

resistance the underground war in europe 1939-45

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The period from 1939 to 1945 marked one of the most tumultuous and devastating eras in European history, characterized not only by the brutal conflicts of World War II but also by a significant and often overlooked facet: the underground resistance movements. These clandestine efforts played a crucial role in undermining Nazi and Axis powers' control across occupied territories, bolstering morale among oppressed populations, gathering intelligence, sabotaging military operations, and facilitating escapes. The underground war in Europe was a complex web of diverse groups, tactics, and motivations, reflecting the resilience and ingenuity of those fighting against tyranny in an era marred by unprecedented violence and repression.

Origins and Context of the European Resistance

Background of Nazi Occupation and Repression

Following the swift military victories of Nazi Germany in 1939-1940, much of Europe fell under Axis control or influence. Occupying powers imposed brutal regimes, suppressed political dissent, and implemented policies of oppression, persecution, and extermination. Jewish populations, political opponents, and minority groups faced systematic persecution, which galvanized resistance efforts across various regions.

Factors Leading to Resistance Movements

Resistance movements emerged due to several interrelated factors:

- Occupation and Oppression: Local populations often faced harsh laws, forced labor, and violence.
- Perceived Legitimacy and National Identity: Many groups viewed resistance as a national duty.
- Ideological Opposition: Communists, socialists, monarchists, and other ideological groups opposed fascism.
- External Support and Inspiration: Allied broadcasts and support fueled local resistance efforts.
- Desire for Liberation: A collective aspiration to restore sovereignty and freedom.

Major Regions of Resistance

The resistance was geographically diverse, with notable activity in:

- Western Europe (France, Belgium, Netherlands)
- Eastern Europe (Poland, Yugoslavia, Soviet Union)
- Scandinavia (Norway, Denmark)
- The Balkans (Greece, Albania)
- Italy and the Italian-occupied territories

Types and Forms of Resistance

Political and Partisan Movements

These groups aimed to coordinate sabotage, intelligence, and guerrilla warfare. Examples include:

- French Resistance: Comprising various groups like the Free French Forces and Communist factions.

- Yugoslav Partisans: Led by Josip Broz Tito, engaging in large-scale guerrilla warfare.
- Soviet Partisans: Operating behind German lines, disrupting supply routes and communications.

Sabotage and Guerrilla Warfare

Resistance fighters targeted military infrastructure, communication lines, railroads, and supply depots to weaken Axis capabilities.

Intelligence and Espionage

Gathering and transmitting crucial information to the Allies was vital:

- The French Resistance provided intelligence that contributed to the success of D-Day.
- The Polish Home Army supplied significant reconnaissance data.

Underground Press and Propaganda

Resistances produced clandestine newspapers, leaflets, and broadcasts to maintain morale and spread anti-occupier messages.

Assistance to Allied Operations

Resistances helped:

- Facilitate escapes of Allied personnel.
 - Provide safe houses and logistical support.
 - Assist in the coordination of covert operations.
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Major Resistance Movements and Their Contributions

French Resistance

- Organization: A loose collection of groups including the Conseil National de la Résistance (CNR).
- Activities: Sabotage of railways and factories, intelligence gathering, aiding Jews and persecuted groups.
- Impact: Played a pivotal role during D-Day and subsequent liberation, disrupting German reinforcements.

Yugoslav Partisans

- Leadership: Josip Broz Tito.
- Activities: Large-scale guerrilla warfare, establishing liberated zones, and engaging in effective sabotage.
- Impact: Considered one of the most effective resistance groups, their efforts significantly tied down Axis forces in the Balkans.

Polish Home Army (Armia Krajowa)

- Activities: Conducted sabotage, assassinations, and intelligence operations.
- Significant Event: The Warsaw Uprising of 1944, an armed rebellion aiming to liberate Warsaw from German control.

Soviet Partisans

- Operations: Disrupted supply lines, attacked German logistics, and supported Soviet advances.
- Impact: Contributed substantially to the Soviet war effort on the Eastern Front.

Norwegian and Danish Resistance

- Activities: Sabotage of German infrastructure, intelligence sharing, and helping Jews escape.
- Notable Operations: The Norwegian heavy water sabotage, delaying German nuclear ambitions.

Challenges Faced by Resistance Movements

Risks and Repression

Members faced brutal reprisals, including executions, torture, and imprisonment. German and Axis authorities employed harsh measures like mass executions and scorched-earth policies to suppress resistance.

Resource Limitations

Limited weapons, supplies, and communication channels hampered operations. Resistance groups often relied on smuggling, theft, and homemade weapons.

Coordination Difficulties

Diverse groups with varying ideologies sometimes struggled to coordinate ef

Frequently Asked Questions

What role did underground resistance movements play during the German occupation of Europe in World War II?

Underground resistance movements played a crucial role by conducting sabotage, gathering intelligence for Allied forces, aiding escaped prisoners, and fostering national morale against occupying forces across Europe.

Which countries had the most active resistance movements during 1939-1945?

Countries with prominent resistance movements included France (French Resistance), Poland (Home Army), Yugoslavia (Partisans), Greece (EAM/ELAS), Norway (Milorg), and the Netherlands (Ordedienst).

How did underground resistance groups organize and coordinate their activities across different regions?

Resistance groups often organized through clandestine networks, using secret communication methods, coded messages, and trusted contacts to coordinate sabotage, intelligence gathering, and support for Allied operations.

What were some of the most significant acts of sabotage carried out by resistance fighters in Europe?

Notable acts include the destruction of German transportation links, such as railway lines and bridges, assassination of German officers, disruption of supply chains, and the sabotage of military equipment and communication lines.

How did resistance groups gather and transmit intelligence to the Allies?

Resistance fighters gathered intelligence through espionage, reconnaissance, and informants, then transmitted it via clandestine radio, couriers, or other covert communication methods to Allied command centers.

What risks did members of the underground resistance face during their operations?

Resistance members risked arrest, torture, execution, and betrayal. They operated under constant threat from German authorities, who employed brutal reprisals and surveillance to suppress resistance activities.

How did the resistance movements impact the outcome of World War II in Europe?

Resistance movements contributed to the war effort by disrupting German logistics, gathering intelligence, supporting Allied invasions, and boosting morale, thereby aiding the overall Allied victory in Europe.

What role did women play in the underground resistance during 1939-45?

Women played vital roles in resistance activities, including acting as couriers, spies, saboteurs, and organizers, often risking their lives to support operations and aid those in danger.

How did the German authorities respond to resistance activities in occupied territories?

German authorities responded with severe reprisals, including mass executions, torture, imprisonment, and destruction of villages to deter resistance efforts and maintain control.

What is the legacy of the underground resistance in Europe today?

The resistance movements are remembered as symbols of courage and patriotism, influencing national identities, inspiring future resistance and civil rights movements, and contributing to the historical understanding of resistance against oppression.

Additional Resources

Resistance: The Underground War in Europe 1939-1945

The period of 1939 to 1945 was marked not only by the colossal military confrontations on the battlefield but also by a fierce, clandestine struggle that took place beneath the surface—the resistance movements that operated across occupied Europe. These underground networks embodied the resilience, ingenuity, and tenacity of millions of ordinary Europeans fighting against fascist and Nazi regimes. Their efforts ranged from sabotage and intelligence gathering to guerrilla warfare and civil disobedience, significantly impacting the course of World War II and shaping post-war Europe.

Origins and Roots of Resistance in Europe

Historical Context and Political Climate

The roots of resistance movements in Europe can be traced back to a complex interplay of political, social, and economic factors. Following the swift expansion of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union into Eastern Europe, many nations found themselves under oppressive regimes that suppressed political dissent, curtailed civil liberties, and exploited local populations.

Key drivers of resistance included:

- Nationalism and patriotism: Many Europeans saw resistance as a means to reclaim sovereignty and independence.
- Opposition to occupation policies: Resistance grew in response to brutal repression, forced labor, and genocidal policies.
- Pre-existing underground networks: Some countries had a tradition of clandestine activism or anti-fascist groups that laid the groundwork for wartime resistance.

Types of Resistance Movements

Resistance took various forms, often tailored to local circumstances:

- Armed guerrilla groups: Engaged in sabotage, ambushes, and direct confrontations.
- Partisan units: Operated behind enemy lines to disrupt supply routes and communication.
- Civil resistance and sabotage: Included strikes, dissemination of underground newspapers, and destruction of infrastructure.
- Intelligence networks: Provided crucial information to Allied forces, often at great personal risk.

Major Resistance Movements and Their Operations

French Resistance

The French Resistance was among the most organized and visible of European underground movements. Comprising a mosaic of groups, including the Free French Forces, Communist Partisans, and Gaullist networks, their activities ranged from intelligence gathering to sabotage.

Key operations included:

- Disrupting German supply lines through acts of sabotage.
- Assisting downed Allied airmen to escape.
- Coordinating with Allied forces for strategic attacks.

Notable figures such as Jean Moulin unified diverse factions, helping to coordinate resistance efforts under the Free French leadership.

Partisans in Eastern Europe

In countries like Poland, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet territories, partisan warfare became a formidable challenge for occupying forces.

Characteristics of Eastern European resistance:

- Polish Home Army (Armia Krajowa): Conducted sabotage, intelligence, and assisted in the Warsaw Uprising of 1944.
- Yugoslav Partisans: Led by Josip Broz Tito, they engaged in extensive guerrilla warfare, establishing liberated zones and fighting Axis forces with significant Soviet support.
- Soviet Partisans: Operated deep behind enemy lines, disrupting supply routes and gathering intelligence for the Red Army.

Their operations often involved brutal skirmishes, ambushes, and the destruction of infrastructure, significantly hampering German logistics.

Resistance in Western Europe: Belgium, Netherlands, Norway

Western European resistance was often characterized by smaller, decentralized groups that focused on sabotage and intelligence.

Examples include:

- Belgian and Dutch sabotage teams: Targeted transportation infrastructure and communication lines.
- Norwegian resistance: Conducted sabotage against German ships, factories, and transportation hubs, and provided intelligence to the Allies.

Strategies, Tactics, and Technologies of Resistance

Sabotage and Guerrilla Warfare

Sabotage was a cornerstone of resistance efforts. Groups targeted:

- Railways, bridges, and roads to disrupt troop movements.
- Communication lines, including telegraph and radio networks.
- Industrial facilities producing military equipment.

Guerrilla tactics involved hit-and-run attacks, ambushes, and avoiding direct confrontations with better-armed German units.

Intelligence and Espionage

Resistance networks gathered vital intelligence on German troop movements, supply routes, and military plans. This information was relayed to Allied command through clandestine channels, significantly aiding strategic bombing and invasion plans.

Notable intelligence operations:

- The collection and transmission of information during the D-Day invasion.
- The role of the French Resistance in pinpointing German defenses in Normandy.

Technology and Communication

Resistance groups often relied on covert methods of communication:

- Hidden radios and clandestine radio stations.
- Dead drops and couriers for transmitting messages.
- Use of coded language and secret signals.

The development of portable radios and clandestine printing presses allowed for the dissemination of underground newspapers, boosting morale and maintaining cohesion.

Impact and Significance of Resistance Movements

Military Impact

While resistance groups rarely achieved outright victory, their strategic contributions were substantial:

- Disruption of supply chains hindered German logistics.
- Sabotage delayed German military operations.
- Intelligence gathering provided real-time insights crucial for Allied campaigns.

Partisan activities notably contributed to the success of the Soviet Red Army in Eastern Europe and hampered German control.

Civil and Psychological Effects

Resistance movements fostered a sense of national pride and resilience among occupied populations.

Their actions:

- Undermined German authority and morale.
- Provided hope and a sense of agency amid oppression.
- Inspired civil disobedience and long-term resistance even after the war's end.

Post-War Legacy

The underground resistance shaped the post-war political landscape:

- Many resistance fighters became political leaders or national heroes.
- Their efforts contributed to the rebuilding of democratic institutions.
- The memory of resistance became a central element of national identity in several countries.

Challenges and Risks Faced by Resistance Fighters

- Repression and executions: German authorities often responded to resistance activities with brutal reprisals, including mass executions and deportations.
- Infiltration and betrayal: Resistance networks were vulnerable to infiltration by German spies and collaborators.
- Resource scarcity: Limited access to weapons, communication tools, and supplies hampered operations.
- Personal peril: Fighters risked death, torture, and imprisonment.

Despite these dangers, the resolve of resistance fighters persisted, driven by patriotism and the hope for liberation.

Conclusion: The Enduring Significance of the Underground War

The resistance movements across Europe during 1939-1945 exemplified the indomitable spirit of populations under occupation. Their clandestine warfare not only disrupted the machinery of Nazi Germany but also embodied the moral resistance to tyranny and oppression. Their sacrifices and ingenuity contributed significantly to the Allied victory and laid the groundwork for post-war reconstruction, democratization, and the eventual reconciliation of Europe.

The underground war was a testament to the power of covert resistance—proving that even in darkness, collective courage and ingenuity can ignite change. As historians continue to analyze their tactics, impacts, and legacy, it remains clear that the resistance was an integral, if often overlooked, thread in the tapestry of World War II's complex narrative.

[Resistance The Underground War In Europe 1939 45](#)

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: The Social Railway and Its Workers in Europe's Modern Era, 1880-2023 David Welsh, 2025-06-26 This thematically arranged book examines the evolution of rail transport and a number of railway workforces across Europe in the modern era, from around 1880 to 2023. Each chapter explores how, within the context of a social railway, rail workers developed distinct national and international perspectives on the nature of their work and their roles in societies and states. David Welsh convincingly argues that workers formed a raft of entirely new and enduring organisations such as trade unions that, in turn, became ramparts of hope. Welsh goes on to consider how the insurgent character of these organisations produced moments of fury during tumultuous periods in the 20th century. The Social Railway and its Workers in Europe's Modern Era, 1880-2023 explores the national and European contexts in which both characteristics came to the fore, including the ecology of fossil fuel technology (coal and oil). Above all, it argues that social, economic and political forces are not simply external 'scene-shifting' but integral to the history of railway systems. The book examines the cultural construction of European railways through literature, art and other forms of writing as well as recent oral history. It

also includes a detailed investigation of the role played by nationalisation and public ownership in Europe. In the context of neoliberalism and globalization, it proposes a 21st century programme for the social railway.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: The Big Three Allies and the European Resistance Tommaso Piffer, 2025-05-27 While the Big Three and their continental Allies fought against Nazi Germany, another war was under way on the continent: the war to shape the political landscape of post-war Europe. In the Balkans, the war overlapped with political and ethnic conflicts, engulfing the region in bloody civil wars. In Central and Eastern Europe, partisan movements engaged the Germans without losing sight of the danger posed by the arrival of the Red Army. In France and in Italy, the adoption of the slogans of national liberation provided the communist parties with a formidable democratic legitimacy, which established them as key players in the political lives of their countries. The British and the Americans worked to stir up, support, control, and direct these resistance groups. London created the Special Operations Executive (SOE) and Washington the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), both of whom sent agents into occupied Europe to liaise directly with the guerilla groups. Through the Comintern, Moscow carefully coordinated the actions of the European communist parties with the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which was acting for the first time as a key player in the arena of international relations. The forests and the mountains where the partisans were fighting the Germans soon became a major part of the proxy war that the Big Three waged to shift the post-war geopolitical balance in their favour. Looking for the first time at the Big Three in a comparative study and spanning Europe from Yugoslavia to Poland, from Greece to France and Italy, this book vividly depicts and sharply analyses how this proxy war shaped the history of the post-war settlement. In so doing, Piffer deftly connects high political histories with history from below, making the book important reading for all those interested in the history of the war and cold war, communism and Resistance, and diplomacy and intelligence.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Writing Resistance in the Second World War Jane L. Chapman, 2024-07-17 This book aims to extend existing historical, literary and media knowledge of neglected written voices as a form of print participation in the Second World War. Uniquely, it is framed by an awareness of contemporary requirements for both secrecy and deception, which, it is argued, were nevertheless characterised by a rare participatory inclusivity in terms of writers and audiences - that has hitherto only been perceived as a characteristic of 'citizen's journalism' in the internet age. Comparative cases of resistance using newspapers during the Second World War comprise original and clandestine sources from France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, and Britain - analysed for the effect that intelligence and planned deception had on local publications as well as on readers of resistance broadsheets.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: A Cartography of Resistance Keith Grint, 2024-07-30 Resistance is universal, but why does it occur, and fail or succeed? Resistance is often regarded in traditional management books as a problem to be overcome because it is seen as short-sighted or self-interested. Grint suggests, however, that resistance is not necessarily right or wrong. From resistance to the Roman Empire, to slavery, to the Nazis, to racism, to the state and capital, to patriarchy, and to imperialism, this book ranges across time and place to explain the success or failure of resistance. While many contemporary approaches focus on leadership as the explanatory variable, A Cartography of Resistance expands the approach to include management and command of resistance movements - and of their opponents. Many of the case studies explore the failures, as well as the successes, of resistance and the book suggests that even the failures reveal a fundamental truth about the human condition: just because the situation looks bleak for those suffering from oppression does not mean they surrendered meekly. Rather many seemed to adopt the same attitude that led Sisyphus to keep rolling the boulder up the hill: they were determined not to let their situation define or defeat them.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Paramilitarism and European Society in the 1940s Gareth Pritchard, Vesna Drapac, 2025-01-29 This book explores the social

roots, character, and consequences of paramilitary violence in Europe in the 1940s. Paramilitarism had an impact on the lives of millions of Europeans, yet knowledge about this important topic is partial and fragmented. The general perception of European paramilitary violence in the 1940s derives almost entirely from the resistance/collaboration paradigm. This dichotomous analytical framework makes a clear distinction between politically motivated violence and social violence, such as sexual, criminal, and structural violence. By contrast, in this book, Gareth Pritchard and Vesna Drapac recognise the mutual dependence of all kinds of violence. Their interpretative model, the Regimes of Violence paradigm, which takes account of the changing relationship between state, society, and organised violence, allows us to observe paramilitarism in the round. The Regimes of Violence framework reveals the interconnectedness of paramilitarism with other forms of violence during this period of unprecedented brutality. Today, paramilitary violence is a global phenomenon. It has resulted in the undermining of the rule of law and the erosion of civil society in many different countries on different continents, while at the same time traumatising the countless numbers of innocent people who are caught in its crossfire. With their compelling and timely study, Pritchard and Drapac provide an historical context and present a novel approach for understanding why paramilitarism shows no sign of abating.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Anzac Guerrillas Edmund Goldrick, 2025-07-30 When the Germans took thousands of Allied prisoners during the catastrophic Greek campaign of 1941, a handful of Australian soldiers escaped from prison trains in occupied Yugoslavia. What awaited them was not passage home, but a brutal underground war where the fate of a nation was at stake. Told through the eyes of two of the Australian escapees - mineworker Ross Sayers and storeman Ronald Jones - *Anzac Guerrillas* is the incredible true story of how these men became resistance fighters, double agents and spies, evading the Nazis and exposing a group of genocidal collaborators. Yugoslav resistance against the Nazis was divided - royalist Cetniks battled communist Partisans while the Germans retaliated with terror. The escaped Anzacs faced grave threats from all sides, and even as they came face-to-face with two of World War II's most divisive figures - Josip Broz Tito and Draza Mihailovic - their sense of what was right never wavered. Finding allies and sympathisers among Jewish refugees, British agents and suffragette resistance fighters, those who made it home alive had to fight to have their work with British Intelligence recognised. Once recognition was granted, they seldom spoke of their experiences again. Instead they quietly raised families, shunning Anzac Day and their own traumatic memories of the war. None of these men began World War II as an officer or had been to school past the age of thirteen, but each proved himself with selfless courage and remarkable wisdom, working to save millions of lives. The war would continue to haunt them, and their stories would remain untold, even to those closest to them - until now.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Churchill's Spaniards Séan F Scullion, 2024-12-19 Unveils the untold story of over a thousand Spanish Republicans who joined the British Army to continue their fight against fascism during WWII. Very little, if anything at all, has been told about the service of over one thousand Spanish Republicans who volunteered to join the British Army during the Second World War. *Churchill's Spaniards* remedies this and tells their story, men who were 'continuing the fight' against fascism from 1939 to 1946. *Churchill's Spaniards* is not the story of the Spanish Civil War, nor the equally well-known one of the International Brigades. It is the story - against the backdrop of Churchill's efforts to keep Spain out of the war - of the recruitment, training and deployment of often battle-hardened Spanish Republicans into the service of the United Kingdom. These fighting men served widely across British Armed Forces: as members of the elite SAS and Commandos, in the ranks of the Infantry and of the Pioneer Corps and as members of the Special Operations Executive. Further *Spaniards* fought in almost all of the battles and campaigns in the West from the Fall of France and the evacuation of Dunkirk in 1940, to the campaigns in North Africa and Italy, as well as those in North-West Europe. Using a wide range of material from Britain, France and Spain as well as previously unpublished eyewitness and official accounts along with groundbreaking new research, Séan Scullion finally tells the story of these previously overlooked

men.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Assassination of the Butcher of Prague David W. Cameron, 2023-10-04 On 4 June 1942, one of the most powerful figurers of the Nazi Third Reich, Reinhard Heydrich, the 'Butcher of Prague' and architect of the 'Final solution', died from wounds suffered in an assassination attempt carried out just days before. His death caused shockwaves in the Nazi State, and resulted in savage reprisals, with Hitler ordering the annihilation of two village populations thought to be involved in assisting the assassins. Thousands of others were sent to concentration camps where many were tortured and executed. The British trained Czech assassins, part of 'Operation Anthropoid', were eventually betrayed in their hideout in a Prague church. The initial battle to capture the Czech operatives in the choir stalls after many hours resulted in many German casualties. However, the German SS-troops and Gestapo soon realised another four operatives were in the vaults of the church, resulting in more fighting. Hitler ordered they be taken alive. This book provides a detailed and fascinating account of the assassination and subsequent events, hour by hour, and day by day.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Allies at War Tim Bouverie, 2025-06-10 A "revelatory" (The Guardian) political history of World War II that opens a window onto the difficulties of holding together the coalition that ultimately defeated Hitler—by the critically acclaimed author of *Appeasement* "A fine reassessment of Allied politics and diplomacy during the Second World War: impeccably researched, elegantly written and compellingly argued."—The Times (UK) After the fall of France in June 1940, all that stood between Adolf Hitler and total victory was a narrow stretch of water and the defiance of the British people. Desperate for allies, Winston Churchill did everything he could to bring the United States into the conflict, drive the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany apart, and persuade neutral countries to resist German domination. By early 1942, after the German invasion of Russia and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the British-Soviet-American alliance was in place. Yet it was an improbable and incongruous coalition, divided by ideology and politics and riven with mistrust and deceit. Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin were partners in the fight to defeat Hitler, but they were also rivals who disagreed on strategy, imperialism, and the future of liberated Europe. Only by looking at their areas of conflict, as well as cooperation, are we able to understand the course of the war and world that developed in its aftermath. *Allies at War* is a fast-paced, narrative history, based on material drawn from more than a hundred archives. Using vivid, firsthand accounts and unpublished diaries, Bouverie invites readers into the rooms where the critical decisions were made and goes beyond the confines of the Grand Alliance to examine, among other topics, the doomed Anglo-French partnership and fractious relations with General Charles de Gaulle and the Free French, and interactions with Poland, Greece, Francoist Spain and neutral Ireland, Yugoslavia, and Nationalist China. Ambitious and compelling, revealing the political drama behind the military events, *Allies at War* offers a fresh perspective on the Second World War and the origins of the Cold War.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Churchill's German Special Forces Paul Moorcraft, 2023-02-22 The existence of German-speaking units fighting for the Allied cause during WW2 has remained largely a well-kept secret. But seventy-five years on these units' contribution to victory needs to be fully acknowledged. Prime Minister Winston Churchill had no qualms about using native German speakers from Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and of course Germany itself. The majority were Jews who had fled persecution. Two examples of these secret units were X Troop Commandos and the Special Interrogation Group. The SIG men deserve their legendary status. They fought, and often died, wearing Wehrmacht uniform. As this superbly researched book reveals that, after infiltrating Field Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps, one detachment even drew Nazi pay. Inevitably once the existence of SIG units became known, their immediate execution on capture was ordered, unless their temporary reprieve would reveal intelligence under torture. We learn how Churchill's initiative was copied by both the Americans and the Russians. Post-war SIG and X Troop survivors joined British special forces or were used to hunt down Nazi war criminals. All this and more is covered in this ground-breaking book by a writer who is both a leading historian and foreign

correspondent.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Britain and European Resistance, 1940-45 David Stafford, 1983-06-18

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Agent Zo Clare Mulley, 2024-12-03 The incredible and inspiring story of Elzbieta Zawacka, the World War II female resistance fighter known as Agent Zo. During World War II, Elzbieta Zawacka—the WW2 female resistance fighter known as Agent Zo—was the only woman to reach London as an emissary of the Polish Home Army command. In Britain, she became the only woman to join the Polish elite Special Forces, known as the Silent Unseen.” She was secretly trained in the British countryside, and then she was the only female member of these forces to be parachuted back behind enemy lines to Nazi-occupied Poland. There, while being hunted by the Gestapo (who arrested her entire family), she took a leading role in the Warsaw Uprising and the liberation of Poland. After the war, she was discharged as one of the most highly decorated women in Polish history. Yet the Soviet-backed post-war Communist regime not only imprisoned (and tortured) her, but also ensured that her remarkable story remained hidden for over forty years. Now, through new archival research and exclusive interviews with people who knew and fought alongside Agent Zo, Clare Mulley brings this forgotten heroine back to brilliant life—while transforming how we value the history of women resistance fighters during World War II.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: European Resistance in the Second World War Philip Cooke, Ben H. Shepherd, 2013-11-13 Resistance to German-led Axis occupation occurred all the way across the European continent during the Second World War. It took a wide range of forms – non-cooperation and disinformation, sabotage, espionage, armed opposition and full-scale partisan warfare. It is an important element in the experience and the national memory of the peoples who found themselves under Axis government and control. For over thirty years there has been no systematic attempt to give readers a panoramic yet detailed view of the make-up, actions and impact of resistance movements from Scandinavia down to Greece and from France through to Russia. This authoritative and accessible survey, written by a group of the leading experts in the field, provides a reliable, in-depth, up-to-date account of the resistance in each region and country along with an assessment of its effectiveness and of the Axis reaction to it. An extensive introduction by the editors Philip Cooke and Ben H. Shepherd draws the threads of the varied movements and groups together, highlighting the many differences and similarities between them. The book will be a significant contribution to the frequently heated debates about the importance of individual resistance movements. It will be thought-provoking reading for everyone who is interested in or studying occupied Europe during the Second World War.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: *World War II in Europe, Africa, and the Americas, with General Sources* Loyd Lee, 1997-08-21 A broadly interdisciplinary work, this handbook discusses the best and most enduring literature related to the major topics and themes of World War II. Military historiography is treated in essays on the major theaters of military operations and the related themes of logistics and intelligence, while political and diplomatic history is covered in chapters on international relations, resistance movements, and collaboration. The volume analyzes themes of domestic history in essays on economic mobilization, the home fronts, and women in the military and civilian life. The book also covers the Holocaust. This handbook approaches each topic from a global viewpoint rather than focusing on individual national communities. Except for nonprint material, the literature, research, and sources surveyed are primarily those available in English. The volume is aimed at both experts on the war and the general academic community and will also be useful to students and serious laymen interested in the war.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: *Protest, Defiance and Resistance in the Channel Islands* Gilly Carr, Paul Sanders, Louise Willmot, 2014-06-19 The Nazi occupation of Europe of World War Two is acknowledged as a defining juncture and an important identity-building experience throughout contemporary Europe. Resistance is what 'saves' European societies from an otherwise chequered record of collaboration on the part of their economic, political, cultural and religious elites. Opposition took pride of place as a legitimizing device in the post-war order and has

since become an indelible part of the collective consciousness. Yet there is one exception to this trend among previously occupied territories: the British Channel Islands. Collective identity construction in the islands still relies on the notion of 'orderly and correct relations' with the Germans, while talk of 'resistance' earns raised eyebrows. The general attitude to the many witnesses of conscience who existed in the islands remains ambiguous. This book conversely and expertly argues that there was in fact resistance against the Germans in the Channel Islands and is the first text to fully explore the complex relationship that existed between the Germans and the people of the only part of the British Isles to experience occupation.

resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Library of Congress Subject Headings Library of Congress,

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resistance the underground war in europe 1939 45: Il fronte segreto Tommaso Piffer, 2024-05-28 Durante la seconda guerra mondiale, mentre infuriava la battaglia tra gli Alleati e la Germania nazista, alle spalle del fronte si combatteva un altro conflitto altrettanto cruciale: quello per il futuro dell'Europa. Un conflitto fatto di operazioni speciali, guerriglia partigiana e intelligence. Un fronte segreto che vide inglesi, americani e sovietici sostenere, finanziare e tentare di dirigere i movimenti di resistenza che contendevano ai nazifascisti il controllo dell'Europa occupata. Per raggiungere i propri obiettivi gli inglesi crearono lo Special Operations Executive (SOE) e gli americani l'Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Mentre l'Unione Sovietica, che inizialmente aveva collaborato con la Germania di Hitler nella repressione della resistenza, dopo l'invasione tedesca del 1941 divenne il quartier generale politico, morale e in certi casi militare di uno degli attori fondamentali della resistenza antinazista: i partiti comunisti europei. Per Londra, Washington e Mosca la sfida però non era solo militare, ma anche politica. I boschi e le montagne dove i partigiani combatterono diventarono, per gli Alleati, i campi di battaglia di una guerra per procura per forgiare l'Europa che sarebbe sorta dalle ceneri del conflitto. Eppure, questa pagina di storia finora è stata raccontata per lo più in un'ottica di tipo nazionale, mai come una storia europea. Il ricco e ben documentato volume di Tommaso Piffer integra per la prima volta in un'unica narrazione la storia dei tre Alleati e quella dei movimenti partigiani europei, con particolare attenzione agli aspetti delle relazioni politiche e all'allestimento delle operazioni segrete sul campo, fornendo una finestra preziosa attraverso la quale guardare in modo diverso al conflitto mondiale nella sua interezza. Un'inedita lettura che getta nuova luce sull'impatto che quelle dinamiche ebbero sulle divisioni politiche e ideologiche del dopoguerra e sulle origini della guerra fredda.

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