

*Ivana Božović*

*Prince Pavle Karadjordjević in Exile 1946–1976*

*Summary*

The policy of “sitting on two chairs” that Prince Pavle attempted to put into practice for the benefit of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia failed to bear fruit. Turning to one of the two opposing camps was inevitable, the only question was which one it was to be. Finally, after several months of meetings with the Great Britain and Third Reich leaders and deliberations of the Crown Council, the decision was made in favour of Germany. Signing of the Tripartite Pact served as an excuse for ousting the Regency. After the coup of 27 March 1941, Prince Pavle fell to the hands of the British and his further destiny was to be decided by the country he deemed his own, Great Britain. On 11 April 1941, after a short stay in Greece and Egypt, he was transferred to the British colony of Kenya with the “political prisoner” status. At first it was prohibited to write about the conditions in which Prince Pavle lived in Kenya. However, frequent questions in the Parliament about the position of Prince Pavle and articles in the press had an adverse effect on his health. The approval of British and South African Governments made it possible for Prince Pavle to leave for South Africa in 1943. Yugoslav Government vigorously opposed this decision, but their opinion was ignored. Prince Pavle remained on African soli until October 1948, when he returned to Europe and settled in France.