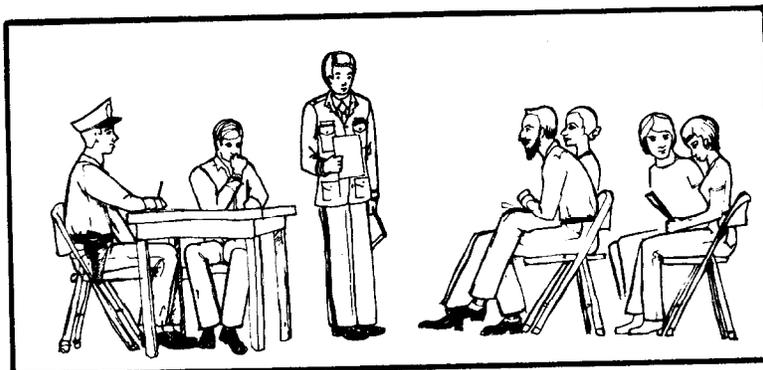


- The activities may often have to be inspired or directed by assistance from government agencies.



- At the same time that organizations are being promoted at the community level, these organizations and programs must be developed at each level of government. Linking organizations together from lowest to highest levels provides the government with a basic structure through which it can receive “grassroots” inputs into national programs. Moreover, it binds groups of people together in organizations through which they can, by cooperative effort, satisfy their needs.

- The existence of these “institutions” will provide channels of communications by which the government can exert influence and be influenced.

- NOTE: The needs of people are not always easy to determine. Establishment or elimination of institutions must be acceptable to the local people and based on decisions of local leaders.

THE INSURGENT. National strategy must provide for isolating the insurgents from the population, both physically and psychologically, thereby denying them personnel, materiel, and intelligence support. Psychological operations are a large part of this strategy.

- A major consideration of national strategy is eliminating or neutralizing the insurgent leadership and the insurgent organization. Successfully attacking the leadership results in elimination of centralized direction and control, fragmentation of the insurgent infrastructure, disunity, and the eventual destruction of the insurgent organization.

- Also of prime importance in forming a national strategy is the defeat of insurgent tactical forces. Pressure on these forces is maintained through tactical and police operations to inflict casualties, destroy supplies and equipment, and lower morale.

- The inclusion of psychological operations (PSYOP) in the national strategy cannot be overemphasized. The insurgent leadership and organization must be thoroughly discredited with the population, otherwise they will