Record Nr.	UNINA9910814343303321
Autore	Sambaluk Nicholas Michael
Titolo	The other space race : Eisenhower and the quest for aerospace security // Nicholas Michael Sambaluk
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Annapolis, Maryland : , : Naval Institute Press, , [2015]
ISBN	1-61251-887-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxvii, 316 pages)
Collana	Transforming war
Disciplina	358.8
Soggetti	Astronautics and state - United States - History - 20th century Aeronautics and state - United States - History - 20th century Space race - History - 20th century National security - United States - History - 20th century Astronautics, Military - History - 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Intro Title Page Copyright Dedication Contents List of Illustrations Acknowledgments Terms and Acronyms Chronology of Events 1. "What's a Heaven For?" Setting Security Policy in Space 2. "Symbol of Longing and Hope": Dwight Eisenhower and America, 1952-1956 3. "What an Impressive Idea!" Conceptualizing the Aerospace Bomber 4. "Adjacent to the Abyss": Leveraging Crisis to Promote the Aerospace Agenda 5. "The First of a New Generation": Dyna-Soar Spreads the Air Force's Wings into Aerospace 6. "The Air Force Must Not Lose Dynasoar": Air Force Reaction to Eisenhower Policy 7. "A Capacity Adequate for Our Own U.S. Purposes": Space Security Policymaking in the Eisenhower White House 8. "Satellites Are Our Last Chance": Pursuing the Need for Reconnaissance 9. "Slipping Out of Control": The Struggle to Define Security in 1960 10. "A Thousand Drawing Boards": Eisenhower's Farewell Warnings 11. "Equal Attention to Both": John F. Kennedy's Activity in Space Epilogue and Conclusion Notes Bibliography Index About the Author.
Sommario/riassunto	The Other Space Race is a unique look at the early U.S. space program and how it both shaped and was shaped by politics during the Cold

1.

War. Eisenhower's "New Look" expanded the role of the Air Force in national security, and ultimately allowed ambitious aerospace projects, namely the "Dyna-Soar," a bomber equipped with nuclear weapons that would operate in space. Eisenhower's space policy was purely practical, creating a strong deterrent against the use of nuclear arms against the United States.With the Soviet launch of Sputnik in 1957, the political climate changed, and space travel became part of the United States' national discourse. Sambaluk explores what followed, including the scuttling of the "Dyna-Soar" program and the transition from Eisenhower's space policy to John Kennedy's. This well-argued, wellresearched book gives much needed perspective on the Cold War's influence on space travel and it's relation to the formation of public policy.