Pigulki

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An occasional electronic collection of news analysis, press reviews, and humor from/about Poland and the Polish community abroad.

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Networks

By Marek Zielinski

NYSERNET: A Regional Internetwork

In my conversations about computer networks, the question I hear most often is "OK, I can see a lot of advantages in using the networks, but how can I get connected?". If my interlocutor is from Academia, or a large (especially Hi-Tech) company, the answer is simple: "just ask for it". There is a rather large probability that the connection is already installed and one only has to obtain an account on one of the local computers, or get access to the departmental LAN.

This is usually not the case, however, for smaller companies, schools or libraries. Even the big enterprises are usually very careful (not to say paranoid) about security, and permit only mail contacts, cutting off any interactive communication. Until recently, in such cases my answer was, "Subscribe to one of the commercial services, such as Compuserve, MCI-Mail, etc.". Compuserve for example, is a world in itself, with a wealth of services: discussion forums, business information, flight reservation, encyclopediae, etc. At $12 per hour it is rather expensive, though, and again its contact with the worldwide networks, "The Matrix" is by mail only.

With the growth of regional networks, however, there is now another alternative. A entirely different player in the networks field is a regional, mid-level network. There is a number of such regional networks, each operation based on different principles. SURANet operates in the South-East, BARRNet in the San Francisco Bay area, SESQIUNet in Texas, etc. In the New York state it is NYSERNet, a non- profit organization, providing essential network services: E-mail, remote login (telnet and ftp), Usenet News feeds etc.

NYSERNet was created in 1985, when the representatives of Cornell and Rochester Universities met to discuss how to extend the supercomputer access to the rest of educational and research institutions of the New York State. As a result, 14 major New York Universities with Brookhaven National Labs., together with the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the New York State Science and Technology Foundation (NYSS&TF) decided to set up NYSERNet. They were soon joined by industry, big players like AT&T, Corning, GE,

Grumman, IBM, Kodak and Xerox. Initially NYSERNet was providing networking services to all users, academic and commercial. Facing growing demand for its services, in 1989 NYSERNet's Board of directors decided, that a for- profit service provider would better fulfill the tasks of running a production network. As a result, William Schrader, then the NYSERNet Board director established a for-profit corporation, "Performance Systems International - PSI", which would sell the commercial TCP/IP transport services. NYSERNet then contracted PSI to provide "full network connectivity to NYSERNet affiliates, including network backbone and local drop connections."[1]

This way NYSERNet became the first non-for-profit regional network to spin-off a for-profit company, PSI. The goals of such double approach were to[1]:

- provide state-of-the-art high speed data communications networking services to educational, governmental, and other non- for-profit institutions in the New York State at the lowest possible prices,

- expand and enhance the availability and usefulness network access to New York State's ***educational*** *and* ***commercial*** *sector,*

- Initiate the creation of a NYSERNet endowment fund to help subsidize the use of high-speed data networks by the ***educational*** *and non-for-profit community, even after government subsidies have ceased.*

The mission of NYSERNet is to:

Advance science, technology and education by providing access to information and encouraging collaboration among educational institutions, library services, hospitals, government agencies, and industries involved in education and research, through use of high- speed data computer networks. NYSERNet provides educators and researchers: (1) the mechanisms and infrastructure for improved collaboration; (2) access to specialized data bases and on-line libraries; (3) access to the NSFNET, DARPA, NASA, and DOE supercomputer and parallel processing facilities throughout the United States; (4) access to national networks; and (5) creative, state-of- the-art tools to facilitate these activities.[2]

NYSERNet contracts PSI to provide the actual network services; PSI offers the same low cost services to commercial clients. NYSERNet by various means subsidizes its research and educational clients, especially schools, libraries etc. Its funding comes in ca 40% from NSF and NYSS&TF grants, the rest from the sponsor fees.

NYSERNet offers a range of services, from full institutional network access to individual accounts. The "Standard Connection Service" (SCS) is a turn-key network including leased lines, local installation and wiring and integration into clients computing environment, and costs from $ 12500/yr (19.2 Kbps) to $55000/yr (at 1.5 Mbps) plus line costs. There are several less expensive options, down to the "Host- Dial" service for $2100/year and "UUCP USENET/News and Electronic Mail" for $900/yr. On the other end of the scale, the "NYSERLink E-mail for Individuals" provides unlimited messaging for a flat monthly fee of $15.

As was said before, NYSERNet provides those services only for non-profit educational and research clients. What, then, if you work for a for-profit business? Here one can see clearly the advantage of the NYSERNet-PSI duality. PSI offers similar services for business and individuals, not necessarily involved in teaching or research. The "PSINet Basic Connection Service" offers similar functionality as SCS for similar prices. "PSILink - Personal Internet Access" gives not only mail messages, but also ftp on Internet (up to 100Mb/month without surcharge) for a monthly fee of $19.

In his recent article[3] Jack Tuszynski proposed a solution for Polish Universities problems with networking. He said "The University should then purchase such a [network] connection from local computer companies, even if it has to show them how to set up the connection that is to be sold. [...] A business is formed or supported this way." I do not think such an approach can be successful in forming a national network. I firmly believe in the power of the private enterprise system, which succeeds if allowed (or forced to) compete. Universities, and other educational and research institutions do not belong to this category. I think the example of the NYSERNet-PSI relationship, a non-profit organization serving (and financially supporting) Academia, Schools and Research, with its commercial arm (PSI), can be a better model for the newly forming web of electronic communication in Poland.

Marek Zielinski *3 July 1992*

Many thanks to Linda D. Carl, NYSERNet Program Coordinator, for supplying the information used in this article.

[1] "The Strategic Future of the Mid-Level Networks" by Richard Mandelbaum and Paulette A. Mandelbaum.

[2] "NYSERnet Program & Services Overview" flier.

[3] "Perspectives on Polish Networking" by Jack Tuszynski, Pigulki #10, 20 April 1992.

More information on NYSERNet can be obtained from info@nysernet.org (a human, not a machine, so better be polite).

Networks

New Telecommunication School in Poznan

In September 1992 a new College opens in Poznan, the first school in Poland devoted specifically to training specialists in telecommunication and other modern electronic communication technologies, "The French-Polish School of New Information and Communication Technologies"

The school was born as a result of extensive economic and cultural links between Poznan and Brittany. It is supported by the French - Polish Foundation and is funded by Polish an French governments, local governments of Poznan, Brittany, Rennes and Ille et Vilaine, as well as private sources, especially by Alcatel, Bull and France Telecomm. Support is also offered by the school's French counterpart, the State School of Telecommunications of Brittany. The school is expected to give the highest level of scientific and technical training in electronics, telecommunications, computer sciences and audio-visual technologies. Training will include also management, finance and business skills, in order to prepare the graduates for the jobs in modernization of the national economy.

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The French-Polish School of New Information and Communication Technologies is a private school, modeled on the french "Ecole Superieure" and operating under the authority of the French-Polish Foundation, whose president is Jacques Billard. Initially it will operate in a building donated by the city of Poznan, with a dormitory for 120 students. The grounds for construction of the new school complex have already been selected. Yearly 300 students will graduate the 3-year course, and 75 will finish a one year post-graduate study in "Telecommunications Network Management" or "Telecommunications and East-West Technology Transfer". About one third of the student body will come from France. The first three semesters will be taught in Polish, and the remainder in French, with selected courses taught in English.

The school, which will accept its first students in Summer 1992 is currently recruiting its permanent and contract staff, to initiate and carry on an aggressive and state of the art research and teaching program in a broad range of fields related to communication networks and information technologies. The proposed fields of study include, but are not limited to **broadband telecommunication networks, computer networks, satellite and mobile communications, broadband switching, large software engineering, image and signal processing, information systems, distributed databases, man-machine interaction, artificial intelligence and neural networks.** In addition, the school is seeking professors to teach business and management practices in a market economy and to initiate research programs in related areas.

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Although the main languages of instruction are Polish and French, a number of courses will be given in English and the school's main employment criterion is the scientific and teaching excellence. The school particularly encourages professors who are planning to take a sabbatical leave to join its faculty in Poznan and to assist in its critical start-up phase.

Additional information can be obtained from the school Director, Jan Glinski. In Poland, The French-Polish School, Mansfelda 4, 60854 Poznan, in France tel. (33-1) 4581-7281, 4581-7439, fax: 4581-5594. Inquiries can also be directed to Dr. Wojciech Cellary <cellary@plpotu52>.

Polish Affairs

By Jacek Kwasniewski

Pioneers of Privatization in Poland

Mazowiecki became a prime minister in 1989. He nominated Krzysztof Lis to be his Privatization Minister. At that time I worked at the Lodz University and, together with my friend Jurek Drygalski, ran a consulting firm. We had to be in Warsaw at least once a week, and since our work often extended to the next day, we had to stay overnight. Lis, our friend of old, had an apartment close to the train station, so we often took advantage of his invitation. Eventually we had our own beds and sheets in his place. When we told him of our consulting firm, which we opened in 1989, Lis realized that we had more practical experience than he thought, and offered us a job in his department. We were not very enthusiastic at the beginning, having homes, family and friends in Lodz, but he insisted and tried to convince us every time we stayed at his place. In the end we had to decide, and in January, seeing Lis's resolve, we conceded. We started in February 1990, working 3 days a week in Warsaw. We soon realized this arrangement was not workable in the long term, and we both moved to Warsaw, starting full-time jobs in the "Office of the Plenipotentiary for Ownership Transformations."

This euphemism was created because "Privatization" was found to be a politically dangerous word. Privatization is usually associated with Capitalism, and people wanted private enterprises, but not Capitalism. Mazowiecki decided that the "P word" could not be used and called it "Ownership Transformations." Our first task was, therefore, to produce a proposal entitled "Program of Privatization" where we had to justify why such a program should NOT be called "privatization," i.e., because "Ownership Transformations" is a broader term, encompassing other possible forms, and so on. The program would stand on its own merits, it was to be at once sophisticated and clearly understandable by the public. The first draft was prepared by Jacek Bukowski, Lis's friend. We took it over and started churning a version approximately every week. We would give it to Balcerowicz for critique, and keep rewriting. After about a month we came to realize that this work while useful as self-education was otherwise pointless.

Working for Lis was quite funny. We had neither desk nor chairs. The first location of the Office was in the Finance Ministry, where Lis had four rooms, but those who got there before us took all the office furniture. Our first task each morning was to find a place to work. Usually the couch in Lis's office was free, unless it was needed by one of those foreign visitors, who came to brush shoulders with "History in the Making", in which case we were kicked out. Otherwise we sat there and debated general economics, since in the topics of privatization we were rather foggy. Lis was showing off as a privatization expert, but was modest enough to admit that he knew less than 10% of what he should have. Nevertheless he was probably 100 times more knowledgeable than others. Such was a general state of expertise at that time.

People wanted private enterprises, but not Capitalism.

Of course there were people with pretenses to a knowledge of privatization, such as Marek Dabrowski, an advocate of the employee ownership and the undersecretary in the Finance Ministry, and Stefan Kawalec, the director there. We were all graduates of Leszek Balcerowicz's seminar in SGPiS, which had run without interruption from the late Gierek era. Everybody who landed in the government in some position related to economics attended this seminar at some time. We even once dragged Lis once to Leszek's seminar on privatization. I remember, he ridiculed the economics of Janusz Lewandowski. This must have stung Lewandowski, who when he in turn became a minister, did everything possible to remove Lis: in this he was successful.

As I said we had no knowledge, no desk or chairs, nothing but good intentions. Drygalski, who is rather pedantic, suffered a lot. He has to have everything in order: right shoe on the right foot, left on the left one, unread papers on the left side of his desk, read ones on the right, and the one he presently works on in front of him (such vagaries). Where we worked, everything was in total disarray, an unbelievable mess, something I liked most. There was no point in planning your work for the day. I even tried to make such plan, but it usually broke down in the first 15 minutes. Lis would charge in and say "Oh, you are in! Wonderful! You must go to this or that place and talk about privatization". (I worked there two weeks already, therefore I was an expert in privatization). So I would go and give a talk. After returning Lis would drop in and say "Oh, you are back! Splendid! Sit down with this fellow and talk to him"

One had to do everything at once. I did, Drygalski was gnashing his teeth.

There was another team in our department, working on a selection of the enterprises for privatization. It was lead by Jacek Chwedoruk, a big, heavily-framed fellow, 28-years old, who spoke many languages, and later became the Director of the Department for Privatization of Big Enterprises. Drygalski became the chief of the unit, taking upon himself the task of rationally organizing it. It was possible in part because Lis and I were isolating him from the everyday fights. However, as soon as Drygalski started, he was assigned to liquidate the RSW-Prasa (State Publishing Monopoly). He naively thought it would take him 4 months.

In Lis's domain nobody gave orders: you had to invent work for yourself. We found a task for us, to write a program of privatization. The Office of the Plenipotentiary was created to write the privatization legislation and, in intention only (as it wasn't written anywhere), to privatize the first 100 companies in a few months. Balcerowicz had the idea that it was an easy, simple task. So, Lis begun to write this legislation with a team of 5-6 people. Besides Lis there was Goralczyk - an outstanding specialist in the administration law - and professor Grzegorz Domanski, one of the best in the trade law. They formed an excellent team. They generated something like 16 versions of the privatization bill. All of them were secret, but there always were some leaks, and the press ridiculed them for writing so many versions instead of a single, good one. This was the working style of Lis, however.

The problems of mass privatization were not recognized at that time. There were some generalized slogans, ideas, there were also misunderstandings, myths, ideology which turned out to be rather wrong. Such ideology could have been read in Balcerowicz programs in the Fall of 1989. There was a talk about stabilization, lowering inflation, introducing market mechanisms, changes in the fiscal system, and privatization. Nobody envisioned a market with domination of the state economy. Balcerowicz believed that within a year one could privatize a significant fraction of the economy, some 30 to 40% of all the state enterprises. This way a critical mass would be achieved, forcing a market behavior on the rest of the companies. This idea proved to be a fiction. Balcerowicz had the wrong notion of an enterprise; as a macroeconomist, he was never much interested in its inner workings and he did not realize the problems one encounters entering the gate of a big company. For him it was all very simple. In fact the knowledge of the privatization process lies in millions of small details. Lis called it a "work in metal." If someone does not know engraving or inlay, he cannot learn it from a book. One has to gain experience from 10 or 20 years of such work, and perform hundreds of such crafts himself. I have read many books, gaining a lot of theoretical knowledge, which was completely useless in practice.

In the West the practical knowledge of privatization is accumulated in investment banks. We couldn't employ their experts, however, since we had no money. Such a consultant can earn as much as $2,000 a day. When the Office of the Plenipotentiary was created, the budget was already set, and the Office did not have a penny. Lis gave some half a million a month of his own money for the 'entertainment fund', so that Cyrus Vance or Countess Cosel could have a drink while Lis, smoking a pipe, was telling them the future. As far as publicity went, Lis was a genius.

To organize money for privatization Lis created a Foundation. He was its president, the director was Henio Sterniczuk, who was travelling around the world in fundraising efforts, and in the Board there were such famous personalities as Cyrus Vance. When the grants were promised, one had to activate the EWG bureaucratic machinery in order to actually receive the money. Such bureaucracy is like a fly-wheel, the most difficult is to start its movement. We did not realize this, of course. One or another VIP would pat Lis on the shoulder in Brussels and say "...no problem, I have just signed a grant for you." Lis then returned to Warsaw and announced to everyone that he had money. In fact the funds would fall into the black box of EEC administration, to appear only after some 9 months. When the monies were finally available, we suddenly realized that we needed to spend at least 10 to 15% of it for their

In the West the practical knowledge of privatization is accumulated in investment banks.

administration. One had to have a very complex accounting system, of which we knew nothing. So, we have employed an accountant, with good credentials, who did not speak a word of Polish. Just seeing the Office of the Plenipotentiary was enough to give him a shock. He was coming from a serious institution (say Midland Bank) and suddenly was thrown into the middle of a big mess, with a band of crazies pretending to know what they were doing. The communication barrier was not so much in the language itself as in the lack of common ground, understanding of the basic concepts. Just trying to understand what was involved and explain our problems would take Sterniczuk most of every 12 hour day.

Lis was performing a number of tasks: the privatization bill, publicity, arguing with Balcerowicz, who appeared from time to time to ask whether had sold any companies yet. There was no bill, no money, nothing, and he asked such questions?! Another major chore of Lis was to argue with the visionaries who, just as we did, knew little if anything about privatization, but came with ready recipes how to do it quickly and painlessly; the proponents of employee self-government who, when it turned out that this idea was dead, turned into

Another major chore of Lis was to argue with the visionaries.

advocates of employee ownership. Lis fought them with his natural tact, i.e., making enemies left and right. Wherever he stepped, he had an enemy. The only case where he did not acquire new enemies was at a visit with Cardinal Glemp. One had to advertise privatization everywhere. When he was invited to the Primate Council, he got weak in the knees since he was an atheist. He asked me for advice: "You are a Catholic, tell me what to say." So I went to Dr. Krzysztof Zakrzewski and told him, "Mister Krzys, here is a book on 'Social teachings of the Church', please read it and translate the problems of privatization into the 'social language of the Church.'" Krzys spent 3 days on the book, wrote a 'draft' (in the Plenipotentiary Office one couldn't say 'szkic') and gave it to Lis who was preparing his 'review.' Lis read it, told him that it was garbage and went to the Council. When he returned, he said, "Boys, I have won! Glemp is for." - "What did he say?" we asked. "Glemp is a first-rate politician," he answered. "First I spoke on privatization. After that Glemp spoke for some 20 minutes. I did not understand a word, but there was no doubt he supports privatization."

Another of Lis's jobs was to push foreign visitors down the stairs. When something important happens, people with ideas converge like moths to the fire. Most of them are dreamers. Sachs was one of them. There were people who claimed to know everything, although they never privatized a company in their lives. They went to Lis, who was telling them, "Gentlemen, thank you very much, but we have a different concept of privatization, a professional one." The word 'professionalism' was carved in gold in the Office. Those people then went elsewhere to find a kindly ear, and always landed with Balcerowicz. Balcerowicz liked to hear the words "simply, easily, painlessly." It did not disturb him that those were lunatics, because he did not know better. The result of such discussions were 'memos' (in the Office one couldn't say 'notatka' either) written by Kawalec, and stamped "Secret" or even "Top Secret." They were loose notes from the talks, with the request for an immediate comment. We had to spend a lot of time to explain to him why those suggestions did not make sense. We were also getting tons of letters. Somebody has sent us a package, weighing 3 or 4 kilos, with 40 sheets of large size (A-3) cardboard. The sheets were pencil lined horizontally, to aid in even writing, and on those 40 sheets, written with a ball point pen, there were complete instructions on how to perform the privatization. There was nobody to read all those letters - everybody was running like crazy.

Other people in our team: Paga, Jedrzejczak, Rozlucki. They were working on the new rules for the stock market. Also Chwedoruk, Stupnicki, Medza, who tried to select the first companies for privatization. The procedure was as follows: they would send notes to companies asking a question: Do you want to be privatized? The answer was "What?" - they did not understand what it was about. In effect the first five privatized companies were those that answered "Yes." Naturally they also had to be in good order, financially sound, etc. Later we were accused of making the wrong choices - try to find something better in such circumstances.

When something important happens, people with ideas converge like moths to the fire. Most of them are dreamers.

Other three, Lis, Kwasniewski and Bukowski were doing everything else. Bukowski's domain was small privatization. There were also few lawyers who were answering letters concerning reprivatization. Such a band of amateurs, "amateurs of professionalism."

Lis knew what knowledge he lacked, what he should know and where to look for this knowledge. He knew that he wouln't find it at the Universities, but in investment banks, in sophisticated consulting firms in the West. Their services, however, were extremely expensive. Lis had also his crazy ideas, he also made mistakes. In the end he lost, and this meant that his ideas were wrong. His idea for privatization did not make it. But no other idea makes it to this day.

(to be continued)

Jacek Kwasniewski

transcribed and prepared by Marek Cypryk
translated by Marek Zielinski

Polish Affairs By Jacek Ulanski

Abortion
can it be discussed at all?

Part two in occasional series on "Street savoir-vivre or the discussion topics currently in vougue in the Polish society"

Before we can start any discussion about abortion with someone, we have to make sure that this problem is "discussable" with him. The most radical antagonists of legal abortion assert that a human being starts at the moment of conception, and thus abortion is a strict murder at any time. There is nothing to discuss. It is certainly the most consistent and clear position on the question of abortion. It is worthy to note that there is no equally consequent position to counterbalance on the opposite site. In fact, virtually everybody is against abortion - if not due to ethical reasons, then at least due to medical contradictions. As far as I know, nobody claims that a child, as long as it is in a womb, is "merely" a part of a woman body, so she has exclusive rights to make the decision. Such an approach would include e.g. eight months fetus - unacceptable to everyone. The introduction of any limit, e.g. 4 months as it is now in Poland, is absolutely arbitrary: it is very difficult to explain why one day in the evening an act is "only" abortion, and the next morning it is murder. Most arguments have a practical character raising economical situation of "multichildren" families or single mothers and indicating that illegal abortion will be present in any case.

From the point of view of moral principles the total exclusion of abortion is a straightforward, coherent consequence of ethics.

Thus, from the point of view of moral principles the total exclusion of abortion is a straightforward, coherent consequence of ethics (at least Christian ethics). The ban on abortion by law seems natural, since the law of the land should be, roughly speaking, a codification of moral principles observed by the society. A favorite example is Ireland, because it is at the same time a reply to those saying that we cannot enter Europe with an orthodox antiabortion law.

The situation seems less clear, however, when one considers practical aspects of legal regulation. First of all, in spite of the fact that cases of murder are thoroughly codified, abortion is always treated separately, and in a far less restrictive manner. And, even in the most radical versions of the antiabortion act there are some exceptions allowing abortion "when mother's life is in danger", i.e by valuing the child's life less than that of the mother.

Moreover, adherents of legalization of the abortion (although limited) argue, that rigor of the ban of the abortion would be a legal fiction, as it was experienced in many countries, including Poland. And they accuse the antagonists of hypocrisy, claiming that in diminishing of the rate of abortion the ban by law can help a little, if at all. Illegal abortion, frequently made with the use of wire hangers, has dramatic consequences including infertility or even death of the pregnant woman. And those consequences are socially selective, because rich women can travel abroad or pay enough for treatment in underground clinics. There is a big need of public sexual education, especially in schools, and easy access to contraceptives. The contraceptive devices are subject of hot discussion by themselves, also in different aspects, for example related to AIDS, but this is perhaps a topic for another essay in this series.

People in Poland follow with great interest discussions on abortion in other countries. Each side finds new arguments to support its cause. Germany has recently liberalized its abortion law, but for the former GDR it means much tougher restrictions, and we, just as the GDR does, want to abandon that immoral system. In United States, still everyone's model of a democracy, a conservative Supreme Court had just reaffirmed the right to abortion (with possible restrictions) ... but in Poland, America is not an ideal of moral principles. Most Poles picture the US in a distorted mirror of TV cop serials, shot on the streets of New York or Los Angeles, not realizing how deeply conservative and puritan this society is. The case of the Irish teenage rape victim, who was not allowed to go for abortion to England, was also hotly debated here. For some, the case was self- evident: those are the consequences of an anti-abortion law. The anti- abortionists were organizing prayers for the life of her child claiming that the operation would be another tragedy for her.

Even in the most radical versions of the antiabortion act there are some exceptions allowing abortion "when mother's life is in danger".

The time couldn't be worst for discussing such a serious matter. Its moral, social and legal aspects overlap with the dominant political crisis; many politicians think of accelerated elections, and some have already begun their campaigns. Perhaps the premature dissolution of the parliament could avert making the decision in the atmosphere of mutual accusations and bad will.

* * *

The discussion in Poland-L group that emerged after the first part of this series was published in Pigulki #9 (see the *Letters* section below) indicates that the decommunisation is really the current discussion topic. I will not attempt to answer, however, the arguments directed to me. Wrong address! The aim of this series is to present, in very simplified form, main opposing views on a given topic, and not my own opinion. I have vaulting ambition to present objectively various arguments - of course such presentation is always somehow subjective. And I am already sick and tired of such unending discussions at home, in Poland.

Jacek Ulanski

Letters

By Jerzy Pawlowski

Decommunization - against the grain

I would like to reply to the article by Jacek Ulanski titled "Decommunisation - opiate of the people or needed cleansing?", which appeared in Pigulki No. 9 (Feb. 1, 1992).

Mr. Ulanski writes:

Before we begin with "decapitation" we have to decide which law should be applied. The old one, tailor-made according to the needs of the regime? Or the new, certainly better one, except for the fact that it would act retrospectively, thus breaking one of its own fundamental rules. Assuming that we do not want to start a construction of state-of-law with the violation of the law, we are left with the former case."

I would like to disagree. There is yet another choice, which I hope Mr. Ulanski didn't omit based on some prejudice. If my knowledge of constitutional law is correct, prewar independent Poland has existed legally throughout the period of occupation under "People's Poland" (PRL), despite the fact that it was not officially recognized by major powers. The current Polish president accepted the prerogatives of authority from the president in exile. There is no reason why the laws of prewar Poland should not be considered as binding today (especially those which guarantee the basic security of the state). On the basis of Poland's prewar law, the communists can be held responsible for participating in a conspiracy directed from abroad, whose objective was to subvert the independence of Poland, through the use of force.

There is no reason why the laws of prewar Poland should not be considered as binding today.

The continuous existence of the Polish government in exile was not a silly curiosity of a bygone era (as the communists tried to prove), but should be considered the legal foundation of the rebirth of an independent Poland. A parliamentary tribunal should be convened, which would judge the historical and legal responsibility for the postwar crimes, and establish the mechanisms of Soviet control over Poland. The instruments of control - the PZPR and UB/SB - should be declared criminal organizations. The victims should be identified and injustices should be rectified, stolen property should be recovered, and finally all remnants of Soviet domination should be removed, including the Soviet/Russian troops and agents of influence remaining on Polish territory.

Among some ruling elites in Poland there are complaints that many Poles still behave as if they were not the masters of their own destiny in their own country - there is still some alienation, despite the peaceful revolution. Doesn't it occur to them that the imputiny of the communist criminals contributes to this alienation? The so-called "liberal" policies of the two previous governments have given poverty to the majority of working Poles, and prosperity for unscrupulous hustlers and traitors, especially those who amassed wealth by serving their Soviet masters. In Poland today there is a need for a fair sharing of the burdens of reconstructing the country after the years of communist abuse and exploitation. Every society is built on a sense of justice. Undermining this feeling undermines the

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POLAND *Electronic Contacts*

July'92 updated by Marek Zielinski

EARN/BITNET *nodes*

NODE, status, **Institution,** Machine, Operating System, *Contact person*

BIALYSTOK

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KRAKOW

PLKRCY11 a **Academic Computing Center "Cyfronet"** IBM4381
Witek Witkowski, adm. 12 341-766 w.37 <yawitkow@plkrcy11>
Zdzislaw Pliszka op. 12 341-766 w.15 <ykpliszka@plkrcy11>

PLKAGH11 a **University of Mining & Metallurgy, Comp. Center** IBM4361 VM
Ksawery Bogacz op. 12 338-100 w.2843 <bogacz@plkagh11>
Tomek Polonczyk adm. 12 338-100 w.2885 <wilczek@plkagh11>

LODZ

PLUNLO51 a **University of Lodz** VAX3300 VMS
Marian Bieniecki, adm. 42 784-176 <mbieniec@plunlo51>

LUBLIN

PLUMCS11 a **Uniwersytet Marii Curie Sklodowskiej** IBM4381 VM
Andrzej Resztak adm. 81 376-240 <resztak@plumcs11>
Jarek Korzen op. 81 376-192 <korzen@plumcs11>

POZNAN

PLPUAM11 a **Adam Mickiewicz University, Informatics Center** IBM4381
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Dariusz Smoczynski adm. 061 662-492 <ds11@plpuam11>

PLPOTU51 a **Poznan Polytechnic, Computing Center** VAX VMS
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Z. Borowiec adm. 061 782-726 <njeman@plpotu51>

SZCZECIN

PLSZUS11 a **University of Szczecin, Informatics Center** IBM4341 **VM**
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Irena Winiarska adm. 91 788-65 <winiarsk@plszus11>

TORUN

PLTUMK11 a **Uniwersytet Mikolaja Kopernika (Nicolaus Copernicus University), Academic Computing Center** IBM4381 VM
Zbigniew Szewczak adm. 856 260-17 w.70 <szewczak@pltumk11>

WARSZAWA

PLWMEN21 0 **Ministry of Education, Computing Center** IBM4341
Wladyslaw Latak op. 22 297-241 w.410 <zwsl@plwmen21>
Slawomir Zaleski adm. 22 297-241 w. 565 <zssz@plwmen21>

PLANIF61 a **Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physics** SUN 4/75 SPARC-2
Piotr Bialokoziewicz 22 437-001 w.259 <bialo@planif61>

PLCAMK61 a **Polish Academy of Sciences, Nicholaus Copernicus Astronomical Observatory**
Maciej Kozlowski adm. 22 411-086 <earn@plcamk61>

PLWATU21 a **Warsaw Technical University, Informatics Center** IBM4341
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Tadeusz Englert adm. 22 217-1512 <ted@plwatu21>

PLWATU22 a **Warsaw Technical University, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Computer Method Center** IBM4341
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Krzysztof Guterman adm. 22 257-540 <hardware@plwatu22>

PLEARN a **Warsaw University, Informatics Center** IBM3090 VM
Central Polish EARN node
Andrzej Smereczynski adm. 22 200-381 <oek05@plearn>
Tadeusz Wegrzynowski dir. 22 263-345 <oak01@plearn>
Jola Tuszynska postmaster <mala@plearn>
Malgosia Grabowska postmaster <ruda@plearn>

PLWAUW61 a **Warsaw University, Astronomical Observatory** SUN SparcStation SunOS
Andrzej Udalski adm. 22 294-011 <udalski@plwauw61>
Michal Szymanski op. 22 294-011 <msz@plwauw61>

WROCLAW

PLWRAE51 a **Wroclaw Academy of Economy, Computer Center** K-1840 (VAX)
Stefan Zajac dir. 71 681-155 w.486 <stefzaj@plwrae51>
Wieslaw Borowski adm. <borowski@plwrae51>

PLWRUW11 a **Wroclaw University, Informatics Institute** IBM4341
Bogdan Bromirski adm. 71 402-300 <mst-adm@plwruw11>
Marek Stajszczyk op. 71 255-081 w.77 <mst@plwruw11>

PLWRTU11 a **Wroclaw Technical University, Informatics Center** IBM4341 VM
PLWRTU51 0 **Wroclaw Technical University, Informatics Center**
VAX VMS
Jarek Kurowski adm. 71 211-018 <jk1@plwrtu11>
Jozef Janyszek op. 71 211-018 <joejancc@plwrtu11>

Node status: a = active, 0 = non-active. Contact persons: adm. = node administrator op. = node operator. In all EARN nodes there is a postmaster address POSTMAST@NODE where one can direct inquiries. The PLEARN node is also known under domain name plearn.edu.pl.

Internet *addresses*

The Internet domain names are organized in a tree. Each machine has at least one numerical (IP) address. The "fully qualified domain name" is obtained by travelling along the branches of the tree, from the end-point back to the root. For example *halina* with the IP address 153.19.1.254 is known to the world as *halina.univ.gda.pl*. The numbers in parentheses refer to domains (see the map on p. 12).

Institution, domain, *Contact person*, name, IP

GDANSK

Gdansk University

Domain: gda.pl

(1) Domain univ.gda.pl

halina	153.19.1.254

GLIWICE

Silesian Technical University

Maciek Uhlig <muhlig@usctoux1.cto.us.edu.pl>

(2) Domain: gliw.edu.pl or tu-gliw.edu.pol

jacek	157.158.1.4	oeto	157.158.1.1

KATOWICE

Silesian University

Maciek Uhlig <muhlig@usctoux1.cto.us.edu.pl>

Domain: us.edu.pl

Computer Center

(3) Domain: cto.us.edu.pl

apollo	155.158.2.3	usctoux1	155.158.2.8
atena	155.158.2.5	xterm	155.158.2.7
herkules	155.158.2.4	zeus	155.158.2.6
router	155.158.2.2		

Institute of Chemistry

(4) Domain: ich.us.edu.pl

tc	155.158.254.2

KRAKOW

Academic Computing Center "Cyfronet"

Krzysztof Gawel <yskgawel@cyf-kr.edu.pl>
Jerzy Pawlus <yppawlus@cyf-kr.edu.pl>

(5) Domain: cyf-kr.edu.pl

graf	149.156.2.9	nms	149.156.1.3
isc	149.156.2.1	nvserv	149.156.2.6
isc	149.156.2.1	pc1	149.156.2.2
krak	149.156.1.1	pc3	149.156.2.11
krokus	149.156.2.14	rtr	149.156.1.2
lfs	149.156.2.7	rtr	149.156.65.254
mg	149.156.2.8	rtrpc	149.156.1.4

Jagiellonian University

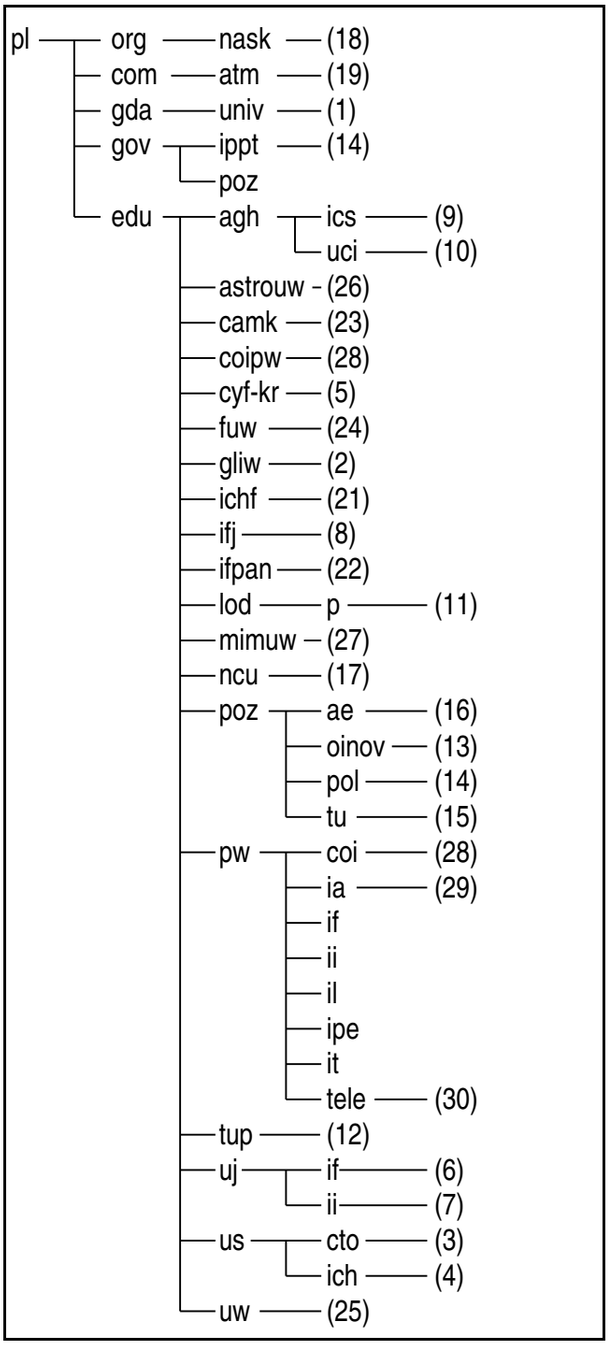
Domain: uj.edu.pl

Institute of Physics

Krzysztof Heller <heller@plkrcy11>

(6) Domain if.uj.edu.pl

The Polish Internet Domain



acta	149.156.64.52	thrisc2	149.156.64.4
barczyk	149.156.64.63	wit	149.156.64.58
burda	149.156.64.67	wosiek	149.156.64.69
chmaj	149.156.64.64	zalewski	149.156.64.79
czyz	149.156.64.56	zfs	149.156.64.5
dutka	149.156.64.66	ztc386a	149.156.64.10
dyrek	149.156.64.54	ztc386b	149.156.64.68
fialkow	149.156.64.57	ztc386c	149.156.64.70
fulinsk	149.156.64.65	ztc486a	149.156.64.50
gieller	149.156.64.53	ztc486b	149.156.64.78
grazyna	149.156.64.60	ztcat1	149.156.64.51
longa1	149.156.64.75	ztcxt1	149.156.64.76
miman	149.156.64.55	ztp386a	149.156.64.71
pkpf	149.156.64.240	ztp386b	149.156.64.74
pto1	149.156.64.201	ztpat1	149.156.64.72
pto2	149.156.64.202	ztpat2	149.156.64.73
roscisz	149.156.64.59	ztw486	149.156.64.62
thrisc	149.156.64.3	ztwat	149.156.64.77

Informatics Institute

Krzysztof Heller <heller@plkrcy11>

(7) Domain ii.uj.edu.pl

cyfrout	149.156.65.254	stud29	149.156.69.19
iiuj	149.156.65.1	stud2a	149.156.69.20
infoserv	149.156.65.5	stud2b	149.156.69.21
infoserv	149.156.65.5	stud2c	149.156.69.22
ipc1c	149.156.65.2	stud2d	149.156.69.23
ipc2m	149.156.65.3	stud2e	149.156.69.24
ipc3m	149.156.65.4	stud2f	149.156.69.25
irena	149.156.65.6	stud30	149.156.69.26
novrout	149.156.65.253	stud31	149.156.69.27
p204-1	149.156.69.78	stud32	149.156.69.28
p208-1	149.156.69.75	stud33	149.156.69.29
p208-2	149.156.69.76	stud34	149.156.69.30
p208-3	149.156.69.77	stud35	149.156.69.31
p208-4a	149.156.69.51	stud36	149.156.69.32
p208-5a	149.156.69.52	stud37	149.156.69.33
p315-1a	149.156.69.53	stud38	149.156.69.34
stud21	149.156.69.11	stud41	149.156.69.35
stud22	149.156.69.12	stud42	149.156.69.36
stud23	149.156.69.13	stud43	149.156.69.37
stud24	149.156.69.14	stud44	149.156.69.38
stud25	149.156.69.15	stud45	149.156.69.39
stud26	149.156.69.16	stud46	149.156.69.40
stud27	149.156.69.17	stud47	149.156.69.41
stud28	149.156.69.18	stud48	149.156.69.42

Nuclear Physics Institute

Andrzej Sobala <sobala@vsk01.ifj.edu.pl>

(8) Domain: ifj.edu.pl

chopin	192.86.14.9	vsk06	192.86.14.7
ip-gateway	192.86.14.100	vsk07	192.86.14.8
svk1	192.86.14.1	kuba	192.86.14.11
vsk01	192.86.14.2	vsb01	MX
vsk02	192.86.14.3	vsb02	MX
vsk03	192.86.14.4	vsb03	MX
vsk04	192.86.14.5	vsb04	MX
vsk05	192.86.14.6		

Academy of Mining and Metalurgy

Domain: agh.edu.pl

(9) Domain: ics.agh.edu.pl

crocus	149.156.97.21	lily	149.156.97.22
daisy	149.156.97.23	rose	149.156.97.20
gamma	149.156.97.100	rsc	149.156.97.32
gg	149.156.97.114	tulip	149.156.97.24

(10) Domain: uci.agh.edu.pl

krak11	149.156.96.11	uci2	149.156.96.2
krakds	149.156.96.12	uci3	149.156.96.3
p403l	149.156.96.102	uci4	149.156.96.4
p403r	149.156.96.101	uci5	149.156.96.5
uci1	149.156.96.1	uci6	149.156.96.6
uci1	149.156.96.1	ucirtr	149.156.96.10

LODZ

Lodz Technical University, Computer Center

Stanislaw Starzak <msl01@plearn>
Pawel Gazicki <pgazicki@plearn>

(11) Domain: p.lod.edu.pl

zsku	192.153.127.1

POZNAN

Poznan Technical University

Krzysztof Kosarzrzycki <krzys@oippuxv.poz.edu.pl>
Mikolaj Lubiatowski <nick@oippuxv.poz.edu.pl>

(12) Domain poz.edu.pl, tup.edu.pl

oippuxv	150.254.3.1

Center for Computer Science

(13) Domain: oinov.poz.edu.pl

gate-arc	150.254.11.1	telnet5	150.254.11.15
telnet1	150.254.11.11	telnet6	150.254.11.16
telnet2	150.254.11.12	telnet7	150.254.11.17
telnet3	150.254.11.13	telnet8	150.254.11.18
telnet4	150.254.11.14		

(14) Domain: pol.poz.edu.pl

ar-mail	150.254.199.200	ar-r	150.254.199.201

(15) Domain: tu.poz.edu.pl

perseus	150.254.4.2	perseus	150.254.5.1

Academy of Economics

Michal Walczak <walczak@novci1.ae.poz.edu.pl>

(16) Domain: ae.poz.edu.pl

ch	150.254.36.200	uci1	150.254.4.4
uci1	150.254.36.1	novci1	MX

TORUN

Nicolaus Copernicus University, Computer Center

Zbyszek Szewczak <zssz@cc.ncu.edu.pl>

(17) Domain: ncu.edu.pl

cc	192.124.116.2	telnet and ftp

WARSAW

Research and Academic Computer Network (NASK),

to be tranformed into NASK Foundation collecting funds and administering the National Network.

Tomasz Hofmokl <fdl50@plearn> director
Irek Neska <irek@nask.org.pl>
Janusz Motoszko <jasio@nask.org.pl>
Andrzej Zienkiewicz <osk03@plearn.bitnet>
Wiktor Krzanowski <wiktor@frodo.nask.org.pl>

(18) Domain: nask.org.pl

Gandalf has a protocol converter to access other services and networks: DECNET, EARN, UNIS. Login and password: guest.

bilbo	148.81.16.51	gollum	148.81.16.20
frodo	148.81.16.50	thorin	148.81.16.52
gandalf	148.81.16.49		

ATM - Computer company

Leszek Ziemiuk <leszek@fuw.edu.pl>

(19) Domain: atm.com.pl

merkury	148.81.1.1

POLISH ACADEMY of SCIENCES Institute of Basic Problems of Technics

(20) Domain: ippt.gov.pl

exit	148.81.52.199	lksu	148.81.52.11
hpztfe	148.81.53.210	lkt	148.81.52.80
lka1	148.81.52.81	mip1	148.81.53.59
lka2	148.81.52.82	pma1	148.81.52.23
lka3	148.81.52.83	pro1	148.81.52.56
lkb1	148.81.52.84	psa1	148.81.52.30
lkb2	148.81.52.85	spnamk1	148.81.53.60
lkb3	148.81.52.86	spoko1	148.81.52.57
lkc1	148.81.52.87	syzyf	148.81.53.58
lkc2	148.81.52.88	zmit1	148.81.53.40
lkc3	148.81.52.89	zmit2	148.81.53.52
lkg1	148.81.52.22	zmit3	148.81.53.200
lkg2	148.81.52.50	zmoc1	148.81.53.41
lkg3	148.81.52.51	zpe1	148.81.52.53
lks	148.81.52.10	ztk1	148.81.53.54

lksj	148.81.52.21	ztoc1	148.81.53.55
lksm	148.81.52.24		

Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physical Chemistry

(21) Domain: ichf.edu.pl

charon	148.81.37.2	ichf-gate	148.81.36.2

Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physics

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Mariusz Olko <molko@beta1.ifpan.edu.pl>

(22) Domain: ifpan.edu.pl

alpha1	148.81.44.2	gamma1	148.81.44.6
beta1	148.81.44.3	sigma	148.81.44.1
beta2	148.81.44.4	sigma	148.81.44.1
beta3	148.81.44.5	theta1	148.81.44.9
delta1	148.81.44.7	theta2	148.81.44.10
delta2	148.81.44.8		

Polish Academy of Sciences, Nicolaus Copernicus Astronomical Center

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Zbyszek Loska <zbylo@camk.edu.pl>
Zbyszek Markiewicz <zbyszek@camk.edu.pl>
Andrzej Kaczorowski <andrew@camk.edu.pl>

(23) Domain: camk.edu.pl

alfa	148.81.25.1	room-116a	148.81.25.116
beta	148.81.25.2	room-116b	148.81.25.216
comp-10	148.81.25.10	room-119	148.81.25.119
comp-11	148.81.25.50	room-121	148.81.25.121
comp-12	148.81.25.12	room-123	148.81.25.123
comp-13	148.81.25.13	room-124	148.81.25.124
comp-6	148.81.25.6	room-125	148.81.25.125
comp-7	148.81.25.7	room-127	148.81.25.127
comp-8	148.81.25.8	room-129	148.81.25.128
comp-9	148.81.25.9	room-129	148.81.25.129
delta	148.81.25.4	room-130	148.81.25.130
dzeta	148.81.25.5	room-131	148.81.25.131
gamma	148.81.25.3	room-132	148.81.25.132
room-111	148.81.25.111	room-133	148.81.25.133
room-113	148.81.25.113	room-134	148.81.25.134
room-114	148.81.25.114	room-135	148.81.25.135
room-115	148.81.25.115	tomek	148.81.25.205

Warsaw University, Institute of Physics

Rafal Pietrak <rafaup@plearn>
Michal Jankowski <michalj@fuw.edu.pl>
Marcin Gromisz <gromisz@fuw.edu.pl>
Jacek Blocki <blocki@hozavx.fuw.edu.pl>

(24) Domain: fuw.edu.pl

386na35	148.81.4.110	moon-45	148.81.4.13
albert1	148.81.4.217	moon-46	148.81.4.14
albert2	148.81.4.218	morus	148.81.6.169
albert3	148.81.4.219	muchorek	148.81.4.117
atbasf	148.81.4.124	neutron	148.81.6.71
atvax	148.81.4.121	neutron1	148.81.6.72
badelek	148.81.4.128	neutron2	148.81.6.73
baj	148.81.6.167	neutron3	148.81.6.74
bridge-1	148.81.4.80	newhost	148.81.4.99
bridge-2	148.81.4.81	numerix3	148.81.6.152
bridge-3	148.81.4.82	numerix4	148.81.6.153
ccfs1	148.81.4.8	oaza	148.81.4.215
ccio	148.81.4.5	opt	148.81.6.50
cclan	148.81.4.17	opt2	148.81.6.52
ccmg	148.81.4.3	p8ania	148.81.4.170
ccmk	148.81.4.11	p8as	148.81.4.172
ccpc	148.81.4.10	p8dabr	148.81.4.173
ccpi	148.81.4.19	p8robert	148.81.4.174
ccpu01	148.81.48.1	p8wilk	148.81.4.171
ccpu02	148.81.48.2	piwnica	148.81.6.51
ccpu03	148.81.48.3	pok19	148.81.4.106
ccpu04	148.81.48.4	pokorski	148.81.4.204
ccpu05	148.81.48.5	randd	148.81.4.118
ccpu06	148.81.48.6	randolf	148.81.6.164
ccpuf1	148.81.48.101	sekretarz	148.81.4.130
ccpuf2	148.81.48.102	semc	148.81.6.158
ccrp	148.81.4.4	solth	148.81.4.208
ccvi	148.81.4.1	sun4_sun4c_4_1_1	148.81.4.20
ccws	148.81.4.2	szef	148.81.4.131
cibor	148.81.4.108	tasmak	148.81.6.150
cocos	148.81.4.6	technol	148.81.6.172
cocos	148.81.4.6	teodor	148.81.4.202
cocos-test	148.81.4.98	teofil	148.81.4.203
deloff	148.81.4.150	teomat	148.81.4.213
donosy	148.81.4.100	teomek	148.81.4.212
drukarz	148.81.4.15	teozja	148.81.4.216
ewa	148.81.6.202	terdan	148.81.4.109
exit-1	148.81.4.97	theo1	148.81.4.201
exit-2	148.81.4.96	theorix	148.81.4.200
exit-3	148.81.4.95	thfs1	148.81.4.210
filip	148.81.4.126	vsh01	148.81.4.151
fizyk1	148.81.4.7	vsh02	148.81.4.152
fizyk2	148.81.4.16	vsh03	148.81.4.153
fizyk2	148.81.4.16	vsh04	148.81.4.154
franek	148.81.6.155	vsh05	148.81.4.129
fuga	148.81.4.155	wall	148.81.4.107
gaj	148.81.6.156	wasa1	148.81.6.159
grzes	148.81.4.119	wasa2	148.81.6.160
hozavx	148.81.4.116	wasa_t	148.81.6.161
ibmna35	148.81.4.115	wgtja33	148.81.4.205
ibmna35x	148.81.4.105	wwega	148.81.6.162
iftuw	148.81.4.209	xenna	148.81.6.168
iza	148.81.6.151	xray1	148.81.6.70
jez	148.81.6.171	xtmodem	148.81.4.122
kabaret	148.81.4.102	zeusik	148.81.4.111
kalinka	148.81.4.214	zfcs	148.81.6.157
krolikow	148.81.4.127	zfcst150	148.81.6.170
lanlab	148.81.6.163	zfczel386	148.81.4.125
las140	148.81.6.200	zfja-gate	148.81.6.100

maciek	148.81.4.123	zfjavax	148.81.6.101
macjack	148.81.6.165	zfwe-at1	148.81.4.113
macmaw	148.81.6.166	zfwe-at2	148.81.4.114
magnes	148.81.6.154	zfwe-sek	148.81.4.112
marlewan	148.81.4.120	zorro	148.81.4.18
marysia	148.81.4.206	zrj	148.81.6.201
micro	148.81.4.130	zygmunt	148.81.4.207
moon-44	148.81.4.12		

Warsaw University, Informatics Center

Irek Neska <irek@camk.uw.edu.pl>
Janusz Motoszk <jasio@camk.uw.edu.pl>

(24) Domain: uw.edu.pl

Camk and fizyka has anonymous ftp and telnet. Others serve as routers to other cities.

astro-ciuw	192.102.225.18	ifpan	148.81.16.4
camk	148.81.16.3	ippt	148.81.16.10
camk-ciuw	192.102.225.22	katowice	148.81.16.6
ciuw-astro	192.102.225.17	mim	148.81.16.8
ciuw-camk	192.102.225.21	oauw	148.81.16.2
ciuw-fuw	192.102.225.5	plearnx	148.81.16.48
fizyka	148.81.16.1	politechnika	148.81.16.7
fuw-ciuw	192.102.225.6	poznan	148.81.16.5
gandalf	148.81.16.49	sonny	148.81.16.4
ichf	148.81.16.9		

Warsaw University, Astronomical Observatory

Andrzej Udalski <udalski@sirius.astrouw.edu.pl>
Michal Szymanski <msz@alkor.astrouw.edu.pl>

(26) Domain: astrouw.edu.pl

algol	148.81.8.8	mira	148.81.8.15
alkor	148.81.8.14	mizar	148.81.8.12
altair	148.81.8.4	orion	148.81.8.18
antares	148.81.8.20	orion	148.81.8.18
arktur	148.81.8.16	polaris	148.81.8.24
canopus	148.81.8.3	pollux	148.81.8.10
capella	148.81.8.11	procyon	148.81.8.5
castor	148.81.8.9	regulus	148.81.8.17
cetus	148.81.8.23	rigel	148.81.8.6
deneb	148.81.8.7	sirius	148.81.8.1
galaxy	148.81.8.254	sirius	148.81.8.250
genetyka	148.81.8.101	spica	148.81.8.13
leo	148.81.8.19	taurus	148.81.8.22
libra	148.81.8.21	vega	148.81.8.2

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helium	148.81.14.12	spider12	148.81.12.31
melkor	148.81.12.1	spider13	148.81.13.31
pc130	148.81.13.24	staff	148.81.13.13
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pc132c	148.81.13.26	xt1	148.81.12.3
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europa	148.81.28.2	r01	148.81.28.51
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charon	148.81.31.139	lab-u2	148.81.31.146
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lab-m8	148.81.31.108	sekr1	148.81.31.198
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Machines connected to Internet proper are listed with their IP (numerical) addresses, and are expected to be accessible interactively as well by mail. Letters MX instead of IP addres means that mail exchange (MX) records are defined only, but no interactive access is possible on Internet.

Fidonet addresses

Fido Node	BBS Name	Location	Sysop	Phone	Domain address
2:480/12	SM-Net	Bydgoszcz	Mariusz Boronski	48-52-417-352	f12.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/18	POLSUNG	Bydgoszcz	Dariusz Bagnucki	48-52-229-402	f18.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/15	Technical Univ.	Gdansk	Mariusz Matuszek	48-58-472-109	f15.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/25	PiKus BBS	Gliwice	Wojciech Apel	48-32-374-848	f25.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/22	Peter's BBS	Krakow	Piotr Walczak	48-12-362-222	f22.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/11	Snoopy BBS	Lodz	Jan Waliszewski	48-42-336-573	f11.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/6	HorNET BBS	Poznan	Zbigniew Borowiec	48-61-773-976	f6.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/4	Month BBS	Warszawa	Andrzej Bursztynski	48-22-291-578	f4.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/10	Home of PCQ	Warszawa	Jan Stozek	48-22-410-374	f10.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/13	Spectrum BBS	Warszawa	Tomasz Bursze	48-22-256-965	f13.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/16	USERS' BBS	Warszawa	Jacek Marczewski	48-22-213-224	f16.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/17	Next BBS	Warszawa	Marcin Benke	48-22-205-955	f17.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/19	Bajtek BBS	Warszawa	Rafal Wiosna	48-2-635-5904	f19.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/21	AKME BBS	Warszawa	Pawel Miesojedow	48-22-315-889	f21.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/20	Mehama BBS	Wroclaw	Ludwig Schuette	48-71-218-943	f20.n480.z2.fidonet.org

Many thanks to Andrzej Smereczynski for updates on EARN, to Roman Adamiec and Maciek Uhlig for help in updating the Internet list and to Grzegorz Kochaniak for the list of FidoNet nodes. Please send changes and corrections to Marek Zielinski <zielinski@acfcluster.nyu.edu>.

Letters

cont. fom p. 8

social order, and must be considered destructive. Some like to argue, that based on the overwhelmingly Christian values of Polish society, the communists should be forgiven, bygones should be bygones and we should distance ourselves from the past with a thick line (gruba kreska). I have nothing against it if a Christian politician wants to reconcile himself with his former oppressors, but no politician has the right to forgive crimes against the state, because he will be jeopardizing the future generations of Polish citizens. Those who oppose decommunization are acting against the interest of Polish independence, whether they are aware of this or not. The desire for decommunization does not arise from a desire for revenge, but out of concern for the integrity and independence of the newly reborn Polish state. Without a historical decommunization, the doors will be open for future revisionism, and the corruption of Poland's vital nascent institutions - finance, media, political parties, etc.

Already some Soviet generals are trying to argue that Poland owes them gratitude for their services, while the truth was that Poland suffered under their brutal occupation. Another example is Jerzy Urban's NIE. Urban should be free to publish his paper, **after** he serves his jail time for crimes committed against Poland (just his criminal disinformation during the Chernobyl affair could be enough).

Decommunization cannot be interpreted as simply applying the law to cases of common crime, which happened to be committed by members of communist organizations. The organizations themselves must be identified as the source of crime. Decommunization means prosecuting individuals for their participation in the communist conspiracy. Those who were active and voluntary participants should be distinguished from those who were coerced into joining the communist party because of professional or other pressures.

Germany is one of the pillars of the western alliance, and a model of democratic reconstruction, yet it has found the legal precedents and instruments in order to bring to justice the people who betrayed Germany. It is demagoguery to claim that there are objective legal obstacles to the prosecution of members of the communist-Soviet conspiracy in Poland. Repeating over and over again "rule-of-law, rule-of-law,..." will not fool anyone anymore.

Jerzy Pawlowski

Pigulki's Back Page

New and much-needed currency reform

By Dave Phillips

The following new banknotes will be issued by the Treasury of the Republic of Poland after December 13, 1992:

The Spolki:

A 100,000 zl. note, worth nothing until stolen. Front: Picture of Stoczna Gdanska, gutted. Reverse: Sketch of prosperous factory, with hammer and sickle on roof crossed out, above slogan (in German) reading "Employers of the World, Unite!"

The Marshall:

A 500,000 zl. note. Front: Portrait of Jozef Pilsudski, in hardhat and carrying lunchpail, stepping over a shipyard fence. Reverse: slogan "Worker, activist, leader, chairman, movement, president, savior, God." NOTE: an early engraving error truncated the message on the reverse side to end with "Savior." These early notes will not be legal tender, and despite their numismatic value all have been turned over to the Episcopate Fund for Private Initiatives in the Production of Toilet Paper, for recycling.

The Postmodern:

A 750,000 zl. note. Front: Sketch of "The Major" (Waldemar Fydrych) of Wroclaw's Orange Alternative, with bullhorn, holding copy of newspaper announcing Pawlak government. Caption: "Head for the caves!" Reverse: Sketch of Jerzy Urban starting to unzip his fly, captioned "NIE, Capitalist Tool."

The Audubon:

A 1,000,000 zl. note to commemorate extinct wildlife in Poland. Cover: Characteristic sketches of eliminated fish and game animals, accompanied by principled democrats and honest businessmen. Reverse: Japanese tourist complete with cameras, looking for cities to buy cheap.

The Krauze:

A 1000 zl. note was scheduled to be issued but withdrawn after artist Andrzej Krauze refused to be censored in his design. Rumors would have his design to be critical of one or another of Poland's institutions (or institutionalizable). A proposal circulated within the Treasury suggested a blank (only legal data printed) note be issued, and the note be labelled "The Sacred Cow."

The Promise:

1 zl. note, originally worth US $10 billion. Cover portrait of George Bush speaking in Warsaw in 1990. Reverse: Same picture from rear, showing garments taped onto the naked President's front with Scotch tape. Caption: "To the cradle of democracy, gee, thanks fellas. Write me when you have a **good** hotel."

Editors' note: The above piece was submitted prior to Poland's announcement of a devaluation of the zloty and plans for new denomination banknotes to be issued. We submit the above for consideration for official adoption.

TRAVELOG By Jurek Klimkowski

Sarmatian Slaves

Ave Marcus Helveticus:

I am grateful to you for the broach of Calisia you sent me this early spring. Its unusual amber stone is the envy of many and whenever I am to speak in the Senate or walk in the Forum, I pin my tunic with it. Unfortunately, my Dear Marcus Helveticus, you shouldn't have spent your money on the slaves you purchased together with the broach. Of course, I understand that they were sold to you for next to nothing, as some kind of a promotion invented by a Greek merchant who traded in amber. But Mercury, the God of commerce, likes to play pranks on unaware customers; this was exactly the case with these slaves. They became Christians on their way to Rome. Alas, here, at the Forum, the value of a Christian slave is about a third of a Nubian one, sometimes even less than that. In fact people say: "these are obolus a dozen". All this is due to their extremely low productivity and a strange, one-sided vision of the world they proclaim at every opportunity. Real bores, if you want to know my opinion.

I swear by Jupiter, the care given to these forty slaves was adequate and the slave driver gave them enough time to rest and get accustomed to their new situation and responsibilities. (Quality slaves don't come cheap these days, as you well know, therefore one has to get by with the ones at hand.) In spite of our best efforts, our troubles with them started within few days of their arrival. First, they refused to work every seventh day telling me that it took their God (sic!) six days to create the whole world, so he took a day off on Sunday. This, of course, sounded funny to me, for why would their God create such a lousy world for them? But when whips and chains couldn't persuade them to work on Sundays, I had to ask them whether their God had indeed accomplished all his work by Saturday afternoon? To which they replied, that he had. However, they were oblivious to my suggestion that they were neither gods, nor that they were even close to finishing their chores any single day of the week. Finally, I had to give in for I understand that it was slaves' instinct telling them to avoid any kind of work. These people, living far away from any meaningful civilization, had no concept of Rome's advanced institutions.

Here, my Dear Marcus Helveticus, let me digress for a while and write you some more about these slaves, for I got to like these strange people. I will return to the rest of my story, shortly. They called themselves Polans, or "the people of the fields." The men were stocky, although somewhat talkative and unreliable, prone to gossip and inclined to drink some smelly brew made of fermented rye. This strange drink made Polan men tell their life stories to every stranger in sight, dead or alive. Some of them had rather distinct, low foreheads and unkept facial hair. The women, on the other hand, were quite pretty, mostly fully bosomed and fair skinned, reminiscent of other Slavs or even more advanced Goths, to which Slavs are related. All these Polans were amicable people, quite brave and likable. Unfortunately, their first profound contact with the civilized world occurred on their way to Rome. This, in turn, resulted in them being only able to absorb the shallowest, I dear say skin-deep, ideas common among many uneducated heathens living in this Empire. These ideas were essentially Syrian versions of monotheism, mysticism and the afterlife, which gave them very simple, although unrealistic, means of interpretation of observable facts. Moreover, it also gave them a false sense of belonging to the universal civilization of Rome. To make things worse, their inborn simplicity colluded with these newly acquired "intellectual tools", creating a volatile mixture resulting in a progressively more lunatic behavior. (One has always to remind oneself that many, basically good, ideas turn to quagmires, once their social and historical contexts are suppressed or simplified by different types of ignorami ... but returning to my story...)

Soon other demands followed: no work on Ash Wednesday, Christmas, New Year's Day, Easter Day, Lent et cetera. To which I could not agree. Simple

economics, I must admit, forced me to look for a solution to my problem with the slaves. With wine picking season so close, I could not allowed these pigheaded, simpleminded ideologues to run the place and my initial effort went toward very patient negotiations. My education and my outstanding arbitration skills were tested to the fullest. In fact, I had to endure one particularly demented slave who kept sprinkling me with water, whenever I came close to my slaves' quarters. Nevertheless my approach did not work, because no matter the issue, they always believed in a single answer to every question. They always had this strange glow in their eyes whenever they were giving me these mystical answers I could not comprehend. All of this had to be rooted in the specific, probably ill-understood version of monotheism they practiced, so I buried myself in the scripts of Alexandrine Jews and other folios I got from a deacon. (This chap lived, of all places, in a bare cave near mount Vesuvius.) With severe difficulty I read these manu- scripts written in Syriac, poor Greek and ungrammatical Latin. Where I sincerely hoped to find some solution to my problems with the Sarmatian Slaves, instead, I found an intriguing and charming world of a very idealistic, social cult. The more I read, the more baffled I was with the depth of humane feelings permeating the world of these damned, downtrodden wretches. These writings appealed to my own feelings, but to my despair, texts were completely devoid of any practical solutions. In fact, it seems that taking an extreme view, just as my slaves probably did, this Christian world has no use of achievements of any modern civilization. In the eyes of more primitive, uneducated and not well travelled Christians there is no place for Rome with its philosophy, power of reason, military virtues, legal institutions, engineering and economics. Their God is merciful, but removed, and since he is devoid of any human vice, we, Romans simply cannot put our faith in Him. Being a nation of state builders, we realize that any good law comes from the incidence of crime, good, working economy from greed, good administration from hunger for power. We simply need lots of vice and cruelty, rather then idealism and compassion, in order to carry our mission of constructing a modern state. This is why when I found myself facing this fanatical attitude of Polans and being unable to carry the burden of feeding them for free, I had to, to my chagrin, give them away to the Warden of Lions at the Tiberianum. They will be served at the upcoming Circenses Marseanum. Later, I bought some other slaves which came from the Empire's Eastern Provinces and gave them the job. (I still read the manuscripts I collected, however.)

Greetings to you and the glory to the VII Legion
yours, truly
Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus

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