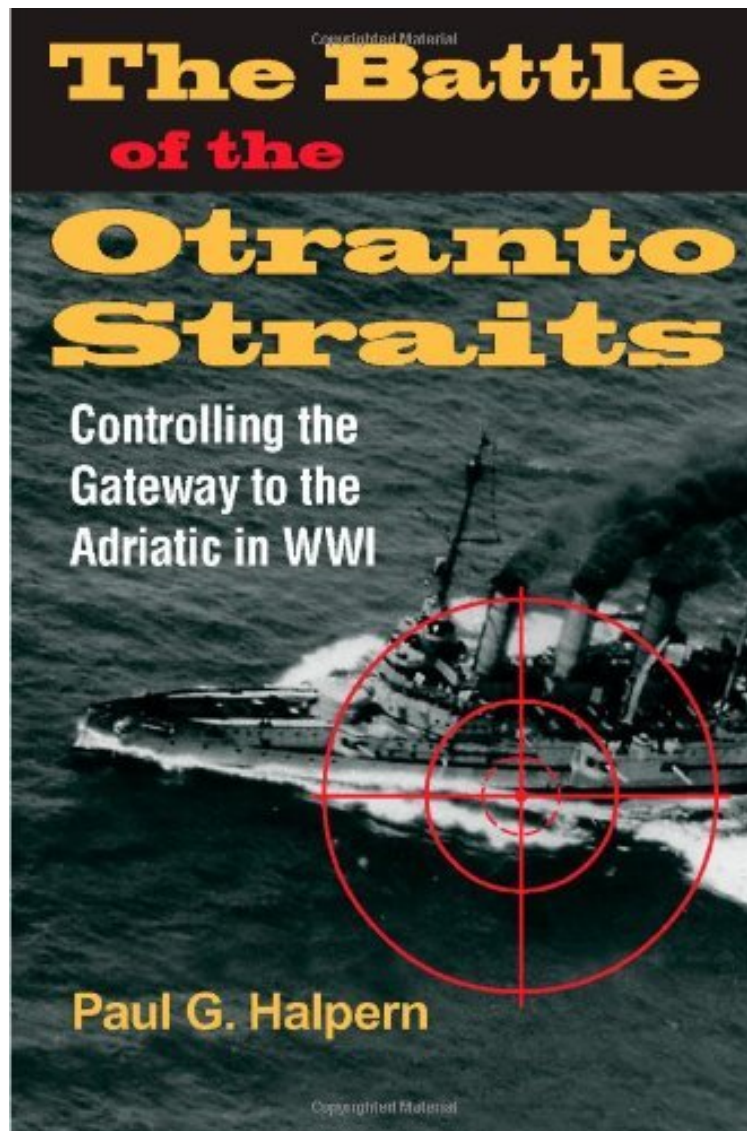


(Library ebook) The Battle of the Otranto Straits: Controlling the Gateway to the Adriatic in World War I (Twentieth-Century Battles)

The Battle of the Otranto Straits: Controlling the Gateway to the Adriatic in World War I (Twentieth-Century Battles)

Von Paul G. Halpern

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Von Paul G. Halpern : The Battle of the Otranto Straits: Controlling the Gateway to the Adriatic in World War I (Twentieth-Century Battles) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Battle of the Otranto Straits: Controlling the Gateway to the Adriatic in World War I (Twentieth-Century Battles):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Jtland im MittelmeerVon Reinhard HoferDer Inhalt beschreibt nicht nur die Schlacht selbst, sondern auch die strategische Lage whrend des Krieges. Die Otranto-Strae wurde von den Alliierten laufned patrouilliert, um die sterreicher in der Adria einzuschlieen.Genau diese Patrouillenlinie wurde von der kuk-Marine angegriffen, wovon der Mittelteil handelt. Als Abschluss liest man ber die Auswertung und Verluste der Schlacht.Es ist super, dass die einseitige Berichterstattung ber die Westfront mit diesem Buch etwas aufgehoben wird. Der Inhalt umfasst 160 Seiten und das Buch hat einen leicht strengen Geruch wie Benzin, vielleicht aber nur meines oder wegen der Buchbindung.0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. spannend geschriebenVon LaceIst recht spannend geschrieben. Enthlt Schiffsdaten aller beteiligten Einheiten nebst Gefechts Skizzeneins zwei drei vier fnf sechs sieben acht

KurzbeschreibungCalled by some a "Mediterranean Jutland," the Battle of the Otranto Straits involved warships from Austria, Germany, Italy, Britain, and France. Although fought by light units with no dreadnoughts involved, Otranto was a battle in three dimensionsengaging surface vessels, aircraft, and subsurface weapons (both submarines and mines). An attempt to halt the movement of submarines into the Adriatic using British drifters armed with nets and mines led to a raid by Austrian light cruisers. The Austrians inflicted heavy damage on the drifters, but Allied naval forces based at Brindisi cut off their withdrawal. The daylight hours saw a running battle, with the Austrians at considerable risk. Heavier Austrian units put out from Cattaro in support, and at the climactic moment the Allied light forces had to turn away, permitting the Austrians to escape. In the end, the Austrians had inflicted more damage than they suffered themselves. The Otranto action shows the difficulties of waging coalition warfare in which diplomatic and national jealousies override military efficiency.Pressestimmen""Prof. Halpern, one of the premier students of World War I at sea, notonly gives the reader a rattling good account of the actual battle, but fits itfirmly into the overall framework of the Great War..." -- NYMAS , Fall-Winter2009""In this work, Prof. Halpern, long a thoughtful specialist in World War I in the Mediterranean, not only gives the reader a rattling good account of the actual battle, but fits it firmly within the overall framework of the Great War, takes a look at the opposing navies, and provides useful profiles of the respective commanders... and much more." Strategypage.com, February 2010""Prof. Halpern, one of the premier students of World War I at sea, not only gives the reader a rattling good account of the actual battle, but fits it firmly into the overall framework of the Great War..." NYMAS , Fall-Winter 2009""In this work, Prof. Halpern, long a thoughtful specialist in World War I in the Mediterranean, not only gives the reader a rattling good account of the actual battle, but fits it firmly within the overall framework of the Great War, takes a look at the opposing navies, and provides useful profiles of the respective commanders... and much more." --Strategypage.com, February 2010""Prof. Halpern, one of the premier students of World War I at sea, not only gives the reader a rattling good account of the actual battle, but fits it firmly into the overall framework of the Great War..." --NYMAS , Fall-Winter 2009-In this work, Prof. Halpern, long a thoughtful specialist in World War I in the Mediterranean, not only gives the reader a rattling good account of the actual battle, but fits it firmly within the overall framework of the Great War, takes a look at the opposing navies, and provides useful profiles of the respective commanders... and much more.- --Strategypage.com, February 2010-Prof. Halpern, one of the premier students of World War I at sea, not only gives the reader a rattling good account of the actual battle, but fits it firmly into the overall framework of the Great War...- --NYMAS , Fall-Winter 2009KurzbeschreibungCalled by some a "Mediterranean Jutland," the Battle of the Otranto Straits involved warships from Austria, Germany, Italy, Britain, and France. Although fought by light units with no dreadnoughts involved, Otranto was a battle in three dimensionsengaging surface vessels, aircraft, and subsurface weapons (both submarines and mines). An attempt to halt the movement of submarines into the Adriatic using British drifters armed with nets and mines led to a raid by Austrian light cruisers. The Austrians inflicted heavy damage on the drifters, but Allied naval forces based at Brindisi cut off their withdrawal. The daylight hours saw a running battle, with the Austrians at considerable risk. Heavier Austrian units put out from Cattaro in support, and at the climactic moment the Allied light forces had to turn away, permitting the Austrians to escape. In the end, the Austrians had inflicted more damage than they suffered themselves. The Otranto action shows the difficulties of waging coalition warfare in which diplomatic and national jealousies override military efficiency.