Irregular Warfare: Policy and Practice from 1941-2012

Homer in contemporary warfare

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This article explores the concept of honor in the Homeric expression of battle presented in the Iliad and in contemporary warfare. Through the use of literary analysis and contemplation of social evolution, honor is ...
View Irregular Warfare Research Papers on Academia.edu for free. It examines the strengths and weaknesses of German anti-partisan measures and partisan activities between 1941 and 1943 through three case studies that look at these engagements from both sides. All these case studies take place on Soviet territory occupied by the German 281st Security Division in north-west Russia - in engagements with partisans of the 2nd Leningrad and 2nd Kalinin Partisan Brigades. Critical to irregular warfare (IW) modeling are interactions between combatants and the indigenous population. Representation of these interactions (human behavior representation (HBR)) requires expertise from several of the many fields of social science. In 1941, Finland entered World War II aligned with Nazi Germany in its fight against the Soviet Union. Finland was never conquered or occupied by Germany, nor were any anti-Jewish laws passed in the country. No immovable property—private, communal, or heirless—was taken from Jews or other targeted groups in Finland ...

Unlike Hitler’s Germany, however, Franco’s Spain did not enact anti-Jewish policies or engage in the persecution of Jews. More than 25,000 Jews were able to escape Irregular warfare is sufficiently different from traditional conflict to warrant a separate keystone doctrine document. While the fighting experiences in Iraq and Afghanistan should weigh heavily in the development of our doctrine, we intend this doctrine document to be broad, enduring, and forward-looking, rather than focusing on any particular operation, current or past. Irregular warfare—A violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant populations. Traditional warfare seeks a change in the policies and practices, if not in the outright existence, of a government by coercing key government leaders or defeating them militarily.