

**Original scientific article**

## CRNA GORA UOČI VOJNOG SLOMA (1915-1916)

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***ABSTRACT:***

After Montenegro has declared war to Austro-Hungary at the beginning of August 1914, and Montenegrin army during the first months of war accomplished huge war successes at the seaside and in the area of the South-East Bosnia, at the end of 1914 there was a standstill on the Balkan front. From that time until October 1915, on the Montenegrin- Austrian-Hungarian front were led just occasional conflicts of lower intensity. War operations onto the Balkan front were again intensified at the beginning of autumn 2015, when the Central Powers started a new huge offensive against Serbia and Montenegro. Despite tough resistance that was offered to the enemy, Montenegrin and Serbian armies were forced to slowly withdraw before the superior enemy. After the defeat of Serbian army and its withdrawal over Montenegro towards Albanian coast, Montenegrin army protected its retreat in unequal fight with the superior enemy. But, despite the supremacy that Austrian-Hungarian army had, it led bitter fights with poorly equipped Montenegrin army, whose fighting quality, regardless of numerous weaknesses, was on very high level. However, having in mind the fact Montenegro entered into this war materially and technically unprepared, and that its food and war material supply was difficult and that it was forced to support thousands of refugees that escaped from the area of Bosnia

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and Herzegovina, Bay of Kotor, Serbia, Metohija and Sandzak before the Austrian-Hungarian army to the midland of Montenegro, poverty, hunger and anarchical atmosphere reigned the country. In these circumstances, left alone to fight against superior enemy, Montenegrin army was forced to, after months of fight, to lay down its arms in January 1916.

**KEY WORDS:** Montenegro, Austria- Hungary, Central forces, army.

### **SAŽETAK:**

Nakon što je Crna Gora objavila rat Austrougarskoj početkom avgusta 1914. godine, a crnogorska vojska tokom prvih mjeseci rata ostvarila velike ratne uspjehe na Primorju i području jugoistočne Bosne, krajem 1914. na Balkanskom frontu došlo je do zatišja. Od tada pa sve do oktobra 1915. godine, na crnogorsko-austrougarskom frontu vođeni su samo sporadični okršaji manjeg intenziteta. Ratne operacije na Balkanskom frontu ponovo su intenzivirane s jeseni 1915. godine, kada su Centralne sile pokrenule novu veliku ofanzivu protiv Srbije i Crne Gore. Uprkos žilavom otporu koje su pružale protivniku, crnogorska i srpska vojska bile su primorane na postepeno povlačenje. Nakon povlačenja srpske vojske preko Crne Gore u pravcu albanske obale, crnogorska vojska štitila je njenu odstupnicu u neravnoj borbi sa nadmoćnijim neprijateljem. No, uprkos premoći koju je imala, austrougarska vojska vodila je ogorčene bojeve sa slabo opremljenom crnogorskom vojskom, čiji je borbeni kvalitet uprkos brojnih manjkavosti bio na zavidnom nivou. Ali s obzirom da je u ovaj rat Crna Gora ušla materijalno-tehnički nespremna, da je njeno snabdjevanje hranom i ratnim materijalom bilo otežano i da je bila primorana da izdržava na hiljade izbjeglica koje su sa prostora Bosne i Hercegovine, Boke Kotorske, Srbije, Metohije i Sandžaka izbjegle ispred austrougarske vojske u unutrašnjost Crne Gore, u zemlji su zavladao nemaština, glad i anarhične prilike. U takvim okolnostima ostavljena sama da se bori sa nadmoćnijim neprijateljem, crnogorska vojska bila je primorana da nakon višemjesečne borbe položi oružje januara 1916.

**KLJUČNE RIJEČI:** Crna Gora, Austro-Ugarska, Centralne sile, vojska.