

Important Treaties Between The Wars

	DATE	WHO ATTENDED	GOALS	OUTCOME
Dawes Plan	1924	Charles G. Dawes	To solve the reparations issues in Germany. To also help to solve the hyperinflation issues created by those reparations	Provided some short term economic help for the Germans. Softened the burdens of the war reparations. Brought foreign investment into Germany through the stabilization of the currency
Kellogg-Briand pact	August 27th, 1928	Germany, France, and the United States (Named after Frank b. Kellogg)	Called for the peaceful resolution of disputes. Renounce war and a national policy and refuse to do business with those who use war.	Became a stepping stone for U.S. Activist policy. Influenced many UN charters. Remains a binding treaty in international law. Made no contribution to international peace.
Lend-Lease	1941	United States, UK, Soviet Union, Free France, and China	The United States would sell/give guns to the aforementioned governments for the war effort. Would lend carriers for leased bases.	A total of 50.1 Billion dollars' worth of armaments and supplies were shipped to the aforementioned countries: 31.4 Billion to Britain, 11.3 billion to the soviet union, 3.2 billion to France and 1.6 to china.
Washington Naval Conference (5 powers)	November 1921- February 1922	The USA, China, Japan, France, Britain, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, and Portugal.	Disarmament was a goal due to the German loss in WW1. Regarded interests of the Pacific Ocean and east Asia. Soviet Union was not invited	Led to an effective end of building new battleship fleets, and those built were limited in size and armament. Existing ships were scrapped. Started a race to build ships among the allies.
Neutrality acts of the 1930s	1935-1939	The USA, Britain, France	1935: Imposed a trading embargo on all countries involved in a war 1936: Renewed all the provisions from 1935, and also banned all loans and credits to	The lend lease act of march 1941 was established allowing the US to sell, lend or give war materials to nations the administration wanted support

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			<p>belligerents 1937: Outlawed arms trade with Spain. Included the provisions from the earlier acts and extended them to cover civil wars with no expiration date</p> <p>1939: Allowed for trading of arms with belligerent nations on a cash and carry basis, this essentially ended the arms embargo</p>	
Yalta Conference	February 9-11 1945	Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, and Josef Stalin	Was a meeting to discuss the re-establishment of the war torn nations of Europe. Established that the unconditional surrender of NAZI Germany was the primary goal of the allies. France was given a 4th occupation zone in Germany. To establish German reparations	Germany to undergo Demilitarization. German reparations were paid in part by forced labor. Poland was given a communist provisional Government. Stalin agreed to fight against the empire of japan to end the war in the pacific
Potsdam Conference	July 1945	Josef Stalin, Winston Churchill (Clement Attlee), and Harry S. Truman	The establishment of post-war order Peace treaty issues would be worked out Countering the effects of war	Division of Germany and Austria were agreed upon Prosecution of the Nazis in Germany (They died) German standards of living were set to not exceed the European average. The expulsion of Germans living outside of the new borders set at this conference.