

The economic mobilization of Greece, 1914-1918

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It is scarcely necessary to repeat that World War I was not only a military conflict, but at the same time an economic war. In all the belligerent countries, national economic resources were diverted towards supporting each country's war effort, while in many of them the external contribution was an essential component of military mobilization. The same thing naturally happened in Greece, where the particular regime of those years (the state partitioned between governments, a semi-belligerent regime leading to delayed entry into the war) also led to corresponding solutions to economic problems. In any case, Greece chose to finance its needs through inflation, following the example of the majority of countries. And even although its participation in the war was of limited duration, the country did not emerge from it in a better economic situation than the other belligerent states.