**MARXISMO-LENINISMO, MAOISMO E MOVIMENTI DI LIBERAZIONE**

**All these movements resemble each other for some characteristics developed during guerrilla activity**:

1. Organizational (top-down embracing cells) : mass organization
	1. Central command, purges, discipline (frequency of purges) vs. factionalism
2. Ideology and mentality
	1. Marxism-Leninism
	2. National ideology→ serves a national project
3. Employment of Maoist guerrilla tactics
4. Fusion with military apparatus (during guerrilla, and later?)
5. Commissars system
6. Monopoly of violence (functional to hegemony) and eradication of society on egalitarian basis
7. Grassroots measured by Shadow administration

**The legacy of the past**

* Ideology and mentality
	+ Central command, purges, discipline (frequency of purges) vs. factionalism
	+ National ideology
* Comradeship, esprit de corps
* Cohesive leadership
* Zartman: enduring conflict → military wing prevails, but ideological commitment and discipline may favor the political wing; the intelligence as an instrument of control (CEKA model) over the military
* Control and colonization of administrative structures? → cooptation and dilution once in power → stronger in rural/liberated areas
* The organizational capacities developed in various degree: this ‘degree’ is functional to the year in power, since dominance had been acquired (ex. 1994 RPF; 2002 MPLA; 1999 FRELIMO, but still precarious in rural areas), the degree of disruption of the society
* the need to adapt itself to area conquered (Herbst vs. Migdal)