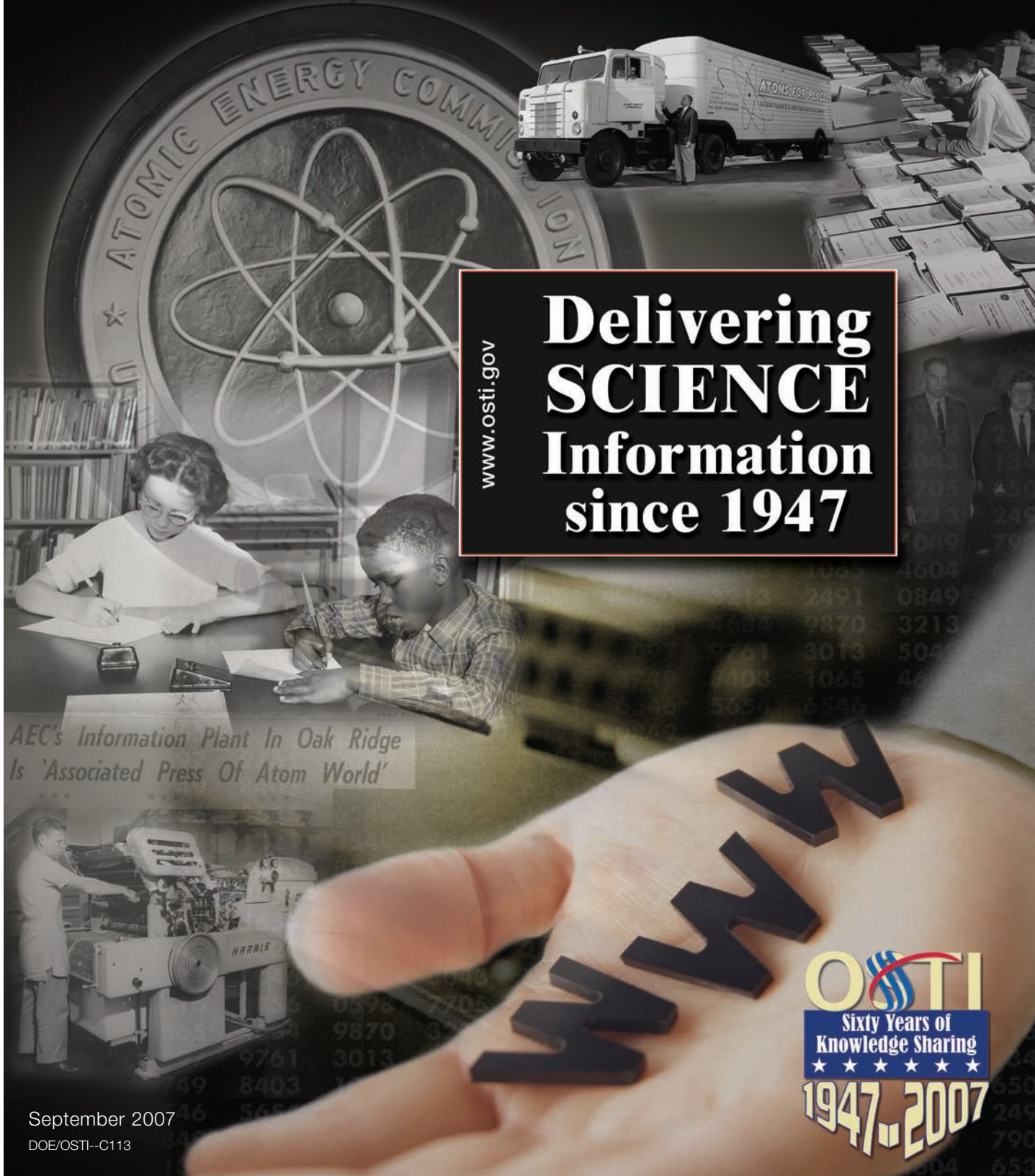




born of General Leslie Groves's mandate to tell the American people about the formerly secret Manhattan Project, the Office of Scientific and Technical Information, or OSTI, rapidly became home to one of the world's most comprehensive collections of energy-related information. Since 1947, the DOE program has been nationally recognized for contributions to the sharing and exchange of science information. OSTI is located at 1 Science.gov Way, Oak Ridge, TN. This road was named for one of OSTI's 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 supported establishment of 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 that citizens have access to their government's research findings. OSTI is dedicated to the principle that, to advance science, research must be shared.



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., mandated one central file for wartime atomic bomb research findings

1946

Atomic Energy Act eased 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 began publishing Nuclear Science Abstracts, which would become world famous

1950

Established depositories at libraries across U.S. to receive Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) documents



1953

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



1958

OSTI responsible for shipping 25 tons of materials to Geneva Conference



1962

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

1964

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

1967

OSTI began using computers for processing information

1969

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



1975

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

1977

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

1987

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

1994

OSTI created first DOE Home Page

1997

As Internet era began, OSTI developed first searchable system providing DOE reports online

2002

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



2003

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

2004

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

2007



OSTI developed the Science Accelerator, encompassing in one query a suite of groundbreaking Web tools created over the past decade for information dissemination



OSTI developed WorldWideScience.org, first one-stop global science search