

[All Translators' Notes (TN) have been identified by brackets for the purposes of this translation]

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GUERRILLA WARFARE SUMMARY

FIRST PHASE

The Attrition Phase

The Strategic Defense Phase

Military Attributes

The Enemy's Perspective:

Fierce and continuous campaigns in an effort to destroy the Mujahideen's Military power. Intensified use of Air and ground forces. Attempt to lure the Mujahideen into open-air combat to defend permanent bases.

The Mujahideen's Perspective..

Closely spaced, quick and short strikes. The principle of combat is "hit and run" or "death by thousand wounds"; in other words, exhaust the enemy with short strikes for an extended period until he tires and is defeated

The Bases:

The Mujahideen's Bases are mobile, not permanent and lightly equipped.

Political Attributes

The Enemy's Perspective..

Propaganda campaign against the Mujahideen to portray them as foreign agents or mercenaries. Secret negotiations with offers from the regime for money, position and amnesty.

The Mujahideen's Perspective..

The use of Military attacks to destroy the might of the regime and the use of propaganda against it. Urge people to resist the regime and to assist the Mujahideen. The Mujahideen's acts of bravery and their courage play a big role in drawing people to their side and turning them against a regime which resorts to harsh security measures that harass and hurt the people. The Mujahideen distribute flyers in cities and villages and give speeches in isolated villages which they traverse.

Negotiations

Negotiations with the enemy are absolutely forbidden and to be rejected. Also, military armistice is to be rejected. Additionally, during external mediation efforts or meetings with regime representatives, the Mujahideen will make the most extreme demands such that the regime could not possibly accept; this way the movement buys more time to strengthen itself militarily, organizationally and politically.

SECOND PHASE

Strategic Balance Phase

Military Attributes

The Enemy's Perspective:

The number of Military operations decreases. The enemy almost completely stops attacking the rugged and the wooded areas and limits itself to just air raids on those areas as well as on the Mujahideen's supply routes.

The Mujahideen's Perspective:

The Mujahideen are a semi-conventional force, armed with medium range weaponry. The Mujahideen have control of the rugged areas. They start attacking the planes and the villages that are adjacent to the mountains. They also exterminate what remains of Government facilities located at the outskirts of the liberated mountains.

The Bases..

The Mujahideen establish administrative bases [centers] in the liberated regions that will be used as warehouses, shelters for rest and medical treatment and a defense plan will be put in place for those bases.

Political Attributes

The Enemy's Perspective..

The enemy realizes that it is difficult or rather impossible to defeat Guerrillas that have reached their second phase so he starts focusing on finding a political solution and holding negotiations through external intermediaries or locating a superior foreign power to intervene militarily on his behalf. This marks the start of the truce periods that were approved by mutual agreement during the negotiation rounds.

The Mujahideen's Perspective:

The Mujahideen realize that they are at the initial stages of establishing a Government and they agree to the negotiations at the same time they escalate their Military attacks. Internally, they start by organizing the administrative bases and the liberated regions as

well as the other services. They may use their private broadcasting network from their territories. The movement communicates with the neighboring countries as well as the International community to start a propaganda campaign inside territories of the enemy's allies or within the enemy's homeland. The goal is to force the enemy to stop the war and to make him surrender to the Mujahideen's demands.

Negotiations

It starts with negotiation rounds that are followed by and accompanied with brutal Military campaigns. It may result in limited truce periods which will be used in reestablishing and reorganizing the fronts.

Negotiations are limited to only one plan: The surrender of the regime in exchange for political amnesty and no criminal prosecution along with the rejection of the principle of joint political power.

THIRD PHASE

The Military Decisiveness Phase

The Strategic Attack

Military Attributes

The Enemy's Perspective:

The enemy's control of most of the rural areas shrinks and the enemy's forces retreat to the cities which are turned into fortified military barracks. The enemy tries to maintain the land communication between the major cities as well as with the neighboring countries.

All the land attacks against the Mujahideen's central bases come to a complete halt. All that is left is the air raids and the rocket attacks and becomes the enemy's main Military effort.

The Mujahideen's Perspective..

The Mujahideen form their organized army equipped with heavy armaments which becomes their main forces along with guerrilla warfare units which become of lesser importance.

The attackers [assault units] start by assaulting the smaller and weaker cities making their way towards the capital, which often falls without an attack campaign.

The Bases

The main Bases remain in the mountains and many other bases spread throughout the liberated regions in the mountains and the agricultural areas.

Political Attributes

The Enemy's Perspective:

It is a stage of political collapse and internal struggles for the enemy; in spite of the substantial external assistance which becomes more and more important by the day, to the point where the regime cannot survive without it.

There may be coup attempts and a large number of Ministers and party members joining the Mujahideen. There may be an increasing desertion attempts from the Military and the Government administration.

The Mujahideen's Perspective:

All of those that have escaped are pardoned regardless of their crimes or their positions. Communication with the surrounding countries, as well as the foreign countries, is intensified; discussing with them the foundations of future relations and the cessation of all assistance to the established regime.

The Mujahideen form a true Government with administrative offices inside the liberated regions. The Mujahideen will work on getting the recognition of their Government from the foreign countries or pledges to recognize it. All negotiations with the enemy will come to an end. The enemy and his members are threatened with the need to surrender before the collapse of the regime by use of force and their exposure to trials and prosecutions.