

*M.A. Dragan Petrovic*

*Summary*

This study reviews Yugoslav-French relations in the course of 1961 within the context of the Algerian War. The Algerian War, which lasted until 1954, presented a serious obstacle to otherwise traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and France. Yugoslavia was one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement and, mainly led by ideological reasons of its political top headed by Josip Broz Tito, entered into an increasingly more serious clash with the leadership of the Fifth Republic headed by Charles De Gaul. During 1961 misunderstandings of the two political settings of France and Yugoslavia peaked regarding the Algerian issue, which resulted in the break of diplomatic relations between the two countries on the level of ambassadors who were withdrawn at the beginning of 1962. The decisive reason of Quai d'Orsay for such a decision was *de jure* acknowledgement of the independent Algerian government in Cairo as the legitimate representative of Algeria by the official FPR of Yugoslavia at the beginning of September 1961 at the First Non-Aligned Conference held in Belgrade itself.