

List of World War II conferences

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This is a **list of World War II conferences** of the Allies of World War II. Conference names in boldface indicate the conferences at which the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union were all present. For the historical context see Diplomatic history of World War II.

Name (CODE NAME)	Location	Dates	Major participants:	Major results
<u>U.S.-British Staff Conference (ABC-1)</u> (ABC-1)	<u>Washington, D.C.</u>	January 29 – March 27, 1941	American, British, and Canadian military staff	Set the basic planning agreement for the U.S. to enter the war
<u>Atlantic Conference</u> (RIVIERA)	<u>Argentia, Newfoundland</u>	August 9 – 12, 1941	<u>Churchill, Roosevelt, Hopkins</u>	<u>Atlantic Charter</u> , proposal for a Soviet aid conference
<u>First Moscow Conference</u>	<u>Moscow, USSR</u>	September 29 – October 1, 1941	<u>Stalin, Harriman, Beaverbrook, Molotov</u>	Allied aid to the Soviet Union
<u>First Washington Conference</u> (ARCADIA)	<u>Washington, D.C.</u>	December 22, 1941 – January 14, 1942	Churchill, Roosevelt	<u>Europe first</u> , <u>Declaration by United Nations</u>
<u>Second Washington Conference</u>	<u>Washington, D.C.</u>	June 20 – 25, 1942	Churchill, Roosevelt	Make first priority opening a 2nd front in <u>North African Campaign</u> before cross- <u>English channel</u> invasion
<u>Second Moscow Conference</u>	<u>Moscow, USSR</u>	August 12 – 17, 1942	Churchill, Stalin, Harriman	Discuss reasons for North African Campaign over cross-channel invasion, Anglo-Soviet pact on information and technological exchanges

<u>Cherchell Conference</u>	<u>Cherchell, Algeria</u>	October 21 – 22, 1942	American General <u>Clark</u> , and <u>Vichy French</u> officers including <u>Charles Mast</u>	A clandestine conference before the <u>Operation Torch</u> landings, in which some Vichy French commanders agreed not to resist the Allied landings in Morocco and Algeria ^[1]
<u>Casablanca Conference (SYMBOL)</u>	<u>Casablanca, Morocco</u>	January 14 – 24, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt, <u>Charles de Gaulle</u> , <u>Henri Giraud</u>	Plan <u>Italian Campaign</u> , plan cross-channel invasion in 1944, declaration of "unconditional surrender" of Axis, incitement to unify French fighting authorities of London and Algiers
<u>Third Washington Conference (TRIDENT)</u>	<u>Washington, D.C.</u>	May 12 – 27, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt, <u>Marshall</u>	Plan <u>Italian Campaign</u> , increase air attacks on Germany, increase war in Pacific
<u>Quebec Conference (QUADRANT)</u>	<u>Quebec, Canada</u>	August 17 – 24, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt, <u>King</u>	<u>D-Day</u> set for 1944, reorganization of <u>South East Asia Command</u> , secret <u>Quebec Agreement</u> to limit sharing nuclear energy info
<u>Third Moscow Conference</u>	<u>Moscow, USSR</u>	October 18 – November 1, 1943	Foreign ministers <u>Hull</u> , <u>Eden</u> , Molotov, <u>Fu</u> and Stalin	<u>Moscow Declaration</u>
<u>Cairo Conference (SEXTANT)</u>	<u>Cairo, Egypt</u>	November 23 – 26, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt, <u>Chiang Kai-shek</u>	Cairo Declaration for postwar Asia
<u>Tehran Conference (EUREKA)</u>	<u>Tehran, Iran</u>	November 28 – December 1, 1943	Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin	First meeting of the Big 3, plan the final strategy for the war against Nazi Germany and its allies, set date for <u>Operation Overlord</u>
<u>Second Cairo Conference</u>	<u>Cairo, Egypt</u>	December 4	Churchill, Roosevelt, <u>İnönü</u>	Agreement to complete Allied air bases in Turkey, postpone

(SEXTANT)		- 6, 1943		<u>Operation Anakim</u> against Japan in Burma.
<u>British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference</u>	<u>London, England</u>	May 1-16, 1944	Churchill, <u>John Curtin</u> (Australia), <u>Peter Fraser</u> (New Zealand), <u>William Lyon Mackenzie King</u> (Canada) and General <u>Jan Smuts</u> (South Africa).	<u>British Commonwealth</u> leaders support Moscow Declaration and reach agreement regarding their respective roles in the overall Allied war effort.
<u>Bretton Woods conference</u>	<u>Bretton Woods, USA</u>	July 1 - 15, 1944	Representatives of 44 nations	Establishes <u>International Monetary Fund</u> and <u>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</u>
<u>Dumbarton Oaks Conference</u>	<u>Washington, D.C.</u>	August 21 - 29, 1944	<u>Sir Alexander Cadogan</u> , <u>Andrei Gromyko</u> , <u>Edward Reilly Stettinius, Jr.</u> and <u>Ku Wei-chün</u>	Agreement to establish the <u>United Nations</u>
<u>Second Quebec Conference (OCTAGON)</u>	<u>Quebec, Canada</u>	September 12 - 16, 1944	Churchill, Roosevelt,	<u>Morgenthau Plan</u> for postwar Germany, other war plans, <u>Hyde Park Agreement</u>
<u>Fourth Moscow Conference (TOLSTOY)</u>	<u>Moscow, USSR</u>	October 9, 1944	Churchill, Stalin, Molotov, Eden	Establishing post-war spheres of influence in Eastern Europe, Balkan peninsula
<u>Malta Conference (ARGONAUT & CRICKET)</u>	<u>Malta</u>	January 30 - February 2, 1945	Churchill, Roosevelt	Preparation for Yalta
<u>Yalta Conference (ARGONAUT & MAGNETO)</u>	<u>Yalta, USSR</u>	February 4 - 11, 1945	Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin	Final plans for defeat of Germany, postwar Europe plans, set date for United Nations Conference, conditions for the Soviet Union's entry in war against Japan

<u>United Nations Conference on International Organization</u>	<u>San Francisco, USA</u>	April 25 – June 26, 1945	Representatives of 50 nations	<u>United Nations Charter</u>
<u>Potsdam Conference</u> (TERMINAL)	<u>Potsdam, Germany</u>	July 17 – August 2, 1945	Churchill, Stalin, <u>Truman</u> , <u>Attlee</u>	<u>Potsdam Declaration</u> for unconditional surrender of Japan, <u>Potsdam Agreement</u> on policy for Germany

In total Churchill attended 16 meetings, Roosevelt 12, Stalin 7.

Code names for some of the major wartime conference meetings involving Roosevelt and later Truman had a partial naming sequence referring to devices or instruments which had an ordinal number as part of their meaning referring to the number of the meeting: 1 ARCADIA, 2 SYMBOL, 3 **TRIDENT**, 4 **QUADRANT**, 5 (none), 6 **SEXTANT**, 7 EUREKA, 8 **OCTAGON**, 9 ARGONAUT (CRICKET & MAGNETO), 10 and last **TERMINAL**.



Atlantic Conference, Argentia, Dominion of Newfoundland, 1941



Casablanca Conference, Casablanca, Morocco, 1943



First Quebec Conference Quebec City, Canada, 1943



Cairo Conference, Cairo, Egypt, 1943



Tehran Conference, Tehran, Iran, 1943



Second Cairo Conference, Cairo, Egypt, 1943



Yalta Conference, Yalta, USSR, 1945



Potsdam Conference, Potsdam, Germany, 1945