Transitional justice (TJ) denotes those procedures, legal or otherwise, which occur after regime change, dealing with former elites, collaborators, and perpetrators of human rights violations. After the transition most post-communist countries opted for some sort of TJ. The declared purpose of TJ is elite change, as well as an attempt to respond to the victims’ demand for justice. At the same time, TJ also tries to offer an analysis of the previous regime, in order to repudiate some basic aspects of the past. In my paper I argue that the most important aspect of TJ is the effort to pass judgment over the past, but it does not occur through a meticulous examination of history, aimed at understanding the way the dictatorship worked, but is rather an exercise in myth-creation: TJ is often aimed at the *reconstruction* of past memory and reinterpretation of history in a way that would make it more comfortable to live with. This process also serves political purposes. While TJ in most post-communist countries is comparable to similar procedures that took place in postwar Europe, it often goes beyond punishment for collaboration, and turns into what I call *inverse TJ*: if communism is to be condemned, then by extension those who opposed it become praiseworthy. Through an examination of TJ as a carrier of official memory, and drawing on examples from post-communist countries, the paper shows how they engage in the reconstruction of national history, the reframing of national memory. With a special focus on “inverse TJ” the paper also suggests that these procedures obtain a European dimension and highlights the current division within Europe concerning recent history.