EARNEST,

 the EARN Newsletter

 Num. 2, August 1992

 Published by the

 EARN Association\*

Editor: Hans Deckers\*

Special thanks to Daniele Bovio\*, Hans-Ulrich Giese\*, Nadine Grange\*,

Turgut Kalfaoglu\*, Greg Lloyd\*, Dierk Lucyga and David Sitman\* for their

contributions.

Items which are followed by an asterisk (\*) are explained in the

glossary at the end of this newsletter.

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Next issue: October 1992

 The deadline to submit articles for publication is on 30 September

 1992.

Newsletter information:

 If you would like to receive the EARN Newsletter automatically, send

the command:

 SUBSCRIBE EARNEST First\_name Last\_name

to listserv@frors12.bitnet\*. To consult the previous issues, send the

command:

 GET EARNEST NEWSLTOC

to listserv@frors12.bitnet. The last issue is also available from

Netserv\* in the file EARNEST NEWSLET, send the command:

 GET EARNEST NEWSLET

to the nearest Netserv; a copy of the last issue is also kept in the

file EARNEST NEWSLET on listserv@frors12.bitnet.

 The EARN Newsletter is available via anonymous FTP\* on ftp.unt.edu in

the directory /pub/netmonth thanks to Philip Baczewski, NetMonth\* Editor.

 The following commands will allow you to access the newsletters via

anonymous FTP:

 ftp ftp.unt.edu

 <enter the word anonymous for the username>

 <enter your network address for the password>

 cd pub/netmonth

 dir <to see the list of available files>

 get <filename> <to retrieve a particular file>

 The first issue of the EARN Newsletter is named earnest.1992may.

 This issue of the EARN Newsletter is named earnest.1992aug.

 The EARN Newsletter is included on the CONCISE\* service, thanks to

Juliana Evans, from the CONCISE helpdesk.

 If you want to retrieve the newsletters from this service by e-mail,

send the commands:

 start

 goto /networks/earn/earnest/issue-#

 info

in a piece of mail to concise@concise.level-7.co.uk, where '#' is the

number of the issue you want.

 For interactive access over X.25 networks dial:

 IXI network address: 2043 3450 3999 15

 Public X.25 address: 2342 3440 0193 15

Using this method, you will find it under NETWORKS (top-level index item

No. 23), then type 493 (for EARN), 495 will lead you to EARNEST and 496

(issue-1) will bring up the document.

 New project? New tool? New views on the network? Express your ideas

in EARNEST! Submit articles for publication, ideas for articles,

letters, etc., to Nadine Grange (grange@frors12.bitnet).

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-----------------------------------------------------------------------

1. The Editor's corner

 by Hans Deckers (deck@frors12.bitnet)

The Editor's Corner

This is the second issue of EARNEST, the EARN Newsletter. Note that in

this issue we start a new column, dedicated to Servers.

I would like to thank the people who sent us feedback on the first issue

of EARNEST. The overall reaction was very positive. Our target audience

was defined here in the first issue and I claim that we met it rather

closely. We acknowledge the request to broaden this target audience by

including features of more general interest, which would make EARNEST

more attractive for the 'end user'. Needless to say, also in this area,

guest columns are very welcome!

Note that EARNEST is now also available via the CONCISE information

service and the NETMONTH list.

2. News from the BoD\* and the EXEC\*

 by Hans Deckers (deck@frors12.bitnet)

A. Highlights of the EARN Board of Directors meeting of 10 and 11 May

 1992 in Innsbruck.

A1.New services

- EARN will investigate with a view of taking responsibility for a

program for education and for coordination of end user services.

- Several new services will be identified by Executive and Management

and resources will be applied to them. For example BITFTP\*, educational

activities, end user agents collection of information about World Wide

Web\*, Archie\*, etc.

To support these new services, the budget for 'other developments' will

be raised to ECU 66,000 in the 1993 budget. The Executive will prepare a

proposal on how to allocate resources for new services.

A2.Country contributions\*

A new model to calculate country contributions has been approved.

Country contributions used to be based only on the Gross National

Product (GNP). The new model depends as before on the GNP, but the

number of sites per country has been added as a second parameter. To get

a full description of the new model send the command GET BOD25 92 to

listserv@frors13.bitnet\*.

B. Highlights of the EARN Executive meeting of 29 and 30 June in

 Budapest.

B1.The Executive accepts Iceland's reapplication for EARN membership.

B2.In Innsbruck the NOG issued the following recommendation: "BITFTP is

of strategic importance to EARN: the NOG asks the EARN Executive to take

every possible step to obtain BITFTP from Princeton University before

the end of the summer. This is of particular importance for countries

having no IP connectivity."

We now have an offer from Princeton to develop BITFTP to allow

installation at other sites. It is estimated to cost US$ 18,000 to be

shared equally by CREN\* and EARN.

The Executive accepted the offer from Princeton.

B3.The Executive welcomed several papers regarding planning for new EARN

activities. Further study and comments invited from BOD, NOG, EARN staff

and selected experts are needed.

B4.The EARN User survey will be sent to the EARNINFO list for

distribution in early July.

3. Changes in topology

 by Daniele Bovio (hi@frors12.bitnet)

For the BITEARN NODES\* update of June the following links have been,

deleted:

 FRMOP22 GBGBOX

 ITGBOX GBGBOX

The following links have been added:

 SEARN AEARN

 SEARN DEARN

 SEARN PLEARN

 SEARN UKACRL

 SEARN FRMOP11

 SEARN TAUNIVM

 UKACRL FRMOP11

 UKACRL ICNUCEVM

 UKACRL TAUNIVM

As a result of these definitions all the virtual links planned in the

EARN Regionalization plan have been installed but one. The full mesh

configuration will be reached soon since the missing link (CEARN-UKACRL)

is currently under test and will be probably put on production at the

beginning of August. No changes have been made for the July cycle.

4. The HIMON Monitor - a new EARN tool for monitoring the network

 by Greg Lloyd (glloyd@frors12.bitnet)

Introduction to the HIMON Monitor

The impetus to produce a monitor to measure various aspects of network

performance came primarily from the growing desire among EARN member

countries to have a more professionally managed and stable network

structure.

The aspects of network performance that the HIMON Monitor measures are

the availability of network links, the behaviour of queues on those

links, file transfer times and interactive message (NMR) times. All of

these areas are crucial when considering the performance of the EARN

network as perceived by those that utilize it in the course of their

everyday work. Taking all these points into consideration, I was given

the mandate to write this monitor which was then subsequently

distributed to all EARN core sites. The Monitor has been in production

since early February 1992 but only reached full monitoring status during

May 1992 when the current version was distributed with all of the above

features implemented. In addition to producing the HIMON Monitor, a

complete set of data storage and report generator routines have had to

be designed and implemented.

The HIMON Monitor has evolved from a set of more rudimentary tools

already developed by the EARN Office in Paris. The Monitor presented an

opportunity to consolidate these tools and add the new features desired

by EARN country members. It also enabled a data collection and report

generation standard to be defined, pulling together and building on all

the work that had previously been completed in this area.

Basic operation of the HIMON Monitor

The Monitor operates at each EARN core node as a service machine

continuously monitoring the network status. Each monitor concerns itself

with that physical area of the network serviced by that EARN core node

and that node interconnection with all the other EARN core nodes. The

basic feature of the Monitor is to query a set of configurable link

names and process the information about each link as it is returned.

>From this information, link availability, queue behaviour and

interactive message (NMR) time statistics are collected. This is done on

a cycle of ten minutes and therefore provides good granularity within

the data collected.

In addition to the above functions, the Monitor will send out two

differently sized files to measure file transfer times across the EARN

backbone. These files emulate a typical item of electronic mail (50

records) and a large file requested from a remote server (1001 records).

These two files are treated differently by the network communication

protocols and therefore measure different aspects of the networks

performance. These files are sent to another HIMON Monitor on another

EARN core node which immediately returns the file to the source HIMON

Monitor. The final time taken to complete this loop is called the Round

Trip Time.

Post processing of the HIMON data

Every Monday morning, each HIMON Monitor assembles its collected data

and delivers it to a central site. From this point, it is accepted into

data bases and is then used to produce a range of reports. These include

weekly reports on all the above mentioned aspects of network performance

which may then be utilized in identifying problem areas and potential

solutions. In a more managerial context, monthly and quarterly reports

can also be extracted yielding trends and giving a platform for long

term planning.

The future for the HIMON Monitor

The global area of networking is dynamic and ever evolving. New or

popular communication protocols place new demands on monitoring tools

and the HIMON Monitor is no exception to this. At present, the Monitor

addresses itself primarily to the application level of the NJE\* network

protocol. There are two basic fields into which the Monitor may be

developed: these are monitoring lower levels of the same network

protocols and monitoring a range of different protocols (or at the very

least, the gateways into different protocols). This is maybe not as well

defined as the previous sentence would suggest since EARN uses two

different network protocols (NJE and TCP/IP) at different levels within

its network structure. Nevertheless, as the demand for stable and fast

networking services increases throughout Europe, there will always be

the potential to develop monitors such as HIMON to provide networks with

a necessary performance and management tool.

5. Statistics

 by Greg Lloyd (glloyd@frors12.bitnet)

Introduction to EARN regions

The EARN Network has been divided into nine regions. In each region,

there is a single network node which is connected to nodes in other

regions. This node is called an "EARN core node". Each region is made up

of one or more member countries or networks. Thus, for example, HEARN,

located at the University of Nijmegen in the Netherlands, is the EARN

core node for the region made up of the Netherlands (NL), Luxemburg (LU)

and Ireland (IE). Some regions consist of a single country (eg, Italy)

and some fit into a regional network (eg, NorduNet in Scandinavia).

Traffic volume was an important consideration in the formation of the

regions. The nine regions and their core nodes are given below:

 1 Austria (AT) and Central European Countries (CE-C) - AEARN

 2 Switzerland (CH) and India (IN) - CEARN

 3 Germany (DE) - DEARN

 4 France (FR), Belgium (BE) and the Mediterranean (ME-C) - FRMOP11

 5 Great Britain (GB) - UKACRL

 6 Israel (IL) - TAUNIVM

 7 Italy (IT) - ICNUCEVM

 8 Scandinavia (N/NET), Poland (PL) and Commonwealth of Independent

 States (CIS) - SEARN

 9 Netherlands (NL), Luxemburg (LU) and Ireland (IE) - HEARN

Each core node has a link to all the other core nodes and a link to a

Bitnet core node in the United States. In countries without an EARN core

node, there is one EARN international node with links to the core node

and/or other international nodes in the region. Each international node

is responsible for the distribution of traffic within that country.

End to End Traffic

During April and May of 1992, the total traffic volume (sent and

received) continued its upward trend. May 1992 saw a total of 719 MB and

April 1992, 744 MB. In the first quarter 1992 the average traffic sent

and received per month was 650 MB.

Link Down Times

The average link down times over the network for the second quarter 1992

(8.4%) were basically the same as those over the previous quarter

(8.3%). For the second quarter, April had an average link down time of

8.4%, May 8.7% and June 8.1%. As can be seen from the above figures, May

proved to be the most difficult month. These down time figures include

all scheduled and non-scheduled down times for all EARN international

network links. One area of anticipated improvement will come through the

continued development of networking infrastructures (both internal and

external) in the new member Central European countries.

Link Queues

The average number of files queued on all the network links has

continued its downward trend over the second quarter 1992. During the

second quarter 1992, the average number of files on queue per link was

10. This is an improvement over the figure of 15 files for the first

quarter 1992 and 20 for the last quarter 1991. While the EARN Network

has increased the number of network links gradually over this period,

the amount of overall network traffic has increased too. Therefore,

these figures represent a real reduction in network queues.

File round trip times

This is a new feature of EARN Network statistics and is concerned with

the time it takes for a file to move from one EARN core site to another

and then back to the originating site. This gives an indication of the

actual throughput within the EARN core. Two different sizes of files are

measured: one of 50 records, the size of a typical piece of electronic

mail, and the other, a large file of 1001 records. These measurements

are made every hour.

Statistics are kept on the average time and the fastest time between

every pair of core sites. The method and rationale behind these

measurements is discussed in the article on the HIMON Monitor in this

issue of EARNEST.

For the month of June 1992, the overall average round trip time for 50

record files was 8.8 minutes and the average minimum was 8 seconds. For

1001 record files, the overall average round trip time was 9 minutes

with an average minimum time of 19 seconds.

6. New Nodes and Deleted Nodes in the Network

 by Hans-Ulrich Giese (u001212@hearn.bitnet)

The following nodes have joined EARN, Bitnet or the other cooperating

networks in June or July 1992. The new nodes are listed below by

country.

For details on any node, you can send mail to any Listserv machine,

eg: listserv@frmop11.bitnet with the line: SHOW NODE nodename

Bahrain:

 BHUOB00

Bulgaria:

 BGCICT

Egypt:

 EGAUCACS

Greece:

 GRCHASN1

Italy:

 IBACISEC

Korea:

 KRKTRC

Netherlands:

 HLERUL5C

 HLERUL5D

Commonwealth of Independent States:

 SUCRYS

Spain:

 VILVAX

United-States:

 AMH DEVAX

 AMHBIT ERIE

 AMHTST OHSTBH

 APS OHSTPX

 ASUCHM OHSTPZ

 BUDGET PSUYKAQH

 DCC UTB

The following nodes have been removed in June and July 1992 for

different reasons, e.g. the machine doesn't exist any more, or the site

is reachable via a different address. The new address or the name of a

person you can contact to obtain further information is given together

with the node name (in alphabetical order, by month).

In June:

DHHEMBL5, European Molecular Biology Laboratory

 Contact: Peter Bendall, peter@embl-hamburg.de, +49 40 890.80133

DMSWWU5P, Westfaelische Wilhelms-Univ. Muenster, Inst. f. Kernphysik

 Contact: Dr. Richard Glasow, +49 251 83.4975

EMDCNB51, Centro Nacional Biotecnologia

 Contact: Jose Maria Carazo, +34 1 3975070

EMDUAM51, Universidad Autonoma Madrid, Spain

 Contact: Eloy Portillo, +34 1 3975153

EVIATA, Instituto de Agroquimica y Tecnologia de Alimentos (CSIC)

 Contact: Fernando Lopez, +34 6 369.08.00

HARVBMB, Harvard University Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

 Contact: Michael Miceli, +1 617 495.1807

HARVUNXC, HUSC6, Harvard University Department for Psychology and

 Social Relations

 Contact: Scott O. Bradner, sob@harvard, +1 617 495.3864

SESTAK, Stacken Computer Club

 Internet address: alex.stacken.kth.se

 Contact: Peter Lothberg, +46 8 669.9720

SFUVM, Simon Fraser University Computing Services

 Contact: Frances Atkinson, +1 604 291.4634

SHERCOL1, Sheridan College

 Contact: Cheri Weaver, +1 416 849.2850

UABCVSR, University of Alabama at Birmingham Cardiovascular

 & Thoracic Surgery

 Contact: Landy Manderson, usts034@uabtucc, +1 205 934.3540

UHVAX1, University of Houston - Academic Computing Services

UMD2, University of Maryland College Park Computer Science Center

 Contact: Ben Cranston, +1 301 454.2946

In July:

ANLNESC, Argonne National Laboratory National Energy Software Center

 Contact: Barry S. Finkel, b19141@anlvm, +1 708 252.7277

AUNIW, AWIUNI01, EDV-Zentrum der Universitaet Wien

 Contact: Erwin Halpern, nodamin@awiuni11, +43 1 436111 424

CILSEN, Centro de Informatica Legislativa del Senado de la Republica

 Contact: Francisco Ferraro, +1 563 908.4000

CLUTX, Clarkson University Schuler Resources Center

 Contact: Robert C. Barringer, $rcb@clvm, +1 315 268.2292

DRAKE, Drake University Computer Center

 Contact: George Miller, +1 515 271.2035

HAMPVMS, Hampshire College Academic Computing

 Contact: Peter Tomb, +1 413 549.4600

ISUEVAX, Iowa State University Engineering

 Contact: Bill Frazier, gg.wsf@isumvs, +1 515 294.8620

JPNNRO, Nobeyama Radio Observatory

 Contact: Kentarou Kawaguchi, +81 267 63.4393

LEHIGH, LEHIIBM1, LEHICDC1, LEHICIM1 Lehigh University Computing Center

 Contact: Stephen Roseman, +1 215 758.3987

NKIVM, Nathan Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research

 Contact: Said, SAID@NKI, +1 914 365.2000

RCN, Regents Computer Network

 Contact: Dennis DeFrancesco, +1 617 727.9500

RSAGE, Russell Sage Foundation Internal Network

 Contact: Nancy Cunniff, +1 212 750.6044

UAM, Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana

 Contact: Jose A. Colin, +1 568 649.4700

UMBMAP, UMBSKY, University of Massachusetts at Boston

 Contact: Peter Tofuri, +1 617 929.7800

UNOMA1, UNOMA2, University of Nebraska Omaha Campus Computing

 Contact: Joyce Crockett, +1 402 554.2692

UTHSCSA2, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio

 Computing Resources

 Contact: Frank Stafford, stafford@uthscsa, +1 512 567.2200

UWGB, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

 Contact: David G. Kieper, +1 414 465.2309

UWOCC1, UWOVAX, University of Western Ontario

 Contact: Andy Bjerring, +1 519 661.2151

YALEZEUS, Yale University Medical School Division of Imaging Science

 Contact: Gary Moss, moss@yalevm, +1 203 432.6600

7. Server World

 by Turgut Kalfaoglu (turgut@frors12.bitnet)

Greetings! Starting with this issue, I will be talking about the various

servers EARN has running on the network, and try to shed light on how

they work, and how to access their features. I welcome feedback, which I

can use as input for the next column.

Since my knowledge is mainly about Listserv\* and Trickle\* servers, I

will devote more space to these servers. For the purist, when I mention

Listserv, I am referring to both versions of the server: "Revised

Listserv" and "ListEARN". I will try to be precise when one of them

behaves differently from the other. Note that there are several other

server software programs, a few of which are even called "listserv",

which run under operating systems other than VM and on machines which

are not necessarily part of the EARN/Bitnet network. I will not deal

with these other servers here.

1. Using Listserv

Let's start off by talking about some issues that come up frequently

concerning the Listserv servers.

We will start out with simple issues, and (hopefully) work up to the

"nitty-gritty" in a few months.

Those who have never used the servers often ask "how do I find the

servers?". Well, there are many of them - 275 to be exact, so it is

difficult to provide you with a list within this column. Here is an

alternative: try sending the "SHOW PEER <country>" command to

listserv@frmop11.bitnet. Instead of <country>, put your favorite country

name, or its two-letter ISO code. In reply, you will receive a list of

Listserv machines in that country.

And how do you send your commands? Almost in any way you wish: if you

have interactive NJE access, use it. Otherwise, write the command in the

body of an electronic mail message and ship it to the server. Beware

that the SHOW command behaves differently depending on which version of

Listserv is running.

Once you've found your favorite server, you'll probably want to find out

more about it: try sending the "INFO" command. It provides largish

information files, and even has "Reference Cards" that you can print and

keep under your keyboard or mouse - it also makes good bedtime reading.

To find the names of the lists (or "discussion groups" in proper

English), use the "LIST" command to see your server's local lists.

Better yet, send the "LIST GLOBAL <keyword>" command. Now you will get a

complete list of all lists all over the world. If you enter a short

keyword, you'll only get a part of this 3000+ line listing, and only

those whose title contains your keyword.

Once you selected one that looks good, send your subscription request to

"that" server. How do you know where "that" server is? First, the userid

is almost always "LISTSERV". To find the nodename, just look at the

second column (the list's own address) of the global list. The command

to send is "SUB <list\_name> <your\_own\_full\_name>". No need to specify

your network address, the server already knows it from the origin of the

message.

A bit of friendly advice: I would like to caution you to send all your

commands to the LISTSERV userid, and send ONLY your contributions to the

list's own address. If you send mail saying "SUB..." to a list's own

address then hundreds of members will receive that message, and probably

hate you for a few seconds for it, and you won't even be subscribed to

the group.

We will continue on this topic on the next issue.

2. Using Trickle

Many PC users already are aware of this service. It is basically a

server to which you send commands, and it sends you files. It provides a

"mirror" of the popular FTP sites, like SIMTEL-20 and ftp-os2.nmsu.edu.

It also has some automatic features like new file listings, subscription

to files, and fast turnaround times.

Since there are eight Trickles in Europe, they all defend their

territories by only accepting commands from their own 'region'. The

easiest way to find out your own is to send a "/VER" command to

trickle@frmop11.bitnet. It will tell you which trickle you should be

using. /VER is just a dummy command that normally displays the version

number of the program.

All Trickle commands start with a slash, so you should try sending a

/HELP command to one of them. You can send the commands via interactive

or mail messages. Like Listserv, they are accessible from any network

(..that has a connection to EARN). The /HELP command should provide you

with a help file that grows day by day.

I will see you again in two months.

8. A VM mail guide for German-speaking users

 by Dierk Lucyga (rzlucy@nyx.uni-konstanz.de)

Since June, a new user's guide has been available in German. This guide

covers the main aspects of Richard Schafer's MAIL/MAILBOOK, also known

as RiceMail. It is shorter than the original documentation as it does

not deal with either NAMES or MAILBOOK but only MAIL. It is not a mere

translation, although it follows the structure of Richard Schafer's

guide.

The guide is available from attis.rz.uni-konstanz.de (134.34.1.2) via

anonymous FTP in the subdirectory pub/uploads, or directly from me

(rzlucy@nyx.uni-konstanz.de). The file is called ricemail.ps and it is

in Postscript format. Note that its location on the ftp server will

certainly change in the future, then contact me.

It was written in WordPerfect; the cover was done with Ventura

Publisher. It should be printed on A4 sheets of paper (297mm x 210mm).

The 14pt font used should not make any problems to copy it down to A5.

If you should have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

The guide may be freely distributed, printed and published on two

conditions:

 - it MUST be indicated where it comes from and who wrote it

 (Universitaet Konstanz, Dierk Lucyga). This is normally no

 problem as long as the coversheet, part of the PostScript file,

 is not removed.

 - just for my own vanity (\*grin\*), I would like to have a short

 notice of the institutions which use my guide.

9. NSC'92 - The Network Services Conference 1992

 by Nadine Grange (grange@frors12.bitnet)

The Program Committee for the NSC'92 Conference decided to organize a

workshop on topics of special interest to Eastern and Central European

countries, in addition to the sessions described in the 1st Call for

Participation/ Call for Papers. On this subject, Laszlo Csaba, Program

Committee member and EARN Director for Hungary, prepared a special Call

for Papers that was distributed to people involved in projects in this

area.

During its last meeting the Program Committee reviewed all the proposed

papers for the Conference and constructed the Preliminary Program. This

Preliminary Program is attached below.

The complete announcement, including the Preliminary Program, general

information about the Conference and the Registration/Accommodation

form, is available from listserv@frors12.bitnet in the file NSC92 ANN2.

 THE NETWORK SERVICES CONFERENCE

 Pisa, Italy, November 3-5, 1992

 PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Note: exact titles and speakers to be confirmed

Tuesday, November 3

9:00-10:30 Plenary Session

 Keynote Talks

 - The Global Network: The Key Information Resource - P. Deutsch

 - The Global Network: a Natural Extension of the Library - I. Mowat

11:00-12:30 Parallel Sessions

 A1 New Global Information Tools (1)

 - World-Wide Web: Global Hypertext Coming True - J.F. Groff

 - Wide Area Information Tools - O. Bassetti

 - The Minnesota Internet Gopher - A. Gillner

 B1 Beyond ASCII

 - Our On-line Information has to Include Pictures Too - A. M. Mumford

 - Internationalization of Software Applications - B. Jerman-Blazic

 - Encoding for Interchange: The Role of the TEI - L. Burnard

14:00-15:30 Parallel Sessions

 A2 The Electronic Library (1)

 - The Class Project - W. T. Crocca

 - The Interlending Activities of French Academic Libraries -

 C. Deschamps

 - The Virtual Library - S. Druck, M. Farber

 B2 Delivering Messaging to the Desktop (1)

 - MULBRI a State of the Art PC Based Messaging System to Interface

 Research Network - D. Piementa, D. Dupuy d'Angeac

 - Personal Mailing: a Low Cost Solution to Network Services -

 C. Dieni, S. Giordano, A. Lanari, S. Renzi

 - The Graphical User Interface for VM Mail - G. Hollander

 - The Trilla: a Multipurpose User Agent Interface for PCs in Hungary

 B. Hay, T. F. Liska

 - Bringing E-Mail to the Users - E. Huizer

16:00-17:30 Parallel Sessions

 A3 Central and Eastern Europe

 - Modified ASTRA-Databases at CS-nodes - J. Kastl

 - Database Services in Hungary Supported by the IIF Program - B. Toth

 - Questions of Network Engineering and its Relation - I. Tetenyi

 - On Networking in Baltic Countries - A. Pakstas, S. Pakstiene

 B3 User Support Panel

 - New User Services Paradigm: Serving the Global User - C. J. Lambert

 - Panel Discussion on User Support Issues

17:30 Special Sessions

 - Central & Eastern European Workshop

 - Hands-on Clinic: on-line installation demonstrations.

 - Birds of a Feather Sessions (BOFs): Birds of a Feather

 Sessions may be convened at the request of any delegate to

 discuss a specific product, problem or concern. Other

 delegates, either with the same concern or who can provide a

 solution are invited to sign up for attendance.

Wednesday, November 4

 9:00-10:30 Parallel Sessions

 A4 New Global Information Tools (2)

 - HYTELNET - P. Scott

 - The Archie Project - P. Deutsch

 - The Soft Pages Project - Optimized Document Retrieval -

 T. Johannsen, G Mansfield

 B4 Special Interest Communities (1)

 - The Pilot Project of the Electronic Peirce Consortium - M. Neuman

 - The Genethon Solution to Managing Large Scale Biological Data Flow:

 A Networked Approach - P. Rodriguez-Tome, P. Gesnouin, C. Scapelli

 - CAOS/CAMM Services - J. H. Noordik

11:00-12:30 Parallel Sessions

 A5 The Electronic Library (2)

 - BULBL, and the Role of the Librarian - D. Nicholson

 - Supporting a Million Users - T. Morrow

 - Project PEGUN - A Great Library on Every Scholar's Desk - W. Scholten

 B5 Delivering Messaging to the Desktop (2)

 A number of commercial suppliers of desktop e-mail and

 messaging products have been invited to present a summary of

 the products available.

14:00-15:30 Parallel Sessions

 A6 User Support

 - REPORTER - A Generic Event Reporting System - S. Curie

 - How to Get Support Balanced? - J. Abbema

 - NISP II User Support Activities - D. Hartland

 B6 Managing Network Information Services

 - User Information System Based on Public Domain Tools - G. Turchanyi

 - How to Hook into the World Wide Web in a Simple Way? - W. Van Leeuwen

 - Information Delivery: A View from the U.S. Internet - H. Hoffman

16:00-17:30 Parallel Sessions

 A7 New Global Information Tools (3)

 - Hyper-G: a Modern Hypermedia Information System - F. Kappe

 - Networking CD-ROMs using WAIS - A. M. Addyman

 - An X.500 Extension to Provide Database Information Service -

 G. Armanino, A. B. Bonito, M. Martinelli, G. A. Romano, G. Tamori

 - The Ante-Server or the Intelligent Documentary Research -

 M. Pezeril, V. Silvia

 B7 Traditional Information Tools

 - An Experimental Distributed Document Preparation System - L. Kovacs

 - MAILBASE: UK Enhanced Mailing List Server - J. Foster

 - A Case Study: E-Mail Service at Universidade do Minho -

 J. N. Ferreira, A. Santos, V. Freitas

Thursday, November 5

 9:00-10:30 Parallel Sessions

 A8 The Electronic Library (3)

 - From Virtual Libraries to Electronic Agoras: Paradigms of

 Scholarly Communication Redefined - J. Wallmannsberger

 - The Role of Academic and Public Libraries in the Evolving

 Internet Environment - C. R. McClure

 - An Automatic E-Mail Library Search Service of a Centralized

 Documentation Center in Turkey - F. Arinc

 B8 Special Interest Communities (2)

 - Support of Molecular Biologists - R. Doelz

 - Special Interest Communities Human Genome Mapping Project -

 F. Rysavy, G. W. WIlliams

 - Networking in the Human Services: Within and Without Internet -

 T. Hanna, A. Lefton, D. Schoech

 - Delivering a Network Information Service for Instruction and

 Research over a Regional Network - D. Carder

11:00-12:00 Plenary Session

 Information Overload Panel

 "With all the new facilities are we in danger of being

 choked by an information overload? What can be done about

 it?"

12:00-12:30 Plenary Session

 Keynote Talk

 - The Future of Networked Information Services - J. Quarterman

10. The User Survey

EARN (European Academic and Research Network) is conducting a survey of

network usage, in order to have a clearer picture of the needs, wants,

and opinions of the people who use EARN, as well as the users of other

networks. The results of this survey will play an important part in

decisions regarding EARN service, planning and development, and will be

available to other networks as well.

The survey consists of questions on communications usage, electronic mail

usage, awareness and usage of network services, and the quality of the

services provided.

You can get a copy of the questionnaire by sending electronic mail to:

 listsern@frors12.bitnet (or listserv@frors12.circe.fr)

with the line: GET USER SURVEY

11. Upcoming events

Meetings of Legislative Bodies:

 EARN Board of Directors\*

 . 5-6 November Pisa, Italy

 RARE\* Council of Administration\*

 . 24/25 September Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

 . January 1993 (to be confirmed)

 . 13/14 May 1993 Trondheim, Norway

Conferences:

 The Network Services Conference 1992 - NSC'92

 organised by EARN in cooperation with

 EUnet/EurOpen, NORDUnet, RARE and RIPE.

 3-5 November 1992 Pisa, Italy

 4th Joint European Networking Conference - JENC93

 10-13 May 1993 Trondheim, Norway

 Interop

 26-30 October 1992 San Francisco, United States

 8-12 March 1993 Washington D.C., United States

 23-27 August 1993 San Francisco, United States

 25-29 October 1993 Paris, France

 18-22 March 1994 Washington D.C., United States

 12-16 September 1994 San Francisco, United States

 SHARE

 16-21 August 1992 Atlanta, United States

 28 February-5 March 1993 San Francisco, United States

 15-20 August 1993 Washington D.C., United States

 20-25 February 1994 Anaheim, United States

 7-12 August 1994 Boston, United States

 Interim SHARE

 8-11 November 1992 Tampa, United States

 23-26 May 1993 San Antonio, United States

 INET'93

 18-21 August 1993 San Francisco, United States

12. EARNEST Glossary

Here is a brief explanation of the items in this newsletter which are

marked with an asterisk (\*):

anonymous FTP - special username (anonymous) that can be used by any

 user to access and retrieve files on a FTP site; the

 e-mail address is usually used as a password.

Archie - database of all the available files on all the FTP sites.

BITEARN NODES - table of all the nodes and links in the international

 NJE network (EARN, Bitnet\* and cooperating networks);

 every computer which routes mail in the network must

 have a copy; updated at least once a month.

BITFTP - Princeton BITNET FTP Server provides a mail interface to allow

 BITNET/EARN/etc. users to ftp files from sites on the Internet.

BITNET - "Because It's Time" NETwork; originally, the academic network

 in the US based on NJE; this term is popularly used to refer

 to the whole international academic NJE network.

Daniele Bovio - works in the EARN Office, France.

CONCISE - COSINE Network's Central Information Service for Europe

country contributions - EARN collects membership fees from member

 countries; the division and payment of fees

 by sites and institutions is an internal

 matter for each country.

CREN - Corporation for Research and Educational Networking.

 Bitnet's governing body

Hans Deckers - EARN manager, works in the EARN Office, France

EARN Association - European Academic and Research Network.

EARN Board of Directors - BoD; EARN's legislative body; a representative

 from each EARN member country.

EARN core sites - Main sites in the regions defined in the EARN

 regionalization plan (for details send the command

 GET BOD7 91 to listserv@frors13.bitnet)

EARN Executive Committee - EXEC; EARN's executive body; 7 members

 elected from the EARN BoD;

Hans-Ulrich Giese - EARN Master Coordinator, works in the University

 of Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

Nadine Grange - works in the EARN Office, France.

Turgut Kalfaoglu - works in the EARN Office, France.

Listserv - list servers, either "Revised Listserv" by Eric Thomas or

 its derived version by EARN Association.

listserv@frors12.bitnet - Listserv site which hosts the filelist of

listserv@frors13.bitnet - Listserv address which hosts the filelist of

 official EARN documents and minutes.

Greg Lloyd - works in the EARN Office, France.

Netmonth - an independent guide to Bitnet, distributed electronically

Netserv - NETwork SERVer; file server mostly dedicated to the

 Network Magement

NJE - Network Job Entry; a service developed by IBM for reception and

 transmission in a computer network; the basic service provided by

 EARN, Bitnet and their cooperating networks.

RARE - Reseaux Associes pour la Recherche Europeenne; association of

 European networking organizations.

RARE Council of Administration - CoA; RARE's legislative body.

David Sitman - EARN Documentation Coordinator, works in Tel Aviv

 University, Israel.

World Wide Web - WWW; client/server application that allows to retrieve

 and browse documents from various sources: ftp

 sites, newsgroups and other information systems

 such as Gopher or WAIS.