

# Trumbić, Ante

By [Samuel Foster](#)

Trumbić, *Ante*  
Croatian politician and lawyer  
Born 17 May 1864 in Split, Austrian Empire  
Died 17 November 1938 in Zagreb, Kingdom of Yugoslavia

**Ante Trumbić was a Croat politician who played an instrumental role in the formation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia) in December 1918. Between 1905 and 1934, he served in a range of influential posts including as mayor of Split; chairman of the anti-Habsburg “Yugoslav Committee”; and as the kingdom’s first foreign minister.**

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## Early Life and Pre-war Career

Ante Trumbić (1864-1938) was born in the Dalmatian port of Split, in the Austrian Empire, and went on to study and train as a lawyer in Zagreb, Vienna, and Graz where he completed a doctorate in 1890. An interest in [nationalist](#) politics saw him elected to the Dalmatian Diet in 1895 and the Austrian parliament in 1897. From 1903, he became a leading proponent of the “New Course” (*Politika novoga kursa*). This was a political programme that advocated extensive socioeconomic reforms and political autonomy for the [empire's](#) southern Slavonic territories through the unification of Austrian-administered Dalmatia with Hungarian-ruled Croatia-Slavonia. Coupled with underlying fears of Austrian and Hungarian nationalism, Trumbić’s own Yugoslavist convictions – that perceived Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes as distinctive “tribes” of a single Yugoslav race – provided the New Course’s ideological underpinnings.

Following Trumbić’s election as mayor of Split in 1905, the tenets of the New Course were laid out in the “Rijeka Resolution” (*Riječka rezolucija*) precipitating the formation of the Croat-Serb Coalition (*Hrvatsko-srpska koalicija*) by Trumbić, the journalist [Frano Supilo \(1870-1917\)](#), and other pro-Yugoslav personalities. Despite several splits – and the Imperial government’s attempts to discredit it – the Coalition dominated the political landscapes of both Dalmatia and Croatia-Slavonia until 1918.

## Wartime Exile and the Yugoslav Committee

Against the Coalition’s political successes, Trumbić grew increasingly suspicious of Vienna and Budapest. By 1913, he and Supilo agreed that, should a European conflagration break out, they would work towards dismantling the monarchy’s rule in the Southern Slav territories and seek their unification with [Serbia](#) and [Montenegro](#). This was made untenable with the

assassination of [Franz Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria-Este \(1863-1914\)](#) and [Austria-Hungary's](#) subsequent invasion of Serbia: both politicians were prompted to flee to [Italy](#). Whilst there, they agreed to accept Serbian financial backing to establish a lobby group, the Yugoslav Committee, (*Jugoslavenski odbor*) that would seek Entente support for the secession of the monarchy's Southern Slav territories and their post-war unification with Serbia.

The Yugoslav Committee was founded in Paris in April 1915, but it relocated to London for the duration of the war. Despite establishing contacts in the [British](#) and [French](#) governments, it lacked political influence and diplomatic recognition. Furthermore, disagreements over its increasingly strained relationship with the Serbian government of [Nikola Pašić \(1845-1926\)](#) led to Frano Supilo's resignation in June 1916. Of greater concern, however, was the 1915 Treaty of London. In exchange for Italy's entry into the war against [Germany](#), the treaty promised Rome extensive territorial acquisitions, including most of Dalmatia. Nevertheless, with Supilo's approval, Trumbić and Pašić formally announced their joint commitment to the creation of a Yugoslav state in the [Corfu Declaration](#) of July 1917.

## Creation of Yugoslavia and the Paris Peace Conference

Following [Austria-Hungary's dissolution](#) in the autumn of 1918 and proclamation of a [Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes](#) in December, Trumbić became the new country's first foreign minister. Alongside Pašić he led the Yugoslav delegation at [Versailles](#). Personal animosity towards his Serb counterpart, as well as concerns over Belgrade's political machinations, created tension within the delegation. However, this was superseded with the threat posed by Italy's bellicose territorial demands. Through cooperation and skilful diplomacy, Trumbić and Pašić managed to retain most of Dalmatia.

## Post-war career

Resigning as foreign minister in November 1920, Trumbić was initially elected as an independent in 1921. He voted against the Vidovdan constitution that proposed a unitarist state centred on Belgrade. As the interwar years passed, his disillusionment with the kingdom steadily increased as successive Serb-dominated governments ignored or overruled demands for its federalisation. Furthermore, his political fortunes declined with the introduction of universal male suffrage; his own brand of Liberal-nationalism failed to gain traction against the populist Croatian Peasant Party (*Hrvatska seljačka stranka*) under its charismatic leader [Stjepan Radić \(1871-1928\)](#).

Disenchantment turned to enmity following Radić's assassination in 1928, and the subsequent deceleration of a royal dictatorship by King [Aleksandar Karađorđević \(1888-1934\)](#). In an interview with the *Manchester Guardian* in September 1932, Trumbić even advanced the idea of the kingdom's Croat-inhabited territories seceding to pursue a union with Austria. In November, Trumbić, in collaboration with Radić's successor [Vladko Maček \(1879-1964\)](#), authored the "Zagreb Points" (*Zagrebačke punktacije*), a resolution demanding the restoration of democracy and an end to Serb hegemony. This period marked a brief revival in Trumbić's career. Joining the Peasant Party in 1931, his experience secured him a senior position. In 1933, Maček's arrest, and the assassination of the party's vice-president [Josip Predavec \(1884-1933\)](#), left Trumbić as both its temporary president and *de facto* leader of Yugoslavia's political opposition. His life-long ambition of an autonomous Croatian entity became an, albeit brief, reality following the Cvetković–Maček Agreement (*Sporazum Cvetković-Maček*) of August 1939, nine months after his death.

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