

Table 2. Chronology of Events Leading Up to the Defaults of 1934

International	
August 1924	Dawes Plan laid out German reparations of 1 billion marks a year, rising to 2.5 billion in five years. It was a restructuring of the terms laid out in the 1919 Treaty of Versailles.
June 1929	The Young Plan was designed to ease the terms of the reparation payments made by Germany, making a substantial share of the repayment state contingent. It is a second restructuring.
June 20, 1931	Hoover Moratorium on payments of WWI and other war debts, including interest payments.
July 9, 1932	Lausanne Conference: the European powers including the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Italy agree to suspend all war debt payments among themselves subject to a revision of their debts to the United States. The UK is by far the most important creditor country in Europe, and only owes debt to the United States.
June 15, 1934	
<h1 style="margin: 0;">ALL DEBTORS TO US EXCEPTING FINLAND TO DEFAULT TODAY</h1> <p style="margin: 0;"><i>The New York Times</i> Published: June 15, 1934 Copyright © The New York Times</p>	
Austria	
May 8, 1930	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
May 11, 1931	Kreditanstalt failure: Despite the Austrian government's guaranty to cover the bank's foreign debt, the bank failure quickly spread through Europe and international capital markets.
October 9, 1931	Foreign exchange controls and depreciation.
May 1933	Payments to the Bank of International Settlements, for the service of the League of Nations loan, are suspended.
August 1933	Standstill agreement of Austrian banks prolonged until January 1934.
Australia	
December 1929	Suspension of Gold Standard
July 1932	Suspension of war debt payments to the UK following the Lausanne Conference
Belgium	
August 18, 1925	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
December 31, 1925	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United Kingdom
March 18, 1935	Foreign exchange controls reintroduced; devaluation of 28%.
June 1934	Government notifies US of decision to defer payment on War debt installment June 15.
Czechoslovakia	
October 1931	Control on foreign exchanges
June 1934	Government notifies US of decision to defer payment on War debt installment June 15.
Estonia	
October 28, 1925	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
October 1931	Control on foreign exchanges.
Finland	
May 1, 1923	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
June 1934	Only country to pay its war debt installment to the US in full and on time.

Table 2. Chronology of Events Leading Up to the Defaults of 1934 (continued)

	France
April 29, 1926	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
July 12, 1926	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United Kingdom
December 1932	Chamber rejected the government's proposal to meet the War debt payment to the US scheduled for mid-December.
June 1934	Government notifies US of decision to defer payment on War debt installment June 15
	Germany
December 1922	Reparations Commission declares Germany in default culminating in the French occupation of the Ruhr.
July 13, 1931	Following the Kreditanstalt crisis in Austria, foreign exchange controls are introduced; a variety of blocked Mark accounts are created through mid-1933.
February 1932	Moratoria on external commercial debt payments.
August 1932	Reparation payments under the Young Plan cancelled but other payments continued
May 1933	Unilateral debt default and widespread capital controls
July 1, 1934	General moratorium on transfers abroad.
December 1, 1936	Death penalty for capital flight.
	Greece
April 9, 1927	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United Kingdom
May 10, 1929	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
Sept. 28, 1931	Control on foreign exchanges; 49% currency depreciation
April 1932	Moratoria on external public debt service.
June 1934	Postpones for six months payment to US of interest on War debt due July 1 st .
	Hungary
April 25, 1924	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
September 1931	Control on foreign exchanges
December 1931	Moratoria on external public debt service.
January 1933	Standstill agreement renewed.
	Italy
Nov. 14, 1925	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
January 12, 1926	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United Kingdom
September 1931	Re-introduction of some foreign exchange controls
May 26, 1934	De facto suspension of convertibility; controls on exportation of bank notes
July 22, 1935	Official conversion of convertibility.
	Latvia
Sept. 24, 1925	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
October 1931	Control on foreign exchanges
April 1932	Moratoria on external public debt service.
June 1934	Government notifies US of decision to defer payment on War debt installment June 15
	Lithuania
Sept. 29, 1924	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
June 1934	Government notifies US of decision to defer payment on War debt installment June 15
	New Zealand
December 1929	Currency parity with British Sterling is abandoned
July 1932	Suspension of war debt payments to the UK following the Lausanne Conference
January 20, 1933	Depreciation by 25% vis-à-vis British Sterling
	Poland
November 14, 1924	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
July 1932	Control on foreign exchanges
June 1934	Government notifies US of decision to defer payment on War debt installment June 15

Table 2. Chronology of Events Leading Up to the Defaults of 1934 (concluded)

	Portugal
June 3, 1924	Introduction of foreign exchange controls
December 31, 1926	Agreement to restructure War debt with the United States
January 1, 1932	Suspension of fixed exchange rate to the British Sterling
	Romania
October 19, 1925	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United Kingdom
December 4, 1925	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
August 1933	Transfer moratorium declared.
September 1933	Negotiation with bondholders to discuss debt service reduction.
July 1934	Foreign debt agreement reached
	United Kingdom
June 19, 1923	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
Sept. 21, 1931	Abandonment of gold standard
June 1934	Government notifies US of decision to defer payment on War debt installment June 15
	United States
June 20, 1931	Hoover Moratorium on payments of WWI and other War debts, including interest payments. Approved by Congress in December.
November 1932	The US refuses postponement of war debt payments due December 15. France and the UK had made such a request.
December 15, 1932	UK, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, and Yugoslavia make the scheduled payment on War debt; France, Belgium, Poland, Estonia and Hungary do not pay.
March 6, 1933	Roosevelt Proclamation resulting in embargo on gold and establishment of foreign exchange controls. Bank holiday.
March 9, 1933	Suspension of gold convertibility
April 5, 1933	Compulsory surrender of gold (more than \$100) held by individuals.
June 15, 1933	The governments of Britain, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania do not make full war debt payments to the United States and offer symbolic token payments instead.
January 30, 1934	Gold Reserve Act: Abrogation of the gold clause
January 31, 1934	Devaluation of 40.94%: from 1 troy ounce of gold = 20.67 US dollars to 1 troy ounce of gold = 35.00 US dollars.
June 1934	Places embargo on export of silver.
	Yugoslavia
May 3, 1926	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United States
August 9, 1927	Agreement to restructure war debt with the United Kingdom
October 1931	Control on foreign exchanges
March 1932	Moratoria on external commercial debt payments
April 1932	Moratoria on external public debt service
October 1932	Default on two loans
June 1934	Government notifies US of decision to defer payment on war debt installment June 15
