As World War II was coming to an end in Europe, the United States was still battling the Japanese. Allied commanders hoped to discover the secrets of the German scientific and technical community to use to their advantage in the Pacific theater.

Approximately 1,500 Air Force Air Technical Intelligence (ATI) teams searched abandoned German towns for aeronautical research materials. Over 1,700 tons of reports were recovered by ATI teams containing information such as the design for the Messerschmidt-262 jet and the details needed to develop V-1 and V-2 guided missiles, among other innovations.

In 1945 the Air Documents Research Center (ADRC) was established to process, analyze, and catalog the information found by ATI teams. In 1979 the name officially changed to the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC).

For over 65 years, as the name and mission evolved, so did the technology used to disseminate the information to the user community. From card catalogs to microfilm to DROLS to the Internet and wikis, DTIC continues to use cutting-edge technology to connect the defense community with the scientific and technical information it needs to support the warfighter.

DTIC®

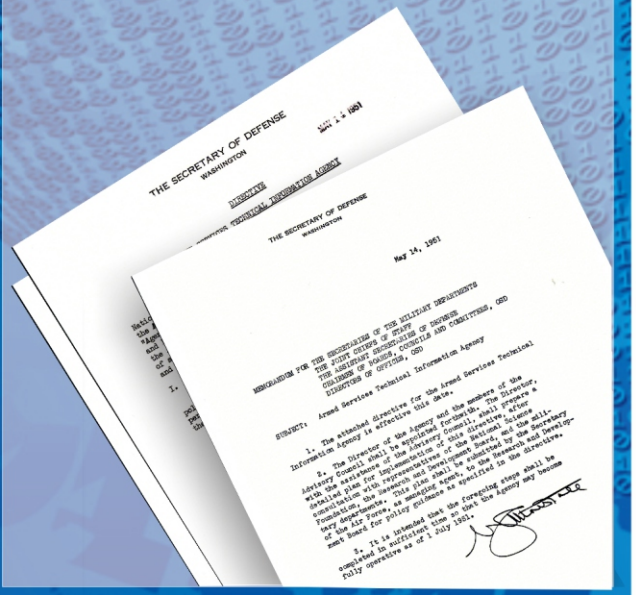
Defense Technical Information Center
8725 John J. Kingman Road, Suite 0944
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6218

800-225-3842
http://www.dtic.mil

DTIC Online
http://www.dtic.mil

DTIC Online Access Controlled
https://www.dtic.mil

DoDTechipedia
https://www.dodtechipedia.mil



DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER

Providing Access to Defense Information Since 1945

Information for the Defense Community

1945
The Air Documents Research Center is established in London. Moves to Wright Field, Ohio, as the Air Documents Division (ADD).

1948
ADD becomes Central Air Documents Office (CADO), designed to collect, process and distribute information.

1951
CADO becomes the Armed Services Technical Information Agency (ASTIA).

1962
The DoD Scientific and Technical Information (STINFO) Program is established.

1963
ASTIA is renamed Defense Documentation Center (DDC) and becomes a field activity of the Defense Supply Agency (DSA).

1972
The Defense Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Online System (DROLS) becomes operational.

1979
DDC officially changes its name to Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC).

1980
DoD Information Analysis Center (IAC) Program is added to DTIC's mission.

1994
DTIC begins offering products and services via the Internet.

Scientific and Technical Information Network (STINET) goes online.

1995
DTIC moves to its current location in the Andrew T. McNamara Headquarters Complex, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

2004
DTIC becomes a DoD Field Activity aligned under the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisitions, Technology and Logistics reporting to the Director, Defense Research & Engineering.

2008
DTIC Online is launched, providing one Web site to search and access DoD scientific, technical, research and engineering information.

2008
DTIC launches DoDTechipedia, DoD's scientific and technical information wiki.

2009
DTIC launches DefenseSolutions.gov, an idea portal for potential DoD Contractors to submit solutions to DoD challenges.

2010
DTIC celebrates 65 years of meeting the scientific and technical information needs of the DoD community in support of the warfighter.