Piguiki

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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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Polish Affairs

By Marek Cypryk

After The Elections

The results of the parliamentary elections in Poland should not surprise anyone who was following the pre-election polls. Only the extent of the defeat of the right may be a shock for some, although it is said that they have wished it upon themselves. According to popular opinion, voters' preferences definitely shifted to the left.

Let us summarize the results. The largest number of votes was cast on SLD, a coalition of various organizations of post-communist extraction, chiefly SdRP. The next was PSL, formerly the ZSL. Those two parties collected about two-thirds of the parliamentary seats by collecting ca. 36% of the popular vote. The Democratic Union (UD), which was the main engine driving the reforms until now, was third with about half of the SLD votes; fourth place fell to post-Solidarity socialists - the Union of Labor (UP). Other parties which obtained seats in the Sejm were the populist KPN and the presidential BBWR. The remaining post-Solidarity parties: "Solidarity" itself and political freaks such as Tyminski's "X", Lepper's "Samoobrona" and Tejkowski's nationalists were excluded from the competition. Interestingly, parties defining themselves as rightist (PC, RdR, ZChN, Konwencja Polska, UPR and KLD) collected 25% of the popular vote combined, yet none reached the mandatory 5% limit.

The results of the parliamentary vote were therefore a combination of two elements: a real shift to the left and a severe fragmentation of the right. Let me briefly discuss the reasons of such a state of affairs.

It is believed that one of the main reasons for the popular turn to the left was that people were tired of the high social costs of the reforms. My feeling, to some extent confirmed by official statistics, is that the costs, in terms of an average standard of living, were not that high, although the economical stratification of the population increased and the margin of poverty widened. I believe that the unfavorable psychological atmosphere accompanying the changes in Poland was a more important factor. Although Poland is expected to achieve the largest economic growth in Europe (GNP growth of 4% to 5%),

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and real income also rose somewhat in 1992 - 93, some 80% of the population believes that they are worse off.

The large gap between the economic indicators and popular feelings has, in my opinion, two main explanations. First, it is a result of shattered dreams. The naive belief that immediate prosperity would come with the reform yielded disappointment and discouragement in confrontation with hard reality. Second, the immature political elites, engaging their energy in fierce political battles, disavowed both the reform ideas and the concrete achievements of consecutive governments.

One has to admit that many people feel insecure and threatened by the new reality. They fear loss of jobs, of home, of medical benefits. The liberal values have fallen on an unprepared ground - people were used to a substantial social security net and were convinced that the state owes it to them. Used to safety, they do not show initiative, do not understand or accept the fact that their fate depends to a large extent on their own perseverance. They feel lost and have difficulty changing their thinking, accepting the risk that the free-market economy asks them to build into their lives. There is a revolution in the sphere of mentality, and it is understandable that it will cause numerous conflicts. They will not cease until a new generation comes, brought up on the rules of democracy and free-market economy. In this sense, one can talk about a victory for Communism.

Another cause of growing frustration is the fact that changes are often not consistent, their meaning and direction not always clear. They are accompanied by legislational and organizational disarray. Many important reforms are neglected, there is no new Constitution, the reforms in social security and medical system are untouched. The actions of the governments are often accompanied by a bad taste of scandals, real or alleged. Many are just accusations without merit, but one has to admit that the extent of dishonesty and corruption is enormous, which is another facet of a demoralization of the post-communist society.

The electorate, to a large extent, turned away from "Solidarity" and the post-solidarity parties. The main reason for that was the disgraceful stance of the "right" (I use a quote here since there is a general confusion over the terms and it is difficult to determine clearly what values and concepts are espoused by those who call themselves "right"). The Polish "right" is deeply divided, quarreling and unable to formulate a common program. The party activists vied with each other in allegations against the President, the government and other parties (especially against UD). As a result the energy of the previous Sejm was largely squandered. In effect, the "right" shot its own feet, undermining also the consecutive solidarity governments and slowing down the pace of the reforms. Their basic error was in miscalculating the balance of political forces: they somehow believed that post-communists were permanently eliminated from political life. At the same time their priorities, such as decommunization or abortion, were not sufficiently supported by the voters. Last but not least, the Church

Major players in the September 1993 parliamentary election.

SLD - Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (*Aleksander Kwasniewski, Leszek Miller, Jozef Oleksy, Jerzy Wiatr*).

PSL - Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (*Waldemar Pawlak*).

UD - Unia Demokratyczna (*Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Hanna Suchocka, Bronislaw Geremek, Jacek Kuron, Zofia Kuratowska, Jan Rulewski, Bogdan Borusewicz*).

UP - Unia Pracy (*Ryszard Bugaj, Zbigniew Bujak, Aleksander Malachowski, Wieslawa Ziolkowska*).

KPN - Konfederacja Polski Niepodleglej (*Leszek Moczulski, Krzysztof Krol*).

BBWR - Bezpartyjny Blok Wspierania Reform (*Andrzej Olechowski*).

KLD - Kongres Liberalno-Demokratyczny (*Jan Krzysztof Bielecki, Donald Tusk, Jacek Merkel, Janusz Lewandowski*).

PC - Porozumienie Centrum (*Jaroslaw Kaczynski, Adam Glapinski, Jan Parys*).

RdR - Ruch dla Rzeczypospolitej *(Jan Olszewski, Antoni Macierewicz*).

ZChN - Zjednoczenie Chrzescijansko - Narodowe (*Wieslaw Chrzanowski, Henryk Goryszewski, Stefan Niesiolowski, Marek Jurek*).

SOLIDARNOSC (*Marian Krzaklewski*)

UPR - Unia Polityki Realnej (*Janusz Korwin-Mikke*).

was also guilty of excessive interference in political life and meddling with the Sejm.

We definitely need the right, and I hope this shock will accelerate its intellectual advance. If the first comments of the politicians on the election defeat are to be any indication, the process will not be easy or fast: they blame the biased press, bad electoral law and ... the Democratic Union for their downfall.

Predictions:

SLD has now the biggest chance to form the government. Its activists looked rather troubled with their premature success. They will have to give up their cozy place as the opposition and take up the whole burden of unsolved problems. There is a danger that it may cause internal frictions in the SLD coalition which, contrary to appearances, is not a uniform group at all. There are some old PZPR bureaucrats, burning with a desire for revenge, and there are also many with liberal political opinions, talking of only "small correction" to the course of reforms. Enough to say that significant portion of small business owners voted for SLD! (Although it could be partially ascribed to the fact that many of them were well connected with the former the nomenclatura).

I believe that the SLD leadership is less leftist and more pragmatic than UP and PSL. I don't think that the government, led by SLD, can radically change the course of the economy. The pressure of reality is too great for that. I fear, however, that under pressure from the far left, especially PSL (the party which demands highly protectionist role of the government), inflation and the budget deficit will rise uncontrollably, and the privatization process will slow down. Foreign capital may also suspend investments in Poland, at least initially, what will make the economic growth the more difficult. One can expect conflicts with the President upon attempts to limit his power. One should note that SLD and PSL, if they get to an agreement, will be able to pass any law, even the Constitution. In terms of foreign policy, I see a distinct possibility of returning to bigger dependency on Russia.

The political situation in Poland changes rapidly and its future course is hard to predict. Keeping the democracy working is becoming more difficult and will require a delicate balance of all the significant political forces. Several scenarios for future events can be considered. The possibility of a fall of democracy, to be replaced by some form of dictatorship is, unfortunately, not inconceivable.

Marek Cypryk *Translated by Marek Zielinski*

Polish Affairs By Dave Phillips

No Disasters, Yet

Poland has elected a new Sejm and the heirs to the PUWP have obtained the plurality. While perhaps not a great choice by the voters, it didn't surprise me. Many Poles want some reassurance after years of austerity combined with unequal rewards. Also, an increasing number of Poles have been worried about the role the Church has played in shaping domestic policy. The mantras of Chairman Sachs' Permanent Revolution have exhausted some of their charm (and were recently critiqued by the reds at Forbes Magazine), and support from NATO governments, never passionate, has cooled further given distraction over events in Russia and the Balkans and their need to support the EC's farmers.

It was clear to most from 1989 that the Round Table marked the end of what appeared to the west as a unified social-political movement in Poland. Those who had followed affairs closely throughout the entire decade, however, knew that the movement was always cobbled together by shifting coalitions of groups who allied to fight the bigger battle. By the time of the first quasi-free election (free polling with a predetermined share of non-PUWP seats), many of the former KOR leaders who had occupied positions within the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarnosc (and who portrayed themselves for years as "Solidarnosc union leaders" to Western media and diplomats) declared trade unions anachronistic and jumped into the Senate and Sejm with relief that they wouldn't have to deal with worker-leaders as equals again.

These intellectuals positioned themselves at the helm of transitional Poland with a sense of duty mixed with no small amount of arrogance and a pinch of opportunism. Instead of bothering to consult with people about the terms of an obviously needed new social contract, Geremek told Western TV "We know what we need," and the Mazowiecki government left farmers in particular in financial free-fall while seeking to build a market system with inadequate institutional and informational mechanisms. These true converts to monetarism proceeded without regard for the sensibilities of a workforce who were struggling to buy their winter's coal while watching former red managers stealing state resources to become new capitalists. People accepted this situation with no small amount of patience, despite hardships which would have brought Parisians out on the streets (we won't speculate on Berliners), but when the next election came the Mazowiecki regime was defeated and a significant protest vote was thrown at the

bullshit Party "X." People were sending their self-appointed New Leaders a message: you can lie to us like the Western politicians lie to their voters, but don't treat us like children.

The Round-Table election had been a transitional one, as parties were only just allowed to begin forming, and censorship had not yet been repealed. The next election saw a proliferation of parties, many of whom were as much parties of personalities than of interest groups or programs. It appeared at the time that Poland might be going the way of Israel, where the number of parties approaches asymptotically the number of registered voters. The most recent election, along with a minimum threshold for representation, seems to reflect movement towards politics of constituencies and somewhat away from personalities. Parties defined by strong personalities did poorly. Parties which focused on broad constituencies did better. A good example of this is the Polish Folk Party, or PSL.

In the first issue of Pigulki, Jerzy Pawlowski predicted PSL and its representation of farmers would play an important role in future Polish politics1. Since 1990, EC protectionism has made a mockery of the belief in a completely unfettered agricultural market. Limited farm price supports were put into place by the Suchocka government long after they were clearly needed, years after the first Sachsists deployed police against farmers who were protesting in what might be called French fashion. The overall results of the Sachs-inspired program have been mixed. There have been substantial improvements, but a good part of the recovery discussed in the West has been relative to the first year of the program, which saw a substantial drop in output. It can and has been argued that the program might have done more for the country but for the problems faced by the privatization program (see interview several recent issues of Pigulki). Despite these mixed results, both the farmers and the so-called social-democrats will most likely avoid radical shifts in course of the major economic reforms; people supported them as a way of ameliorating the harshness of the transition, and not of reversing it.

Since the secret annex to the Round Table agreement appears to have allowed much of the old guard to keep their ill-gotten gains and in some cases to become capitalists, it may serve the Liberal right best to have the SLD and PSL in charge. To the extent that the SLD strays from the spirit of reform, the right wing can always revive the cases of older commies who are now exploiting peasant girls in factories or the like. Jerzy Urban has always been a good target, even if the SLD wants nothing to do with him. I've heard rumbles that Budweiser is considering Urban to replace the deceased Spuds Mackenzie, Bud Lite's pit bull terrier, as its advertising Party Animal. Rationale: Urban has high recognition in Central Europe as a running dog; with a Bud Lite in his hand, who could say Nie?

Finally, I was quite moved to see Marek Edelman and groups he works with recently receiving and treating kids from Bosnia-Hercegovina needing medical care. Apart from the obvious decency of the act it suggests one component of a suitable foreign policy for post-communist Poland. Suchocka's comparisons with Italy notwithstanding, Poland could become the France of Central Europe, provided it can secure its borders against inevitable waves of refugees from the conflicts south and east. It would outdo France, however, in that its people outside the capital are far friendlier.

Dave Phillips

[1] J. Pawlowski, "Political forces in today's Poland," *Pigulki* #1, July 15, 1990.

Street Savoir-Vivre

By Jacek Ulanski

Are the Poles Anti-semitic? Are the Jews Anti-polish?

For everybody not familiar with Polish and Jewish history the title must seem crazy: why in Poland, where there are virtually no Jews, can somebody think even about anti-Semitism; and why should Jews, living mostly far from Central Europe, mostly in Israel and the USA, should even bother about Poland, not exactly the world's most important country.

However, from my experience it follows that any lengthy discussion in or about Polish society must end up addressing Polish-Jewish relations. I have collected the most popular arguments of positions. They are listed separately below, more or less in a chronological order. One can pick up any of the argument from the one list and then try to match its counter-argument(s) from the other list. The discussion will be more lively and vigorous if the exchanged arguments will be taken purely randomly from both lists (as is usually the case in real discussions).

A. "The Poles are anti-Semitic"

1. Anti-Semitism is inherent to Christian culture and Poles, as faithful Catholics, have been organically anti-Semitic for many generations.

2. Although the Jews constituted in the past, over hundreds of years, an important part of Polish population, they never had full civil rights. They were forced to live in separate areas and they were not allowed to hold official posts in the state.

3. Educational systems in Poland were always discriminating against Jews. Even in XXth century, in the time between the World Wars, in free and nominally democratic Poland, "numerus clausus" was widely practiced at Polish Universities.

4. The unjust social, economic and political position they faced turned many Polish Jews towards socialist ideologies; this is why Jews were disproportionately represented in all leftist movements in Poland and why so many Jews were leading activists in communist party.

5. Anti-Semitism in Poland sometimes erupted in the form of pogroms. They were mostly spontaneous, showing the real feeling of Polish society. Even if sometimes they were provoked by political fanatics, they usually found enough supporters and the rest were silent, tacitly accepting the acts of violence.

6. Many Jews were forced to emigrate from Poland (both before the Second World War and after) - only because they were Jews. It is easy to meet Jews all over the world who had to leave Poland (or whose ancestors had to leave Poland) seeking a more liberal society.

7. Anti-semitic trends and sentiments in Poland had their tragic culmination during the Second World War. Only a few Poles felt sympathy with Jews and helped them to escape annihilation, and even then many who did this were motivated by profit. It was not an accident that Auschwitz and many other death camps were located in Poland. Most of the Polish society was at best indifferent, but some were actively helping the Nazi occupiers.

B. "The Jews are Anti-Polish"

1. Anti-Christianity is inherent to Jewish culture and religion; in order to keep their traditions and identity, Jews living in Poland were against any assimilation and they were hostile to Polish society.

2. Until the middle of the XIXth Century, only the nobility enjoyed full civil rights, but Jews were in a much better position than most of the largely peasant Polish population. Jews controlled, to a large extent, finance, trade, business in general, yet they had no feeling of Polish statehood, being eager to move their business to another country if it was profitable.

3. Jewish culture flourished in Poland. Jews had their own schools on all levels, but they never tried to become a contributing part of Polish culture - only a few Jewish writers, poets and musicians expressed the feeling that they were Polish Jews.

4. The lack of loyalty of Jewish society to the Polish State was becoming evident whenever Poland was in trouble; Jews were ready to accept foreign governments and were collaborating with occupiers, even denouncing Polish insurgents.

5. Communism in its anti-national form was propagated in Poland mainly by Jewish activists. Stalin easily found ardent Polish Jews to carry out the communist terror in Poland after the Second World War.

6. Over centuries Jews were attracted to Poland due to Polish tolerance and freedom offered by the Polish state - what other reason would shift almost all European Jews to Poland in medieval times? However Jewish literature and movies concentrate exclusively on exaggerating anti- Semitism in Poland.

7. The terror in occupied Poland during the Second World War was far worse than the situation in Western Europe. Poles were the next people, after the Jews, destined by the Nazis for annihilation. For any help given to Jews a Pole and his family were shot on the spot - yet many Jews survived due to help from Polish families. In spite of these facts, Jewish propaganda has made the Poles responsible for the Holocaust.

C. Either, Neither or Both?

The above lists are far from being complete, however they provide enough arguments for endless discussions. I suggest to finish such discussions with following conclusion: those Poles which believe that all the Jews are anti-Polish (option B) are anti-Semitic; and those Jews which believe that all the Poles are anti-Semitic (option A) are anti-Polish.

Polish Affairs By Dave Phillips

It's a Big Elephant

Editing Jacek Ulanski's piece (p. 4) was painful for me, not because of the content, but because of the context. In the days when I felt that the official Polish-Jewish (Jewish-Polish) dialogues were worthwhile, I met people of types A and B.

At the time, I attended meetings either as a Jewish guy who was representing a Solidarnosc support group, and/or a B'nai B'rith member who was sympathetic to Poland and Polish history, and who felt that Claude Lanzmann's Shoah was fine journalism except for his crude bias against the Polish people. I dare say I met many more people in Jacek's category "A" than I did those in category "B." I was disappointed by my experiences, and the more I sat at meetings between "community leaders" the more I felt that common ground between (e.g.) Polish-American and Jewish-American communities was slipping further away. When the slippage induced vertigo, I simply stopped participating, and that sore spot in my chest is usually quiet until a piece like Jacek's raises the Question again.

There is a preponderence of American Jews who simply believe, not out of malice but out of complacency, that "the Poles" helped the Nazis practically shove the Jews into the ovens, that there was no resistance support for the Jews, and that the Poles bear a substantial burden of responsibility for the Holocaust, which to many in this group is the war against the Jews and "others." There is very little interest in expanding this view of that period in history on the part of the everyday Jewish-American, whose culture has become practically identical with that of his fellow Americans, that is, largely ahistorical and ageographic. Jewish community leaders seek to buffer Polish-American unease with media stereotyping of Poles (e.g., Shoah's focus on a handful of backward peasants reciting the Blood Libel, as if a KKK cross-burning were somehow an accurate depiction of the people of Connecticut). Some of these leaders often begin to feel other parts of the elephant, but they are not elected or hired to challenge their constituents, only to serve them. So their dialogue with Polonia does not extend beyond their ranks.

Elephant? Yes a big one. And in the face of the monstrosity that was World War II, the total war, the atrocities of Stalin, the German quest for Lebensraum, the Nazi eugenics and extermination programs, the use and murder of millions of slaves, the systematic murder of entire peoples, especially but not only of the Jewish people, we can only be blind men feeling parts of the hide or the trunk, trying to understand the entire beast. I submit that no one can fully understand it or comprehend it, and that it is pure hubris - or chutzpah - to pretend that one can. Yet we're all obliged to try.

The Polish antisemites I've met over the past decade in this part of the U.S. have been few in number. Most were of limited educational backgrounds and were unsure of themselves. They knew that they didn't know what they were talking about, repeating bullshit as a means of making conversation, as some people seek an excuse for their predicament. One older ex-college instructor I met broke profile however. He came to monthly Solidarnosc support meetings I chaired and tried to network with "the guys," but basically he was of the Endecja intellectual mold, to use the oxymoron. I listened very carefully to him on several occasions, poked and prodded here and there, and felt sad that the failed career of this man would cause him to embrace Holocaust revisionism and conspiracy theories a la the Liberty Lobby. He was his own worst enemy, and was despised throughout most of Polonia, particularly by many of the Wartime generation. That social ostracism of an antisemite spoke volumes on Polonia's behalf.

As for antisemites in Poland, who believe in active Jewish conspiracies against the Polish Nation, these people are beneath contempt and I look for Polish society to treat them accordingly.

Jewish antipolonism infuriates me because while it has some basis in fact, few Jews seem interested in transcending what they've been told to try to understand what actually happened. I suppose some Jewish readers of this piece will simply assume that I'm a not a "real Jew," and that I'm confused about my heritage. I believe from my reading of history, however, that Jews historically have asked ethical questions, and sought answers to those questions, and this explains in part why Jews have been disproportionately represented in movements for social change (not just on "the left"). The compulsion to ask and find out transcends whether one's position is comfortable or precarious, or whether one is strictly observant of ritual or has set all ritual aside. Antipolonism ignores many things which must be weighed in an ethical judgement, such as how Jews were treated elsewhere in the world (and still are in some parts), such as how other peoples' governments officially rounded up Jews and handed them to the Nazis (Vichy France comes to mind) and otherwise contributed sizable SS contingents while Poland did not (Holland comes to mind). I found Styron's novel "Sophie's Choice" painful and powerful; I wonder if antipolonists even bothered to see the pared-down

movie. Most frustrating at all is that I've never known an instance where Jewish community leaders protested an anti-Polish stereotyping within the Jewish community, even when they might privately acknowledge that the stereotyping was unfair. This is not the kind of moral leadership that strengthens a community.

My uncle used to risk getting beat up walking to school each morning in the 1940s by Catholic kids yelling "Christ-killer." This was not Lanzmann's Poland, but southeastern Pennsylvania, USA. Jews, Catholics and blacks were not able to buy houses that they could afford in much of the USA until civil rights activists began intensive legal challenges to housing covenants and other forms of discrimination that broke ground in the 1950s and are still ongoing. And let's not forget the quotas on admitting Jews to Harvard and other American colleges in this century. Judging pre-WWII Poland more harshly than the rest of pre-WWII Europe makes little sense, and to blame Poland for having the same winds of fascism blow over its plains that blew across Europe and the Western Hemisphere is dishonest or disingenuous.

I'll close with two related observations about the elephant, and why I think we'll never fully grasp the beast.

First, over a decade I met a great many Poles who were fascinated that a Jewish guy with no clear personal interest in Poland was involved in supporting Solidarnosc. They'd ask the same question, how'd you get into this anyway? What I learned, purely anecdotally, was that some of these people had a Jewish relative in their family tree. One or two instances could be statistically expected, but the feeling grew over the decade that there was more intermarriage in pre-WWI and interwar Poland than is commonly discussed. If this were true, would it not raise a new wrinkle on the elephant's hide? It's one thing to paint an "us versus them" portrait of Polish Jewry, but what if it was really far more complex?

This takes us to the second point, of social class. Many of the people I came across in American Polonia professed that a relative of theirs had hid Jews from the Nazis or helped them escape. Granted, some of these tales might have been made up or exaggerated, but one common theme I detected was that the grandparents and great uncles who had done these good deeds were rural folk, peasants. Again anecdotally, the feeling grew in me over a decade that Yad Vashem has documented only some of the people who actually helped Jews, but that the others were either killed for their actions by the Nazis, or died later in the carnage, or were illiterate or not in contact with anyone interested in hearing their stories, or were scared to talk during the communist hunt of so-called fascist (i.e., non-Peoples-Army) collaborators. Polonia is not too interested in researching this part, because Polonia reflects class prejudices in Polish society, and what peasants did then or do now is of little interest to community leaders or researchers. Also, these righteous peasants are aging and dying out, and we may never know for sure. My feeling about this was reinforced by an organization set up by a Rabbi Schulweis on the West Coast about 6 or 7 years ago: his members believed that there were many more righteous gentiles than had been documented, that of those surviving most were destitute; Schulweis' group aimed to help these people financially. His group got merged into the Anti-Defamation League, which held a gala shindig with celebrities and honored a few of these good people. It's been quiet ever since.

There's been no grass roots movement to understand the elephant. Many are simply satisfied with what they think they know. Others would prefer to nurse their prejudices in compensation for deeper problems. Their kids are getting exposed to "Holocaust Curricula" which present some detail but lack the historical sweep and context to stimulate independent inquiry - our kids aren't taught proper use of the library or critical research anyway. We will pay for this complacency; the payment has begun in the Balkans - again - and we allow the rest of Europe and America to do nothing to stop it. The next generation is being told simple stories, easy answers, the kind you get graded on. Will they be the generation that allows things far worse than the Balkans to occur? What will their comforting prejudices be? What will they teach their kids?

By Marek Zielinski

A Guide to Network Resources Part 3 - Literature

A year ago there were very few books about the global networks. There was *The Matrix* by John S. Quarterman, who for the first time applied Gibson's term "Cyberspace Matrix" to a real, not fantastic object. Focusing chiefly on Internet was Brendan P. Kehoe's *Zen and the Art of Internet*; the famous *Hitchiker's Guide to the Internet* was an official RFC in electronic form; there were few others books, mostly technical manuals. Suddenly, within months, books on The Net multiplied. Reflecting the evolution of The Matrix, they are almost exclusively devoted to various aspects of the Internet. For a beginning traveller, the best advice is still to use the network and to learn as you go. We all know that the printed word will soon become an anachronism, to be preserved in a museum ;-). Information will be distributed only electronically. For a while, however, it might be useful to refer to a printed book or manual.

The listing below is a selection of general-interest books and guides to the Net. Perhaps the best known book is *The Matrix,* in which John Quarterman mapped the then existing Cyberspace. Written in 1990, it has more of a historical value now. Quarterman, together with Smoot Carl- Mitchell published an excellent series of articles, under a title "Datagrams", in RS/Magazine. Their new book *Practical Internetworking With TCP/IP And Unix* should prove as useful as the articles. Brendan P. Kehoe wrote his *Zen And the Art of Internet* as a graduate student. It is a brief and very concrete guide to the Net, which you can read in one evening. It covers Internet, UUCP and a little of Bitnet, in such topics as Mail, Anonymous Ftp, News, Telnet, Network Ettiquete and more, and I recommend it highly. The first edition is still available by ftp, in several printable forms, the new edition was published by Prentice Hall. Ed Krol's *The Whole Internet* was also highly praised by the readers, and is concidered the authotitative source, togethet with *The Internet Passport*. The other books are generally new, some of them not even published yet. I have included short descriptions - some come from the readers, from discussion groups such as info-nets, other from the publishers. The list is by no means a complete bibliography, it includes only books which migh prove useful as guides, and only those published in the US for that. If any of you have read and/or used any of those books (or others not mentioned here) and would like to share the experience with the readers of Pigulki, if would be greatly appreciated.

!%@:: A Directory of Electronic Mail Addressing & Networks

DONNALYN FREY and RICK ADAMS

O'Reilly, 3 ed. 1993, 458pp., ISBN 1-56592-03107, $24.29

"A quick desk reference with two pages per 100 or so networks. The left page contains certain stylized information such as addressing, architecture, facilities, contact, and future plans. The right page is a map. There are also indexes, introductory tutorial material, appendices, and a glossary."

Access To Electronic Journals In Libraries: Policy Issues and Case Studies

DENNIS BENAMATI and DAVID TYCKOSON

Meckler, Oct. 1993, 200pp. ISBN 0-88736-874-3, $39.95

"The first book-length treatment about the use of electronic journals in the context of other library resources" (ed. info)

Connecting to the Internet: An O'Reilly Buyer's guide

SUSAN ESTRADA

O'Reilly, 1993, 100pp. ISBN 1-56592-061-9, $12.95

"Because there are many new terms and concepts to understand, making a decision about Internet access can be intimidating. This book provides practical advice on how to get and Internet connection. It describes how to assess your needs to determine the kind of service that is best for you - and how to find a local access provider and evaluate the services they offer" (ed. info)

Crossing the Internet Threshold: an Instructional Handbook

ROY TENNANT, JOHN OBER and ANNE G. LIPOW

Library Solutions Press, Berkeley 1993, 134 pp.,
ISBN 1-882208-3, $45 For info: ftp to simsc.si.edu:/networks/crossing.ad

An instructional package for librarians and other educators teaching Internet basics. Contains material useful for preparing workshops and training sessions for new Internet users.

Directory of Directories on the Internet

GREGORY B. NEWBY

Meckler, Oct. 1993. 225 pp. ISBN 0-88736-768-2 $30

"This guide helps in navigating the Internet's maze of data and helps people from all professions find resources of interest to them". (ed. info)

Electronic Style: A Guide to Citing Electronic Sources

NANCY CRANE and XIA LI

Meckler 1993, 80pp. ISBN 0-88736-909-X, $15

"This guide will standardize the citation of the complete range of electronic formats, including text-based information, electronic journals mand discussion lists, CD-ROM and multimedia products, and commercial online documents" (ed. info)

Exploring The Internet: A Technical Travelogue

CARL MALAMUD

Prentice Hall, 1993

"In 3 trips around the world in 6 months, Malamud undertakes a voyage of discovery, a look at the Internet and the emerging global village". (ed. info)

Get On-line! The Communications Software Companion

LAMONT WOOD

Wiley, 1993, 352 pp. ISBN 0-471-58926-8, $24.95

Internet Access Providers, An International Resource Directory

GREG R. NOTESS

Meckler, Oct. 1993, 230pp. ISBN 0-88736-933-2, $22.95

"...provides descriptive information on a wide range of electronic bulletin boards, private companies, and regional networks that offer - for as little as $10 a month - dial-in access to the Internet" (ed. info)

The Internet Companion: A Beginner's Guide to Global Networking

TRACY LA QUEY and JEANNE C. RYER

Addison-Wesley, 191pp. ISBN 0-201-62224-6, $10.95

A history of the Internet, Internet culture, how to find resources, discussion of nettiquette. Intended for computer-literate home users of the Cyberspace, full of network anecdotes and legends.

The Internet Connection: A Guide to Connectivity and Configuration

SMOOT CARL-MITCHELL and JOHN S. QUARTERMAN

Addison-Wesley, ISBN 0-201-54237-4

Internet Connections: A Librarian's Guide to Dial-up Access and Use

MARY ENGLE, MARYLIN LUTZ, WILLIAM W. JONES, JR. and GENEVIEVE ENGLE

The American Library Association, 1993, $22
Ftp: dla.ucp.edu:pub\internet

Internet: Getting Started

APRIL MARINE, SUSAN KIRKPATRICK, VIVIAN NEOU and CAROL WARD

SRI International and Prentice Hall, 1993, 384pp.
ISBN 0-13-9327933-2

"...this guide provides comprehensive guidelines for gaining Internet access. The information in this book is based on SRI International's over 20 years of experience in providing Internet Infrmation services to computer users around the world" (ed. info)

The Internet Guide For New Users

DANIEL P. DERN

McGraw-Hill, 1983, ISBN 0-07-016511-4, $27.95

Intended for newcomers to networking, the book covers a wide range of topics, including comparison with commercial networks (Compuserve, Prodigy etc.), internet tools and services, nettiquete, Internet costs and security.

Internet: Mailing Lists - 1993 Directory

EDWARD T. L. HARDIE and VIVAN NEOU

SRI International, Prentice Hall, 1993, 368pp.
ISBN 0-13-327941-3, $26

"A hardcopy version of the 'list of lists'. Whether your interests center on prisons, ham radio Kate Bush's music or the Romanov dynasty, there is already a mailing list of your kindred spirit waiting for you". (Ray Duncan, Dr, Dobb's Journal)

The Internet Message

MARSHALL ROSE

Prentice Hall 1992, ISBN: 0-13-092941-7

"This book covers the technical aspects of e-mail"

The Internet Navigator, A New User's Guide to Network Exploration

PAUL GLISTER

Wiley, Nov. 1993, 352pp. ISBN 0-471-59782-1, $24.99

"...this practical guide examines the system as a whole, explores new methods of access, and describes the unique features of the most popular member networks" (from ed. info)

The Internet Passport: North Westnet's Guide To Our World Online

JONATHAN KOCHMER and NORTHWESTNET

NorthWestNet, 1993, 4 ed., 515pp. ISBN 0-9635281-0-6
$39.95 For info E-mail: passport@nwnet.net.
Educational discount $19.95

A very comprehensive guide, giving detailed and updated information on all important aspects of Internet, including such less frequently seen topics as K-12 networking and supercomputing. Includes chapters on Archie, Gopher, Veronica, WAIS, CWIS, WWW, Usenet, LISTSERV, Electronic Journals, Newsletters, Books and more.

Internet Primer For Information Professionals: A Basic Guide to Internet Networking Technology

ELIZABETH LANE and CRAIG SUMMERHILL

Meckler, 1993, 200pp, ISBN 0-99736-831-X $37.50

"In addition to providing background information on the current state of 'national network', it addresses selected 'how-to' issues ranging from necessary equipment to operating system specifics" (ed. info)

Internet System Hanbook

DANIEL C. LYNCH and MARCHAL T. ROSE

Addison-Wesley, 1993, 790pp. ISBN 0-201-56741-5, $59.25

"Among the topics addressed are the historical evolution of the Internet community, the technologies employed in the Internet's development, management of the technology for a cohesive infrastructure and future trends in the Internet community" (from ed. info)

Internetworking With TCP/IP, Principles, Protocols, and Architecture

DOUGLAS COMER

Prentice-Hall, 1988.

"It is generally recognized as the best place to start and the first thing to read on Internetworking."

Libraries And The Internet/NREN: Perspectives, Issues and Challenges

CHARLES R. MCCLURE

Meckler, Aug. 1993 200pp. ISBN 0-88736-824-7, $35

"This major study identifies key factors within the library and larger environments that will affect libraries' involvement in national networking policies..." (ed. info)

The Matrix: Computer Networks and Conferencing Systems Worldwide

JOHN S. QUARTERMAN

Digital Press, 1990.

"An excellent reference book containing maps, descriptions of 467 networks and 910 network related organizations worldwide."

On Internet: An International Title and Subject Guide to Electronic Journals, Nwewsletters, Books, and Discussion Lists on the Internet

Meckler, Sep. 1993, 250 pp. ISBN 0-88736-929-4, $45

"Scholarly and commercial electronic publishing over the Internet and other linked networks has exploded over the last two years. This annual directore offers a comprehensive guide to the full range of electronic documents currently available ... to enable users to easily locate publications of professional and personal interest". (ed. info)

Open Systems Networking: TCP/IP and OSI

DAVID M. PISCITELLOLYMAN CHAPIN

Addison-Wesley, 1993, 650pp. ISBN 0-210-56334-7, $49.50

"The book gives a comparison of the different processes, players, and agenda of the two standards committees and looks at the OSI architecture as it compares to that of TCP/IP." (from ed. info)

Pocket Guides To Internet

MARK VELJKOV and GEORGE HARTNELL

Meckler, Oct. 1993, $7 ea.

Vol.1 Telneting
Vol.2 Transferring files with File Transfer Protocol
Vol.3 Using and Navigating News Nets
Vol.4 The Internet E-mail System
Vol.5 Accessing Internet Front Ends and General Utilities
Vol.6 Physical Connections

continued on page 23

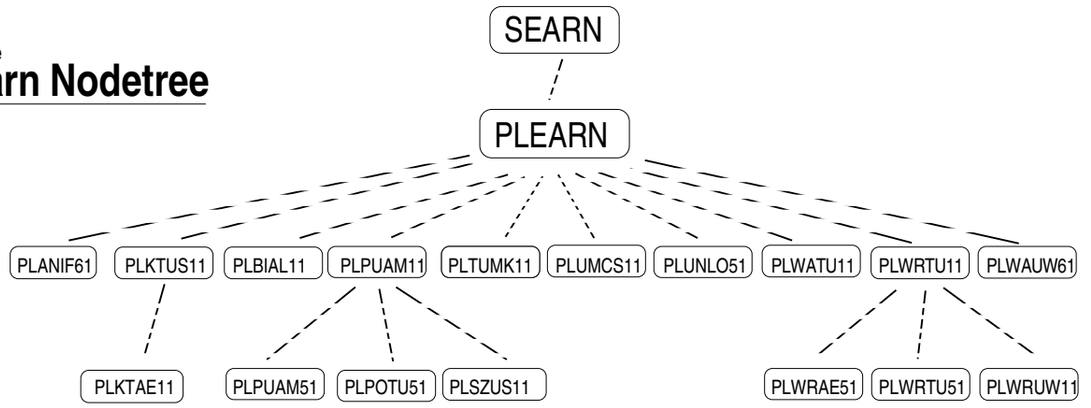
POLAND *Electronic Contacts*

15 October 1993 updated by Rafal Maszkowski and Marek Zielinski

EARN/BITNET *nodes*

CITY NODE, status, **Institution**, MACHINE, Operating System, Internet address, *Contact person*

The
Plearn Nodetree



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Alicja Modrzejewska op. 885 224-111 x630 <amodrze@plbial11>

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Henryk Orzel op. 832 588-606 <orzel@plktae11>

PLKTUS11 a **Silesian University, Computing Center** IBM4341 VM
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Krzysztof Kurczynski, op. 832 588-211 w.623 <u017@plktus11>

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PLUNLO51 a **University of Lodz** VAX3300 VMS
Marian Bieniecki, adm. 42 784-176 <mbieniec@plunlo51>
On Internet as krysia.uni.lod.edu.pl [193.59.1.1]

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>
On Internet as plumcs11.umcs.lublin.pl [192.147.37.100]

POZNAN

PLPUAM11 a **Adam Mickiewicz University, Informatics Center** IBM4381
Andrzej Szymczak op. 061 662-492 <as11@plpuam11>
Dariusz Smoczynski adm. 061 662-492 <ds11@plpuam11>
On Internet as plpuam11.amu.edu.pl [150.256.65.15]

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Dariusz Smoczynski adm. 061 662-492 <ds11@plpuam11>
On Internet as plpuam11.amu.edu.pl [150.256.65.15]

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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>
On Internet as vm.cc.torun.edu.pl [158.75.1.15]

WARSZAWA

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

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

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>
Danuta Burzynska postmaster <danutab@plearn>
Malgosia Grabowska postmaster <ruda@plearn>
On Internet as plearn.edu.pl [148.81.18.1]

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>

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Jozef Janyszek op. 71 211-018 <joejancc@plwrtu11>
On Internet as plwrtu11.ci-pwr.wroc.edu.pl [156.17.1.11]

PLWRTU51 0 **Wroclaw Technical University, Informatics Center** VAX VMS

- ***Node status:*** a = *active,* 0 = *non-active.* - ***Contact persons****: adm. = node administrator op. = node operator.*
- ***I****n all EARN nodes there is a postmaster address* POSTMAST@NODE *where one can direct inquiries.*

- *The Krakow node PLKRCY11 has been decomissioned. Mail addressed to PLKRCY11.bitnet will be rerouted to other machines for some time, until all the users of the former PLKRCY11 obtain accounts on Internet machines.*

Internet *addresses*

The list *below is designed as an aid in locating E-mail contacts, listing institutions with Internet connections, names and addresses of contact persons. The electronic address can be common for the whole domain (marked* ***M*** *by the domain name) or one has to send mail to a particular machine. The publicly accesible machines (anonymous ftp, telnet, Bulletin Boards) are listed separately at the end of the "Contacts" section, together with Earn services. The number of hosts in the* pl *domain exceeds 4000 now. Some 20% hosts answer ping. This is a rough estimate of a number of machines that are always active. The world average is 28%.*

The Internet domain names *are organized in a tree, and each domain has one or more end-nodes (usually single computers) which are not shown in the map of the tree (p. 14). 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 <ikp> at ATM in Warsaw is known to the world as <ikp.atm.com.pl>. Handles refer to the domain tree. Unlike the Plearn connection scheme above, the Internet Domain map does not indicate direct connections between nodes, but only a logical name construction scheme.*

CITY

Institution,Institution, domain,(**HANDLE**), *Contact person*, <address>

BIALYSTOK

Bialystok Technical University
<root@gaj.pb.bialystok.pl>
(**BI01**): pb.bialystok.pl

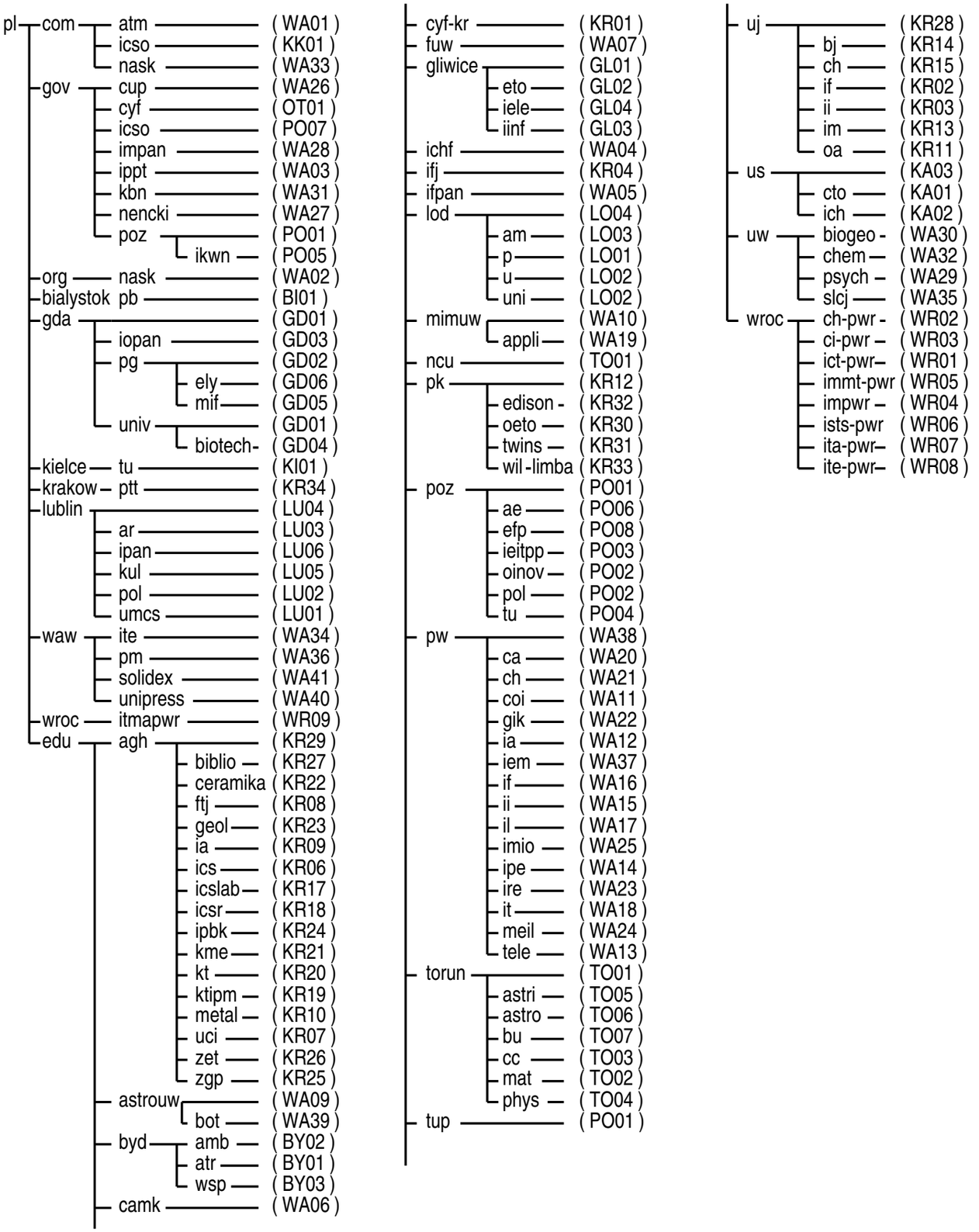
BYDGOSZCZ

Academy of Technology and Agriculture

Institute of Mathematics and Physics
Janusz Szykowny <atrb00@pltumk11.bitnet>
Krzysztof Sobiecki <krzychu@gopher.atr.byd.edu.pl>
Zbyszek Szewczak <zssz@cc.ncu.edu.pl>
(**BY01**): atr.byd.edu.pl
Mail: gopher.atr.byd.edu.pl - i86 KA9Q/MS-DOS

Medical Academy
Zbigniew Piszcz <amb01@pltumk11.bitnet>
(**BY02**): amb.byd.edu.pl

The **Polish Internet** Domain



Pedagogical University
Slawomir Grondkowski <wspb06@pltumk11.bitnet>
(**BY03**): wsp.byd.edu.pl

GDANSK

Polish Academy of Sciences

Institute of Oceanology
Jacek Piskozub <panjp@halina.univ.gda.pl>
<piskozub@ocean.iopan.gda.pl>
(**GD03**): iopan.gda.pl
Mail: ocean.iopan.gda.pl

Technical University of Gdansk
Witold Jurczyk <wjur@sunrise.pg.gda.pl>
(**GD02**): pg.gda.pl
Mail: sunrise.pg.gda.pl

Faculty of Electrical Engineering
Krzysztof Snopek <ksnopek@sparc10.ely.pg.gda.pl>
(**GD06**): ely.pg.gda.pl
Mail: sparc10.ely.pg.gda.pl wat3.ely.pg.gda.pl
wat4.ely.pg.gda.pl

Faculty of Technical Physics and Applied Mathematics
Ryszard Jan Barczynski <adsmif@mifgate.pg.gda.pl>
(**GD05**): mif.pg.gda.pl
Mail: mifgate.pg.gda.pl rudy.mif.pg.gda.pl

University of Gdansk
Marek Karkowski <marek@halina.univ.gda.pl>
(**GD01**): univ.gda.pl, gda.pl
Mail: halina.univ.gda.pl

Department of Molecular Biology
Bogdan Banecki <banecki@biotech.univ.gda.pl>
(**GD04**): biotech.univ.gda.pl ***M***

GLIWICE

Silesian Technical University
<postmaster@gleto2.gliwice.edu.pl>
(**GL01**): gliwice.edu.pl
Mail: gleto2.gliwice.edu.pl gleto4.gliwice.edu.pl

Computer Center
<postmaster@gleto2.gliwice.edu.pl>
(**GL02**): eto.gliwice.edu.pl

Institute of Electronics
Witold Baran <wiciu@boss.iele.gliwice.edu.pl>
(**GL04**): iele.gliwice.edu.pl

Informatics Institute
(**GL03**): iinf.gliwice.edu.pl

KATOWICE

Silesian University
Maciek Uhlig <muhlig@usctoux1.cto.us.edu.pl>
(**KA03**): us.edu.pl

Computer Center
Maciek Uhlig <muhlig@usctoux1.cto.us.edu.pl>
(**KA01**): cto.us.edu.pl
Mail: apollo.cto.us.edu.pl atena.cto.us.edu.pl
herkules.cto.us.edu.pl hermes.cto.us.edu.pl
mars.cto.us.edu.pl zeus.cto.us.edu.pl

Institute of Chemistry
(**KA02**): ich.us.edu.pl
Mail: tc.ich.us.edu.pl

KEDZIERZYN-KOZLE

Institute of Heavy Organic Synthesis "Blachownia"
<jsk@icso.com.pl> <info@icso.com.pl>
<postmaster@icso.com.pl>
(**KK01**): icso.com.pl ***M***
Mail: nov1.icso.com.pl har1.icso.com.pl
imc1.icso.com.pl imc3.icso.com.pl

KIELCE

Technical University
(**KI01**): tu.kielce.pl

KRAKOW

Academic Computer Centre Cyfronet-Cracow
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Krzysztof Gawel <yskgawel@cyf-kr.edu.pl>
Adam Krzyzek <ypkrzyze@cyf-kr.edu.pl>
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Roman Markowski <ufmarkow@if.uj.edu.pl>
(**KR28**): uj.edu.pl

Astronomical Observatory
(**KR11**): oa.uj.edu.pl ***M***

Institute of Chemistry
(**KR15**): ch.uj.edu.pl ***M***

Institute of Computer Science
<postmaster@ii.uj.edu.pl>
(**KR03**): ii.uj.edu.pl ***M***

Institute of Mathematics
Marek Slocinski <slocinsk@im.uj.edu.pl>
(**KR13**): im.uj.edu.pl

Institute of Physics
Roman Markowski <ufmarkow@if.uj.edu.pl>
(**KR02**): if.uj.edu.pl ***M***
Mail: ztc386a.if.uj.edu.pl trisc.if.uj.edu.pl - Theoretical Physics
pkpf.if.uj.edu.pl agnes.if.uj.edu.pl - General Physics
zfs.if.uj.edu.pl - Solid State Physics

Jagellonian Library
(**KR14**): bj.uj.edu.pl ***M***

Nuclear Physics Institute

Andrzej Sobala <sobala@vsk01.ifj.edu.pl>
(**KR04**): ifj.edu.pl
Mail: chopin.ifj.edu.pl kuba.ifj.edu.pl vsk01.ifj.edu.pl
to vsk07.ifj.edu.pl vsb02.ifj.edu.pl to vsb04.ifj.edu.pl

Solidex, TP S.A.

<tpsa@ptt.krakow.pl>
(**KR34**): ptt.krakow.pl ***M***

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Krzysztof Rozycki <rozycki@oeto.pk.edu.pl>
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Krzysztof Rozycki <rozycki@oeto.pk.edu.pl>
<postmaster@oeto.pk.edu.pl>
(**KR30**): oeto.pk.edu.pl ***M***

Electrical Department
(**KR32**): edison.pk.edu.pl

Laboratory L-9
<grzes@twins.pk.edu.pl>
(**KR31**): twins.pk.edu.pl

University of Mining and Metallurgy

Szymon Sokol <szymon@uci.agh.edu.pl>
(**KR29**): agh.edu.pl

Central Library
Ewa Lankosz <lankosz@uci.agh.edu.pl>
(**KR27**): biblio.agh.edu.pl

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Grzegorz Krawczyk <krawczyk@uci.agh.edu.pl>
(**KR21**): kme.agh.edu.pl

Department of Telecommunication
Miroslaw Gajda <gajda@saturn.kt.agh.edu.pl>
(**KR20**): kt.agh.edu.pl

Department of the Theory of Metalurgic Process Engineering
Marcin Zembura <marcin@rat.ktipm.agh.edu.pl>
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(**KR23**): geol.agh.edu.pl

Faculty of Materials Engineering and Ceramics
Stanislaw Komornicki <komrnik@uci.agh.edu.pl>
(**KR22**): ceramika.agh.edu.pl

Faculty of Physics and Nuclear Techiques
Marek Ciechanowski <marek@ftj.agh.edu.pl>
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Wojciech Chmiel <wch@earth.ia.agh.edu.pl>
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tulip.ics.agh.edu.pl

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Maria Curie Sklodowska University
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(**WA01**): atm.com.pl ***M***
Host: ikp.atm.com.pl <postmaster@ikp.atm.com.pl>
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Central Planning Office

Data Processing Center
(**WA26**): cup.gov.pl
Mail: ci1.cup.gov.pl

Committee for Scientific Research
(**WA31**): kbn.gov.pl

NASK - Research and Academic Computer Network , Foundation administering the National Network.
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gandalf.nask.org.pl has a protocol converter to access other services and networks: EARN, Decnet via VAX. Login and password: guest. In EARN you can reach PLUMCS11 through PVM from CIUW.

NASK Service
(**WA33**): nask.com.pl ***M***

Palace of Youth
<postmaster@pm.waw.pl>
(**WA36**): pm.waw.pl ***M***

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Fidonet addresses

Fido Node	BBS Name	Location	Sysop	Phone	Domain address
2:481/1	SM-Net	Bydgoszcz	Mariusz Boronski	48-52-411222	f1.n481.z2.fidonet.org
2:481/3	POLSUNG	Bydgoszcz	Dariusz Bagnucki	48-52-229402	f3.n481.z2.fidonet.org
2:481/4	ATR BBS	Bydgoszcz	Piotr Michal Kruza	48-52-438629	f4.n481.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/5	BG-EDU BBS	Bydgoszcz	Pawel Krause	48-52-415810	f5.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:481/2	Technical Univ.	Gdansk	Mariusz Matuszek	48-58-472109	f2.n481.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/25	PiK'us BBS	Gliwice	Wojciech Apel	48-32-374848	f24.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:486/7	NExter BBS	Katowice	Klaudiusz Staniek	48-32-586007	f2.n486.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/34	The Verbum BBS	Katowice	Marek Gorny	48-32-586903	f34.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:486/1	Mikrokomputery SA	Krakow	Maciej Piotrowski	48-12-218777	f1.n486.z2.fidonet.org
2:486/2	Mikrokomputery SA	Krakow	Maciej Piotrowski	48-12-217210	f2.n486.z2.fidonet.org
2:486/4	Peter's BBS	Krakow	Piotr Walczak	48-12-362222	f4.n486.z2.fidonet.org
2:486/5	BitART BBS	Krakow	Tomasz Polys	48-12-335486	f5.n486.z2.fidonet.org
2:486/6	QUMAK BBS	Krakow	Jacek Piotrowski	48-12-216273	f6.n486.z2.fidonet.org
2:486/8	COMEX BBS	Krakow	Marcin Gonet	48-12-365054	f8.n486.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/11	SNOOPY BBS	Lodz	Jan Waliszewski	48-42-336573	f11.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/6	RBMeteo_BBS	Poznan	Jaroslaw Bernatowicz	48-61-496107	f6.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/3	PlUUG	Warszawa	Andrzej Mazurkiewicz	48-2-6415876	f3.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/4	MONTH BBS	Warszawa	Andrzej Bursztynski	48-22-291578	f4.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/7	FTI BBS	Warszawa	Michal Szokolo	48-2-6355904	f7.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/10	Home of PCQ	Warszawa	Jan Stozek	48-22-410374	f10.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/13	Spectrum BBS	Warszawa	Tomasz Bursze	48-22-256965	f13.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/16	USERS' BBS	Warszawa	Jacek Marczewski	48-22-213224	f16.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/19	Bajtek BBS	Warszawa	Michal Szokolo	48-2-6284594	f19.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/21	AKME BBS	Warszawa	Pawel Miesojedow	48-22-315889	f21.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/23	Galaxy BBS	Warszawa	Jarek Wojcik	48-2-6431010	f23.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/24	G.B.L. Medlink	Warszawa	Michal Szokolo	48-22-497632	f24.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/30	IMPERIAL	Warszawa	Krzysztof Mlynarski	48-22-176658	f30.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/31	OPEN_THE_SKY #1	Warszawa	Andrzej Bacinski	48-22-250263	f31.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/32	Acces BBS	Warszawa	Darek Pruchniak	48-22-580417	f32.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/33	Home of Amiga	Warszawa	Rafal Wiosna	48-22-339649	f33.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/35	Post Box No 1 BBS	Warszawa	Tomasz Kepinski	48-22-424599	f35.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/36	ZWK@LAB_BBS	Warszawa	Zbigniew W.Kaminski	48-22-465692	f36.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/37	Time BBS node 1	Warszawa	Sebastian Streich	48-2-6796457	f37.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/38	Opus BBS	Warszawa	Robert Trzeciak	48-22-188465	f38.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/39	Rainbow BBS	Warszawa	Krzysztof Korczak	48-22-198337	f39.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/40	The Pal. of Youth	Warszawa	Krzysztof Halasa	48-22-203372	f40.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/41	Time BBS Node 2	Warszawa	Radoslaw Labanowski	48-22-188048	f41.n480.z2.fidonet.org
2:480/20	Mehama BBS	Wroclaw	Ludwig Schuette	48-71-218943	f20.n480.z2.fidonet.org

Publicly accessible sites and servers

Gophers Select the Gopher from the world gopher list, or use your gopher client with one of the addresses below:

galaxy.uci.agh.edu.pl	Univ. of Mining and Metallurgy, Cracow
gleto4.gliwice.edu.pl	Silesian Techinal Univ. Gliwice
gopher.ae.poz.edu.pl	Univ. of Economics, Poznan
gopher.atr.byd.edu.pl	Academy of Technology and Agriculture, Bydgoszcz
gopher.fuw.edu.pl	Warsaw Univ., Physics Dept.
gopher.ia.pw.edu.pl	Warsaw Univ. of Technol., Inst. of Automatic Control
gopher.torun.edu.pl	Nicolaus Copernicus Univ., Inst. of Math., Torun
ldhpux.immt-pwr.wroc.edu.pl	Inst. of Mat. Sci. and Technical Mechanics
mvax.ci-pwr.wroc.edu.pl	Technical Univ. of Wroclaw
plearn.edu.pl	Warsaw University
plumcs11.umcs.lublin.pl	Maria Curie Sklodowska Univ.
srv1.tu.kielce.pl	Technical Univ. of Kielce
usctoux1.cto.us.edu.pl	Silesian Univ., Katowice
vm.cc.torun.edu.pl	Nicolaus Copernicus Univ., Torun
volt.iem.pw.edu.pl	Warsaw Univ. of Technology.

Anonymous ftp sites Login as anonymous, give your E-address as password

alfa.camk.edu.pl - Pigulki, GUST archive
cc.ncu.edu.pl - KA9Q, telnet
copernicus.astro.torun.edu.pl
frodo.nask.org.pl - main Internet router statistics, Pigulki
ftp.cc.torun.edu.pl
ftp.fuw.edu.pl - Donosy archive
ftp.ia.pw.edu.pl - unix docs.
galaxy.uci.agh.edu.pl - Gopher, Pigulki, books, journals, humor, more.
jetta.if.uj.edu.pl - various programs and docs.
ldhpux.immt-pwr.wroc.edu.pl
merkury.atm.com.pl
sigma.im.uj.edu.pl
sirius.astrouw.edu.pl - Acta Astronomica archive
titan.coi.pw.edu.pl -
zfja-gate.fuw.edu.pl - PA0GRI
zsku.p.lod.edu.pl - Pigulki

Listservs Send E-mail with the word HELP in first line to obtain instructions.

listserv@ia.pw.edu.pl
listserv@if.uj.edu.pl
listserv@plearn.bitnet = listserv@plearn.edu.pl
listserv@plpotu51.bitnet
listserv@pltumk11.bitnet = listserv@vm.cc.torun.edu.pl
listserv@plwrtu11.bitnet = listserv@plwrtu11.ci-pwr.wroc.edu.pl
listserv@uci.agh.edu.pl

polip-request@camk.edu.pl (send a polite request, it is a human, not a machine)

Many thanks to Andrzej Smereczynski for updates on EARN, to Wieslaw Caban, Jacek Piskozub, Mikolaj Barylko, Andrzej Udalski, Gotfryd Smolik, Staszek Kurpiewski, Mirek Nazaruk, Krzysztof Kosarzycki, Ireneusz Nowokunski, Krzysztof Rozycki, Bogdan Banecki, jsk@icso.com.pl, Ryszard Jan Barczynski, Krzysztof Snopek, H. Marciniak, Tomek Wyszomirski, Ryszard Swieboda and Marek Cyzio for help in updating the Internet list.

Please send changes and corrections to Rafal Maszkowski <rzm@mat.torun.edu.pl>.

Cyberspace Chronicle

Pigularz Addresses NETCON

Pigulki's Marek Zielinski addressed the NetCon'93 conference held in NYC over Memorial Day weekend (May 28-31). NetCon is an annual gathering of people who are operators and other avid users of Bitnet's RELAY. It provides its participants with a chance to meet face-to-face with people otherwise known only by their RELAY nicknames. Zielinski presented a perspective on the development of Polish Cyberspace and its future, including the reliance of online conferencing on Relay by the EARN-Poland Link Discussion Group, an early network of activists promoting connection of Polish universities to Bitnet/EARN.

Networks (continued from page 10)

A Guide to Network Resources

Practical Internetworking With TCP/IP And Unix

SMOOT CARL-MITCHELL and
JOHN S. QUARTERMAN

Addison-Wesley, 1993, 432pp. ISBN 0-201-58629-0, $43.25

"...two of the industry's top consultants provide a practical approach to implementing and managing an effective TCP/IP network that is compatible with othe networks" (ed. info)

The TCP/IP Companion: A Guide for the Common User

MARTIN A. ARICK

QED, 1993, 273pp. ISBN 0-89435-466-3, $29.95

"Arick's book shows what you need to know to use TCP/IP for remote logon, remote host, file transfer, e-mail, and network connection ... rlogin, telnet, rcp, rsh, tftp, ftp, e-mail and network services". (ed. info)

TCP/IP Network Administration

CRAIG HUNT

O'Reilly 1992 502pp. ISBN 0-937175-82-X, $29.95

"A complete guide to setting up and running a TCP/IP network for practicing system administrators ... covers BSD and System V TCP/IP implementations" (ed. info)

Wais And Gopher Servers: A Guide for Librarians and Internet End-Users

ERIC LEASE MORGAN

Meckler, Aug. 1993, 100pp. ISBN 0-88736-932-4, $30

"The first book-length treatment of Wide Area Information Servers and Internet Gopher servers" (ed. info)

The Whole Internet User's Guide & Catalog

ED KROL

O'Reilly, 1992, 400pp. ISBN 1-56592-025-2, $24.95

Written by the author of the classic "Hitchhiker's guide to Internet", "The Whole Internet" is one of the most thorough and well written guides, covering everything from basic network utilities to new, more sophisticated tools. It guides users through various databases and shows, how to access millions of files and archives, including sample sessions. Somewhat Unix and X-Windows oriented, is general enough for a user of any system to be useful.

Using UUCP And Usenet

GRADE TODINO and DALE DOUGHERTY

O'Reilly 1991, 194pp.

Zen and The Art of the Internet, A Beginners Guide

BRENDAN P. KEHOE

Prentice Hall, 2 ed. 1993, 112pp, ISBN 0-13-010778-6, $22
Ftp: gvl.unisys.com: pub\pubnet (1 ed.)

If you have just a couple of hours time, and would like to get feel what Internet is, this book is for you. Touches most important topic, but doesn't overwhelm with a mass of reference data. Best beginner's introduction.

"This guide should give you a reference to consult if you're curious about what can be done with the Internet. It also presents the fundamental topics that are all too often assumed and considered trivial by many network users. It covers the basic utilities and information reaching other networks."

Travelog By Jurek Klimkowski

Hometown, Winter 91/92

The snow on the ground was really cute, but it was there day after day. The sun was low, and the nights were long and cold. Days were short, therefore I had very little time to take care of many pressing matters. After so many years spent in the U.S., I wanted to reacquaint myself with my Hometown and once again roam the streets of my City. I felt an urgent need to check whether the images already etched in my memory were still up to date. Usually they were and this was my great joy.

Visiting places was like a gentle massage of the cortex of my soul where the good and the wonderful were deposited in the sarcophagus of my youth. In spite of rather harsh realities around me, I tried to savor every moment, delaying the reality check. Subconsciously, I felt that my image of the City was essentially baroque and my elation was coming to an end. Urgent family business was forced upon me. My problems grew and grew consuming an ever-growing share of my time and energy. Ultimately, I had to focus on the paperwork and legal aspects of my problem. This forced me to ask: what was the legal reality of my surroundings? Was it possible to take up things where I have left them years ago? What were the new tricks and the new clues? My understanding of the situation was far from complete, until I entered the District Government Office, in the decaying building on the street renamed "Father Kropotowski."

*

What I saw there frightened me. The place was dirty. Arrogant clerks virtually ignored countless people who were waiting to present their case to an "official." Visitors seemed to belong to two distinct groups. The first one, the "iconic" group, consisted of people who were projecting their sorrow in the way Byzantine, or Russian- orthodox paintings did. They had these somber faces, sad eyes and, in a sublime-ritual fashion, displayed their pain publicly. In a schematic idiom of early-Christian Saints, these "Holy Faces" came to ask for material things. Some quite visibly needed help, most probably did not, but this was beside the point. What was being shown by them was a folklore-based, pre-Magna Carta relations between the governed and the government. The essence of their approach would not have changed had there had been a raffle of an all-expenses paid trip for two to Cancun.

Members of the other group, the "pelted ones", were perhaps more affluent. They moved around, protesting the long lines and inertia. Their motions were quite slow due to the great weight of heavy furs they were wearing that winter. A magnificent display of grunts and barely audible sounds of electrostatic discharges of mink and fox pelts were heard when they sheared against each other in the narrow corridors of the building. From underneath their outlandish, furred headgears parts of faces were barely visible; sometimes chins, mostly noses, oftentimes smoke or vapor was billowing from nostrils. Their looks and movements were reminiscent of yaks or musk oxen, and as if they wanted to expand on their pack rituals, brief incidents of crude forms of ritualized aggression were on display. These events were triggered whenever a rude clerk, upon hearing a complaint, delivered a new proof that the system was completely immune to their grumblings. Yet, amazingly, each time after the display of their outrage, the "pelted ones" kept returning to their slow motions and grunts. In effect, by holding on to their ground, in an obvious way, they muscled in on the system.

* *

Trying to be more inventive than the rest of the pack, I first tried my boyish smile on several officials. I got very mixed results: the clerks seemed to be out of their element, my politeness was making them edgy. My willingness and ability of an immediate procurement of every possible kind of document they have thought of was very circumspect.

Finally, it all came to the simple fact that I couldn't procure Polish ID and my passport was not enough. ID reinstatement was governed by old and obsolete regulations which no expatriate could honestly fulfill. Seeing the end of my rope, I yelled at a supervisor provoking a real shouting match in public. That was obviously a mistake, because my yelling at her put me on an alien ground, which was unfortunately very familiar to my oppressor. So I kept yelling, thinking very fast how to send signals that would return me to a more familiar pasture. In my tirade, I could spot some subliminal accents of self-serving patriotism, which alarmed me enormously. In desperation, I finally improved upon my act, my statements became more conciliatory and I wound up with an appeal to the common sense and a boyish smile of a completely lost, nice boy.

Something moved in this office matriarch. She gave me a wink, of sorts. I was shoved into her office, she closed the door, turned to me with an air of sympathy. Free of prying eyes of other employees she said:

"Can you imagine how many people came back from the West to see these changes here? I've seen hundreds of them! Right here, in this office. They tried and tried to understand, to reconnect, to readapt and... left, all of them. They went back because they feared for their children, or because they decided to choose the lesser evil! The old, the infirm, the crooked and all the losers will stay here, don't waste your time trying to understand. Unlike us, you still have a choice."

I was weighing what she has said. The statement about who stayed in Poland certainly wasn't entirely true. I knew that, because my close relatives generated impressive amounts of profits remaining squeaky-clean, as always. Besides, I didn't come to discuss the possibility of my return. I counterattacked:

"Oh, come on, some people here are doing just fine. Some always will. Return, or no return, I only wanted to secure my property in Poland, but you are all bound by conflicting regulations. I only wanted someone to give an executive order. What is wrong with that? Why is everyone so hostile?"

She hunched in her seat. Gave me a haggard look, pulled a pack of cigarettes, offered me one. I took it. It was a gesture of peace, and surely, some piece of wisdom was to follow, so I sat and waited for the rite of the initiation. She begun:

"OK, not everyone in this country is on the losing side. Yet the mess here will continue for a long time. The key to the whole affair, what makes, among others, your problem so insolvable, is this game you must remember from your childhood. Musical chairs, you must remember.

"Whenever the music stops, players need to find chairs to sit on, and the one without a chair is out of the game. Now, when we had one party, then the party was the key, once we got many parties, the party key became the key. The problem is that these so called "parties" are like tadpoles, only heads and not much else. Therefore, this political shuffle, coalitions - that is - change all the time. What you see is, politicians frantically looking for new chairs to "sit on," no real professionals and havoc on a local level."

* * *

I left the office fully "initiated". Yet, something was amiss, for I walked slowly past impressive cars parked at the curbs. Visibly, very affluent people were getting in and out some Citroens, Fords, Audis and Mercedes. Many town homes in the area were spruced up. Solid signs of prosperity came to this once quite poor district. My keen eye followed quality goods on store displays. Small fortune here, wealth there...

Avoiding going home, I went toward brown bear display, in front of the ZOO. Looked at them for a while, then turned my eyes to the River. It was covered with ice and so incredibly majestic. Approaching the river bank, I thought of several generations of my ancestors, Left Bank flood plain dwellers, whose lives were paced by this magnificent River. The vista, in front of me, read like an open book. Every inch, brought my memories of places "...some are gone and some remain. All those places had their moments with lovers and friends, I still recall."

Even if I was the first, in many generations, not to live my entire life close to the River, She will always remain my hourglass. Like the painting Canaletto once made at approximately the same spot, She will forever be me. For what more can I do, anchored in new, economic realities of the wide-open World? Oh, River, one famous Viking cut off his hand, so that he could have claimed the land upon throwing his hand on the shore, I already left my heart on Your bank.

* * * *

The screech of unadjusted brakes interrupted my meditations. Reality came back in a shape of a thirtish male, sprawled inside a second-hand Mercedes Benz. This man was rather coarse-looking. His leather jacket was of good quality, so was the sweater, underneath. His talk was quite direct, even forceful; shades of a friendly smile circled around corners of his mouth. He was trying to make eye contact. This man wanted to get to a bridgehead of the Syrenka Bridge and was asking for directions, but I just couldn't stop gaping at him. My ear was capturing subtle errors in the way he was pronouncing some words. He was using dialectic, or provincial expressions. Finally, after I had enough of taxing him, I closed my open mouth with a clank and uttered some instructions waving my hands in the air and feeling quite stupid. Upon receiving directions, man smiled, gave a cheerful salute. The car drove away in clouds of diesel-oil fumes.

I turned my head toward the street. Slowly my eyes focused on cars passing me by. There was a stream of foreign-made, often secondhand, luxury cars and each driver inside looked almost like the one I'd just spoken to. Amazingly, the parade of all these coarse- featured drivers looked kafkaesque. Like mannequins, silent and expressionless, they slowly filed just in front of me. This leery, halloween spectacle was a manifestation of an ascension of a new, business class. Yes, these were the sights of an ongoing social revolution! The homogeneity that riveted me was clearly a result of a one-track, rapid and brutal asset-stripping aspect of that revolution. It had to produce these faces molded into one shape.

To an impartial observer, like me, it all looked as if there was once this "mitochondrial Felek", or a "pra-Stasiu", whose genetic code had overwritten genes of a large, perhaps until then, quite respectful population. Complimentarily, there could have been once a group subjected to a random change. Worse than that, this could have been a very serious disfiguration event which, after the end of communism, turned out to give this wretched subspecies an advantage.

Ridiculed and ignored during the earlier historical formation, they came out of their ecological niche and started multiplying unchallenged by predators. Maybe, looks always deceiving us, these moneyed people descended from a group of essentially normal men and women, which due to uncanny sexual practices, went through a process of severe chromosome elimination. Through a massive suppression of genes they might have been denied certain refined qualities, which were hitherto considered to be essential. Now they were, quite obviously, overgrazing and I was standing on a curb and pounding Darwinian aspects of their reproductive success.

* * * * *

Tired of my sarcastic intellectualism and self-serving rumbling, I got into my car, started the engine and just drove on a parkway rimming the River. My day was already emotionally wrenching, I didn't want to get excited about anything anymore. I just watched new buildings along my itinerary... one nice church, another pretty church... a small building, like a refectory, yet another church... I must be in Heaven, I thought, for church towers lined the street as if this was Stonehenge. Apartment buildings around me were mostly drab, only a very few were recently built, school buildings looked awful, but new churches were everywhere.

This was quite new to me. I never knew that people in my Homeland sinned so profusely. Even if this became the case since I have left for the US, it was quite apparent that just a small fraction of churches recently built in this City would have saved Sodom and Gomorrah. There was, of course, the issue of repentance and forgiveness, I recalled, so all sinners could have been recycled by now and lot less space was needed to accommodate the ones going for their seconds. Furthermore, even if no recycling was taken into the account, or the religious dogma has become more exacting then before, the immensity of the space given to the faithful surpassed any reasonable needs of the current population. For no matter how strong are ones beliefs, Salvation does not depend of the amount of space potential sinner occupied on Earth, or even in the church. (As a matter of fact, the faith I grew up with stipulates an inverse relation between the two.) Unless the new faithful resolved to lay the cross on the temple's floor (on account of their already dismal record), the sacrifice needed to construct all these new places of worship had to have some long-range goals in mind.

Driving through the church-lined streets of my Hometown, it finally hit me: I was observing the birth of an industry. This was a well-planned corporate effort. These church buildings were its factories and the people were its raw material. As a matter of fact, with the behemoth expansion underway, the focus was already on the pre-born faithful. It had to be, not solely because it had roots in the religious doctrine, but primarily because of the scale of this undertaking. Without a guaranteed, massive influx of new souls, this gamble was doomed to fail in two or three decades. It also meant that all human zygotes in this Country would have to be protected by an armed, larval police, or the state police, if the State acquiesces. Finally, the Reproductive Gulag that would result from such policies would have to be fortified by special legal or even constitutional provisions guaranteeing that the process of religious education remains universal and strictly Markovian.

* * * * * *

I turned back on the other side of the River. My car was taking me home. To my right, snow on the surface of the icebound River reflected the sunlight. Slowly my mind regained its "cool," this delirious day was coming to its close. It was time for conclusions.

First, I was not some "Lighthouse Keeper" forced to live overseas, only someone temporarily sharing His emotions. I was free to choose one rat-race or another, just like any middle-class person does every day, all over the world. Similarly, my wisecracking about the situation in this Country did compensate for the guilt I felt, because of the choice I once had to make, but was also laden with a coffee- shop intellectualism pounded into my social caste. Second, my non- participation in the ongoing processes implied some miscalculations, yet it also gave me a good vantage point to weigh new opportunities against new dangers, all quite clearly present here.

What I needed was a mechanical model, combining the observed, social darwinism with the corporate attitude of the Church. Additionaly, the view resulting from my earlier observations collided with my fundamental belief in the impartiality of macroscopic processes observed in the Wild. For, in its purest form, devoid of chutzpah and fat, societal change in Poland was plainly analogous to the rat-tyrannosaurus situation of the late Mesozoic era. Just as the theory of the punctuated equilibria postulates, the improvements of dinosaur species were produced by minuscule mutations and refinements occurring during the centuries of quasi-stability, whereas the ecological catastrophe brought the suppressed, rat-like mammals to the top.

Only then, could these ugly, dripping snouts of mammals have reached the bountiful food supplies. In effect "the oppressed masses" got a chance for a new life.

My paleontological analogy was breaking down only at one point: the Great Tyrannosaurus, proudly standing on their hind legs, did not place their front paws on the counter top of someone else's power, whereas an amazing amount of refined people in Poland did just that! Consequently, their newly-discovered impotence deprived the economic revolution of many, very important qualities. And here my corporate analogy was kicking in, because the things that were missed the most was the civic society and its representative administration, nourished and led by sufficient numbers of wise men. In the absence of the critical mass of these wise men, people were led, this is a corollary, by unwise stand-ins, toward less-than- civic society. Into this vacuum the Church stepped in, unprepared just like everyone else.

In essence a triple deflation - financial, intellectual and spiritual - existed in this Country. So there was a demand which will have to be satisfied by the nascent market of enterpreneurship, elective politics and ..., not too fast. We already know material demands will have to be satisfied, political errors rectified... and, now lets contemplate the Church? Well, the basic message of Christianity is non-coercive; accounting for that leads to a reform of the NEP-inspired, current expansion - a failure to recognize that problem: to Reformation.

Jurek Klimkowski

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Pigulki

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