

War Finance (France)

By [Patrice Baubeau](#)

Summary

Though it entered war with an already important public debt, France managed its growth in ways comparable to that of other main warring powers, mixing monetary financing, internal and external debt. Monetary financing was made possible by the 5 August 1914 convertibility suspension, while strong British and, later on, American support avoided a decline of the exchange rate before the end of the war. State debt purchases were transformed into a patriotic act through intense marketing, but it did not prevent a slow increase in interest rates, albeit a rudimentary circuit policy, leading to a growing share of short-term debt.

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Introduction – Finance and War, the French case

Finance and war issues have long been mutually coextensive: states needed finance mostly to fund war, while one of war's main aims was access to tributes, taxes or plunder. The effect of military spending upon the state's size was limited during the 19th century in Western Europe, and opened the opportunity to non-military public expenses growth, thanks to a long period of relative peace.¹ Nevertheless, this relative decline in military spending was not as pronounced and as beneficial to state finance in France as in most neighbouring countries, for two main reasons: slow demographic growth and lost wars. Indeed, from 1813 on, France was defeated in many conflicts – 1813-1814, 1815, 1870-1871 – and ended up burdened by huge payments to its opponents, to which new military expenses added, particularly in the decades following its 1871 defeat (Table 1).²

	Army expenses		Navy expenses		Total Armed Peace	
	in million dollars	in % of countries total	in million dollars	in % of countries total	in million dollars	in % of countries total
France	6,105	22.6	2,463	23.0	8,568	22.7
Italy	2,163	8.0	847	7.9	3,010	8.0
Russia	6,150	22.7	1,431	13.4	7,581	20.1
United Kingdom	4,373	16.2	4,028	37.6	8,401	22.2
Austria-Hungary	2,478	9.2	296	2.8	2,774	7.3
Germany	5,782	21.4	1,652	15.4	7,434	19.7
Total	27,051		10,717		37,768	

Table 1: The costs of the “armed peace” to the larger European nations, 1873-1913, in million dollars³

Thus, when France faced the possibility of a European war in the early 1910s, it bore the largest public debt in the world, but also a strong experience regarding war finance. Moreover, many measures had already been planned or even implemented in order to fund the war, preserve the French payment system and avoid a dire financial crisis in case of a general conflict. From this perspective, World War I (WW1) finance in France started years ahead of August 1914 through provisions and planning. Nevertheless, all plans were overwhelmed by the unexpected costs and length of the conflict. At the end of the war France implemented a disastrously inefficient financial policy, wasting many of the benefits of a costly victory. These issues were heavily documented during the interwar period thanks to political skirmishes, parliamentary debates, American foundations and persistent financial conflicts between foes but also between former allies.

War finance on the eve of WW1

In 1913, the French state was heavily indebted, over 33 billion French francs (FF),⁴ a debt accumulated for a great part to prepare for colonial and continental war or to pay for defeat. To be sure, the cost of this debt was limited due to the huge amount of French savings and the general trust towards French public finance, mirrored in the low interest rates paid by the state on its debt. Moreover, as the second (next to London) financial market in the world, and the first for public securities, Paris offered the best possible financial conditions to the French

state. Nevertheless, the amount of fiscal resources devoted to debt interest payments stood at 34 percent in 1913. Worse though, the increase in military expenses following the first Moroccan crisis, in 1905, had led to temporary measures and special Treasury accounts that dissimulated the real budgetary conditions. The rising international tensions after 1911 further increased military expenses, while Parliament proved incapable of voting a budget on schedule. The state functioned mainly upon “provisional twelfth”, i.e. monthly sums calculated from the previous year’s budget before the current year’s budget was voted. The situation got worse in 1913, with the “three years” law extending compulsory military service. All this led to the accumulation of over 1.2 billion French francs in floating debt to be consolidated. This process was hampered by political strife over tax issues, crucially the tax on *rentes* – the French state perpetually consolidated loans that had been tax-free since 1797. Finally, a consolidation loan was offered to the public in July 1914 (Table 4). It was too late to tidy up public finance, but left the syndicated banks burdened with unsold *rentes* when the crisis broke out. Besides, this explains why from 1911 on budget figures are both contradictory and unreliable, a situation that further deteriorated during the war, until 1926/1928 (Table 2).

But this liability side was somehow balanced by a favourable asset side, partly the result of the slow French demographic movement and partly the result of a voluntary policy. Thanks to the fertility decline and a thrifty mentality, which led to a long-term balance of payment surplus, France was the second creditor nation with over 45 billion francs in foreign assets in 1914.⁵ This position had already been used to settle foreign transactions in 1870 and fund the 1871 *Emprunt de libération nationale*, and in 1914 the foreign securities portfolio was seen as a major asset to collateralize or finance foreign loans.⁶

	RESOURCES						EXPENSES					MISMATCH
	FISCAL	SHORT-TERM LOANS		LONG-TERM LOANS		TOTAL	CIVIL	MILITARY	OTHER		TOTAL	
In billion francs	Fiscal resources	Central banks advances	Treasury and Defense Bills	Long-term loans (rentes and Crédit national included)	Foreign loans	Total resources	Ordinary expenses	Military expenses	Other expenses	Debt charge	Total expenses	Total resources minus total expenses
1911	4.7					4.7	4.5				4.5	0.2
1912	4.9					4.9	4.7				4.7	0.2
1913	5.1					5.1	5				5	0.1
1914	4.2	3.9	1.9	0.5	0.05	10.55	2	6.5	0.5	1.4	10.4	0.15
1915	4.1	1.2	8	6.7	2.8	22.8	2.5	14.7	3.1	1.8	22.1	0.7
1916	4.9	2.4	12.4	5.8	8.8	34.3	2.8	23.9	6.8	3.3	36.8	-2.5
1917	6.6	5	12.6	5.7	11.9	41.8	4.1	28.7	7	4.8	44.6	-2.8
1918	7.2	4.8	3.7	22.5	8.7	46.9	5.4	36.1	8.1	7	56.6	-9.7
1919	11.6	8.4	26.2	7.3	11.3	64.8	9.2	18.2	18.9	7.9	54.2	10.6
1920	20.1	0.8	3.5	35.5	-0.5	59.4	11.4	7.6	27.4	11.7	58.1	1.3

1921	23.1	-2	10.3	9.1	2.7	43.2	9.9	6	24.1	11.1	51.1	-7.9
1922	24.2					24.2	7.7	5	22.6	13.6	48.9	-24.7
1923	27.7					27.7	6.5	4.8	21.7	12.8	45.8	-18.1
1924	31.1					31.1					40.2	-9.1

Table 2: General outlook on state expenses and resources, 1911-1924, in billion French francs⁷

Caption: (a) Banque de France and Banque de l'Algérie; (b) rentes and Crédit national included. These figures are a best-guess: many expenses were reported from one year to the other, and the global matching between expenses and resources was extended over several years thanks to Treasury special accounts and operations and various bank advances and short-term loans, most of which do not appear here. It is not even possible to arithmetically balance resources and expenses over several years because of the biases introduced by the war and post-war inflation.

Another “liability” was the Banque de France (BDF). Its metallic reserve was by far the world’s largest, although it still contained a large proportion of silver, and its ability to circulate a large number of banknotes under the inconvertibility regime had been fully demonstrated between 1870 and 1878.⁸ This huge “war chest” was supplemented by the also very large gold and silver circulation and hoardings in France, also the world’s largest.⁹ Consequently, the BDF had been at the heart of war planning in three different directions. First, innovative credit provisions had been designed to fund credit-based supply stocks in military strongholds through discount (revolving-credit) mechanisms. Second, the 3 July 1877 law, a clear by-product of the Franco-Prussian war, allowed requisitions (of animals, vehicles and so on) to be paid for by Treasury bonds, a provision partially enforced from August 1914 to January 1915, when full monetary payments were resumed.¹⁰ Third, secret provisions between the state (Treasury) and the BDF had been negotiated in 1890 and renewed every six months.¹¹ A longer-term convention was negotiated in the aftermath of the 1911 crisis to provide 2.9 billion francs in short-term credits to the state in case of a war outbreak, and to circulate low-denomination banknotes to make for the eventual vanishing of fine silver and gold coins from circulation.¹² As Bernard Serrigny wrote, doubtlessly echoing contemporary beliefs: “This power of the Banque constitutes our true war chest,”¹³ echoing the inaugural speech of [Georges Pallain \(1847-1923\)](#) as the BDF’s governor, 4 January 1898: “in case of national alarm, [the BDF is] the supreme guarantee of the patria’s salvation.”¹⁴

Contrary to Norman Angell’s idea that a general war was economically impossible because

the economy rested on trust-dependent credit,¹⁵ some contemporary authors concluded the opposite. Serrigny thus wrote in 1909, about a French-German war to come, that “the fight as organized by the two opponents is economically and socially possible, but at the price of enormous sacrifices during the conflict and of very real sufferings after peace is concluded.”¹⁶ But the author also tried to show, drawing from the 1871 German example, that an economically developed country would draw no economic profit from territorial gains. Thus, war, while becoming costlier, had to aim at other goals than wealth – an outcome that was overlooked before and during the conflict. Looking at the different ways to fund the war, Serrigny also correctly foresaw that taxes would not be up to the task. To most, the solution laid in debt flotation, both at home and abroad, but inflation played a key role.

War finance: from principles to expedients

The Treasury expenses between 1914 and 1919 (demobilization year) were above 200 billion francs (in nominal value) i.e. about twice the nominal value of the 1913 GDP and about six times the amount of total Treasury expenses in normal times. They were mainly military in nature. And this does not even account for war-related post-1919 expenses (see Table 2). The breakdown of Treasury receipts clearly reveals the perilous wartime experience of French finance.

The failure to raise taxes

When war broke out, fiscal reforms had already been implemented in relation to military expenses: taxation on financial assets was a key political issue in 1913-1914 and again during and after the war, the reason for several cabinet resignations. It was related to the income tax issue, fiercely debated in the years preceding the war, a measure finally adopted 15 July 1914. During the debates, few had failed to note that it had been adopted in the UK in 1798 to pay for the French wars. This most important fiscal innovation had to be implemented in a country at war, and thus came to play an important role only in the following years, as is apparent in Table 3. Indeed, as a percentage of all fiscal resources, the growth of income tax, that was first implemented to a very limited scale in 1916 and came to fruition in 1917, barely compensated the decrease of the “four old women” (namely, the taxes on real estate, taxes on movable property, patent (professional tax) and taxes on doors and windows). This means that the bulk of the fiscal effort came through new exceptional taxations – i.e. exceptional indirect taxes and war profits taxation.

	1893	1903	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
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Direct taxes (a)	497	542	647	658	553	579	625	362	361	289	551
Indirect Taxes (b)	2,000	2,061	2,889	2,293	2,260	2,943	3,650	3,753	6,286	9,557	10,607
Monopolies (c)	632	798	1,035	931	852	943	1,109	1,154	1,631	2,502	1,711
State property	42	51	62	124	186	240	254	284	100	144	113
Income Tax						33	201	513	869	712	1,645
War Profits Tax							634	1,780	1,725	2,937	3,169
Other and sundry	197	216	470	N/A	466	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,543	2,240	2,898
Total	3,368	3,668	5,103	4,006	4,317	4,738	6,473	7,846	12,515	18,381	20,694

Table 3: Fiscal resources, in million French francs¹⁷

Caption: (a) the “four old women” (taxes on real estate, taxes on movable property, patent (professional tax), taxes on doors and windows,) and assimilated; (b) Registration, stamps, excise, customs, etc.; (c) Post office, matches, tobacco, powder, telephone and telegraph, etc. As indicated for Table 2, these figures must be taken *cum grano salis*.

The war profits taxation (extraordinary tax on supplementary war profits), though, did not aim only at raising the state’s revenues: it also was associated with the distribution of sacrifices among the population as well as a “moralizing” tax. It is a rare case of an important fiscal measure that was adopted by a unanimous Parliament, in face of growing public discontent against war profiteers. Its impact was important both from the point of view of state finances and of its redistributive effects. Albeit a complex system of annual and delayed payments, the taxes collected between 1916 and 1921 amounted to about 10 percent of French GDP; the unanticipated result of the failure to take inflation into account.¹⁸ Nevertheless, taxes fell short of financing even the civil expenses between 1914 and 1922. War expenses had to be funded otherwise.

Debts: the orthodox way

Loans are a natural way to finance an exceptional event that exceeds normal receipts (or even reduce them) and that may be amortized on a longer period than the annual budget. But resorting to debt means also finding ways to please the savers and investors. There are three conditions for that: propose a high enough rate of return; offer a sound repayment

guarantee; organize a securities market that allows easy liquidation. But as the war wore on, a fourth condition developed: the unit of value stability. It was thus a crucial circumstance for the success of French public loans that exchange rates were stabilized during the war, thanks to UK and US policy, although France developed a growing commercial deficit, especially with neutral countries and the United States. From 1915 to 1920, six loans were floated (Table 4).

	Date offered	Price 1	Price 2	Notional rate in %	Yield in %	Par-value Subscribed	Money Value in 000 FF	Modes of payment			
								1	2	3	4
National Defence	25/11/1915	87.25	88.00	5	5.73	15,205	13,307,812	2,244	3,181	1,598	6,285 (47%)
National Defence	5/10/1916	87.50	88.75	5	5.71	11,514	10,082,453	3,693	956	8	5,425 (54%)
National Defence	26/11/1917	68.60	69.20	4	5.83	14,882	10,209,073	4,580	449	6	5,174 (51%)
National Defence	20/10/1918	70.80	71.70	4	5.65	31,303	22,163,223	13,255	1,412	250	7,246 (33%)
War Period Total						72,904	55,762,560	23,772	5,998	1,862	24,130 (43%)
Redeemable	19/2/1920	100.00	101.00	5	5.75	15,941	15,940,678	8,226	612	67	7,035 (44%)
Loan of 1920	20/10/1920	100.00	101.15	6	6.00	28,088	28,088,861	4,136	354	12,320	11,278 (40%)
Post-War Period Total						44,029	44,029,539	12,362	966	12,387	18,313 (42%)
3,5% Loan of 1914	7/7/1914			3.5	3.85	805	732				
Grand Total						117,737	100,522	36,134	6,964	14,249	42,443

Table 4: Permanent War Loans (*emprunts*), 1915-1921, in million francs (unless specified)¹⁹

Caption: Price 1: price for full cash payment; Price 2: price for instalments payment; Yield calculated on cash payment. Modes of payment: 1: Paid in National Defence Treasury Bills (Bons de la Défense Nationale). 2: Paid in National Defence Bonds (Obligations de la Défense Nationale). 3: Paid in old Rentes etc. 4: Paid in cash (share of money value in cash, in percent). The “money value” column gives the gross receipt of the loan (net value = gross value minus 1+2+3) and is in thousand francs. Yields are indicative.

As the table demonstrates, the proportion paid in cash declined steadily during the war, meaning that savers and investors were swapping debts, further reducing the net resources of the Treasury. Besides, the lowering in interest rate from 1915-1916 to 1917-1918 appears as purely nominal: since the securities were offered well below par, the actual yield was

much higher. In sum, albeit vigorous propaganda,²⁰ interest rates rose and French investors swapped shorter-term lower-yield bonds for longer-term higher yields securities.

The second orthodox route to debt is to tap into foreign capital, a move the government would have resisted before the war, but which appeared to be necessary as soon as it broke out. The first reason was that the war provoked an immediate freezing of the international payments system operated in London: it was thus crucial to find resources directly in the supplying countries. Second, the sudden occupational shift of the population and the loss of ten of the most productive departments to the German forces led to a dramatic decline in output that had to be compensated for through imports, on an unprecedented scale. As soon as August 1914, loans proposals were made in the US, but the US government refused that JP Morgan lend to France. The British government stepped in and in the spring of 1915, the US government authorized France to float loans on Wall Street. From then on, foreign loans escalated, financed by massive foreign assets sales, while French gold was largely retained in France. Nevertheless, in the spring of 1917, French saleable assets were running short, and the US stepped into the alliance just in time to supplement declining private sources of funds (Table 5).

Henceforth, allied states' loans clearly dominated and, after the war, France never found such a ready access to foreign markets as she had experienced in the wake of both 1815 and 1871 defeats, but relied on the strong relationship built with a few prominent banks, most notably JP Morgan. Indeed, foreign debt had become a handicap to any sound financial policy. By its sheer size it represented a permanent menace on the French franc exchange rate while exacting a huge cost on public finances, which forced the state to resort to unorthodox methods to fund its budget: money supply was centre stage.

	31 July 1914	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Debt Charge	
										31/7 1914	31/12 1921
Funded Debt											
Perpetual	21,922		32,889	43,608	51,278	91,988	88,366	102,073	100,438	656	4,587
Term	10,658		11,384	11,139	11,172	11,188	6,378	33,307	43,793	292	2,638
Total Funded Debt	32,580	32,800	44,273	54,747	62,450	103,176	104,744	135,380	144,231	948	7,225
Annual Increase		220.00	11,473	10,474	7,703	40,726	1,568	30,636	8,851		
Floating Debt											

Bank of France		3,900	5,000	7,500	12,500	17,150	25,600	26,600	24,600		738
Bank of Algeria			75	25	85	215	235				
Total Bank Loans		3,900	5,075	7,525	12,585	17,365	25,835	26,600	24,600		738
Annual Increase			1,175	2,450	5,060	4,780	8,470	765	-2,000		
Treasury Bills	427	2,046	7,006	12,618	19,551	22,918	47,934	51,191	60,362		3,978
Other	1,181	752	140	171	211	504	1,639	1,880	2,987		99
Total Treasury	1,608	2,798	7,146	12,789	19,762	23,422	49,573	53,071	63,349		4,077
Annual Increase		1,190	4,348	5,643	6,973	3,660	26,151	3,498	10,278		
Total Floating Debt	1,608	6,698	12,221	20,314	32,347	40,787	75,408	79,671	87,949	18	4,815
Total Internal Debt	34,188	39,498	56,494	75,061	94,797	143,963	180,152	215,051	232,180	966	2,040
Foreign Debt											
USA Nation					5,853	10,489	16,500	16,500	17,356		
USA Market		207	400	2,323	3,330	3,064	1,929	1,246	1,190		56
Total USA		207	400	2,323	9,183	13,553	18,429	17,746	18,546		56
UK Nation			726	3,354	7,897	10,594	11,463	11,979	14,279		
UK Market		303	845	1,766	2,127	1,891	2,147	1,930	1,728		01
Total UK		303	1,571	5,120	10,024	12,485	13,610	13,909	16,007		01
Other					196	1,452	1,541	1,215	1,010		60
Total Foreign Debt		510	1,971	7,443	19,403	27,490	33,580	32,870	35,563		317
Annual Increase			1,461	5,472	11,960	8,087	6,090	-710	2,693		
Grand Total	34,188	40,008	58 465	82,504	114,200	171,453	213,732	247,921	267,743	966	12,357
Annual Increase			18,457	24,039	31,696	57,253	42,279	34,189	19,822		

Table 5: French national debt, million French francs, as of 31 December (unless specified)²¹

Caption: Foreign debt at historical value.

The monetary resource

As is shown in Table 2, long-term debts and fiscal resources could not meet the level of expenses necessitated by a [total war](#) over four years long. The difference was paid for by printing money and short-term debt – i.e. monetary resources – that led to inflation. The phenomenon was completely new, since it never took the accelerating pace of previous monetary crises (1719-1720, 1792-1797) leading to a final crash, but was kept in check by state controls, a circuit policy²² and an enduring – if shaken – trust of the French people in their currency. Thus, money supply and prices increased about four-fold during the war, and 25 percent more during the post-war era, leading to Poincaré's stabilization of the franc in 1928 at 20 percent of its pre-war value in gold.²³

This resource came in three forms: first, a transitory one, was the use of Treasury notes to pay for military supplies, a very inconvenient payment system that was discontinued early in 1915; second, a very durable one that became a key political issue: the “advances” (renewable short-term loans) by the Banque de France and the Banque de l'Algérie (Tables 2 and 5); and third, the development of a floating debt, i.e. a short-term debt (three months to one year maturity) that became a natural outlet for the liquidity in excess within the French economy. The floating debt was transformed in a propaganda tool by the cunning name change that came in September 1914, which transformed overnight the Treasury Bonds in National Defence Bonds. The success was such that small denominations – as small as 5 and 20 FF – were decided in 1915, and a shorter maturity, one month, was introduced in April 1918. Thus, this short-term debt was essentially a roll-over debt that could be only partially consolidated into the annual perpetual flotation and necessitated enough public trust to have them redeemed and reissued at each fixed maturity.²⁴

Conclusion: The post-war overhang: money, debts and reparations

Year	Fiscal resources in %	Monetary resources in %	Debt resources in %
1914	40	55	5
1915	18	40	42
1916	14	43	43
1917	15	43	42
1918	15	48	37

1919	18	54	29
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Table 6: Breakout of war finance resources²⁵

It remains common to read that taxes financed 4 percent of French war expenses,²⁶ a good reason why inflation was untameable after the war. However the way this figure is calculated is problematic. Bertrand Blancheton, concentrating on 1914-1918, found that taxes accounted for 15 percent of public expenses, a close call to Georges Henri Soutou's at 14 percent.²⁷ Secondary sources (Table 6) give comparable figures that considerably reduce the discrepancy between France and other warring countries. Nevertheless, this does not mean that the conflict did not entail large and enduring consequences on French finance. Three of them, among many, are outstanding and show that, in many respects, the French financial situation resembled more that of Germany than that of the UK.

First, the war proved very detrimental to the Paris financial market: it never recovered its former glory – it was even overtaken in quantitative terms by Amsterdam during most of the interwar period – but its relative decline reinforced the relative weight of the banking sector to the market finance sector, a trait that endured until today.²⁸ The birth of new banks, especially semi-public banks, during or immediately after the war (Crédit national,²⁹ BNFCE and Crédit populaire) reinforced that shift towards bank-based finance.

Second, the war was instrumental in the development of banking accounts in the French population. This stemmed first from the “circuit policy”, designed to sterilize excesses in the money supply in order to reduce the inflationary gap, a policy that was also furthered by the 1917 creation of “Chèques postaux” (Postal bank current accounts) and the payment of war pensions and damage reparations by checks. Thus, the monetary patterns strongly evolved, with the vanishing of gold and silver coins, and the growing use of banknotes and deposit money.

Third, monetary finance proved very durable. After the large debt issues of 1919 to 1924, the Crédit national had to rely, to pay for the war damages indemnities, upon the Treasury resources, which themselves were very much related to the BDF's advances and the floating debt. Such large money issuance explains how France repaid its large internal debt: through inflation. From 1914 to 1919, prices had been multiplied by 3.6 to four, and in 1926, by about five,³⁰ i.e. the devaluation factor adopted by the 26 June 1928 stabilization law creating the new gold-based “Franc Poincaré”. These lessons of inflation-financed and erased debt were

not to be lost a decade later.

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Notes

1. Durevall, Dick / Henrekson, Magnus: The Futile Quest for a Grand Explanation of Long-Run Government Expenditure, *Journal of Public Economics*, August 2011, volume 95(7-8), pp. 708-722. The question of a Wagner's Law explanation of the growth of French public expenses has also been refuted by Delorme, Robert / Delorme, Christine: *L'Etat et l'économie, Un essai d'explication de l'évolution des dépenses publiques en France (1870-1980)*, Paris 1983. ↑
2. See synthetic table in Occhino, Filippo / Oosterlinck, Kim / White, Eugene: How much can a victor force the vanquished to pay? France under the Nazi boot, *Journal of Economic History*, 68/1 (2008), table 2, p. 8. ↑
3. Fisk, Harvey Edward: *French Public Finance in the Great War and Today: With Chapters on Banking and Currency*, New York et al. 1922, p. 2. Both Japan and the Boer wars are deducted and colonial expenses included. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding. ↑
4. Truchy, Henri: *Les finances de guerre de la France*. Paris et al., 1926, p. 1. ↑
5. Girault, René: Place et rôle des échanges extérieurs, in Braudel, Fernand / Labrousse, Ernest (eds): *Histoire économique et sociale de la France*, volume IV.1-2. Paris 1980, table p. 238. ↑
6. Serrigny, Bernard: *Les conséquences économiques et sociales de la prochaine guerre: d'après les enseignements des campagnes de 1870-71 et de 1904-05*, préface de Frédéric Passy, Paris 1909, p. 100. ↑
7. Fisk, *French Public Finance in the Great War and Today* 1922; Truchy, Henri: *Les finances de guerre de la France*, Paris et al. 1926; Germain-Martin, Louis: *Les finances publiques de la France et la fortune privée (1914-1925)*, Paris 1925, p. 444. ↑
8. The 12 August 1870 law had two distinct provisions, the first one giving legal tender to Banque de France's banknotes, and the second suspending banknotes convertibility into precious metals. The law of 1875 that planned the return to convertibility maintained the legal tender regime. ↑
9. Alphonse de Rothschild, in 1896. See Vignat, Régine: *La Banque de France et l'Etat (1897-1920): la politique du gouverneur Pallain*, unpublished PhD dissertation, December 2001, Nanterre University, 3 volumes, p. 813. ↑
10. Truchy, *Les Finances de Guerre* 1926, pp. 64-65. ↑

11. Vignat, La Banque de France, p. 146. [↑](#)
12. Conventions du 11 novembre 1911 and secret addendum, Banque de France archives. [↑](#)
13. Serrigny, Les conséquences, p. 119. [↑](#)
14. Vignat, La Banque de France, p. 181. [↑](#)
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