

IAPetus



Quarterly Bulletin For the Institution of Analysts & Programmers

Issue 7 Oct 1993

Members of the Council for 1993/4

The Institution's financial year starts on 1st June, and the five people named above have agreed to serve as Council members for the three year period commencing 1st June 1993, the nominal date when the new company began to trade.

Normally only elected members of the Council are allowed to vote, but these particular five people will enjoy full voting rights as though they have been elected, until their term of

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office ends on 31st May 1996.

During the early part of 1994 it is intended to hold elections for five additional Council

members, who will commence their duties on 1st June 1994. Similarly five more members will be elected in 1995, bringing the Council up to its full strength of 15 elected members.

In addition, the Director General (Mike Ryan BSc(Eng) CEng MICE FIAP FIDE) and the Secretary (Virginia Lockett) will serve as ex-officio, non-voting members of the Council.

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Free Job Counselling Service for Members

During the recession we have received many requests from members to provide redundancy counselling services.

The Institution is now pleased to announce the launch of a free career counselling service for members whose jobs have become redundant.

Members seeking new employment will now be able to discuss their situation in a confidential two hour counselling interview, free of charge. The interviews will be conducted with specialist counsellors covering such issues as:

- Correct settlement of contract according to legislation.
- Allow members to unload the stress factor through informed conversation.

- Start the process of positive thought, through career and personal achievements.

- Advice about job search methodology.

- Outline an action plan to create the right environment for a successful job search campaign.

The career counselling meeting will assist job seekers in identifying a way forward and provide a professional sounding board for those who need to talk to someone who appreciates the range of technical issues involved.

In addition members taking advantage of the service will be offered the opportunity of proceeding to a full continuing support programme of job

search assistance, support and advice at specially reduced rates.

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Exciting times for the Institution! This issue sees the announcement of the first five members of the Council. These people will oversee the development of the Institution as it is transformed from a private club into a proper professional body.

I am sure that all members join with me in congratulating them and wishing them every success in their endeavours. Next year, a further five people will be elected to join them, and five more the year after that, so if you think that you have something to contribute or know someone else who would be an asset to the Council be ready.

When the election is announced, all those wishing to stand will be invited to contribute a "manifesto" to *IAPetus*, so that the rest of us will know who we are voting for.

I think all of the new Council members will be at the Conference, on October 22nd at the City University, so why not come along too and meet them? If you have not yet booked, there is still time – use the card with this issue of *IAPetus* or ring the Institution Office.

See you there!

Megan C. Robertson

The Director General Writes...

In this issue of *IAPetus* we announce the names of the first members to serve on the new Council of the Institution. The IAP is now a company controlled by its members, and the articles contain provisions for the election of a governing Council of fifteen people, a third of them coming up for re-election every year.

In fact this first group were not elected because we needed someone to administer the election process, but early in 1994 you will be invited to put forward nominations, and then elect five more people to join them in time for the start of the Institution's next financial year on 1st June 1994.

The inauguration of the new Council marks an important step forward for the Institution. The previous Council represented the owners of the old Institution, and had its roots in the early days when Bob Charles was first developing his ideas. The successes of recent years have placed an increasing burden on these people, who decided that it was time to open up the management of the Institution to a larger pool of talent. Let us not forget the debt we owe to those people who have built the Institution as we know it today.

Many tasks await the new Council. There are a number of areas where we should be doing something, but have so far made very little progress, mainly due to a shortage of ideas and resources: these will be priority areas for consideration by the Council.

Branches

Our research shows that one of the main reasons why people fail to join the IAP is that we have no local branch activities. Several members have expressed an interest in starting branches, but, possibly because the Institution has failed to give a sufficient lead, no one has succeeded. We are now a bit further forward because the constitution of the new company includes provision for branches, and the present thinking is that the Institution should take the initiative, create a network of branches, and then find the members to run them. We have it in mind to produce a "branch starter pack", but there are a number of details to be worked out.

Education

Although the Institution's entry requirements are not as heavily biased towards paper qualifications as some other organisations, we do need to tighten up our act. We have tried to establish two benchmarks for recognition by the IAP: a degree-standard qualification in analysis and/or programming, and a lesser, intermediate qualification.

But there are thousands of different qualifications being awarded, particularly if foreign qualifications are included, and we need a better system for deciding how each one compares with the IAP benchmarks.

It would be advantageous to increase the number of private colleges accredited by the Institution. These colleges provide us with new members and useful publicity. We are often approached by colleges, particularly from abroad. I think we need a "core syllabus" plus some way of checking the quality of courses and examinations. There is a lot of work to be done here, and I hope some enthusiasts on the new Council will put their shoulders to the wheel.

Professional Standards

We need to tighten up our admission procedures with a more rigorous system of determining applicants' professional competence. It is no good relying on examinations like the BCS – the best programmer is rarely the one who has passed the most exams.

I believe the Institution should initiate some original work to determine what qualities define the true IT professional, and suggest how these qualities might be measured. If we could come up with a good package of professional interviews, practical tests or whatever, then I think IAP membership itself could be recognised as an NVQ.

I know members have mixed feelings about NVQs, but as the Institution grows it must play an increasing role in the IT establishment. We want people to take notice when we speak out for our members, in Britain and in Europe. This is a task for the new Council.

Michael C. Ryan

Council Members – Continued from Page 1**Jim Bates BSc(Eng) FIAP**

Jim Bates has been involved in electronics all his working life. After service as an Air Radar Engineer in the Royal Air Force he worked as an Electronic Service Engineer on early Computers and Tabulators and gradually drifted from the hardware to the software. When the IBM Personal Computer first appeared he began working on his own writing special system software for third party manufacturers.

When the first computer viruses appeared he began disassembling them to find out how they could be detected and removed. This has now become a full time job and he is internationally known for the detail and accuracy of his descriptions and analyses.

In 1989 it was Jim who broke the code encryption and analysed the infamous AIDS Information Disk. This marked the start of his connection with the Computer Crime Unit at New Scotland Yard and he is now regularly consulted by them and other national law enforcement agencies on matters involving computer viruses.

He still works alone and publishes regular reports on specific viruses as they are disassembled. He also develops Anti-virus Software which is maintained and marketed by Total Control Ltd.

He is a member of the Editorial Board of The Virus Bulletin, a member of the Computer Security Specialist Group of the British Computer Society, holds a degree in Electronic Engineering and was elected a Fellow of the Institution of Analysts and Programmers in 1987.

Jim is married and has four grown up children. He lives with his wife Jo in Wistow, a village some ten miles south of Leicester in the UK Midlands.

Harold Ead MSc CmpnlAP

I am probably one of the more elderly (mature?) members of the Institution and have spent my life in instrumentation of some sort or other. My career started with precision instruments, followed by radar in the RAF, then more instrumentation from d.c. to GHz, covering medical, nuclear, radio frequency and control applications with companies of English, American and Dutch origin.

The last twenty five years were spent developing medical and scientific applications at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Medical College. Here I first met digital computing with a Honeywell DDP 512 (I think it was called), all programs loaded from tape, no disks, no multi-tasking, and memory measured in k bytes. Minicomputers and desktops followed, finally 386 and 486 machines became available. Most of the early work was in real time data collection and processing, the last ten years or so have been spent doing vascular distribution studies using image processing techniques with minicomputers, microcomputers and PCs. I am now "retired from full time employment" as is said

but continue working as ever.

Alex Robertson

OK – I've been asked to say a little about myself following the invitation to form part of the Council.

I've been in the computer industry since 1976. Initially my job was as an analyst/programmer on minis, and later with micros as well. Later I moved to technical support work, including pre- and post sales support, and some two years ago set up my own company offering technical support and services, primarily as a back-up service to and through most of the local dealers.

I've been a member of the IAP since 1983, and actively involved for the past three years, including moderating an area on Compulink Information Exchange (CIX – an electronic conferencing system); assisting Megan with the editing of this journal, and also in the organisation and administration of the IAP Conferences.

I also have strong interests in several areas, including computing for the disabled (on which I plan to write a Master's degree thesis over the next year or so) and the relationships of IT to the "real world" – too many people see Information Technology as an universal panacea to their business and fail to realise that it is only a tool, not a cure in itself.

Nick Swain BSc (Hons) FIAP

After receiving an Honours degree in Physics from Southampton University in 1982 Nick worked as a Technical Programmer and Systems Analyst for Marconi, using FORTRAN and Assembler on DEC PDP-11s and VAXs.

At Rank Travel he was responsible for Distributed Systems and gained experience in Systems Analysis and Project Management, and had his first encounter with IBM mainframes. Moving to Texas Homecare in 1986, he provided expertise on porting PDP-11 systems to a new VAX Cluster, and later set up the PC Information Centre supporting users with applications from Lotus and IBM. During this time he began his acquaintance with networking.

He moved to the position of Support Manager at ComputerLand Watford in 1988 and was responsible for the management and growth of the engineering, training and consultancy areas of the business. Having seen the provision of systems from the positions of both provider and user, he set up Wigmore Computer Solutions in 1989. This Company offers bespoke applications development and network consultancy services, founded on Nick's wide experience and knowledge of how solutions can best be provided to "real world" business problems. Wigmore Computer Solutions is now run as a Partnership with his wife Lorna, and is accredited by a number of manufacturers including Pegasus and Artisoft.

Computer Misuse

IAP Fellow Jim Bates recently provided his technical expertise in court when a software developer was prosecuted under the Computer Misuse Act (1990).

The following account is presented as an "awful warning" – until a decent body of case law has been built up the Computer Misuse Act (1990) will be applied to a wide range of law cases whenever a computer is involved. As an appeal may be lodged, no comment on this case will be made at this time – Megan.

Jim Bates writes:-

A landmark decision which will have far reaching consequences for the computer industry was reached at Scunthorpe Magistrates Court on 23rd July 1993. At a hearing before the Stipendiary Magistrate, Neville White, in the case of Regina v Whitaker, a self-employed computer consultant was found guilty of an offence under Sections 3 and 17 of the Computer Misuse Act (1990).

The facts of the case were that the consultant,

Alfred Whitaker, had entered into a contract to provide a specially written stock control program for a client. The individual sections of the program were installed on the client's computer over a period of time and various corrections and enhancements were added as the client began to make use of it. The client paid for each section of the program as it was supplied but began to express reservations about its speed of operation. Mr. Whitaker suggested that a faster machine should be used to improve this situation and sold the client a new motherboard with a faster and more efficient processor.

After the motherboard was fitted, the client was still unhappy with the performance of the program and refused to pay for the new motherboard. Mr. Whitaker then provided an update to the program which contained a coding device (a "logic bomb") designed to prevent the program from operating if it was run after a specific date. When the update was installed and the program subsequently ceased to function, the client called in the Police.

The update disk was sent for forensic analysis by an expert and the presence of the logic bomb was confirmed. Mr. Whitaker was then arrested and charged that he:

"...did make (or code) a micro floppy disk... which, when installed into a computer supplied by you... caused the unauthorised modification of the

contents of such computer to take place by the operation of such computer, whereby a program held therein was altered through the operation of a 'logic bomb' which caused such program to be stopped after May 31st 1992."

The case was brought to trial at Scunthorpe Magistrates Court on Tuesday 21st July 1993.

Case for the Prosecution

Eric Dumbill opened the case for the prosecution and called the client to confirm that a contract for the provision of software had been entered into. The client further confirmed that all payments for software had been made and a new motherboard had been fitted to his computer in an attempt to speed up the operation of the program. When asked if the inclusion of any form of logic bomb or time lock had been included in the contract, he replied that it hadn't but Mr. Whitaker had mentioned such things at a later date in a fashion that he took to be a joke.

The expert witness for the prosecution, Jim Bates, was then called to give evidence that the update disk he had examined and analysed did contain a logic bomb designed to prevent program operation after 31st May 1992. In cross examination, Mr. Bates confirmed that a release mechanism had been incorporated into the update disk to allow the logic bomb to be disabled but that this was faulty in its design and had not worked as intended.

Police witnesses were called to confirm details of the arrest and subsequent interview. Alistair Kelman (defending), in cross-examination, suggested to Detective Constable White of the Humberside Police that police handling of the case had been "slipshod" in that they had neither impounded the computer, nor recognised that a possible offence of copyright infringement might have been committed by the client. DC White denied this and pointed out that the contents of the computer were not material to the case because the update disk (which contained the original copy of the logic bomb) had been seized and sent for analysis by Mr. Bates.

Subsequent examination by Mr. Bates of the computer at the client's premises had simply confirmed the existence of a copy of the logic bomb and the original floppy disk had remained in police custody. The possibility of a copyright infringement offence had not arisen since at the time of the interview, with his solicitor present, Mr. Whitaker had complained only that he had not been paid for the motherboard. DC White also pointed out that complaints involving copyright violation were invariably dealt with by Trading Standards Officers.

Mr. Dumbill closed the case for the Prosecution and highlighted the salient features as follows:-

"this case has been watched with interest by programmers, analysts and software houses throughout the computer industry"

The Legal Latest

- a) A contract to supply computer software had been entered into and payments had been made as requested when the software was supplied. The supply of the motherboard was not part of the original contract and non-payment for it could not be used to construe that that contract was incomplete.
- b) Since the contract had been completed, the right to use the software had automatically been granted to the client and he should confidently expect such use to remain unhindered.
- c) When a dispute over payment for the motherboard had arisen, Mr. Whitaker had inserted the logic bomb into the program and thereby unlawfully prevented his client from using it.

Case for the Defence

Mr. Kelman opened the case for the Defence by calling the defendant to give evidence. Mr. Whitaker confirmed most of the details already known to the court but added that he thought that his mention of a time-lock or logic bomb was before the contract was created. He then confirmed that it was not specifically mentioned in the contract. He went on to say that he considered the provision of the motherboard as an extension of the original contract and as far as he was concerned, non-payment for it meant that the contract had not been completed and the client had no legal right to use the software until it had.

Under cross examination Mr. Whitaker at first insisted that it was his practice to install software time-locks into all of his programs and to change the restriction date as work progressed. Once work was completed the time-lock was removed. When it was pointed out to him that Mr. Bates' report contained reference to an analysis of a previous update disk which did not contain a time-lock, he said that he couldn't remember but that he had probably taken it out at that point.

Mr. Kelman closed the Defence by suggesting that there were several defences against the charge:

- a) By virtue of the fact that the client was using the software on a computer which (at least in part) had not been paid for and still belonged to the consultant, there could be no offence since Mr. Whitaker had effectively modified the contents of his own machine.
- b) Under the terms of the contract, the client had no right to use the software until final payment had been made. Mr. Kelman sought to show that the motherboard formed part of the original contract until it was paid for the contract was incomplete. Thus Mr. Whitaker, as the copyright owner, had the right to take reasonable steps to prevent the client from using the program.
- c) Alternatively, Mr. Kelman argued (under the

terms of the Criminal Damage Act) that if Mr. Whitaker genuinely believed that he had a right to damage the program, he could not be found guilty of an offence.

- d) Mr. Kelman also pointed out that since Mr. Whitaker had incorporated a release mechanism into the update disk this showed that he did not intend the restrictive operation of the logic bomb to be permanent.
- e) Finally, Mr. Kelman suggested that Mr. Whitaker was only applying the principle of self-defence. In law this allows a person to use "reasonable countermeasures" to protect his person or property and it was suggested in this case that since the time-lock simply prevented the client from infringing Mr. Whitaker's copyright, it could correctly be described as a "reasonable countermeasure".

Summing up

The Stipendiary Magistrate, Neville White, then began his summing up by commenting upon each of Mr. Kelman's points:-

- a) Mr. White held that even though Mr. Whitaker retained title in the motherboard, the computer still belonged to the client and his authority was necessary for the introduction of any changes within it.
- b) Mr. White said that the contract was for the supply of software and this had been completed and paid for in a manner which triggered the granting of an unending right to its use. The subsequent sale of hardware, though connected, could not be deemed a part of the contract and could not therefore alter the terms of it.

- c) Concerning the provisions of the Criminal Damage Act, Mr. White confirmed Mr. Dumbill's assertion that the Computer Misuse Act (1990) specifically excludes the concept of criminal damage. This provision was included because the concept of criminal damage is fundamentally different in computer technology from that associated with physical damage to property.
- d) The suggestion that the program interruption introduced by the time-lock was only intended to be temporary was also held to be irrelevant because the Computer Misuse Act (1990) specifically includes the provision that even a tempo-

"there has been considerable confusion in some parts of the industry over the exact position regarding the use of logic bombs, time-locks or usage counters"

rary modification is still an offence under the Act.

- e) The question of self defence was not considered applicable in this instance since the response of completely stopping the program was hardly a reasonable countermeasure. The fact was that the software had been paid for and the amount outstanding according to the defendant was only around 10% of the total money to be paid. It was therefore hardly reasonable to prevent total access to the program.

Mr. White concluded by saying that the contract was solely for the supply of software and since this had been paid for, the client had a right to expect unhindered use of it. Mr. Whitaker had not informed the client of the insertion of the time-lock/logic bomb and such a modification must therefore be considered unauthorised in the meaning of the Act.

It remained to consider whether Mr. Whitaker genuinely believed that he had a right to prevent the client from using the software. In spite of Mr. Whitaker's repeated assertions that this was his belief, Mr. White felt that the honesty of the defendant had been called into question and that he simply did not believe him. He accordingly found Mr. Whitaker guilty of the offence as charged.

Mr. White then asked Mr. Kelman to confirm that the defendant was on Legal Aid. Mr. Kelman did this and pointed out that Mr. Whitaker's reputation and business had seriously declined during the progress of the case and he was now virtually unemployed. Prosecution costs were also discussed and Mr. White felt that the defendant had no means to pay even a fraction of these.

After consideration of these matters, Mr. White stated that although Mr. Whitaker had been completely honest in his business dealing up to this case, he had committed this offence when a

dispute had arisen. Mr. White further said that there were probably problems on both sides, he felt that Mr. Whitaker had learned his lesson and was unlikely to commit further offences of this nature. He therefore conditionally discharged Mr. Whitaker for a period of two years and no award of costs was made.

After the case, DC White said that he was delighted with the outcome and that the industry would benefit from the result. Mr. Kelman had indicated in court that he was considering an appeal but was later unavailable for comment.

Clearing the confusion

This case has been watched with interest by programmers, analysts and software houses throughout the computer industry and its importance cannot be overstressed.

When the Computer Misuse Act (1990) was introduced, it was widely labelled by the popular press as "The Anti-Hacking Act" in spite of the fact that it makes provisions for unauthorised access or modification of all forms. Since the Act, there has been considerable confusion in some parts of the industry over the exact position regarding the use of logic bombs, time-locks or usage counters.

The verdict in this case will be instrumental in helping to clear this confusion by signalling to the industry that such devices are only acceptable if they are applied either with the full knowledge and authorisation of the user or as a legitimate means of limiting access rights granted by the copyright holder.

This decision, by clarifying the Computer Misuse Act (1990) has enabled a small step to be taken in helping users in their fight against the techno-threat.

T.J. Bates, FIAP

Professional Indemnity Insurance

In a commercial environment which is becoming increasingly litigious any Professionals operating as sole traders, or via small limited companies, should consider insuring themselves against being sued for negligence.

This situation is reinforced by the requirement of many larger companies that their Consultants have some insurance cover for negligence risks. The IAP can assist Members in arranging the necessary policy; two major insurers are aware of the status afforded by membership of the IAP.

Premiums are usually in the range of £500 to £1,000 per annum (subject to underwriting by the Insurer). Other small business insurances can also be arranged (particularly for those working from home).

Please contact either the IAP Office or Tim Luckett (on 081 560 7571) for further information.

You can write to Tim at 156 Windmill Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9NQ.

Utility Usage

Derek Worthy FIAP has generously offered, free of charge, his services as a consultant to assess any IAP member's small business usage of gas, water and electricity, with a view to reducing the cost.

He asks that requests for this service be sent to his home address, as ones to his office will get mixed up with his commercial business!

Contact Derek at 41 Hunsbury Close, Hunsbury Park, Northampton NN4 9UE (0604 767220) if you want to take advantage of his extremely generous offer.

Security

I read with interest Terry Longhurst's article (*IAPetus 6*) about security. As a computer security consultant myself, I understand the problems he has experienced.

Unfortunately there are too many security consultants who appear to make security more complicated than it is, and at worst make it a "black art". The approach to security is not complicated and does not require a "high priest". It does, however, require a degree of logic, cohesion, common sense and an understanding of the environment in which security is to be implemented – nothing more and nothing less.

To understand the basic scope of security, and to show the subjects to be considered, I have produced a Security Functional Model (starred items indicate that there are underlying levels that require more detail) as shown in Figure 1.

All too often security is driven "bottom up" and not "top down" as the model requires. In addition many organisations pass the security responsibility and control to the system manager, the data processing manager etc. It would be more prudent to pass the security responsibility, and control, to some other department to implement and monitor (departmental organisation and responsibilities are outside the scope of the Security Functional Model).

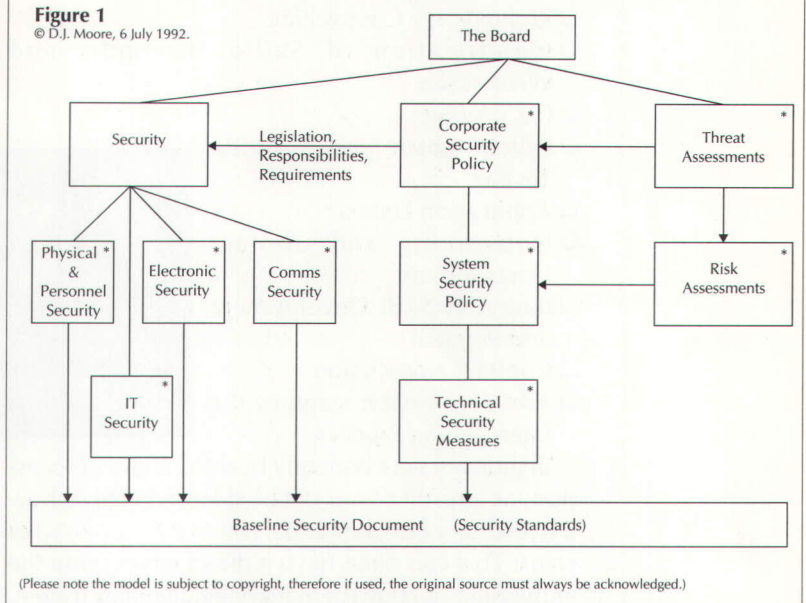
The model is not rigid, it is adaptable to the requirements of the organisation concerned, nor must each function be performed in isolation. However, three parts of the model are mandatory: the Board, who must give authority for the scheme to go ahead; Threat Assessment, if you do not know the threats (actual or potential), what are you protecting against?; and the Corporate Security Policy, the laws, rules and practices.

The main points arising from the model are:-

1. The Board are ultimately responsible for all activities within a business and this includes specifying the security requirement (they do not need an in depth knowledge of the subject – but an understanding of it would help). They should ensure that:-
 - a. Threat Assessments are carried out and the results are incorporated into the Corporate Security Policy. The results will also be used in the Risk Assessment (if one is to be performed).
 - b. A Corporate Security Policy is produced. It identifies corporate assets (personnel, equipment and data), general and identified threats to the assets and specifies the rules, practices and applicable national and international laws to which the company must conform (the Data Protection Act, for example).
 - c. The scope of security is defined for the organisation.
2. Corporate Security Policy (CSP). This is the key

Figure 1

© D.J. Moore, 6 July 1992.



document to the security effort and when produced and signed off by the Board it becomes the reference document. The CSP should rarely change (as is the case for Corporate Policy).

3. System Security Policy (SSP). This document follows on from and expands upon the CSP. It should also include the results of the Risk Assessment. The SSP specifies the laws, rules and practices that regulate how information and other resources are managed, protected and distributed within a specified system.
4. Technical Security Measures (TSM). This covers, in depth, the technical issues raised in the SSP. The TSM is the set of laws, rules and practices regulating the processing of sensitive information and use of resources by hardware and software of the IT system.
5. Security. The four issues; physical and personnel, IT, electronic and comms (communications) security can be addressed individually or as one, depending on the size, distribution and location of the organisation.

The end product of all this effort will be the baseline security document, which specifies the minimum security standards to be implemented throughout the organisation. (A department that needs to adopt a higher security standard will, in addition to the baseline document, require a separate set of security standards).

It is not possible to cover security in detail in an article such as this. However, if any members of the Institution would like to know more then please contact me on 0748 825563.

David Moore

D.J. Moore FBIM(Dip). FIAP, MIDPM, MISecM, MISM, is an independent computer security consultant.

Free Job Counselling Service – Continued from Page 1

The long term programme that we have negotiated for members includes:

- ☐ Redundancy Counselling
- ☐ Identification of Skills, Strengths and Weaknesses
- ☐ CV Writing
- ☐ Psychometric and Aptitude Testing
- ☐ Application Letters
- ☐ Networking and Contact Development
- ☐ Interview Skill Development and Practice
- ☐ Contract Negotiation
- ☐ Advice on each stage of the Interviewing Process.

In industry we frequently bear the strain of recession, as a result of our detailed knowledge of how it is affecting our companies, often over a period of years. This can often have a direct effect upon the individual, making them feel negative and listless. Commonly, people in such positions feel unable to talk about how they feel at home simply because

their families cannot appreciate the issues that are affecting their mental state.

When made redundant under these circumstances it becomes vital to seek professional advice to regain perspective and identify how to get back to work quickly.

"It becomes vital to seek professional advice to regain perspective"

Losing one's employment has been described as being as traumatic as a bereavement or a divorce. At first emotional stress runs high and depression usually follows if initial action doesn't yield positive results quickly. Most unemployed people need guidance to help them get back to work as fast as possible, especially those who have had a long spell in one job, and are out of touch with modern job search techniques.

Members wishing to arrange a confidential meeting with a career counsellor should contact the Director General on 081 567 2118 to arrange an appointment.

Misuse of the Directory?

Member of the IAP Janet Davies recently received some unsolicited lottery tickets from Malta, addressed to her by her former name at her home address.

As far as she knows, the only record of her details in precisely the form used was the one in last year's Directory... and she is not at all happy that it appears to have been misused in this way.

Please – make sure that your copy of the Directory is kept safe. It is issued as a convenience to members, not as a direct mailing aid for your or anybody else's enterprises!

And if you decide to throw away last year's Directory now that we have the 1993 one, do so in such a manner that it cannot fall into the wrong hands.

Any member who suspects that their name has

been misused in this way, or who knows how a copy of the Directory may have "escaped" should contact the Editor or the Institution.

[Simple detective work in this case has revealed the source of the leak... I know who you are so don't do it again!!!! – Megan]

Advertising in IAPetus

Based on a run of 3,000 the printing of IAPetus currently costs £150 per page. When IAPetus was started it was our hope that some of the cost could be offset by advertising.

Members are reminded that they do have the opportunity to reach a very specialised and discerning audience through IAPetus. Current advertising rates are:-

Advertisements by members

or their companies: £240 per A4 page
 £60 per quarter

All other advertisements: £400 per A4 page
 £100 per quarter

Material submitted by individual members or their companies which the Editor classes as useful information or news, and of general interest to the membership, is carried free of charge, notwithstanding that it may include an element of advertising.

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