



HUMINT OR WEBINT?

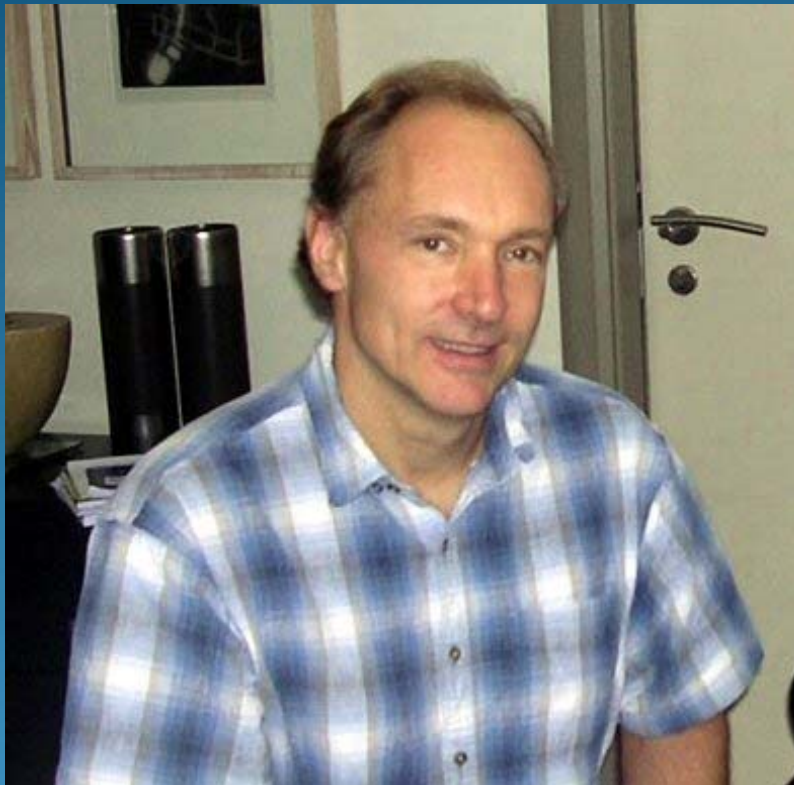
**Concept Study on possible routes for improving
knowledge discovery within organizations**

Nader Naghshineh, Information Studies Lab ,
Faculty of Psychology and Education, University of Tehran
Nnaghsh@ut.ac.ir



We live in a moment of history where change is so speeded up that we begin to see the present only when it is already disappearing.

R.D.Laing



Digital library,
Internet
intelligence,
web-mind,
Netscape ,
avatar-centric
applications



WORLD INTERNET USAGE AND POPULATION STATISTICS

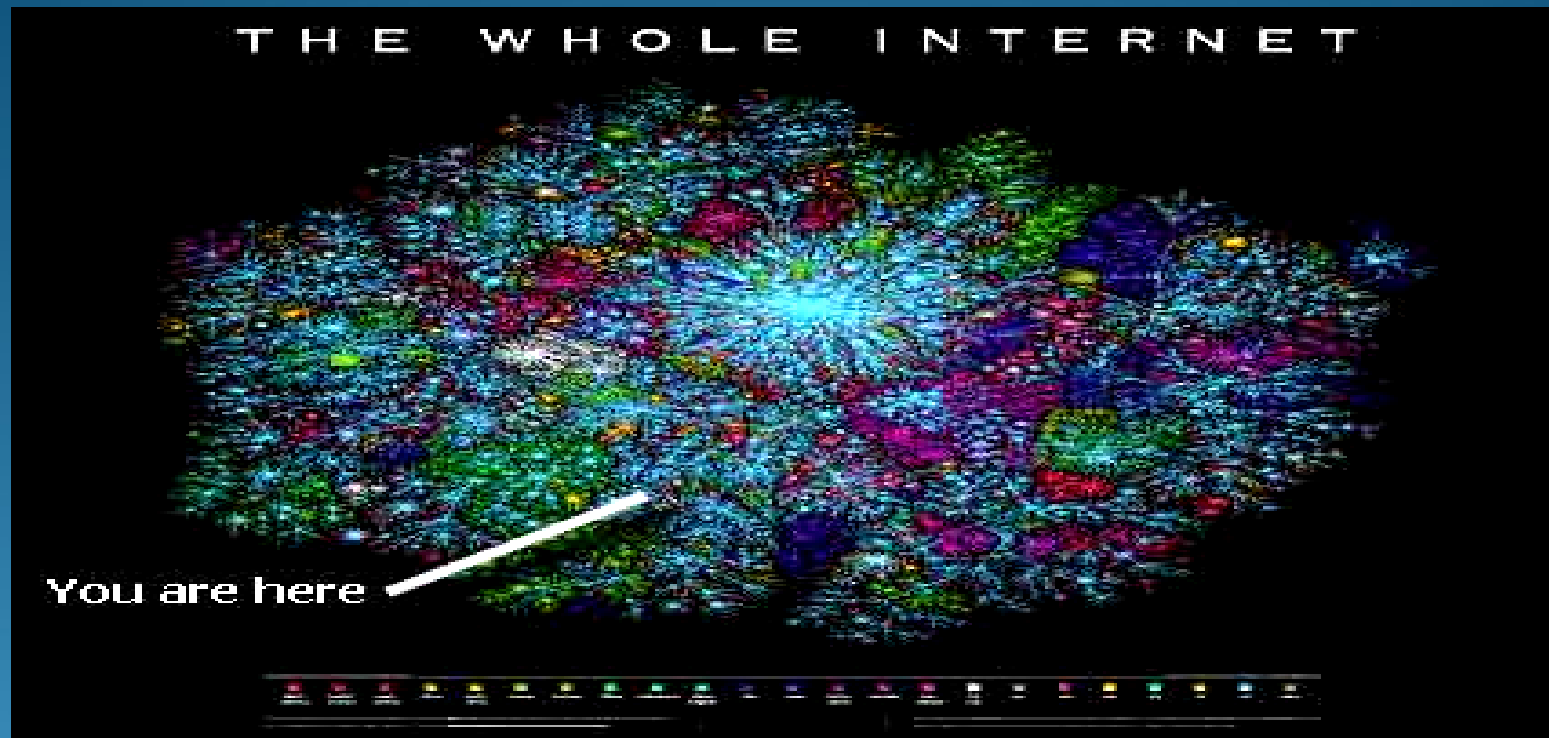
World Regions	Population (2007 Est.)	Population % of World	Internet Usage, Latest Data	% Population (Penetration)	Usage % of World	Usage Growth 2000-2007
<u>Africa</u>	933,448,292	14.2 %	43,995,700	4.7 %	3.5 %	874.6 %
<u>Asia</u>	3,712,527,624	56.5 %	459,476,825	12.4 %	36.9 %	302.0 %
<u>Europe</u>	809,624,686	12.3 %	337,878,613	41.7 %	27.2%	221.5 %
<u>Middle East</u>	193,452,727	2.9 %	33,510,500	17.3 %	2.7 %	920.2 %
<u>North America</u>	334,538,018	5.1 %	234,788,864	70.2 %	18.9%	117.2 %
<u>Latin America/Caribbean</u>	556,606,627	8.5 %	115,759,709	20.8 %	9.3 %	540.7 %
<u>Oceania / Australia</u>	34,468,443	0.5 %	19,039,390	55.2 %	1.5 %	149.9 %
WORLD TOTAL	6,574,666,417	100.0 %	1,244,449,601	18.9 %	100.0 %	244.7 %

NOTES: (1) Internet Usage and World Population Statistics are for September 30, 2007. (2) Demographic (Population) numbers are based on data contained in the [world-gazetteer](http://www.world-gazetteer.com) website. (3) Internet usage information comes from data published by [Nielsen/NetRatings](http://www.nielsen.com), by the [International Telecommunications Union](http://www.itu.int), by local NICs, and other reliable sources. (4) For definitions, disclaimers, and navigation help, see the [Site Surfing Guide](http://www.internetworldstats.com). (www.internetworldstats.com). Copyright © 2007, Miniwatts Marketing Group. All rights reserved worldwide.



An unfortunate consequence of specialization in the sciences is poor communication across research domains – which can hamper the knowledge discovery process

Difficulty of keeping current with new research findings that continue to grow at an exponential rate



pockets or islands of relevant knowledge within the public domain that remain undiscovered due to the sheer volume of information one has to sift through.



library servicescape should be mapped at four levels:

- Competitive Intelligence Gathering
- Industry and Competitor Analysis
- Competitive Intelligence for Strategic Decision Making
- Competitive Intelligence as a Core Capability

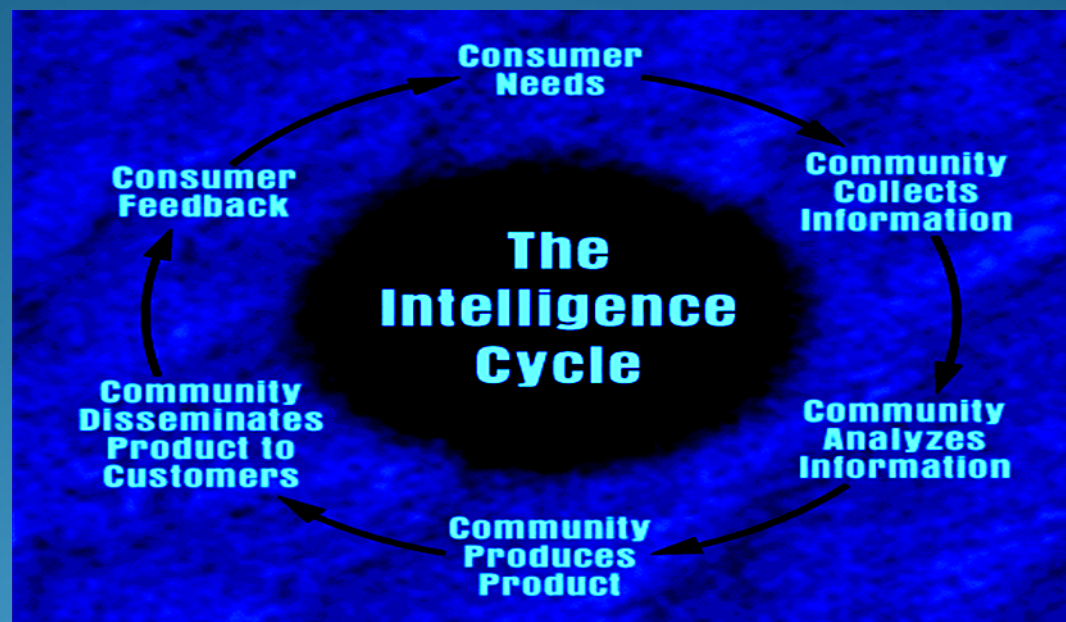


MASINT:

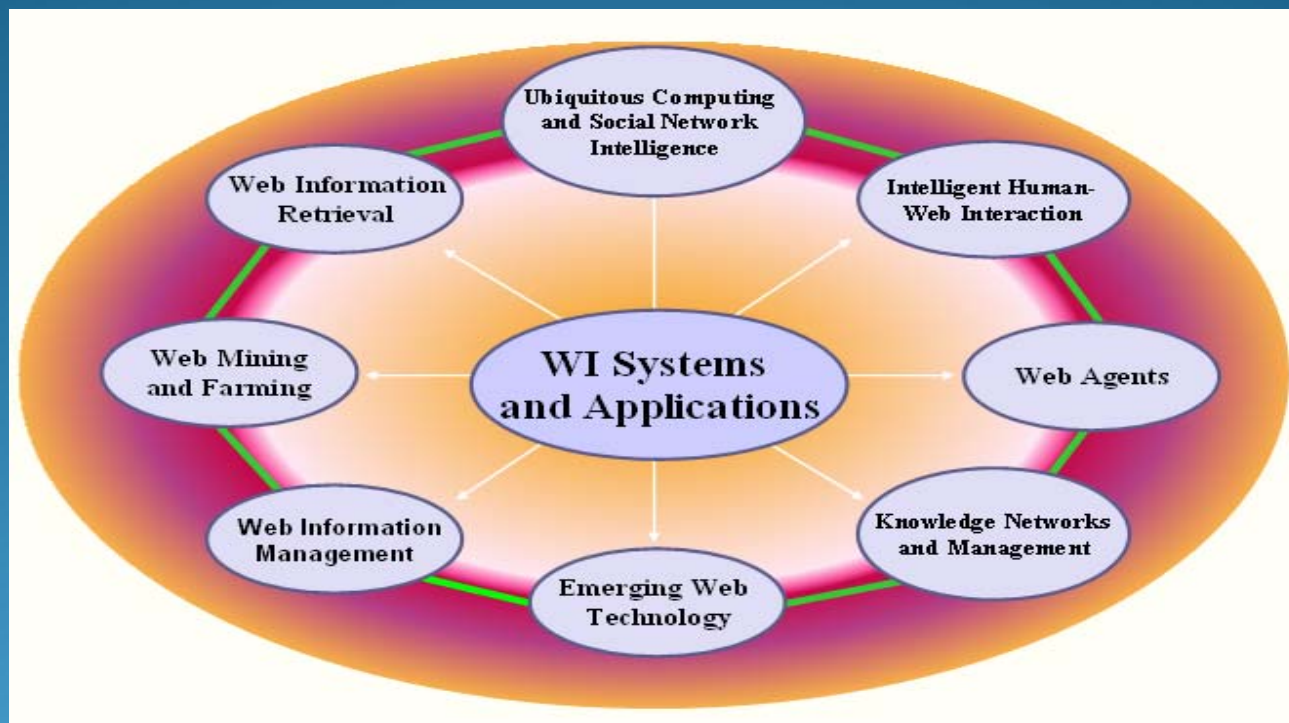
intelligence that detects, tracks, identifies, or describes the signatures (distinctive characteristics) of fixed or dynamic target sources, which in case of digital collections refers to the query target

HUMINT:

a category of intelligence derived from information collected and provided by human sources



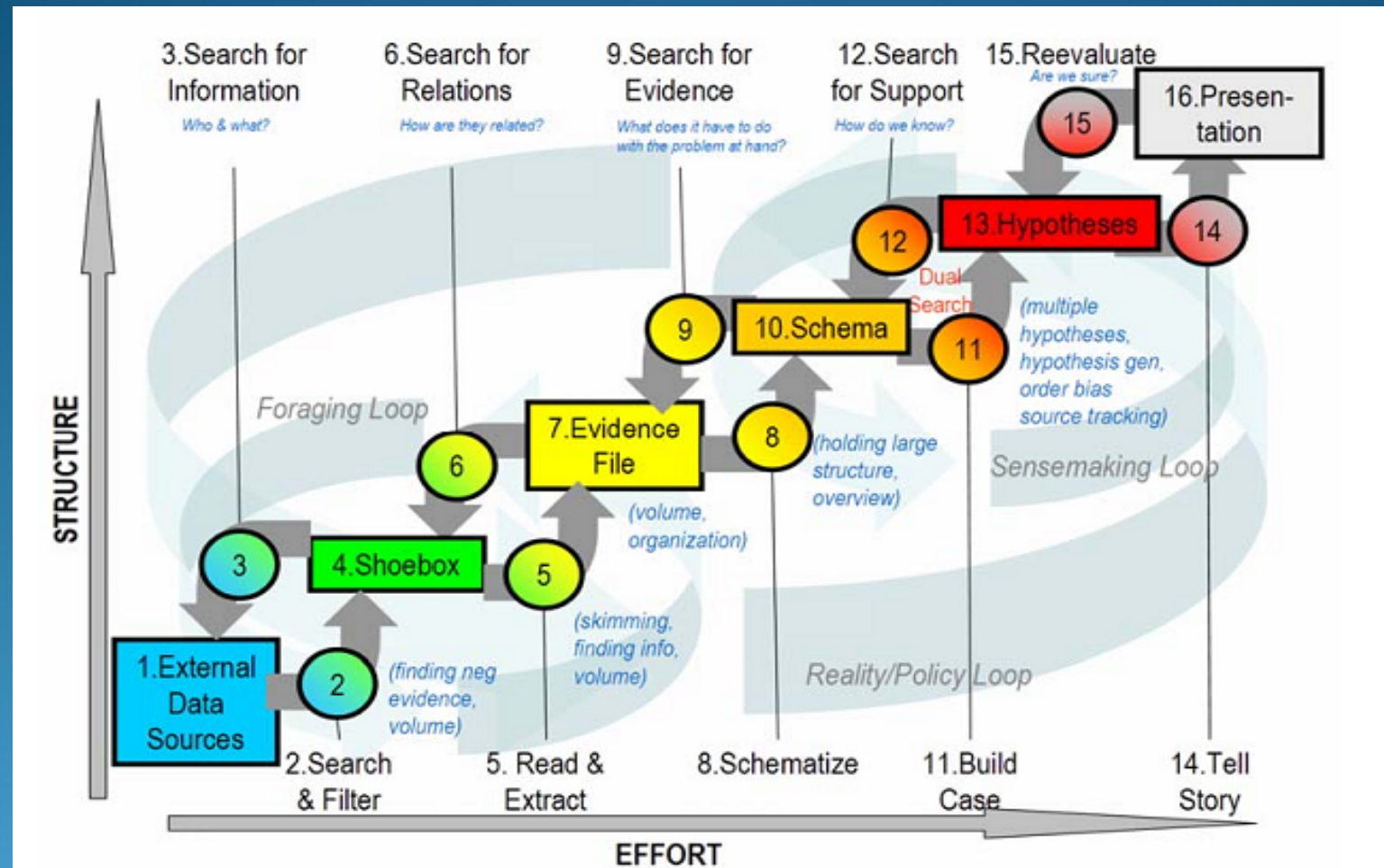
Typical Intelligence Cycle
(Courtesy www.FAS.org)



Web Intelligence (courtesy of Web Intelligence Consortium)



Our history from the standpoint of information dexterity could be interpreted by the degree of interaction of individual intelligence with collective intelligence as represented by institutions –such as universities- or constructs – such as web





Gardner's Multiple Intelligence Scheme:

- Linguistic intelligence ("word smart")
- Logical-mathematical intelligence ("number/reasoning smart")
- Spatial intelligence ("picture smart")
- Bodily-Kinesthetic intelligence ("body smart")
- Musical intelligence ("music smart")
- Interpersonal intelligence ("people smart")
- Intrapersonal intelligence ("self smart")
- Naturalist intelligence ("nature smart")



The Web Intelligence (WEBINT) approach would mean designing modalities for communities in which a complex system is constructed to ensure an expected, and therefore, quantifiable level of discovery. This route would rely heavily on development of artificial intelligence systems especially in the areas of info-mining and information visualization. The Web Intelligence can be programmed to interface with the social network evolving around the technical library services and thus facilitate the discovery of hitherto undiscovered public knowledge. Every client of the library, technically represents a potential HUMINT asset. By providing a tailoring function in a clients interaction with the web intelligence system that supports a notational model of information analysis, these clients could not only gain proficiency in understanding different *thoughtworlds*, but could extract new interpretations of the existing data sets.



Thank you