

## Editors' word

A glance look at the key international news suggests that world politics is not only the struggle about the present or the future, but to a striking extent, it is also a struggle about the past. However, mnemonic battles are not epiphenomena to the geopolitical competition and war, but their constitutive part. It is only through a certain vision of the past, through a particular collective memory that polities make sense of who they are, how they perceive national security and what they want in world politics. This issue of *Journal of Regional Security* deals with different aspects of the interdependence of identity, memory and security. The issue opens with an essay by Iver B. Neumann titled "I Remember When Russia Was a Great Power" which was delivered as a keynote speech at the 2014 Belgrade Security Forum. In a nutshell, Neumann argues that "Russia is stuck in a prison of its own making. The name of that prison is great power identity." He then provides, in broad brushes, a historic overview of how the identity of great power has been implicated in Russia's foreign and domestic policies. The next piece in the issue titled "World War II 2.0: Digital Memory of Fascism in Russia in the aftermath of Euromaidan in Ukraine" is written by Elizaveta Gaufrman. By looking at the Russian social media, Gaufrman demonstrates how the events in Ukraine are being discursively constructed through the lens of the Great Patriotic War and Russia's continuing struggle against fascism. Next article by Lea David is titled "Between Human Rights and Nationalism: Silencing as a Mechanisms of Memory Construction in the Post-Yugoslav Wars' Serbia." In it, David zooms in on mnemonic policies in contemporary Serbia. She exposes strategies employed by Serbian state to silence and prevent public debate about the wars of the 1990s and thus "reduce the tension between the contradicting demands at the international and the domestic level." In his article "Nation-building Under the Societal Security Dilemma: the Case of Macedonia," Alexandar Sazdovski unpacks the official project of antiquisation in Macedonia as a response to internal and external security dilemmas. In the final piece titled "Images of War: the Place of the War Past of the Parents In the Second Generation's Identity," Kalina Yordanova tackles the issue of memory and security from a psychological angle and asks how does the memory of Bosnian war shape the second generation's identity? Last, but not least, Mladen Lišanin reviews *World Order*, by Henry Kissinger. Although the articles in this issue significantly differ not only in terms of their theoretical but also disciplinary background, they all shed a particular light on the memory-security nexus. We hope that these articles will interest and inspire you to pose new questions and extend the debate in new directions.

Editors  
Filip Ejđus  
Nemanja Džuverović  
Marko Kovačević  
Nikola Vujinović