Request for Comments Summary

RFC Numbers 1300-1399

Status of This Memo

This RFC is a slightly annotated list of the 100 RFCs from RFC 1300 through RFCs 1399. This is a status report on these RFCs. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Note

Many RFCs, but not all, are Proposed Standards, Draft Standards, or Standards. Since the status of these RFCs may change during the standards processing, we note here only that they are on the standards track. Please see the latest edition of "Internet Official Protocol Standards" for the current state and status of these RFCs. In the following, RFCs on the standards track are marked [STANDARDS-TRACK].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1399</td>
<td>Elliott</td>
<td>Jan 97</td>
<td>Requests For Comments Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This memo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1398</td>
<td>Kastenholz</td>
<td>Jan 93</td>
<td>Definitions of Managed Objects for the Ethernet-like Interface Types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing ethernet-like objects. [STANDARDS-TRACK]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RFC 1399                  Summary of 1300-1399              January 1997

1397    Haskin       Jan 93   Default Route Advertisement In BGP2 and
BGP3 Versions of the Border Gateway
Protocol

This document specifies the recommendation of the BGP Working Group on
default route advertisement support in BGP2 [1] and BGP3 [2] versions of
the Border Gateway Protocol.  [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1396    Crocker      Jan 93   The Process for Organization of Internet
Standards

This report provides a summary of the POISED Working Group (WG),
starting from the events leading to the formation of the WG to the end
of 1992.  This memo provides information for the Internet community.  It
does not specify an Internet standard.

1395    Reynolds     Jan 93   BOOTP Vendor Information Extensions

This RFC is a slight revision and extension of RFC-1048 by Philip
Prindeville, who should be credited with the original work in this memo.
This memo will be updated as additional tags are defined.  This edition
introduces Tag 14 for Merit Dump File, Tag 15 for Domain Name, Tag 16
for Swap Server and Tag 17 for Root Path.  This memo is a status report
on the vendor information extensions used in the Bootstrap Protocol
(BOOTP).

1394    Robinson     Jan 93   Relationship of Telex Answerback Codes
to Internet Domains

This RFC gives the list, as best known, of all common Internet domains
and the conversion between specific country telex answerback codes and
Internet country domain identifiers.  It also lists the telex code and
international dialing code, wherever it is available.  It will also list
major Internet "Public" E-Mail addresses.  This memo provides
information for the Internet community.  It does not specify an Internet
standard.

1393    Malkin       Jan 93   Traceroute Using an IP Option

This document specifies a new IP option and ICMP message type which
duplicates the functionality of the existing traceroute method while
generating fewer packets and completing in a shorter time.  This memo
defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.
There are many networking glossaries in existence. This glossary concentrates on terms which are specific to the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

The purpose of this For Your Information (FYI) RFC is to explain to the newcomers how the IETF works. This will give them a warm, fuzzy feeling and enable them to make the meeting more productive for everyone. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo defines a method of encapsulating the Internet Protocol (IP) datagrams and Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) requests and replies on Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI) Networks. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document specifies an extension of the Routing Information Protocol (RIP), as defined in [1], to expand the amount of useful information carried in RIP packets and to add a measure of security. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
As required by Routing Protocol Criteria (RFC 1264), this report documents the key features of the RIP-2 protocol and the current implementation experience. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This is a description of the US Top Level Domains on the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

EIP can substantially reduce the amount of modifications needed to the current Internet systems and greatly ease the difficulties of transition. This is an "idea" paper and discussion is strongly encouraged on Big-Internet@munnari.oz.au. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This document defines a number of naming guidelines. Alignment to these guidelines is recommended for directory pilots. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

Potential solutions to the routing explosion. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
1381    Throop       Nov 92   SNMP MIB Extension for X.25 LAPB

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing the Link Layer of X.25, LAPB. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1380    Gross        Nov 92    IESG Deliberations on Routing and Addressing

This memo summarizes issues surrounding the routing and addressing scaling problems in the IP architecture, and it provides a brief background of the ROAD group and related activities in the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1379    Braden       Nov 92    Extending TCP for Transactions -- Concepts

This memo discusses extension of TCP to provide transaction-oriented service, without altering its virtual-circuit operation. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1378    Parker       Nov 92    The PPP AppleTalk Control Protocol (ATCP)

This document defines the NCP for establishing and configuring the AppleTalk Protocol [3] over PPP. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1377     Katz        Nov 92    The PPP OSI Network Layer Control Protocol (OSINLCP)

This document defines the NCP for establishing and configuring OSI Network Layer Protocols. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document defines the NCP for establishing and configuring Digital's DNA Phase IV Routing protocol (DECnet Phase IV) over PPP. This document applies only to DNA Phase IV Routing messages (both data and control), and not to other DNA Phase IV protocols (MOP, LAT, etc.). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This RFC suggests a change in the method of specifying the IP address to add new classes of networks to be called F, G, H, and K, to reduce the amount of wasted address space, and to increase the available IP address number space, especially for smaller organizations or classes of connectors that do not need or do not want a full Class C IP address. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

The ANSI X3T9.3 committee has drafted a proposal for the encapsulation of IEEE 802.2 LLC PDUs and, by implication, IP on HIPPI. Another X3T9.3 draft describes the operation of HIPPI physical switches. X3T9.3 chose to leave HIPPI networking issues largely outside the scope of their standards; this document discusses methods of using of ANSI standard HIPPI hardware and protocols in the context of the Internet, including the use of HIPPI switches as LANs and interoperation with other networks. This memo is intended to become an Internet Standard. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document comes in two parts. The first part is for regular people who wish to set up their own DUAs (Directory User Interfaces) to access the Directory. The second part is for ISODE-maintainers wishing to provide portable DUAs to users. This part gives instructions in a similar but longer, step-by-step format. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
1372 Hedrick Oct 92 Telnet Remote Flow Control Option

This document specifies an extended version of the Telnet Remote Flow Control Option, RFC 1080, with the addition of the RESTART-ANY and RESTART-XON suboptions. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1371 Gross Oct 92 Choosing a "Common IGP" for the IP Internet
(The IESG’s Recommendation to the IAB)

This memo presents motivation, rationale and other surrounding background information leading to the IESG’s recommendation to the IAB for a single "common IGP" for the IP portions of the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1370 I.A.B. Oct 92 Applicability Statement for OSPF

This Applicability Statement places a requirement on vendors claiming conformance to this standard, in order to assure that users will have the option of deploying OSPF when they need a multivendor, interoperable IGP in their environment. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1369 Kastenholz Oct 92 Implementation Notes and Experience for The Internet Ethernet MIB

This document reflects the currently known status of 11 different implementations of the MIB by 7 different vendors on 7 different Ethernet interface chips. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1368 McMaster Oct 92 Definitions of Managed Objects for IEEE 802.3 Repeater Devices

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing IEEE 802.3 10 Mb/second baseband repeaters, sometimes referred to as "hubs". [STANDARDS-TRACK]
1367  Topolcic  Oct 92  Schedule for IP Address Space Management Guidelines

This memo suggests a schedule for the implementation of the IP network number allocation plan described in RFC 1366. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1366  Gerich  Oct 92  Guidelines for Management of IP Address Space

This document has been reviewed by the Federal Engineering Task Force (FEPG) on behalf of the Federal Networking Council (FNC), the co-chairs of the International Engineering Planning Group (IEPG), and the Reseaux IP Europeens (RIPE). There was general consensus by those groups to support the recommendations proposed in this document for management of the IP address space. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1365  Siyan  Spt 92  An IP Address Extension Proposal

This RFC suggests an extension to the IP protocol to solve the shortage of IP address problem, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1364  Varadhan  Spt 92  BGP OSPF Interaction

This memo defines the various criteria to be used when designing Autonomous System Border Routers (ASBR) that will run BGP with other ASBRs external to the AS and OSPF as its IGP. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1363  Partridge  Spt 92  A Proposed Flow Specification

The flow specification defined in this memo is intended for information and possible experimentation (i.e., experimental use by consenting routers and applications only). This RFC is a product of the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF). This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
This document describes how Novell IPX operates over various WAN media. Specifically, it describes the common "IPX WAN" protocol Novell uses to exchange necessary router to router information prior to exchanging standard IPX routing information and traffic over WAN datalinks. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memorandum describes the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP), which is an adaptation of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) used to synchronize computer clocks in the Internet. This memorandum does not obsolete or update any RFC. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

Discussion of the standardization process and the RFC document series is presented first, followed by an explanation of the terms. Sections 6.2 - 6.9 contain the lists of protocols in each stage of standardization. Finally come pointers to references and contacts for further information. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This FYI RFC outlines the major issues an institution should consider in the decision and implementation of a campus connection to the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

The Internet Architecture Board (IAB) shall be constituted and shall operate as a technical advisory group of the Internet Society. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
This memo defines a format for E-mailing bibliographic records of technical reports. It is intended to accelerate the dissemination of information about new Computer Science Technical Reports (CS-TR). This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.


This document provides a set of guidelines for the administration and operation of public Network Information Center (NIC) databases. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing routes in the IP Internet. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it describes a representation of the SNMP parties defined in [8] as objects defined according to the Internet Standard SMI [1]. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) specification [1] allows for the protection of network management operations by a variety of security protocols. The SNMP administrative model described in [2] provides a framework for securing SNMP network management. In the context of that framework, this memo defines protocols to support the following three security services: data integrity, data origin authentication and data confidentiality. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo presents an elaboration of the SNMP administrative model set forth in [1]. This model provides a unified conceptual basis for administering SNMP protocol entities to support: authentication and integrity, privacy, access control, and cooperation of protocol entities. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

TFTP is a very simple protocol used to transfer files. It is from this that its name comes, Trivial File Transfer Protocol or TFTP. Each nonterminal packet is acknowledged separately. This document describes the protocol and its types of packets. The document also explains the reasons behind some of the design decisions. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo changes and clarifies some aspects of the semantics of the Type of Service octet in the Internet Protocol (IP) header. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This RFC defines the format of two new Resource Records (RRs) for the Domain Name System (DNS), and reserves corresponding DNS type mnemonic and numerical codes. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.
This paper describes a simple proposal which provides a long-term solution to Internet addressing, routing, and scaling. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

The purpose of this RFC is to focus discussion on particular challenges in large service networks in general, and the International IP Internet in particular. No solution discussed in this document is intended as a standard. Rather, it is hoped that a general consensus will emerge as to the appropriate solutions, leading eventually to the adoption of standards. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo lists a selection of characters and their presence in some coded character sets. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

While MIME was carefully designed so that it does not require any changes to Internet electronic message transport facilities, there are several ways in which message transport systems may want to take advantage of MIME. These opportunities are the subject of this memo. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo suggests a file format to be used to inform multiple mail reading user agent programs about the locally-installed facilities for handling mail in various formats. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1342</td>
<td>Moore</td>
<td>Jun 92</td>
<td>Representation of Non-ASCII Text in Internet Message Headers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1341</td>
<td>Borenstein</td>
<td>Jun 92</td>
<td>MIME: Mechanisms for Specifying and Describing the Format of Internet Message Bodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1340</td>
<td>Reynolds</td>
<td>Jul 92</td>
<td>ASSIGNED NUMBERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1339</td>
<td>Dorner</td>
<td>Jun 92</td>
<td>Remote Mail Checking Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1338</td>
<td>Fuller</td>
<td>Jun 92</td>
<td>Supernetting: an Address Assignment and Aggregation Strategy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This memo describes an extension to the message format defined in [1] (known to the IETF Mail Extensions Working Group as "RFC 1341"), to allow the representation of character sets other than ASCII in RFC 822 message headers. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document redefines the format of message bodies to allow multi-part textual and non-textual message bodies to be represented and exchanged without loss of information. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This Network Working Group Request for Comments documents the currently assigned values from several series of numbers used in network protocol implementations. This memo is a status report on the parameters (i.e., numbers and keywords) used in protocols in the Internet community.

This RFC defines a protocol to provide a mail checking service to be used between a client and server pair. Typically, a small program on a client workstation would use the protocol to query a server in order to find out whether new mail has arrived for a specified user. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This memo discusses strategies for address assignment of the existing IP address space with a view to conserve the address space and stem the explosive growth of routing tables in default-route-free routers run by transit routing domain providers. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
This note describes some theoretically-possible failure modes for TCP connections and discusses possible remedies. In particular, one very simple fix is identified. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This FYI RFC contains biographical information about members of the Internet Activities Board (IAB), the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG) of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), and the the Internet Research Steering Group (IRSG) of the Internet Research Task Force (IRTF). This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify any standard.

This RFC presents a solution to problem of address space exhaustion in the Internet. It proposes a two-tier address structure for the Internet. This is an "idea" paper and discussion is strongly encouraged. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This document defines two protocols for Authentication: the Password Authentication Protocol and the Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) [1] provides a standard method of encapsulating Network Layer protocol information over point-to-point links. PPP also defines an extensible Link Control Protocol, which allows negotiation of a Quality Protocol for continuous monitoring of the viability of the link. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) [1] provides a standard method of encapsulating Network Layer protocol information over point-to-point links. PPP also defines an extensible Link Control Protocol, and proposes a family of Network Control Protocols (NCPs) for establishing and configuring different network-layer protocols. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document defines the PPP encapsulation scheme, together with the PPP Link Control Protocol (LCP), an extensible option negotiation protocol which is able to negotiate a rich assortment of configuration parameters and provides additional management functions. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This RFC is a near verbatim copy of the whitepaper produced by the ESnet Site Coordinating Committee’s X.500/X.400 Task Force. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

In this document an idea is submitted how IP and ARP can be used on inhomogeneous FDDI networks (FDDI networks with single MAC and dual MAC stations) by introducing a new protocol layer in the protocol suite of the dual MAC stations. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
This document considers issues of downgrading from X.400(1988) to X.400(1984) [MHS88a, MHS84]. Annexe B of X.419 specifies some downgrading rules [MHS88b], but these are not sufficient for provision of service in an environment containing both 1984 and 1988 components. This document defines a number of extensions to this annexe.

This document specifies a mapping between two protocols. This specification should be used when this mapping is performed on the DARPA Internet or in the UK Academic Community. This specification may be modified in the light of implementation experience, but no substantial changes are expected.

This memo describes a packet explosion problem that can occur with mutual encapsulation of protocols (A encapsulates B and B encapsulates A). This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This FYI RFC is one of two FYI’s called, "Questions and Answers" (Q/A), produced by the User Services Working Group of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). The goal is to document the most commonly asked questions and answers in the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
This memo is intended to make more people aware of the present developments in the Computer Conferencing field as well as put forward ideas on what should be done to formalize this work so that there is a common standard for programmers and others who are involved in this field to work with. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo presents a set of TCP extensions to improve performance over large bandwidth-delay product paths and to provide reliable operation over very high-speed paths. It defines new TCP options for scaled windows and timestamps, which are designed to provide compatible interworking with TCP’s that do not implement the extensions.

This memo is an informational RFC which outlines one potential approach for inter-domain routing in future global internets. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This document describes the MD5 message-digest algorithm. The algorithm takes as input a message of arbitrary length and produces as output a 128-bit "fingerprint" or "message digest" of the input. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This document describes the MD4 message-digest algorithm [1]. The algorithm takes as input a message of arbitrary length and produces as output a 128-bit "fingerprint" or "message digest" of the input. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
This document describes the MD2 message-digest algorithm. The algorithm takes as input a message of arbitrary length and produces as output a 128-bit "fingerprint" or "message digest" of the input. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP based internets. In particular, it defines objects for the management of parallel-printer-like devices. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP based internets. In particular, it defines objects for the management of RS-232-like devices. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP based internets. In particular, it defines objects for the management of character stream devices. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing Frame Relay. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
This document defines a standard file format for the exchange of fax-like black and white images within the Internet. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

Hi and welcome to KRFC Internet Talk Radio, your place on the AM dial for lively talk and just-breaking news on internetworking. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

The Message Send Protocol is used to send a short message to a given user on a given terminal on a given host. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

The STDs are a subseries of notes within the RFC series that are the Internet standards. The intent is to identify clearly for the Internet community those RFCs which document Internet standards. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo documents the process currently used for the standardization of Internet protocols and procedures. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document is an overview of the X.500 standard for people not familiar with the technology. It compares and contrasts Directory Services based on X.500 with several of the other Directory services currently in use in the Internet. This paper also describes the status of the standard and provides references for further information on X.500 implementations and technical information. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
This document is an Executive Introduction to Directory Services using the X.500 protocol. It briefly discusses the deficiencies in currently deployed Internet Directory Services, and then illustrates the solutions provided by X.500. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo describes an experimental protocol developed by a project team at Cray Research, Inc., in implementing support for circuit-switched T3 services. The protocol is used for the control of network connections external to a host, but known to the host. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community.

This memo describes the experiences of a project team at Cray Research, Inc., in implementing support for circuit-switched T3 services. While the issues discussed may not be directly relevant to the research problems of the Internet, they may be interesting to a number of researchers and implementers. This RFC provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This document describes the Network Time Protocol (NTP), specifies its formal structure and summarizes information useful for its implementation. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing SIP (SMDS Interface Protocol) objects. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
1303 McCloghrie Feb 92 A Convention for Describing SNMP-based Agents

This memo suggests a straightforward approach towards describing SNMP-based agents. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1302 Sitzler Feb 92 Building a Network Information Services Infrastructure

This FYI RFC document is intended for existing Internet Network Information Center (NIC) personnel, people interested in establishing a new NIC, Internet Network Operations Centers (NOCs), and funding agencies interested in contributing to user support facilities. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1301 Armstrong Feb 92 Multicast Transport Protocol

This memo describes a protocol for reliable transport that utilizes the multicast capability of applicable lower layer networking architectures. The transport definition permits an arbitrary number of transport providers to perform realtime collaborations without requiring networking clients (aka, applications) to possess detailed knowledge of the population or geographical dispersion of the participating members. It is not network architectural specific, but does implicitly require some form of multicasting (or broadcasting) at the data link level, as well as some means of communicating that capability up through the layers to the transport. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1300 Greenfield Feb 92 Remembrances of Things Past

Poem. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

Author’s Address

Josh Elliott
University of Southern California
Information Sciences Institute
4676 Admiralty Way
Marina del Rey, CA 90292

Phone: (310) 822-1511

EMail: elliott@isi.edu