

SUMMARY

Periodical *FONTES – Izvori za hrvatsku povijest* will publish sources for Croatian history. There will be, first of all, minor source unities which are particularly significant for illumination of the whole Croatian history, which is important not only for political history, but also for the history of culture and society in the widest sense of the word. Further, *FONTES* will publish evaluations, reviews and bibliographies of the published sources for Croatian history, as well as the information about scientific projects and preparations for publication of the authentic material.

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This first issue contains a thematic selection of the materials dealing with the claim of Croatia on Slavonia and with the establishment of its eastern frontier. The material embodies two complete unities. The first one contains the works elaborated by the Croatian parliament and Croatian royal conferences from 1792 to 1848 protecting the historical claim of Croatia on so called lower Slavonian districts from the Hungarian pretensions. The second unity contains documentation having origin from 1945 to 1947 on the occasion of the establishment of the frontier of the Republic of Croatia.

After the liberation war against the Turks (1683-1699) Croatia was obliged to protect its historical claim on eastern Slavonia as a component of the Kingdom of Croatia. It was only in 1741 at the coronation parliament in Bratislava that Maria Theresia joined the lower Slavonia districts (of Požega, Virovitica and Srijem) to Croatia. The closer connection between Croatia and Hungary formed in 1790 started the period in which Hungary wanted to spread its full power over the territory of Croatia and Slavonia. On the other hand, the Croatian classes protected their claim on Lower Slavonia at the

Croatian and Hungarian parliament. The resolutions of the Croatian parliament in 1848, as well as the Croato-Hungarian Compromise in 1868 sanctioned the claim of Croatia on Slavonia and a part of Srijem. By abolition of the Croatian Military Border in 1881 the parts previously under the military government were joined to the Triune Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia. After the First World War Croatia was finally given back Dalmatia up to Boka kotorska and it entered the new community - the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes together with the territory of the Srijem district up to Zemun and in the south together with Boka kotorska. A part of Croatia (Istra, Rijeka, the Kvarner islands except Krk, Zadar and Lastovo) was assigned to Italy by the Treaty of Rapallo.

Till 1918 Croatia protected integrality of its territory on the basis of its historical claim. After the establishment of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes the administrative - territorial distributions relied on the principle of nationality and they were the reflection of the Serbian politics to disunite and lessen the historical territory of Croatia. It was only by the establishment of Banovina Croatia in 1939 that Croatia was administratively and territorially reintegrated. After 1945 the ethnical principle had the essential role in the establishment of the frontier of the Federal Republic of Croatia, especially dealing with the territory of eastern Slavonia. That's why Croatia was deprived of a part of the former Srijem district up to Zemun, but it got Baranja which had been annexed to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes by the Peace of Trianon.