The Master's thesis examines the media controversy that the awarding of Sarajevo-born director Emir Kusturica's film Underground caused in France in 1995, during the Bosnian War. It maps out the way the film and the polemic over Kusturica were approached by the various media intellectuals and journalists in the 149 articles published in three French newspapers, three weekly magazines and one news agency, during the year of 1995. The French intellectuals Alain Finkielkraut and Bernard-Henri Lévy are identified as the main instigators of the controversy, while Emir Kusturica represents the opposing party in the debate. The different discursive ways that the film and its maker were approached in French print media are conceptualised with three differing frames of discussion: Underground as a Yugoslav film, as a deception and as a scapegoat. The plentiful rhetoric use of the notions of “Nazism”, “fascism” and “propaganda” is also observed. The controversy is approached with the theoretical conceptualisations of the presence of history and the political use of history. The concepts of history culture, historical consciousness and history politics are utilised to form a coherent picture of the lines of influence and interest in the polemic. The basic assumption, on which the thesis works on, is that the examination of the French controversy over Kusturica and Underground provides an ample case study of the various mental shifts apparent in the French public society in 1995. The thesis argues that the polemic is endemic of the French discomfort over the country's position in the post-Cold War world order, its level of involvement in the Yugoslav Wars of Secession and its memory of France's own pro-Nazi Vichy past.