December 10, 1942	The Lewis committee compromises on the electromagnetic method. The Military Policy Committee decides to build the plutonium production facilities at a site other than Oak Ridge.
December 28, 1942	Roosevelt approves detailed plans for building production facilities and producing atomic weapons.
January 13-14, 1943	Plans for the Y-12 electromagnetic plant are discussed. Groves insists that Y-12's first racetrack be finished by July 1.
January 14-24, 1943	At the Casablanca Conference, Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill agree upon unconditional surrender for the Axis powers.
January 16, 1943	Groves selects Hanford, Washington as the site for the plutonium production facilities. Eventually three reactors, called B, D, and F, are built at Hanford.
January 1943	Bush encourages Philip Abelson's research on the thermal diffusion process.
February 18, 1943	Construction of Y-12 begins at Oak Ridge.
February 1943	Groundbreaking for the X-10 plutonium pilot plant takes place at Oak Ridge.
March 1943	Researchers begin arriving at Los Alamos.
April 1943	Bomb design work begins at Los Alamos.
June 1943	Site preparation for the K-25 gaseous diffusion plant commences at Oak Ridge.
Summer 1943	The Manhattan Engineer District moves its headquarters to Oak Ridge.
July 1943	Oppenheimer reports that three times as much fissionable material may be necessary than thought nine months earlier.
August 27, 1943	Groundbreaking for the 100-B plutonium production pile at Hanford takes place.
September 8, 1943	Italy surrenders to Allied forces.
September 9, 1943	Groves decides to double the size of Y-12.
September 27, 1943	Construction begins on K-25 at Oak Ridge.
November 4, 1943	The X-10 pile goes critical and produces plutonium by the end of the month.
Late 1943	John von Neumann visits Los Alamos to aid implosion research.
December 15, 1943	The first Alpha racetrack is shut down due to maintenance problems.
January 1944	The second Alpha racetrack is started and demonstrates maintenance problems similar to those that disabled the first.
January 1944	Construction begins on Abelson's thermal diffusion plant at the Philadelphia Naval Yard.
February 1944	Y-12 sends 200 grams of uranium-235 to Los Alamos.
March 1944	The Beta building at Y-12 is completed.
March 1944	Bomb models are tested at Los Alamos.
April 1944	Oppenheimer informs Groves about Abelson's thermal diffusion research in Philadelphia.
June 6, 1944	Allied forces launch the Normandy invasion.
June 21, 1944	Groves orders the construction of the S-50 thermal diffusion plant at Oak Ridge.
July 4, 1944	The decision is made to work on a calutron with a 30-beam source for use in Y-12.
July 17, 1944	The plutonium gun bomb (codenamed Thin Man) is abandoned.
July 1944	A major reorganization to maximize implosion research occurs at Los Alamos.
July 1944	Scientists at the Metallurgical Laboratory issue the "Prospectus on Nucleonics," concerning the international control of atomic energy.
August 7, 1944	Bush briefs General George C. Marshall, informing him that small implosion bombs might be ready by mid-1945 and that a uranium bomb will almost certainly be ready by August 1, 1945.
September 1944	Colonel Paul Tibbets's 393rd Bombardment Squadron begins test drops with dummy bombs called pump kins.
September 13, 1944	The first slug is placed in pile 100-B at Hanford.
September 1944	Roosevelt and Churchill meet in Hyde Park and sign an "aide-memoire" pledging to continue bilateral research on atomic technology.