This third, fully revised edition of the Historical Atlas of Central Europe takes into consideration recent changes in the region. The 120 full-color maps, each accompanied by an explanatory text, provide a concise visual survey of political, economic, demographic, cultural, and religious developments from the fall of the Roman Empire in the early fifth century to the present.

Stalin’s Gulag at War places the Gulag within the story of the regional wartime mobilization of Western Siberia during the Second World War. Wilson T. Bell explores a diverse array of issues, including mass death, informal practices such as black markets, and the responses of prisoners and personnel to the war. Ultimately, prisoners played a tangible role in Soviet victory, but the cost was incredibly high, both in terms of the health and lives of the prisoners themselves.

In Devastation and Laughter, Annie Gérin explores the use of satire in the visual arts, the circus, theatre, and cinema under Lenin and Stalin. Gérin traces the rise and decline of the genre and argues that the use of satire in official Soviet art and propaganda was neither marginal nor un-theorized. The author sheds light on the theoretical texts written in the 1920s and 1930s by Anatoly Lunacharsky, the Soviet Commissar of Enlightenment, and the impact his writings had on satirists.

Twilight of Empire is the first book in English to examine the Bretilovsk Peace Conference during the late stages of World War I with the use of extensive archival sources. Two separate peace treaties were signed at Bretilovsk—the first between the Central Powers and Ukraine and the second between the Central Powers and Bolshevik Russia.

Being Poland offers a unique analysis of the cultural developments that took place in Poland after World War One, a period marked by Poland’s return to independence. Conceived to address the lack of critical scholarship on Poland’s cultural renaissance, this book illuminates the continuities, paradoxes, and contradictions of Poland’s modern and contemporary cultural practices.

In Justice Behind the Iron Curtain, Gabriel N. Finder and Alexander V. Prusin examine Poland’s role in prosecuting Nazi German criminals during the first decade and a half of the postwar era. Finder and Prusin contend that the Polish trials of Nazi war criminals were a pragmatic political response to postwar Polish society and Poles’ cravings for vengeance against German Nazis.

The book explores the intellectual currents in Eastern Europe that attracted educated youth after the Polish Revolution of 1930–31. Focusing on the political ideas brought to the Slavic world from the West by Polish émigrés’ conspirators, this book explores the core message that the Polish revolutions carried: a message based on the democratic principles espoused by Young Europe’s founder, Giuseppe Mazzini.

Founded by Vladimir Lenin in 1919 to instigate a world revolution, the Comintern operated not just the proletarian struggle but also a wide variety of radical causes, including those against imperialism and racism in settings as varied as Ireland, India, the United States, and China. Tracking these networks through a multiplicity of artistic forms geared towards advancing a common, liberating humanity, this volume captures the failure of a Soviet-centered world revolution, but also its enduring allure in the present.

Livy’s Uncertain Destination examines the city’s tumultuous twentieth-century history through the lens of its main railway terminal. Whereas most existing studies of eastern European cities center their stories on discrete ethnographic groups, milestone political events, and economic changes, this book’s narrative is woven around an important site within the city’s complex spatial matrix.

Drawing on familiar as well as unknown materials, Shavelkin traces the surprising and largely unknown trajectory of Nabokov’s life-long fascination with translation to demonstrate that, for him, translation was a form of intellectual communion with his peers across no fewer than six languages. Refusing to regard translation as a form of individual expression, Nabokov translated to communicate with his interlocutors whose words and images continue to reverberate throughout his allusion-rich texts.

Catastrophic wartime casualties and postwar discomfort with the successes of women who had served in combat roles combined to shatter precise ideals about what service meant for Soviet masculine identity. The soldier had to be reimagined and resoled to a public that had just emerged from the Second World War, and a younger generation suspicious of state control. This book combines textual and visual analysis, as well as archival research, to highlight the multiple narratives that contributed to rebuilding military identities.

Minority Report: Mennonite Identities in Imperial Russia and Soviet Ukraine Reconsidered, 1789–1945

Edited by Leonard G. Friesen

Leonard G. Friesen and the volume’s contributors boldly reassess Mennonite history in Imperial Russia and the former Soviet Ukraine. Minority Report successfully places Mennonite history within the recent historiographical insights offered by Ukrainian and Russian scholars and significantly enriches our understanding of minority relations in Soviet Ukraine.