

## CHAPTER 3

- This strategy avoids violence as used by the Left and Mass Strategies. Organizations openly identifying with the insurgent party normally do not become involved in armed conflict.

- By secretly placing members of the insurgent group in existing organizations and by selective recruiting of key personnel, the insurgent can influence the organizations. If the insurgents can draw a number of these organizations into an alliance, the insurgent party can wield more political power. Its objective is to gain sufficient political support so that it can participate in a coalition government with other parties.

- Once in a position to challenge the government, the insurgents begin to make impracticable demands, agitate against programs of the government, and may secretly cause riots, strikes, terror, and other violent measures to discredit the government. The objectives of these activities, along with propaganda, are to produce a governmental crisis, increase the insurgent's power, and eventually take over the government.

### Left Strategy.

- The Left Strategy attempts to create a revolutionary situation primarily through acts of violence. This strategy expects to create an environment wherein an incident can trigger a sudden uprising of the masses against the government. It expects a struggle of short duration. Organizationally, the insurgent prepares to carry out violence. With the insurgent party and armed elements becoming one, the top leadership has dual roles as political leaders and leaders of armed elements. Little, if any, attention is given initially to the formal development of mass organizations.

- Another version of the Left Strategy concedes the eventual necessity for mass organizations, but only after the guerrilla has exposed the government's vulnerability and gained sufficient strength to begin holding territory.

### Mass Strategy.

- The Mass Strategy calls for a protracted conflict against the government with emphasis on organization of the masses.

- Organizationally, it emphasizes a complex party structure which uses mass civil organizations and armed elements to challenge the government.

- The insurgent party establishes a parallel governmental structure with which it tries to displace the existing government.

- A cellular organizational structure and a system of interlocking arrangements are used to control all aspects of the movement. Control mechanisms whereby party dominance is assured take various forms and may achieve a high degree of complexity. Figure 3-2 depicts the major organizational elements and control mechanisms of a mass insurgent organization.