

mainstream German culture. Even if Slovene-speakers had made it through the school system without a thorough knowledge of German, they must have known that such a shortcoming would have effectively barred them from any form of post-secondary education.

The peripheral treatment of matters Slovene in this volume is, of course, something that Slovenists have come to expect from publications dealing with East Central and South East Europe. Let us hope that a future generation of Slovenists will tackle the very interesting questions of ethnogenesis, paradigms of nationhood, and the impact of the contemporary Slovene standard language on the formation of the Slovene nation, to which this volume is unable to do full justice.

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Ursula Rütten. *Im unwegsamen Gelände. Paul Parin—Erzähltes Leben.* Hamburg: Europäische Verlagsanstalt, 1996. 222 pp., DM 38.00 [= \$20.35] (cloth). Photos and maps.

The book at hand is an unorthodox, and at times rather nebulous, biography of the Swiss psychoanalyst and author, Paul Parin. The work was commissioned by the publisher on the occasion of Parin's eightieth birthday in 1996. Parin, who was born in Slovenia and returned to Yugoslavia to serve as a doctor with the Partisans during World War II (see reviews in *Slovene Studies* 13.2), has published a great deal on psychoanalysis, ethnopsychology, and wars in the former Yugoslavia. He has also written several volumes of fiction and memoirs. These varied publications serve as the source for numerous quotations, supplemented by interviews, which the biographer has assembled and linked with a running commentary to memorialize the life and work of Parin.

That the author, Ursula Rütten, is enthusiastic for her subject is patent in this description of Parin's "enviable life," which also serves as an overview of the book:

... childhood and youth in an idyllic region, well-supplied with material comforts, an excellent education, a career pursued out of conviction and inclination, a life partner who accompanied

[him] through all the ups and downs of [his] life in solidarity and who has stood by [his] side faithfully to the present day, adventurous journeys, career success accompanied in the latter phase of [his] productivity by literary accomplishments of recognized high worth. (185)

Rütten has rendered an important service in honoring Parin and pulling together information from his works, many of which are not widely available outside of research libraries. The book is most likely to be useful to scholars or students of psychology, because most of the chapters treat the main directions of Parin's research. South Slav specialists and literary critics will also find interesting, although not copious, material.

Much of this biography is devoted to a depiction of Parin's rich and admirably progressive relationship with his wife Goldy Parin-Matthéy, their respective childhoods, and their joint travels and research in West Africa in the post-war period. In a way this book is more "universal" than historical or regional (Slavic), because it is written with more of an eye for psychological theory than for the specifics of Parin's activities and viewpoints. As an exposition of his research, the book works; questions of "why?" and "how?" about Parin's life, however, are not fully addressed. Unfortunately the author has expressly eschewed typical biographical concerns (such as, *inter alia*, "chronology [and] narrative recapitulation" [15]) in favor of a "montage" of Parin's "recited life" as garnered from publications and informal but frank interviews.

Still, there are fascinating passages about the life of Goldy Matthéy's Swiss Protestant family in Graz, about her experiences in the Spanish Civil War, and about the political exiles and expatriates who found refuge in Zürich, a city where (in Peter Weiss's words) "fantastical irrationality was bursting forth" (42).

Those readers familiar with Parin's memoirs and fiction will also appreciate the elaboration here of his political and philosophical views. Basically an amalgam of leftist and anarchist, he admires such historical figures as Luxemburg and Bakunin and claims the personal motto "Ni Dieu, ni Roi." Psychoanalysis, like politics, is properly seen as a form of liberation and enlightenment.

One of the most useful parts of the book for Slavists is Parin's application of his psychoanalytical theories to people and countries that commit aggression or atrocities. One might consider these thoughts a sort of "etiology of evil." It is not enough to condemn the recent conflicts in ex-Yugoslavia as ancient ethnic feuds. At the individual level, he speculates—but does not assert as a fact—that traditional family life in much of the Balkans has placed little emphasis on curbing or inhibiting emotions. This tendency, combined with some staple elements of Freudian thought, "can, according to the circumstances, result either in unusual affection or in a proclivity for cruel actions" (175).

At the state level, social hierarchy and the fear of "the other" allow masses of people to ignore more important (economic) aspects of exploitation and struggle to focus on "ethnic consciousness." In a society pressurized by war and propaganda, repressed aggressive tendencies are cultivated. Through the psychological process of transference, feelings of insecurity and unease can find concrete targets in human opponents, thus providing a spur to both individual and state aggression.

Another of Parin's intriguing—although far from ironclad—arguments in the book is that present-day Serbia and Croatia resemble each other to a great degree in their "mass psychology of fascism" (179). The two societies, he maintains, have both been transformed into ethnically based "communities of struggle" ("Kampfgemeinschaften" 180). They thus reflect common trends such as autocratic rule by demagogues, official propagation of conspiracy theories and images of a dangerous nearby enemy, and avid pursuit of war and territorial gain. Interestingly, Parin elsewhere exempts certain regions of Croatia from the aggressive Balkan mentality. Surely he knows as well how much more endangered is Serbian civil society, for a variety of reasons, than the Croatian; one must also avoid the seductive "equality of blame thesis" about the Yugoslav wars, because the facts do not bear it out.

Parin is very much aware of the disasters of our century, epitomized by the Spanish Civil War, the Holocaust, Hiroshima, and the bestial wars of Yugoslav succession. But he is also aware of the necessity for hope, which he defines by quoting Ernst Bloch as "dissatisfaction becoming active" (194). His activity he sees as guided by two beliefs: that humans have, among other impulses, an

irrepressible wish to improve their lives, and that people can indeed be "immunized" against insecurity and the need for enemies and scapegoats. As we approach the end of an awful century, and enter the next with no little anxiety, Parin's principles offer at least some encouragement.

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Tea Petrin. *Industrial Policy Supporting Economic Transition in Central-Eastern Europe: Lessons from Slovenia.* Berkeley, CA: Institute of International Studies, 1995. 51 pp., \$6.95 (paper).

Focus on industrial policy in the transitional economies of East-Central Europe is timely. As a result of the socialist central planning, the economic structure of these economies has been seriously unbalanced. The institutional framework within which economic agents act has been ill-equipped to embrace market reforms with no reference to the potentially very high costs in terms of real output loss and unemployment. The issue is very sensitive because a serious depression with high unemployment may undermine efforts to stabilize the political environment and thus materially damage support for market-oriented reforms. Therefore, this publication, addressing this issue in Slovenia, is certainly both interesting and very welcome.

The booklet should be primarily understood as a case study, based on a particular project directed by the author, illustrating the attempt of Slovenian policy makers to smooth changes in the economic structure. Nevertheless, the author, who likely prepared her publication during her visit to Berkeley University earlier in the decade, formed two conceptual elements into a coherent unit. The first part of the publication focuses on the economic conditions in Central European countries in their post-socialist period. It offers an attempt at theoretical justification of the need for an industrial policy. In the second part of the publication the Slovene experience takes center stage. The project of revitalization is presented in detail.

Based on inherited economic problems, the author identifies three crucial challenges for economies in transition: institution