

*Chrono*



Office of the Director

12 March 1987

NOTE TO: DDS&T

Evan -

[redacted] note is a bit amusing in that the article that he sent you was out of our S&T PERSPECTIVES. If, however, he meant "are you working on trying to access their data bases," the answer is definitely yes and we have been since last summer. It is not as straight forward as the article implies it is, but we are continuing to bang away at it. We have been trying to work it out of our Antwerp S&T Unit, but feel we may have to centralize it through Vienna. We will be talking to [redacted] about it during the upcoming Bureau Chiefs Conference.

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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
FOR COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS  
AND INTELLIGENCE

Date 26 Feb 1987

Memo for Evan Hineman *seen 3/9*  
CIA

Subject: USSR Data Base Access

The attached article is of interest.

Assume you all are working on this.



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Attachment

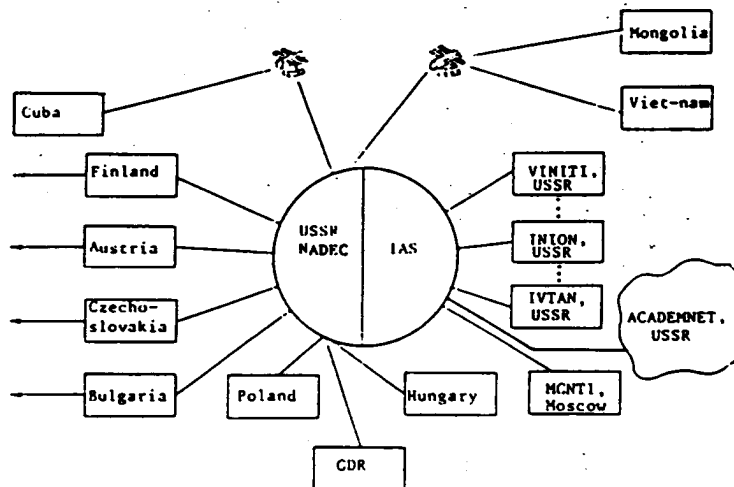
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## USSR: NON-BLOC ACCESS TO SOVIET DATA BASES

*Key Points: The Soviet ADEC (Automated Data Exchange Center) interfaces with non-Bloc computer networks through the DATAPAK firm of Finland and the telecommunications nodes of Radio Austria and is accessed by CEMA countries through a system of NADECs (National Automated Data Exchange Centers). The Soviets plan to expand ADEC beyond the five Soviet scientific centers currently linked to the system, according to a paper by O.L. Smirnov of the Soviet Institute for Automated Systems and a report by Sauli Laitinen of the Technical Research Center of Finland made available in December at the London 10th International Online Meeting.*

The Soviets have developed a computer-based network called ADEC, an information system designed to attract increased non-Bloc interest in Soviet data bases. Through the ADEC system users can access data bases hosted by the Computer Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, INION (Institute for Scientific Information on Social Sciences), IVTAN (Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences), MCNTI (International Center for Scientific and Technical Information), and VINITI (All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information). [Finland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the USSR's State Committee of Science and Technology also have a cooperative agreement whereby the State Research Center in Helsinki, using terminals with a cyrillic keyboard and display, can do online searches of VINITI data bases over a packet-switched line. VINITI reportedly offers online access to parts of REFERATIVNYY ZHURNAL and other data bases intended specifically for non-Bloc users.] Soviet planning calls for the ADEC system to integrate other information and scientific centers (not further identified).

Non-Bloc users can subscribe to the current ADEC system through Radio Austria or DATAPAK of Finland. CEMA countries (including Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam) participate through individual national links (NADECs).



VINITI - All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information  
 INION - Institute for Scientific Information on Social Sciences  
 IVTAN - Institute of High Temperature of the USSR Academy of Sciences  
 MCNTI - International Centre for Scientific and Technical Information

*The Current ADEC System*

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ADEC's hardware consists of general-purpose microcomputers and personal computers that transmit data at baud rates of 300, 1200, 2400, and 4800 over leased, dial-up, and packet-switched telephone lines and modems. CCITT (International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee) telecommunications protocols serve as regulatory guidelines for ADEC communication with non-Bloc information centers and computer networks.

With the planned use of advanced minicomputers and personal computers, the Soviets hope to expand ADEC's capacity through the development of four interconnected local area networks (LANs). LAN 1 will provide "local and remote" users with access to ADEC's shared information and computer resources. LAN 2 will be dedicated to ACADEMNET, a computer network linking Soviet scientific centers. LAN 3 will support the "internetwork" gateway node between Soviet information centers and non-Bloc computer networks. LAN 4 is envisaged as a specialized network designed to support a "distributed intelligent" gateway node. This node will feature a software subsystem that analyzes the user's information requirements to develop an optimal search strategy, that modifies a natural or applied language into a general command language, and that translates information retrieved from the system's command language into the user's native language. Other LAN 4 software subsystems will provide computer-aided training on the operation of ADEC hardware and software as well as file exchange, electronic mail, and teleconferencing services. The software for the LANs will be compatible with ISO (International Standard Organization) guidelines.



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