	instructs Bush to find out if a bomb can be built and at what cost. Bush receives permission to explore construction needs with the Army.
November 9, 1941	A third National Academy of Sciences report agrees with the MAUD report that an atomic bomb is feasible.
November 27, 1941	Bush forwards the third National Academy of Sciences report to the President.
December 7, 1941	The Japanese attack Pearl Harbor.
December 10, 1941	Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.
December 16, 1941	The Top Policy Committee becomes primarily responsible for making broad policy decisions relating to uranium research.
December 18, 1941	The S-1 Executive Committee (which replaced the Uranium Committee in the Office of Scientific and Research Development) gives Lawrence $400,000 to continue electromagnetic research.
January 19, 1942	Roosevelt responds to Bush's November 27 report and approves production of the atomic bomb.
March 9, 1942	Bush gives Roosevelt an optimistic report on the possibility of producing a bomb.
May 23, 1942	The S-1 Executive Committee recommends that the project move to the pilot plant stage and build one or two piles (reactors) to produce plutonium and electromagnetic, centrifuge, and gaseous diffusion plants to produce uranium-235.
June 1942	Production pile designs are developed at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago.
June 17 1943	President Roosevelt approves the S-1 Executive Committee recommendation to proceed to the pilot plant stage and instructs that plant construction be the responsibility of the Army. The Office of Scientific Research and Development continues to direct nuclear research, while the Army delegates the task of plant construction to the Corps of Engineers.
July 1942	Kenneth Cole establishes the health division at the Metallurgical Laboratory.
August 7, 1942	The American island-hopping campaign in the Pacific begins with the landing at Guadalcanal.
August 13, 1942	The Manhattan Engineer District is established in New York City, Colonel James C. Marshall commanding.
August 1942	Seaborg produces a microscopic sample of pure plutonium.
September 13, 1942	The S-1 Executive Committee visits Lawrence's Berkeley laboratory and recommends building an electromagnetic pilot plant and a section of a full-scale plant in Tennessee.
September 17, 1942	Colonel Leslie R. Groves is appointed head of the Manhattan Engineer District. He is promoted to Brigadier General six days later.
September 19, 1942	Groves selects the Oak Ridge, Tennessee site for the pilot plant.
September 23, 1942	Secretary of War Henry Stimson creates a Military Policy Committee to help make decisions for the Manhattan Project.
October 3, 1942	E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company agrees to build the chemical separation plant at Oak Ridge.
October 5, 1942	Compton recommends an intermediate pile at Argonne.
Fall 1942	J. Robert Oppenheimer and the luminaries report from Berkeley that more fissionable material may be needed than previously thought.
October 19, 1942	Groves decides to establish a separate scientific laboratory to design an atomic bomb.
October 26, 1942	Conant recommends dropping the centrifuge method.
November 12, 1942	On the recommendation of Groves and Conant, the Military Policy Committee decides to skip the pilot plant stage on the plutonium, electromagnetic, and gaseous diffusion projects and go directly from the research stage to industrial-scale production. The Committee also decides not to build a centrifuge plant.
November 14, 1942	The S-1 Executive Committee endorses the recommendations of the Military Policy Committee.
November 1942	The Allies invade North Africa.
November 25, 1942	Groves selects Los Alamos, New Mexico as the bomb laboratory (codenamed Project Y). Oppenheimer is chosen laboratory director.
December 2, 1942	Scientists led by Enrico Fermi achieve the first self-sustained nuclear chain reaction in Chicago.