

ORGANIZATION FOR INSURGENCY

Whether the insurgent movement pursues its objectives primarily by political activities or by violence, organization is critical to the insurgent. Regardless of the strategy, a structure will generally exist and will include:

- A party or control element to perform the centralized policymaking and supervisory function. The party will normally be compartmentalized to provide security against penetration by intelligence agencies.
- Mass civil organizations which serve to connect people with the party and through which the party can effect control and receive support of people, even though many of the people may not support all of the party's objectives.
- Either overt or covert armed elements, depending on which will best meet the insurgents' ends as they see the situation. Examples are guerrilla forces and terrorist elements.

THE MASS STRATEGY ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL

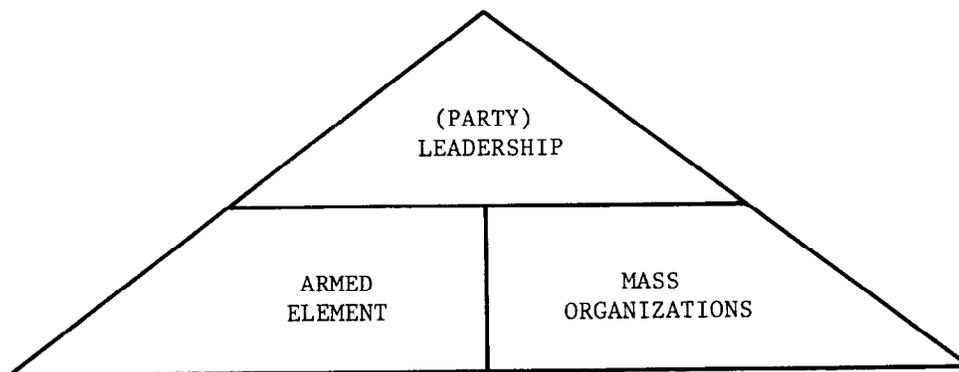


Figure 3-1. Simplified Organizational Model.

GENERAL. At the heart of every Mass Strategy-oriented insurgency is a tightly disciplined party. The party eventually controls military forces and mass organizations. It also controls "liberation" committees which parallel the country's existing government at the local, subnational, and national levels. These elements are interlocked organizationally to insure party control over their activities. Although the exact organizational relationship of the elements in one insurgency may vary from that in another, the interlocking arrangement with its high degree of centralized control will usually be used with the Mass Strategy. Figure 3-2 illustrates in some detail a type mass insurgent organization.