

EDITOR'S NOTES

In the year when the whole world was remembering the beginning of the First World War, a scientific conference on the topic of *The Great War: Regional Approaches and Global Contexts*, was organised in Sarajevo from 18 to 21 June 2014. The Conference was organised by: the Institute for History of the University of Sarajevo (Sarajevo); Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (Regensburg), Research Centre for the Humanities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Budapest), Institute for Balkan Studies and Thracology at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Sofia), Institute for National History (Skopje), Institute for Contemporary History (Ljubljana), Croatian Institute for History (Zagreb) and the Center for South-east European Studies at the University of Graz (Graz). Over 120 papers, which will be published in a special edition of conference proceedings, were presented at the conference. The conference itself was held in an atmosphere of great political and media pressure, prevailingly led by the media in Serbia as well as by some circles in Bosnia and Herzegovina itself. Contrary to the usual diplomatic conduct, the Embassy of the Republic of France to Bosnia and Herzegovina and its ambassador Roland Gilles, were actively involved in their campaign against the Conference during its preparation, which resulted in the fact that the Conference did not receive any financial support, while obstacles, such as allegations that the conference involving the «countries that were defeated in the First World War» was to be organised in Sarajevo, spread by some academic circles in Serbia and France, speaks more about their compliance with political influence, rather than of attitudes that could have changed the scientific character of the conference.

This issue of Contributions Prilozi includes some of the articles that elaborate the theme of the Sarajevo Assassination Centennial. Two articles (Mustafa Imamović and Vera Katz) were published earlier, and one (Horst Haselsteiner) was written especially for this review. In his article, Imamović demonstrates how, at the beginning of the 1970ies, a new interpretation of the Sarajevo Assassination started emerging, while James Lyon and Horst Haselsteiner have offered their depictions of the situation and circumstances in Sarajevo on the eve of the Assassination. Robert J. Donia, Bojan Aleksov and Guido van Hengel focus their attention on the Assassination

itself, offering new views on Gavrilo Princip and the Young Bosnia organisation, while Vera Katz and Selma Harrington have dealt with the culture of remembrance of the 1914 Sarajevo Assassination. Once again, I would emphasise that this is only a small selection from the papers presented at the Conference, the selection we wanted to share with our readers before the complete conference proceedings are published.

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