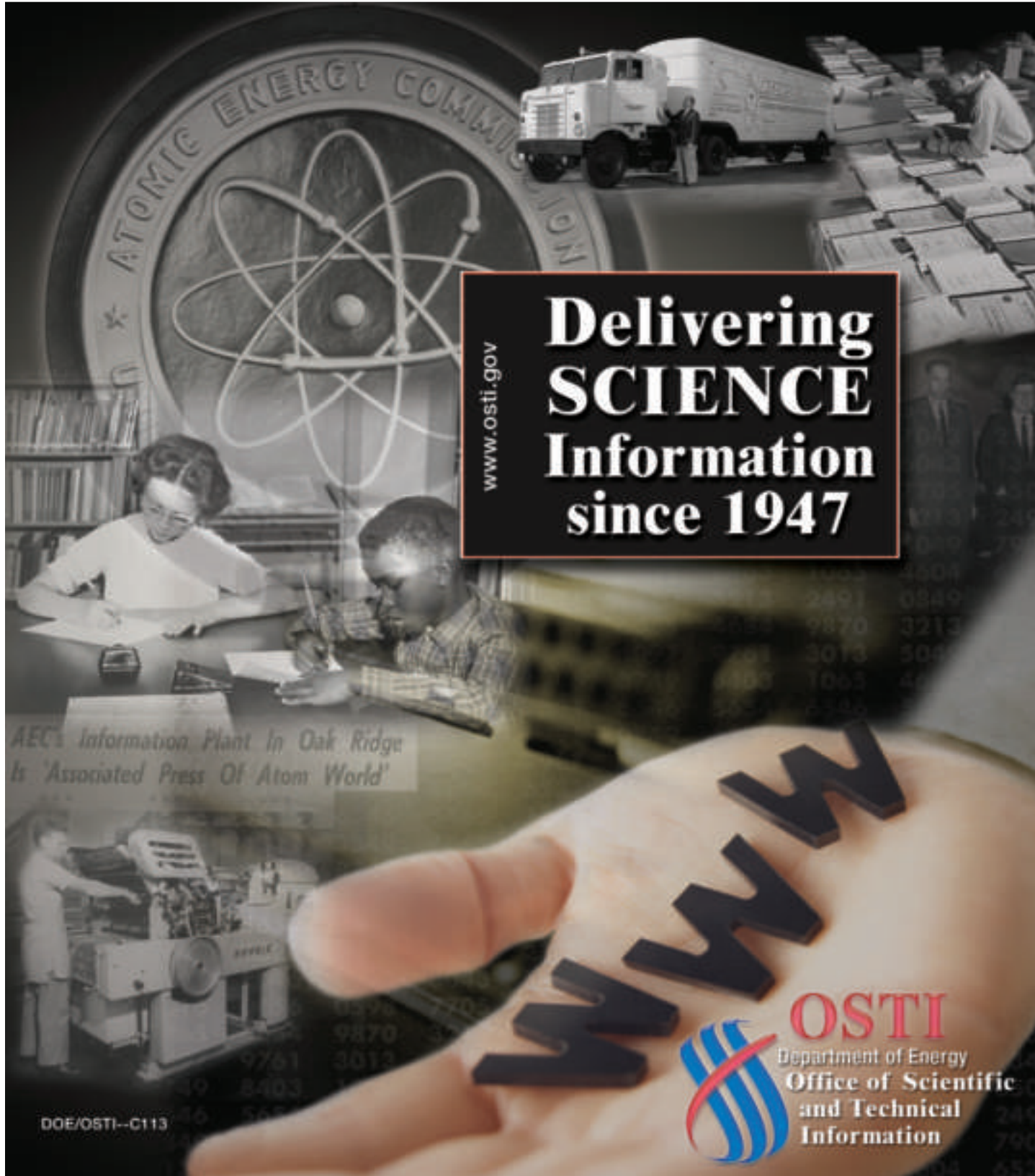




born of General Leslie Grove's mandate to tell the American people about the formerly secret Manhattan Project, the Office of Scientific and Technical Information, or OSTI, rapidly became home to one of the world's most comprehensive collections of energy-related information. Since 1947, the DOE program and its early predecessors have been nationally recognized for contributions to the sharing and exchange of science information. OSTI, located at 1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge, TN, is named for one of its projects of national import. Science.gov, the interagency Federal Web portal, is hosted at OSTI, along with an array of Web tools and capabilities designed to deliver science to desktops everywhere.

But long before the Internet came along, OSTI was serving the nation by making science information readily available. For many years OSTI operated one of the few Federal printing plants in the United States. OSTI produced the world-famous Nuclear Science Abstracts, which widely expanded access to nuclear science information. OSTI was instrumental in establishing the International Nuclear Information System, which today promotes nuclear information exchange between 110 countries.

Whether by print or by pixel, OSTI has long been committed to ensuring citizens have access to their government's research. OSTI is dedicated to the principle that, to advance science, research must be shared.



[www.osti.gov](http://www.osti.gov)  
**Delivering  
SCIENCE  
Information  
since 1947**

*AEC's Information Plant In Oak Ridge  
Is 'Associated Press Of Atom World'*





# Serving the Nation . . . by Sharing Science



## Office of Scientific and Technical Information—www.osti.gov

**1945**

General Leslie Groves, through a memorandum signed in Oak Ridge, TN., mandates one central file for wartime atomic bomb research

**1946**

Atomic Energy Act eases transfer of science information to the public

**1947**

OSTI's predecessor, the Technical Information Division, established in Oak Ridge to manage Manhattan Project information

**1948**

OSTI begins publication of Nuclear Science Abstracts, which would become world famous



**1953**

President Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace speech to United Nations proposes pooling nuclear material for sharing with peaceful nations; OSTI assumes a lead role in supplying information to ensuing Geneva Conferences



**1958**

OSTI responsible for shipping 25 tons of materials to Geneva Conference



**1962**

OSTI supplies educational materials to Nation on uses of the atom; first booklets published in series "Understanding the Atom"

**1964**

OSTI distributes half-million booklets at the New York World's Fair

**1967**

OSTI plant begins use of computer processing of information

**1969**

OSTI instrumental in international exchange of nuclear information, helps create International Nuclear Information System



**1975**

OSTI manages a centralized motion picture film library and loan service serving academia and public

**1977**

During the "energy crisis" OSTI monthly responds to more than 150,000 citizen requests for information

**1987**

OSTI named U.S. Delegate and Operating Agent for the International Energy Agency's Energy Technology Data Exchange

**1994**

OSTI creates first DOE Home Page

**1997**

As Internet era begins, microfiche production and operation of on-site printing plant ends at OSTI

**2002**

Science.gov, the Federal government's designated science Web portal, is launched and hosted at the OSTI facility



**2003**

City of Oak Ridge renames a road Science.gov Way, OSTI's new address becomes 1 Science.gov Way

**2004**

OSTI partners with commercial search engines increasing public access to DOE-sponsored R&D

**2006**

OSTI introduces worldwide initiatives in federated search



**2007**

OSTI develops the Science Accelerator, encompassing a suite of groundbreaking Web tools created over the past decade for information dissemination; followed by a Web-based international science gateway