In this paper I want to analyze three women’s autobiographies from the Central and Eastern Europe, written in 1990s. The first one is written by Hungarian psychologist Alaine Polcz, *A Wartime Memoir*; she speaks about her experiences in the last year of the II WW, when she has found herself on the frontline, in between German and Russian armies. Being a victim not only of usual hardships of the war situation, but also of an exceptional situation of mass-raping, and having to cope with the deep personal disillusionment at the same time, Polcz examines in her novel the complex strategies of specifically female responses to those challenges. The second book is written by Croatian author, Eva Grlic, whose family perished in the WWII in Yugoslav gulag-type of confinement for 2 years. Surviving it all, she has lived to see yet another repressive ideology, nationalism, being embraced as a state one in 1990s Croatia, and then she has decided to write her autobiography “in order to keep remembrance of what has happened”. Finally, the paper will present an autobiography of Vesna Pesic, one of the leaders of the opposition movement against Slobodan Milosevic in Serbia, where she is speaking of her involvement in those events. Her particular feminist perspective is particularly important here. All of these women, none of them professional writer, speak about gendered strategies they used to resist the destructive power of repressive ideologies.