



What is Guerilla Warfare?

Guerrilla warfare is initiated by a group of armed ruthless rebels, led by a hard core of leaders knowledgeable of both military and intelligence techniques. Such men are willing to kill anybody, except themselves, in order to win. The most basic characteristic of guerrilla war... is its political nature. It must not be confused with banditry, which is sometimes resembles superficially. It is warfare for political objectives, commonly revolutionary objectives. All war, of course, is political effort by means of armed force, but guerrilla war is more intensely political.

One of the greatest qualities which we have is the ability to produce in our enemy the fear of the unknown. Therefore, we must always keep moving, do not sit down, do not say "I have done enough," keep on, see what else you can do to raise the devil with the enemy. . .
-- General George S. Patton, Jr. 1941

Guerrilla warfare unfolds in phases. The first phase always requires the establishment of a supporting infrastructure in both urban and rural areas. In addition, an area of safety or sanctuary, where the guerilla may be protected from destruction, may also be tentatively identified before any action begins. Guerilla leaders realize that conducting a traditional conventional war is futile, revolution is not yet possible, and terrorist coercion is a tactic that may be used at any time.

Traditional Marxist strategy has always preached that "the people" should be prepared before there can be any chance for a revolution to be successful. There is nothing romantic about guerilla warfare. The people are not as stupid as the left believes. In most cases the mass of people, the

silent majority, see right through the (frequently) leftist guerilla and despise the guerilla cadre's class differences and ruthless bigotry. That is why most guerilla bands survive by terror. As long as the guerillas are willing and able to slaughter the unarmed locals, they will survive.

An armed group of common working people is the left's greatest fear because such people will inevitably turn their bullets against the guerillas. That is why leftist revolutionaries prefer to seize governments from the top down. If leftist democrats then want to destroy "armed peasantry," the left uses the subverted massed police and military to crush the armed peasants who are now labeled as "crazy right wingers, Christians, pedophiles" or whatever else the left decides to call them in order to demonize them before the public. (Remember Waco?).

Once a guerilla group has done the proper preparations and is ready to begin activities, plans must be made. How do you keep the unit supplied with food and ammunition, what are your targets for attack, are you ready for a counter-strike by the enemy?

Guerillas start out weak and favorable terrain has always been the friend of the weak. Favorable terrain is rough, close terrain. That is why jungles, thick forests, narrow pathways through mountains, and urban buildings offer the possibility of a survivable base area to the modern guerrilla. Guerrilla fighters must have intimate knowledge of the natural advantages of their favorable terrain. Because the guerrilla chooses when and where to fight, enemy forces need not be attacked unless the geography favors an engagement.

The guerilla begins his war on a small scale, attacking only tiny or defenseless enemy or government units initially. Guerilla attacks follow certain specific rules, including:

- Attack; never defend
- Attack only if victory is assured
- Attack only if there are several escape routes available
- Attack to kill and seize booty (arms, equipment, ammunition, intelligence data)

Since guerrillas are grossly outnumbered and outgunned overall, guerillas must obtain local superiority in time and space. At a specific time, their massed firepower and manpower must rapidly overwhelm a weaker enemy force. The guerilla must not present massed targets to the enemy. Dispersion is essential to the guerrilla because such dispersion forces the enemy to disperse in order to guard numerous vulnerable points. Offensively, the guerrilla forces the enemy to disperse by engaging him throughout the theater, rather than in one region of the theater. There is a tension between dispersion and concentration. While dispersal is the safest state for the guerrilla, the essence of warfare is the use of locally superior concentration of power against an opposing force of inferior power.

The guerrilla's survival depends on being dispersed, avoiding government detection, making it as difficult as possible for the enemy to engage him unless it is on the guerrilla's terms. While dispersal is the safest state for the guerrilla, the essence of warfare is the use of locally superior concentration of power against an opposing force of inferior power. Guerrilla armies who lack the audacity and leadership to swiftly concentrate and take advantage of the inevitable vulnerability, faces death.

Guerrilla war is divided into three over-lapping sub wars. The primary goals of attacking the enemy's political will to fight and controlling the people's support, dictate many aspects of the overall guerilla war.

First, there is a war against the morale of the enemy army and police calculated to erode the regime's political will to fight. Next, there is the so-called war to "win the hearts and minds of the people" (in truth, terrorism is the favored tool for this sub war, enemies of the guerillas are slaughtered or tortured). Finally, the actual combat between guerrillas and government forces occurs. Poor guerilla tactics could result in a pile of bleeding leftist corpses.

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