

party, the power base established in local assemblies and the reputation for achievement on the local level." The analysis of the Chilean party's policy, which was intended to be very realistic, gradualist, and moderate, is skillfully nuanced.

In general the work has the merit of not minimizing the gains made by the Communist parties in several sectors and the strengthening of Moscow's authority over almost all of the parties which, even when they have reservations about the Soviet Union's domestic policy, support its foreign policy. The reinforcement of Moscow's influence might appear surprising if one considers that on the level of ideology the Soviet Communist Party seems to be executing an about-face. However, for a long time the fate of the various Communist parties has been settled not on the level of ideology but rather on the level of organization, in accord with the political realities of the country concerned.

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THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF COMMUNISM. By *Richard C. Gripp*. New York and Toronto: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1973. xi, 209 pp. Paper.

Professor Gripp compares political structures and processes of fourteen Communist states, employing five hypotheses as organizing principles: intent to institute a Communist society, domination of the Communist Party, introduction of public-socialist ownership, provision for popular participation, and establishment of foreign policies supporting Communist states and revolutionary movements and opposing capitalist governments. Employing these five touchstones, he attempts to gauge the degree to which there exists a common core of Communist political systems and to discern divergences from the generalized model.

The eight concluding pages sketch a common pattern of evolution of Communist systems and rank the fourteen states accordingly. Within this broad framework the volume is predominantly descriptive, drawing somewhat eclectically on a variety of sources to survey thematically the nature of the Communist states. This is a formidable task, and it is only partially successful. The volume does provide a kind of introductory overview to Communist political institutions and practices, and Gripp has sought to think broadly about the essence of Communist regimes. But the brush strokes are necessarily very broad, especially in a book of this size and character. Much of the dynamics, cause-and-effect relationships, and richness of the mosaic are obscured, and there is necessarily a mechanical quality about the comparisons and contrasts.

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SOVREMENNYI ANTIKOMMUNIZM: KRITICHESKIE OCHERKI. By *E. D. Modrzhinskaia*. Moscow: "Pedagogika," 1972. 256 pp. 47 kopeks.

What is the stuff that anticommunism is made of? It includes, according to the broad definition of this book's author, active opposition to Marxism-Leninism, to socialist nations, to the international worker's movement, to national liberation movements, to humanism, and to the Soviet Union. Anticommunism as practiced in the West, and especially in the United States, promotes imperialism, Zionism, counterrevolution, the doctrine of convergence, and Western pluralist democracy.

Many names of Western "anticommunists" (for example, Raymond Aron,