

- Jul 25 Truman approves order written by General Groves for the use of the atomic bomb against Japanese cities.
- Jul 26 Truman issues the Potsdam Declaration, requiring unconditional surrender of the Japanese armed forces. Ref: 91
- Jul 28 The Japanese government rejects the Potsdam surrender demand. Ref: 91
- Jul 30 The U.S.S. Indianapolis was sunk by a Japanese submarine after delivering the atomic bombs at Guam. The ship went down 450 miles off the Leyte coast. 883 crew members lost their lives in the war's worst naval disaster. Ref: 37
- Aug 02 President Harry S. Truman, Soviet leader Josef Stalin and British Prime Minister Clement Attlee concluded the Potsdam conference.
- Aug 06 More than 200,000 civilians died from the explosion and/or radiation when an American B-29 bomber, the Enola Gay piloted by Paul Tibbets, dropped an atomic bomb over the center of Hiroshima, Japan. It was the first time an atomic bomb had been dropped over a populated place; and the first time a nuclear weapon had been used in warfare. Ref: 62
- Aug 06 Col. V.R. Miller, head of the crack Nisei regiment protested discrimination against veteran members of his outfit whose applications for membership in the VFW were rejected. His protest letter was printed in the Stars and Stripes. Ref: 37
- Aug 07 In the absence of an immediate surrender, a crash effort begins to print and distribute millions of leaflets to major Japanese cities warning of future atomic attacks. The date for dropping Fat Man is moved up to August 10, then to August 9, to avoid a projected 5 days of bad weather. This requires skipping many check out procedures during assembly. Ref: 91
- Aug 08 Emperor Hirohito informs the Japanese prime minister that the war must be ended as soon as possible, on the basis of the Potsdam Declaration.
- Aug 08 At Foreign Minister Togo's request Ambassador Sato tries to persuade the Soviets to mediate surrender negotiations. Molotov cancels the meeting, then announces that the Soviet Union is at war with Japan effective the next day. Ref: 91
- Aug 08 Leaflet dropping, and warnings to Japan by Radio Saipan begin (Nagasaki does not receive warning leaflets until August 10). Ref: 91
- Aug 08 The Soviet Union declares war on Japan. The Red Army advances into Manchuria. Ref: 36
- Aug 09 The B-29 was known as "Bock's Car" drops a plutonium base bomb "Fat Man" on Nagasaki killing 70,000 people. Nagasaki was the secondary target. Kokura, the primary target, was shrouded in smog at the time. Ref: 2
- Aug 09 Lieutenant Hampton Gray, RCNVR, a fighter pilot of the HMCS Formidable, leads an air assault on Japanese warships. His plane catches fire, but he continues dropping bombs, sinking a destroyer. He is killed in action.
- Aug 10 Japan announces willingness to surrender to Allies provided the status of Emperor Hirohito remained unchanged Ref: 5

- Aug 10 Japanese civilian and military leaders are still unable to agree on accepting the Potsdam Decree's surrender terms. Emperor Hirohito instead breaks the tradition of imperial non-intervention in government and orders that surrender be accepted, provided that the Emperor be allowed to retain his position. Ref: 91
- Aug 11 Truman and Sec. of State Byrnes reply with an amended form of the Potsdam Decree that acknowledges the Emperor, but still refuses to guarantee his position. Ref: 91
- Aug 11 Strategic Air Forces Carl Spaatz halts area fire bombing. Ref: 91
- Aug 11 Allies refuse Japan's surrender offer to retain Emperor Hirohito. Ref: 5
- Aug 13 Truman orders area fire bombing resumed. Ref: 91
- Aug 13 Gen. Henry Arnold, US Army Air Force, launches the largest raid on Japan of the war with over 1000 B-29s and other aircraft, carrying 6000 tons of bombs. Ref: 91
- Aug 14 American B-29 bombers attack Tokyo. Ref: 62
- Aug 14 Following leaflet bombing of Tokyo with surrender terms, Hirohito orders that an Imperial Edict accepting surrender be issued. 2:49 p.m. (1:49 a.m. Washington time), Japanese news agency announces surrender. Ref: 91
- Aug 14 Gen. MacArthur is appointed to head the occupation forces in Japan. Ref: 62
- Aug 14 This is the day that U.S. President Harry S Truman announced that Japan had surrendered to the Allies [WWII]. Thousands thronged into the streets throughout the United States to celebrate V-J Day. A million people flock to Times Square, New York to see news flash: Japan Surrenders. The official ratification of the surrender didn't take place until September 2, in Tokyo Bay aboard the "USS Missouri". Ref: 70
- Aug 15 Emperor Hirohito announces the Japanese surrender on national radio, urging the Japanese people to "endure the unendurable."
- Aug 15 Riots break out in San Francisco celebrating end of World War II.