The emphasis shifts during the Post-War Era as Sánchez focuses on the systematic oppression of the people and their activism in response to those struggles. He explains that these communities held onto shared experiences that aided in their efforts to reform and protests in solidarity to one another. Sánchez touches on topics like Chicano educational inequality in the 1960s and the forced sterilization of women in the 1960s and 1970s. He follows these topics to understand the dynamics in which these multiethnic communities dealt with social reform collectively. Sánchez shows that the 1968 East L.A. Walkouts was not only a Mexican American issue, but other racial groups protested educational inequality as well.

This book capitalizes on a vast collection of sources, by utilizing various local and college archives, newspapers, government documents, and several dozen oral histories of firsthand accounts. The book makes great use of UCLA, USC, and Cal State LA archives. Sánchez highlights the history of barrios and how these multiethnic communities shared an identity which differs from how historians focused on the interactions between Anglos and other racial groups in an area rather than the communities themselves. This book asks us to revisit the way in which we look at these neighborhoods that have communal awareness of one another's struggle which was unorthodox throughout the twentieth century.

Joel Raygoza-Flores

Shaun Walker. *The Long Hangover: Putin's New Russia and the Ghosts of the Past.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2018. Pp. 278. Hardcover. $20.05.

The Long Hangover is an in-depth analysis of how the legacy of Soviet communism continues to shape the political and social landscape of Russia and its neighboring countries. Shaun Walker, a former Moscow correspondent for The Guardian, draws on extensive research to comprehensively analyze Russia's recent history. He argues that Russia's inability to come to terms with its past has contributed to leaving a deep scar on the Russian psyche. Putin's government has used nostalgia and the memory of the

Soviet victory in World War II to legitimize its rule and bolster national pride.

Walker's story is powerful in the way he paints a vivid picture of the lives of individuals, and the impact historical events have had on them. It begins with celebrating the Soviet people's triumph over the Nazis during the "Great Fatherland War." The celebration on May 9th became the biggest holiday in the calendar year. There was a solemn remembrance on "Victory Day" for the millions of families who had memories of the War. The official narrative was a unified Soviet people "marching forward," triumphing over evil. In this atmosphere of contemplation, the Soviet Ministry of Defense, during "Perestroika," commissioned a new history of the War, which made Victory Day susceptible to historical examination. If the "Great Fatherland War" were to become the event that Putin wanted to bind the nation together, dark chapters like the Stalin-era purges were best left unexplored.

One of the book's most notable features is how it challenges Russia's refusal to recognize Ukraine as a separate nation. It provides a more nuanced understanding of Belarus and Georgia rather than the Kremlin's misrepresentation of the region's history. He also discusses how memory and historical narratives shape political ideologies and attitudes toward the West. He interviews post-Soviet citizens, gulag survivors, and former KGB agents. Many of the people Walker interviewed want to move on and forget about the past. Putin wants Russians not to forget the past but to view it in a particular way. The government's attempts to curate historical memory found favor in a population tired of bad news and economic hardships.

Walker displays Putin's diligent narrative of Russian memory as told through the 2014 Sochi Olympics opening ceremonies. The festive occasion harkens back to tsarist Russia and the early days of industrialization and then to Yuri Gagarin, the first man in Space, then to the present; the narrative skips vast swaths of time. It is essential to understand the historical sensitivities of Ukraine-Russia relations, their use in the 2014 conflict, and the political background against which the Maidan Revolution took place to explain the war in the Donbas. Through interviews and personal stories, he provides a vivid and intimate portrait of how individuals have coped with past traumas and

present challenges, such as propaganda, disinformation, and historical revisionism.

The Long Hangover is a compelling and insightful book that offers a fresh perspective on the post-Soviet world. It is a must-read for anyone interested in understanding the complex legacies of communism and the challenges facing the region today. His writing is clear and concise, and his analysis is well-supported by research.

Daniel Palodichuk