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European Resistance Movements, 1939-1945: A Complete History

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between 1977 and 1981, and the six treaties concerning arms control in space.

Like most collections of papers from international conferences, this one suffers from the usual faults of highly variable quality of content, presentation and translation. Some of the translated papers regrettably are almost incomprehensible and others are dull. Those by K.D. McDonald on Satellite Navigation Systems—especially his enthusiastic description of the new NavStar GPS—and by G.E. Perry on the clever amateur detective work on Soviet military satellites by the British Kettering Group are excellent, as is the Sakata and Shimoda paper on Satellite Sensor Technology. Additionally some of the latter papers that propose new arms control measures for space, in a reasonable manner, are worth careful consideration. Nonetheless most of the collection is either difficult or worthless to read.

In abridging and updating his 1978 text, the editor, Bhupendra Jasani, has severely cut his previously useful dissertation on orbital dynamics, but added an interesting chapter on the characteristics of launch vehicles. Taken altogether this part of the book is less useful than the 1978 version. Those readers who are interested in military space technology and those who are active in the arms control field will probably find it worthwhile to read this book; in general, it left me once again looking for a better and more balanced text.

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Hastrup, Jørgen. *European Resistance Movements, 1939-1945: A Complete History*. Westport, Conn.: Meckler Books, 1981. 564pp. \$45

Resistance movements during World War II may be the least known of all the varied wartime activities, and part of the reason is that there are surprisingly few books in English on this subject. While many memoirs and biographies exist, along with books on resistance activity in particular countries, a comprehensive study of the European Resistance movements is hard to find. The reason, as Jørgen Hastrup has stated, is because of the paucity of records and documents that have survived. In the name of security, records and messages were seldom retained; the fewer the records the greater the security.

This volume by Jørgen Hastrup is the most comprehensive and informative work on the subject that has been produced. It is thoroughly researched and provides the most detailed study of resistance activities that has been done to date. Hastrup has included in his research journal articles, books, and documents in the Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Norwegian, and Russian languages—and possibly one or more languages which this reviewer may have overlooked in the footnotes and bibliography. Included in *European Resistance Movements* are the following subjects: the formation of Resistance movements, civil disobedience (demonstrations, strikes,

passive resistance), intelligence, and paramilitary action (sabotage, assassinations, and partisan warfare).

Several important and critical questions about Resistance movements are raised and Haestrup tries to answer them as objectively and unemotionally as possible; he succeeds. For example, some military authorities have expressed doubts about the effectiveness of Resistance in the military actions of World War II. Haestrup agrees that it is not possible to measure the direct military contribution of Resistance movements. Yet Resistance forced the Germans in 1943 to retain 380,000 men in Norway, 360,000 in Yugoslavia, 40 divisions in France, and troops in other occupied areas while critical battles were taking place in the Soviet Union. Without Resistance many of these troops could have been at the Eastern Front.

In other Resistance efforts Haestrup has no doubts concerning the value of their contributions to the Allied cause. In intelligence gathering, sabotage, propaganda, escape and evasion efforts, and the safeguarding of downed pilots—in all of these areas vitally important support was provided for the war's success.

Of all of these contributions the most important appears to have been intelligence: the reporting of troop movements, of defense systems, and of special weapons manufacturing (Peenemunde). The Belgium Prime Minister, Hubert Pierlot said just before the Normandy invasion that for the Allied Supreme Command

Haestrup observed that "France was honeycombed with espionage activities. Information leaked out of the country in a steady stream . . . the Germans' economic, political and military dispositions unfolded almost like an open book for Staffs in London."

Again, the sabotage efforts of the Resistance were of considerable value to the Allied cause but, nevertheless, the precise worth is hard to measure. Of what significance were the two actions taken by the Norwegian resisters in February 1943 and February 1944 which successfully prevented the Germans from obtaining heavy water? That these actions, and others of a similar nature and daring helped the allies cannot be disputed; whether they changed the course of the war may be endlessly argued.

Of critical significance for the success of the Resistance, as argued by Haestrup, was organization. Not only was effective organization necessary for carrying out operations but it was required for survival itself. "Resistance activity," he states, "depended upon an extremely high degree of organising ability . . . the effectiveness of resistance work increased proportionately with . . . a high level of organisation." In this respect Communist parties had an advantage over other groups since the Communists possessed an organization (sometimes with an underground section) prior to the outbreak of the war. All other groups had to create theirs after the occupation had begun. On the other hand, the

Communists did not begin their resistance activity until the Soviet Union was attacked by the Germans in June 1941.

What is brought out most graphically in this study was the increasing importance of technology for carrying out resistance work. The sophistication of the technology available to the Resistance grew greatly as the struggle continued during the war years. Communications became crucial; without the radio and other devices the struggle could hardly have been carried on. The airplane was absolutely essential. Air drops were needed for providing supplies, for moving people about, and for supporting special operations.

Resistance efforts differed greatly from one country to another. Geography, occupation policies, and national culture were among the reasons for these differences. In Yugoslavia the partisan forces numbered about 400,000 by 1944 and were organized into divisions. At times the fighting was carried on in conventional military battle. In Belgium, however, resistance concentrated on espionage; the illegal press; help to allied pilots making their way to the Free World; and the secret creation of underground forces. In the Soviet Union partisan activity was state directed and controlled. The British effort, carried out largely through the Special Operations Executive (SOE), worked closely with many of the Resistance groups on the continent.

European Resistance Movements has been translated from the original,

written in Danish. The translation seems to convey the author's views accurately and is certainly adequate in terms of clarity of expression. There is little of the awkwardness that is so common to most translations. However, the style, a product of translation or the original expression of the author, generally conceals the excitement and tension of the Resistance drama. For this reviewer the subject was constantly being analyzed in too clinical a manner and the drama had been excised. Nevertheless, this book contains the most complete story of the Resistance that has been told.

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Shulimson, Jack. *U.S. Marines in Vietnam: An Expanding War, 1966*. Washington: Marine Corps History and Museums Division, 1982. 390pp. \$9

The Marine Corps began 1966 in South Vietnam with a 41,000-man Marine Amphibious Force firmly established in three coastal enclaves in the northernmost provinces. By the end of the year, the force would number nearly 70,000. Author Shulimson effectively shows, however, why US forces were no closer to winning their war at the year's end than at its beginning.

In his operational chronology, he demonstrates how marine staffs supported a low-intensity pacification program aimed at winning loyalty of the civil population through increased security and material aid. The marines did not intend to pursue