

matter of faith or belief, but a means of propaganda against the Belgrade Government. They are afraid that if they not differently their uncompromising attitude towards the centralistic movement would be weakened. There is sound reason to believe that if the Croatian autonomistic demands were met, the Croats, together with Radic, would become staunch monarchists. In spite of this assumed indifference towards the marriage of the King, it is believed that the marriage will strengthen the position of Yugoslavia.

There are rumors that the envoys of the King were privately conferring with Radic in an effort to effect a settlement of the Croato-Serb question. However, a trustworthy confirmation of this rumor was unobtainable.

Reports that the United States Government might intervene in the matter of a loan from American bankers have made a favorable impression here, as it is believed that the United States may exercise its influence in order to induce the Belgrade Government to change its internal policy. On the other hand, a loan from the American financiers is more welcome than from any others, for the reason that the Americans are believed to be guided by purely economic motives, while European financiers are always suspected of political motives in any investments or loans.

As to the execution of the Treaty of Rapallo¹⁹⁴, the Government is strongly censured for entering into a discussion, instead of insisting on a carrying out of the original terms of the Treaty. It is believed that Italy is neither trustworthy or sincere, and will not carry out the agreement regarding the execution of the Treaty of Rapallo, and will only take advantage of the concessions of the Yugoslav Government, in order to obtain yet further concessions.

In spite of internal political dissensions, a general revival of trade is noticeable on all sides, which is especially applicable to the building industry. In Zagreb whole new parts of the city are being built. The general prosperity¹⁹⁵ is much above the pre-war standard, and it is a very promising sign for the future.

Alfred R. Thomson,
Consul.

800 8

34. 1922., lipanj 8., Izvješće konzula Alfreda Thomsona poslaniku Henryju Percivalu Dodgeu o dvjema demonstracijama u Zagrebu večer uoči vjenčanja kralja Aleksandra. Tijekom prvih demonstracija oko 5 000 ljudi klicalo je „Hrvatskoj republici i Radiću“, a koje je pred Maksimirom dočekala i rastjerala policija, na drugim demonstracijama sudjelovalo je dvjestotinjak pristaša JDS-a kličući „Nek’ živi kralj“ i „dolje Austrija“.

¹⁹⁴ Podcrtano rukom.

¹⁹⁵ Podcrtano rukom.

DOKUMENTI

NARA, M 358, R2, 860H.00/146

No. 317

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Zagreb, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes
June 9th, 1922.

SUBJECT: Political Disturbances in Zagreb

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a political report sent to the Legation regarding demonstrations in Zagreb attending celebration of King Alexander's wedding.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
your obedient servant,
Alfred R. Thomson¹⁹⁶
Alfred R. Thomson
Consul.

Enclosure:
As stated.

ART/hcm
800.

AMERICAN CONSULATE

Zagreb, Yugoslavia, June 8th, 1922.

SUBJECT: Demonstrations in Zagreb Attending Celebration of King Alexander's Wedding.

¹⁹⁶ Vlastoručno.

The Honorable

H. Percival Dodge,
 American Minister,
 Belgrade.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the eve of King Alexander's wedding was the occasion for two demonstrations, the last of which was dispersed by the police, with difficulty, after the demonstrators had cheered for the "Croatian Republic", and Radic, the local demagogue, for two hours, or more.

Starting shortly after six o'clock, P. M., about two hundred members of the Democratic Party paraded through the principal streets of the city, shouting: "Long Live the King" and Down with Austria, etc. The population looked upon this demonstration with so little enthusiasm that it dispersed in an hour or so.

At eight-thirty P. M., a counter demonstration by member of the Republican Party, and the Croatian Bloc, began. Soon several thousand persons were marching through the streets singing Croatian songs and cheering Radic and the Croatian Bloc. Attempts by scattered individuals among the demonstrators and on the sidewalks to get cheer for the King met with no success, and, as the procession marched along, increasing in numbers every minute, the cheering became more and more hostile to the present Government; calls for cheer for the "Croatian Republic", the Croatian Bloc, and Down With Monarchical Government being answered with enthusiasm.

By nine-thirty, P. M., the demonstrators numbered approximately five thousand persons, and were still gathering force as they marched along the principal street of the city, and out toward Maksimir, where live most of the poorer classed of people. As it reached this section, the demonstration was greeted by cheering from persons on the sidewalks and in the windows of the houses on either side of the street.

Suddenly, while the cheering and shouting was at its height, a company of police, armed with bayoneted rifles, charged the rear of the crowd, and in a few moments, and after a number of short scuffles, succeeded in breaking up the demonstration and arresting several of the more violent demonstrators. Part of the crowd managed to get behind the police, however, while a great number remained in front, and as the police began to march back to the city with their prisoners, they were jeered at by the mob. Before they had proceeded more than a city block, the police were stoned by the crowd which scattered before another charge to convenient doorways an up side streets. These tactics the demonstrators continue to employ as the police marched along, and it was not until reinforcement arrived, and the police were able to station squads on the principal street corners, with reserves in automobiles ready to rush to the scene of each new outbreak, that the demonstrating was finally stopped.

DOKUMENTI

This was the most serious demonstration that has taken place so far, and is illustrative of the discontent felt here with the present Government. Another demonstration is expected tomorrow, but will probably be prevented by the police.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Alfred R. Thomson,
Consul

800
ham.

35. 1922., lipanj 1., Izvješće poslanika Henryja Percivala Dodgea State Departmentu o Memorandumu Hrvatskoga bloka na konferenciji u Genovi u kojemu iznosi mišljenje da su „pritužbe iz rezolucije Bloka nesumnjivo preuveličane, iako sadrže određenu dozu istine.“

NARA, M 358, R 2, 860H.00/147

Belgrade, June 1, 1922.

Despatch No. 1374

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my Despatch No. 1312 of April 12th last, relative to the memorandum of the Croatian Bloc to the Genoa Conference. I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a copy of a report dated the 29th ultimo regarding political developments in Croatia which I have received from the Consul at Zagreb, Mr. Alfred R. Thomson. This will be found to be of considerable interest.

The resolutions of the Block summarized in the report make complaints which are undoubtedly grossly exaggerated although containing a certain amount of truth. The reply of Dr. Kumanudi¹⁹⁷ to Mr. Chicherin¹⁹⁸, mentioned, will be found in Mr. Boal's

¹⁹⁷ Kumanudi, Kosta (1874. – 1962.), političar. Bio je član JDS-a, kasnije Jugoslavenske radikalne zajednice. Bio je ministar financija (1921. – 1922.), ministar unutarnjih poslova (1922.), gradonačelnik Beograda (1926. – 1929.).

¹⁹⁸ Čičerin, Georgij Vasiljevič (1872. – 1936.), sovjetski političar i diplomat. Bio je sovjetski narodni komesar za vanjske poslove (1918. – 1930.). Potpisao mir u Brest-Litovsku 1918. (*Hrvatska enciklopedija*, sv. 2 Be-Do, Zagreb: Leksikografski zavod Miroslav Krleža, 2000), 679.