

World War II Conferences

Atlantic Conference (1941)

- Roosevelt & Churchill
- Off the coast of Newfoundland
- Decision --> sign the Atlantic Charter; provisions became foundation of UN Charter
- Provisions include:
 - No territorial expansion
 - No territorial changes without consent of inhabitants
 - Self-determination of all peoples
 - Free trade
 - Cooperation for the improvement of other nations
 - Disarming of all aggressors

Casablanca Conference (1943)

- Roosevelt & Churchill
- Casablanca, Morocco
- Decision --> to accept nothing less than unconditional surrender of the Axis powers.

Cairo Conference (1943)

- Roosevelt, Churchill, & Chiang Kai-shek
- Cairo, Egypt
- Decision --> Korea to be independent at war's end and Taiwan to be returned to China from Japan.

Teheran Conference (1943)

- Roosevelt, Churchill, & Stalin ["Big Three"]
- Teheran, Iran
- Decisions --> Agreement to open a second battle front in Europe.
Soviet agreement to enter war against Japan after Germany is defeated.
Inconclusive discussion about demilitarization and occupation of Germany.

Yalta Conference (1945)

- Roosevelt, Churchill, & Stalin
- Yalta in the Crimea [U. S. S. R.]
- Decisions --> Germany to be disarmed & divided into 4 zones of occupation.
Veto power to be given to **Big 5** nations at U. N.
Soviet Union to get 3 seats in UN General Assembly.
In exchange for entering war against Japan 2-3 months after Germany surrenders, Soviets to be given: So. Sakhalin Is., concessions in Manchuria for ports, joint control of Manchuria RR, and Central Kuril Is.
Eastern Polish borders to be set to the advantage of the Soviets.
U. S. S. R. to pledge to hold free elections in E. Europe.
War crimes trials to be held after the war.

Potsdam (1945)

- Truman, Stalin, & Churchill / Attlee [Attlee replaced Churchill during the Conference when Churchill's Conservative Party lost the British election].
- Potsdam, Germany.
- Decisions --> Potsdam Declaration. Provisions include:
 - Unconditional surrender of Japan or fact prompt and utter destruction.
 - Set up of a council to administer Germany/
 - Set up of machinery to negotiate peace treaties.
 - Transfer of German people out of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland into Germany.
 - Stalin's announcement that there will be no elections in Eastern Europe.