

**Table 1 Key Dates in Nuclear Non-Proliferation**

<b>July 16, 1945</b>	Detonation of first U.S. nuclear explosive device.
<b>August 6, 1945</b>	Dropping of nuclear bomb on Hiroshima, Japan.
<b>November 15, 1945</b>	Joint Declaration of the Heads of Government of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada calling for international action: (a) to prevent the use of atomic energy for destructive purposes, and (b) to promote the use of recent and future advances in atomic energy for peaceful and humanitarian ends.
<b>September 23, 1949</b>	Detonation of first Soviet nuclear device.
<b>October 20, 1952</b>	Detonation of first U.K. nuclear device.
<b>December 8, 1953</b>	"Atoms for Peace Proposal" by President Eisenhower calls for establishment of an International Atomic Energy Agency under UN sponsorship and for world-wide sharing of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
<b>October 26, 1956</b>	Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency opened for signature. The Statute came into force on July 29, 1957.
<b>October 16, 1960</b>	Detonation of first French nuclear device.
<b>January 31, 1961</b>	First IAEA safeguards system approved covering small reactors (INFCIRC/26). First inspection under this system took place in 1962.
<b>August 5, 1963</b>	Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (Limited Test Ban Treaty) opened for signature. Entered into force on October 10, 1963.
<b>October 16, 1964</b>	Detonation of first Chinese nuclear device.
<b>September 28, 1965</b>	New safeguards system approved covering all sizes of reactors (INFCIRC/66).
<b>February 14, 1967</b>	Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco) opened for signature. Entered into force on April 22, 1968.
<b>July 1, 1968</b>	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons opened for signature. Entered into force March 5, 1970.