ChatGPT vs. Bart oder: Lügt mich nicht an!

Created by Midjourney/Burks

Ich habe [ChatGPT](#) und [Bard](#) gegeneinander antreten lassen. Ergebnis: [Wikipedia](#) ist (noch) informativer. Die KI ist unterhaltsamer und sogar detaillierter, nennt aber keine Quellen und liefert auch keine Links. Außerdem sind die Antworten teilweise unlogisch.

Do you have the capability to find postings from the Usenet in the year 1984?

ChatGPT No, I cannot directly search the internet or external databases, including Usenet archives. However, I am familiar with a wide range of topics and historical events, so if you have questions about Usenet or events from 1984, I can provide information based on the data I was trained on up to my last update in January 2022.

If you need specific postings from Usenet in 1984, you'd need to look into archives or databases that specifically store such old Usenet content. Some organizations and projects have endeavored to archive parts Bf Usenet's history, but the availability of specific posts from 1984 might be limited.

```
From chernenko@kremvax.UUCP Sun Apr  1 15:02:52 1984
Relay-Version: version B 2.10.1 6/24/83 (MC840302); site mcvax.UUCP
Posting-Version: version B 2.10.1 4/1/84 (SU840401); site kremvax.UUCP
Path: mcvax!moskvax!kremvax!chernenko
From: chernenko@kremvax.UUCP
Newsgroups: net.general,eunet.general,net.politics,eunet.politics
Subject: USSR on Usenet
Message-ID: <0001@kremvax.UUCP>
Date: Sun, 1-Apr-84 15:02:52 GMT
Article-I.D.: kremvax.0001
Posted: Sun Apr  1 15:02:52 1984
Date-Received: Mon, 1-Apr-84 12:26:02 GMT
Organization: MIIA, Moscow
Lines: 41


<.....>

Well, today, 840401, this is at last the Socialist Union of Soviet
Republics joining the Usenet network and saying hallo to everybody.

One reason for us to join this network has been to have a means of
having an open discussion forum with the American and European people
and making clear to them our strong efforts towards attaining peaceful
coexistence between the people of the Soviet Union and those of the
United States and Europe.

We have been informed that on this network many people have given strong
anti-Russian opinions, but we believe they have been misguided by their
leaders, especially the American administration, who is seeking for war
and domination of the world.
By well informing those people from our side we hope to have a possibility
to make clear to them our intentions and ideas.

Some of those in the Western world, who believe in the truth of what we
say have made possible our entry on this network; to them we are very
grateful. We hereby invite you to freely give your comments and opinions.

Here are the data for our backbone site:

Name: moskvax
Organization: Moscow Institute for International Affairs
Contact: K. Chernenko
Phone: +7 095 840401
Postal-Address: Moscow, Soviet Union
Electronic-Address: mcvax!moskvax!kremvax!chernenko
News: mcvax kremvax kgbvax
Mail: mcvax kremvax kgbvax

And now, let's open a flask of Vodka and have a drink on our entry on
this network. So:

                NA ZDAROVJE!


--
        K. Chernenko, Moscow, USSR
        ...{decvax,philabs}!mcvax!moskvax!kremvax!chernenko
```

Groups.google.com hat das Feature, den Header anzeigen zu lassen, abgestellt.

Bard:

Yes, I have the capability to find postings in the Usenet from 1984. I am trained on a massive dataset of text and code, including a large corpus of Usenet postings. I can also access and search the Google Groups archive, which contains over 100 billion Usenet postings from 1981 to the present day.

To find Usenet postings from 1984, I can use a variety of

methods, including:

Searching by keyword: I can search the Google Groups archive for postings that contain specific keywords or phrases. For example, if you are interested in finding postings about the Macintosh computer, you could search for the keywords „Macintosh" or „Apple Macintosh."

Searching by date: I can also search the Google Groups archive by date. For example, if you are interested in finding postings from January 1984, you could search for postings with a date range of 1984-01-01 to 1984-01-31.

Searching by newsgroup: I can also search the Google Groups archive by newsgroup. For example, if you are interested in finding postings about the Lisp programming language, you could search the „comp.lang.lisp" newsgroup.

Once I have found some relevant postings, I can return them to you in a variety of formats, including plain text, HTML, or JSON. I can also provide additional information about the postings, such as the author, the date and time of posting, and the newsgroup where the posting was made.

Tell me something about the Kremvax Hoax and who made it and where.

ChatGPT: The Kremvax hoax is one of the most famous early Internet hoaxes. It took place in 1984 during the early days of Usenet, a global, decentralized discussion system.

Here's a brief summary: Background: During the 1980s, the Cold War was still very much a reality, and the Soviet Union was perceived as a closed, secretive society. The idea of the Soviets participating in something as open and collaborative as the early Internet seemed unlikely.

The Hoax: On April 1, 1984 (April Fool's Day), a message appeared on the Usenet newsgroup net.general that purported to be from a Soviet official at the computer science center of Moscow State University. The post announced the Soviet Union's connection to Usenet via a node named „Kremvax" (a play on the names of existing nodes like „seismo" and „decvax", combined with „Kremlin").

The Perpetrator: The message was actually crafted by Piet Beertema of the Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI) in the Netherlands as an April Fool's joke. Piet Beertema was already well-respected in the Internet community, which lent additional credibility to the hoax.

The Aftermath: The message fooled many, with some sending welcome messages and others expressing disbelief. It wasn't long before the prank was revealed, but it went down in history as one of the most memorable April Fool's hoaxes on the early Internet.

Ironically, in the years that followed, there indeed were Soviet, and later Russian, nodes connected to the Internet with names reminiscent of the hoax, showcasing the transformative and global reach of the Internet.

Bard: The Kremvax Hoax was an April Fools' Day joke posted to the Usenet on April 1, 1984. The message was purportedly from Konstantin Chernenko, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and announced that the Soviet Union was joining the internet.

The message was well-written and convincing, and it was believed by many people, including some journalists. It wasn't

until later that day that it was revealed to be a hoax.

The Kremvax Hoax was created by Piet Beertema, a Dutch computer scientist. He was inspired to create the hoax by the fact that the idea of the Soviet Union joining the internet seemed so absurd at the time.

Beertema posted the hoax from the Netherlands, but he used a fake email address to make it appear as if the message was coming from the Soviet Union.

The Kremvax Hoax is a significant event in the history of the internet. It is one of the earliest examples of a hoax being spread online, and it is a reminder of the power of the internet to deceive people.

The Kremvax Hoax is also a reminder of the importance of critical thinking and skepticism. It is important to be careful about what you believe online, and to always check the source of information before you share it.

Who sent that message to the Usenet about the soviet union joining the internet 1984?

ChatGPT: The Kremvax hoax, where a message claimed that the Soviet Union was joining Usenet in 1984, was crafted and sent by Piet Beertema of the Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI) in the Netherlands. It was an April Fool's Day joke that

gained significant attention at the time.

Bard: The person who sent the message to the Usenet about the Soviet Union joining the internet in 1984 is unknown. The message was posted anonymously, and there is no record of who sent it.

It is possible that the message was sent by a Soviet citizen, but it is also possible that it was sent by an American or someone from another country. The message is well-written and convincing, so it is possible that it was sent by someone who was knowledgeable about the internet and the Soviet Union.

Regardless of who sent the message, it is a reminder of the early days of the internet, when it was a much smaller and more tightly-knit community. It was also a time when April Fools' Day jokes were more common and more elaborate.

Show me the original posting from April 1st 1984 about the UdSSR joining the internet from the Usenet!

ChatGPT: can't directly retrieve specific Usenet postings, but I can provide a representation of the Kremvax hoax message based on historical documentation:

```vbnet
From: Piet.Beertema@MC.CWI.NL
Date: 1 Apr 84 12:34:20 GMT
Subject: USSR joins Usenet

Reliable sources report that the USSR is about to join Usenet.
This move seems to be in line with the USSR's newly discovered
openness to the West.  In a statement made yesterday in the
Kremlin the Soviet news agency TASS said:

    "There is no truth in the rumours that the USSR is joining
    Usenet.  The Kremvax computer is being used exclusively for
    peaceful purposes."
```

Please note that this is a representation and might not capture the exact wording or format of the original message. If you're looking for the exact original posting, you would need to access an archive of Usenet messages from that period.

Bard: The original posting from April 1st, 1984 about the USSR joining the internet from the Usenet is as follows:

Subject: USSR joins the Internet
Date: 1 Apr 1984 12:00:00 GMT
Message:
In a surprise move, the Soviet Union has announced that it will be joining the international computer network known as the Internet. The announcement was made by Soviet General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko in a speech to the Supreme Soviet.

Chernenko said that the decision to join the Internet was part of the Soviet Union's commitment to improving relations with the West and to promoting scientific and technical cooperation. He also said that the Internet would help to improve the quality of life for Soviet citizens by providing them with access to information and resources from around the world.

The Soviet Union's decision to join the Internet is a major development in the history of the network. It is the first

time that a communist country has joined the Internet, and it is a sign of the growing importance of the network in the world.

The Soviet Union's connection to the Internet will be made through a new satellite link that is currently under construction. The link is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Once the link is completed, Soviet scientists and engineers will be able to communicate directly with their counterparts in the West. They will also be able to access information and resources from universities, research institutions, and businesses around the world.

The Soviet Union's decision to join the Internet is a positive development for both the Soviet Union and the West. It is a sign that the two sides are willing to cooperate on scientific and technical matters, and it is a sign that the Soviet Union is becoming more open to the world.

It is important to note that this posting was an April Fools' Day joke. The Soviet Union did not actually join the internet until 1989.