charting
- TC4 -Optical Character Recognition
- TC5 -ALGOL*
- TC6 -COBOL
- TC7 -Magnetic Ink Character Recognition*
- TC8 -FORTRAN*
- TC9 -Data Transmission
- TC10 -PL/1
- TC11 -Numerical Control*
- TC12 -Product Safety
- TC13 -Keyboards
- TC14 -Paper Sizes
- TC15 -Labelling
- TC16 -Disk Packs
- TC17 -Magnetic Tape
- TC18 -I/O Interface
- TC19 -Magnetic Tape Cassette

*These Committees have accomplished their tasks.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

''ECMA Standards'' (37 up to 1972)
Memento (annual)

ECMA

FUNDING

The Association is financed by an equal levy on all ordinary members. The fees are set by the ordinary members during a meeting of the General Assembly and are based on the current year budget.

AFFILIATIONS

- TC4 - Optical Character Recognition — European liaison member of CODASYL
- TC16 - Disk Packs — Liaison — Liaison Organization of Type A for ISO/TC95
- TC17 - Magnetic Tape — Member organization of ITU/CCITT.

IBI-ICC

MEMBERSHIP

Governments of 12 countries:

AF Ghana, Libya, Nigeria

AM Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico

AS Israel, Japan

EU France, Greece, Italy

States which are members, either of the United Nations or of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), or of one of the other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations and which become parties to the present Convention, shall be members of the IBI/ICC.

OBJECTIVES

Promote research, education, utilization of informatics at government level through:

- development of working relations with government authorities for informatics and promotion of the establishment of such authorities in countries where they do not exist;
- study of the application of informatics in management;
- study of the application of informatics in economic and industrial planning and development;
- research policies in informatics;
- automated documentation; and
- updating, compilation and dissemination of information on the programmes of informatics science and technique.

ORIENTATION

Governmental membership and policy oriented.

HISTORY

Established as an autonomous intergovernmental institution by an International Treaty which came into force November 11, 1961.

The Centre originated in the UNESCO recommendation (3rd session, 1948) that such an institute be established. Formalization was preceded by a Provisional Centre (PICC) which came into being on January 1, 1958.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Mr. D.B. Wilson, DEA, attended the 5th Conference in Rome, 1970.

Canadian Delegates attended the Florence 1972 Conference — H.R. Balls; N.D. Brewer; J.A. Guminski; W. Pajor; D.F. Parkhill. All presented papers.

MEETING SCHEDULE

General Assembly — meets at least every two years

Executive Council — meets at least twice a year

Paris	1962
Rome	1964
Rome	1966
Rome	1968
Rome	1970
Florence	1972

PUBLICATIONS

"ICC Newsletter" (bimonthly)
"International Directory of Computer
and Information Systems Services" (annual)

IBI-ICC

FUNDING

Scale of member contributions is proportionate to any given country's UNESCO contribution.

	State Contributions to UNESCO	ICC Contribution	Number of Countries
A	≤ 0.50% of UNESCO budget	\$ 2,500	5
B	> 0.50% ≤ 2%	\$ 6,250	3
C	> 2% and ≤ 5%	\$ 12,000	2
D	> 5% and ≤ 15%	\$ 18,750	1
E	> 15%	\$ 25,000	-

AFFILIATIONS

UNESCO is represented at the General Assembly and on the Executive Council.

Collaborates with (IFIP) International Federation for Information Processing.

CANADIAN CONTACT

Henry Flynn	DOC/MDC	5-7532
H. R. Balls	DSS/AS	5-8411

NAME UNESCO/IBI-ICC Corresponding Institutions Network

ADDRESS IBI-ICC Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics,
23 Viale Civiltà des Lavoro,
00144 Roma, Italia.

MEMBERSHIP

Network membership is open to any public or private non-profit Institute operating in the field of Information Processing, particularly to scientific organizations and administrative and management data processing organizations.

Members are called Corresponding Institutions.

OBJECTIVES

The Network is to be a permanent source of updated information for all participating Institutions.

ORIENTATION

Technical Information Transfer

EDP ACTIVITIES

1. The IBI-ICC will act as the Coordinating Centre of the Network to which all relevant information shall be sent. In particular, the IBI-ICC shall act as:
 - a. Collection Centre for all studies of common interest to the participants in the Network;
 - b. Software Clearing House for Corresponding Institutions; and
 - c. Base and instrument for the creation of Twinning Systems between similar Institutions belonging to the Network:

IBI-ICC

2. a. Corresponding Institutions shall keep the IBI-ICC informed on their activities, carried out, under way or envisaged. In particular, they shall send to the IBI-ICC information about the Studies and Research of a specialized character they are carrying out, of common interest to the members of the Network, as well as information about their Computer Programmes.
- b. Corresponding Institutions shall suggest to the IBI-ICC ways for improving the Network and exchange of information.

PUBLICATIONS

The IBI-ICC will publish a Bulletin every four months (three issues per year: end of April, August and December, respectively) which will include:

- an up-dated list of Corresponding Institutions;
- a list of the titles of specific Studies or Research of common interest (articles, monographs, reports) already carried out, under way or planned by each Institution;
- a list of available software providing the same data as for the foregoing list;
- information on activities regarding the Network and specifically any news on co-operation activities, and on the creation of Twinning Systems, between member Institutions.

NAME Intergovernmental Council for ADP

ADDRESS 18 Keren Hayesod St., P.O.B. 7170,
Jerusalem, Israel

TELEPHONE 68171

EXECUTIVE Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Secretary-General
Chairman of Program Committee

STRUCTURE

The organs of the ICA are:
- the General Conference
- the Governing Board
- the Secretariat
- the Programme Committee

MEMBERSHIP

Representatives of central government ADP authorities concerned with the problems of central governmental information processing, and the relationships between the central government ADP authorities; meeting together for informal discussion and exchange of views. In meeting in this way, the appointees are not speaking officially but are exchanging information on their mutual experience and in this way providing guidance for each other. Liaison is maintained as necessary with other levels and sectors of government ADP activity.

Am Canada, Chile, United States

As Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea

Au Australia

ICA

Eu Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

OBJECTIVES

The Intergovernmental Council for Automatic Data Processing is an international informal forum for the exchange of ideas and experience by central governmental ADP authorities. The sharing of ADP know-how on problems of concern to governmental administration and the pooling of efforts on major issues is the purpose of the ICA programme of activities. The ICA fosters and promotes cooperation with appropriate international governmental and non-governmental organizations with the purpose of generating joint activities in fields of common interest. Special attention is given to governmental ADP in developing countries.

ORIENTATION

Governmental membership with a policy orientation.

HISTORY

The ICA was established at an informal meeting in Edinburgh in August 1968. This inaugural conference was convened after an exploratory meeting held in Jerusalem by central governmental ADP authorities on the initiative of the Chairman of the interministerial ADP committees from the Netherlands and Israel.

The second conference was held in Oslo in June 1969. Subsequent meetings were the 3rd conference, January 1970 in Jerusalem, the 4th conference, November 1970 in Washington and the 5th conference, October 1971 in Rome, the 6th conference, November 1972 in Berlin and the 7th conference, September 1973 in Ottawa.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

The fifth conference in Rome was attended by Dr. D.F. Parkhill (Department of Communications) and Mr. J.A.S. Walker (Ministry of State for Science and Technology).

This participation elicited a formal invitation from W.R. Atkinson (U.K.), Chairman of ICA, to Canada to become a permanent member of the council. Membership was taken out by Department of Communications in

1972. Subsequently at the request of the ad hoc Interdepartmental Committee on International EDP and with the agreement of the Department of Communications, Canadian membership was transferred to the Ministry of State for Science and Technology (Representative: J.A.S. Walker). Canada was represented at the sixth conference in Berlin by Dr. M.S. Lipsett, Ministry of State for Science and Technology.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The General Conference of the ICA will take place at intervals of approximately one year and not less than once in two years.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

The following extract from a brief published by ICA regarding its aims and functions, indicates that EDP involvement is fundamental to the organization's mandate.

- The organization shall consist of representatives of central government ADP authorities and shall concern itself with the problems of central governmental information processing, and shall consider the relationships between the central government ADP authorities. Liaison shall be maintained as necessary with other levels and sectors of government ADP activity.
- The organization shall provide means of inter-changing and pooling information pertaining to governmental ADP where this is not done through other organizations; in areas such as:
 - The place of ADP in governmental organization;
 - Long-range planning;
 - Procurement;
 - Implications of standards and standardization;
 - Manpower requirements, recruitment and training;
 - Integrated management information systems for central governments (incl. administrative data banks);
 - Registration systems (incl. numbers and techniques);
 - Social implications of computers;
 - Relationships with legislatures;
 - Governmental auditing relationships; and
 - The impact of organizational ADP patterns (centralization, networks and decentralization).
- The organization shall co-operate in the development of governmental ADP in less experienced member countries.

ICA

PUBLICATIONS

The ICA publishes the "ICA Information", containing mainly reports and articles by member-countries. This publication is conceived as an additional means for the dissemination of actual experience on governmental ADP between the Council members and accredited contacts. It is published at irregular intervals (according to material contributed by members). There have been eight issues published since 1969.

FUNDING

Member countries pay \$1,000 fee. Further revenue is obtained through sale of the "ICA Information" publication.

AFFILIATIONS

The 5th conference of ICA, held in Rome, was attended by Prof. F.A. Bernasconi of the IBI-ICC and by Mr. H.P. Gassman, Head of the Computer Utilization Group of the OECD.

The ICA Council, at the Rome Conference, had emphasized its desire to strengthen its cooperation with other appropriate international organizations. Mr. H. Gassman pointed out the many points of common interest and concern between the OECD and the ICA, stressing that in general the activities and fields of indulgence of these two organizations are complementary rather than overlapping. The informal character of the ICA even permits its membership to deal with professional problems often in a manner which a formal organization with certain political restraints could not attempt.

CANADIAN CONTACT

Mr. J.A.S. Walker
Director,
Cooperation Division,
International Branch, Ministry of State, Science and Technology
207 Queen Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 1A1

NAME International Association for Analogue Computation
Association Internationale pour le Calcul Analogique

ADDRESS 50 avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

TELEPHONE 49.00.30 ext. 2661

STRUCTURE

1. Secretary-General
2. General Assembly
3. Management Committee, composed of 6-15 members, elected by the General-Assembly
4. Bureau, composed of:
 - President
 - Vice-President
 - 3 members of the Management Committee.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is of two classes:

1. Associate members (53), consisting of scientific institutes, individual enterprises and public administration services; and
2. Full members (356), individuals in 25 countries.
 - Af Congo
 - Am Canada, Mexico, United States
 - Au Australia
 - Eu Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany DR, Germany FR, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, USSR, Yugoslavia

AICA

OBJECTIVES

Promote exchange of scientific information among specialists interested in analogue computation methods, by organizing international meetings, displays of equipment, by issuing scientific publications and establishing frequent contacts with scientific associations for the study of arithmetical computation methods.

LANGUAGES

English, French

HISTORY

Founded 2 October, 1955, Brussels. The organization has held 6 General Assemblies, annual conferences and several joint conferences each year, between 1955 and 1972.

MEETING SCHEDULE

1. The General Assembly meets every three years.
2. The organization holds Congresses every three years,
3. Co-sponsors meetings with other international organizations.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

The organization involvement stems from an interest in mathematical simulation and the use of computers.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

1. Plans for publication of monographs and scientific reviews.
2. "Scientific Review" (quarterly)

FUNDING

Members' dues finance the organization. Dues are:
-for individuals, 250 Belg. Fr.;
-for industrial enterprises and public administrations, 5,000 Belg. Fr.; and
-for scientific and educational institutions, 900 Belg. Fr.

AFFILIATIONS

Converses with:

International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC),
International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP),
International Federation of Operational Research
Societies (IFORS), and
International Measurement Confederation.

Member of:

The Five International Associations Coordinating
Committee,
International Standards Organization (ISO),
Simulation Councils,
Society of Analogue Technique of Japan,
Association Française pour la Cybernétique
Economique et Technique.

CANADIAN CONTACT

C. R. Clemence, NRC — 3-2007
Dr. R. Gague, NRC — 3-2834

NAME Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers

ADDRESS 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y., 10017

TELEPHONE (212) 752-6800

STRUCTURE

Board of Directors 1972:

President	R. H. Tanner
Vice-President	Harold Chestnut
Vice-President	
Technical Activities	J. K. Dillard
Vice-President	
Publications Activities	C. L. Coates Jr.
Secretary	G. P. Stein
Treasurer	R. W. Sears
General Manager	Donald G. Fink
Director	
Publications Operations	E. K. Gannett

Number of staff — 292

MEMBERSHIP

Engineers and scientists in electrical engineering, electronics and allied fields.

Membership Requirements/Qualifications

Types: Honorary, Fellow, Senior, Member, Associate, and Student.

Honorary Members: elected by the Board of Directors.

Fellow Members: shall be conferred only by invitation of the Board of Directors.

Senior Member: an engineer, scientist, educator, technical executive or originator in the field of electrical or electronics engineering and science, radio, allied branches of engineering or related sciences and arts. He shall have been in the active practice of his

IEEE

profession for at least ten years and shall have attained distinction as measured by performance over a period of at least five of these years.

Member: limited to those who have demonstrated professional competence.

Associate Member: interested in and capable of rendering service to electrical engineering or the related arts and sciences.

Membership

Individual	137,919
Student	16,815
Organizational	None
Total Membership	154,734

OBJECTIVES

Its purposes are scientific, literary and educational, directed toward the advancement of the theory and practice of electrical engineering, electronics, radio, allied branches of engineering or the related arts and sciences.

In pursuit of these objectives the IEEE holds numerous meetings and special technical conferences, conducts lecture courses at the local level on topics of current engineering and scientific interest, assists student groups, awards medals, prizes and scholarships for outstanding technical achievement, and supports the Engineering Societies Library in New York City.

ORIENTATION

Professional and technically oriented.

HISTORY

Founded in 1884

EDP INVOLVEMENT

The various IEEE boards are:

Awards; Conferences; Educational Activities; Publications; Regional Activities; Technical Activities.

Groups and Societies: Aerospace and Electronic Systems; Antennas and Propagation; Audio and Electroacoustics; Broadcast and Television Receivers; Broadcasting; *Circuit Theory*; *Communication Technology*; *Computer*; *Control Systems*; Education; Electrical Insulation; Electromagnetic Compatibility; Electron Devices; Engineering Management; Engineering in Medicine and Biology; Engineering Writing and Speech; Geoscience Electronics; Industrial Electronics and Control Instrumentation; Industry and General Applications; *Information Theory*; Instrumentation and Measurement; Magnetics; Microwave Theory and Techniques; Nuclear Science; Parts, Hybrids, and Packaging; Power Engineering; Reliability; Sonics and Ultrasonics; Systems, Man and Cybernetics; and Vehicular Communications.

Corresponding to each board are interest groups organized within the IEEE framework. There are 3 such groups relevant to this inventory:

- **IEEE Information Theory Group** — This is an organization within the framework of the IEEE, of members with principal professional interests in information theory. All members of IEEE are eligible for membership in the group and will receive "Transactions" upon payment of annual group membership fee of \$5.

The group publishes "IEEE Transactions on Information Theory" (bimonthly journal)

- **IEEE Control Systems Society** — This is an organization, within the framework of the IEEE, of members with principal professional interests in automatic control.
- The society publishes "IEEE Transactions on Automatic Control" (bimonthly)
- **IEEE Computer Society** — An association of people with professional interest in the field of computers.

Publication — "IEEE Transactions on Computers" (monthly)

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

Proceedings of the IEEE (monthly)
 Spectrum (monthly)
 Group Transactions
 Student Journal (bimonthly)
 Journal of Quantum Electronics (monthly)
 Journal of Solid — State Circuits (quarterly)
 Translated Journals (monthly)

IEEE

FUNDING

1. The membership fee is \$25 per annum
2. The 1971 annual budget was \$7,500,000

AFFILIATIONS

Note:

1. Joint INSPEC publication.
2. ACM and IEEE run the joint computer conference ICC.
3. IEEE runs a fall joint computer conference with AFIPS.

NAME International Electrotechnical Commission

ADDRESS 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

TELEPHONE (022) 34-01-50

EXECUTIVE General Secretary — C.J. Stanford

STRUCTURE

The Commission is administered by a Council on which all the national committees are represented. The Council delegates certain problems to a Committee of Action elected by the Council. Detailed technical work is carried out by Technical Committees. A Central Office, under the direction of the General Secretary, ensures that the decisions of the Council are carried out.

The technical work of IEC, similar to that of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), is carried out by Technical Committees, each of which deals with a given subject. Membership in these committees is open to each member country of the Commission and each national committee has full voting rights. There are at present sixty-five IEC Committees, with Canadian participation in sixty-three. All of these are Canadian Standards Association (CSA) National or CSA Special Committees involving a total of some 500 technical experts. Their work extends from the safety of household appliances, X-ray equipment, and turbines to radio communications equipment, etc.

MEMBERSHIP

The members of the Commission are the National Committees, one for each country, which are required to be as representative as possible of all electrical interests in the country concerned: manufacturers, users, governmental authorities, teaching and professional bodies. They are composed of representatives of the various organizations which deal with questions of electrical standardization at the national level. Most of them are recognized and supported by their respective governments.

IEC

Member Countries (41):

Af South Africa

Am Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, U.S.A., Venezuela

As Peoples Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Arab Republic of Egypt

Au Australia

Eu Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

OBJECTIVES

To facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national electrotechnical standards and to co-ordinate the activities of other international organizations in this field.

In their respective fields, the ISO and the IEC have essentially the following main objectives:

- To facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the development of internationally accepted technical recommendations approved by the majority of member countries;
- To provide the technical and administrative services required for the development of such recommendations;
- To prepare and issue approved recommendations for voluntary acceptance and incorporation into national standards, wherever possible by member countries;
- To provide for exchange of information among member countries concerning international standards work; and
- To co-operate with other international organizations concerned with related problems.

ORIENTATION

Non-governmental, technical

LANGUAGES

English, French and Russian

HISTORY

The International Electrotechnical Commission came into being in 1906 as the result of the adoption by the Chamber of Government Deputies at the St. Louis (U.S.A.) International Electrotechnical Congress in 1904 of the resolution:

“That steps should be taken to secure the co-operation of the technical Societies of the world by the appointment of a representative Commission to consider the question of the standardization of the Nomenclature and Ratings of Electrical Apparatus and Machinery”.

The IEC is concerned with standardization in the electrotechnical field and became affiliated with the ISO in 1947 as the Electrical Division with complete financial and administrative autonomy.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

1. A Canadian National Committee of the IEC (CNC/IEC) was formed in 1908, sponsored by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association (which later became the CSA). In 1937 it was turned over to the National Research Council. However, it was subsequently felt that the development of international standards could best be dealt with by the national standardization organization. Therefore, in 1947, the CSA resumed sponsorship. Now, participation is through the Standards Council of Canada.
2. There are twenty-one members in the CNC/IEC, including the Secretary and the President, Mr. William J. Pardy of the Northern Electric Company. Committee members represent the federal and provincial governments, trade associations, manufacturers, utilities and consumers.
3. The Secretariat services required for both the Canadian National Committees of ISO and IEC are provided by CSA at their headquarters in Rexdale, Ontario. CSA will:

IEC

- Screen and register all technical and policy documents received from the ISO and IEC Central Offices in Geneva, and the International Technical Committee Secretariats (approximately 150,000/year). Distribute these documents to applicable Canadian Technical Committees for information, comment or voting action, and initiation of follow-up action as required.
- Receive all CNC/ISO and IEC Advisory and Technical Committee and Sub-Committee correspondence and confirm official Canadian comments, voting decisions, delegates to international meetings, etc., and process them to the ISO and IEC Central Offices in Geneva.
- Provide Secretariat services to the CNC/ISO and IEC including preparing and distributing meeting agendae and minutes, general committee correspondence, arranging for meetings, etc.
- Carry out surveys of industry, government and other interests concerning the possibilities of establishing new Technical Committees to serve Canada's needs and implement action following CNC/ISO and IEC approval.
- Provide technical Secretariat services to the Technical Committee Chairmen as required.
- Prepare reports on overall CNC/ISO and IEC activities for presentation as required by the Chairman CNC/ISO and the President CNC/IEC to the CSA Board of Directors.
- Prepare budgets for CNC/ISO and CNC/IEC operations.
- Keep informed on the effectiveness or otherwise of ISO Canadian Advisory and CNC/IEC Technical Committees and report as required.
- Assist the Chairman and President of CNC/ISO and IEC in undertaking their respective responsibilities whenever required or so directed.
- Maintain central master files of all documents correspondence and reports, etc., on International Standardization.

The address of the Canadian National Committee of the IEC is:

Canadian National Committee of the IEC,
Standards Council of Canada,
178 Rexdale Blvd.,
Rexdale, 603, Ontario.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

IEC involvement in EDP takes place in Sub-Committee SC61A, Electrical safety requirements for office machines. Its scope is included within that of the parent Technical Committee No. 61, Safety of household electrical appliances, that is, to prepare safety requirements for electrical appliances for household and similar purposes, including office machines.

The IEC is involved in EDP work to the extent that it has issued Publication 380 entitled "Electrical Safety of Office Machines". This is to be read in conjunction with Publication 335-1, "Safety of household and similar electrical appliances — Part 1 — General Requirements". Publication 380 applies to electrically-energized office machines designed to be used by laymen in offices, shops or similar locations.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

The Commission publishes Recommendations which express an international consensus of opinion on the subjects dealt with. Although the Recommendations are not binding on member organizations, they are recommended to follow them when drawing up their national standards.

Further information on the IEC and its National Committees can be found in the IEC Handbook.

FUNDING

The work of the Commission is financed by contributions from the national committees and from the sale of publications.

AFFILIATIONS

The IEC has liaison with European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA), International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC), International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Telecommunications Union/International Consultative Telegraph and Telephone Committee (ITU/CCITT).

NAME International Federation for Information Processing

ADDRESS Secretariat, 3, rue du Marché, 1204 — Geneva,
Switzerland.

TELEPHONE 24.60.06 (022)

EXECUTIVE

President	Professor H. Zemanek
Vice-Presidents	Mr. S. Sem-Sandberg
	Professor A.S. Douglas
	Professor E. Goto
Secretary	Mr. P.A. Bobillier
Treasurer	Dr. J. Tuori
Past President	Academician A.A. Dorodnicyn

STRUCTURE

The supreme authority of the Federation is the General Assembly, which meets once every year. It consists of one representative from each of the Member Societies. The General Assembly decides on all important matters, such as general policy, programme of activities, admissions, elections and budget.

The day-to-day work of IFIP is directed by the Officers — President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, — who are elected by the General Assembly and together constitute the Executive Body — and administered by a Secretariat.

The Council, consisting of the six Officers and up to six elected Trustees, meets twice a year and makes decisions which become necessary between General Assembly meetings.

The legal seat of the Federation is in Geneva, Switzerland.

MEMBERSHIP

Requirements: Any genuinely national, technical society or group of societies actively engaged in the field of information processing may become affiliated with the Federation upon application.

IFIP

To date, national technical or scientific societies in 33 countries are members.

Af Algeria, Ghana, South Africa

Am Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, U.S.A.

As Israel, Japan

Au Australia

Eu Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

OBJECTIVES

The aims of IFIP are:

- to promote information science and technology;
- to advance international cooperation in the field of information processing;
- to stimulate research, development and application of information processing in science and human activity;
- to further the dissemination and exchange of information on information processing; and
- to encourage education in information processing.

In achieving these aims, IFIP fulfills the need for better world-wide communication and increased understanding among scientists of all nations of the role information processing can play in accelerating technical and scientific progress. IFIP is both a catalyst and a focal point for conceptual and technological developments which advance the state of the information processing art. It also performs a vital function in working towards the maximum dissemination of significant information about a new and basic tool for all mankind — the digital computer and its applications.

ORIENTATION

Professional society with policy and technological concerns.

HISTORY

Formed as an outcome of the first International Conference on Information Processing sponsored by UNESCO and held in Paris, June 15-20, 1959.

Action for its establishment was taken by representatives of computer societies from 18 countries, including the U.S. National Joint Computer Committee.

The organization at this time was named the International Federation of Information Processing Societies (IFIPS) and was registered in accord with Belgian law.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

The Canadian Information Processing Society (CIPS) represents Canada in IFIP. The official Canadian representative to IFIP, who is appointed by the Canadian Information Processing Society, is:

Professor Pat Hume
Associate Dean, Division III,
School of Graduate Studies,
Department of Computer Science,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

The fact sheet on the Canadian Information Processing Society is attached to this entry.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The IFIP Congress is held once every three years.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

Special Interest Group: IAG

In 1967, the General Assembly decided to constitute a Special Interest Group within IFIP to serve the specific needs of the administrative data processing community: IAG — the IFIP Administrative Data Processing Group. Its aim is to promote research, education and the exchange of experience in the field of information processing as applied to problems in public and business administration.

IFIP

Under the chairmanship of S.D. Duyverman (Netherlands), IAG expanded quickly and encountered much interest and response in an increasing number of countries.

The IAG is based on the concept of partners - these are institutions concerned with the use of computers which together may form in each country a National Member organization, with a representative in the General Conference. Partners have to pay an annual contribution to the IAG Headquarters, which coordinates the activities of the Group. A Board of Directors elected by the General Conference is responsible for the implementation of IAG's policies and programme of activities. The Chairman reports to the IFIP General Assembly of which he is an Associate Member.

In view of its specific aims and the distinct services provided to the Members and Partners, IAG operates within the framework of special IAG-Bylaws and a relatively wide autonomy for the planning and realization of its various activities.

Canadian Information Processing Society is Canada's national member to IAG and the representative is P.J. Dixon of Massey-Ferguson Ltd.

IFIP has also established a number of Technical Committees and Working Groups whose influence is strongly felt at international as well as national levels.

Each Technical Committee is composed of representatives of the IFIP Member societies (one per society) whereas Working Groups, under the supervision of a Technical Committee, consist of specialists in the field who are appointed as individuals independent of nationality.

Four of the five Technical Committees are involved with electronic data processing.

TC 1 — Terminology

Aim and Scope

The aim of the Committee is to promote and coordinate the exchange of information leading to the compilation of a multilingual glossary for information processing systems and related subjects. The scope of its work is the terminology of all particular aspects of digital computers and data processing devices, equipment, media and systems.

Canadian Member: J.N.P. Hume

Significant Achievement:
(in cooperation with the
International Computation
Centre, ICC, Rome)

— IFIP-ICC
Vocabulary for
Information
Processing

T.C. 1 has one working group:

W.G. 1.1 Terminology

TC 2 — Programming

Scope

The work of the Committee includes:

- a) General considerations of programming principles and techniques such as concept development, classification, and description;
- b) the development, investigation and specification of particular programming languages; and
- c) the identification, development, investigation and specification of additional programming techniques.

Canadian Member: J.E.L. Peck

Significant Achievements:

Working Conferences on

- Formal Language Description Languages for Computer Programming (1964);
- Symbol Manipulation Languages and Techniques (1966);
- Simulation Programming Language (1967);
- ALGOL 68 Implementation (1970).

TC 2 has 3 Working Groups:

- WG 2.1 ALGOL
- WG 2.2 Programming Language Description
- WG 2.3 Programming Methodology

TC 5 — Computer Applications in Technology

Aim and Scope

The aim of the Committee is to promote and coordinate the exchange of information on computer applications in technology.

IFIP

Its scope includes all aspects of computer applications in technology, that is, in the research, design, manufacture, operation and control of products and physical systems; it also includes the investigation of related programming methods. Some non-exclusive examples are:

control computers;
computers in manufacturing including numerical control and machine tools;
computer applications in design, including interactive graphics; simulation, and analog and hybrid computer applications;
computers for traffic control;
problem-oriented languages; and
interactive graphics.

The Committee shall establish and maintain liaison with other international organizations as appropriate. It shall act in conjunction with IFIP TC 2 and

TC 3 in matters of programming languages and education respectively, and with IAG in matters of administrative data processing.

TC 5 has 4 working groups:

- WG 5.1 Transportation Systems
- WG 5.2 Computer Aided Design
- WG 5.3 Discrete manufacturing
- WG 5.4 Common and/or Standardized Hardware and Software Techniques.

TC 6 — Data Communication

Canadian Member: A. Cinau

PUBLICATIONS

IFIP Congress Proceedings
IFIP Newsletter — appearing as part of "ICC Newsletter" (International Computation Centre, Rome).

Also, there are many publications resulting from the efforts of the Technical Committees.

FUNDING

1. Minimum membership fee is \$250.
2. Contributions and subventions.

AFFILIATIONS

Since its foundation, IFIP has had official relations with UNESCO. Informal relations have been established with the World Health Organization and with the UN Secretariat. Furthermore, IFIP adheres to FIACC — Five International Associations Coordinating Committee — which is a common effort by the International Association for Analogue Computation (AICA), International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC), International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), International Federation for Operational Research (IFORS), and International Measurement Confederation (IMEKO) to coordinate their activities. Since 1970, IFIP has the status of a Scientific Affiliate of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU).

CANADIAN CONTACT

Professor Pat Hume — Official Canadian Information
Processing Society representative

Canadian Governmental Contact:

Mr. G.E. Henderson
Department of Supply and Services

CIPS

OBJECTIVES

The Constitution of the Society states its objectives to be the advancement of computing and information processing by:

- holding meetings and conferences,
- collaborating with educational institutions and other specifically interested groups,
- publishing technical and other information,
- exchanging information between members and between similar associations,
- fostering educational programs for the membership,
- providing a national source of information and representation, and
- representing Canada in international societies concerned with Information Processing.

HISTORY

The field of interest of the Canadian Information Processing Society is the electronic computer and all its applications. The Society was formed shortly after a Canada-wide conference in June 1958 held at the University of Toronto. The enthusiastic response of more than 400 persons attending this conference clearly indicated a need for an organization to bring together the many interests of scientists, businessmen, university professors and others who make their careers in computing and information processing.

Few professions have been subject to such rapid technological change as has the computing profession over the past few years and, consequently, the need for regular contact with others in the field is of utmost importance. The Society has expanded with the rapid growth of computer facilities in this country. Through the information of Local Sections in most major cities of Canada, the membership now has the opportunity to meet regularly. Authoritative speakers and panelists covering nearly every phase of information processing, keeping members up-to-date on the latest developments.

MEETING SCHEDULE

National Conferences have been held every two years since 1958. Several hundred persons active in the field have attended each of these conferences to hear papers and participate in discussion groups embracing a wide range of subjects related to the interests of Society members. Many papers presented at these Conferences are published by the Society.

PUBLICATIONS

Members of the Society receive the CIPS magazine, a regular publication carrying news items about Society activities, as well as articles and technical papers from correspondents across Canada. In addition, the Society published a Census of Computers in Canada. Copies of this census can be obtained from CIPS.

AFFILIATIONS

Committees are set up to maintain contact with the Federal and Provincial governments.

IFORS

NAME International Federation of Operational Research Societies

ADDRESS 62 Cannon Street. London EC4, England

EXECUTIVE

President – Dr. Phil. Arne Jensen ,
c/o The Institute of Mathematical
Statistics and Operations Research ,
The Technical University of Denmark ,
Building 305 ,
2800 Lyngby ,
Denmark .

Vice-President – Mr. B.P. Banerjee ,
MacNeill & Barry Ltd. ,
2 Fairlie Place ,
Calcutta -1 ,
Post Box No. 61 ,
India .

STRUCTURE

Secretary Mrs. M. Kinnaird

Mrs. Kinnaird is the permanent secretary of the United Kingdom's Operational Research Society. Together with a staff of approximately 40, she administers the International organization.

The government and control of the International Federation of Operational Research Societies is vested in the Board of Representatives, composed of one delegate from each Member Society. A General Meeting of the Federation including the Board is called at the time of the international conferences and at other times as decided by the Board. The Member Society designated as the Foster Society for a three year term nominates the two officers.

IFORS

MEMBERSHIP

National societies of 23 countries are members of IFORS.

Am Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Mexico, United States

As India, Israel, Japan

Au Australia, New Zealand

Eu Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

As regards the voting strength of each country, it is to be noted that each national society has as many votes as the square root of its technical members. This proportionate voting smooths disparities due to variances in the size of member organizations.

The membership committee of the Canadian Operational Research Society (CORS) would decide which of the Canadian members would be installed as full technical members. The criterion for such membership is that the individual has professionally practices operational research for at least two years or has comparable academic experience, and is sponsored by two existing members. Of approximately 800 Canadian members, about one quarter are full members.

Dr. George Lindsey of the Department of National Defence is a member of the selection committee for CORS.

OBJECTIVES

To stimulate the development of operational research as a unified science and foster its advancement in all nations of the world.

ORIENTATION

Quasi-governmental and technical.

HISTORY

The International Federation of Operational Research Societies was formed through a conference called in 1956 at Oxford University by Sir Charles Goodeve.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada's member in IFORS is the Canadian Operational Research Society. CORS was accepted as a member in 1959.

CORS
P. O. Box 2225,
Station D,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The President of CORS is Dr. N.J. Hopkins of the Department of National Defence. Canada's official representative to IFORS is Professor Cecil E. Law, School of Business, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

The following are some of the milestones in the growth of CORS:

1. Membership. Letters were sent to a list of prospective members recommended by the founding members. Response was so successful that by the end of the first year the Society had 161 members, 77 of whom had applied and been accepted as Technical (Full) Members. Over the past ten years membership has grown to approximately 800 members, about one quarter of whom are full members.
2. The establishment of CORS in relationship to other societies. Negotiations were carried out with Dr. Hugh Miser, Secretary of the Operational Research Society of America (ORSA) to establish a formal relationship. These were entirely successful and resulted in the 20% reduction in dues available to CORS members belonging to ORSA. Similar negotiations with the Operational Research Society (U.K.) lead to a 15% reduction in the price of the Quarterly to members of CORS. In 1964 the ORSA National Meeting and CORS Annual Meeting were held as a joint conference in Montreal.
3. The establishment of a section in Montreal, first local section in Canada.
4. Membership in IFORS granted on July 1st, 1959.

IFORS

5. The presentation of the First Annual Meeting and Conference. This was held at the University of Toronto on May 7 and 8, 1959. Annual Meetings similar in nature have been held every year since.
6. The publication of the *Bulletin*. The major aims of the society are the dissemination of information on operational research and the encouragement of exchanges between O.R. workers. It was early recognized that the regular publication of a newsletter or bulletin should be one of the principal activities of the Society. The *Bulletin*, originally published quarterly (starting in 1962), and sent to all members of the society, is now distributed monthly.
7. The publication of the *Journal*. The publication of a technical *Journal* containing papers of professional interest has always been an aim of the Society. However, it did not prove feasible in the first few years largely for financial reasons. The *Journal* was finally launched in 1962-63 thanks to the efforts of K.J. Radford and the financial support of a number of business corporations. The *Journal* is now published three times yearly and is sent to all members of the Society and to over 500 subscribers around the world.
8. In recent years, increasing interest has been shown by CORS in joint activities with the Information Processing Society of Canada (formerly the Computer Society of Canada). Symptomatic of this interest is the joint CORS-IPSC Conference in Vancouver in June, 1970.
9. In 1971 the two Societies (CORS/CIPS) joined forces to sponsor an enlarged *Journal* under the title INFOR. In 1971 INFOR appeared three times but starting in 1972 it will appear quarterly. INFOR continues the volume numbering of the original CORS *Journal*.
10. Also in 1971 the first International Conference on Operational Research as applied to Banking and Financial Institutions took place in Montreal, sponsored jointly by CORS and AFCET (Association Française).
11. As the Society has grown additional Sections have been organized in Halifax, Vancouver, Kitchener, and Winnipeg.

NOTE: A brief history of the National Society is contained in an article entitled "The Origin and Growth of the Canadian Operational Research Society" by Dr. P.J. Sandiford, published in the *CORS Journal*; Volume 1, No. 1, December 1963. The article and its references contain additional material which may be of interest to the reader.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The International Federation meets every three years. The 6th meeting was held in August 1972 in Dublin. The Canadian Society holds an annual national conference. Branches of CORS centered in various cities meet as required and their schedules are published in the monthly Bulletin.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

The widespread availability of computers has assisted the application of operational research methods. Operational research experts are cooperating with information processing societies and computer societies in an attempt to expand the application of operational research. For example, new methods, such as simulation, have been developed to take advantage of the unique capabilities of computers.

It is also to be noted that the Canadian Operational Research Society, Canada's member society of IFORS, co-operates closely with the Canadian Information Processing Society, Canada's member society of IFIP, the International Federation of Information Processing.

PUBLICATIONS

- International Abstracts in Operations Research (IFORS) (published 6 times yearly)
This journal is available to CORS members upon payment of an additional charge.
- BULLETIN (OCRS) (published monthly)
- INFOR JOURNAL (quarterly)
This is a joint publication of the Canadian Operational Research Society and the Canadian Information Processing Society. The CORS editor is Professor M. Florian of the University of Montreal. The editor-in-chief of the joint project is Professor K.J. Radford, Department of Management Sciences, University of Waterloo.

FUNDING

The CORS membership fee is \$ 17.50

1. A reciprocal agreement with the Operational Research Society of America (ORSA) permits a 20% reduction for Associates and Members based on the membership dues portion of the fee.

IFORS

2. Associates, Members and Students who receive IFORS through membership in another O.R. society may deduct the subscription price of \$2.50

The annual financial contribution to IFORS from each member society is proportional to the number of its "qualified members".

AFFILIATIONS

TIMS — The Institute of Management Sciences
AGIFORS — Airline Group of IFORS

In 1970 CORS held a joint conference with CIPS in Vancouver and there is a possibility of this occurring more frequently.

CANADIAN CONTACT

Professor Cecil E. Law,
School of Business,
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ontario.

Identified government members:

Dr. G.R. Lindsey — Department of National Defence
Dr. N.J. Hopkins — Department of National Defence
J.M. Eades — Ministry of Transport
W.E. White — Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

NAME International Institute for Software Engineering

ADDRESS c/o Institut de Recherche d'Informatique et
d'Automatique, Domaine de Voluceau, 78 Rocquencourt

TELEPHONE 954.90.20

STRUCTURE

1. The Institute comprises:
 - a Central Institute
 - the scientific organizations of the full member countries
2. The bodies of the Institute are:
 - the Council
 - the Director

MEMBERSHIP

1. The Institute has three membership categories:
 - the full fledged members;
 - the affiliate members;
 - the authorized members.
2. As a prerequisite to full membership a scientific institute should meet the following requirements:
 - a) to organize or to coordinate the research work of at least six scientists working on research programmes of the Institute supervised by the Director;
 - b) to contribute to the expenditures of the Central Institute according to quota; and
 - c) to adequately represent related national activities. There should not be more than one full fledged member for any single country.
3. Such scientific institutes meeting requirements under b) and c) might be admitted as associate members. They would acquire the capacity

IISE

of a full member as soon as they would meet requirement a) and if they raised their contribution.

4. In December 1971, the following countries expressed interest in membership in the organization:
France (full membership)
Luxembourg (affiliate membership)
Germany FR (full membership)
Belgium (affiliate membership)
Austria (affiliate membership)

OBJECTIVES

The purposes of the Institute are:

1. To improve the understanding of software engineering, promote the establishment of basic principles in this field and give its implementation more the character of an engineering subject;
2. To contribute to the definition of standards through international cooperation;
3. To develop techniques, and particularly programming instruments, in order to assist in the production of high quality software;
4. To experiment and develop methods for evaluating and improving software output and to propose performance criteria;
5. To disseminate as widely as possible the technical knowledge and the software obtained;
6. To encourage the availability of good software and good software techniques: in particular foster independent initiatives in universities and other organizations, evaluate their techniques and make their results more widely available;
7. To promote meetings between qualified experts, train specialists by organizing seminars, training courses, refresher courses and by awarding scholarships; and
8. To coordinate these activities with those of other organizations working in related fields.

ORIENTATION

A quasi-governmental organization with technical interests.

LANGUAGES

English, French, German

HISTORY

The idea of an international institute for research into software engineering originally stemmed from a recommendation of the Computer Science Group of Nato to the Nato Science Committee in 1967. In early 1970, after a series of conferences, Nato withdrew its sponsorship and the French national representative, the Institute de Recherche d'Informatique et d'Automatique, took the initiative.

A combination of Plenary meetings and meetings of experts during 1970 resulted ultimately in a "Proposal for an International Institute for Software Engineering".

Since 1970, the Institute has reviewed and revised the proposal for the Institute and held discussions on membership and the location of the Central Institute. At this date (August 1972) a protocol has not yet been signed, so the organization does not formally exist even though all the planning has been done.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada has participated as an observer at a number of Council and Plenary Meetings and meetings of experts.

In April, 1972, the question of further participation in this Institute was reviewed and a final decision postured. The Institute has been requested to keep the Secretary of State for External Affairs apprised of future developments.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The organization has Plenary sessions, meetings of experts, and general meetings.

IISE

EDP INVOLVEMENT

At present, the organization is in a planning stage and having just completed a comprehensive proposal for the organization, it is proceeding to select a site for its central research institute.

FUNDING

Financing of the central Institute will come from member country contributions. Projected annual costs presently are for the first phase \$600,000 and for later operations \$1,500,000. National members will finance their own operations plus the salaries of personnel working at the central Institute.

AFFILIATIONS

Propose co-operation with The International Federation for Information for Standardization (ISO). 3 June, 1971)

NAME International Organization for Standardization

ADDRESS 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

TELEPHONE 34-12-40

STRUCTURE

President: Dr. Francis LaQue (1973) U.S.A.

Vice-President: Mr. N. Ludwig (1975) Germany

Treasurer: M. Léopold Borel (1974) Switzerland

Secretary-General: Mr. Olle Sturen

Central Secretariat — coordinates the work of international standardization carried out by the ISO technical committees and keeps member bodies and council informed of this work.

General Assembly — meeting of delegates from the member bodies, held at least once every three years. Each member body has one vote.

Council — consists of the ISO president and representatives of 14 member bodies. The council administers the operation of ISO and reports to the member bodies each year and to the general assembly at each session. The council has also established seven standing committees.

Executive Committee — (EXCO) consists of the vice-president of ISO and 3 to 7 elected representatives of member bodies. It has permanent status and carries out functions and duties assigned by council, to which it reports.

Council Standing Committees — The following standing committees have been established by council:

- a) PLACO — Planning Committee
- b) STACO — Standing Committee for the Study of Principles of Standardization
- c) CERTICO — Certification Committee
- d) DEVCO — Development Committee
- e) INFCO — Standing Committee for the Study of Scientific and Technical Information Standardization
- f) LORCO — Long Range Planning Committee
- g) ISCA — International Standards Steering Committee for Consumer Affairs

Technical Committees — (TC)

The technical work of international standardization is carried out by highly qualified experts working through ISO Technical Committees. At

1 December 1971 there were 146 Technical Committees, 423 Sub-Committees, and 452 Working Groups — a total of 1021 bodies. In addition there are a number of special study groups.

The council authorizes the formation, title and scope of each technical committee and assigns the secretariat to a participating member body. Each technical committee secretariat is responsible to council for all activities of its TC including its sub-committees and working groups. At its first meeting, a TC must agree on its scope, which is a brief statement precisely defining the limits of its responsibility for developing standards. The agreed scope is then submitted to council for approval.

The scope of each Technical Committee is strictly defined and can only be altered with the approval of the ISO Council. Within such scope, each Technical Committee determines its own programme of work.

The scope of the Technical Committees is defined in the document, *Information on ISO Technical Committees* (Titles, scopes and liaisons).

Each Member Body interested in a subject has the right to be represented on the relevant Technical Committee.

Member Bodies who decide to take an active part in the work of a Technical Committee are known as (P) Members (participating) of that Committee. They have the right to participate in meetings and to vote.

Member Bodies who wish only to be kept informed of the work of a Technical Committee are called (O) Members (observers) of that Committee. They have the right to attend meetings as observers, but not to vote.

ISO/TC Secretariat

One of the (P) Members of the Technical Committee is designated by the Council to act as the Secretariat of that Technical Committee. This Member body is responsible to the Council for all the work undertaken by the Technical Committee.

As the Secretariat of a Technical Committee, this Member Body maintains strict neutrality and distinguishes carefully between proposals which it makes as a Member Body and in its capacity as Secretariat.

Sub-Committees — (SC)

Members of a Technical Committee may agree to establish Sub-Committees charged with the study of one or several items in the programme of work of the Technical Committee.

A Sub-Committee must consist of at least five Member Bodies. One of these Member Bodies is elected by the Sub-Committee to act as the Secretariat. The setting-up of a Sub-Committee which includes less than five Member Bodies is exceptional and only justified by special circumstances. When a Member Body has requested (O) membership of a Technical Committee, but is in a position to contribute to the work of the Sub-Committee of that Technical Committee, (P) membership in the Sub-Committee may be granted without altering the (O) status in the Technical Committee.

Working Groups — (WG)

Technical Committees and Sub-Committees may set up Working Groups, composed of a restricted number of individuals, to deal with particular points or problems which might arise. There are two kinds of Working Group:

- a) 'A Preparatory Working Group' may remain in existence for as long as may be necessary to deal with a particular problem. This type of Working Group may function between meetings of the parent committee but it is automatically disbanded after having made its final report.
- b) 'An Ad Hoc Working Group' may be formed to deal with a matter on which it is required to report to the parent committee at the same meeting at which it is formed.

MEMBERSHIP

A Member Body of ISO is the national body most representative of standardization in its country, and which has agreed to abide by ISO's Constitution and Rules of Procedure. It follows, therefore, that only one such body from each country is accepted for membership of ISO.

The admittance of any new Member Body requires a unanimous vote of the ISO Council who will determine if the application fulfils these requirements. Provision is made in the Rules of Procedure for an appeal to all ISO Member Bodies if a unanimous vote is not obtained.

ISO

In 1964, the Council decided to create a new category of membership, viz. that of the Correspondent Member. A Correspondent Member is normally an organization in a country which does not itself have a national standards body. The status of Correspondent Members is determined by the Council not later than five years after the date of registration with ISO.

- Af Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, U.A.R.
- Am Brazil, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, U.S.A., Venezuela
- As Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Korea N., Korea S., Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.
- Au Australia, New Zealand
- Eu Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K., U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia

OBJECTIVES

The aim of ISO is to promote the development of standards in the world with a view to facilitating the international exchange of goods and services, and to developing mutual co-operation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity.

As means to these ends, inter alia, it may

- a) take action to facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national standards, and issue necessary recommendations to Member Bodies for this purpose;
- b) set up international standards provided that, in each case no Member Body dissents;
- c) encourage and facilitate, as occasion demands, the development of new standards having common requirements for use in the national or international spheres;
- d) arrange for the exchange of information regarding work of its Member Bodies and of its Technical Committees; and
- e) co-operate with other international organizations interested in related matters, particularly by undertaking request studies relating to standardization projects.

ORIENTATION

Quasi-governmental, technical

LANGUAGES

English, French, Russian

HISTORY

Origin

Pioneering work in international standardization was carried out by the International Federation of the National Standardization Associations (ISA), which was set up in 1926.

Creation

On 14 October, 1946, 64 delegates from 25 countries met in London to consider the establishment of a new international organization "whose object shall be to facilitate the international co-ordination and unification of industrial standards". Discussions led to the setting up of ISO, and the first provisional General Assembly of the new body took place in London on 24 October 1946.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

The EDP pertinent technical committees (TC) are TC 95, Office Machines and TC 97, Computers and Information Processing. The sub-committees (SC) and working groups for these committees are as follows:

TC 95	— Office Machines
TC95/SC 4	— Duplicating and Document Copying Machines (N)
TC95/SC 4/WG 1	— Dimensional Aspects of Attachment Features of Duplicating Stencils
TC95/SC 5	— Dictation Machines (N)
TC95/SC 6	— Mail Processing Machines and Other Special Machines (O)
TC95/SC 7	— Vocabulary, Classification and Identification of Office Machines (N)
TC95/SC 11	— Safety Characteristics and Electrical Characteristics of Office Machines (N)
TC95/SC 12	— Printing Ribbons and their Accessories
TC95/SC 14	— Keyboard Arrangements (P)
TC95/SC 15	— Alphanumeric Office Machines (N)
TC95/SC 16	— Symbols Used on Office Machines (N)

ISO

TC95/SC 17	—	“Credit Cards” and Identification Cards (P)
TC95/SC 17/WG 1	—	Identification Cards
TC95/SC 17/WG 2	—	Machine Readable Technique
TC 97	—	Computers and Information Processing
TC97/SC 1	—	Vocabulary (O)
TC97/SC 1/WG 1	—	Vocabulary Maintenance
TC97/SC 2	—	Character Sets and Coding (O)
TC97/SC 3	—	Character and Mark Recognition (O)
TC97/SC3/WG1	—	Optical Character Recognition (N)
TC97/SC 13	—	Interconnection of Equipment
TC97/SC 10	—	Magnetic Disks (N)
TC97/SC 5	—	Programming Languages (O)
TC97/SC 9	—	Programming Languages for Numerical Control of Machines (N)
TC97/SC 6	—	Data Communications (O)
TC97/SC 6/WG 1	—	New Data Networks and Interfaces
TC97/SC 6/WG 2	—	Control Procedures
TC97/SC 7	—	Documentation of Computer Based System
TC97/SC 8	—	Numerical Control of Machines (O)
TC97/SC 11	—	Computer Magnetic Tape
TC97/SC 14	—	Representations of Data Elements

MEETING SCHEDULE

- 1) General Assembly — meets every 3 years
- 2) Executive Committee — meets 3 to 4 times per year
- 3) Meetings of Technical Committees and Sub-Committees are convened by the Central Secretariat, which collaborates with the ISO, TC Secretariats in setting the date and venue. Although the greater part of the work is done by correspondence, there are, on average, four ISO meetings taking place somewhere in the world every working day of the year. These meetings are attended by some 18,000 delegates — all experts in their particular field. The meetings are organized by the ISO, TC Secretariats, which are also responsible for the minutes of the proceedings and the reporting of the results. Draft agendas are circulated by the Central Secretariat together with notices of meeting at least four months in advance for Technical Committee meetings and three months for Sub-Committee meetings. Working documents are distributed by the ISO, TC Secretariats. In the case of Working Group meetings, notices may be sent out by the WG Secretariat less than three months in advance provided that all members of the Working Group concerned approve.

The first General Assembly met in Paris in 1949, and subsequent General Assemblies have been held in New York (1952), Stockholm (1955), Harrogate, United Kingdom (1958), Helsinki (1961), New Delhi (1964), Moscow (1967), and Ankara (1970).

AFFILIATIONS

ISO work is of interest to many other international organizations: some of these make a direct technical contribution to the preparation of ISO Standards; others, particularly the intergovernmental organizations, contribute to the implementation of ISO Standards for example by utilizing them in the framework of intergovernmental agreements. ISO has adopted arrangements for associating these organizations closely with all stages of the work:

- international organizations may make proposals for the preparation of ISO Standards in a new field in the same way as ISO member bodies;
- before the creation of a new technical committee or sub-committee, consultations are initiated with the main interested international organizations in order to seek their full support for the proposed programme;
- international organizations may be granted "liaison status" with ISO technical committees sub-committees. Liaison status comprises two categories; 'A' (effective contribution to the work) and 'B' (wish to be kept informed only). Liaison A gives the right to attend meetings, submit papers and participate in discussions;
- in drawing up priorities in its programme of work an ISO technical committee is instructed to give special consideration to items suggested by intergovernmental organizations; target dates for the completion of work on certain items will be established if these organizations so request;
- international organizations which can make an effective contribution to the implementation of ISO Standards are expressly invited to comment on all relevant drafts; and
- technical committees are instructed to seek the full and, if possible, formal backing of the main international organizations in liaison for each ISO Standard in which these organizations are interested.

More than 270 international organizations have liaison status with ISO: this includes all UN specialized agencies working in similar fields, The European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA), The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics-International Computations Center (IBI-ICC), International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC), International Telecommunications Union/International Consultative Telegraph and Telephone Committee (ITU/CCITT) and UNISIST via ISO/TC95 and ISO/TC97.

ISO

ISO also maintains close working relations with regional groups of standards bodies. In practice the members of such regional groups are also members of ISO and the principle is generally accepted that ISO Standards are taken as the basis for whatever standards are required to meet the particular needs of a given geographical region.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

"ISO International Standards" (300-400 per year)
"ISO Bulletin" (monthly)
"ISO Memento" (annual)
"ISO Catalogue" (annual)
"ISO Annual Review" (annual)

FUNDING

ISO is maintained by the financial contributions of its Members who, by accepting membership of the Organization, agree to pay an annual contribution, the amount of which varies according to the circumstances of the country concerned.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

As of April 1, 1972 the Standards Council of Canada under the directorship of R.L. Hennessy, became the Canadian member body in ISO for all standardization concerns.

The CSA which formerly represented Canada in ISO, acts as a permanent secretariat for the Standards Council on a contract basis and continues to control matters of national standardization, as the Council is concerned only with international standards.

A review of the yearly activities of the Canadian National Committee of the ISO and of the IEC, and the Canadian ABC Steering Committee is contained in the CSA annual reports.

The dates of the various committee meetings are published in the CSA

NAME Canadian Standards Association

ADDRESS 178 Rexdale Boulevard, Rexdale, Ontario

PUBLICATIONS CSA Quarterly Review (published every 3 months)
—subscription rate for non-members is \$7

STRUCTURE

President — G.E. Graham
Managing Director — F.G.C. Lilley

Information on CSA Standards Activities compiled by R.E. Stopps, Chief Administrator, National Standards and staff.

Information on ISO/IEC compiled by M.J. McKerrow, Manager, International Department and staff.

NAME International Telecommunications Union

ADDRESS Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

TELEPHONE 34.80.00 and 34.70.00

TELECOMMUNICATIONS Telex Burint Geneva 23000
Cable Burinterna

STRUCTURE

1. *Plenipotentiary Conference:*
The supreme organ of ITU; meets about every five years. Each member has one vote at the Conference, whose main tasks are to approve budget policy and accounts, to negotiate with other international organizations, and generally direct policy. Last Conference: Montreux, September 1965. Next Conference, Geneva 1973.
2. *World Administrative Conferences:*
The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference: revises telegraph and telephone regulations.

World Administrative Radio Conference: revises radio regulations, elects the members of the International Frequency Registration Board, and reviews its activities.

World Administrative Conferences meet at irregular intervals according to technical needs, and there may also be regional Administrative Conferences held ad hoc.
3. *The Administrative Council:*
Meets annually in Geneva. The Council is composed of 29 members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council helps the implementation of the Convention's provisions, and executes the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, where appropriate, the decisions of the conferences and meetings of the Union. It conducts relations with other international organizations, and approves the annual budget.

4. *General Secretariat:*

Secretary-General: Mohammed Mili (Tunisia)

Deputy Secretary-General: Richard E. Butler (Australia)

Director of External Affairs: Clifford Stead (United Kingdom)

Chief, Department of Common Services: Russell Cook (U.S.A.)

The Secretary-General is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and is responsible to it for the General Secretariat's work, and for the Union's administrative and financial services. The General Secretariat's Staff totals 313; the working languages are English, French, and Spanish.

International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB)

Chairman: Vladimir Savantchuk (U.S.S.R.); 5 members; number of staff 107.

IFRB records assignments of radio frequencies and provides technical advice to enable members of the Union to operate as many radio channels as possible in overcrowded parts of the radio spectrum. It also investigates cases of harmful interference and makes recommendations for their solution.

International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)

Director: Jean Rouvière (France); number of staff 33.

CCITT is currently organizing sixteen study groups and two special study groups covering transmission problems, operation and tariffs, maintenance, electromagnetic dangers, protection of equipment, definitions, vocabulary and symbols, apparatus, local connecting lines, facsimile and photo-telegraphy, quality of transmission, specifications, telegraph and telex switching, telephone signalling and switching and planning the development of an international network. It has its own telephony laboratory.

International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR)

Director: Jack W. Herbstreit (U.S.A.); number of staff 28.

CCIR is currently organizing twelve study groups covering spectrum utilization and monitoring; space research and radioastronomy services; fixed services belt about 30 MHz; fixed services using satellites; propagation in non-ionized media; ionospheric propagation; standard frequency and time-signal services; mobile services; services using radio-relay systems; sound broadcasting service; television broadcasting service; and Interim Study Group on Vocabulary. Another interest area is Digital Transmission.

OBJECTIVES

It has three main purposes: to encourage world co-operation in the use of telecommunications, to promote the development of technical facilities and their efficient operation, and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

LANGUAGES

Official: Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Working: English, French and Spanish

HISTORY

Established 17 May 1865, Paris, as Union Télégraphique Internationale (1865-1932). Title changed in 1932 to International Telecommunication Union, after amalgamation of International Telegraph Convention and International Radiotelegraph Convention.

Specialized agency in relation with the UN since 15 November 1947. The International Telecommunication Convention was signed in November 1965, entering into force in January 1967.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

Publications "From Semaphore to Satellite" published on the occasion of the Centenary 1965;
"L'Union télégraphique internationale 1865-1915" by the Bureau Internationale de l'Union télégraphique (1915);
"Journal Télégraphique" (1869-1933);
"Journal des Télécommunications" (1934-1947);
"Telecommunication Journal" (monthly) in English, French, Spanish (1948-1961); in separate English, French, and Spanish editions since 1962.

FUNDING

Operating costs are divided into shares, paid by the members of the Union. 1970 Budget 26,045,700 Swiss Francs. Canada's annual contribution is close to a quarter million dollars.

ITU

AFFILIATIONS

IGO Relations:

The UN is entitled to attend all conferences, including meetings of the International Consultative Committees, in a consultative capacity. Specialized agencies interested in one or more items on the agenda are invited to take part in conferences or meetings. Generally interested are
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
World Meteorology Organization (WMO)
UNESCO
Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

CANADIAN CONTACTS

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|--------|
| 1. | Ray Marchand, DOC | 5-6275 |
| 2. | Dr. John DeMercado | 6-2453 |

CCITT

NAME International Consultative Telegraph and Telephone Committee

ADDRESS 2 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

TELEPHONE 34.80.00

TELECOMMUNICATIONS Cable — Contel, Telex — Burinterna 23000 Genève

STRUCTURE

1. The International Consultative Telegraph and Telephone Committee (CCITT) is a committee under the aegis of the International Telecommunications Union.
2. Consists of:
 - a) A Plenary Assembly.
 - b) Study Groups set up by the Plenary Assembly.
 - c) Its own secretariat under a Director.
 - d) Staff 32.
 - e) Director, Jean Rouvière (Fr).

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is of three classes:

1. full membership i.e. governmental members
2. associate membership i.e. private carriers
3. industrial membership — no voting privilege

OBJECTIVES

Study and issue recommendations on technical, operating and tariff questions connected with telegraphy, facsimile and telephony.

CCITT

ORIENTATION

A quasi-governmental organization with technical interests.

HISTORY

Established 1 January 1957, replacing the International Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCIT) and International Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIF), created in 1925 and 1924 respectively.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canadian government participation dates back to 1963, and has been carried out by the Minister of Transport and now the Department of Communications.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Meetings of Plenary Assembly, in principle every three years. Meetings of Study Groups according to state of studies.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

1. The involvement stems from its responsibilities for communication standards between Europe and North America and occurs in Special Study Group A, concerned with data transmission, and a second study group referred to as NRD, concerned with new data networks.
2. The CCITT will apprise the next Plenipotentiary Conference of its parent organization, the International Telecommunications Union, that there are no regulations for the international communication of data and that there is a need for regulations in this area.

FUNDING

Activities are funded by the International Telecommunications Union.

AFFILIATIONS

Communicates on technological and operational levels within the International Standardization Organization.

CANADIAN CONTACT

Vern MacDonald
Chief,
International Telecommunications
and Data System,
Department of Communications,
Room 721,
100 Metcalfe Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

OECD

OBJECTIVES

1. To achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability and thus contribute to the development of the world economy.
2. To contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-Member countries in the process of economic development.
3. To contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

ORIENTATION

Governmental organization with a policy orientation.

HISTORY

Formed in Paris, 1961, as successor to the Organization for European Economic Development (OEEC). Formed to effect extension of OEEC to include Canada and USA. In the branch of Scientific Affairs, note particularly 2 committees:

Committee for Education; and
Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy (CSTP).

These two are specialized committees (For CSTP see EDP Involvement).

The Directorate for Scientific Affairs is composed of the following divisions:

1. Educational Investment and Development Division;
2. Science Policy Division; and
3. Division for the Development of Science and Technology.

The Directorate also serves the Steering Committee for Road Research, the Steering Committee for Educational Buidling and the Steering Committee for the Study of European Intercity Passenger Requirements.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada is represented permanently by an Ambassador to OECD who is assisted by a small Canadian Secretariat which arranges for Canadian representation on OECD Committees. Representation is requested from Federal Government Departments, Provincial Governments, Crown Corporations, Universities, and sometimes from Industry.

Canada's Ambassador is:
Mr. Peter Towe,
c/o Canadian Delegation to OECD,
19, rue de Franqueville,
Paris 16e

MEETING SCHEDULE

Council

- composed of representatives of Member countries
- meets once a year at Ministerial level
- weekly meetings at Permanent Representative level

Executive Committee

- representatives of 10 Member countries chosen annually by the Council
- meets once a week

Budget Committee

- representatives of member countries
- meets when necessary

Specialized Committees

- each composed of representatives of Member countries who specialize in the particular field
- 2 or 3 meetings a year.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

OECD provides a forum where issues in information, computer and communications policy can be discussed, national experience exchanged and policy proposals evaluated. This was recognized by the Science Ministers meeting in October 1971:

"The complexity of policy decisions also calls for more and better information at all levels. The increasing interaction of computer, communications and information systems will open up new possibilities in the 1970's. Ministers invited the Organization to strengthen its work in this field, and in particular to examine the international implications of the new systems."

OECD

The mandate of the Committee refers specifically to this area as follows:

"The Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy shall in particular be responsible for examining the implications of new developments in the fields of scientific and technical information and documentation and of the computer sciences, in the light of the increasing interaction of computer communication."

The two groups concerned with this work, the Information Policy Group (IPG), and the Computer Utilization Group (CUG), both reporting to the Committee, have started from quite different premises and are related to separate networks of function and responsibility in most countries. See the following descriptions of the two groups.

PUBLICATIONS

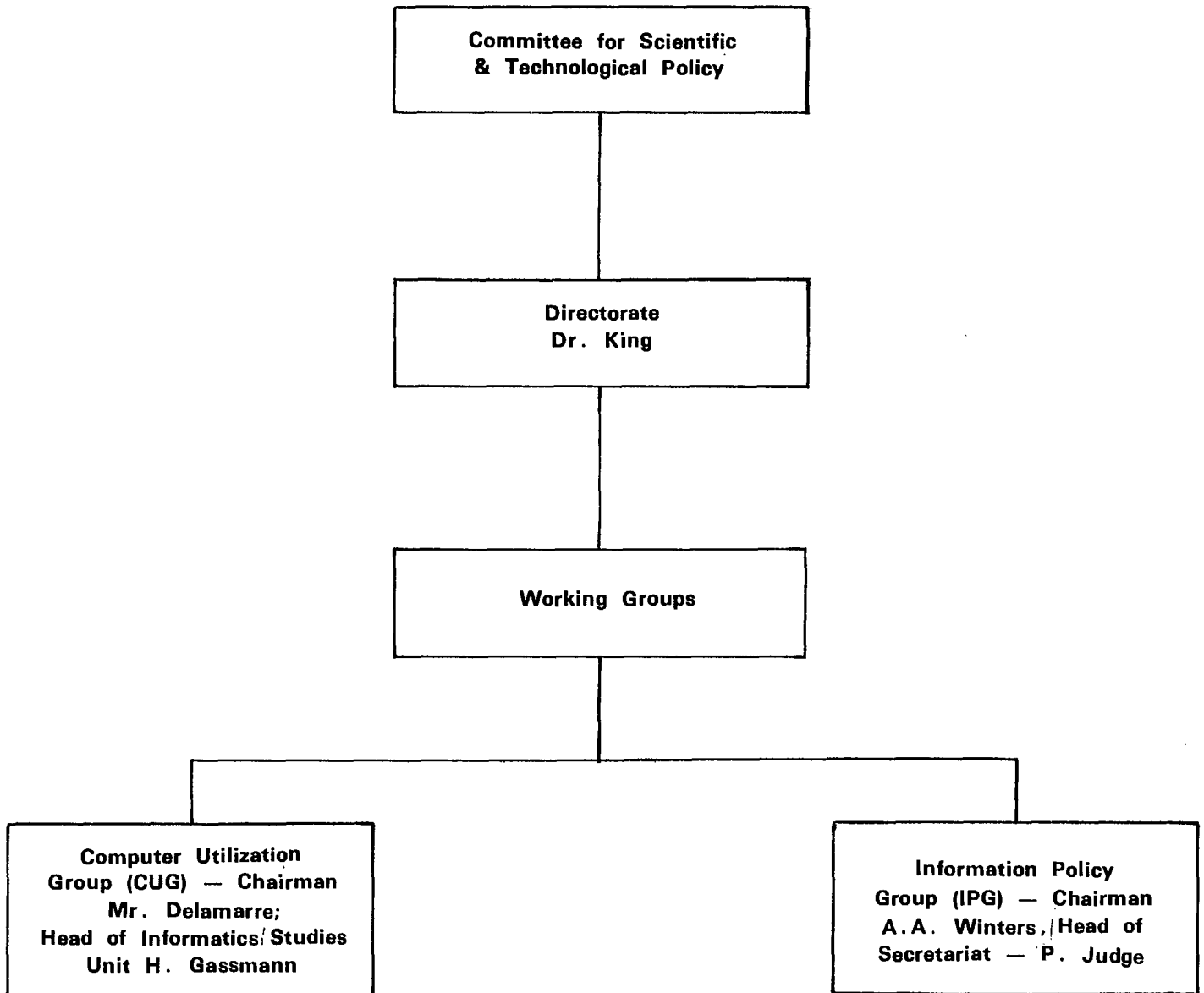
1. Annual and monthly reports
2. OECD Observer (bimonthly)
3. "Activities" (monthly)
4. Information, technical and statistical bulletins.
5. A special publications Series for EDP policy issues "OECD Informatics Studies"
6. Numerous specialized books and reports.

AFFILIATIONS

OECD affiliations fall into two categories: 1. the exchange of documents; and 2. presence at organization meetings. Document exchange occurs with the Association of Computing Machinery (ACM), European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA), and the International Telecommunications Union, International Consultative Telegraph and Telephone Committee (ITU/CCITT) while OECD personnel occasionally attend meetings of the International Bureau for Informatics, International Computation Centre (IBI-ICC), the Institute for Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) and the ITU/CCITT.

O.E.C.D.

Segments of the CSTP Organization Computer, Communications and Information



NAME

Computer Utilization Group

Chairman — Mr. M. Delamarre (France)

Secretariat — Head — Mr. Hans Gassmann

HISTORY

Formed to address the policy issues associated with computer technology in its broadest sense, modern information systems being but one of many applications.

OBJECTIVES

Its three specific mandates are:

1. to assist member countries in the formulation of computer usage policies;
2. to facilitate the exchange of information on usage concepts and concrete experience of computerized information systems; and
3. to prepare standardized guidelines for collection of data on computer usage based on national surveys.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The group as a whole meets semi-annually.

STRUCTURE

Work projects are handled by special panels of experts, by work carried out nationally and by the use of full-time consultants.

The CUG Panels are:

1. Computers and Communications
Chairman: D.F. Parkhill, Assistant
Deputy Minister (Planning), Department of
Communications, Ottawa.
2. Performance Evaluation

CUG

3. Data Bases in Public Administration
4. Computer Manpower Training Policies
5. Information Technology in Urban Management

CURRENT PROJECTS

Proposed work in 1973 will concentrate on specific sectors such as health and urban management and will highlight the role of information systems in the decision-making process.

The Computer Utilization Group is completing a preliminary report on the training of computer and data communication specialists, which is expected to lead in 1973 to forum discussions by experts and policy makers in the field.

CANADIAN CONTACT

Mr. N.D. Brewer,
Department of Communications,
Director, Computer Technology Analysis and
Planning Branch,
Berger Building,
100 Metcalfe Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0C8
Ontario.

NAME

Information Policy Group

Chairman — Mr. A. A. Winters

Secretariat — Head — Mr. Peter Judge

HISTORY

Came into being as a result of the recognition by the Ministers of Science of the OECD countries, of the fragmented state of information systems in member countries and the corresponding need to promote international cooperation in the establishment of networks of comprehensive and compatible information systems.

OBJECTIVES

The group is concerned with policy issues in the field of information systems mainly of a bibliographic nature.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The Group itself meets twice a year.

Its working groups and special panels meet more frequently as circumstances dictate.

STRUCTURE

A bureau, consisting of the Chairman and the two Vice-Chairman of the Information Policy Group, acts as a steering committee providing plans and priorities.

Members of a permanent IPG secretariat provide the day-to-day management of national inputs to studies and of the consultants through whom much of the group's work is accomplished.

IPG

CURRENT PROJECTS

- A study to explore the communication problems in particular areas of societal significance and to see what action may be indicated. This is a third step in one of the IPG's interest areas — that is societal problems and the apparent failure of the social sciences to respond effectively to them. The IPG compiled in 1971 an inventory of information sources and services in this area. A later study was commissioned to evaluate the effectiveness of these services and found them under-developed and under-used.
- Also slated for further study in 1973 is the problem of computer training and effective professional development.
- As regards a study of the requirements that scientific and technical information will place on the computer communications networks of the 1970's, the IPG will be looking at questions concerning the type of input and output required and the economic viability of such networks when devoted to information services.
- Examinations of the national information policies of three representative OECD Member countries (Ireland, Germany, Spain) are under way, similar to that of Canada conducted two years ago. A more general study of information policy objectives, motives and mechanisms of all OECD countries is also planned, commencing in 1973.

CANADIAN CONTACT

Dr. R. S. Rettie,
National Research Council of Canada,
Executive Director (External Relations),
100 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0R6

UNISIST

operating system. As far as the scope of UNISIST is concerned it should initially embrace the fundamental sciences, the applied sciences broadly conceived and technology and, subsequently, be extended through the evolutionary process to the social sciences and humanities. The UNISIST objectives are described in the approved UNESCO programme and budget for 1973/74 (UNESCO 17 C/5 document).

LANGUAGES

Multilingual, to allow the use of national languages.

HISTORY

The UNISIST study was initiated by an exchange of correspondence between the Director General of UNESCO and the president of ICSU in April, 1966, and approved at the 14th session of the General Conference of UNESCO, November 1966 and the General Assembly of ICSU. This feasibility study was conducted by a joint central committee chaired by Professor Harrison Brown (U.S.), where UNESCO was the principal inter-governmental organization and ICSU the principal non-governmental organization. The study resulted in the publication of a report entitled "Study Report on the Feasibility of a World Science Information System", and a Synopsis of the report.

The 16th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO authorized the Director-General to convene an intergovernmental conference to advise him on the desirability of establishing a programme to implement the recommendations made in the study. The Conference met in plenary session October 1971.

The Conference was attended by delegates representing 84 member states and one non-member state of UNESCO. A total of 40 intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were represented by individuals in the capacity of observers. All delegations expressed general support for the principles of UNISIST, however, some countries were hesitant about giving unqualified support to all 22 recommendations of the report without further careful study.

Delegates also considered that the basic UNISIST activities should be located within UNESCO and financed from the UNESCO Budget.

The Conference recommended that the Director General of UNESCO submit proposals based on the resolution to the next General Conference of UNESCO.

The 17th General Conference of UNESCO held in November 1972 approved the programme, budget and the work plan for 1973-74 for UNISIST.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Canada had a delegation to the 1971 UNISIST Conference consisting of M.G. Sylvestre (NL), Chairman, M. René Garneau (NL), Dr. R.S. Rettie (NRC), Dr. J.E. Brown (NSL), M.H. Flynn (DOC), Dr. L. Gauvin (Minister of Education for Quebec), Adviser, M.J. Woolston (IDRC), G. McColm (MOSST), V. Caron.

The Canadian approach was one of cautious support to the principle of an information system, but delegates sought greater clarification of the program, especially financing.

At present, Canada has and will again send staff to requesting countries to assist in the installation of Can SDI equipment and systems.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The UNISIST Intergovernmental Conference is to be convened in 1978.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

Several projects have been undertaken within the framework of the UNISIST programme since 1970.

1. The UNISIST Reference Manual for machine-readable bibliographic descriptions, prepared in cooperation with ICSU Abstracting Board.

The purpose of the Reference Manual is to define a minimum set of data elements which could be agreed upon by abstracting and indexing services to facilitate the information exchange between services and to enable them to present their computer-based products to the user in a more compatible and therefore more easily usable form. The draft version of the Reference Manual was published in 1972 and tested at the University of Sheffield.

Based on the results of the test a new version of the Reference Manual will be published mid 1973, translated into French, Russian and Spanish and given a large distribution as a UNISIST document.

UNISIST

2. The International Serials Data System (ISDS), developed with the cooperation and financial assistance of the French Government. The objectives of the system are:

- to develop and maintain an international register of serial publications containing all the necessary information for the identification of the serial;
- to make this information currently available to all countries, organizations and individual users; and
- to establish a network of communications between libraries, secondary information services, publishers of serial literature and international organizations.

ISDS is a two-level system including an International Centre (IC) in Paris and National and Regional Centres. The IC will establish an international file of serials in machine-readable form and assign an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). The National Centres will register all the serials published in their countries, will assign ISSN within the block of numbers obtained from the IC and send this file to the IC at regular intervals. Provisional guidelines for ISDS have been already prepared and several countries declared ready to establish national ISDS centres. The ISDS is planned to reach operational phase by the end of 1973/beginning of 1974.

3. The World Inventory of Abstracting and Indexing Services prepared in cooperation with the International Federation for Documentation (FID) and the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services (USA).

The purpose of the project is to set up a machine-readable inventory of information on the abstracting and indexing services in the world, namely:

- to provide a machine-readable inventory of A and I services capable of cross-indexing and sorting to provide printed publications and other specialized services; and
- to provide a guide to A and I services in the form of a machine data base that is capable of being searched by subject, country, language and other characteristics. The master file of the machine inventory is planned to be completed by 1974.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

The Publications include:

UNISIST study report, synopsis and final report of the Intergovernmental UNISIST Conference;

UNISIST Reference Manual for the preparation of machine-readable bibliographic description;

UNESCO guides for:

- the preparation of scientific and technical reports;
- the preparation of scientific papers for publication;
- the establishment and development of monolingual thesauri for information retrieval; and
- the establishment and development of multilingual scientific and technical thesauri for information retrieval.

FUNDING

UNESCO regular programme of \$919,000 for 1973-74. The United Nations Development Programme and various governmental contributions.

AFFILIATIONS

UNESCO maintains close contacts with ISO TC 46 to assist this body in developing international standards in the fields of scientific and technical information.

Contacts are also maintained with the Information Policy Group of OECD and the International Federation of Information Processing (IFIP) with the view of involving these organizations in the implementation of the UNISIST programme.

CANADIAN CONTACT

Dr. Jack E. Brown,
National Science Library

M. G. Sylvestre
National Library

NAME **Working Party on Electronic Data Processing**
(a standing subsidiary body of the Conference
of European Statisticians).

ADDRESS (Secretariat)
Statistical Division,
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,
Palais des Nations,
Geneva,
Switzerland.
Director — Barrie N. Davies.

TELEPHONE (022) 34.60.11

STRUCTURE

The Conference of European Statisticians is a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Europe and the Statistical Commission of the United Nations. Secretarial services are provided by the Statistical Division of the ECE Secretariat.

MEMBERSHIP

The members of the Conference are the directors of national statistical services of ECE countries, i.e. Europe and the United States. The members of the Conference nominate the participants at the meetings of the Working Party on Electronic Data Processing. Directors of national statistical services of non-ECE countries may attend meetings of the Conference, or may nominate participants at meetings of the Working Party, if they wish to do so.

OBJECTIVES

The function of the Working Party on EDP is to organize a systematic exchange of information among national statistical services on the uses of computers for statistical purposes.

LANGUAGES

English, French and Russian

HISTORY

The CES was established on a permanent basis in 1953, under the provisions of a resolution of the Economic and social Council of the United Nations which encourages the promotion of regional statistical consultations. From the beginning the membership and secretariat have been as indicated above.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The CES Holds annual plenary sessions. The Working Party on EDP was first set up in 1957 and has since held ten sessions. The Working Party has recently met once a year; at present, further annual sessions are planned for the next five years.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Although not formally a member of the CES, Canada has frequently participated in the plenary sessions and in the meetings of the Working Party on EDP, particularly in recent years.

PRESENT EDP ACTIVITIES

As indicated, annual meetings of the Working Party are held into use of computers in statistical work.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

A number of studies on the use of computers for statistical purposes have been published, under the Working Party's auspices, in the series "Statistical Standards and Studies" of the CES.

FUNDING

National statistical services pay the expenses of their representatives at the meetings. Secretariat services are covered by the budget of the United Nations.

RELATIONS

Relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are regulated by the general arrangements of the United Nations.

CANADIAN CONTACT

Dr. I. Fellegy,
Statistics Canada.

NAME Economic Commission for Europe

ADDRESS Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

MESSAGE ADDRESS United Nations Geneva

STRUCTURE

1. The Commission holds one public session each year; closed meetings of its subsidiary organs are held throughout the year.
2. The Commission has established the following subsidiary organs:
 - a) Committee on Agricultural Problems
 - b) Chemical Industry Committee
 - c) Coal Committee
 - d) Conference of European Statisticians
 - e) Committee on Electric Power
 - f) Committee on Gas
 - g) Committee on Housing, Building and Planning
 - h) Inland Transport Committee
 - i) Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems
 - j) Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology
 - k) Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments
 - l) Steel Committee
 - m) Timber Committee
 - n) Committee on the Development of Trade
 - o) Committee on Water Problems

These organs act in a consultative and advisory capacity, reporting on their activities and making recommendations to the Commission.

3. The Secretariat

Executive Secretary: Janez Stanovnik (Yugoslavia)

ECE

The Secretariat services the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and publishes periodic surveys and reviews, including a number of specialized statistical bulletins on coal, timber, steel, housing and building, electric power, gas and transport, engineering and general energy.

MEMBERSHIP

Eu Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, Federal Republic of Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, U.S.S.R., U.K., Yugoslavia

Am U.S.A.

OBJECTIVES

The Commission was set up to assist the economic reconstruction of Europe, to raise the level of economic activity, and to strengthen the economic relations of the European countries. The Commission also provides governments with systematic and specialized economic and statistical information and analyses.

ORIENTATION

A governmental organization with policy orientation.

LANGUAGES

English, French, Russian.

HISTORY

The ECE was established by the United Nations Economic and Social Council Resolution 36 (IV) of March 1947.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

1. The ECE is one of the four regional economic commissions set up by the UN Economic and Social Council. Specialists seek agreements for later government approval, collect statistics and exchange technical information, both at meetings and through distribution of reports and special papers. ECE itself takes no action affecting governments.
2. The EDP Involvement arises in the Conference of European Statisticians, and meetings of Government Experts on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

1. Economic survey of Europe (annual);
2. Economic Bulletin for Europe;
3. ECE News/Nouvelles (monthly); and
4. frequent statistical and technical studies and bulletins.

FUNDING

The ECE budget is within the budget of the United Nations.

AFFILIATIONS

The ECE is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

CANADIAN CONTACT

Mr. George McColm,
MOSST.

NAME International Congresses on Data Processing in Europe

ADDRESS Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Datenverarbeitung,
Kongressburo,
Feldmhlgass 11,
A-1130, Wien,
Vienna, Austria.

TELEPHONE 82 45 94

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

President: W. Hofrat Dr. Roderich Walter
Vice-President: Direktor Dr. Alfred Fink
Direktor Dr. Hervert Raimann
Senatsrat Dr. Sepp Kaufmann

ESTABLISHMENT/SECRETARIATE

Professor Alfred Berger
Dipl.-Ing. Hans Blumauer-Montenave
Dr. Hermann Bodenseher
Zentralsekretar Helmut Braun
Professor Dr. Helmut Florian
Min.-Rat. Dip.-Ing. Dr. Wilhelm Frank
Direktor Water Klement
Dipl.-Ing. Fred Margulies
Prokurist Othmar Markes
Dr. Eberhard Parisini

ORIENTATION

"Are computers worth their while?
operation".

LANGUAGES

German, English, French, Italian
(Simultaneous translation)



HISTORY

The first international congress in Austria on "Data Processing in Europe" was held in April 1966 in GRAZ; the second congress with the same designation took place in 1969 in Baden near Vienna on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the "Data Processing Association of Austria".

The Third International Congress on "Data Processing in Europe" was convened in Salzburg, April 4-8, 1972. The topics included problems of data processing in science and research, in the economy, in management and in education.

The Fourth Congress took place in October 22nd to 26th, 1972 with the main-theme "Are computers worth their while? — The economy of computer operation".

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

An invitation was sent to the Department of External Affairs by the Austrian government, inviting Canadian participation in the third Congress. This invitation was declined.

ICIREPAT

NAME Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation
in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices

ADDRESS World Intellectual Property Organization
(WIPO), 32 chemin des Colombettes,
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

TELEPHONE (022) 34.63.00

EXECUTIVE

Chairman of the Plenary Committee (1972–1975):

Mr. R. Gottschalk,
Commissioner of Patents,
US Patent Office,
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D.C. 20231
USA.

Vice-Chairman of the Plenary Committee (1972–1975):

Mr. E. Armitage,
Comptroller-General,
UK Patent Office,
25 Southampton Buildings,
London, WC2A 1AY,
England.

Secretariat:

International Bureau of the World
Intellectual Property Organization

Officer in charge:

Mr. P. Claus,
Technical Counsellor,
Head of ICIREPAT Section,
Industrial Property Division,
WIPO,

23 chemin des Colombettes,
1211 Geneva 20,
Switzerland.

ICIREPAT

STRUCTURE

The highest executive body of ICIREPAT is constituted by the Plenary Committee (PLC). This Committee, among other competences, approves at its annual meeting the report on the activities of the last year and makes suggestions for the program of the next year. The Technical Coordination Committee (TCC), which consists of experts from eight Offices, supervises and coordinates the work of several Technical Committees (TCs). It also proposes a draft program for the next year, based on suggestions and recommendations of the TCs and of the members of the PLC. On the basis of this draft proposal, the Director General of WIPO elaborates the program of ICIREPAT to be established by the competent organs of the Paris Union.

There are three Technical Committees, dealing with the day-to-day work in the information retrieval field, which is split up according to the following mandates:

- Technical Committee for Shared Systems
- Technical Committee for Standardization
- Technical Committee for Computerization

MEMBERSHIP

22 countries, members of the Paris Union, participate in ICIREPAT.

Am Canada, Cuba, United States

As Israel, Japan

Eu Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

The International Patent Institute (IIB, The Hague, Netherlands) participates in the work of the various bodies of ICIREPAT as an observer without the right to vote.

In all bodies of ICIREPAT each country participating in the body has one vote.

OBJECTIVES

Promotion of international cooperation in the field of storage and retrieval of technical information needed in connection with the searching and examination of patent applications; in this context the expression "storage and retrieval of technical information" is to be understood in its widest sense and includes all supporting operations, such as abstracting, indexing, classification, translation, standardization of the form of documents, communication and exchange of documents.

ORIENTATION

Governmental

LANGUAGES

English is the main working language;
English and French for all reports issued;
English, French and Russian for interventions in the PLC.

HISTORY

ICIREPAT was established in 1961 by a number of examining Patent Offices as a "committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices" (the abbreviation ICIREPAT is based on this original English designation). Under a decision taken by the Executive Committee of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union), the Committee for International cooperation in Information Retrieval among Examining Patent Offices was transformed in September 1968 into a Committee of Experts of the Paris Union with the name "Paris Union Committee for International Cooperation in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices". WIPO, as part of its responsibility for administering the Paris Union acts as the Secretariat of ICIREPAT.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

From its inception (1961) Canada, through its Patent Office, has been a member of ICIREPAT.

ICIREPAT

MEETING SCHEDULE

PLC: Once a year
TCC: Twice a year
TCS: Twice a year

PRESENT EDP ACTIVITIES

Technical Committee for Computerization.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

ICIREPAT Manual;
Reports of sessions.

FUNDING

Through special contributions of participating countries.

CANADIAN CONTACT

Mr. F.W. Simons,
Senior Representative of
the Commissioner of Patents,
Patent and Copyright Office,
The Canadian Building,
219 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa
Ontario.

NAME International Federation for Documentation

ADDRESS 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands

TELEPHONE 070-180081

CABLE ADDRESS FIDOC, The Hague

EXECUTIVE

President — Prof. Dr. H. Arntz,
Burg Arntz,
534 Bad Honnef/Rhein,
Germany.

Vice-Presidents — Prof. A.I. Mikhailov (USSR)
Mr. R.A. Harte (USA)

Treasurer — Mr. A. van der Laan (Netherlands)

STRUCTURE

Acting Secretary General: Mr. W. van der Bruggen
(Netherlands) Staff: 13.

The organs of FID are the General Assembly of National and International Members, the council and the Executive Committee.

MEMBERSHIP

56 National Members, 3 International Members, 1 Associate and 330 Affiliates

National Members:

Af: 6
Am: 12 (incl. Canada)
As: 14
Au: 1

FID

Eu: 23

(for details see Year Book 1972; new Members were admitted during last year).

OBJECTIVES

The aim of the International Federation for Documentation (FID) is to promote through international cooperation, research in, and development of documentation, which includes inter alia the organization, storage, retrieval, dissemination and evaluation of information, however recorded, in the fields of science, technology, social sciences, arts and humanities.

HISTORY

Founded in 1895 (Brussels).

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

- National Member (since 1959):
National Science Library of Canada,
National Research Council,
Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0S2
- Councillor (1972-1973):
Mr. L.F. MacRae,
Associate National Librarian,
National Library,
393 Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0N4
- The former FID President (1969-1972 was Mr. R.E. McBurney, Chief,
Technical Information Service, National Research Council of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.
- The Canadian National Member held the secretariat of FID/II information
for Industry from 1959-1968, thereafter transferred to Denmark
according to the rotation principle of FID committees.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The FID holds biennial conferences and congresses, the last one in Budapest 1972, the next one in Berlin 1974.

EDP ACTIVITIES

Two FID committees are active in the field of mechanized information processes:

- FID/OM (Operational Machine Techniques and Systems), Mr. D.H. Barlow, Director of INSPEC, The Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, London WC2R OBL, United Kingdom.
- FID/TM (Theory and Methods of Systems, Cybernetics and Information Networks), Dr. K. Samuelson, Information Processing-ADP, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm University, Fiskartopsvagen 160 F, 104 05 Stockholm 50, Sweden.

Their programmes include: IR program review, Cost parameter check list, File conversion, information systems design and networks.

PUBLICATIONS

- Proceedings of the FID/IFIP Conference on Mechanized Information Storage, Retrieval and Dissemination, 1967
- various FID/TM reports, incl. System analysis, an approach to information (1970) and Global and long-distance decision making (1972)
- monthly FID News Bulletin.

FUNDING

Membership dues, income from sales of publications, subventions and contracts from UNESCO and other organizations for particular projects.

RELATIONS

Consultative status with various UN bodies, ISO and CIB; affiliate of ICSU, member of various NGOs, working relations with several organizations, incl. ICSU, IFIP, IFLA, ISO and WFEO.

TIMS

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is made up of individuals who are interested in promoting the growth of management science and its practice from the following countries:

- Am Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, United States (incl. Canal Zone and Puerto Rico), Uruguay
- Af Congo Republic, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda
- As Republic of China (Taiwan), Fiji I., Hong Kong, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Phillipine I., Singapore, Thailand
- Au Australia, New Zealand
- Eu Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Wales, Yugoslavia.

Chapters are organized on an area basis to conduct regular periodic meetings to meet the needs and interests of their members. New chapters may be organized by 10 or more members of TIMS by petitioning the Council for a charter. Student chapters are similarly chartered. Chapters are one of the most active phases of TIMS operations. More than two-thirds of their members are affiliated with chapters and some 30 chapter meetings are held each month, featuring a variety of speakers, topics and program formats.

The colleges of TIMS are special interest groups which provide forum and platform for discussion and analysis of problems in specifically identified areas of management science. College meetings are generally held in conjunction with national and international meetings. In contrast to chapters, which are organized on a local area basis, college membership is worldwide. College activities have included conduct of research projects, publication of symposia proceedings and compilation of bibliographies. Presently, there are 16 TIMS colleges.

OBJECTIVES

To identify, extend, and unify scientific knowledge that contributes to the understanding and practice of Management.

ORIENTATION

The Institute of Management Sciences is an international, professional organization of managers, educators, and practicing management scientists, occupying managerial, technical and teaching positions in business, industry, government and in the universities. Its activities are aimed at the development and application of scientific methods and concepts in Management. TIMS encourages and promotes the interchange within and between Management and Science and is concerned with:

- Identification of scientific knowledge that contributes to the understanding and practice of Management;
- Application to management problems of existing scientific knowledge and techniques;
- Extension and further development of scientific knowledge, either within existing disciplines or in areas between disciplines, to meet management needs;
- Unification of bodies of knowledge relating to Management;
- Communication of scientific methods and results to managers and management advisors; and
- Communication of managerial methods, needs and difficulties.

LANGUAGES

English

HISTORY

Founded in 1955 by 69 charter members, the Institute today has a membership of approximately 7,000 in over 60 countries, with active local chapters operating in more than 30 major cities or metropolitan regions in the United States and overseas. From its inception, TIMS has engaged in the publication of journals, the conduct of local, regional, national, and international meetings, and the encouragement and sponsorship of research and publication in selected fields through grants, awards, and special symposia.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

1962 — Joint TIMS/CORS Meeting was held at Toronto.

TIMS

TIMS has two active chapters in Canada:

- (1) The TIMS Southern Ontario Chapter was organized by Rein Peterson of the Faculty of Administrative Studies, York University at Downsview, Ontario, in 1971. There were 26 charter members and present officers are:

Chairman	Bryn Jones
Vice Chairman	Ronald Dragan
Secreatry	Lloyd MacKinnon
Treasurer	Peter Sands

The Chapter's address is: TIMS Southern Ontario Chapter, 300 Yorkland Boulevard, Willowdale, Ontario.

- (2) TIMS approved an Ottawa-Montreal Chapter in November of 1972, organized by Joseph G. Debanné on the Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, with 41 charter members.

Among its dedicated issues in The Professional Series in The Management Sciences to be published is *CANADIAN ISSUES* edited by Rein Peterson and Peter Winters.

MEETING SCHEDULE

The Institute of Management Sciences holds an International Meeting yearly, an American Meeting every other year alternating with Regional Meetings every other year. The XX International Meeting was held in Tel Aviv in June, 1973.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

Articles appearing in *MANAGEMENT SCIENCE* are concerned with the mathematical, statistical or computer analyses of various management procedures, both conventional and automated, in a wide range of substantive areas (e.g. production, inventory, marketing, finance).

PUBLICATIONS

MANAGEMENT SCIENCE — A monthly journal, alternating a "Theory Section" and an "Application Section": "The Theory Section" publishes original contributions to knowledge in areas related to management problems. It provides a forum for detailed technical and conceptual

discussion. Many of its articles are concerned with mathematical, statistical or computer analyses of various management procedures, both conventional and automated, in a wide range of substantive areas (e.g. production, inventory, marketing, finance). Translations of recent management science works abroad and reports on sociological and psychological studies related to management also appear.

“The Application Section” includes discussions of principles and case studies drawing upon the management sciences, articles on application and communication by managers and advisors to management and certain technical articles, more practical than innovative in character.

INTERFACES — A quarterly journal whose primary goal is to encourage interaction between managers and management scientists and contains current news of the management sciences, topical articles and interviews, and also serves as a communication media for announcements of national and international meetings, reports of chapter and college activities, minutes of TIMS Council Meetings, Committee Reports, and other noteworthy items of interest to TIMS members. A Book Review Section is also included.

In addition to publishing occasional monographs on other subjects, TIMS has conducted a periodic competition, sponsored by the Office of Naval Research for the best paper on mathematical methods in logistics. This series included monographs on MULTI-STAGE INVENTORY MODELS; NETWORKS, SCHEDULING AND COMBINATORIAL ANALYSIS; CAPITAL BUDGETING; and THE EVALUATION OF RISKY INTERRELATED INVESTMENTS.

Special issues of MANAGEMENT SCIENCE have been published; EDUCATIONAL ISSUES, URBAN ISSUES (i) and (ii); MARKETING MANAGEMENT MODELS; and GAME THEORY AND GAMING.

FUNDING

- (1) Membership Fees: \$25 per year, U.S. and Canada
\$20 per year, outside U.S. and Can.
\$12 per year, Students with Faculty
Certification.
- (2) Subscription Fee: \$32 per year

TIMS

AFFILIATIONS

As an interdisciplinary organization, TIMS maintains effective working relationships with several related societies. TIMS is affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Conference Board of Mathematical Sciences, the International Federation of Operational Research Societies (IFORS), International Statistical Institute (ISI), the Intersociety Committee on Transportation, the Mathematical Programming Society, and the National Academy of Sciences. TIMS has held joint meetings with the Econometric Society, Canadian Operational Research Society (CORS), Operations Research Society of America (ORSA), Société Française de Recherche Opérationnelle, the American Institute of Industrial Engineers, and others. TIMS has also participated in meetings of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the Instrument Society of America, and the American Statistical Association. From 1966 through 1972, TIMS has sponsored the International Center for Management Science at Louvain.

TIMS has liaison relations with the Association for Computing Machinery (ASM), the American Institute for Decision Sciences, the American Institute of Industrial Engineers, the International Association of Corporate Planning Societies, and Operations Research Society of America (ORSA).

CANADIAN CONTACT

Professor Joseph G. Debanné
Faculty of Management Sciences
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada.

NAME

**Canada-U.S. Seminars on Information Computers
and Communications**

EXECUTIVE

Co-Chairmen, Mr. G.T. McColm (Canada),
Col. A.A. Aines (US)

HISTORY AND CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

The Seminars were initiated by Col. Andrew A. Aines, Office of Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President of the U.S. in correspondence with G.T. McColm, then in the Science Secretariat of the Privy Council, in June 1970. *The First Seminar* was held in Washington, October 1970. The agenda consisted of brief informal statements from participants and discussions. The subject areas were:

- U.S. Government Programs
- Information for the solution of national problems
- Legal aspects of information problems
- OST Programs
- New technologies in communications and information processing
- Cooperative programs with professional societies
- International information programs

American reaction was favourable.

The Second Seminar was held in Ottawa, March 1971, the topics were:

- Information, Computers and Communications
 - The National Library and the Information Network
 - Recent and Proposed Developments Computer Application and Technology
- National Science Library and the Information Network
 - The CAW/SDOI System
 - The Advisory Board on Scientific and Technological Information
- Implications of Computers and Computer Communication to the Library and Information Network
- Participation in International Organizations, Institutes and Meetings

- Communications and Computers
 - The Telecommission
 - The CCC/TF
 - The Computers and Privacy Task Force
 - The Telecommunications Requirements Study
- Computers and Communications in an Operating Department
 - EDP Policy

FINANCIAL BASE

Sponsoring departments of participants

Canadian Participants

March 1971

Dr. Jack E. Brown
Director
National Science Library

Mr. Grover C. Burgis
Director, Research and Planning Branch
National Library

Mr. Bruce Donaldson
General Manager
Government Telecommunications Agency

Miss Inez Gaffney
Head, Information Services
National Science Library

Mr. Richard Gwyn
Director, Environmental Planning
Department of Communications

Mr. Fred G. Halang
Executive Secretary, STI Advisory Board
National Research Council

Mr. Gordon Henderson
Director-General, Data Processing Branch
Department of Supply and Services

Mr. Henry R. Hindley
Special Policy Advisor to the Deputy Minister
Department of Communications

Mr. Alec Jones
Director, Information Services
Defence Research Board

NAME Association for Systems Management

ADDRESS 24587 Bagley Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44138

TELEPHONE 243-6900

EXECUTIVE

Richard L. Irwin, Executive Director who supervises a staff of 17 persons located at the Association address above.

STRUCTURE

ASM has an Executive Committee composed of the President, President-Elect, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who are elected annually for a term of one year. The Board of Directors is composed of 16 members elected directly from the membership, each director serving a term of three years.

MEMBERSHIP

There are two major classes of membership composed of:

1. Member — Any person engaged in, or having an interest in, systems work or the teaching thereof, shall be eligible to become a Member.
2. Professional Member — Any person who meets the following minimum requirements by training and/or experience in systems shall be eligible to be a Professional Member:
 - a) Baccalaureat or higher degree from a college or university in which he has majored in one or more of the courses of study associated with the systems field and in addition has had three years of experience in systems work or as an educator or consultant in activities related to systems; or
 - b) Five years of experience in systems work, or as an educator or consultant in activities related to systems.

ASM

There are 133 Chapters listed in the ASM Chapter Directory; these chapters are located in Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, and the United States.

There are individual members "at-large" in such areas as Africa, Asia, Australia and Europe.

OBJECTIVES AND ORIENTATION

ASM is an educational organization composed of approximately 11,000 members, many of whom are affiliated with the some 133 chapters located throughout North and South America. It is an an international professional organization of administrative executives and specialists in systems work serving business, commerce, education, government, and the military; and concerned with communications, electronics, equipment, forms control, human relations, organization, procedure, systems application, etc. Publications are a monthly "Journal of Systems Management" and an annual "Ideas for Management" plus other educational books and college text books as listed in ASM Publications.

HISTORY

In 1947 a small group founded what was then called the Systems and Procedures Association. As this group grew in size and extent of service, a Headquarters building was constructed at Cleveland, Ohio and the organization name was changed in 1968 to the Association for Systems Management.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Interest in a systems management professional organization was evidenced in Canada shortly after the Systems and Procedures organization was formed and Chapters were established early and have continued to grow. Currently there are 11 Chapters operating in Canada and information concerning these groups may be obtained from the individual reference sources listed in the ASM Chapter Directory. These Chapters and their membership listed in order of their official acceptance as an ASM Chapter are as follows:

1. Montreal — 201 members
2. Toronto — 308 members
3. Vancouver — 75 members
4. Winnipeg — 48 members
5. Hamilton — 53 members

6. Ottawa Valley — 116 members
7. Ville-Marie (Montreal area) — 126 members
8. Calgary — 80 members
9. Quebec — 98 members
10. London — 26 members
11. Edmonton — 37 members

MEETING SCHEDULES

ASM conducts an annual International Systems Meeting which is usually held in May of each year and attracts upwards of 1,500 — 2,000 persons. In addition, numerous technical workshops and educational seminars are conducted throughout the United States and Canada in conjunction with local Chapters.

ACTIVITIES

The activities of ASM designed for educational service to its members are listed in the publication "ASM Services".

PUBLICATIONS

All ASM publications are listed in the brochure "ASM Publications".

FUNDING

ASM has an annual membership due in the amount of \$45.00. Some local Chapters have established local Chapter fees in addition to the International membership dues.

RELATIONS

Although ASM has no direct membership in other groups or organizations, it does co-operate with other professional organizations in mutual interest areas. ASM does have provision for affiliated sections to operate within its membership for the benefit of systems management people who have a specific area of interest. Currently there is one affiliated section in operation known as the Steel Industry Systems Association, and is, of course related to systems management as it pertains to the steel industry.

NAME Canadian Honeywell Users Group

ADDRESS P.O. Box 5837, Station A, Toronto, Ontario.

TELEPHONE 937-9374, ext. 30 (B.W. Smith)

EXECUTIVE

B.W. Smith — President
P.J. Behan — Secretary-Treasurer
Regional V.P.'s — B.C. — G. Marshall
Alta. — D.W. Boone
Sask/Man/N.Ont — G. Brooks
S.W. Ont — J. Kowalyszyn
S. Ont — W. Andrews
E. Ont — D.L. Bradshaw
E. Region — R. Deslaurier

STRUCTURE

(See attached Chart)

MEMBERSHIP

Membership may be held by any entity in Canada which owns, rents or leases a Honeywell computer or has both a signed contract for acquisition of and is actively preparing for a Honeywell computer.

OBJECTIVES

To stimulate the development of, and to promote the free interchange of information pertaining to systems and programming for Honeywell computer equipment.

LANGUAGES

English and French

CHUG

HISTORY

The first Annual Meeting was held October 3 & 4 1967. A total of 42 delegates representing 25 companies and Honeywell personnel attended.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

All Honeywell Users

MEETING SCHEDULE

Regional — every 2 months
Executive — every 6 weeks

PRESENT EDP ACTIVITIES

Among the activities are:

1. The holding of meetings for the discussion of computer management, systems, programming and operational objectives and techniques, thereby advancing the art and science of electronic data processing through mutual educational interchange of ideas.
2. Providing for feed back to the manufacturer pertaining to hardware, software, training and other needs.
3. Providing for the distribution of complete systems, programming and operating information with the establishment of required standards of communication.
4. Providing a forum whereby all users with common interests can make known their various applications and configurations. Honeywell will also be requested to disseminate, through this forum, current information relative to its equipment and service.
5. Providing a reference source for the location of various equipment configurations.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

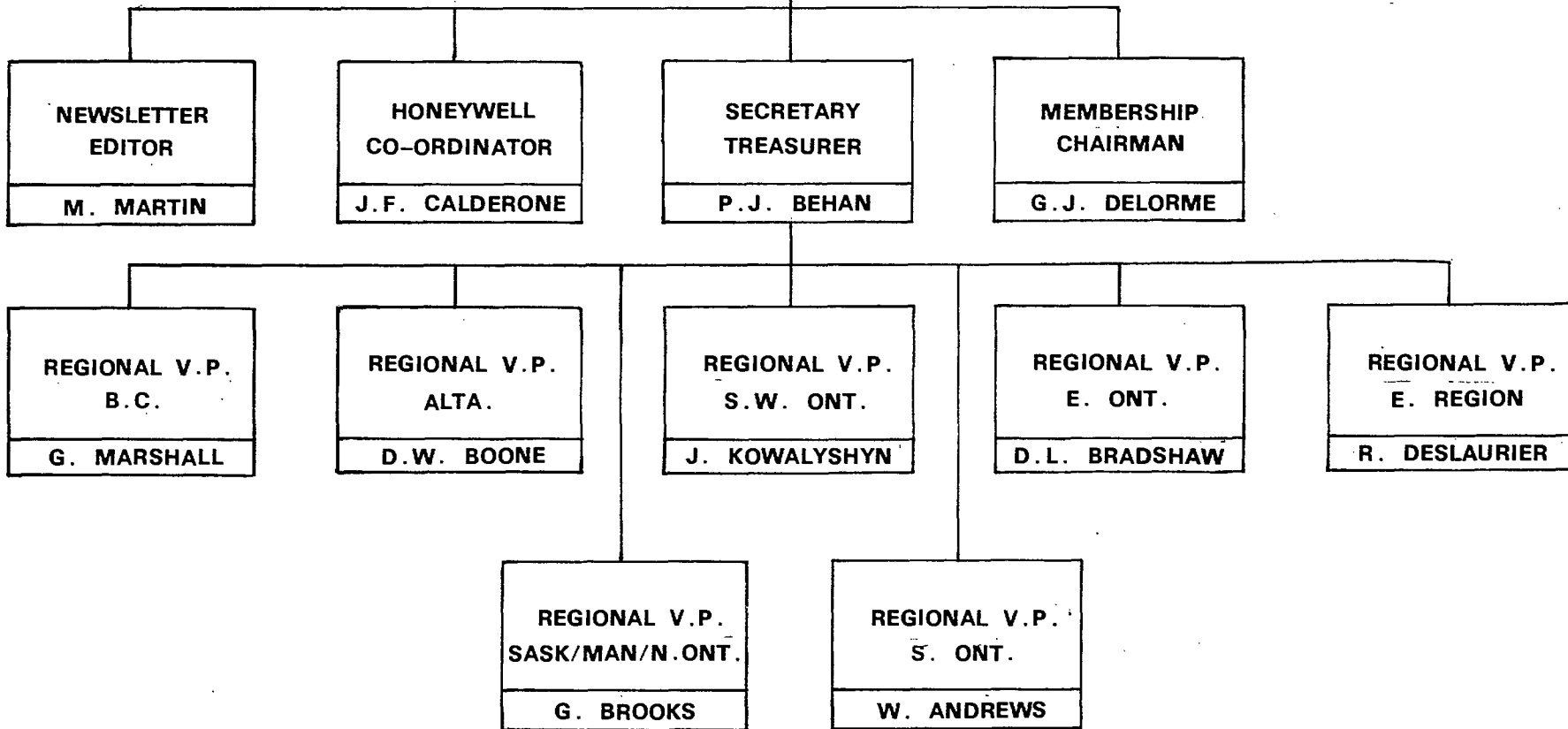
Newsletter

FUNDING

Membership Fees — \$25.00 per year
Uses — travel expenses (Directors' Meetings)
meeting expenses (Regional)
A.G.M. expenses (National)
postage
stationery
Newsletter
misc.

C.H.U.G

PRESIDENT
B.W. SMITH



DECUS

NAME Digital Equipment Computer Users Society

ADDRESS 146 Main Street, Maynard, Massachusetts 01754

TELEPHONE AC 617, 897-5111, Ext. 2414

EXECUTIVE

Executive Board and Executive Director

MEMBERSHIP

A company or organization which now has, or which has on definite order, a Digital Equipment Corporation computer is eligible for Installation Membership. An Installation appoints a person immediately concerned with the use of the computer to act as delegate to the Society. A delegate receives all official communications and has a vote on DECUS policies and elections. An organization or company is eligible for as many voting delegates as it has Digital computers.

A user of a DEC computer (not the appointed installation delegate) with a bonafide interest in DECUS activities is qualified as an individual member in DECUS.

Membership is world-wide.

OBJECTIVES

Digital Equipment Users Society (DECUS) was established to advance the effective use of Digital Equipment Corporation's computers and their peripheral equipment. It is a voluntary, non-profit users group supported by DEC, and whose objectives are to: advance the art of computation through mutual education and interchange of ideas and information; establish standards and provide channels to facilitate the exchange of computer programs among members, and provide a feedback to the manufacturer on equipment and programming needs.

DECUS

HISTORY

Founded in 1961 with 12 charter members. Reasons for founding were to provide additional programming resources among DEC computer owners. A highly inter-active group, it has enjoyed phenomenal growth over the past 11 years, as membership now stands at slightly over 15,000 with an average of 300 new members a month.

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

There are approximately 1,000 Canadian members. Annual technical seminars are held. Proceedings are published from these seminars.

Canadian members also participate in U.S. seminars, contribute computer programs to the library and technical articles to the newsletter.

PUBLICATION/REPORTS

Program Library Catalog
Symposia Proceedings
Newsletter — DECUSCOPE (5 a year)

FUNDING

Supported by Digital Equipment Corporation

RELATIONS

A member of the Joint User Group

DUA

NAME Digitronics Users Association

ADDRESS P.O. Box 33, Southboro, Mass. 01772.

TELEPHONE (617) 481-2500

EXECUTIVE
Executive Secretary, Morton Siegelbaum

MEMBERSHIP
Membership is open to users of Digitronics data acquisition and communications equipment.

OBJECTIVES
To further the knowledge of members on questions, problems, and developments in data acquisition, communications and systems.

LANGUAGES
English

HISTORY
Founded in 1965.

REVIEW OF CANADIAN PARTICIPATION
A number of members are Canadian companies.

MEETING SCHEDULE
Fall of each year — usually October.

DUA

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

Quarterly and conference proceedings.

FUNDING

Conference fees.

NAME Joint User Group

ADDRESS c/o Association for Computing Machinery
1133 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10036 USA

TELEPHONE (212) 265-6300

STRUCTURE

Six member Executive Board, including Chairman, Technical Secretary, Secretary.

MEMBERSHIP

Unit members are user groups, generally associated with a particular computer mainframe vendor's product lines. Admission is by vote of the Executive Board.

OBJECTIVES

To provide information interchange across product lines and to give computer users representation on international and national standards organizations.

HISTORY

Organized in 1960 under aegis of Association for Computing Machinery (ACM).

CANADIAN PARTICIPATION

Minor

MEETINGS

Semi-annual

JUG

COMMITTEES

Standards, Program Library, Membership, Publicity

EDP ACTIVITIES

Activities are primarily centered around communications among computer user groups to promote study, exchange of information, and cooperative effort in areas of common interest such as:

1. Common programming languages and other means of communication among computing machines;
2. Establishment and maintenance of standards for communication and distribution of computer programs;
3. Exchange of information related to the management and organizational components operating computers;
4. Communication of methods and techniques for comparing the effectiveness of computer techniques and devices; and
5. Consideration of hardware standards in cooperation with other interested agencies.

PUBLICATIONS

Computer Programs Directory

FUNDING

Association of Computing Machinery

RELATIONS

Membership in X3 ANSI (American National Standards Institute)
Participation in FIPS (Federation of Information Processing Societies) studies.

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP

DECUS (Digital Equipment Users)
FOCUS (Central Data Users)
GUIDE (IBM Large Scale Business Users)
HUG (Honeywell User Group)
SERCUS (Raytheon Computer Users)
EDUCOM (Systems Engineering Computer Users)
NRC Computer Users
USE (Univac Scientific Users)
UVA (Univac Users Association)
VIM (Control Data 6000 Series Users)
SWAP (Wang Laboratories Users)
EMR Computer Users

ASIDIC

NAME Association of Scientific Information
Dissemination Centres

ADDRESS R. Bruce Briggs, Secretary,
Center for Information Services,
Campus Computing Network,
University of California, Los Angeles.

TELEPHONE (213) 825-1933

EXECUTIVE

President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer

MEMBERSHIP

ASIDIC has two classes of membership, full and associate, described as follows:

1. Full Membership is available to any scientific information dissemination centre that meets the following criteria:
 - a) Centre operations are computer-based;
 - b) Information searches are made on two or more tapes from different suppliers, with a minimum of 100 profiles processed on a continuing basis; or
 - c) Searches are made on a demand basis on two or more distinct data bases; the minimum number of questions processed within a one year period shall be 1,000.
2. Associate Membership is available to the following:
 - a) Scientific information dissemination centres that do not meet the criteria for full membership; and
 - b) Other organizations or individuals with an interest in the affairs of the association.

ASIDIC

Each full member has a single vote. Associate members have no voting privileges.

In evaluating applications for membership, the executive committee has expanded the requirements for full membership as follows:

1. "Computer-based" is understood to mean that a centre has substantial involvement in the computer processing of the data bases whether or not it is accomplished in-house. The centre must be involved in the program development and/or maintenance and actual processing of the data bases wherever it is done.
2. One of the data bases processed can be internally generated.

The qualifications for full membership are not intended to be unduly restrictive but are designed to form a basis for defining a minimum size of an operation which would have problems of the magnitude and number to fit the scope of ASIDIC's purposes. Centres which do not meet the qualifications for full membership at the present time are encouraged to become associate members and participate to the fullest extent they can in ASIDIC affairs.

OBJECTIVES

According to its constitution, ASIDIC's purposes are:

- a. To promote applied technology of information storage and retrieval as related to large data bases containing bibliographic, textual, and factual information;
- b. To share experiences and information through meetings, seminars and workshops;
- c. To recommend standards for data elements, formats and codes; and
- d. To promote research and development for more efficient use of varied data bases.

ORIENTATION

A quasi-governmental organization.

HISTORY

In September 1968, a number of centres were brought together in Columbus, Ohio, at the invitation of the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS). These centres were all users of CAS-produced magnetic tape data bases among others. Mutual discussion of problems and needs among these centres, coupled with encouragement of CAS, led to the formation of ASIDIC. Centres at Eastman Kodak Company, Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute, the Universities of Pittsburgh and Georgia, the Dow Chemical Company and National Science Library of Canada were the charter members of ASIDIC. The group rapidly expanded in size and has sponsored seven workshops and meetings over the two and one-half years to the Spring of 1971.

MEETING SCHEDULE

ASIDIC meetings have been very flexible with formats appropriate to the purposes of each meeting. Informal small workshops of less than twenty participants have been coordinated with larger more formal technical meetings with attendance of about 75 people.

EDP INVOLVEMENT

ASIDIC, as an association of centres, has provided a forum for communication between information users and data base suppliers, many of whom are associate members of ASIDIC. Problems in the areas of standards on data base content, codes and formats, overlap of literature coverage in data bases, evaluation of services, determination of user needs, development of centres, compensation to data base suppliers, cooperative activities, and costs are topics of primary concern to ASIDIC.

ASIDIC's interest in standards led to the formation of a Standards Committee chaired by Margaret Park of the University of Georgia. The committee, formed in the Fall 1969 has three subcommittees, one concentrating on the content of data bases, another on the physical format of data bases and a third on liaison with other standards committees. The former two subcommittees in 1971 had drawn up tentative standards for data base content and format and are in the process of assessing the reactions of the member centres to their conclusions.

ASIDIC members' interest in potential cooperation between centres in data base processing led in 1971 to the formation of a Cooperative Data Management Committee chaired by Martha Williams of IIT Research Institute. The committee investigating areas of possible cooperation between centres such as sharing of program information, cooperative

ASIDIC

format conversion, division of labor by centre for inversion of files for retrospective searching and merging data bases, assurance that all available data bases have an outlet regardless of size and market appeal. As a first step the committee is conducting a Survey of Centre Services requesting information on what data bases each centre is processing and what other services and software are available for use by other centres.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

A newsletter (quarterly)

FUNDING

1971 dues were \$20.00

CANADIAN CONTACT

G. Manerhoff, National Science Library

GUIDE

- Some fields of accomplishment have been:
 - magnetic tape labeling
 - report generators
 - sorting
 - conversion
 - FORTRAN
 - COBOL compilers
 - PL/1
 - standardized operating systems
 - program packages
 - machine operations
 - personnel selection, evaluation and training.

MEETING SCHEDULE

- General Sessions — October 1973 (Boston)
 - May 1974 (Dallas)
 - November 1974 (Los Angeles)
 - June 1975 (Miami)
 - November 1975 (Denver)
 - May 1976 (Washington)

PRESENT ACTIVITIES

Activities are carried out in the Divisions as noted under the heading 'structure'. The Division responsibilities are as follows:

- *Data Centre Operations Division* — projects relating to effective operation of data centres or the operations segments of data processing i.e. physical facilities, education and personnel management, support equipment and supplies evaluation, internal systems and operating systems.
- *Information Systems Division* — divided into two groups: "The Applications Group", which primarily addresses specific system interest areas (Banking, insurance, manufacturing, utilities, distribution); and "The Information Management Group", which provides a centralized coordination and control point for requirements, concepts and philosophy for data base/data management.
- *Languages and Standards Division* — projects concerned with all languages and standards on large scale IBM Computers (COBOL, PL/1, Guidelines and Standards).
- *Management and Administration Division* — presenting the membership with the framework and tools for effectively administering a data

GUIDE

processing organization with an organization, administration and economics (OA&E) group, and a selection, evaluation and training (S.E.T.) group.

- *Operating Systems Division* — projects concerning operating systems and related general software systems, modules and programing aids, with an Operating Systems group, DOS group, remote computing group and advanced programing systems interest group.

PUBLICATIONS

GUIDE Secretary's Distribution (GSD) — a publication for the distribution of proceedings, papers, minutes of meetings for the information of the membership.

RELATIONS

- Affiliated with European GUIDE.
- Has conducted projects jointly with and exchanged information with SHARE and COMMON.
- Is a member of Joint User Group (JUG).

ADAPSO

NAME Association of Data Processing Organizations

ADDRESS 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10017

TELEPHONE 212-661-0222

STRUCTURE

- Managed by an Executive Vice-President — Secretary and a professional staff, with the aid of outside consultants and services.
- Governing body is a Board of Directors with the Executive Vice-President — Secretary, President, Vice-President, Treasurers, (2 year terms).
- Programme Committees are employed and extend to:
 - Accounting Procedures
 - Customer Relations
 - Ethics and Professionalism
 - Government Relations
 - Insurance
 - Publications
 - Research and Statistics
 - Standards
 - CPA Relations
 - Data Facility Management
 - Public and Consumer Affairs
 - Industry Economics
 - Tax and
 - Institutional and Investment Organization Relations.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is available to: Data Centres, Timesharing Companies, Software Organizations.

1. *Full Members.* Any organization shall be eligible for membership as a Full Member if:
 - a) its primary mission is to serve the public for profit in the data processing services business; and

ADAPSO

- b) it is experienced in the data processing services business.
2. *Pending Members.* Any organization fulfilling the requirements for membership as a Full or Non-Voting Member, but which has not demonstrated its experience in the data processing business, shall be eligible for membership as a Pending Member.
 3. *Associates.* Any organization engaged in fields related to data processing or in the data processing business shall be eligible for affiliation as an Associate.

Organizations functioning as either single unit operations or as multiple unit organizations, the home office holds Full Membership and all operating data processing branches are enrolled as Non-Voting Members.

OBJECTIVES

A trade association whose goals are to:

1. Unify all segments of the industry under one banner;
2. Extend recognition of the computer services industry;
3. Perpetuate, expand and improve the economic status of the industry;
4. Improve management skills of the industry in order to accelerate profitability on a long-range basis;
5. Secure a useful understanding of user needs from manufacturers;
and
6. Unification of the industry in purpose and commitment in order to develop a responsive sounding board in government with a useful liaison in allied and competitive industry circles.

HISTORY

ADAPSO was formed in 1960 from the informal group, Data Actuating Technical Association, for the purpose of unifying the industry and establishing a code of ethics and upholding the highest standards of professionalism. The name ADAPSO was adopted the same year.

NEXT MEETING

1974	February	Las Vegas
	June	Toronto
	*October	New York
1975	February	Mexico City
	June	San Juan, Puerto Rico
	*October	San Diego

ADAPSO

1976	February	Atlanta, Georgia
	June	Lake Tahoe, Nevada
	*October	Detroit, Michigan

* Indicates Annual Meeting

PRESENT EDP ACTIVITIES

ADAPSO pursues the following programmes:

Educational Program — With management conferences (3 per year) on subjects of immediate interest and a seminar program which features management and operational subjects. Plans for a management development program have been initiated;

Research Program — Intended as a planning tool, the research activities include studies which are offered to Members: Operating Ratios Survey, Contract analysis Survey, Uniform Accounting Procedures, Economic Analysis Survey and Periodic Position Papers;

Government Program — An industry lobby with two goals, the recognition of the industry and its marketing capabilities;

Public Relations Program — Extensive dissemination of news releases, articles and features appearing in various business magazines;

Insurance Program — This is of particular interest to the small company, for life insurance, health insurance and Errors and Omissions Insurance;

The Computer Time-Sharing Section (CTSS) — A group of independent companies which concentrate on problems facing the time-sharing industry;

The Software Section — Concentrates its efforts on the problems facing the software segment of the industry (monopolies, unfair competition, tie-in-sales, lack of software protection);

The Canadian Chapter — Formed to meet the problems and needs of Canadian members; and

Standards — A Code of Ethics has been established by the entire Membership. It covers not only the relationship of a company toward its competitors, but also provides guidelines of conduct involving relationships with clients and employees.

ADAPSO

PUBLICATIONS

Computer Services — bi-monthly
Annual Directory of Members
Various surveys and texts on Computers Techniques
and the Computing Industry.

