

educational levels, inadequate technical skills and technological know-how, primitive agriculture, lack of investment capital, control of capital assets by foreign nations, lack of raw materials, a small or nonexistent industrial base, elites unwilling to share or give up any power, and an inefficient, sometimes corrupt, government.

■ A government's inability to respond to increasing needs may result in frustration and dissatisfaction among the people. Whether the dissatisfaction leads to conflict will depend upon factors such as the people's attitudes concerning the conditions, the nation's political and cultural traditions, the nation's past experience with political violence, and the degree of political participation by the populace.

■ Modernization brings problems. These problems can become more serious if there is a reluctance to change. This may result in groups developing hostilities toward each other and toward the government. If these hostilities become widespread, the populace becomes vulnerable.

DIRECTION AND LEADERSHIP. The mere existence of a vulnerable population will not begin an insurgent movement. There also must be direction and leadership, a leadership that can convince people that their problems are the government's fault. To provide general direction, the insurgent leadership uses a set of ideas that proposes solutions to the problems, promises a better future, and justifies violence.

LACK OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL. The national political climate also affects the chances of insurgent success. Even though a vulnerable population and an insurgent leadership element exist, a successful insurgency is not likely if the government has effective control throughout the country. How well a government is organized, its ability and willingness to suppress violence, its efficiency, and the extent of its control greatly affect the likelihood of an insurgency occurring and the chances of insurgent success if it does occur.

SECTION II INSURGENT STRATEGIES

General
Strategies

GENERAL