

21. 1920., prosinac 23., Izvješće br. 160 američkoga djelatnika ARA-e DuBoisa američkom poslanstvu u Kraljevstvu SHS o „izborima u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji“.

NARA, M 358, R 2, 860H.00/97

No. 160 – DuBois

Vienna, December 23, 1920.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject: JUGO-SLAVIA – Croatia – Political,

The Recent Election in Croatia and Slavonia.

The elections for the constitutional assembly of the new state of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was held on November 28th. The result was far different from that which the political leaders of the seemingly strong parties desired. Especially the leaders of the Democratic Party, the centralists attempted before the elections to belittle the strength of the federalists and of the independence seeking parties such as the Radich Peasant Republican Party. As these are the first general elections held in Jugo-Slavia the outcome is of unusual interest.

Of greatest moment is the overwhelming victory of the Radic Party in Croatia. In the four central districts of Croatia, Zagreb, Varazdin, Bjelovar and Pozega, this party received 188,000 votes against 75,807 for all other parties. Whereas in the comitats of Srijem, Virovitica, Mod[r]us-Rijeka, and Lika-Krbava the Radic party gained but 41,752 votes as against 116, 936 for the other parties. Thus in these eight districts of Croatia and Slavonia the Radic party received 221,725 votes as against 192,743 for all the other parties. In all of Croatia and Slavonia the Radic party received 232,880 as against about 200,000 votes for all other parties, giving the former 50 seats as against 43, and an absolute majority.

On December 8th the Radic Party held a large reunion at Zagreb attended by some 20,000 peasants in which Radic issued a proclamation and at which resolutions were adopted pledging the party to do all in its power to establish a neutral Croatian peasants republic within the confines of the Southern Slavs. Having the absolute majority in Croatia they demand representation in the constitutional assembly as representatives of the Peasants Republic, but refuse to admit that they can be overruled by a majority vote in that assembly, insisting that they can only treat as an independent body. They further favor a union between the Jugo-Slav and the Bulgarian peasants in some form of a republican peasants federation.

The immediate result of the Radic victory was consternation in government circles. The secondary effect was an attempt by the two government parties, the Democrats and the Radicals, each to win the favor of the Radic party. For the most part the press takes the stand that after all the population and districts represented by the Radic followers is but very small as compared with the whole state that their demands are

DOKUMENTI

absurb¹⁵⁷, and that their strength is insufficient to cause serious alarms. Their strength however lies in the compactness of the districts in which they are represented and in the possible adherence of other discontented elements in their program. The communists gained 52 seats, the Mohammedans 24, various peasants parties other than the Radic party 46, the Social Democrats 10 and various minor parties with elements of discontent another 10 seats. These figures are only approximate as they are based on early returns, but they are sufficiently accurate to show the general trend of the elections.

According to the latest advices reaching Vienna, the Radic party has not entered the constitutional assembly, but is not negotiating with various party leaders, especially with Protic and other Radicals-federalists.

In the opinion of some persons the Radic republican movement is merely a blind for Habsburg monarchist movement and that eventually Croatia will break away from the South Slav state and join with Hungary under Habsburg rule. It is far more likely that Radic – now confronted with practical politics – will be forced to find some means of reaching an agreement with the other parties which will uphold the integrity of the South Slav state in one form or another. There is evidence that D'Annuncio has been flirting with the separatists in Croatia and he may still harbor the desire for promoting a common cause in conformity with his program for his "League of Oppressed Nations".

22. 1921., siječanj 8., Dodatak izvješću br. 691 Henryja Percivala Dodgea State Departmentu: Izvješće konzula Alfreda Thomsona iz Zagreba poslaniku Henryju Percivalu Dodgeu u kojem se kaže da je „Radić izvijestio generalni konzulat Poljske da jugoslavenske komunističke organizacije stalno traže suradnju s njime, ali da im se on stalno odupire (...) inzistirajući na tome da nije komunist i da se zalaže za seljačko vlasništvo.“

NARA, M 358, R 2, 860H.00/98

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Zagreb, Jugoslavia, January 8, 1920¹⁵⁸

SUBJECT: Political Developments in Croatia and Slavonia

Honorable H. Percival Dodge,
American Minister,
Belgrade.

¹⁵⁷ Vjerojatno „absurd“.

¹⁵⁸ Radi se o 1921. godini.