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cal parties and the parliamentary system still existed in 1969 when he completed the book. Only the person thoroughly conversant with Greek politics would fail to be confused by his analysis without any chronology and by his method of jumping back and forth from one period of time to another. His writing is further confused by serious interruptions in his train of thought, such as the insertion of the history of the refugees in the midst of the chapter on the "Extraparliamentary Level," and of the cultural factors which have impeded the development of a manufacturing sector in the chapter on the "Parliamentary Level."

The author's most important contributions are found in his interviews with the 55 deputies, and especially in the chapter on "Politics on the Parliamentary Level," and the section on "Political Recruitment." His understanding of the general atmosphere of issueless politics and of office-holding as the basis of political organization is good, and his realization of the all-important role of the family and the Clientage system is particularly so. His objectivity in some political matters is less than complete. While indicating without evidence that other parties depend on foreign and government funds (p. 200), he naively relies on only one scholar and on the EDA press secretary to indicate that assistance from Communist nations to the EDA is limited to occasional special contributions. Throughout his EDA discussion, the author fails to focus sufficiently on the effect on Greek political orientation of the deep and bitter experience of the guerrilla fighting which ended in 1949.

In his comparison of any aspects of life in societies with such dissimilar backgrounds as Greece and the Philippines and especially Greece and India, he treads on dangerous grounds. Popular as such comparisons are in comparative politics today, they more often than not fail to take into account the basic realities of the people. Of equal importance is the author's failure, like that of many other scholars today, to realize that modern political science terminology does not inevitably dictate the choice of a complicated term when a simple one would be clearer.

JANE PERRY CLARK CAREY

Prague's 200 Days. By HARRY SCHWARTZ. (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1969. Pp. x, 274. \$5.95.)

The Czech Black Book. Edited by ROBERT LITTELL. (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1969. Pp. xi, 303. \$6.95.)

Winter in Prague. Edited by ROBIN ALISON REMINGTON. (Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969. Pp. xxviii, 473.)

The 1968 Czechoslovak experiment with Dubcek's "socialism with a human face" and its forcible suppression by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 triggered a veritable avalanche of books and articles on the subject. The three volumes annotated here belong to the best and most useful of the crop. *Prague's 200 Days*, written by the noted Sovietologist of the *New York Times*, is a highly readable story of "Czechoslovakia's finest hours" of 1968. While the book focuses on the "200 days" of the surge toward freedom begun with Novotny's fall and ended by the Soviet invasion, it contains also a brief overview of earlier developments leading to the 1968 revolution and concludes with a short account of the invasion and its aftermath.

The Czech Black Book is a translation of *Seven Days in Prague*, a detailed documentation of the Czechoslovak people's non-violent, yet massive resistance to Soviet occupants, prepared by the Institute of History of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in September, 1968, and intended to refute the distorted allegations of the Soviet "White Book."

Finally, *Winter in Prague* is the most thorough, chronologically arranged collection of all sorts of major documents relative to the rise and fall of Czechoslovakia's experiment, beginning with the Czechoslovak Writers' Congress of June, 1967, and ending with Husak's assumption of leadership in April, 1969.

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