

## WORLD WAR II CONFERENCES

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**Introduction:** The Allied conduct of World War II and the shape of the post-war world were dictated by a number of high level strategic conferences attended by Allied Heads of Government, senior officials and senior military advisors.

There were over twenty such conferences and a host of other lesser meetings that set the stage for the principal gatherings. A list of those meetings showing their locations, principal attendees, and purpose is contained at Annex A.

Imbedded among those occasions were five conferences that stood out from the others as having overarching effects on the conduct of the war, and in establishing the nature of the post-war world. Those conferences were:

- the Atlantic Conference held in Argentia, Newfoundland in August 1941;
- the Casablanca Conference held in January 1943;
- the Tehran Conference of November/December 1943;
- the Yalta Conference of February 1945;
- and,
- the Potsdam Conference of August, 1945.

This paper will focus on these five conferences. The locations of the latter four, along with those of some of the other important conferences of the war are shown on the map to the right.



**The Atlantic Conference:** The Atlantic Conference (code-named RIVIERA) was a meeting between Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt from August 9-14, 1941, four months before the United States entered the war.



The meeting was held aboard the Royal Navy battleship, HMS *Prince of Wales*, and the United States cruiser, USS *Augusta* moored in Placentia Bay, Argentia, Newfoundland.

On August 9, 1941, HMS *Prince of Wales* sailed into Placentia Bay, with Winston Churchill on board, and met USS *Augusta* where Roosevelt and his staff were waiting. On first meeting, Churchill and Roosevelt were silent for a moment until Churchill said "At long last, Mr. President", to which Roosevelt replied, "Glad to have you aboard, Mr. Churchill". Churchill then delivered a letter from King George VI, and made an official statement which, despite two attempts, the sound-film crew present failed to record.

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The outcome of this historic meeting was the "Atlantic Charter". The Charter set out a vision for a post-war world that was laid out in eight principal points:

1. no territorial gains were to be sought by the United States or the United Kingdom;
2. territorial adjustments must be in accord with the wishes of the peoples concerned;
3. all peoples had a right to self-determination;
4. trade barriers were to be lowered;
5. there was to be global economic cooperation and advancement of social welfare;
6. the participants would work for a world free of want and fear;
7. the participants would work for freedom of the seas;
8. there was to be disarmament of aggressor nations, and a postwar common disarmament.

Point Four, with respect to international trade, consciously emphasized that both "victor [and] vanquished" would be given market access "on equal terms." This was a repudiation of the punitive trade relations that were established within Europe post-World War I.

At a subsequent meeting of the Inter-Allied Council in St. James' Palace in London on September 24, 1941, the governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and representatives of General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, unanimously adopted adherence to the common principles of policy set forth in the Atlantic Charter. On January 1, 1942, a larger group of nations, who adhered to the principles of the Atlantic Charter, issued a Joint Declaration stressing their solidarity in the defence against Hitlerism.

The acknowledgment that all peoples had a right to self-determination gave hope to independence leaders in British colonies (e.g., India). However, that was not what Churchill had envisaged. In a September 1941 speech to the House of Commons he reported, "*At the Atlantic meeting we had in mind the restoration of the sovereignty ... of the states ... now under the Nazi yoke. This, he insisted, was "quite a separate problem from the progressive evolution of self-governing institutions in the regions and peoples that owe allegiance to the British Crown".*<sup>1</sup>

The President had a broader view of the issue. During the Conference he told Churchill, "*I can't believe that we can fight a war against fascist slavery, and at the same time not work to free people all over the world from a backward colonial policy.*"<sup>2</sup>

Roosevelt and Churchill also held differing views on the future of Poland and the Baltic States, but their differences were put aside, only to be revived at later Conferences.

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<sup>1</sup> Hammerton, Sir John (Ed), *The Second Great War, Vol. 5*, The Waverley Book Company, 1949, p. 1920.

<sup>2</sup> Wilmot, Chester, *The Struggle for Europe*, Collins, 1952, p.633.

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The agreement proved to be one of the first steps towards the formation of the United Nations.

**The Casablanca Conference:** In December 1942, Churchill and Roosevelt suggested to Stalin that the three meet to discuss the way forward. Stalin demurred, pleading the pressures caused by the ongoing Battle of Stalingrad. Nonetheless, he strove to gain a commitment from his two partners for a second front to relieve pressure on the Soviet Union.

According to Marshal G. Zhukov, Stalin had little confidence in the assurances of Churchill and Roosevelt for a second front, but hoped that they would undertake some kind of operation elsewhere. Apparently, Stalin trusted Roosevelt more than he did Churchill.<sup>3</sup>

However, anxious to keep faith with Stalin, the Casablanca Conference (code-named SYMBOL) was convened January 12-23, 1943, in Casablanca, Morocco, between Roosevelt and Churchill and their respective military chiefs and aides, to plan future global military strategy for the western Allies.

The work of the conference was primarily military—deciding on the invasion of Sicily (after completion of the North African campaign) rather than an immediate invasion of western Europe, apportioning forces for the Pacific theatre, outlining major lines of attack in the Far East, and agreeing on the concentrated bombing of Germany.

The decision to open a belated second front in France in 1944 opened the way for the Red Army to eventually outrun the Allied advance and to subjugate Eastern and Central Europe, thereby laying the seeds for the Cold War.

Despite differences of opinion on priorities for the conduct of the war against Germany and Japan, the two sides agreed on a “Germany first” policy.

Roosevelt and Churchill also found time to discuss nuclear bomb research, to consider competing claims between Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle for the leadership of the French war effort against the Axis powers, and, most important of all, to demand an “unconditional surrender” from Germany, Italy, and Japan.



In a radio address following the conference, Roosevelt announced, *“In our uncompromising policy we mean no harm to the common people of the Axis nations. But we do mean to impose punishment and retribution in full upon their guilty, barbaric leaders...”*<sup>4</sup>

Both the announcement and the policy of unconditional surrender were severely criticized after the war, when it was contended that opposition groups in Germany might have

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<sup>3</sup> Zhukov, G, *Reminiscences and Reflections*, Progress Publishers, 1985.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ibiblio.org/pha/policy/1943/430212a.html>.

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overthrown Adolf Hitler and negotiated an earlier peace if the German military had not been alarmed and galvanized by the prospect of Allied vindictiveness.

Ten months before Casablanca, Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi Propaganda Minister, had written in his diary, "*The more the English prophesy a disgraceful peace for Germany, the easier it is for me to toughen and harden German resistance.*"<sup>5</sup> The Casablanca Conference provided him with a powerful propaganda weapon.

In Japan, the promise of unconditional surrender may also have complicated termination of the Pacific War.

On the other hand, it has been argued that the lack of unconditional surrender after World War I led to the myth of an undefeated German army that was used by Hitler to stir up support for the rise of Nazism.

**Tehran Conference:** The Tehran Conference (code-named EUREKA) was the meeting of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill between November 28 and December 1, 1943, most of which was held at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran, Iran. It was the first World War II conference amongst the Big Three (the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom) at which Stalin was present.

The Conference only came about after much pleading and threats from Roosevelt who wished to strengthen the cooperation between the United States, Great Britain, and the USSR. Roosevelt wanted this meeting so much that he was willing to make numerous concessions to Stalin, and the choice of the location itself was a place that was more convenient for Stalin. Stalin was afraid of flying and took an airplane only once, namely for this occasion.



Wishing to present a unified front, Churchill first met Roosevelt in Cairo, Egypt on November 22. While there, the two leaders met with Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and discussed war plans for the Far East. While in Cairo, Churchill was unable to engage Roosevelt regarding the upcoming meeting in Tehran and the American president remained withdrawn and distant. Arriving in Tehran on November 28, Roosevelt intended to deal with Stalin personally, though his declining health prevented him from operating from a position of strength.

In contrast, Stalin arrived jubilant and swaggering after the USSR's recent victories in Eastern Europe, and he clearly gained the upper hand in the subsequent discussions.

The main objective of the United States and Great Britain was to ensure full cooperation and assistance from the Soviet Union for their war policies. Stalin agreed, but at a price:

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<sup>5</sup> Wilmot, p.123.

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Roosevelt and Churchill would have to support his reign and the partisans in Yugoslavia, and also allow for the manipulation of the border between Poland and the USSR.

Roosevelt gave Stalin a pledge that he had been waiting for since June 1941: that the British and the Americans would open a second front in France in the spring of 1944. Churchill up to this point had been seeking a joint United Kingdom, United States and Commonwealth forces initiative through the Mediterranean that would have secured British interests in the Middle East and India.<sup>6</sup>

Stalin used Roosevelt's weak health and Britain's declining power to dominate the conference and achieve all of his goals. Roosevelt attempted to cope with Stalin's onslaught of demands, but was able to do little except appease Stalin. Churchill argued for his Mediterranean plan instead of Operation Overlord<sup>7</sup>. These weaknesses and divisions played into Stalin's hands.

One of Roosevelt and Churchill's main concessions concerned post-war Poland. Stalin wished for an area in the Eastern part of Poland to be added to the USSR, and for the border to be lengthened elsewhere in the country. Roosevelt and Churchill agreed to this demand.

Churchill and Roosevelt also gave Stalin free rein in his own country, and consented to the USSR setting up puppet communist governments in Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Baltic states, Romania, and other Eastern European countries which would result in a loss of freedom by these countries for the next fifty years and would be the genesis of the Cold War.

One remarkable thing that was also decided at the Tehran Conference was the way in which the Allies would deal with Finland, a free democratic country which cooperated with Germany after decades of Soviet aggression and one that had not signed the Tripartite Pact, and had not declared war on any free Allied countries. The Allied leaders decided that Finland was fighting a separate war against the Soviet Union, and as such was not a *de jure* member of Axis. Their decision stipulated that Finland could conduct its own negotiations to obtain a peace contract with the USSR rather than being subject to the "unconditional surrender" that faced the Germans and Japanese.

The following is a summary of the principal agreements reached at the Tehran Conference:

- The Partisans of Yugoslavia should be supported by supplies and equipment and also by commando operations.
- It would be most desirable if Turkey should come into war on the side of the Allies before the end of the year, in which circumstances, the Soviet Union was to support them.

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<sup>7</sup> In his book, *Closing the Ring (Vol. V of his The Second World War)* Mr Churchill strongly refutes suggestions that his Mediterranean Plan was intended to replace Overlord. Rather, he saw it as a complementary action that would not take forces away from the main thrust of Overlord.



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- Operation OVERLORD would be launched during May 1944, in conjunction with an operation against southern France.
- The military staff of the Three Powers should from then on keep in close touch with each other.
- At the insistence of Stalin, the borders of post-war Poland were determined along the Oder and Neisse rivers and the Curzon line.
- A United Nations Organization was tentatively agreed to.
- The Soviet Union agreed to wage war against Japan once Germany was defeated.

**Yalta Conference:** The Yalta Conference, sometimes called the Crimea Conference (code-named ARGONAUT) was held between February 4-11, 1945. Attending were the heads of government of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union, represented by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, respectively, for the purpose of discussing Europe's post-war reorganization and the re-establishment of the nations of war-torn Europe.

The conference convened in the Livadia Palace near Yalta, the Crimea. It was the second of three wartime conferences among the Big Three.

Each leader came to Yalta with an agenda. Roosevelt desired Soviet military support against Japan following the defeat of Germany and Soviet participation in the United Nations, while Churchill was focused on securing free elections for Soviet-liberated countries in Eastern Europe. Counter to Churchill's desire, Stalin sought to build a Soviet sphere of influence in Eastern Europe to protect against future threats. In addition to these long-term issues, the three powers also needed to develop a plan for governing postwar Germany.

Churchill and Roosevelt had completely opposite views on how to deal with Stalin.

Churchill referred to him as a "*devil-like tyrant leading a vile system*"<sup>8</sup> whereas Roosevelt, in a letter to the US Ambassador in Moscow in 1943 made the following rather naive statement, "*I just have a hunch that Stalin is not that kind of a man. ... I think that if I give him everything I possibly can and ask for nothing from him in return, noblesse oblige, he won't try to annex anything and will work with me for a world of democracy and peace.*"<sup>9</sup>

As was the case at Tehran, Roosevelt's poor health and Churchill's diminished influence could not stand up to Stalin's forceful presence and the conclusions of the Conference again reflected considerable concessions in favour of the Soviet position.

Shortly after the meeting opened, Stalin took a firm stance on the issue of Poland, citing that twice in the previous thirty years it had been used as an invasion corridor by the Germans. Furthermore, he stated that the Soviet Union would not return the land annexed from Poland in 1939, and that the nation could be compensated with land taken from Germany. While these terms were non-negotiable, he was willing to agree to free elections in Poland. While the latter pleased Churchill, it soon became clear that Stalin had no intention of honouring this promise.

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<sup>8</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yalta\\_Conference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yalta_Conference).

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

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In regard to Germany, it was decided that the defeated nation would be divided into three zones of occupation, one for each of the Allies, with a similar plan for the city of Berlin. While Roosevelt and Churchill advocated for a fourth zone for the French, Stalin would only acquiesce if the territory was taken from the American and British zones. After reasserting that only unconditional surrender would be acceptable the Big Three agreed that Germany would undergo demilitarization and denazification, as well as that some war reparations would be in the form of forced labour.

Pressing on the issue of Japan, Roosevelt secured a promise from Stalin to enter the conflict ninety days after the defeat of Germany. In return for Soviet military support, Stalin demanded and received American diplomatic recognition of Mongolian independence from Nationalist China. Caving on this point, Roosevelt hoped to deal with the Soviets through the United Nations, which Stalin did agree to join after voting procedures in the Security Council were defined. Returning to European affairs, it was jointly agreed that the original, prewar governments would be returned to liberated countries.

Exceptions were made in the cases of France, whose government had become collaborationist, and Romania and Bulgaria where the Soviets had effectively dismantled the governmental systems. Further supporting this was a statement that all displaced civilians would be returned to their countries of origin. Ending on February 11, the three leaders departed Yalta in a celebratory mood. This initial view of the conference was shared by the people in each nation, but ultimately proved short-lived. With Roosevelt's death in April 1945, relations between the Soviets and the West became increasingly tense.

As Stalin reneged on promises concerning Eastern Europe, perceptions of Yalta changed and Roosevelt was blamed for effectively ceding Eastern Europe to the Soviets. While his poor health may have affected his judgment, Roosevelt was able to secure some concessions from Stalin during the meeting. Despite this, many came to view the meeting as a sellout that greatly encouraged Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe and northeast Asia.

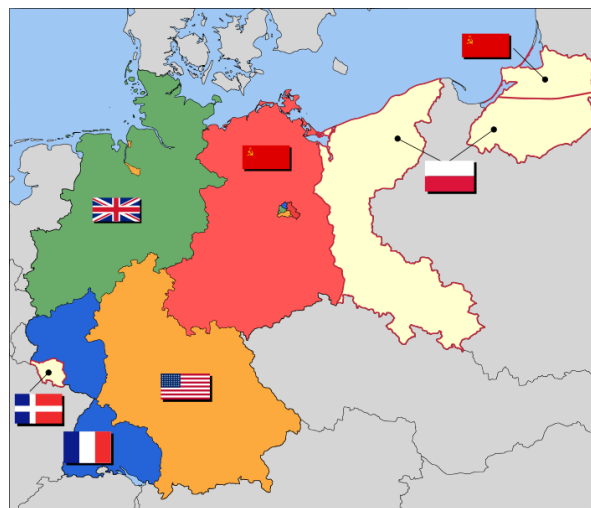
The key points coming out of the Yalta Conference were as follows:

- Agreement to the priority of the unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany. After the war, Germany and Berlin would be split into four occupied zones.
- Stalin agreed that France might have a fourth occupation zone in Germany and in Austria but it would have to be formed out of the American and British zones.
- Germany would undergo demilitarization and denazification.
- German reparations were partly to be in the form of forced labour.
- Creation of a reparation council, which would be located in the Soviet Union.
- The status of Poland was discussed. It was agreed to reorganize the communist Provisional Government of the Republic of Poland that had been installed by the Soviet Union "on a broader democratic basis."

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- The Polish eastern border would follow the Curzon Line, and Poland would receive territorial compensation in the West from Germany.
- Churchill alone pushed for free elections in Poland. The British leader pointed out that the UK "*could never be content with any solution that did not leave Poland a free and independent state*".<sup>10</sup> Stalin pledged to permit free elections in Poland, but forestalled ever honoring his promise.
- Citizens of the Soviet Union and of Yugoslavia were to be handed over to their respective countries, regardless of their consent. This affected the Soviet prisoners of war liberated by the Allies, but was also extended to all Eastern European refugees.
- Roosevelt obtained a commitment by Stalin to participate in the United Nations.
- Stalin requested that all of the 16 Soviet Socialist Republics would be granted United Nations membership. This was taken into consideration, but 14 republics were denied.
- Stalin agreed to enter the fight against the Empire of Japan within 90 days after the defeat of Germany.
- Nazi war criminals were to be hunted down and brought to justice.
- A "Committee on Dismemberment of Germany" was to be set up. The final agreed breakdown is as shown below<sup>11</sup>:



**Potsdam Conference:** The Potsdam Conference (code-named TERMINAL) was held at Cecilienhof, the home of Crown Prince Wilhelm Hohenzollern, in Potsdam, occupied Germany, from July 16 to August 2, 1945. Participants were the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The three nations were represented by Communist Party

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<sup>10</sup> Churchill, Winston, *Triumph and Tragedy*, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1953, p.368.

<sup>11</sup> Includes two separate French enclaves, the northern one including the Saar Protectorate with its own flag.



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General Secretary Joseph Stalin, Prime Ministers Winston Churchill and, later, Clement Attlee, and President Harry S. Truman.



Photo # USA C-1860 "Big Three" & Foreign Ministers at Potsdam, ca. July 1945

Stalin, Churchill, and Truman — as well as Attlee, who participated alongside Churchill while awaiting the outcome of the 1945 general election, and then replaced Churchill as Prime Minister after the Labour Party's victory over the Conservatives — gathered to decide how to administer punishment to the defeated Nazi Germany, which had agreed to unconditional surrender nine weeks earlier, on May 8 (V-E Day). The goals of the conference also included the establishment of post-war order, peace treaties issues, and countering the effects of war.

In the five months since the Yalta Conference, a number of changes had taken place which greatly affected the relationships between the participants at Potsdam and the tenor of the discussions.

By July, the Red Army effectively controlled the Baltic States, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania, and refugees were fleeing out of these countries fearing a Communist take-over. Stalin had set up a Communist government in Poland despite British and American protests.

The results of the British election became known during the conference. As a result of the Labour Party victory over the Conservative Party the leadership changed hands. Consequently, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee assumed leadership from Winston Churchill.

President Roosevelt had died on April 12, 1945, and Vice-President, Harry Truman assumed the presidency and saw VE Day within a month and VJ Day on the horizon. During the war and in the name of Allied unity, Roosevelt had brushed off warnings of a potential domination by a Stalin dictatorship in part of Europe.

While inexperienced in foreign affairs, Truman had closely followed the allied progress of the war. Truman became much more suspicious of communist moves than Roosevelt had been, and he became increasingly suspicious of Soviet intentions under Stalin. Truman and his advisers saw Soviet actions in Eastern Europe as aggressive expansionism which was incompatible with the agreements Stalin had committed to at Yalta the previous February. The Potsdam Conference marks the first and only time Truman ever met Stalin in person.

On July 16, 1945, the Americans had successfully tested an atomic bomb at Alamogordo in the New Mexico desert, and Churchill and Truman agreed that the weapon should be used against Japan. Truman had previously been encouraged by the Secretary of War, Henry Stimson, to inform the Soviets of this new development, in order to avoid sowing distrust over keeping the USSR out of the Manhattan Project. Truman did not tell Stalin of the weapon until July 25 when he advised Stalin that America had "a new weapon of unusually

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destructive force." According to various eyewitnesses, Stalin appeared uninterested. It later became known that Stalin was actually aware of the atomic bomb before Truman was, as he had multiple spies that had infiltrated the Manhattan Project from very early on. By the 26th of July, the Potsdam Declaration had been broadcast to Japan, threatening total destruction unless the Imperial Japanese government submitted to unconditional surrender.

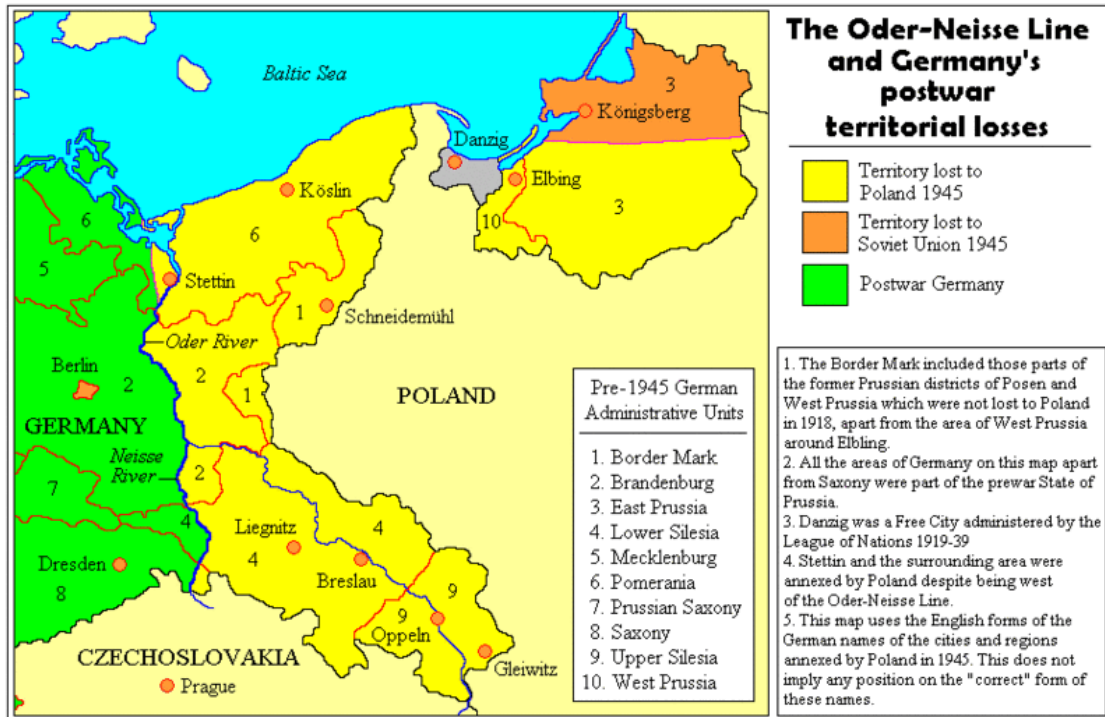
Joseph Stalin suggested that Truman preside over the conference as the only head of state attending, a recommendation accepted by Attlee.

At the end of the conference, the three Heads of Government agreed on the following actions. All outstanding issues were to be answered by the final peace conference to be called as soon as possible.

### Germany

- Issuance of a statement of aims of the occupation of Germany by the Allies: demilitarization, denazification, democratization, decentralization and decartelization.
- Division of Germany and Austria respectively into four occupation zones (earlier agreed in principle at Yalta), and the similar division of each capital, Berlin and Vienna, into four zones.
- Agreement on the prosecution of Nazi war criminals.
- Reversion of all German annexations in Europe, including Sudetenland, Alsace-Lorraine, Austria, and the westernmost parts of Poland
- Expulsion of the German populations remaining beyond the new eastern borders of Germany.
- Agreement on war reparations to the Soviet Union from their zone of occupation in Germany. It was also agreed that 10% of the industrial capacity of the western zones unnecessary for the German peace economy should be transferred to the Soviet Union within 2 years.
- Ensuring that German standards of living did not exceed the European average. The types and amounts of industry to dismantle to achieve this was to be determined later.
- Germany's eastern border was to be shifted westwards to the Oder-Neisse line, effectively reducing Germany in size by approximately 25% compared to its 1937 borders. The territories east of the new border comprised East Prussia, Silesia, West Prussia, and two thirds of Pomerania. These areas were mainly agricultural, with the exception of Upper Silesia which was the second largest centre of German heavy industry. See following map.

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- Destruction of German industrial war-potential through the destruction or control of all industry with military capabilities. To this end, all civilian shipyards and aircraft factories were to be dismantled or otherwise destroyed. All production capacity associated with war-potential, such as metals, chemical, machinery etc. were to be reduced to a minimum level which was later determined by the Allied Control Commission. Manufacturing capacity thus made "surplus" was to be dismantled as reparations or otherwise destroyed. All research and international trade was to be controlled. The economy was to be decentralized (decartelization). The economy was also to be reorganized with primary emphasis on agriculture and peaceful domestic industries. In early 1946 agreement was reached on the details of the latter: Germany was to be converted into an agricultural and light industry economy. German exports were to be coal, beer, toys, textiles, etc. — to take the place of the heavy industrial products which formed most of Germany's pre-war exports.

### Poland

- A Provisional Government of National Unity recognized by all three powers should be created (known as the Lublin Poles). Recognition of the Soviet controlled government by the Western Powers effectively meant the end of recognition for the existing Polish government-in-exile (known as the London Poles).
- Poles who were serving in the British Army should be free to return to Poland, with no security upon their return to the communist country guaranteed.
- The provisional western border should be the Oder-Neisse line, defined by the Oder and Neisse rivers. Parts of East Prussia and the former Free City of Danzig should be under Polish administration. However the final delimitation of the western frontier of

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Poland should await the peace settlement (which would take place at the Treaty on the Final Settlement With Respect to Germany in 1990)

- The Soviet Union declared it would settle the reparation claims of Poland from its own share of the overall reparation payments

The revised borders of Poland and subsequent changes are shown on the following map:



As noted above, Truman had mentioned an unspecified "powerful new weapon" to Stalin during the conference. Towards the end of the conference, Japan was given an ultimatum to surrender (in the name of United States, Great Britain, and China) or meet "prompt and utter destruction", which did not mention the new bomb. After Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki's declaration that the Empire of Japan would ignore the ultimatum, atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and August 9, 1945, respectively.

In addition to annexing several occupied countries as (or into) Soviet Socialist Republics, other countries were converted into Soviet Satellite states within the Eastern Bloc, such as

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the People's Republic of Poland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Hungary, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Romania, the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, the People's Republic of Albania, and later East Germany from the Soviet zone of German occupation.

The stage was now firmly established for the Cold War and almost fifty years of confrontation between the two super powers – the United States and the Soviet Union. The Conferences described in this paper had contributed to the successful Allied prosecution of World War II, while creating the potential basis for World War III.



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### ANNEX A

#### THE MAJOR ALLIED CONFERENCES OF WORLD WAR II

In addition to the five major strategic conferences described in this paper, there were a number of other important consultative fora that dealt with pressing wartime issues and the shape of the post-war world. They are summarised in the following Table.

<b>Name (Code Name)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Principals</b>	<b>Major Results</b>
US-British Staff Conference (ABC-1)	Washington, DC	29 Jan-27 Mar, 1941	US, British and Canadian military staffs	Basic planning agreement for the US to enter the war.
Atlantic Conference (RIVIERA)	Argentia, Newfoundland	9-12 Aug, 1941	Churchill, Roosevelt	Atlantic Charter
Moscow Conference	Moscow, USSR	29 Sep –1 Oct, 1941	Stalin, Harriman, Beaverbrook	Allied aid to the Soviet Union
1 <sup>st</sup> Washington Conference (ARCADIA)	Washington, DC	22 Dec – 14 Jan, 1942	Churchill, Roosevelt	Europe first
2 <sup>nd</sup> Washington Conference	Washington, DC	20-25 Jun, 1942	Churchill, Roosevelt	Priority to North African campaign before cross – Channel invasion.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Moscow Conference	Moscow, USSR	12-17 Aug, 1942	Churchill, Stalin, Harriman	Discuss decision taken at 2 <sup>nd</sup> Washington Conference.
Cherchell Conference	Cherchell, Algeria	21-22 Oct, 1942	General Mark Clark, USA and Vichy French officers.	Clandestine discussions on Operation TORCH landings.
Casablanca Conference (SYMBOL)	Casablanca, Morocco	14-24 Jan, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt, de Gaulle, Girard	Plans for Italian campaign. Cross channel invasion in 1944. Unconditional surrender of Axis.

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3 <sup>rd</sup> Washington Conference (TRIDENT)	Washington, DC	12-27 May, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt	Plan Italian campaign. Increased air attacks on Germany. Increase war in Pacific.
Quebec Conference (QUADRANT)	Quebec	17-24 Aug, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt, King	D-Day set for 1944. Limitation of nuclear energy info. Reorganization of South East Asia Command.
3 <sup>rd</sup> Moscow Conference	Moscow, USSR	18 Oct-1 Nov, 1943	Foreign Ministers Hull, Eden, Molotov	Moscow Declaration
Cairo Conference (SEXTANT)	Cairo, Egypt	23-26 Nov, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt, Chiang Kai-shek	Cairo Declaration for post-war Asia.
Tehran Conference (EUREKA)	Tehran, Iran	28 Nov-1 Dec, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin	Final strategy for war against Nazi Germany. Set date for OVERLORD.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Cairo Conference	Cairo, Egypt	4-6 Dec, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt, Inonu	Agreement to complete allied air bases in Turkey. Postpone operation against Japan in Burma.
British Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference	London, England	1-16 May, 1944	Churchill, Curtin, Fraser, King, Smuts	Support of Moscow Declaration. Agreement on respective roles in the overall Allied effort.
Bretton Woods Conference	Bretton Woods, USA	1-15 Jul, 1944	Reps of 44 nations	Established International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
Dumbarton Oaks Conference	Washington, DC	21-29 Aug, 1944	Delegates from 39 nations.	Agreement to establish the United Nations.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Quebec Conference (OCTAGON)	Quebec City	12-16 Sep, 1944	Churchill, Roosevelt	Morgenthau Plan for postwar Germany.

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4 <sup>th</sup> Moscow Conference (TOLSTOY)	Moscow, USSR	9 Oct 1944	Churchill, Stalin, Molotov, Eden	Established post-war spheres of influence in Eastern Europe and the Balkans.
Malta Conference	Malta	30 Jan-2 Feb, 1945	Churchill, Roosevelt	Preparation for Yalta.
Yalta Conference (ARGONAUT)	Yalta, USSR	4-11 Feb, 1945	Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin	Final plans for defeat of Germany; postwar Europe; conditions for entry of USSR into war against Japan.
UN Conference on International Organisation	San Francisco, USA	25 Apr-26 Jun, 1945	Representatives of 50 nations	United Nations Charter
Potsdam Conference (TERMINAL)	Potsdam, Germany	17 Jul-2 Aug, 1945	Churchill, Attlee, Stalin, Truman	Potsdam Declaration for unconditional surrender of Japan. Potsdam Agreement on policy for post-war Germany.

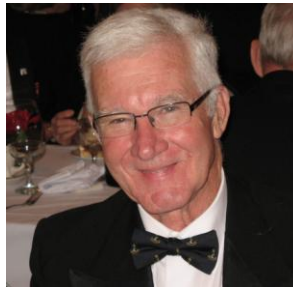
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