NFAIS Honors DTIC Administrator as 2003 Miles Conrad Lecturer
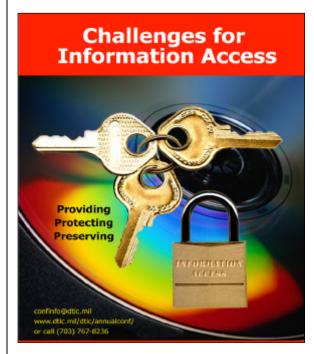
The National Federation of Abstracting and Information Services (NFAIS) has honored DTIC Administrator Kurt N. Molholm as the 2003 Miles Conrad Lecturer. Mr. Molholm gave his lecture to attendees of the 45th NFAIS Annual Conference, held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Philadelphia, PA, on Tuesday, February 25, 2003. The theme of the conference was "Markets, Technologies and Standards: Strategies for Success."

The Miles Conrad Lecture is given in the name of one of the key founders of NFAIS, G. Miles Conrad (1911-1964), and is one of the most prestigious awards given in the information community. Mr. Conrad had an early grasp of the potential of computer technology when applied to the creation, organization, and dissemination of research information. The award has been given in his honor annually since 1964 to leaders, innovators and opinion makers in the information provider community.

"NFAIS is very pleased that Kurt agreed to be the Miles Conrad honoree for 2003," said Michael Dennis, President of the NFAIS Board of Directors and Special Assistant to the Director, Chemical Abstracts Service. "Kurt is well recognized for his leadership in the information community, and he faces new challenges in guiding DTIC's activities at a time of heightened focus on information access and security. His insights and experiences are certain to be of great interest to the wide array of information professionals that will attend the NFAIS Annual Conference," he added.

Mr. Molholm became the DTIC's Administrator in February 1985. Before coming to DTIC, he was Chief of the Technology Division, Office of the Assistant Director, Telecommunications and Information Systems, Headquarters, Defense Logistics Agency. In addition to serving as a President of NFAIS, Mr. Molholm has participated at the highest levels of ICSTI (International Council for Scientific and Technical Information), CENDI, an interagency organization of senior government information managers, and FLICC (the Federal Library and Information Center Committee).

NFAIS serves those organizations that aggregate, organize and facilitate access to information. The international membership is drawn from government, not-for-profit and commercial providers, both large and small. To improve member capabilities and contribute to their ongoing success, the NFAIS organization provides opportunities for education, advocacy and a forum to address common interests.

Challenges for Information Access

Providing Protecting Preserving

confinfo@dtic.mil
www.dtic.mil/dtic/annualconf/
or call (703) 767-8236

Annual Conference Scheduled

"Challenges for Information Access . . . Providing, Protecting and Preserving" is the theme for DTIC 2003, the Annual Users Meeting and Training Conference, which will be held Monday through Thursday, March 31 - April 3, 2003 at the DoubleTree Hotel Crystal City, Arlington, VA.

This conference will address various information sources and changing technologies relevant to the Defense research and acquisition communities. The agenda features training sessions specifically tailored to provide attendees with the most up-to-date background in the field of scientific and technical information. Government and commercial exhibitors will also be on hand to demonstrate and discuss the latest information technology, and a variety of guest speakers are also scheduled to participate.

DTIC's Annual Users Meeting and Training Conference presents a unique opportunity to enhance your professional development and participate in a rewarding learning experience. Plan now to attend and discover how you can successfully keep pace with the rapidly changing DoD information environment. For information on registration and fees, contact DTIC's Conference Coordinator at (703) 767-8236/DSN 427-8236 or by email: *confinfo@dtic.mil*. Check DTIC's Homepage at *http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/annualconf* for further details.

Stay Updated:
Get DTIC's Research Summaries

Research Summaries (RS) is a unique database that offers summaries of ongoing research within the DoD. Although the RS focus is on current research (over 25,000 active records), the RS database contains records dating back to the 1960's. Overall, the RS database contains almost 300,000 records.

The summaries describe Research and Development (R&D) projects that are performed in house, or are contracted with industry or academia. The summaries contain a wealth of information on who is doing what in the Defense R&D world. Each record contains key data such as project title, brief narrative, responsible and performing organization data, and funding sources. Managers can use the RS database to coordinate programs and to eliminate overlap and duplication of effort. Technical personnel can use the RS database to obtain points of contact, share project information, and build on related work. The RS database enables a rapid exchange of management and technical information at the "work unit" level.

DTIC registered users can now access the RS database on the Web via Secure STINET or Web-Enabled DROLS (WED). Both systems require a login and password. Access to the full RS record is according to user eligibility, which ranges from Public Release to DoD Only. WED users can browse a "hit list" of all the RS records retrieved from a query. The hit list contains title, responsible and performing organizations, dates, and limitation information. WED users can order their search results and download the records at their individual sites. WED users can also create and store queries, then run them periodically to get the latest updates in their special subject areas.

DTIC customers still have the option to contact the DTIC Reference and Retrieval Branch for query assistance and to order paper copies of RS reports. Upon request, DTIC will copy the search results onto a CD as an ASCII text file. DTIC customers receive their RS reports (both paper and CD) by mail. There is a $26 charge for the paper or CD. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Reference and Retrieval Branch at *bibs@dtic.mil* or by calling (703) 767-8274/DSN 427-8274.

Another option for receiving the RS records on paper or CD is via the Current Awareness Program. Customers can request a subject profile in their special interest area(s). DTIC runs the customer profiles once a month against the latest database updates. Customers then regularly receive their updates (paper only) according to their subject profiles. The charge for this service is $25 a year. Current Awareness contact information may be requested at *bibs@dtic.mil* or you may call (703) 767-8266/9047/DSN 427-8266/9047.

DTIC hosts other Web sites that harvest RS information on specific topics - the DoD Biomedical Research database and the Technology Transfer (T2) database. The latter contains R&D efforts that have high technology transfer potential. Both the Biomedical Research and the T2 Web sites are publicly available. Another Web site that harvests RS information is the Virtual Technology Expo (VTE). The VTE requires login and password. It gives subscribers access to DoD and industry current research and product information, similar to a Tech Expo.

DTIC continuously adds, updates, and verifies its RS database. DTIC encourages all Defense R&D components to submit their R&D project information to the RS database. DTIC provides a fast and easy input system for RS contributors. The system is known as STINT (Scientific and Technical Information Transfer). STINT is available from DTIC at no cost to any RS contributor. For more information on STINT and on RS input, contact DTIC's Acquisitions Branch at (703) 767-8031/DSN 427-8031.

As described above, the RS database has obvious benefits for the user community. It also offers benefits for the contributors. For example, the RS database gives its contributors a central location for the storage, reproduction, distribution and preservation of their information. It can also help contributors increase their intended audience via secure Web-based access. The RS database holds benefits for all parties. It enables the sharing of lessons learned and the rapid streamlined exchange of information in all areas of Defense research.

Upcoming Meetings

Computers in Libraries
March 12-14, 2003
Washington, D.C.

Information Assurance 2003
March 21-23, 2003
Portland, OR

DTIC 2003 Annual Users Meeting and Training Conference
March 31 - April 3, 2003
Arlington, VA

SLA- Special Libraries Association
June 6-12, 2003
New York, NY

SIPRNET STINET

DTIC continues to expand and enhance its STINET services on the SIPRNET (Secret IP Router Network), the official U.S.-only Secret network. Some of the major enhancements in recent months include:

Expanded collections. SIPRNET STINET gives you access to all unclassified, unlimited citations to documents added into DTIC from late December 1974 to present.

New collections. Although a publicly releasable version of the Militarily Critical Technologies List (MCTL) has been available on STINET for several years, 2002 marked the debut of a Limited Distribution version of the MCTL on SIPRNET STINET. The MCTL is a documented snapshot in time of the ongoing DoD MCTL Process. The technologies included in the DoD MCTL support the objectives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In addition, the entire SIPRNET STINET site will be redesigned in 2003 with a new look and new services and data collections.

AULIMP Redesign

Good News! DTIC's Web-based version of the Air University Library's Index to Military Periodicals (AULIMP) has been redesigned to incorporate a more modern look and increase ease of navigation. This AULIMP Web site can be accessed through Public STINET, Secure STINET, or directly at *http://www.dtic.mil/search97doc/aulimp/main.htm.*

The AULIMP is a subject index to significant articles, news items, and editorials from English-language military and aeronautical periodicals in the Air University Library's holdings. The Index contains citations since 1990 and is updated quarterly, as the hard copy version of the AULIMP is released. This Web-based version of the AULIMP allows numerous alternatives for searching against the Index (by subject, by author, by periodical) to ensure comprehensive and accurate search results. The Web site is provided through the cooperative efforts of the Air University Library and DTIC.

Interested in a tour and briefing of DTIC's Fort Belvoir facility?

For information, see Tours and Briefings on DTIC's Web site or call (703) 767-8226/ DSN 427-8226, or contact DTIC by email at *help@dtic.mil*

The Lab Liaison Project

Central, critical, and crucial to DTIC's mission are its relations with 70-plus organizations known collectively as the DoD Labs. According to its Mission Statement, DTIC provides "…centralized operation of DoD services for the acquisition, storage, retrieval, and dissemination of Scientific and Technical Information (STI) to support DoD research, development, engineering and studies programs." Clearly, DTIC's core business is largely the technical information developed by and for the DoD labs.

Recently the DTIC Office of User Services looked into the nature of the organization's exchanges with the labs. Essentially, the present "system" is not a system at all, but a scattergun approach. Individuals and offices in DTIC interact with various people in the labs, often on an ad hoc basis. Needless to say, this is not the best way to deal with our major customers. Unlikely as it seems, no unified, customer service program has ever been developed for these important clients. Whereas the present system functions, there is no question that things can be improved. The exchange of information with the labs often needs facilitation and DTIC wants to do better in assisting laboratory personnel to do their jobs. Both entities can benefit from improved communications to help respond efficiently to changing requirements.

DTIC is now undertaking what has come to be called the Lab Liaison Project. The concept is aptly named. Its near-term goal, far from being sweeping or radical, is the development of liaison roles to be filled by DTIC personnel. Given limited resources, simplicity in design is critical. The plan is for the designated liaison staff to identify key points of contact at the working level in the labs, establish lines of communication, and by this, develop and maintain a basic understanding of how the individual laboratory organizations do business. The logical and desirable result will be establishing a number of new long-term customer relationships. In other words, a given lab organization will come to know a specific DTIC employee as their customer advocate, their conduit for DTIC-related questions, problems, or information.

As a key part in the process, the basic contact information will be fed into a central database, a resource that has been created to ensure continuity in dealings with the labs. The database is being populated and maintained by the liaison staff. It will track the contacts in each lab organization who handle such DTIC-centric activities as STINFO (or equivalent), Librarian, Information Specialist (or equivalent), recent DTIC Conference attendee, Form 55 POC, SBIR POC, Industry Day dates and POC, ORTA, TILO, STIP, Research Summaries POC, and Tech Reports POC.

This is a new and beginning effort, though long overdue. Comments and input, particularly from our customers at the DoD labs, are extremely welcome.

Frequently Asked Questions About Information Analysis Centers (IACs)

How does the DTIC IAC Program work?

We tend to view the people who sponsor and use our IACs as communities of DoD components with related and often overlapping scientific and technical information needs. These IAC Program "customers" identify support requirements for consolidated, joint-focused, expert services in a Defense technology area and/or related scientific and engineering disciplines. DTIC uses the IAC concept, defined in DoD Directive 3200.12, to establish a responsive, effective and dedicated Information Analysis Center by competitive procurement. IAC establishment, chartering and funding is under the Office of the Director of Defense, Research and Engineering (ODDR&E) oversight.

IACs gather awareness of pertinent information sources, experts and information collections. Defense components direct inquiries to the IAC based on its competency area and their needs. The IAC technical monitors and DTIC assist in this process for major delivery items and taskings, but generally the IACs function autonomously in their day to day operations. The IAC uses the content of related scientific, technical and other available information to answer customer questions. By use of a focused center of technical excellence as the DoD information source, available for use by all DoD components, the Department avoids the unnecessary expense of duplication of a similar capability in each using agency, office and unit. Work performed for one customer adds to the available database for all. Results are recycled to the benefit of the Defense user asking the same or similar question. A principal activity of each DoD IAC is analysis of their subject information resources to obtain a focused answer to a technical question.

The answers can take many forms and often anticipate the developing needs of the IAC customer community. As new Departmental, Service and programmatic thrusts arise, many people discover they suddenly need access to a particular information set and expert interpretation. That information can be quickly obtained from a DoD IAC. The more the IAC is used, the more indispensable the IAC becomes. It is this continuing support of the DoD technology infrastructure that makes IACs so useful and causes them to become a key part of the DoD corporate memory.

How are IACs tasked to do work?

A DoD activity or DoD contractor with a minor information service need directly contacts the IAC that has the appropriate subject coverage. The DTIC IAC meets the request as quickly as possible. Such minor information services may include abstracts and indexes, current awareness products and technical inquiries.

A DoD activity with a major information service need directs a request for support, and a statement of the work to be performed, through the government technical monitor to the IAC program manager. A determination is made whether the requested support is within the scope of the contract. A technical proposal and cost recovery proposal to perform the work are written. With the approvals of the requesting activity, the government technical monitor, and the contracting office and the cost recovery funding by the requiring activity, the contracting office adds the detailed work requirement to the IAC contract as a delivery order.

Do IACs charge for their services?

The IAC Regulation DoD-D 3200.12-R-2 and DoD policy direction and guidance from ODDR&E establish a partial cost recovery basis for the imposition of charges for IAC services. Each IAC procurement requires the establishment of a service charge plan to accommodate and document the basis for partial cost recovery charges. Inquiry responses meeting minimal IAC contracted service standards are performed without charge to the customer (consult the IAC you are interested in for the number of hours that meet this minimum standard). These and other standard services, such as current awareness, are paid for by DTIC in order to obtain the widest dissemination and use of the information to benefit all the DoD. When services exceeding a fixed number of hours are requested, or when the creation of a formal IAC Handbook or computer model or other IAC product type is required, a cost recovery charge is applicable according to the rates fixed in the service charge plan. Cost recovery prices for IAC generated documents, such as state-of-the-art reports, are generally based on recovery of the cost of composing, printing and dissemination support.

Do IACs specialize?

Yes. IACs specialize in designated Defense technology objectives and DoD key technology areas. IAC specialization results from the requirements of the sponsoring DoD community and the guidance of ODDR&E and constantly adapts to the changing needs and focus of the Department.

For more information, please contact the IAC Program Office. We can be reached by email: *iac@dtic.mil*, by telephone at (703) 767-9120/DSN 427-9120 and by fax at (703) 767-9119. The DTIC IAC Program Management Office is always available to consult with you or answer any questions you may have about the IACs.

Internet-Based Credit Card Processing

DTIC is continuing its work toward implementing a Web-based credit card processing system that will integrate shopping cart functionality for customers, and give DTIC the means to pre-authorize and settle customer credit card transactions over the Internet.

Phase I of the project was successfully implemented in June 2002 and provides timely, secure credit card processing via the Department of Treasury's Financial Management Service. DTIC customers can now experience a significant reduction in the time between order placement and bank settlement of credit card transactions. The new process reduces the time for credit card settlement from several weeks to one day from the time of order shipment. Customers will also notice more timely delivery of the DTIC Products and Services Delivered Statements (Customer Invoices).

In addition to timely transaction processing, customers will benefit from enhancements made to the security of the credit card processing system. The system entails advanced security procedures that will further protect all customer credit card information, therefore providing a secure payment option.

All process improvements for Phase I have been completed behind-the-scenes. Only after future phases of the project are complete will customers begin to notice changes in DTIC's ordering systems. By far, the most advantageous benefit will be integrating the new system with DTIC's online ordering functions. Customers will notice new Web interfaces that will offer more advanced online features, including shopping cart functionality and pre-authorization of credit card accounts.

DTIC Review on CD-ROM

The *DTIC Review* has a new look! It is now formatted as a CD-ROM product, replacing past print versions.

The *DTIC Review* explores a topic of current interest by providing a bibliography of citations from DTIC's unclassified/unlimited Technical Reports bibliographic database. The most recent edition is *Hidden Explosives* (AD-M001 418/NAA). This enhanced CD-ROM version includes hyperlinks to approximately 50 full-text documents and an updated list of relevant Web resources.

The full-text documents selected for *Hidden Explosives* reflect U.S. policies on hidden explosives, doctrine for carrying out these policies, and potential improvements to the national strategy on hidden explosives.

Subscription rates for the *DTIC Review* are $85.00 a year for quarterly updates; single copies are $25.00. Visit the *DTIC Review* Homepage today at *http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/prodsrvc/review/index.html* and subscribe. If you have questions please call (703) 767-8208 or DSN 427-8208.

Fiscal Year 2002 Survey Highlights

Since 1999, DTIC's Marketing Team has been surveying its user community in order to determine ways to improve customer service and measure the effectiveness of DTIC's products and services. Contacting registered users and gathering comments and suggestions has enabled the organization to collect valuable information leading to improvements in DTIC's products, services and customer relations.

With the completion of this year's survey efforts, respondents from the fiscal year 2002 Customer Satisfaction and Top 200 Users Surveys were positive in their evaluation of DTIC. DTIC's composite customer service performance score was 82 percent, surpassing the federal government's American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) baseline/benchmark score of 71.1 percent. DTIC's composite data for fiscal year 2002 was matched for comparability with common ACSI index scoring factors, resulting in an impressive score.

Other favorable responses showed 88 percent of all survey respondents reported that DTIC was very important to the accomplishment of their business objectives. In addition, 92 percent of all survey respondents would recommend DTIC's products and services to colleagues. These numbers show DTIC's continued proficiency in key components of customer satisfaction and service.

Customers also stressed the desire for DTIC to expand its online collection to include more full-text and older publications. Similarly, customers expressed the need for DTIC to acquire more information pertaining to the following topics:

- Chemical and Biological Warfare
- Homeland Defense
- Security
- Environmental Cleanup

These suggestions will be evaluated as potential areas for expanding the scope of DTIC's collection to its customers.

Having the opportunity to survey customers for several years has reinforced the importance of listening intently and regularly to what they have to say. Candid evaluations are critical to DTIC's future success because they provide the necessary information that leads to improvements in products, services, and customer care. DTIC invites you to take the opportunity to respond to our surveys. Tell us how well we are doing in meeting your needs, because the bottom line is that customer satisfaction benefits everyone.

Coming Soon: QuestionPoint

DTIC recently subscribed to a new collaborative reference service developed jointly by the Library of Congress and the Online Computer Library Center. The name of the service is QuestionPoint, and DTIC is pleased to be a part of this exciting new endeavor.

The QuestionPoint vision is to "help libraries provide professional reference service to users anywhere, anytime, through collaborative, Web-based networks of libraries."

Once the service is fully implemented, both DTIC and DTIC users will benefit.

DTIC as an organization will build a local knowledge base of question and answer pairs using its corporate knowledge and memory. Best of all, responses provided to patrons will be up-to-date, uniform in appearance and consistent in quality. If a question falls outside of DTIC expertise, DTIC will refer the unanswered question to other libraries in the reference cooperative.

QuestionPoint provides the tools for member libraries to track and manage reference questions from patrons via the Web. Statistical reporting and tracking tools are built into the software. Member libraries may design their own locally branded and customized Web-based question and answer forms with scripting capabilities and page-pushing features.

DTIC's reference staff will have access to searching the knowledge base when responding to customer inquiries. They are presently in the process of being trained on QuestionPoint and are actively engaged in developing DTIC's institutional profile.

As an added benefit, QuestionPoint is priced to encourage participation and provide affordable access.

QuestionPoint software caters to the new needs and expectations of DTIC users and will allow DTIC to move one step closer to providing a true digital reference service at their point of need, anytime and anywhere. Look for QuestionPoint on DTIC's Homepage soon.

DTIC Participates in Archives Fair

DTIC was represented by two members of its Marketing Team at the fifth annual District of Columbia Metropolitan Archives Fair held at the Smithsonian Institution's Ripley Center on Thursday, October 10, 2002. The event was sponsored by the Washington, D.C. Caucus of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference and provided an opportunity for visitors to learn more about archival collections from a variety of organizations in the Washington, D.C. area.

DTIC staff were on hand to showcase materials from its print and electronic collections and exchange information with other exhibitors. The DTIC booth experienced a good deal of traffic with individuals from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Holocaust Museum, the Postal Museum, the Association of the U.S. Army, and the Office of National Institutes of Health History stopping by. Staff supplied information about the new registration process and offered an electronic "tour" of the DTIC Web site.

There were approximately 25 other organizations in attendance including the U.S. Senate Library/Historical Society, the Library of Congress, the U.S. Marine Corps Research Center, the National Air and Space Museum (Archives Division), and the National Archives and Records Administration. The all-day event was free to the public and drew approximately 200 attendees.

The fair was most successful and provided a good venue for DTIC to showcase its products and services. As a result, the organizers invited DTIC to participate in next year's event.

Need Assistance?

Curious about what DTIC has to offer in support of your research project?

Need guidance on how to use DTIC products and services?

Need that technical report immediately?

For the answers to these and other questions, call DTIC's Customer Service Help Desk at 1-800-CAL-DTIC (225-3842).

Explore the Latest Scientific and Technical Information

DTIC's Scientific and Technical Information (STINFO) Homepage was developed to help local STINFO managers and others carry out the responsibilities of the DoD Scientific and Technical Information Program.

To obtain the latest information, check out the following address:

http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/stinfo

The Total Electronic Migration System

The Total Electronic Migration System (TEMS) represents a long-term approach to providing access to electronic documents from DTIC. Implementation of TEMS will provide the 13 DTIC Information Analysis Centers (IACs) with the capability to store, search, retrieve, and use scientific and technical information in the performance of their missions.

TEMS will provide authorized IAC users a capability to use any Web browser running on any operating system to perform both simple and complex queries of the entire IAC knowledge base. It will also be able to store knowledge in any electronic format. Information stored will include text, text mixed with images, sound, multimedia, and other formats. For full-text searching, TEMS will provide simplistic search functionality similar to that found on many Internet search pages, as well as a much more complex, algorithmically-based search capability based on a commercial search engine.

The TEMS Program consists of four phases. Program Phase I involved the preparation of a technical white paper to identify the options for a TEMS development and deployment across the IACs. It also included a pilot-scanning program for the Information Assurance Technology Analysis Center that resulted in the completion of the initial digitized repository. Program Phase II involved the construction of the developmental prototype system and deployment of the initial two IAC MiniTEMS. The current phase, Program Phase III, involves the deployment of the operational system at DTIC and a continuation of the remaining MiniTEMS deployments. Program Phase IV will involve the development and deployment of the classified Central TEMS Server (CTS) and MiniTEMS systems on the Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET).

To date, TEMS has successfully integrated the CTS system at DTIC, which will provide all DTIC and IAC staff and authorized DoD users electronic access to the current scientific and technical information holdings. Currently, six of the 13 IACs have MiniTEMS systems in place and all 13 have operational scanning work stations. The MiniTEMS are being incrementally connected to the CTS, with a projected completion of all 13 by the third quarter of fiscal year 2003. Commercial off-the-shelf hardware and software are being utilized in the implementation and integration of the TEMS system, including servers, storage equipment, scanning stations, and search and retrieval software.

DTIC's Intranet Portal Project

Wouldn't it be great to tailor the latest knowledge resources to your personal requirements or your latest research project? Ever wanted the ability to aggregate disparate information into a knowledge base that works just for you? Don't you wish all your team members could see and work on only the most current version of a document, knowing that they are seeing only the latest authoritative version and not a confusing array of versions updated by different people at different times?

Portals are multi-faceted knowledge tools capable of answering these requirements and much more. They are dynamic, Web-based interfaces featuring an array of applications. Users select the applications that fulfill their knowledge requirements and add them to one or more personal pages. These pages assist in decision-making by giving a consolidated view of relevant information. A portal can provide users with different levels of access, depending on their requirements. Individuals, select groups or communities, or an entire organizational community can be given the ability to read or change only those documents or communities relevant to their needs.

Portals also feature directories of documents in many file formats. Directories are the "meat" of a portal; they are used as a single source for the organization's documented corporate knowledge. Content may be loaded directly to the portal or linked from external sources such as the Web and are accessible by as wide or narrow a community as desired. Rights to view or change documents can be granted on as wide or narrow a basis as necessary.

Portals can also be collaboration tools, used by all members of a community to contribute his or her particular knowledge. Collaborators can work virtually, which makes portals attractive to widely dispersed agencies and work groups. Without leaving their offices, members can pull information from the portal to create and deliver knowledge.

Portals feature communities, or groups of persons who share a common interest or participate in specific projects. Examples of communities are work teams, hobby groups, or students of a particular discipline. Portal tools assist in collaborating on documents, assigning tasks, and communicating within the community.

DTIC is implementing an intranet portal to bolster knowledge management within DTIC. The effort will give staff more efficient access to administrative information while providing the community collaboration tools necessary to turn that information into knowledge. The project's goal is to develop implementation experience and knowledge in building applications. Building out the portal on a small scale will help DTIC staff understand how to apply that technology to a similar interface between it and its customers.

In 2000, DTIC partnered with the U.S. Geological Survey to acquire Plumtree portal software. Plumtree is an industry leader that can be successfully scaled to a large user base. Federal agencies, including the U.S. Air Force, the Defense Finance and Accounting Service, the Naval Sea Systems Command and the Naval Air Systems Command are also Plumtree users. Recently, collaboration and content management software was added to enhance DTIC's administrative knowledge management capabilities.

The intranet portal will be released to DTIC staff early this year. Content and communities are being identified and loaded; staff are receiving training in community and document directory maintenance; and new applications are being developed. More information on the project will be shared as it progresses.

BEST SELLERS

Below are the best selling documents DTIC customers ordered specifically to support their individual organization's unique mission needs. This quarter's most popular documents consisted largely of guidebooks, handbooks, and indexes.

PRINT

AD-A405 123/NAA
Army Tank-Automotive Command, Warren, MI
Fuzzy Logic Based Image Fusion
Meitzler, Thomas J; Bednarz, David; Sohn, E. J.; Lane, Kimberly; Bryk, Darryl
12 Jul 02, 9p., $7

AD-A319 533/NAA
Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA
Continuous Risk Management Guidebook
Dorofee, Audrey J.; Walker, Julie A.; Alberts, Christopher J.; Higuera, Ronald P.; Murphy, Richard L.
01 Jan 96, 562p., $42

AD-A404 640/NAA
Director of Administration and Management, Washington, D.C.
DoD Directives System Procedures
01 Oct 01, 108p., $12

AD-A405 175/NAA
Director of Administration and Management, Washington, D.C.
DoD Directives System Annual Index
31 Jul 00, 171p., $12

AD-A0900 260/NAA
Army Materiel Command, Alexandria, VA
Engineering Design Handbook - Principles of Explosive Behavior
10 Apr 72, 382p., $12

AD-A401 963/NAA
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA
Operation Just Cause: Concepts for Shaping Future Rapid Decisive Operations
Embrey, James H.
01 Jan 02, 52p., $7

AD-A401 042/NAA
Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA
An Analysis of the United States-Led

Coalition Air Campaign Conducted During the 1991 War with IRAQ: Desert Storm
Murphy, John D.
01 Jan 02, 63p., $7

AD-0444 344/NAA
Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, CA
Binomial Reliability Table (Lower Confidence Limits for the Binomial Distribution)
Cooke, James R.; Lee, Mark T.; Vanderbeck, John P.
01 Jan 64, 326p., $12

AD-A070 251/NAA
Irvin Industries Inc., Gardena, CA
Recovery Systems Design Guide
Ewing, E.G.; Bixby, H.W.; Knacke, T.W.
01 Dec 78, 493p., $42

AD-A401 263/NAA
Marine Corps Command and Staff College, Quantico, VA
Operations "Just Cause" and "Promote Liberty:" The Implications of Military Operations Other Than War
Conley, William J., Jr.
01 Apr 01, 62p., $7

ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT BEST SELLERS

Listed costs for electronic documents are for hardcopies. Downloads are free of charge.

AD-A393 422/NAA
Odyssey Research Associates Inc., Ithaca, NY
Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) User Security Services
Long, Douglas; Samsel, Peter
01 Jun 01, 117p., $12

AD-A343 040/NAA
Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, VA
JPRS Report, China: An Inside Look Into the Chinese Communist Navy
16 Jul 90, 56p., $7

AD-A400 363/NAA
National Central University, Chung-Li (Taiwan)

Proceedings of the Asian Conference (21st) on Remote Sensing. Volume 1 Held in Taipei, Taiwan on December 4-8, 2000
Liu, Chao-Han; Murai, Shunji; Chen, A. J.
01 Dec 00, 644p., $42

AD-A342 994/NAA
Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, VA
JPRS Report, Science & Technology, Japan, STA Survey Report on Promotion of Regional Science and Technology
12 Feb 93, 151p., $12

AD-A343 057/NAA
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA
Estimate of Maximum Detection Range for FLIR from EOMET 95 Measurement Data
Yu, Chih-Li
01 Dec 97, 162p., $12

AD-A392 794/NAA
Judge Advocate General's School, Charlottesville, VA
Copyright in Government Publications: Historical Background, Judicial Interpretation, and Legislative Clarification
Price, Brian R.
01 Jan 76, 48p., $7

AD-A394 923/NAA
Syracuse University, NY
Twin Evils: Government Copyright and Copyright-like Controls Over Government Information
Gellman, Robert M.
01 Jan 95, 66p., $7

AD-A370 683/NAA
Naval War College, Newport, RI
Fratricide: Fact or Friction?
Armstrong, Steven E.
17 May 99, 23p., $7

AD-A342 612/NAA
Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, School of Engineering
Solving Geometric Knapsack Problems Using Tabu Search Heuristics
Chocolaad, Christopher A.
01 Mar 98, 178p., $12

Documents on Display

NETWORK SECURITY

AD-A400 112/NAA
Corporate Author: National Security Agency/Central Security Service, Fort George G. Meade, MD
Title: *The 60 Minute Network Security Guide (First Steps Towards a Secure Network Environment)*
Report Date: 16 Oct 01 **Cost:** $7 36p.
Descriptors: *electronic security, operating systems (computers), routing, computer networks, debugging (computers), electronic mail, communications protocols, risk management.
Identifier: IATAC collection
Abstract: During the last four years the National Security Agency's Systems and Network Attack Center (C4) has released security guides for operating systems, applications and systems that operate in the larger information technology network. These guides can be found at the NSA Web site located at *http://www.nsa.gov/* under the link entitled "Security Recommendation Guides."

Many organizations across DoD have used these documents to develop new networks and to secure existing information technology infrastructures. This latest security guide addresses security a bit differently. The National Security Agency's goal is to make system owners and operators aware of fixes that become force multipliers in the effort to secure their information technology network.

AD-A401 507/NAA
Corporate Author: Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA
Title: *MAGMA: A Liquid Software Approach to Fault Tolerance, Computer Network Security, and Survivable Networking*
Personal Author: Margulis, Scott
Report Date: 01 Dec 01, **Cost:** $12 154p.
Descriptors: *computer networks, computer programs, industries, data processing security, security, theses, consistency, nodes, memory devices, fault tolerance, copyrights, Margulis Agent-based Mobile Application (MAGMA).
Identifiers: *server and agent-based active network management, NGI (Next Generation Internet), SAAM (Server and Agent-based Active network Management)
Abstract: NGI will address increased multimedia service demands, requiring consistent quality of service similar to the legacy phone system. SAAM acts similar to traffic helicopters reporting on rush-hour traffic. Upon routing request arrivals, the SAAM server determines the best route and assembles the routing path, freeing up routers to provide faster, more reliable forwarding services. The SAAM server is a critical network node; therefore it must be extremely robust. With MAGMA liquid software, a SAAM server agent will remain inactive in resident memory of each router until it is stimulated by a message from the departing server. Then that agent will begin running a new server at a starting point determined from the prior server's recent state information or a pre-determined point if that state information is not available. MAGMA will provide SAAM increased fault tolerance and security against malicious attacks.

In this thesis, the foundation for a mobile SAAM server was developed along with a protocol that extracts critical state information from the current server and periodically transports a compressed form of the information to potential next SAAM servers. MAGMA will provide a revolution in today's computer fault tolerance and security paradigms, benefiting industry through more survivable networks with guaranteed quality of service.

PESTICIDES

AD-A383 724/NAA
Corporate Author: General Accounting Office, Washington D.C., Health Education and Human Services Division
Title: *Children and Pesticides: New Approach to Considering Risk is Partly in Place*
Report Date: 01 Sep 00 **Cost:** $7 37p.
Descriptors: *public health, *children, *pesticides, exposure (general), drinking water, food, safety factor, residues, risk analysis.
Identifiers: GAO Reports, Food Quality Protection Act
Abstract: Managing the risk of exposure to pesticides is important for all Americans, but especially for children, whose developing systems can be more susceptible to harm. The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which regulates the use of pesticides at the federal level, to reevaluate the amounts of pesticide residues (known as tolerances) allowed on or in food. The EPA must ensure that the tolerances are safe; that is, there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from exposure from all food and non-food sources. The EPA must consider available information concerning the combined or cumulative effects on children from groups of pesticides that may act on the body in similar harmful ways. The General Accounting Office (GAO) was asked to examine how the EPA is applying these FQPA requirements.

The GAO focused its efforts on three questions: (1) What approach has the EPA developed for making decisions about applying the new safety factor? (2) What progress has been made in considering aggregate exposure and cumulative effects? and (3) What progress has been made in reassessing tolerances for pesticide residues? This report is based in part on a review of documents related to safety factor determinations and pesticide risk assessments, as well as a review of the EPA's database for tracking tolerance reassessments. GAO supplemented this analysis with interviews at the EPA, as well as with federal health agencies, chemical industry and environmental groups, and outside experts. GAO did not evaluate the EPA's regulatory decisions or the quality of the data behind them.

AD-A382 472/NAA
Corporate Author: Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio
Title: *Neurophysiologic and Neuropathologic Effects in Monkeys of Low Level Exposures to Sarin, Pyridostigmine, Pesticides, and Botulinum Toxoid*
Personal Authors: Olson, Carl T.; Podell, Michael; Sahenk, Zarife; Lordo, Robert; Kinney, Pamela
Report Date: 01 Jul 00 **Cost:** $12 272p.
Descriptors: *GB agent, *neurophysiology, dosage, pathology, exposure(physiology), immunization, pyridostigmine bromide, vac-

cines, pesticides, monkeys, clostridium botulinum, Persian Gulf War.

Identifiers: PB (pyridostigmine bromide), CPF (chlorpyrifos), DIP (diisopropylfluorophosphate), *neuropathologic effects, Gulf War Syndrome, botulinum toxoid

Abstract: Of approximately 700,000 U.S. military personnel serving in the Persian Gulf region during Operations Desert Shield/Storm, about 30,000 have had a range of unexplained complaints including chronic fatigue, muscle and joint pain, loss of concentration, forgetfulness, headaches, and rashes. In response to concerns about health effects resulting from service in the Persian Gulf area and to investigate the nature of illnesses reported by veterans, DoD initiated the Comprehensive Clinical Evaluation Program (CCEP) for Persian Gulf War veterans.

Clinical examinations have been performed on more than 10,000 individuals. The major categories of primary diagnoses were psychological, musculoskeletal, and nonspecific conditions. The question arises whether these nonspecific symptoms were due to service in the Persian Gulf War or are comparable to the number and type of symptoms expected in a population with similar demographics that did not serve in the Persian Gulf War.

AD-A377 488/NAA
Corporate Author: Connecticut University, Storrs, CT
Title: *Response of Spray Drift from Aerial Applications at a Forest Edge to Atmospheric Stability*
Personal Authors: Miller, David R.; Stoughton, Thomas E.
Report Date: 05 Aug 99 **Cost:** $7 14p.
Descriptors: *pesticides, *atmospheric physics, reprints, airborne, boundary layer, drops, plumes, sprays, aerial delivery, forests, earth atmosphere, hardwoods.
Identifiers: LIDAR, atmospheric stability
Abstract: A biological pesticide was aerially applied to a hardwood forest corn field edge in a replicated series of single spray swaths. The drift of small droplets, which remained suspended in the air after each spray swath, was monitored remotely and mapped with the University of Connecticut's portable, elastic-backscatter LIDAR. Plumes of small droplets were tracked which drifted off after every spray swath and dispersed into the atmospheric boundary layer. Plume movement and the rate of near field plume dilution was primarily dependent on the stability of the atmosphere, which implies that concentrations in the air in adjacent areas can be partially controlled by correct timing of the spray operations. The study results support the hypothesis that widespread dispersal of a small amount of pesticide is inevitable, even in well-conducted spraying operations.

POLYGRAPH

AD-A360 055/NAA
Corporate Author: Air Force Institute of Technology, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
Title: *The Admissibility of Polygraph Evidence in Court-Martial Proceedings*
Personal Author: Carr, John A.
Report Date: 11 Jan 99 **Cost:** $7 98p.
Descriptors: *law enforcement, *military law, *lie detectors, Department of Defense, United States, decision making, theses, military government, criminal investigations.
Abstract: The Department of Defense exhibits a love-hate relationship with the polygraph machine. Although military examiners have performed over 370,000 polygraph examinations since 1981, not one was admitted into a military court-martial after 1991. At that time, the President promulgated Military Rule of Evidence 707, which declared that polygraph evidence was per se inadmissible in a military court-martial. However, when the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces announced the decision of United States V. Scheffer, 44 M.J. 442 (C.A.A.F. 1996), it declared that the per se exclusion of polygraph evidence, offered by the accused to rebut an attack on his credibility, without providing him an opportunity to lay a foundation for admission, violated his Sixth Amendment right to present a defense. The Supreme Court granted certiorari to the case and should hear oral arguments in the near future.

AD-A366 488/NAA
Corporate Author: Forensic Research, Inc., Severna Park, MD
Title: *The Frequency of Appearance of Evaluative Criteria in Polygraph Charts*
Report Date: 1 Jan 99, **Cost:** $12 361p.
Descriptors: *lie detectors, test and evaluation, comparison, patterns, charts, deception, surface truth, rank order statistics, reaction (psychology), criminal investigations.
Abstract: Forensic Research, Inc. recorded on forms the deception-related reactions found on 616 polygraph charts from 174 criminal cases in which ground truth was known. Using the DoD guide to chart interpretation to define reactions, the extracted data was sorted and counted. The frequency of each of the 22 evaluative criteria was rank ordered, ranging from 5 to 4.794. The rank order pattern stayed remarkably constant across questions, gender, and truth or deception status. Recommendations were made with respect to scoring generic zone comparison tests and the elimination of some currently listed deception criteria.

AD-A318 988/NAA
Corporate Author: Department of Defense Polygraph Institute, Fort Mcclellan, AL
Title: *Test of a Mock Theft Scenario for Use in the Psychophysiological Detection of Deception: I.*
Personal Author: Ingram, Eben M.
Report Date: 1 May 96 **Cost:** $7 37p.
Descriptors: *speech analysis, *psychophysiology, *lie detectors, scenarios, acceptance tests, comparison, stress (psychology), stress (physiology), pilot studies, deception, voice communications, reaction (psychology), criminal investigations, theft, test construction (psychology), galvanic skin response, video tape recording.
Abstract: The Zone Comparison Test (ZCT), a Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD) test, was administered to 20 subjects who were programmed to be deceptive or non-deceptive. This pilot study was designed to determine the effectiveness of the coin theft as a mock crime scenario for laboratory tests with the ZCT. The scenario instructions and pretest were videotaped. The test questions were presented using digitized voice. PDD tests were blind-evaluated by two independent scorers using the three position, ZCT scoring method. The frequencies of accurate determinations were compared using proportionality tests. The scorers rendered a decision in 62% of the cases, and were unable to reach a decision (inconclusive calls) in 38% of the cases. When inconclusives were excluded, the average accuracy was 84%, significantly better than chance. Despite the high accuracy rate found when inconclusives were excluded, the inconclusive rate and low inter-rater agreement rates suggest this is not an effective laboratory mock crime procedure.

Hot Spots on the Web

Here we are in the midst of the "Information Age" and with just a click of a mouse button just about everything we want to know is available for free over the Internet. As a result, some suggest conventional libraries should be either downsized or closed.

However appealing that may sound with regard to cost-effectiveness, the plain truth of the matter is that some wonderful information sources on the Web simply disappear. This is what happened to PubSCIENCE, a database launched in October 1999 and cancelled in November 2002. PubSCIENCE was produced by the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Office of Scientific and Technical Information in partnership with the Government Printing Office and several scholarly publishers. It provided free Web search capabilities for journal article abstracts and citations in the physical sciences. Reading the abstract was free, but hyperlinking to the full-text generally involved paying for the article. The collection contained over 1,200 journal titles from 35 publishers, including both professional associations and private publishers. A few university presses also contributed to the database. Clearly modeled after PubMed, PubSCIENCE wanted to attract scientists and the general public to its information. Noting that the federal government funds 80 to 90 percent of scientific research and development, DOE touted PubSCIENCE as a significant taxpayer benefit.

So what went wrong? DOE's proposal to discontinue PubSCIENCE was based on the premise that private sector companies such as Scirus and Infotrieve offer comparable services.

Scirus (*http://www.scirus.com/ search_simple_boolean/*), launched by Elsevier Science, claims to be the most comprehensive science-specific search engine available on the Internet. Infotrieve (*http://www.infotrieve.com/*) is a free searchable bibliographic database and a document delivery service.

Given this changing climate on the Web, the Defense community has a unique opportunity. DTIC's Secure STINET product (soon to be renamed Private STINET) is available to registered DTIC users. Secure STINET provides free access to bibliographic citations from the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information and British Library (Inside web) databases. These services index thousands of international journals and conference proceedings. Their collections of information cover the fields of health sciences, social sciences, business and economics, arts and humanities, manufacturing and engineering, agriculture, law, and pure sciences. Copyright-cleared articles and proceedings can be searched to the article and paper title level and then ordered online for a fee plus copyright charges. Accessing these databases through Secure STINET can save users $1,300 annually based on the advertised single-user license fees of the private sector offerings.

Secure STINET also provides access to ProQuest®, Bell & Howell Information and Learning's periodical indexing service which enables search and retrieval of articles from over 2,800 periodicals including over 80 military titles. Over 1,900 of the titles are available in full-text, full-image format. Full-text articles are also available from Barron's.

And then there is AULIMP (Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals) which is a subject index to articles, news items, and editorials from English-language military and aeronautical periodicals. The Index contains citations dating back to 1990 with the recent addition of 1,468 citations.

If you are not currently registered for this valuable resource and want to read more about it, visit *http://www.dtic.mil/ dtic/prodsrvc/stinet_cistibl.html*. If you have any questions or comments or would like to obtain further information, contact DTIC's Current Awareness Team at (703) 767-8221/DSN 427-8221.

WHAT'S INSIDE

Thesaurus Update

Listed below is the latest update to the *DTIC Thesaurus*. A * indicates the hierarchy extends beyound the listed term.

Direct Methanol Fuel Cells
  BT *Fuel cells

Hydrogen Air Fuel Cells
  BT *Fuel cells

Oncogenesis
  BT *Cancer
    *Growth (Physiology)

Polymer Electrolyte Fuel Cells
  BT *Fuel Cells

Solid Oxide Fuel Cells
  BT *Fuel cells