

- The party cellular organization.

- The cell is the base of the mass insurgent party structure. A party member normally belongs to two or more cells - - the local party cell and one or more functional cells such as school, factory, or trade organizations. Parallel chains of command exist between the party structure and the various functional organizations. These party cells and functional cells often overlap.

- Party groups are normally created to control and coordinate the activities of two or more party cells. Each party group, in turn, is responsible to a higher office known as the interparty committee. This committee is responsible to its counterpart committee at the next higher political echelon. The chain of command within the overall party structure is from the central committee at national level down through each interparty committee at national, subnational, and local level.

- The party committee system.

- Although all authority stems from the cellular party organization, functional committees carry out the party's day-to-day activities. The primary organization used for this purpose is the party executive committee, often termed the party revolutionary committee. These committees normally exist at national, subnational, and local levels. Functional cells perform their tasks under the direction of local committees. At national level, control is exercised by the secretariat of the central committee.

- At each political level, the party core cellular organization and its counterpart revolutionary committee are interlocked. All MEMBERS of the revolutionary committee are concurrently PARTY MEMBERS and belong to a cell in the party organization.

- A party youth organization is another parallel structure and is an indispensable affiliate of a party. Members engage in many of the activities conducted in an insurgency and acquire experience in party work. This prepares them to enter the core of the organizational apparatus when they are eligible.

#### MASS ORGANIZATIONS.

- Mass organizations are one of the primary means used by the insurgents to achieve control and influence over the population. The insurgents exploit these organizations for intelligence, logistics, and recruiting requirements. The aim is to use these organizations to recruit into the service of the party a great many individuals, some of whom will be unaware they are serving the party cause.

- There are three types of organizations - - popular organizations, special interest groups, and local militia.

- Popular organizations are the most important of the mass