

1: 10 Best Adriatic Sea Cruises for by Adventure Life

In the aftermath of the First World War, the Adriatic Question or Adriatic Problem concerned the fate of the territories along the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea that formerly belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

This was done "to exorcise the old demons of [i. On 9 November the Italian flag was raised on all remaining vessels in Pula. The sailors there cut up their Austro-Hungarian ensignsâ€”to prevent them from being taken by the Italians as trophiesâ€”and distributed them as souvenirs. That same day, at an inter-Allied conference on Corfu, the Italian diplomat Ugo Conz retorted to his British colleagues, "There can be no fleet where there is no state. There can be no Yugoslav fleet as long as such a state has not yet been founded or as long as peace has not been definitively concluded. Order was kept by the local militia, which was often unreliable, and by Serbian troops which had begun to garrison the area in small numbers. This arrangement was supported by the Americans, but "[b]y early, disturbed local conditions forced the [Naval] Committee for the Adriatic to circulate four armed inter-allied patrols night and day throughout the area under the command of the American admiral. In several towns the Americans posted notice that they would protect the lives and property of Dalmatians against any Italian injustice. This latter sort of propaganda was the most effective means of keeping the peace, since the American admiral had to rely on Serbian troops for garrisoning the interior. The first effort to bring American naval forces in the Adriatic home took place in December. The Italian ambition to receive these vessels led to the decision to retain American ships in the Adriatic longer. Negotiations The negotiations attending the Adriatic Question at the Paris Peace Conference may be divided into three periods based on the dominant Italian personality of the time: At the same time he whipped up the Italian people with nationalistic propaganda. The nationalist fervour he had stoked, however, broke into open violence in Fiume, where, on 6 July, an element of the Italian population massacred some of the occupying French soldiers. Trieste and Pula, with the railway connecting them, lay on the Italian side; Fiume and Ljubljana Laibach, with the railway connecting them, on the Yugoslav. The Yugoslav fleet, inherited from Austria-Hungary, was to be reduced, and the area of the frontier demilitarised generally. The main American objection at the time was that the buffer state denied its inhabitants the right of self-determination. He was the driving force behind the memorandum of 9 December, signed by American, British and French delegates. This statement denied the Italians Fiume and most Yugoslav islands and even restricted their mandate over Albania. This memorandum was quickly abandoned by the British and French, whose prime ministers signed a compromise with their Italian counterpart on 14 January without American participation. Therein it was agreed to concede Fiume and a coastal strip to Italy and in exchange give off the northern part of Albania and give it to Yugoslavia. On 26 February, Clemenceau and British Prime Minister David Lloyd George published a note offering to disavow the January compromise and suggesting that the memorandum of December be similarly sidelined. The Yugoslav delegation, in a memo dated 14 January, was in favour of an independent Albania free of foreign influence, but if that should not be feasible the delegates favoured territorial concessions to Yugoslavia in the north. The Allies were already content to recognise an Italian mandate over central Albania and Yugoslav rights of transit through northern Albania, with the attendant right to build and operate railroads on its territory. The Allied governments gave King Nicholas I of Montenegro an income, but by the end of the British and the French had become convinced that he was responsible for the surrender of his army and were refusing to countenance an independent Montenegro after the war. Italian policy favoured the restoration of Nicholas and immediately after the Austro-Hungarian armistice army and navy troops were moved up the Montenegrin coast in order to keep order pending the return of Montenegrin royal self-government. The French refused to allow Nicholas to return, and lent their support to the Montenegrin Yugoslavists. Clashes were frequent between the last two. The Italians armed and transported the royalist rebels, and spread propaganda about Serb actions in Montenegro. On 20 July the Yugoslav army attacked some Montenegrin royalists seeking Italian protection in Kotor and several were killed. In a secret cable of 29 July Tittoni claimed that the Yugoslavs were willing to recognise an Italian protectorate in Albania if Italy would give up any claim in Montenegro. The supporters of Montenegrin independence argued that the Assembly was a fraud

perpetrated by Serbian conquerors, who had endeavoured with French connivance to eliminate Montenegro since its defeat. For a biography of Johnson, see Walter H. Methuen, , " Mutiny in Comparative Perspective, ed. Jane Hathaway Westport, CT: Greenwood, , " Further reading Anthony C. The American Naval Mission in the Adriatic, " Yugoslavia at the Paris Peace Conference. Yale University Press, Ujedinjenje Crne Gore i Srbije. America, Italy and the Birth of Yugoslavia, "

2: italy - Finding Undisclosed Restaurants on the Adriatic Coast - Travel Stack Exchange

The Adriatic Adventure - What you need to know. What kind of event is it? The Adriatic Adventure is a Reliability Trial - it is most certainly competitive with some long days behind the wheel and some testing times with the maps and clocks are needed for the event.

The advantages of preventing Austria from having a navy are overwhelming. The Adriatic, due to its feeder route position for the Central Powers navy, became an important in the First World War. The Adriatic Question became a strained transnational question during and beyond the First World War. I have two proposals: Dalmatia- previously seen as a connector between the Eastern Slav and Western Latin Adriatic by 19th century partisans of the Adriatic alternative, as a result of the Italian occupation becomes a connector between the Serbs and the Croats. Crystallisation of South Slav identity in times of uncertainty such as foreign occupations- In times of uncertainty, such as occupation, the disparate South Slavs fuse together for the greater good. This results in the Adriatic Question being the question which divided the South Slavs the least. If since that date the Italian element had been weakened, it was owing to the deliberate policy of Austria in introducing a Slav element. In the war, Italy had been able to gain Veneto and the surrounding area. Nevertheless, the Italian navy was defeated in its attempt to occupy Dalmatia at the naval battle of Vis. This defeat was seen as an aberration by the Italian military and an amputation by Italian irredentists, since Veneto and its surrounding became cut off from its Dalmatian territories for the first time in centuries. Il canzone del Adriatico lyrically captures a wartime battle cry calling for revenge: As the 19th century wore on, the number of Italian controlled municipalities in Dalmatia went from 84 in to 1 in In , Italian was replaced by Croatian as an official language in Dalmatia, leading many Italians on both sides of the Adriatic to fear for their existence. The notion of jus primis occupantis went back to antiquity. This message was broadcast beyond the shores of the Adriatic. The position of Dalmatia linguistically and ethnically was ambiguous one hundred years ago. The last Austrian census in reveals a clear majority of South Slavs in Dalmatia and a more balanced picture slightly in favour of the South Slavs in the Austrian littoral. However, Italian nationalist leaders in Dalmatia disagreed with official statistics and saw them as manipulated. Italian pamphlets on the Adriatic Question argued that the: While the French are not going to renounce the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine since Germans there form a majority of the population. An implementation of the nationality principle would also have as a consequence the dismantlement of Belgium to the advantage of France and Holland. Through its writers, artists and sculptors, Dalmatia had participated in the Renaissance. One of its most ardent partisans of this co-operation in the early 20th century was the Dalmatian politician Josip Smodlaka, who had personally met Garibaldi in and announced the anti-Austrian nature of the Croats in Dalmatia to the figurehead of Italian unity as well as the Serbian king on a visit to Belgrade. Smodlaka and the leaders of the narodnjaci movement would form the core of the unitarist, pro-South Slav unity exile group in London, the Yugoslav committee. The fear of invasion led to local leaders to seek salvation in the unity of a South Slav state. News of the declaration of the SHS state was greeted with glee by some of the population. On the same day as Novo Doba published its article, posters went up around Split that pleaded expressing concern about the fate of the Italian population who feared for their fate in a South Slavs state. The two posters around the time when the South Slav state was proclaimed, show an insecurity about the position of the Italians of Split and an appeal for intervention and protection: The city that has for 50 years atrociously suffered from the pitiless persecutions from the violence of Austrian bayonets that in was shamefully abandoned to the mercy of the Slavs. We want to return to the king and the Italian people and be free from the overbearing threat of the Croats that are more tyrannical than the Austrians. Writing to the US president on the eve of the Versailles conference, Italians lobbied and campaigned for the annexation of Dalmatia by attempting to persuade Wilson of the Italianess of the Dalmatian coast using an othering argument of barbarism vs civilisation: The Croats are new comers in Dalmatiaâ€Croat influence in Dalmatia has been brought to bear amongst the ignorant Morlachs chiefly through Croat priests and monks, fanatically adverse to the Italian name and the Italian enlightenment. Only by violence and by fraudâ€have the Croats become masters of some of the Dalmatian cities, especially of

Spalato. Neither Italy nor Western Europe can afford to expose to the encroachments of Balkan violence the coasts of the Adriatic. The Italians, having signed the treaty of London certainly expected that they would get that as a minimum, despite the fact that statistically the number of Italians in Dalmatia was minuscule. Nevertheless, the historic argument of quality if not quantity led to the leader of the Italian community in Split, Ercolano Salvi to point out the irrelevance of the geographic and ethnographic element: It is not numbers that count but culture and civilisation. As the Italians would frequently point out, Sardinia is further away from the Italian coast than Dalmatia. It is important to point out that the territory contested in Dalmatia between the SHS state and Italy, both Italians and South Slavs invoked a far-away force, one across the sea Rome, the other across the mountains Belgrade. In fact, Split is only marginally km closer to Belgrade and away from Rome. However, Split is closer to the Italian coast than it is either to Belgrade or Zagreb. The Italian nationalists raised the stakes. It would be another, the Trieste Italian Salvatore Barziani who in a memorandum pressed Italian claims to both Rijeka and Split, which had not been promised under the Treaty of London. The Italian delegation circulated these bar charts that proved the alleged 20 centuries of Italian domination in Dalmatia, including in their count the Roman empire and the Venetian empire. The division between Italians and Slavs represented to Wilson the fundamental chasm between Western and Eastern Europe. For Wilson, the treaty of London became a symbol of the deplorable old world in need for reform. Italy was soon shunted aside as the black sheep at the Versailles conference. Sonnino considered the treaty of London as one of his great diplomatic success and an agreement that finally won Italy a place among the leading powers of the time. Sonnino responded with a stubborn attachment to the Treaty of London, which he considered the sole certainty in such a dangerous and confusing international setting. The reaction in Italy itself was supportive of its delegation. By , Mussolini had already founded the embryonic fascist party, which was joined by Alessandro Dudan at its initiation. The Fiume expedition was in fact seen in the context of a larger design upon Dalmatia, further down the Adriatic coast. He exclaimed to the Dalmatians in Fiume: Later that month, an attempt to seize Trogir, a small town near Split was made by Italian troops. This made the local population anxious, especially since the Italian navy had ordered a battle cruiser Puglia to be in the port of Split, believe that this move would strengthen the Italian position in the Paris negotiations. A tense situation developed between Croatian and Italian nationalists. Clashed followed after two boys raised a Yugoslav flag near the Puglia. Two Italian officers sequestered the flag, which triggered an attack on a building by the Slavs frequented by Italians. Its sign was destroyed. Two officers of the Puglia were attacked and wounded by the crowd. Another officer sent ashore was drawn into a shooting confrontation. The Puglia organised another expedition to bring back those injured in the clashes. While they were negotiating, a bomb went off and the violence spread and in the confrontation a shot was fired and captain Giulli, another Italian sailor and a local from Split were killed. The shooting of Giulli leads to Italian protests all over the Adriatic. Trieste heard of this incident on the 13th of July, where the crowd set fire to the Slovene cultural centre. One day later, the Narodni Dom in Pazin, Istria was also incinerated. The fascist fire spread. The British foreign office reported that the Italian and the SHS state are perilously close to war as a result of the unsolved territorial question that was leading to buccaneering expeditions, shootings and arson attacks. The most intractable territorial dispute of the Paris peace conference was only provisionally solved by the Treaty of Rapallo in . As a result of the danger of Italian incursions, occupations and invasions, the Dalmatia coast would, compared to the rest of the Croatian part of the SHS have an above average approval rate of unitarist, pan-Slav sentiment. Founded in , the organisation had chapters set up in all parts of the country such as Pristina, Skopje, Osijek, Sarajevo and Novi Sad as well as the coastal parts. With some members it would be one of the largest organisations in the unitary state. This unitary sentiment was captured in the couplet: In the year that the Adriatic guard was founded on one side of the Adriatic, on the other side, Italian nationalists that had cut their teeth with the irredentist struggle on the Adriatic such as Alessandro Dudan would join Mussolini on his march on Rome, representing Dalmatian Italians.

3: The Adriatic Journal | Corporate brief on geopolitics & living

Excerpt. The text of the joint memorandum signed on December 9 by Premier Clemenceau for France, Sir Eyre Crowe for England, and Undersecretary Frank L. Polk for the United States reads as follows.

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royalist rebels, and spread propaganda about Serb actions in Montenegro. On 20 July the Yugoslav army attacked some Montenegrin royalists seeking Italian protection in Kotor and several were killed. In a secret cable of 29 July Tittoni claimed that the Yugoslavs were willing to recognise an Italian protectorate in Albania if Italy would give up any claim in Montenegro. The supporters of Montenegrin independence argued that the Assembly was a fraud perpetrated by Serbian conquerors, who had endeavoured with French connivance to eliminate Montenegro since its defeat. Other parts of the Treaty of Rapallo were supposed to solve the dispute between the Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes renamed Yugoslavia in It included Italian annexation of parts of Carniola, several Adriatic islands, and the city of Zadar Zara. For a biography of Johnson, see Walter H. Methuen, , " Mutiny in Comparative Perspective, ed. Jane Hathaway Westport, CT: Greenwood, , "

4: Adriatic Question

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The Adriatic Adventure - What you need to know What kind of event is it? The Adriatic Adventure is a Reliability Trial - it is most certainly competitive with some long days behind the wheel and some testing times with the maps and clocks are needed for the event. What do I need to enter? The first requirement is a vintage or pre classic car that will go the full distance and not give you any trouble on the way. Reliability over speed is the priority, so time spent on careful preparation can save a lot of trouble in a layby with the clock ticking. Your car also needs an accurate trip meter. A classic mechanical Halda or a more modern electronic Monit style trip meter are both acceptable provided they only measure distance. Modern electronic units which can calculate average speeds are not allowed. GPS mapping devices are prohibited. You will need a toolkit and some idea of how to use it and a groundsheet to capture any oil leaks while your car is parked. Competition licences are not required but you do need insurance and a full current driving licence. What if my car breaks down? We really want to see you at the finish party so we have mobile workshops with us for the entire event. Between them they have been more than twice around the world on all sorts of rallies. If the problem with your car is serious and impossible to sort by the roadside or at the night halt, the prudent entrant will have arranged get-you-home breakdown insurance. Team Awards We hope you will want to join up with a couple of other competitors to take a crack at the Team Prize. A team can be a group of any three cars to form a Club Team or, maybe three cars from the same manufacturer to form a Marque Team. What does the entry fee include? You are guaranteed 12 days of exceptional driving. The comprehensive Route Book will provide all you need to complete the route. We have a hard won reputation for the quality of our routes and we pride ourselves on this detail. A small army of marshals and sweep mechanics provide the security of knowing that help is never far away so you can enjoy the driving experience unconcerned that you might be stranded beside the road. Secure parking, metal rally plates, number roundels, identity tags, maps and guides to car preparation and navigation will be provided. Accommodation and most meals are included, from the Welcome dinner the evening before the start to the Prize Giving Gala Dinner at the finish. Not included in the entry fee are fuel, vehicle insurance, car shipping to the start and, after the event, from the finish. Is it a difficult event? There are two answers to this question. Although designed to cater for vintage cars the event is not dumbed down. No one is going to give you an easy ride to the finish. Whatever your approach it certainly helps if you can read a map, work out average speeds and understand the tulip diagrams in the supplied Route Book. Who are the organisers? The Endurance Rally Association organises epic and challenging rallies across the world. With our combined experience and knowledge you and your car are in good hands with the ERA team. How do I secure my place? To find out more and to secure your place on the entry list please call Annette, Eleonora or any of the Rally Office team or email us for your copy of the event brochure and entry form.

5: The Adriatic Question

*The Adriatic Question [Gilbert Monell Hitchcock] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages.*

6: Adriatic Question - Wiktionary

the Adriatic Question (historical) The debate over the fate of the territories along the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea that formerly belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. See also [edit].

7: Talk:Adriatic Question - Wikipedia

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8: Frequently asked questions | Camping Adriatic

Adriatic Question In the aftermath of the First World War, the Adriatic Question or Adriatic Problem concerned the fate of the territories along the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea that formerly belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

9: Adriatic Question - Wikipedia

The Adriatic question.. by Paris. Peace conference, Supreme council. Thanks for Sharing! You submitted the following rating and review. We'll publish them on.

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