CHRONOLOGY

1922

9 February	Congress established the World War Foreign Debt Commission. Its work continued until 1928.

1923

January	Anglo-American War Debts agreement.
19 June	Agreement finalized.

1931

20 June	President Herbert Hoover proposed a one-year moratorium on all intergovernmental debts.
September	Britain left the gold standard.

1932

October	Ottawa Conference created Imperial Preference system.

1933

30 January	Adolf Hitler became German Chancellor.
4 March	Franklin Roosevelt became United States President.

1934

April	Johnson Act, forbidding credit to nations in default on loans to US Treasury.
June 1934	All European countries (except Finland) defaulted.

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1935

August	First Neutrality Act, forbidding aid to belligerents in a war.

1937

May	Second Neutrality Act.

1939

1 September	German invasion of Poland.
3 September	Britain and France declared war on Germany; Roosevelt invoked Neutrality Act.
November	Third Neutrality Act allowing 'cash and carry' purchases by Britain and France.

1940

22 June	Defeat of France.
17 December	Roosevelt press conference announcing Lend-Lease proposal.

1941

11 March	Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act (An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States).
August	Argentia Conference of Roosevelt and Churchill, Newfoundland.
7 December	Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
December (to January 1942)	Arcadia Conference of Roosevelt and Churchill.

1942

23 February	Anglo-American Mutual Aid Agreement.

1943

20 May	Canadian Mutual Aid Act (An Act for Granting to His Majesty Aid for the Purpose of Making Available Canadian War Supplies to the United Nations).

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November	Foundation of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

1944

11 February	Anglo-Canadian Mutual Aid Agreement (Agreement between the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom on the Principles Applying to the Provision by Canada of Canadian War Supplies to the United Kingdom under the War Appropriation (United Nations Mutual Aid Act) of Canada 1943).
23 June	An Act to Amend the War Appropriations (United Nations Mutual Aid) Act, 1943 and for Granting [by Canada] to His Majesty Aid for the Purposes of Said Aid.
1–22 July	Bretton Woods Conference, New Hampshire; created the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).
18 July	War Cabinet addressed need to focus on postwar finance.
24 July	Brand-Morgenthau meeting.
August	Morgenthau visit to London.
12–16 September	Octagon, Second Quebec Conference of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill; agreed on US aid for Lend-Lease Stage II.
25 October–27 November	Lend-Lease Stage II Talks, Washington DC.

Meetings of Combined Sub-Committee on Mutual Lend-Lease Aid between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

25 October
27 October
4 November
11 November
15 November
17 November
27 November.

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1945

18 March	Keynes's memorandum 'Overseas Policy in Stage III'; 15 May circulated (with minor revisions) to Cabinet.
28 March and 4 April	Hearings of Foreign Relations Committee to extend Lend-Lease Act 1941 for one year.
May 1945	UK visit by Canadian officials to Cambridge and London; organized by Harmer.
19 May	First meeting, Cambridge.
20 May	Second meeting, Cambridge.
28 May	Third meeting, Treasury.
10 July	Brand travelled to UK.
16 August	Cabinet discussion of: Keynes's memorandum, 'Our Overseas Financial Prospects' of 13 August.
21 August	Truman announced end of Lend-Lease aid.
23 August	Brand at meeting of ministers in London.
24 August	Attlee announced Keynes-Halifax mission to Washington.
27 August	Keynes and Harmer sailed for the United States.
27 August	Brand flew back to the United States.
31 August	Brand message from Washington.
1 September	Keynes and Harmer arrived in Canada.
2–5 September	Talks with Canadians.
7 September	Keynes and Harmer arrived in the United States.
8 September	Halifax arrived by plane in the United States.
10 September	Meeting of Halifax and Keynes's team.
11 September–6 December	US–UK negotiations.
11 September	US-UK Top Committee.
13 September	US-UK Top Committee.
14 September	US-UK Top Committee.
19 September	1st US-UK Finance Committee.
20 September	2nd US-UK Finance Committee.
21 September	Arrival of Liesching and Robbins for commercial policy talks.

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25 September	Keynes, Halifax, Vinson and Clayton meeting.
27 September	Keynes, Halifax, Vinson and Clayton meeting.
9 October	Keynes, Halifax, Vinson and Clayton meeting.
16 October	Keynes, Halifax, Vinson and Clayton meeting.
18 October	Keynes, Halifax, Vinson and Clayton meeting.
7 November	US-UK Top Committee.
15 November	3rd US-UK Finance Committee.
19 November	4th US-UK Finance Committee.
23 November	Meeting of Ministers; Attlee's instruction to Keynes and Halifax.
24 November	US-UK Top Committee.
26 November	5th US-UK Finance Committee.
1 December	Bridges to Washington.
2 December	6th US-UK Finance Committee.
2 December	7th US-UK Finance Committee.
4 December	8th US-UK Finance Committee.
5 December	9th US-UK Finance Committee.
6 December	Signature of Loan Agreement and Lend-Lease Agreement by Byrnes, Halifax, Keynes and Vinson.
7–8 December	Brand, Liesching and Robbins held preliminary talks in Canada.
13 December	House of Commons passed Loan Agreement.
18 December	Keynes's speech in House of Lords.
19–20 December	Eady chaired discussions about negotiations with Canada, Treasury, London.

1946

5 February–6 March	Negotiations with Canada.
11 February	Meeting held in the Department of External Affairs.
12 February	Meeting held in the Department of External Affairs.
13 February	Meeting held in the Department of External Affairs.

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6 March 1946	Announcement of agreements: Financial Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom. Agreement on the Settlement of War Claims by the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Canada.
8–22 March	Conference in Savannah, Georgia, inaugurating the IMF and the World Bank; attended by Keynes and Brand.
March–July	Congressional hearings on Financial Agreement with UK.
21 April	Death of Keynes.
May	Brand left his post as Treasury Representative, Washington DC.
10 May	Financial Agreement passed the Senate.
13 July	Financial Agreement passed the House of Representatives.
15 July	Truman signed the Financial Agreement into law.

1947

15 July	Convertibility of sterling.
20 August	Sterling convertibility halted in face of massive withdrawals.

1955

February	*De facto* external convertibility of sterling.

1958

December	*De jure* external convertibility of sterling, in collaboration with European countries.

2006

29 December	Payment of last instalment of US loan.

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