

Summer 1944-Spring 1945	The Manhattan Project's chances for success advance from doubtful to probable as Oak Ridge and Hanford produce increasing amounts of fissionable material, and Los Alamos makes progress in chemistry, metallurgy, and weapon design.	June 14, 1945	Groves submits the target selection group's recommendation to Marshall.
September 27, 1944	The 100-B reactor goes critical and begins operation.	June 21, 1945	The Interim Committee, supporting its Scientific Panel, rejects the Franck Report recommendation that the bomb be demonstrated prior to combat.
September 30, 1944	Bush and Conant advocate international agreements on atomic research to prevent an arms race.	July 2-3, 1945	Stimson briefs Truman on the Interim Committee's deliberations and outlines the peace terms for Japan.
December 1944	The chemical separation plants (Queen Marys) are finished at Hanford.	July 16, 1945	Los Alamos scientists successfully test a plutonium implosion bomb in the Trinity shot at Alamogordo, New Mexico.
February 2, 1945	Los Alamos receives its first plutonium.	July 17-August 2, 1945	Truman, Churchill, and Stalin meet in Potsdam.
February 4-11, 1945	Roosevelt, Churchill, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin meet at Yalta.	July 21, 1945	Groves sends Stimson a report on the Trinity test.
March 1945	S-50 begins operation at Oak Ridge.	July 24, 1945	Stimson again briefs Truman on the Manhattan Project and peace terms for Japan. In an evening session, Truman informs Stalin that the United States has tested a powerful new weapon.
March 1945	Tokyo is firebombed, resulting in 100,000 casualties.	July 25, 1945	The 509th Composite Group is ordered to attack Japan with an atomic bomb "after about" August 3.
March 12, 1945	K-25 begins production at Oak Ridge.	July 26, 1945	Truman, Chinese President Chiang Kai-Shek, and new British Prime Minister Clement Atlee issue the Potsdam Proclamation, calling for Japan to surrender unconditionally.
April 12, 1945	President Roosevelt dies.	July 29, 1945	The Japanese reject the Potsdam Proclamation.
April 25, 1945	Stimson and Groves brief President Truman on the Manhattan Project.	August 6, 1945	The gun model uranium bomb, called Little Boy, is dropped on Hiroshima. Truman announces the raid to the American public.
May 1945	Stalin tells Harry Hopkins that he is willing to meet with Truman and proposes Berlin as the location.	August 8, 1945	Russia declares war on Japan and invades Manchuria.
May 7, 1945	The German armed forces in Europe surrender to the Allies.	August 9, 1945	The implosion model plutonium bomb, called Fat Man, is dropped on Nagasaki.
May 23, 1945	Tokyo is firebombed again, this time resulting in 83,000 deaths.	August 12, 1945	The Smyth Report, containing unclassified technical information on the bomb project, is released.
May 31-June 1, 1945	The Interim Committee meets to make recommendations on wartime use of atomic weapons, international regulation of atomic information, and legislation regarding domestic control of the atomic enterprise (the Committee's draft legislation becomes the basis for the May-Johnson bill).	August 14, 1945	Japan surrenders.
June 6, 1945	Stimson informs President Truman that the Interim Committee recommends keeping the atomic bomb a secret and using it as soon as possible without warning.	September 2, 1945	The Japanese sign articles of surrender aboard the U.S.S. <i>Missouri</i> .
June 1945	Scientists at the Metallurgical Laboratory issue the Franck Report, advocating international control of atomic research and proposing a demonstration of the atomic bomb prior to its combat use.	September 9, 1945	S-50 shuts down.
		September 1945	Y-12 shutdown begins.
		October 3, 1945	Truman advocates passage of the May-Johnson bill.