

July 1955	Eisenhower proposes "Open Skies" policy for mutual aerial inspection during Geneva Summit		
Aug 1955		Space nuclear auxiliary power program begins in Joint AEC/DOD Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Office	Upon DOD request. AEC begins work on nuclear auxiliary power system (reactor and RTG) for USAF uses
Feb 1956	AEC makes available 20,000 kilograms of U-235 for use in power and research reactors abroad and 20,000 kilograms for power reactors in U.S		
Mar 1956			AEC low-level effort undertaken by Martin-Baltimore for isotope-fuel space power unit for military satellite
July 1956		AF advanced reconnaissance system designated WS-117L	AEC proceeds with development of heat source for WS-117L
Nov. 1956	Eisenhower re-elected		
Oct 1957	Soviets launch Sputnik Name "Pied Piper" (AF code name for 117L) compromised by <i>Aviation Week</i> article		New unclassified title of "SNAP" authorized to refer to AEC's work on Space Nuclear Auxiliary Power
Nov 1957		President's Science Advisory Committee created	
July 1958		John McCone becomes chairman of AEC; NASA established	
Aug 1958	Eisenhower announces moratorium on weapons testing (to begin Oct. 31)	T Keith Glennan appointed first administrator of NASA	
Nov. 1958-Sept. 1961	U.S., Great Britain, & U.S.S.R agree to moratorium on atmospheric nuclear testing		
Jan. 1959	Eisenhower reveals existence of plutonium fuel (by-product of weapons development) for spacecraft		Martin Company and AEC demonstrate SNAP-3B to president
May 1960	Summit conference broken up by U-2 Incident		
Oct. 1960		Joint AEC/NASA Nuclear Propulsion Office created with Harold Finger as head	
Nov. 1960	Kennedy elected President.		
Feb. 1961		James E. Webb becomes head of NASA	
Mar. 1961		Glenn Seaborg named AEC chairman; atomic regulatory function placed under AEC Director of Regulations	
May 1961	Kennedy gives special message to Congress committing U.S. to reach the Moon "before decade is out"		