Allies of the Weak:
La Résistance and Jews in the Holocaust

Dataverse Online Appendix

Kasia Nalewajko
Collegio Carlo Alberto
kasia.nalewajko@carloalberto.org

Contents

A Additional figures and tables **4**

B Additional review of the extant literature **36**
B.1 Existing explanations of survival in genocide 36
B.2 Additional evidence from History scholarship 37
B.3 The Holocaust in the Netherlands: Replication of Croes and Tammes (2004) . . 37
B.3.1 Empirical approach 38
B.3.2 Case particularity 39

C Additional background information **40**
C.1 La Résistance's attitude towards the persecution of the Jews in France 40
C.2 Different discrimination of French and foreign Jews in France 40

D Additional information to "Data: Sources and Measurement" Section **42**
D.1 Predicting wartime Jewish presence 42
D.2 Assigning Jewish ethnicity to La Résistance members 45
D.3 Assigning 1936 French election parties to left-right spectrum 46

E Information about "Righteous Among The Nations Database" of Yad Vashem, The World Holocaust Remembrance Center **48**
E.1 Data biases 48
E.2 Text analysis of the rescue testimonies 48
E.3 Dictionary rules 49
E.4 Examples of classified profiles by type 50
E.5 External validity: European Righteous Among the Nations 51

F Additional information to "Method" Section **54**
F.1 Spatial autocorrelation 54

G Discussion of the qualitative approach **57**
G.1 Case selection method 57
G.2 Methodological approach 59
G.3 Challenges to inference 86

H Additional qualitative results **89**
H.1 Description of left-wing Creuse and Dordogne 89
H.2 "Moral" motivations among left-leaning groups (full results) 89
H.3 Description of right-wing Doubs and Vosges 92
H.4 "Material" motivations among right-leaning groups (full results) 92

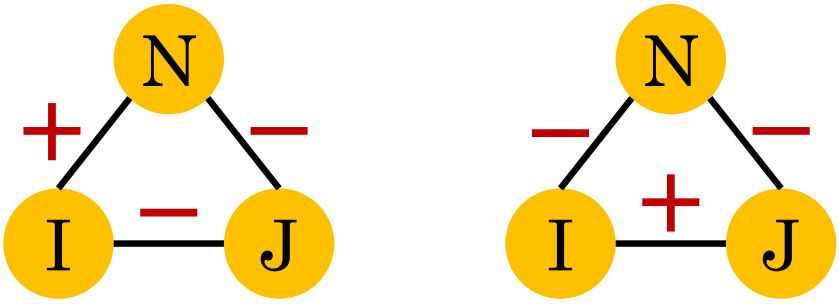
H.5 Network: Insurgents recruit civilian helpers (full results) 94
H.6 Skills: Insurgents forge documents and organise evasion (full results) 94
H.7 Counterinsurgency and reprisals in provinces with many Jewish victims: "deviant" Dordogne, Vosges, and "typical" Gironde 95

I Scope conditions (extended discussion) 97

J Alternative model with Jewish insurgents 99

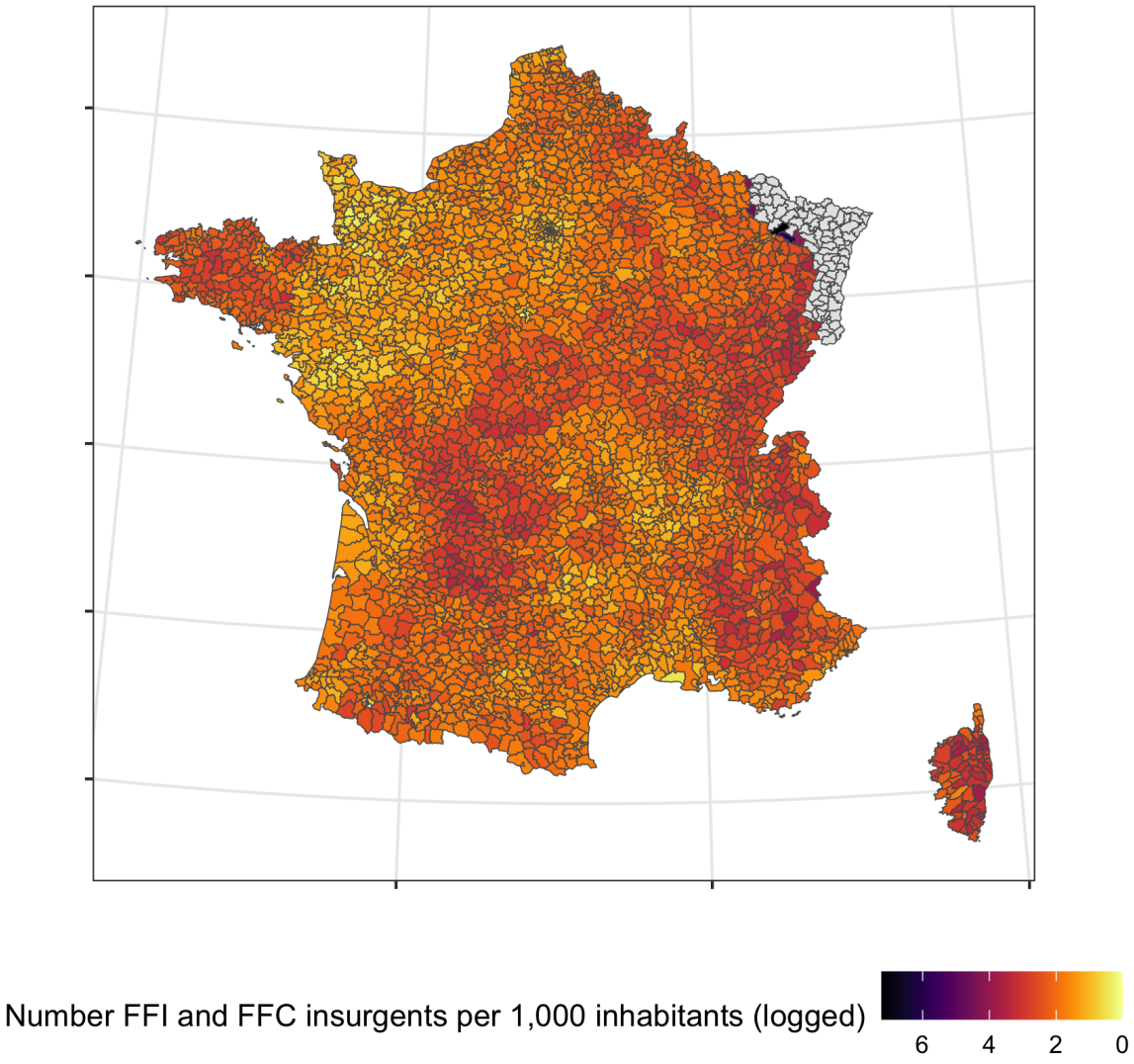
A Additional figures and tables

Figure A1: Configurations of balanced triads of Nazi Germans, Jews, and insurgents



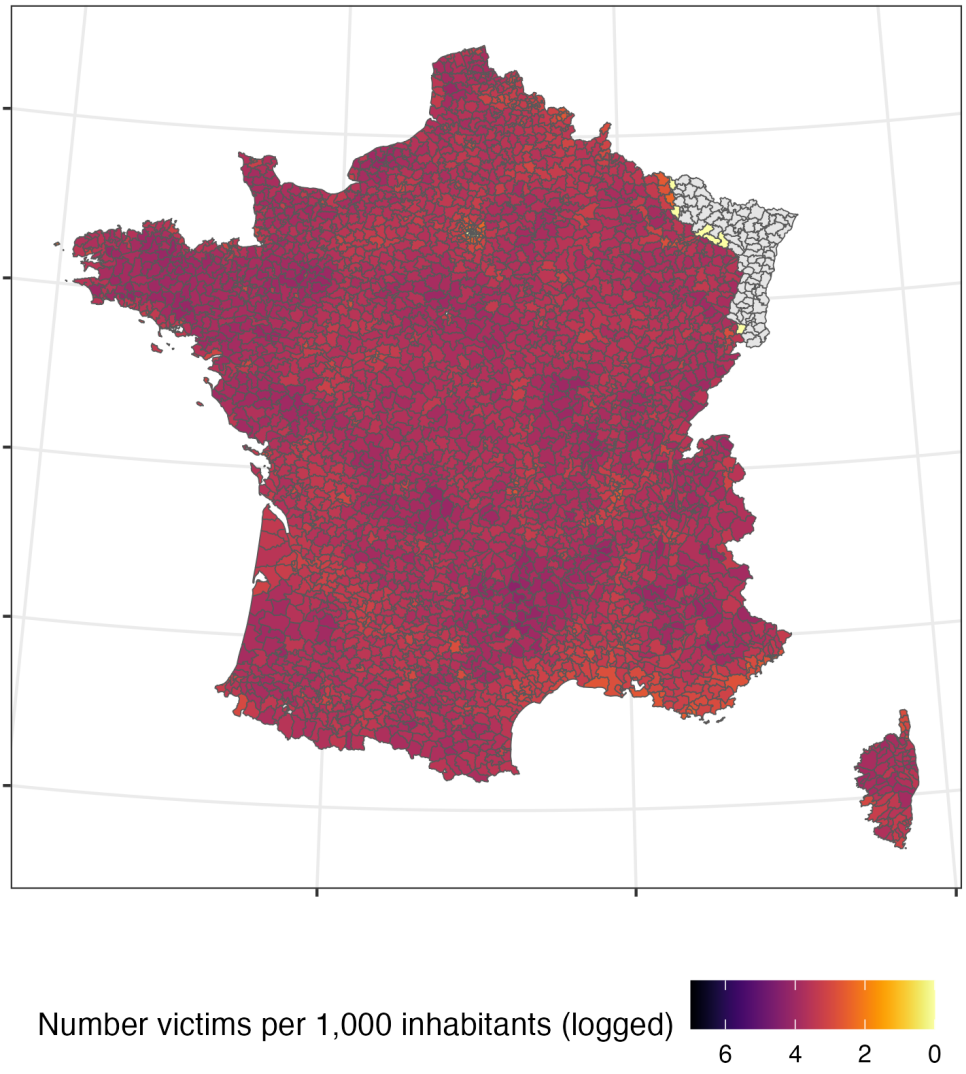
Note: A diagram representation of all possible configurations of balanced networks of the Nazi Germans (N), Jews (J), and La Résistance insurgents (I). Sign "+" stands for a positive, and sign "–" for a negative sentiment.

Figure A2: Explanatory variable: La Résistance members by place of birth



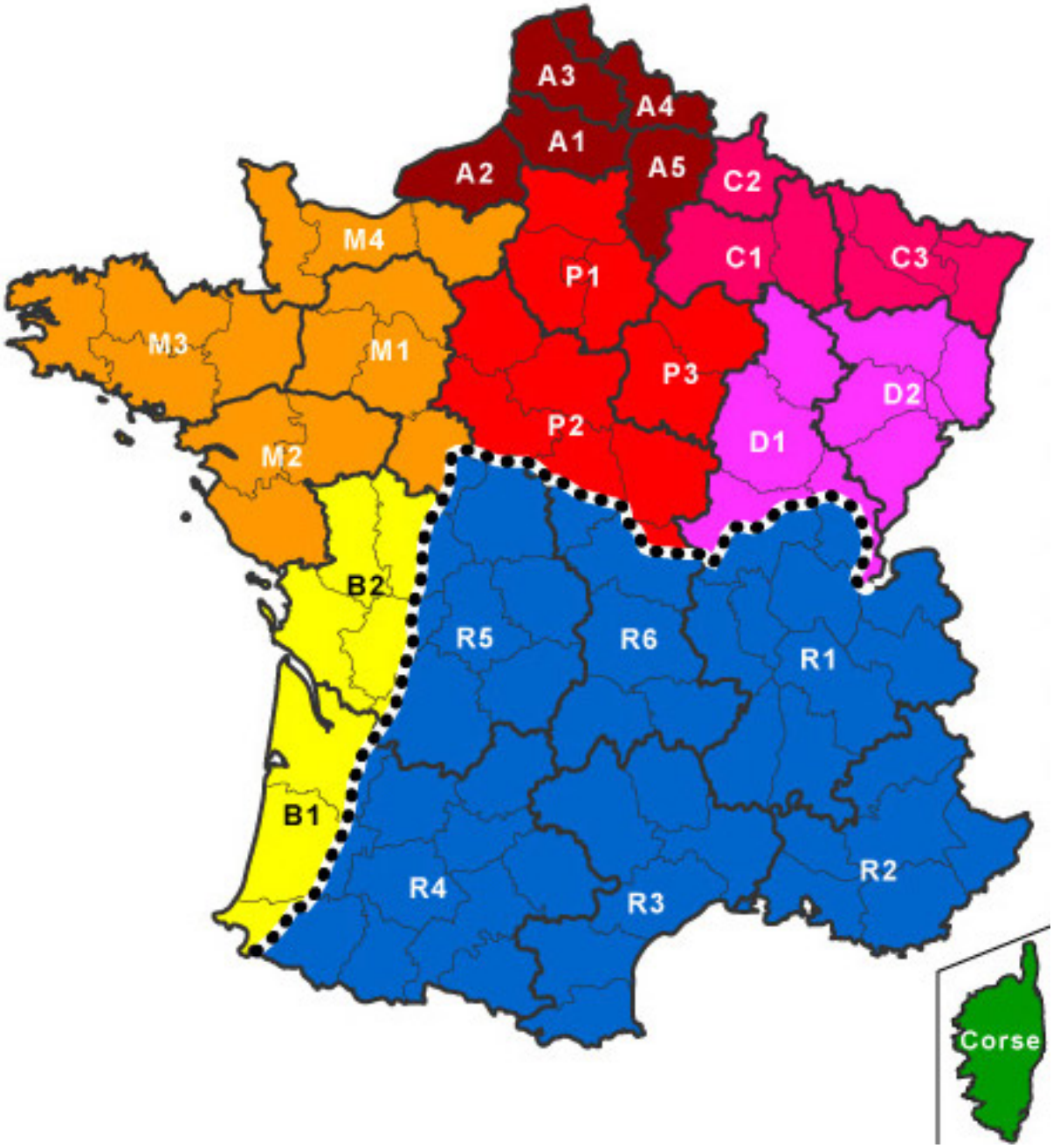
Note: Units are counties ("cantons") by their 1940 boundaries (Gay, 2021).

Figure A3: Instrument: WWI military victims by place of birth



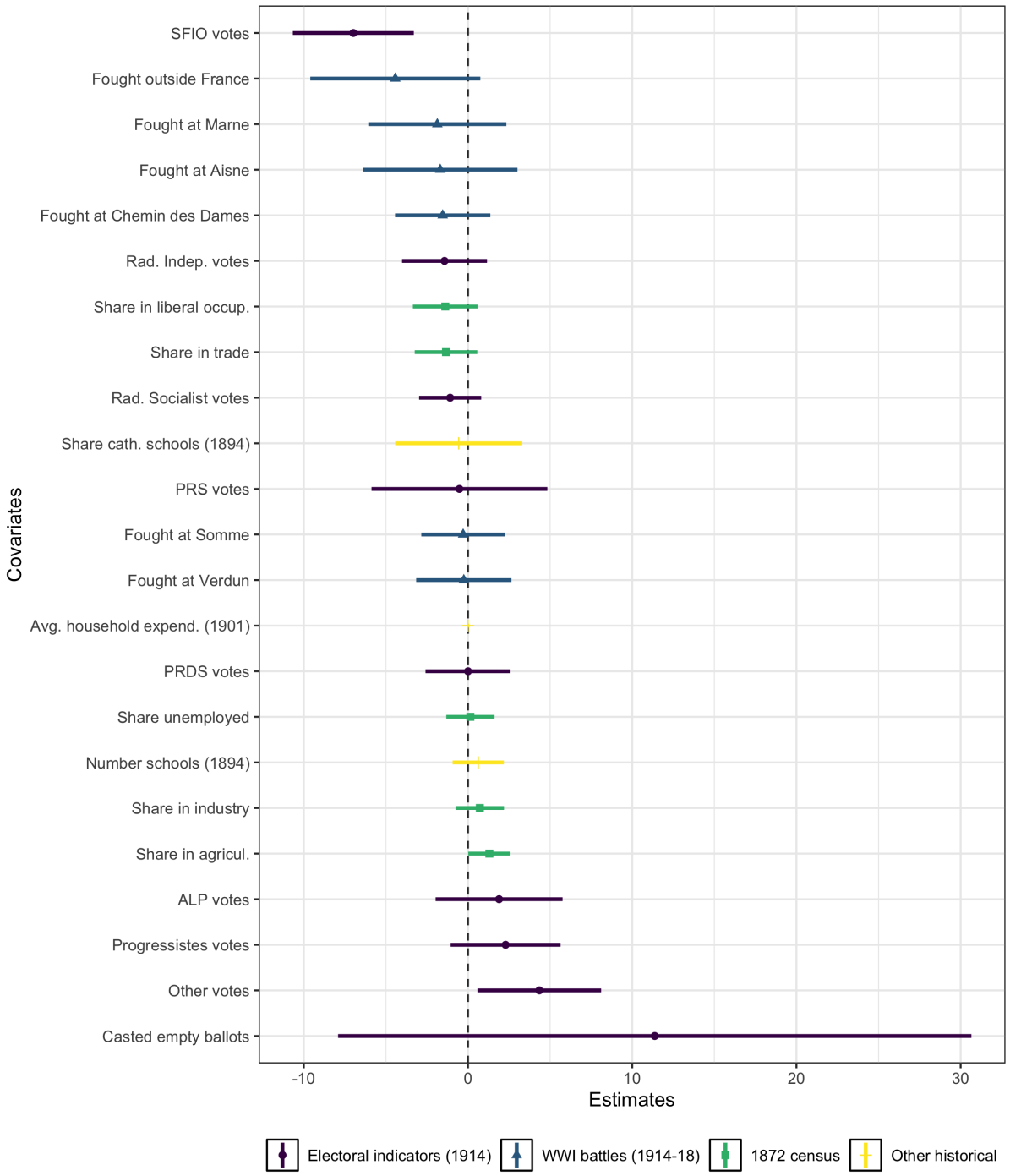
Note: Units are counties ("cantons") by their 1940 boundaries (Gay, 2021). Gray areas are counties in Alsace-Lorraine region that did not form part of France before 1914.

Figure A4: Division of France into military Résistance regions



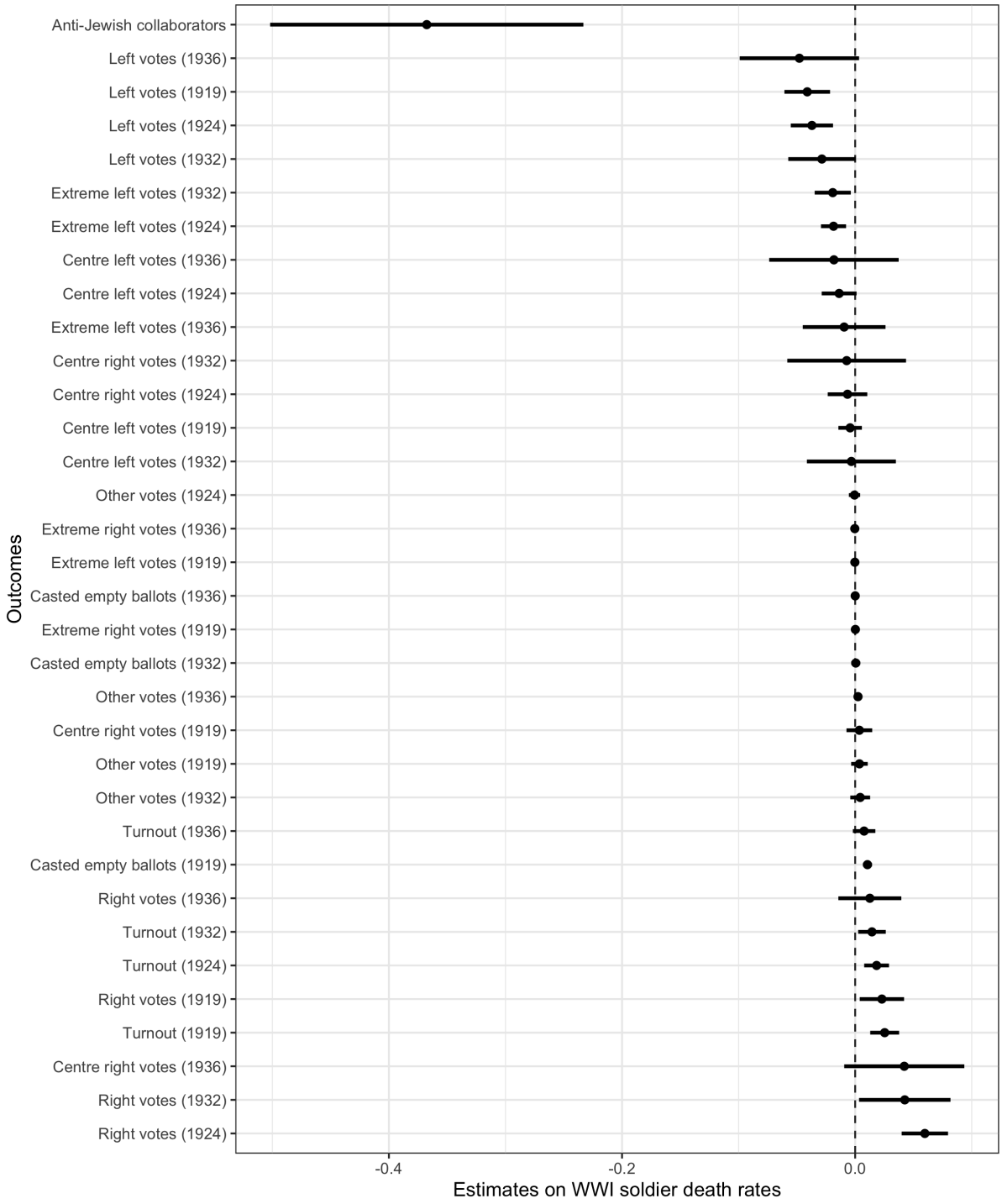
Source: Musée de la Résistance en ligne (AERI, 2004).

Figure A5: Covariate balance test of WWI soldier death rates on pre-WWI variables (ignorability assumption)



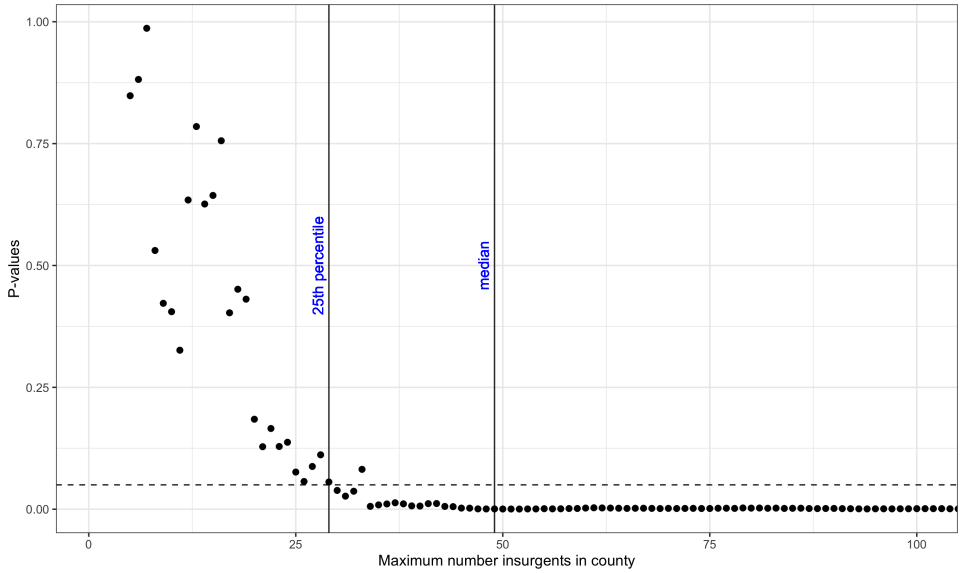
Note: The figure displays OLS coefficients with robust standard errors. Units of analysis are 1940 counties. All specifications include district-level fixed effects and spatial controls (area size, longitude, longitude squared, latitude, latitude squared) to account for spatial autocorrelation. The errors are clustered at military bureau and displayed as confidence intervals. The electoral specifications (1914) involve 2,847 observations (data from Cagé et al., 2023); WWI battles specifications involve 2,912 observations (data from Cagé et al., 2023); 1872 census specifications involve 396 observations (data from Squicciarini, 2020); Other historical specifications involve between 1,303 (average household expenditure) and 1,938 observations (total number of schools and share of catholic schools) (data from Squicciarini, 2020). See Tables A13-A16 for results in table format.

Figure A6: Covariate balance test of post-WWI variables on WWI soldier death rates (exclusion restriction assumption)



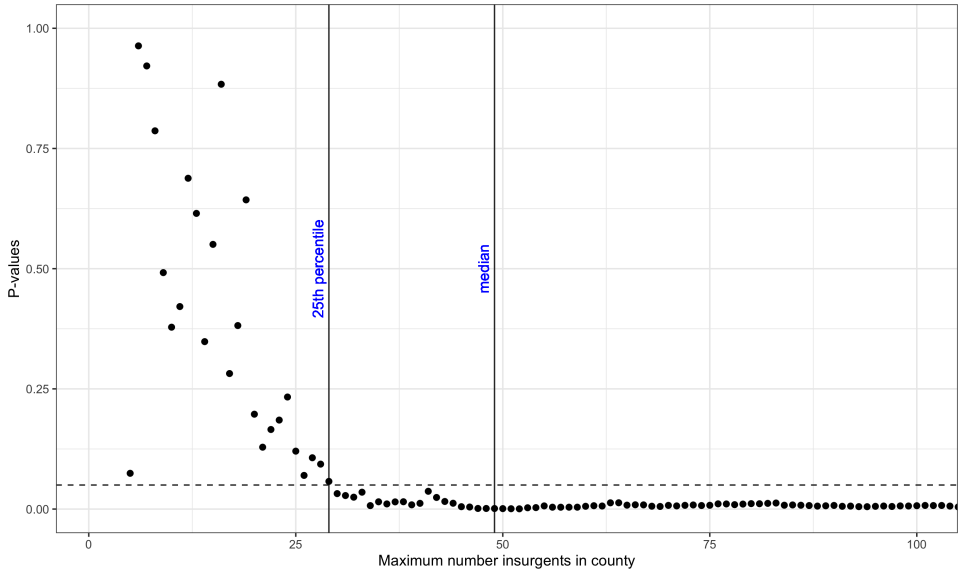
Note: The figure displays OLS coefficients with robust standard errors. Units of analysis are 1940 counties. All specifications include district-level fixed effects and spatial controls (area size, longitude, longitude squared, latitude, latitude squared) to account for spatial autocorrelation. The errors are clustered at military bureau and displayed as confidence intervals. The electoral data stems from Cagé et al. (2023). 1919 election specifications involve 2,864 observations; 1924 election specifications involve 2,796 observations; 1932 election specifications involve 2,459 observations; 1936 election specifications involve 1,980 observations; and collaboration specification involves 2,912 observations. See Tables A17-A20 for results in table format.

Figure A7: P-values of reduced-form specifications by maximum number of insurgents in county (DV: count of victims) (exclusion restriction assumption)



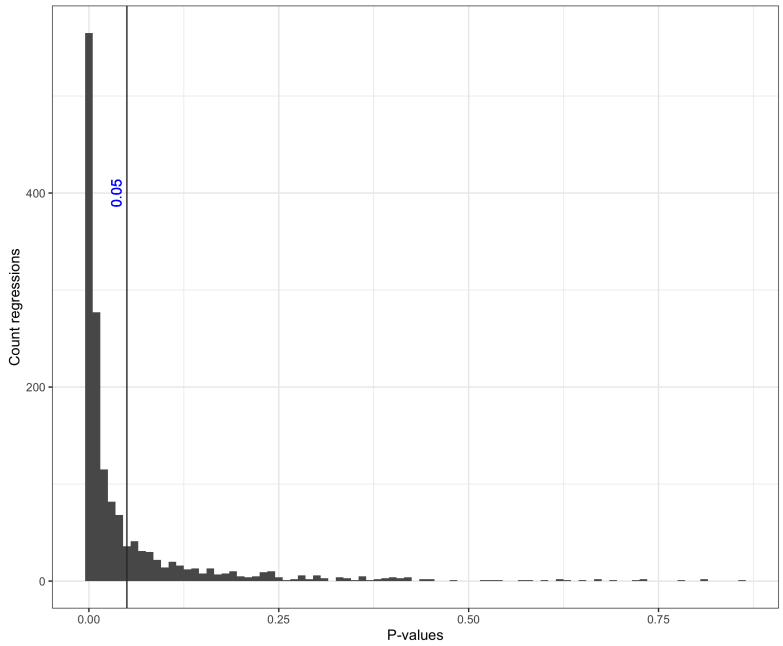
Note: The figure displays p-values of the WWI victimisation rate variable from OLS regressions with robust standard errors. The vertical lines refer to the 25th percentile and median distributions of insurgents. The x-axis is truncated. All specifications include the standard minimal controls from main models. The lines stand for lower 25th percentile (N = 767) and median (N = 1470) densities of insurgents. See models 1 and 2 in Table A7 for results of the 25th percentile regression in a table format.

Figure A8: P-values of reduced-form specifications by maximum number of insurgents in county (DV: proportion of victims) (exclusion restriction assumption)



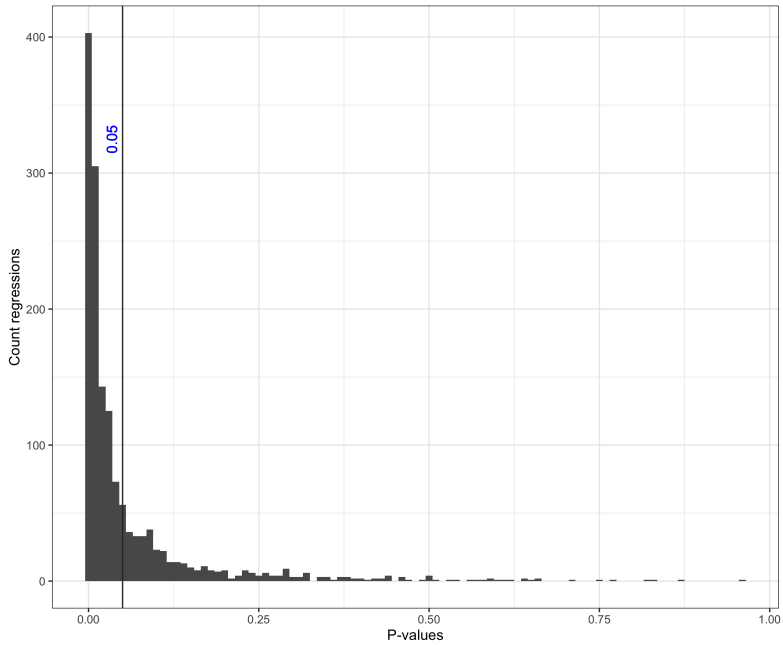
Note: The figure displays p-values of the WWI victimisation rate variable from OLS regressions with robust standard errors. The vertical lines refer to the 25th percentile and median distributions of insurgents. The x-axis is truncated. All specifications include the standard minimal controls from main models. The lines stand for lower 25th percentile (N = 767) and median (N = 1470) densities of insurgents. See models 3 and 4 in Table A7 for results of the 25th percentile regression in a table format.

Figure A9: Distribution of p-values in 1,500 simulations of random samples of reduced form specifications (25 percent of total sample size). Outcome: Number Holocaust victims.



Note: P-values associated with robust OLS coefficients of variations of specifications with controls (Table A7, model 1). The vertical line stands for the p-value of 0.05.

Figure A10: Distribution of p-values in 1,500 simulations of random samples of reduced form specifications (25 percent of total sample size). Outcome: Proportion Holocaust victims.



Note: P-values associated with robust OLS coefficients of variations of specifications with controls (Table A7, model 3). The vertical line stands for the p-value of 0.05.

Table A1: Descriptive statistics of the main variables used in the analyses

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Median	Max
All Jewish victims	3,068	25.2	219.3	0	1	6,826
Deported Jews	3,068	25.0	219.2	0	1	6,826
Murdered Jews	3,068	0.2	1.9	0	0	67
FFI and FFC insurgents (gentile)	3,068	80.6	144.7	0	47	3,634
FFI and FFC insurgents (all)	3,068	91.0	169.9	0	53	4,402
WWI milit. deaths	2,979	416.2	1,228.2	0	336	64,219
Months Vérdun Pétain	2,954	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.0	3.0
1936 population	2,979	13,423.7	28,790.3	69.0	7,887.0	891,808.4
1941 Jewish population	3,068	74.8	424.8	0	8	9,635
Synagogues	3,068	0.1	0.4	0	0	5
Catholic churches	3,068	13.5	8.0	0	12	110
1942 state presence	3,068	2.9	13.9	0	0	452
Collaborators	2,979	18.2	71.4	0.0	4.0	1,420.0
Action Française vote 1919	3,015	0.001	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.2
Franciste vote 1936	2,093	0.000	0.003	0.0	0.0	0.1
Turnout 1936	2,093	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.1
Empty ballots 1936	2,093	0.001	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.1
Extreme-left votes 1936	2,093	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Left votes 1936	2,093	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.001	0.9
Centre-left votes 1936	2,093	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.0
Centre-right votes 1936	2,093	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0
Right votes 1936	2,093	0.03	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
Extreme-right votes 1936	2,093	0.000	0.003	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other votes 1936	2,093	0.01	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8

Table A2: Main results. Dependent variable: Number Holocaust victims (logged)[1]

	First Stage	Second Stage	First Stage	Second Stage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Insurgent presence		**-2.234****		**-3.259****
		(1.066)		**(1.356)**
WWI military death rates	**0.230*****		**0.212*****	
	(0.074)		**(0.067)**	
1936 population	0.009	0.668***	-0.006	0.600***
	(0.022)	(0.061)	(0.026)	(0.100)
Synagogues	-0.042	0.661***	-0.041	0.876***
	(0.050)	(0.200)	(0.064)	(0.321)
Collaborators	0.062**	0.248**	0.047	0.248
	(0.028)	(0.104)	(0.037)	(0.168)
1942 state presence	0.032**	0.345***	0.021	0.326***
	(0.015)	(0.058)	(0.018)	(0.081)
Area size (km2)	0.000***	0.000	0.000**	0.001
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Longitude	0.104**	0.511***	0.157***	0.779**
	(0.052)	(0.171)	(0.059)	(0.300)
Longitude (sq)	-0.001	-0.005	0.001	0.015
	(0.007)	(0.023)	(0.009)	(0.036)
Latitude	-0.926	-0.056	2.199	9.532
	(1.941)	(5.804)	(1.994)	(9.851)
Latitude (sq)	0.011	0.001	-0.021	-0.093
	(0.021)	(0.062)	(0.022)	(0.104)
Catholic churches			0.002	0.004
			(0.002)	(0.008)
Franciste vote 1936			0.578	6.497**
			(0.670)	(2.620)
Action Française vote 1919			1.203	16.981*
			(4.052)	(9.883)
Turnout 1936			-0.357	-0.386
			(0.326)	(1.529)
Centre-right vote 1936			-0.551	-1.956
			(0.402)	(1.657)
Right vote 1936			-0.181	-1.012
			(0.383)	(1.436)
Centre-left vote 1936			-0.327	-1.350
			(0.371)	(1.485)
Left vote 1936			-0.186	-0.913
			(0.387)	(1.481)
Extreme left vote 1936			-0.299	-0.849
			(0.413)	(1.649)
Occup. zones FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
District FE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Num.Obs.	2912	2912	1945	1945
Std. errors by:	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region
F stat. (1st stage)	35	35	18	18
Moran stat.	0.032	0.032	0.006	0.006
Wu-Hausman p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

[1]Interpreting the results of the regressions with number of victims in the dependent variable indicates that one percent increase in the density of insurgents led to between 1,597 and 1,717 less victims. The coefficients of 2.234 and 3.259 % relate to a mean number of 25.2 Jewish victims in a county; 25.2 x 0.0234 x 2912 units of obs. = 1717; 25.2 x 0.03259 x 1945 units of obs. = 1597.

Table A3: Main results controlling for the length of exposure to the Battle of Vérdun under the command of Philippe Pétain. Dependent variable: Number Holocaust victims (logged)

	First Stage	Second Stage	First Stage	Second Stage
Insurgent presence		-2.218**		-3.178**
		(1.047)		(1.269)
WWI military death rates	0.230***		0.211***	
	(0.074)		(0.067)	
months_Verdun_Petain	-0.018		-0.034	
	(0.015)		(0.022)	
1936 population	0.009	0.668***	-0.007	0.603***
	(0.022)	(0.061)	(0.026)	(0.097)
Synagogues	-0.040	0.661***	-0.038	0.878***
	(0.050)	(0.200)	(0.064)	(0.316)
Collaborators	0.062**	0.247**	0.048	0.245
	(0.028)	(0.103)	(0.037)	(0.165)
1942 state presence	0.032**	0.345***	0.021	0.325***
	(0.015)	(0.058)	(0.018)	(0.079)
Area size (km2)	0.000***	0.000	0.000*	0.001
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Longitude	0.103*	0.509***	0.160***	0.765***
	(0.052)	(0.169)	(0.059)	(0.285)
Longitude (sq)	0.000	-0.005	0.001	0.015
	(0.007)	(0.023)	(0.009)	(0.036)
Latitude	-0.918	-0.046	2.195	9.313
	(1.937)	(5.778)	(1.987)	(9.613)
Latitude (sq)	0.010	0.001	-0.021	-0.091
	(0.021)	(0.062)	(0.021)	(0.102)
Catholic churches			0.002	0.004
			(0.002)	(0.007)
Franciste vote 1936			0.591	6.457**
			(0.668)	(2.582)
Action Française vote 1919			1.187	16.789*
			(4.060)	(9.575)
Turnout 1936			-0.357	-0.364
			(0.327)	(1.496)
Centre-right vote 1936			-0.576	-1.901
			(0.404)	(1.618)
Right vote 1936			-0.172	-0.990
			(0.385)	(1.417)
Centre-left vote 1936			-0.353	-1.311
			(0.374)	(1.461)
Left vote 1936			-0.212	-0.884
			(0.391)	(1.458)
Extreme left vote 1936			-0.328	-0.812
			(0.415)	(1.619)
Occup. zone FE	X	X	X	X
District FE	X	X	X	X
Num.Obs.	2912	2912	1945	1945
Std. errors by:	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region
F stat. (1st stage)	18	18	10	10
Moran stat.	0.031	0.031	0.005	0.005
Wu-Hausman p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sargan p-value	0.844	0.844	0.846	0.846

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Table A4: Main results controlling for the length of exposure to the Battle of Vérdun under the command of Philippe Pétain. Dependent variable: Proportion Holocaust victims (logged)

	First Stage	Second Stage	First Stage	Second Stage
Insurgent presence		-0.820**		-1.109**
		(0.405)		(0.482)
WWI military death rates	0.230***		0.211***	
	(0.073)		(0.067)	
months_Verdun_Petain	-0.018		-0.034	
	(0.015)		(0.022)	
1936 population	0.009	0.167***	-0.007	0.127***
	(0.022)	(0.032)	(0.025)	(0.044)
1941 Jewish population	-0.007	-0.301***	-0.008	-0.266***
	(0.008)	(0.025)	(0.009)	(0.024)
Synagogues	-0.034	0.278**	-0.030	0.228*
	(0.050)	(0.129)	(0.067)	(0.120)
Collaborators	0.063**	0.102**	0.049	0.084
	(0.028)	(0.046)	(0.038)	(0.064)
1942 state presence	0.032**	0.189***	0.021	0.170***
	(0.015)	(0.027)	(0.018)	(0.033)
Area size (km2)	0.000***	0.000	0.000*	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Longitude	0.103*	0.164**	0.160***	0.265**
	(0.052)	(0.072)	(0.059)	(0.121)
Longitude (sq)	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.007
	(0.007)	(0.011)	(0.009)	(0.014)
Latitude	-0.935	0.768	2.149	4.791
	(1.936)	(2.536)	(1.977)	(3.849)
Latitude (sq)	0.011	-0.008	-0.021	-0.049
	(0.021)	(0.027)	(0.021)	(0.041)
Catholic churches			0.002	-0.001
			(0.002)	(0.003)
Franciste vote 1936			0.636	3.905***
			(0.668)	(0.969)
Action Française vote 1919			1.062	4.137
			(3.955)	(3.699)
Turnout 1936			-0.359	-0.164
			(0.327)	(0.585)
Right vote 1936			-0.165	-0.325
			(0.388)	(0.580)
Centre-right vote 1936			-0.571	-0.599
			(0.406)	(0.694)
Centre-left vote 1936			-0.351	-0.412
			(0.376)	(0.626)
Left vote 1936			-0.211	-0.336
			(0.393)	(0.628)
Extreme left vote 1936			-0.323	-0.322
			(0.417)	(0.702)
Occup. zone FE	X	X	X	X
District FE	X	X	X	X
Num.Obs.	2912	2912	1945	1945
Std. errors by:	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region
F stat. (1st stage)	18	18	10	10
Moran stat.	0.015	0.015	0.008	0.008
Wu-Hausman p-value	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
Sargan p-value	0.289	0.289	0.295	0.295

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Table A5: Main results with province-level fixed effects. Dependent variable: Number Holocaust victims (logged)

	First Stage	Second Stage	First Stage	Second Stage
Insurgent presence		-2.070*		-3.239**
		(1.125)		(1.530)
WWI military death rates	0.163**		0.155***	
	(0.067)		(0.059)	
1936 population	-0.009	0.655***	-0.009	0.654***
	(0.023)	(0.062)	(0.026)	(0.098)
Synagogues	-0.023	0.711***	-0.014	0.957***
	(0.043)	(0.193)	(0.061)	(0.309)
Collaborators	0.060**	0.230**	0.035	0.177
	(0.029)	(0.105)	(0.036)	(0.161)
1942 state presence	0.017	0.303***	0.001	0.242***
	(0.016)	(0.054)	(0.017)	(0.076)
Area size (km2)	0.000***	0.000	0.000***	0.001
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Longitude	0.069*	0.449***	0.095**	0.616***
	(0.038)	(0.137)	(0.043)	(0.210)
Longitude (sq)	0.016***	0.026	0.014**	0.040
	(0.006)	(0.023)	(0.007)	(0.033)
Latitude	0.197	2.512	2.385*	10.500*
	(1.155)	(2.891)	(1.373)	(6.273)
Latitude (sq)	-0.002	-0.027	-0.024	-0.106
	(0.012)	(0.031)	(0.015)	(0.066)
Catholic churches			0.001	0.001
			(0.002)	(0.007)
Franciste vote 1936			-0.042	5.015*
			(0.757)	(2.769)
Action Française vote 1919			3.184*	11.891
			(1.661)	(9.554)
Turnout 1936			-0.437*	-0.741
			(0.234)	(1.319)
Centre-right vote 1936			-0.359	-1.544
			(0.356)	(1.411)
Right vote 1936			-0.101	-1.481
			(0.350)	(1.225)
Centre-left vote 1936			-0.082	-0.558
			(0.339)	(1.230)
Left vote 1936			0.073	0.111
			(0.339)	(1.208)
Extreme left vote 1936			0.027	-0.353
			(0.353)	(1.247)
Occup zone FE	X	X	X	X
Province FE	X	X	X	X
Num.Obs.	2912	2912	1945	1945
Std. errors by:	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region
F stat. (1st stage)	22	22	12	12
Moran stat.	0.13	0.13	0.124	0.124
Wu-Hausman p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Table A6: Main results with province-level fixed effects. Dependent variable: Proportion Holocaust victims (logged)

	First Stage	Second Stage	First Stage	Second Stage
Insurgent presence		-0.798*		-1.383**
		(0.459)		(0.669)
WWI military death rates	0.164**		0.155***	
	(0.067)		(0.058)	
1936 population	-0.009	0.174***	-0.009	0.143***
	(0.023)	(0.037)	(0.026)	(0.048)
1941 Jewish population	-0.010	-0.305***	-0.007	-0.268***
	(0.008)	(0.026)	(0.009)	(0.024)
Synagogues	-0.014	0.284**	-0.006	0.271**
	(0.043)	(0.126)	(0.063)	(0.134)
Collaborators	0.062**	0.089*	0.036	0.064
	(0.029)	(0.047)	(0.036)	(0.067)
1942 state presence	0.017	0.161***	0.001	0.127***
	(0.016)	(0.028)	(0.017)	(0.039)
Area size (km2)	0.000***	0.000	0.000***	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Longitude	0.069*	0.170***	0.096**	0.275***
	(0.038)	(0.059)	(0.043)	(0.100)
Longitude (sq)	0.016***	0.010	0.015**	0.016
	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.007)	(0.014)
Latitude	0.191	1.496	2.355*	5.415**
	(1.155)	(1.327)	(1.374)	(2.726)
Latitude (sq)	-0.002	-0.016	-0.024	-0.056*
	(0.012)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.029)
Catholic churches			0.001	-0.002
			(0.002)	(0.003)
Franciste vote 1936			0.014	3.218***
			(0.756)	(1.147)
Action Française vote 1919			2.966*	10.074**
			(1.676)	(4.375)
Turnout 1936			-0.435*	-0.493
			(0.234)	(0.546)
Right vote 1936			-0.094	-0.513
			(0.351)	(0.548)
Centre-right vote 1936			-0.352	-0.693
			(0.357)	(0.630)
Centre-left vote 1936			-0.076	-0.299
			(0.340)	(0.550)
Left vote 1936			0.080	-0.101
			(0.340)	(0.535)
Extreme left vote 1936			0.033	-0.189
			(0.354)	(0.576)
Occup zone FE	X	X	X	X
Province FE	X	X	X	X
Num.Obs.	2912	2912	1945	1945
Std. errors by:	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region
F stat. (1st stage)	22	22	12	12
Moran stat.	0.112	0.112	0.126	0.126
Wu-Hausman p-value	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Table A7: Reduced form regressions.
Sample of counties in the lowest 25th percentile distribution of insurgent density.

	Logged count of Holocaust victims		Logged proportion of Holocaust victims	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
WWI military death rates	-0.410	-0.356	-0.100	-0.103
	(0.272)	(0.278)	(0.086)	(0.091)
1936 population	0.211**	0.225**	-0.037	-0.028
	(0.088)	(0.092)	(0.036)	(0.039)
1941 Jewish population			-0.276***	-0.273***
			(0.029)	(0.031)
Synagogues	-0.592*	-0.581	-0.258**	-0.330**
	(0.315)	(0.402)	(0.130)	(0.156)
Collaborators	0.015	0.049	0.051	0.049
	(0.097)	(0.104)	(0.035)	(0.038)
1942 state presence	0.238**	0.220*	0.105***	0.107**
	(0.097)	(0.114)	(0.036)	(0.045)
Catholic churches	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.006
	(0.011)	(0.012)	(0.003)	(0.004)
Action Française vote 1919	-27.654	-45.061	-16.262	-12.998
	(19.390)	(31.365)	(14.899)	(16.572)
Area size (km2)	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Longitude	0.214	0.238	0.080	0.092
	(0.155)	(0.177)	(0.078)	(0.085)
Longitude (sq)	-0.020	-0.020	-0.022	-0.023
	(0.043)	(0.045)	(0.022)	(0.023)
Latitude	1.117	1.612	-1.533	-1.572
	(5.872)	(5.880)	(2.187)	(2.297)
Latitude (sq)	-0.011	-0.016	0.015	0.016
	(0.063)	(0.063)	(0.024)	(0.025)
Turnout 1924		0.771		-0.028
		(1.142)		(0.482)
Right vote 1924		0.224		-0.272
		(1.447)		(0.615)
Centre-right vote 1924		1.107		-0.065
		(1.236)		(0.514)
Centre-left vote 1924		0.436		-0.195
		(1.578)		(0.636)
Left vote 1924		1.256		-0.275
		(1.490)		(0.645)
Extreme left vote 1924		-0.755		-0.687
		(1.632)		(0.613)
Fixed effects	Districts, Occup. zones	Districts, Occup. zones	Districts, Occup. zones	Districts, Occup. zones
Num.Obs.	624	597	624	597
R2	0.451	0.453	0.645	0.641
R2 Adj.	0.237	0.221	0.505	0.487
AStd.Errors by:	WWI bureau	WWI bureau	WWI bureau	WWI bureau

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Table A8: Reduced form regressions. Full sample.

	Logged count of Holocaust victims		Logged proportion of Holocaust victims	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
WWI military death rates	-0.732***	-0.498***	-0.313***	-0.169***
	(0.139)	(0.133)	(0.066)	(0.052)
1936 population	0.824***	0.604***	0.262***	0.124***
	(0.045)	(0.056)	(0.026)	(0.025)
1941 Jewish population			-0.293***	-0.266***
			(0.025)	(0.016)
Synagogues	0.912***	0.748***	0.398***	0.163**
	(0.158)	(0.173)	(0.128)	(0.076)
Area size (km2)	-0.001***	-0.001	0.000**	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Longitude	0.206**	0.255***	0.035	0.063
	(0.085)	(0.095)	(0.043)	(0.049)
Longitude (sq)	-0.001	-0.004	0.002	0.001
	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Latitude	1.504	1.401	1.234	0.931
	(4.355)	(4.468)	(2.253)	(2.213)
Latitude (sq)	-0.017	-0.016	-0.014	-0.010
	(0.047)	(0.049)	(0.025)	(0.024)
Collaborators		0.132**		0.053*
		(0.065)		(0.029)
1942 state presence		0.284***		0.163***
		(0.041)		(0.021)
Catholic churches		0.004		0.000
		(0.004)		(0.002)
Action Française vote 1919		8.945*		5.369
		(5.321)		(4.751)
Turnout 1924		0.626		-0.085
		(0.476)		(0.204)
Right vote 1924		0.488		0.483**
		(0.633)		(0.245)
Centre-right vote 1924		0.965**		0.440*
		(0.490)		(0.238)
Centre-left vote 1924		0.085		0.346
		(0.609)		(0.307)
Left vote 1924		0.907		0.433*
		(0.577)		(0.251)
Extreme left vote 1924		0.837		0.552*
		(0.707)		(0.299)
Fixed effects	Districts, Occup. zones	Districts, Occup. zones	Districts, Occup. zones	Districts, Occup. zones
Num.Obs.	2912	2755	2912	2755
R2	0.552	0.531	0.522	0.525
R2 Adj.	0.507	0.480	0.474	0.472
Std.Errors by:	WWI bureau	WWI bureau	WWI bureau	WWI bureau

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Table A9: Linear Probability Models of likelihood of performing specific rescue activities, by rescuer profile

	Dependent variable:		
	Dependent variable: Hiding (binary)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	−0.057**	−0.052**	−0.071*
	(0.022)	(0.023)	(0.036)
Rescuer-insurgent	−0.210***	−0.198***	−0.230***
	(0.025)	(0.026)	(0.038)
Province FE	–	✓	–
District FE	–	–	✓
Observations	2,466	2,405	2,403
R^2	0.039	0.109	0.392
Adjusted R^2	0.038	0.073	0.016
Residual Std. Error	0.382 (df = 2463)	0.375 (df = 2310)	0.386 (df = 1485)
F Statistic	49.810*** (df = 2; 2463)	3.007*** (df = 94; 2310)	1.043 (df = 917; 1485)

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A10: Linear Probability Models of likelihood of performing specific rescue activities, by rescuer profile

	Dependent variable:		
	Dependent variable: Organising Evasion (binary)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.005	0.007	0.019
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.029)
Rescuer-insurgent	0.130***	0.126***	0.174***
	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.034)
Province FE	–	✓	–
District FE	–	–	✓
Observations	2,466	2,405	2,403
R^2	0.019	0.125	0.409
Adjusted R^2	0.019	0.089	0.044
Residual Std. Error	0.341 (df = 2463)	0.329 (df = 2310)	0.337 (df = 1485)
F Statistic	24.358*** (df = 2; 2463)	3.512*** (df = 94; 2310)	1.122** (df = 917; 1485)

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A11: Linear Probability Models of likelihood of performing specific rescue activities, by rescuer profile

	Dependent variable:		
	Dependent variable: Finding shelter (binary)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.051**	0.055**	0.095**
	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.037)
Rescuer-insurgent	0.116***	0.115***	0.141***
	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.038)
Province FE	–	✓	–
District FE	–	–	✓
Observations	2,466	2,405	2,403
R^2	0.012	0.071	0.352
Adjusted R^2	0.011	0.033	-0.048
Residual Std. Error	0.396 (df = 2463)	0.392 (df = 2310)	0.408 (df = 1485)
F Statistic	15.017*** (df = 2; 2463)	1.885*** (df = 94; 2310)	0.881 (df = 917; 1485)

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A12: Linear Probability Models of likelihood of performing specific rescue activities, by rescuer profile

	Dependent variable:		
	Dependent variable: Forging Documents (binary)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.045*	0.048**	0.076**
	(0.023)	(0.024)	(0.037)
Rescuer-insurgent	0.197***	0.195***	0.217***
	(0.024)	(0.025)	(0.038)
Province FE	–	✓	–
District FE	–	–	✓
Observations	2,466	2,405	2,403
R^2	0.037	0.092	0.396
Adjusted R^2	0.036	0.055	0.023
Residual Std. Error	0.370 (df = 2463)	0.366 (df = 2310)	0.372 (df = 1485)
F Statistic	46.815*** (df = 2; 2463)	2.480*** (df = 94; 2310)	1.062 (df = 917; 1485)

Note: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table A13: Covariate balance check: ignorability (1914 Electoral indicators)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Turnout	12.957***									
	(3.641)									
Casted empty ballots		11.371								
		(9.251)								
SFIO votes			-6.984***							
			(1.843)							
PRS votes				-0.522						
				(2.601)						
Rad. Socialist votes					-1.087					
					(0.949)					
Rad. Indep. votes						-1.429				
						(1.288)				
PRDS votes							0.002			
							(1.296)			
Progressistes votes								2.290		
								(1.661)		
ALP votes									1.892	
									(1.924)	
Other votes										4.342**
										(1.816)
1911 population	-5.488***	-5.665***	-5.574***	-5.702***	-5.698***	-5.711***	-5.703***	-5.700***	-5.699***	-5.670***
	(0.390)	(0.375)	(0.378)	(0.379)	(0.380)	(0.380)	(0.379)	(0.377)	(0.380)	(0.383)
Area size (km2)	0.034***	0.035***	0.034***	0.035***	0.035***	0.035***	0.035***	0.035***	0.035***	0.035***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Longitude	1.233	1.501	1.569	1.432	1.463	1.450	1.434	1.509	1.328	1.460
	(1.503)	(1.594)	(1.583)	(1.570)	(1.566)	(1.570)	(1.561)	(1.543)	(1.547)	(1.554)
Longitude (sq)	-0.378**	-0.427**	-0.433**	-0.417**	-0.424**	-0.422**	-0.418**	-0.431**	-0.413**	-0.417**
	(0.192)	(0.199)	(0.200)	(0.199)	(0.199)	(0.199)	(0.199)	(0.198)	(0.199)	(0.194)
Latitude	42.141	47.708	53.552	46.959	47.966	46.802	46.991	45.224	48.394	48.735
	(37.025)	(37.813)	(38.715)	(38.585)	(38.368)	(38.557)	(38.450)	(38.322)	(39.007)	(38.397)
Latitude (sq)	-0.451	-0.515	-0.575	-0.506	-0.517	-0.503	-0.506	-0.487	-0.522	-0.523
	(0.398)	(0.405)	(0.415)	(0.414)	(0.412)	(0.414)	(0.413)	(0.411)	(0.419)	(0.412)
District FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Num.Obs.	2847	2847	2847	2847	2847	2847	2847	2847	2847	2847
R2	0.934	0.933	0.934	0.933	0.933	0.933	0.933	0.933	0.933	0.933
R2 Adj.	0.927	0.927	0.927	0.926	0.926	0.926	0.926	0.927	0.926	0.927
Std.Errors	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau

Table A14: Covariate balance check: ignorability (WWI Battles)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fought at Verdun	-0.255					
	(1.228)					
Fought at Marne		-1.869				
		(1.869)				
Fought at Somme			-0.295			
			(1.165)			
Fought at Aisne				-1.691		
				(2.101)		
Fought at Chemin des Dames					-1.542	
					(1.377)	
Fought outside France						-4.427**
						(1.930)
1911 population	-5.678***	-5.676***	-5.676***	-5.669***	-5.677***	-5.669***
	(0.365)	(0.368)	(0.366)	(0.365)	(0.365)	(0.365)
Area size (km2)	0.035***	0.035***	0.035***	0.035***	0.035***	0.035***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Longitude	1.656	1.687	1.675	1.744	1.742	1.668
	(1.557)	(1.551)	(1.565)	(1.546)	(1.558)	(1.555)
Longitude (sq)	-0.424**	-0.430**	-0.426**	-0.422**	-0.418**	-0.431**
	(0.202)	(0.199)	(0.202)	(0.199)	(0.201)	(0.202)
Latitude	49.260	51.413	49.219	49.810	50.274	47.094
	(38.414)	(38.426)	(38.458)	(38.249)	(38.255)	(37.127)
Latitude (sq)	-0.530	-0.553	-0.529	-0.535	-0.540	-0.507
	(0.413)	(0.413)	(0.413)	(0.411)	(0.411)	(0.399)
District FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Num.Obs.	2912	2912	2912	2912	2912	2912
R2	0.931	0.931	0.931	0.931	0.931	0.931
R2 Adj.	0.924	0.924	0.924	0.924	0.924	0.925
Std.Errors	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau

Table A15: Covariate balance check: ignorability (1872 census)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Share unemployed	0.144				
	(0.709)				
Share in liberal occup.		-1.384			
		(0.966)			
Share in trade			-1.341		
			(0.935)		
Share in industry				0.721	
				(0.700)	
Share in agricul.					1.299**
					(0.634)
Share of men	-0.171	-0.089	-0.174	-0.146	-0.137
	(0.155)	(0.185)	(0.156)	(0.153)	(0.158)
1911 population	-5.197***	-4.887***	-4.906***	-5.276***	-4.268***
	(0.751)	(0.769)	(0.674)	(0.720)	(0.816)
Area size (km2)	0.031***	0.031***	0.032***	0.032***	0.029***
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Longitude	-0.444	-0.085	-0.230	-0.360	-0.012
	(3.772)	(3.692)	(3.602)	(3.700)	(3.452)
Longitude (sq)	0.409	0.366	0.383	0.399	0.332
	(0.504)	(0.498)	(0.482)	(0.489)	(0.491)
Latitude	-71.781	-82.460	-78.769	-68.293	-75.143
	(72.909)	(73.697)	(72.885)	(73.638)	(73.836)
Latitude (sq)	0.719	0.832	0.799	0.683	0.759
	(0.772)	(0.780)	(0.773)	(0.780)	(0.783)
District FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Num.Obs.	396	396	396	396	396
R2	0.881	0.883	0.883	0.882	0.885
R2 Adj.	0.646	0.652	0.651	0.648	0.659
Std.Errors	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau

Table A16: Covariate balance check: ignorability (Other historical indicators)

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Avg. household expend. (1901)	-0.285		
	(2.585)		
Number schools (1894)		0.624	
		(0.785)	
Share cath. schools (1894)			-0.680
			(2.418)
1911 population	-6.504***	-7.149***	-6.809***
	(0.482)	(0.546)	(0.461)
Area size (km2)	0.028***	0.030***	0.030***
	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Longitude	-0.204	0.221	0.300
	(2.244)	(1.697)	(1.707)
Longitude (sq)	-0.014	-0.120	-0.135
	(0.269)	(0.250)	(0.253)
Latitude	36.531	55.024	55.669
	(32.235)	(35.290)	(35.688)
Latitude (sq)	-0.412	-0.597	-0.604
	(0.349)	(0.381)	(0.385)
District FE	YES	YES	YES
Num.Obs.	1303	1938	1938
R2	0.973	0.652	0.651
R2 Adj.	0.968	0.605	0.605
Std.Errors	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau

Table A17: Covariate balance check: exclusion restriction (1919 election)

	Turnout	Empty ballots	Extreme left	Left	Centre-left	Centre-right	Right	Extreme right	Other votes
WWI military death rates	0.025***	0.011***	0.000	-0.041***	-0.004	0.004	0.023**	0.000	0.004
	(0.006)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.010)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.010)	(0.000)	(0.004)
1911 population	-0.006***	-0.002***	0.000*	0.027***	-0.004**	-0.003**	-0.011***	0.000	-0.002
	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Area size (km2)	0.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000***	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Longitude	0.001	-0.002	0.000	0.022***	0.007	-0.003	-0.014	0.000	-0.009
	(0.007)	(0.003)	(0.001)	(0.008)	(0.010)	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.000)	(0.008)
Longitude (sq)	-0.002**	0.000	0.000	-0.005***	-0.001	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Latitude	-0.163	0.017	-0.017	0.361	-0.248	0.130	-0.187	-0.003	-0.063
	(0.205)	(0.059)	(0.013)	(0.293)	(0.210)	(0.172)	(0.304)	(0.003)	(0.141)
Latitude (sq)	0.002	0.000	0.000	-0.004	0.003	-0.001	0.002	0.000	0.001
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.000)	(0.002)
District FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Num.Obs.	2864	2864	2864	2864	2864	2864	2864	2864	2864
R2	0.580	0.665	0.572	0.800	0.942	0.961	0.927	0.915	0.945
R2 Adj.	0.538	0.631	0.529	0.780	0.936	0.958	0.920	0.907	0.939
Std.Errors	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau

Table A18: Covariate balance check: exclusion restriction (1924 election)

	Turnout	Empty left	Left	Centre-left	Centre-right	Right	Other votes
WWI military death rates	0.018***	-0.019***	-0.037***	-0.014*	-0.007	0.060***	-0.001
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.009)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.002)
1911 population	-0.001	0.012***	0.010***	-0.003	-0.004*	-0.010***	0.000
	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.001)
Area size (km2)	0.000	0.000***	0.000*	0.000***	0.000**	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Longitude	0.008*	0.008*	0.006	0.026**	-0.014	-0.027*	0.007
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.010)	(0.014)	(0.005)
Longitude (sq)	-0.002***	-0.001	-0.003**	-0.004**	0.004***	0.004**	-0.001
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.001)
Latitude	-0.045	0.164	-0.203	0.005	-0.059	0.111	0.083
	(0.180)	(0.124)	(0.288)	(0.198)	(0.233)	(0.352)	(0.059)
Latitude (sq)	0.000	-0.002	0.002	0.000	0.001	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.001)
District FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Num.Obs.	2796	2796	2796	2796	2796	2796	2796
R2	0.719	0.713	0.917	0.938	0.922	0.897	0.949
R2 Adj.	0.691	0.684	0.908	0.932	0.914	0.886	0.944
Std.Errors	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau

Table A19: Covariate balance check: exclusion restriction (1932 election)

	Turnout	Empty ballots	Extreme left	Left	Centre-left	Centre-right	Right	Other votes
WWI military death rates	0.014**	0.001	-0.019**	-0.029**	-0.003	-0.007	0.043**	0.004
	(0.006)	(0.002)	(0.008)	(0.014)	(0.019)	(0.026)	(0.020)	(0.004)
1911 population	-0.001	0.000	0.008***	0.015***	-0.001	-0.026***	0.008	0.002
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.009)	(0.006)	(0.002)
Area size (km2)	0.000	0.000	0.000*	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Longitude	0.009*	0.001	-0.003	0.027	-0.045	0.040	-0.011	-0.001
	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.022)	(0.036)	(0.039)	(0.039)	(0.001)
Longitude (sq)	-0.002**	0.000	0.000	-0.004	0.007	-0.009	0.005	0.000
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.003)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.000)
Latitude	0.063	0.017	0.342	-1.210*	1.109	-0.463	-0.387	0.453
	(0.165)	(0.099)	(0.232)	(0.635)	(0.816)	(0.979)	(0.769)	(0.443)
Latitude (sq)	-0.001	0.000	-0.004	0.013*	-0.012	0.004	0.005	-0.005
	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.007)	(0.009)	(0.011)	(0.008)	(0.005)
District FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Num.Obs.	2459	2459	2459	2459	2459	2459	2459	2459
R2	0.794	0.523	0.652	0.701	0.641	0.651	0.646	0.544
R2 Adj.	0.773	0.476	0.618	0.672	0.605	0.617	0.611	0.499
Std.Errors	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau

Table A20: Covariate balance check: exclusion restriction (1936 election and collaboration)

	Turnout	Empty ballots	Extreme left	Left	Centre-left	Centre-right	Right	Extreme right	Other votes	WW2 collaborators
WWI military death rates	0.008	0.000	-0.009	-0.048*	-0.018	0.042	0.013	0.000	0.002	-0.368***
	(0.005)	(0.000)	(0.018)	(0.026)	(0.028)	(0.026)	(0.014)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.067)
1911 population	-0.004***	0.000	0.009*	0.004	-0.004	-0.015**	0.004	0.000	0.002	0.194***
	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.005)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.006)	(0.004)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.018)
Area size (km2)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Longitude	0.016***	0.000	0.008	-0.001	0.000	0.007	0.002	-0.001	0.000	-0.024
	(0.005)	(0.000)	(0.019)	(0.047)	(0.038)	(0.036)	(0.023)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.041)
Longitude (sq)	-0.002**	0.000	-0.007	0.006	-0.006	0.007	-0.001	0.000	0.000	-0.005
	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.003)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.006)
Latitude	0.201	-0.006	0.778	-2.627**	1.641	0.866	-0.620	0.023	0.110*	0.676
	(0.137)	(0.005)	(0.545)	(1.210)	(1.233)	(1.166)	(0.581)	(0.022)	(0.067)	(1.349)
Latitude (sq)	-0.002	0.000	-0.009	0.028**	-0.018	-0.009	0.007	0.000	-0.001	-0.009
	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.006)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.013)	(0.006)	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.014)
District FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Num.Obs.	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	2912
R2	0.685	0.938	0.712	0.753	0.717	0.740	0.633	0.104	0.100	0.441
R2 Adj.	0.644	0.930	0.676	0.722	0.681	0.707	0.587	-0.009	-0.014	0.385
Std.Errors	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau	by: id_bureau

Table A21: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Belarus)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.941***	1.000***	0.138***	0.000	0.223***	0.000	0.080***	0.000
	(0.015)	(0.248)	(0.026)	(0.347)	(0.029)	(0.436)	(0.024)	(0.336)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.059*	0.089	0.112*	0.072	-0.119*	-0.202*	0.191***	0.242***
	(0.034)	(0.063)	(0.059)	(0.088)	(0.065)	(0.110)	(0.054)	(0.085)
Rescuer-insurgent	0.021	0.101	-0.027	-0.060	0.036	-0.094	0.217***	0.306***
	(0.043)	(0.066)	(0.075)	(0.093)	(0.083)	(0.117)	(0.069)	(0.090)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263
R2	0.012	0.330	0.016	0.565	0.015	0.447	0.070	0.546
R2 Adj.	0.004	-0.405	0.008	0.089	0.007	-0.158	0.062	0.047

Table A22: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Belgium)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.889***	1.000***	0.189***	0.000	0.080***	0.000	0.023***	0.000
	(0.013)	(0.328)	(0.016)	(0.408)	(0.012)	(0.305)	(0.006)	(0.156)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.015	0.043	0.013	-0.049	0.026	0.020	-0.013	-0.015
	(0.027)	(0.035)	(0.032)	(0.043)	(0.024)	(0.032)	(0.013)	(0.016)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.138***	-0.060	0.010	0.009	0.119***	0.147***	0.033**	0.051***
	(0.029)	(0.039)	(0.035)	(0.049)	(0.027)	(0.037)	(0.014)	(0.019)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	982	979	982	979	982	979	982	979
R2	0.024	0.404	0.000	0.325	0.020	0.378	0.008	0.386
R2 Adj.	0.022	0.056	-0.002	-0.070	0.018	0.015	0.006	0.027

Table A23: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Czechoslovakia)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.868***	1.000***	0.186***	0.000	0.135***	0.000	0.090***	0.000
	(0.018)	(0.335)	(0.021)	(0.402)	(0.018)	(0.339)	(0.015)	(0.277)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.030	-0.094	0.039	-0.076	-0.054	0.074	-0.029	0.053
	(0.052)	(0.090)	(0.060)	(0.108)	(0.051)	(0.091)	(0.043)	(0.074)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.053	0.199*	0.073	0.052	-0.024	-0.013	-0.016	-0.122
	(0.068)	(0.114)	(0.079)	(0.137)	(0.067)	(0.115)	(0.056)	(0.094)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	431	431	431	431	431	431	431	431
R2	0.002	0.590	0.003	0.568	0.003	0.567	0.001	0.590
R2 Adj.	-0.002	0.027	-0.002	-0.026	-0.002	-0.030	-0.003	0.026

Table A24: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Germany)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.774***	1.000**	0.149***	0.000	0.103***	0.000	0.086***	0.000
	(0.022)	(0.392)	(0.019)	(0.353)	(0.016)	(0.318)	(0.015)	(0.238)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.126	-0.005	-0.099	0.032	-0.103	-0.086	-0.036	0.079
	(0.096)	(0.127)	(0.081)	(0.115)	(0.070)	(0.103)	(0.063)	(0.077)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.096	-0.021	-0.020	0.003	0.058	0.099	-0.054	-0.011
	(0.079)	(0.088)	(0.066)	(0.079)	(0.057)	(0.071)	(0.051)	(0.053)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	400	398	400	398	400	398	400	398
R2	0.009	0.544	0.004	0.471	0.009	0.430	0.003	0.602
R2 Adj.	0.004	0.125	-0.001	-0.014	0.004	-0.093	-0.002	0.237

Table A25: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Greece)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.813***	1.000***	0.319***	0.000	0.153***	0.000	0.076***	0.000
	(0.035)	(0.289)	(0.039)	(0.335)	(0.033)	(0.257)	(0.027)	(0.215)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	-0.403***	-0.363***	-0.001	0.028	0.256***	0.493***	0.151**	0.184**
	(0.096)	(0.118)	(0.108)	(0.138)	(0.091)	(0.106)	(0.073)	(0.088)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.313***	-0.273***	0.044	0.040	0.211**	0.279***	0.242***	0.272***
	(0.096)	(0.103)	(0.108)	(0.120)	(0.091)	(0.092)	(0.073)	(0.077)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
R2	0.119	0.350	0.001	0.210	0.060	0.378	0.069	0.335
R2 Adj.	0.109	0.162	-0.010	-0.019	0.050	0.198	0.059	0.142

Table A26: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Hungary)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.771***	0.000	0.335***	0.000	0.419***	1.000**	0.241***	0.000
	(0.019)	(0.413)	(0.021)	(0.476)	(0.022)	(0.489)	(0.019)	(0.428)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.111	0.076	0.136	0.075	0.169	0.138	0.053	0.054
	(0.104)	(0.110)	(0.117)	(0.127)	(0.121)	(0.131)	(0.106)	(0.114)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.128	-0.129	0.130	0.139	0.367***	0.349***	0.081	0.080
	(0.082)	(0.084)	(0.092)	(0.097)	(0.095)	(0.099)	(0.084)	(0.087)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556
R2	0.007	0.224	0.006	0.188	0.029	0.213	0.002	0.201
R2 Adj.	0.003	0.045	0.002	0.001	0.025	0.031	-0.002	0.017

Table A27: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Italy)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.841***	1.000***	0.286***	0.000	0.129***	0.000	0.119***	0.000
	(0.020)	(0.211)	(0.024)	(0.256)	(0.018)	(0.193)	(0.018)	(0.168)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	-0.085	-0.085	0.007	0.122	0.066	-0.093	0.101*	0.081
	(0.063)	(0.093)	(0.075)	(0.113)	(0.058)	(0.085)	(0.058)	(0.074)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.166***	0.011	0.039	0.090	0.121**	0.038	0.256***	0.150**
	(0.064)	(0.087)	(0.076)	(0.106)	(0.059)	(0.080)	(0.058)	(0.070)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	452	452	452	452	452	452	452	452
R2	0.017	0.542	0.001	0.512	0.011	0.543	0.045	0.663
R2 Adj.	0.013	0.102	-0.004	0.044	0.007	0.103	0.041	0.338

Table A28: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Lithuania)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.941***	0.933***	0.201***	-0.039	0.108***	0.010	0.098***	-0.140
	(0.012)	(0.260)	(0.020)	(0.462)	(0.015)	(0.348)	(0.015)	(0.367)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.059	0.067	0.029	0.039	-0.031	-0.010	0.056	0.140
	(0.066)	(0.091)	(0.114)	(0.162)	(0.088)	(0.123)	(0.086)	(0.129)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.084	0.072	0.370**	0.423**	0.035	0.014	0.187	0.198
	(0.090)	(0.102)	(0.154)	(0.181)	(0.119)	(0.137)	(0.116)	(0.144)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	427	427	427	427	427	427	427	427
R2	0.004	0.438	0.013	0.407	0.001	0.420	0.007	0.332
R2 Adj.	-0.001	-0.069	0.009	-0.129	-0.004	-0.104	0.002	-0.271

Table A29: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (the Netherlands)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.912***	1.000***	0.154***	0.000	0.055***	0.000	0.057***	0.000
	(0.008)	(0.217)	(0.010)	(0.283)	(0.008)	(0.206)	(0.007)	(0.188)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.025**	0.015	-0.003	0.009	0.014	0.022	-0.001	0.010
	(0.013)	(0.016)	(0.017)	(0.020)	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.011)	(0.013)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.105***	-0.113***	0.200***	0.202***	0.134***	0.136***	0.087***	0.083***
	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.018)	(0.021)	(0.013)	(0.015)	(0.012)	(0.014)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	3056	3056	3056	3056	3056	3056	3056	3056
R2	0.026	0.221	0.045	0.224	0.037	0.209	0.019	0.232
R2 Adj.	0.026	-0.007	0.045	-0.003	0.036	-0.023	0.019	0.007

Table A30: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Poland)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.922***	1.000***	0.224***	0.000	0.150***	0.000	0.120***	0.000
	(0.005)	(0.302)	(0.007)	(0.437)	(0.006)	(0.400)	(0.006)	(0.357)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	-0.017	0.003	0.011	-0.022	0.070***	0.035	0.100***	0.075**
	(0.020)	(0.027)	(0.031)	(0.039)	(0.027)	(0.036)	(0.024)	(0.032)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.113***	-0.101***	0.197***	0.148***	0.202***	0.130***	0.082***	0.053**
	(0.017)	(0.022)	(0.026)	(0.032)	(0.023)	(0.029)	(0.021)	(0.026)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	4179	4177	4179	4177	4179	4177	4179	4177
R2	0.010	0.300	0.013	0.367	0.019	0.309	0.007	0.320
R2 Adj.	0.010	-0.162	0.013	-0.051	0.019	-0.148	0.007	-0.129

Table A31: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Ukraine)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.942***	1.000***	0.109***	1.000***	0.116***	0.000	0.078***	0.500***
	(0.008)	(0.176)	(0.010)	(0.215)	(0.010)	(0.234)	(0.009)	(0.185)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	-0.051	-0.099*	-0.044	-0.106	0.036	0.030	-0.013	-0.006
	(0.036)	(0.054)	(0.047)	(0.066)	(0.049)	(0.072)	(0.041)	(0.057)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.040	-0.055	-0.011	-0.078	0.104**	0.074	0.068	0.114*
	(0.038)	(0.057)	(0.049)	(0.070)	(0.052)	(0.076)	(0.043)	(0.060)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088
R2	0.003	0.446	0.001	0.498	0.004	0.469	0.002	0.517
R2 Adj.	0.001	-0.068	-0.001	0.032	0.002	-0.024	0.001	0.068

Table A32: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (USSR)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.944***	1.000***	0.056**	0.000	0.194***	0.000	0.056**	0.000
	(0.022)	(0.185)	(0.023)	(0.255)	(0.037)	(0.435)	(0.026)	(0.169)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	0.056	0.014	0.167**	-0.014	-0.194	-0.704**	0.167*	0.315**
	(0.080)	(0.142)	(0.084)	(0.195)	(0.134)	(0.333)	(0.093)	(0.130)
Rescuer-insurgent	-0.044	0.039	-0.056	-0.039	0.006	-0.186	0.144	-0.134
	(0.076)	(0.104)	(0.080)	(0.143)	(0.128)	(0.244)	(0.088)	(0.095)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127
R2	0.007	0.783	0.037	0.635	0.017	0.578	0.042	0.870
R2 Adj.	-0.009	0.350	0.021	-0.094	0.001	-0.266	0.027	0.609

Table A33: Generalisability: Linear Probability Models (Yugoslavia)

	Hiding	Hiding	Network	Network	Documents	Documents	Smuggling	Smuggling
(Intercept)	0.795***	1.000***	0.135***	0.500*	0.224***	0.000	0.192***	0.000
	(0.033)	(0.300)	(0.029)	(0.267)	(0.035)	(0.322)	(0.032)	(0.297)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	-0.095	-0.132	0.065	0.087	0.126	0.071	0.058	0.066
	(0.097)	(0.128)	(0.087)	(0.114)	(0.103)	(0.138)	(0.096)	(0.127)
Rescuer-insurgent	0.087	0.079	0.277***	0.240*	0.364***	0.380**	0.043	0.133
	(0.104)	(0.140)	(0.094)	(0.124)	(0.111)	(0.150)	(0.103)	(0.138)
Locality FE	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES
Num.Obs.	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
R2	0.010	0.398	0.045	0.433	0.057	0.423	0.003	0.400
R2 Adj.	-0.001	-0.091	0.035	-0.026	0.047	-0.046	-0.008	-0.087

B Additional review of the extant literature

B.1 Existing explanations of survival in genocide

The scholarship on genocide has analysed the survival of the persecuted through three lenses: the perpetrator's strategy and motivations, the actions of civilian rescuers, and the agency of the victims. Here I briefly summarise these theories.[2]

The literature on perpetrators has analysed perpetrator states, networks and individuals. Potent states have been showed as indispensable tools for initiating and carrying out the immensely costly "genocide policy" (Marrus and Paxton, 2019; Straus, 2006). In the Holocaust, the strength of Nazi oversight correlated with the regime types that Germany installed across Europe, which moderated national collaboration and officials' persecution zeal (Fein, 1979; Seibel, 2002; Sémelin, 2018). Populous, close-knit societies with wide-reaching administrations (McDoom, 2020; Straus, 2006) and civil society networks (Satyanath et al., 2017) were showed as capable of quickly recruiting perpetrators, thus greatly affecting the speed and spread of violence. The study of individuals demonstrated that the majority of the perpetrators are "ordinary men" who, under coercive authority and motivated by fear of personal survival or reputation and financial gains, can be recruited into becoming executioners (Arendt, 1963; Browning, 2001; Milgram, 1963; Straus, 2006; Waller, 2007).

History scholarship on rescuers in the Holocaust concentrated on the altruistic hiding of the Jews by non-Jewish ("gentile") networks and individuals (for a review see Brethour, 2019, 11). It pointed out the existence of common traits among the rescuers, such as independence, high regard for ethical values and low risk aversion (see e.g., Fogelman, 2011; Monroe, 2013; Oliner and Oliner, 1992; Paldiel, 1993; Tec, 2013b). Sociologist Braun (2016, 2019) investigated the relative effectiveness of rescuing and found that, motivated by compassion, small religious minority hubs are particularly efficient at providing help. This is due to their strong intragroup ties and the resulting trust that insulate them from the risk of infiltration.[3]

The study of victims' decision-making in the face of mounting danger showed how "information," familiarity of Jews with Nazis' true intentions, propelled the victims to escape the Nazis on time (Finkel, 2017), and how previous clandestine experience ("resister's toolkit") facilitated the conception of Jewish resistant networks (Finkel, 2015). Survivors' memoirs and analyses of the breadth of rescue networks evidenced it was primarily the Jews' extraordinary resourcefulness that allowed them to seek help from multiple individuals at a time (Düring, 2015; King, 2020; Paulsson, 2002; Varese and Yaish, 2000).[4] Even if the persecutory conditions by and large precluded the organization of Jewish military "resistance," the individual

[2]For a comprehensive theory of genocide see Straus (2015, 54–88). For theories of genocide onset by macro, meso and micro levels, see the review by Finkel and Straus (2012).

[3]Braun (2018) provides additional convincing evidence that such heightened capacity for rescue could extend to various types of minority hubs, including ethnic and political minorities.

[4]For individual memoirs that exemplify rescuing difficulties in urban centres see, e.g., Simon (2015); Tec (1984).

Jews' "resilience" resulting in an array of survival strategies was the norm (Tec, 2003, 2013a).

B.2 Additional evidence from History scholarship

Croes and Tammes (2004, 431-445) conducted the only other quantitative analysis of the effect of insurgent presence on the deportation rates of the Jews in the Holocaust. They examined the Dutch province of Overijssel and found a positive association. Similarly to the logic of the above-mentioned studies, the authors speculated that insurgent presence could have acted as a lantern attracting incumbent's attention and resulting in more spillover violence; German security units *Sicherheitspolizei* flocked to Overijssel, which would have facilitated simultaneous tracking down of insurgents and Jews. However, I replicate their study in the subsection below and find that their results were either driven by problems with their empirical approach or the particularly ferocious character of the occupation of Overijssel.

Ostensibly, some historical evidence from France could support the theories that point to adverse effects of insurgents on the Jewish civilians. After all, in France, Jews were routinely branded as communists and treacherous insurgents, most famously on the notorious *Affiche Rouge* propaganda poster. They would therefore likely become supplementary victim of counterinsurgency and reprisal campaigns. Historical accounts do recount instances of such indiscriminate killings of civilians, including Jews, suspected of supporting insurgent units (Bruttmann, 2003, 246-258). One particularly violent and famous example is that of a reprisal massacre in Saint-Amand Montrond from June 1944, during which the Jews were rounded up together with all other town inhabitants. While indiscriminate at the time of the capture, the Jews ended up experiencing a disproportionately greater violence compared to their ethnically French neighbours (Todorov, 1996). Unsurprisingly, the counterinsurgency and reprisal threats therefore do come up in some survivor testimonies,[5] but such accounts pertain to the beginning and the end of the German occupation only (1940 and 1944); they do not analyse the entire span of the conflict and the average relationship between insurgent presence and Shoah victimisation.

B.3 The Holocaust in the Netherlands: Replication of Croes and Tammes (2004)

Flap et al. (2002) and Croes and Tammes (2004) are the only other scholars I am aware of who quantitatively explore how the presence of insurgents affected Jews' survival in the Shoah. They study the case of the Dutch Overijssel province. In the Netherlands, up to 25,000 went

[5] Jacoubson family hid in Velanne (Isère), but in May 1944 Gestapo started conducting roundups in the region: "We stayed there for several days, until the villagers asked us to leave, or otherwise they would denounce us. (...) Albert N. [hid us nevertheless,] in a context where the Germans and the collaborators were hunting relentlessly and ferociously the guerrillas, who were very active in these mountainous regions" (Michèle Frybourg cited in Lazare and Doulut, 2019, 103).

Table B1: Replication of Croes and Tammes (2004, 441-443). Dependent variable: Proportion of Jewish victims

	Identical replication (1)	Whole Overjissel (2)	Only Twente (3)	No Twente (4)
Resistance fighters per 1,000 inhab.	0.002**			
	(0.001)			
Resistance fighters (logged)		0.011	0.052	-0.030
		(0.195)	(0.294)	(0.285)
1942 Jewish population (logged)		0.545***	0.723**	0.473*
		(0.178)	(0.242)	(0.272)
1941 population (logged)		-0.680**	-1.033*	-0.410
		(0.313)	(0.483)	(0.447)
(Intercept)	48.981***	3.465***	3.426***	3.326***
	(3.872)	(0.485)	(0.785)	(0.679)
Weights for 1942 Jewish population	✓	—	—	—
Num.Obs.	42	42	17	25
R2	0.101	0.230	0.434	0.162
R2 Adj.	0.078	0.169	0.304	0.042

Note: Results are OLS coefficients. Normal standard errors in parentheses. * p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

into hiding of whom approximately 16,000 survived; "[s]uch help was often organised via resistance groups" (Flap et al., 2002, 9). They expect those groups' presence to have therefore decreased Jews' victimisation. However, they find that the opposite was true: in Overijssel municipalities, the presence of insurgents correlated positively with Jews' victimisation rates.

This positive result could have been due to the empirical approach (variable coding, reverse causality and/or omitted variable bias), or—as suggested by the authors—to the particularly fierce strategy of insurgent persecution in Overijssel. I will discuss these two potential explanations in turn.

B.3.1 Empirical approach

The variable used by Flap et al. (2002) and Croes and Tammes (2004) is constructed on the basis of two sources, Hilbrink (1989) who provides a measure summarising both surviving and executed insurgents but only for the 17 municipalities of Overijssel (Twente region), and—for the other 25 municipalities—Hilbrink (1998) who provides counts of only those insurgents who perished due to persecution. The authors' finding represents therefore the compound association of survival with insurgents' presence *and* victimisation.

Table B1 reports the replication results. In the first model, I use the same approach as the authors. I run a bivariate regression with normal standard errors, weighting the model by the number of Jews present in each municipality in 1942. I use the entire sample and do not log any of the variables. The other models represent an alternative specification applied to different samples. I run multivariate regressions of proportion of Jewish victims on the counts of resistance fighters, Jewish population and total population. I log all the variables due to their right-skewedness. Model 2 involves the entire sample, while models 3 and 4, the Twente and non-Twente samples, respectively.

The only model that turns out to be statistically significant is the identical replication, model

1.[6] This significant, positive result is probably due to the non-logging of the variables in the model, which may exaggerate the impact of outliers in the data. The results of all other models point to lack of correlation between the two measures. This is also true for models 3 and 4 that estimate the impact of alternative codings of the main explanatory variable. Importantly however, these null results can be due to the tiny sample sizes. Another problem is that the analysis likely suffers from the omitted variable bias. Enlistment to the insurgency correlated with, i.a., state presence and ideological attitudes. Moreover, the victimisation of the Jews co-varied with the persecution of the insurgency and other minorities. The authors also point out another potential problem, that of reverse causality, "The high level of resistance could be a reaction to a relatively high degree of local persecution of the Jews earlier" (Croes, 2006, 493). The results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

B.3.2 Case particularity

The deportations in the whole province of Overjissel were supervised by one and the same entity, Sipo and SD Aussenstelle in Arnhem. Thus, using the sample of this one province, it is not possible to assess the main result under different persecutory strategies (also conceded in Flap et al., 2002, 10). Noteworthily, the level of persecution of Jews and insurgents in Overjissel was high and started comparatively early. If the true result of the insurgence presence on Jews' victimisation in Overjissel was indeed positive, it could also mean that the strategy of Sipo/SD Aussenstelle in Arnhem was harsh above the national average. In other words, Overjissel province would have been more similar to the French "deviant" Dordogne than to the "typical" Creuse. In fact, a counterexample to Overjissel could be the province of Utrecht. The idiographic evidence from Utrecht suggests that the resistance formation was similar than elsewhere, but the counterinsurgency and searches for the Jews were delayed (Croes and Tammes, 2004, 471-483). The Jews' victimisation level in Utrecht was also one of the lowest in the country.

[6] However, the coefficient is not exactly the same as the original one of -4.96 with the standard error of 1.70.

C Additional background information

C.1 La Résistance's attitude towards the persecution of the Jews in France

In the underground press we find some expressions of anti-Semitism in a publication by the conservative *Cahiers (OCM)* (Marrus and Paxton, 2019, 137-138), although pro-Jewish articles appeared in other newspapers such as the centre-left *Libération*,[7] the left-wing *Combat*,[8] and were aired on BBC.[9]

La Résistance leaders and the Free French movement advisers around De Gaulle were primarily focused on the liberation of the French territory from the Nazi German occupation (Marrus, 1989, 3-12). Their reluctance to take an official stance towards Jews' persecution was due to their own ideological divisions (Marcot, 2006, 895-898), and the fear of antagonizing the civilian population, given the widespread anti-Semitism at that time (Hamon and Poznanski, 1992; Poznanski, 2012, 14, Marrus and Paxton, 2019, 137). Henri Frenay, a founder of one of the biggest groups, Mouvement de Libération Nationale, made clear that La Résistance's goals would not cater to Jews' particular needs in a speech in November 1940: "All those who will serve in our ranks, like those who are already there, will be authentic Frenchmen. Jews will serve in our ranks if they actually fought in one of the two wars" (Frenay cited in Poznanski, 2008, 195).

C.2 Different discrimination of French and foreign Jews in France

The survival rates of French Jews differed starkly from those of the foreign Jews. While 88 % of French Jews survived the Holocaust, only 58 % of the foreigners did. Jews' deportation timeline under Figure C1 evidences that the foreign Jews were prioritised for the deportation until early 1943, after which the genocide rates dropped, targeting proportionately more French Jews.

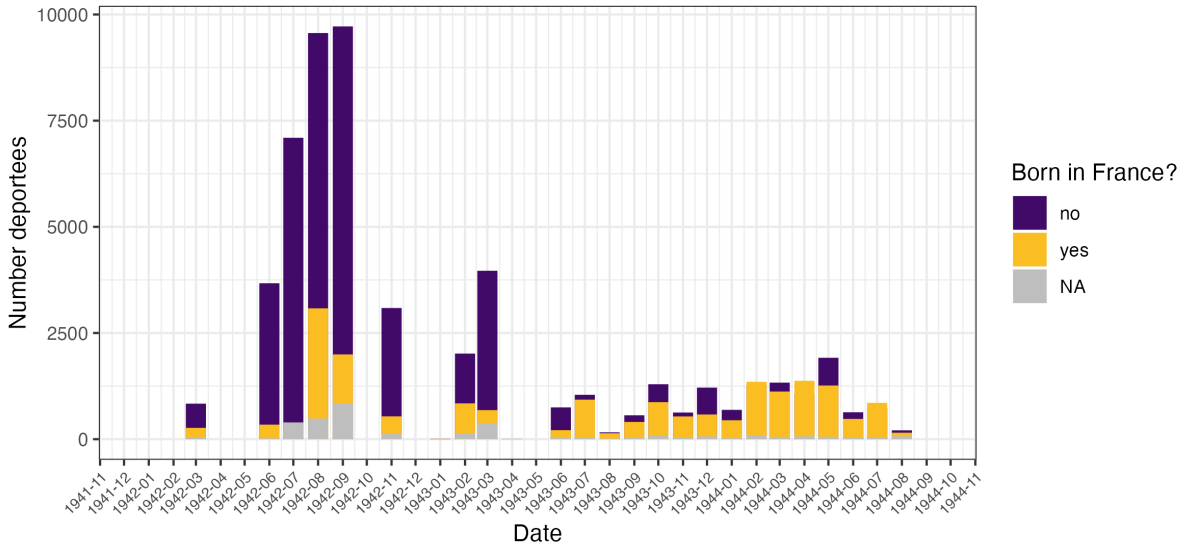
Most of the French Jews with immigration background were denaturalised by the Law of 22 July 1940, making it easier for the Vichy government to motivate their murder. Details about differential discrimination including the denaturalisation policy which prepared ground for the extermination of Jews born outside of metropolitan France can be consulted in, e.g., Marrus

[7] An excerpt from February 1942 article: "The French must say it again and again, must shout it. Some want to reduce their homeland to the foulest barbarism. Thousands of poor souls are hunted down, arrested, starved, and killed, among other things, for the crime of having been born Jewish. The Israelite's situation in the occupied zone is a true hell." (Libération, Organe des forces de résistance française, 1942, 2)

[8] An excerpt from 1942 "Jews our Brothers" article: "Their martyrdom and their persecution makes them all the dearer to us. Everyone who suffers because of the Germans, whether Jewish or not, communist or not, is our brother." (Combat, 1942, 1)

[9] January 4, 1941: "The measures that struck the Israelites are therefore only the prelude to more general measures. (...) Oppose the insidious propaganda that prepares your enslavement through division by showing national solidarity, without distinguishing by origin or belief." (BBC French Transcripts, Institut d'histoire du temps présent B69, cited in Poznanski, 2008).

Figure C1: Jewish deportees from France by month and nationality



and Paxton (2019) and Zalc (2020).

D Additional information to "Data: Sources and Measurement" Section

D.1 Predicting wartime Jewish presence

There is no register of prewar Jewish population in France due to the French constitutional principle of "laïcité" (secularism). At any rate, such register would misrepresent wartime ethnic composition of France, because Jews migrated on a massive scale—internally and abroad—especially at the beginning of the war. The best example of how unprecedented the exodus was is the case of Alsace-Lorraine region. All the Jews who lived there were forced to leave their homes and were resettled to the Massif Central region (e.g., Reviriego, 2003). While the ethnic French population did go back to their homes after the terms of the armistice were concluded, Jews by and large did not. I therefore decide not to attempt the estimation of the prewar Jewish population in France.

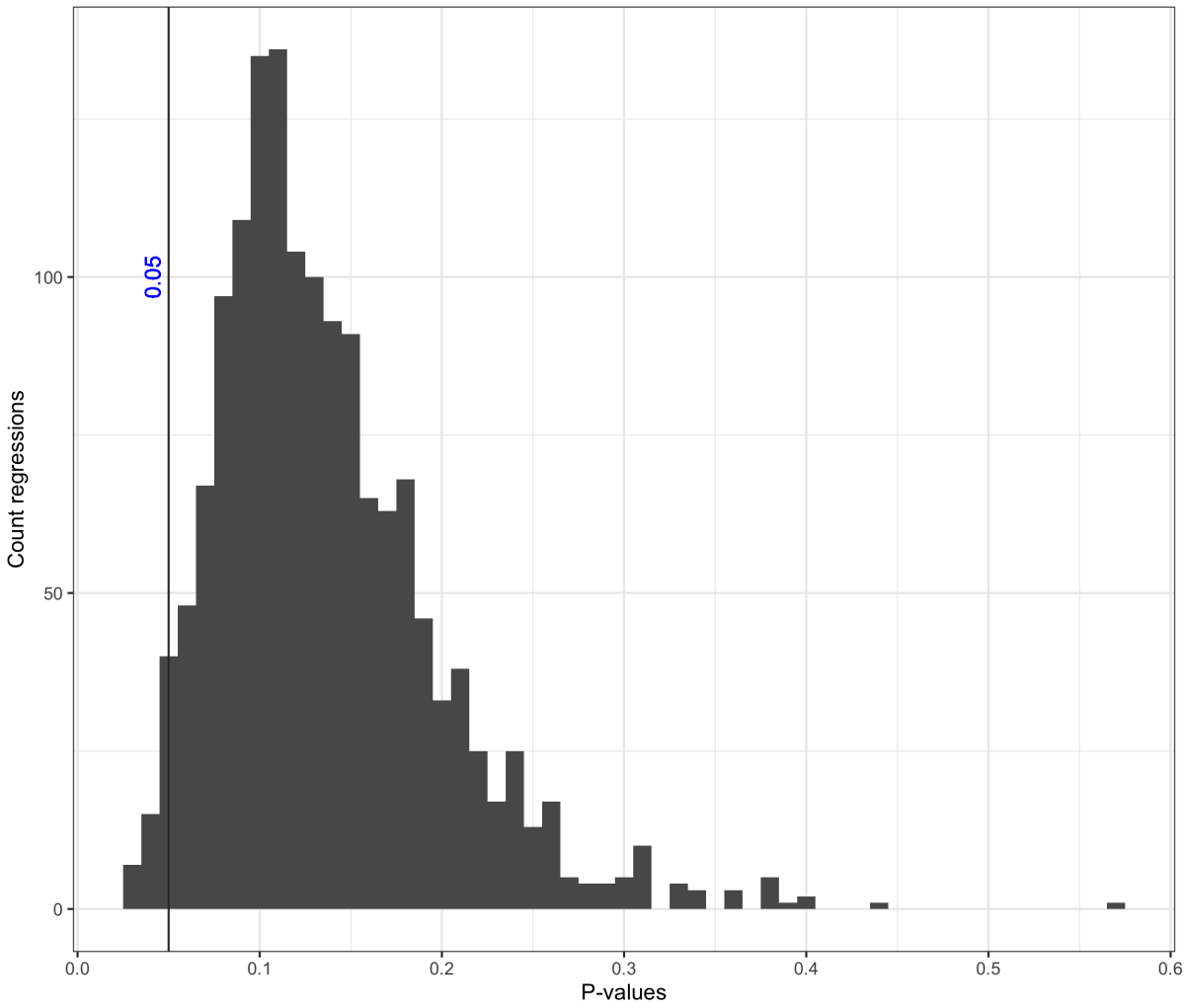
Instead, I gather census province-level data from Klarsfeld (1983) (N=229,577[10] across 90 provinces) and employ an OLS prediction model to allocate people across the province-nested counties. Firstly, I run a province-level regression of Jews' wartime presence on chosen covariates to determine influential predictors. I then use the resulting coefficients to compute county-level weights that are used to distribute the populations. The final model uses predictors of (1) prewar population estimates that I code manually from "The Encyclopedia of Jewish Life before and during the Holocaust" (Spector and Wigoder, 2001) (382,999 individuals across 97 localities), (2) total population figures from the 1936 census, (3) the difference between 1936 and 1931 population figures that captures—among other demographic changes—the Jewish migration from Germany and some parts of Eastern Europe, (4) number of synagogues, (5) political and military posts as of December 1940 (see DHI database described in the main text), (6) kilometres of railway as of 1922 (Pengl et al., ming), and (7) mean elevation (NASA, 2013).[11] To make sure that thus-generated predictions are reliable and that my main results are not due to an erroneous distribution of the population, I conduct two placebo tests.

Firstly, I randomly allocate the population values across the province-nested counties and run my main model with thus-specified dependent variable. I do it to check how consequential it is to approximate the true population distribution. I repeat this exercise 1,500 times. The results of this test are displayed in Figure D.1. It turns out that less than five percent of thus-specified models return statistically significant results on my main independent variable—a proportion that is expected due to chance. This means that not any distribution will do. In order to conduct a valid test of the existence of the theorised relationship I need to approximate the

[10] The number is lower than the prewar 330,000 estimate, because the Nazi census disregarded children (involved people of 15 years old and above) and did not include the Jews who managed to flee abroad in 1940.

[11] In some counties, thus-estimated total Jewish population turns out to be 0. To deal with the zeros in nominator and denominator I therefore use the log of $\frac{\text{(number victims+1)}}{\text{(allocated Jewish population+1)}}$. In some counties the estimated population is lower than the number of victims. I do not adjust these estimates post-hoc.

Figure D1: Distribution of p-values in 1,500 simulations of alternative denominator specifications. Specifications based on random allocation of Jewish populations across the counties.



Note: P-values associated with 2SLS coefficients of variations of fully controlled base specifications (Table 2, Model 4). The vertical line stands for the p-value of 0.05.

Table D1: OLS regressions of predicted and evenly-distributed values of Jews' presence on the logged number of Holocaust victims

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1941 Jewish population (predicted)	0.369***	0.170***		
	(0.018)	(0.017)		
1941 Jewish population (evenly distributed)			0.404***	0.214***
			(0.018)	(0.019)
1936 population		0.668***		0.627***
		(0.037)		(0.037)
Synagogues		0.958***		1.073***
		(0.165)		(0.160)
Collaborators		0.224***		0.254***
		(0.055)		(0.055)
1942 state presence		0.266***		0.266***
		(0.030)		(0.030)
Area size (km2)		-0.001***		-0.001***
		(0.000)		(0.000)
Longitude		0.143***		0.113***
		(0.012)		(0.013)
Longitude (sq)		-0.024***		-0.020***
		(0.002)		(0.002)
Latitude		1.947***		1.851***
		(0.450)		(0.448)
Latitude (sq)		-0.022***		-0.021***
		(0.005)		(0.005)
(Intercept)	0.306***	-49.436***	0.111**	-47.402***
	(0.040)	(10.354)	(0.044)	(10.306)
Occup. zone FE	—	✓	—	✓
Num.Obs.	3066	2979	3068	2979
R2	0.198	0.486	0.216	0.490
R2 Adj.	0.198	0.484	0.216	0.488

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

true distribution of the Jewish population across France.

Secondly, I therefore check whether my estimation approximates this true distribution by comparing its prediction power with an alternative, even allocation. Jews' presence depended on social ties, risk appreciation and economic conditions, so we know that an even distribution is an imperfect approximation. However, if the province-level data is of good quality, we should expect the even distribution to reflect to some extent the Jewish presence independently of the error. Table D1 shows simple binary correlations (columns 1 and 3) and correlations in models with basic controls (columns 2 and 4). All the variables in the model except for the dummy "synagogues" and the longitude and latitude controls have been log transformed. If either of the Jewish population measures approximates the true distribution, we would expect it to be correlated with victim statistics.

The results suggest that both measures are very strongly and substantively associated with victim statistics even when controlling for total population figures and presence of a synagogue. Similar substantive significance levels and R-squared statistics across both measures suggest that the predicted measure fares similarly to a simple "even" distribution. These results are reassuring, because they show that the gathered province-level data on Jews' presence

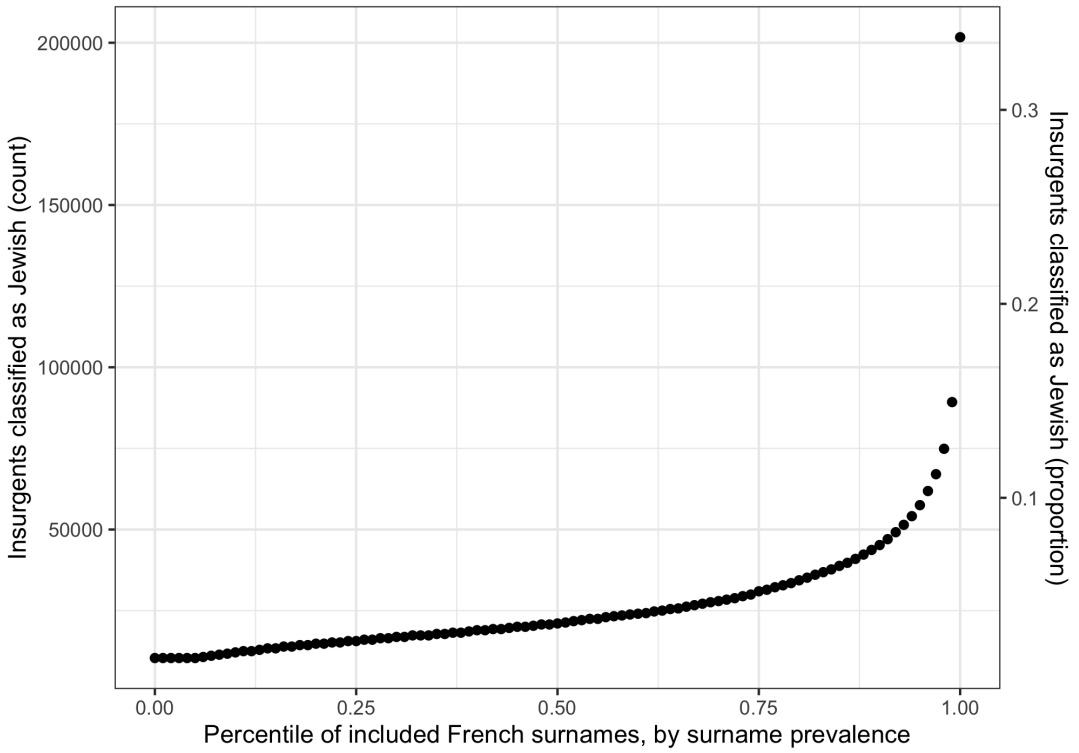
are of high quality. Importantly, I cannot use the even distribution in my main models as one of my strategies for handling unobserved heterogeneity is to include district-level fixed effects in my specifications. Due to perfect multicollinearity, thus-specified Jews' presence would be effectively dropped out of the model and prevent me from estimating the main relationship of interest. It is therefore important to know that the proposed predicted measure is similarly accurate to the "even" alternative, while at the same time offering the advantage of being econometrically usable.

I am therefore assured that my prediction approach not only approximates the true distribution of Jewish wartime population, but also that my main results are not due to chance.

D.2 Assigning Jewish ethnicity to La Résistance members

To classify La Résistance members as either Jewish or gentile, I match insurgents' surnames against the records of the Avotaynu platform (Sack and Mokotoff, 2004), which gathers historical and contemporaneous genealogical records of Jews from around the world. I search each

Figure D2: Estimates of the number of Jewish insurgents in La Résistance



Note: Results of the surname matching exercise, conditional on the step-wise classification of the French surnames as Jewish, by surname popularity. Matching was performed against Avotaynu internet search engine. The value of "0.00" on the X-axis corresponds to the complete exclusion of all insurgents initially classified as Jewish who bore French surnames. The resulting estimation of 2 percent corresponds to all foreigner fighters among La Résistance ranks who were classified as Jews. The value of "1.00" on the X-axis signifies that all insurgents with French surnames are included, which results in the estimate of 34 percent of Jewish insurgents among La Résistance. The value of 0.99 excludes only the most popular French surnames, such as "Dupont" or "Martin."

surname (190,000 unique values) in the Jewish names' search engine that contains 700,000 Jewish surnames gathered from across 42 databases. I assign the Jewish ethnic status to all exact matches that appear in more than one database. In the next step, to make sure I do not commit the Type I error by over-assigning the Jewish ethnic status to people with surnames commonly shared by both Jews and non-Jews, I discard all matches that were common surnames in WWII France. To construct the measure of the surname popularity, I summarise the frequency of surnames given at birth to people born on the territory of France between 1891 and 1940. To do that, I use the birth records of the Insee Institute (INSEE, 2018). Figure D2 shows the results of the exercise.

Given my reliance on the insurgents' surnames uniquely, it is difficult to ascertain the true proportion of Jews among La Résistance ranks as there are no official statistics of their involvement (Diamant, 1962; Poznanski, 1995). While the estimate of 34 percent relative to the point "1.00" on the X-axis surely contains Type I error as it classifies as Jewish also those insurgents who bore surnames typical for non-Jews, but also sometimes borne by Jews (e.g., "Dupont" or "Martin"), the exclusion of all typical surnames inevitably ends up dismissing typically Jewish surnames as well, producing the Type II error. Thus, e.g., the 98th percentile on the X-axis (14 percent estimate) excludes from the list all insurgents who bore the typically Jewish surname "Lévy." Michel (1970, 191) suggests in fact that participation of Jews in La Résistance was higher than that of any other religious or ethnic group. I cautiously conclude that the true proportion falls somewhere between 5 and 15 percent. This is significant if we consider that Jews constituted only one percent of the prewar French population and that only approximately 1.5-3 percent of the French population joined La Résistance. In fact, this estimate might be conservative, because numerous surnames of foreign origin in the original database contain spelling errors while my matching strategy against the genealogical databases of Avotaynu includes exact matches only. Figure 3 in the article shows the distribution of the results by insurgent group. I use the conservative estimates respective to the 99th percentile results.

D.3 Assigning 1936 French election parties to left-right spectrum

I follow the below protocol developed by Cagé et al. (2023, Online Appendix):

- extreme left: *Parti communiste français*;
- left: *Parti socialiste - Section française de l'Internationale ouvrière*, miscellaneous left;
- centre-left: *Union socialiste républicaine* and *Radicaux Socialistes*;
- centre-right: *Alliance démocratique*, *Fédération républicaine - Union républicaine et démocratique*, *Parti républicain national*;
- right: *Parti agraire et paysan français*, miscellaneous right;

- miscallaneous “other” parties (baseline for comparison).

E Information about "Righteous Among The Nations Database" of Yad Vashem, The World Holocaust Remembrance Center

E.1 Data biases

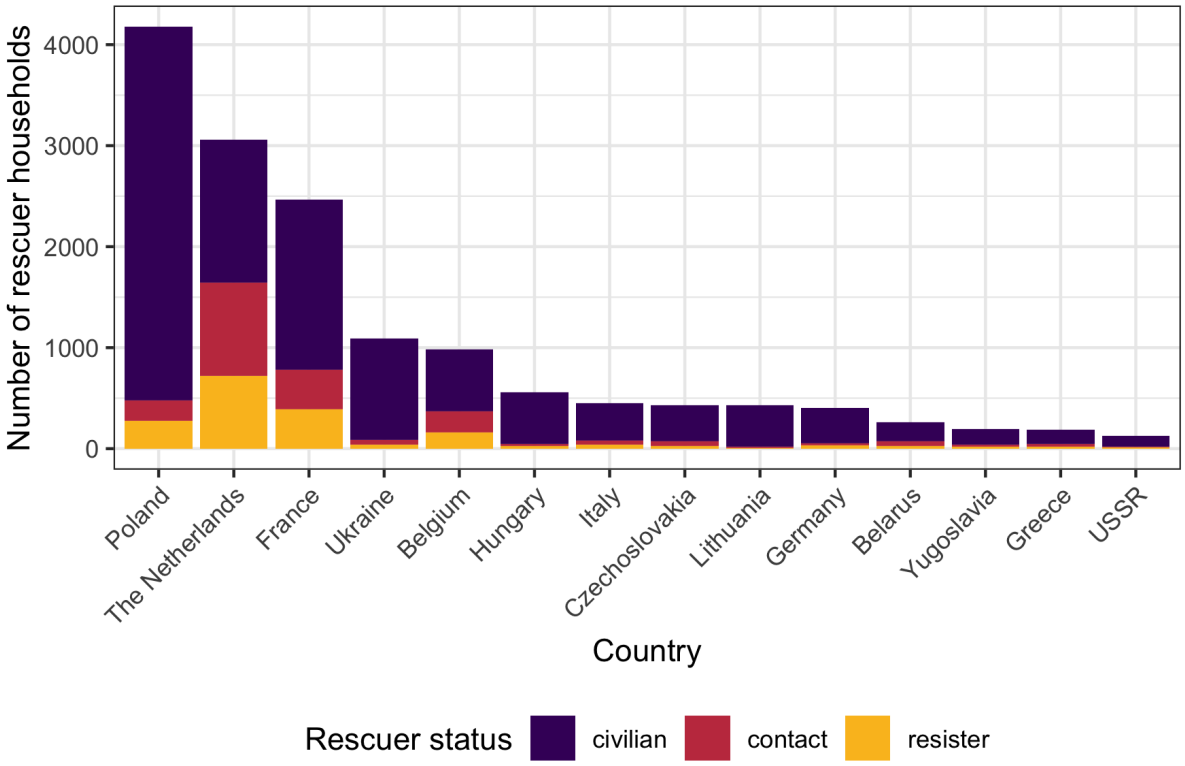
The "Righteous Among the Nations" database of Yad Vashem contains a number of biases that are likely to result in making the Type II error, i.e., make me conclude that the insurgent involvement in the rescue was negligible and not statistically different from the civilian involvement. Firstly, the altruistic lens through which the applications for the Righteous title are screened precludes those applicants who provided services to the Jews in exchange for money. Since the services such as document forgery or evasion were often payable, the database will underreport those smugglers who were members of insurgency networks. Secondly, given an easier identification of rescuers who established longer-lasting relationships when *hiding* rescuees as well as the clandestine nature of illegal services such as document forgery and smuggling, the database will account for identifiable civilians who *hid* the Jews and underreport the people who concealed their true identities while helping the Jews in covert fashions. In fact, some of the testimonies explicitly mention the rescuee survivors learning only after the war that their helpers were insurgents. Nevertheless, assuming that the rescuer screening process is similar across countries, we can expect the internal validity of the classification to be high and allow us to learn at the very least whether: (1) there were (any) insurgents among the rescuers; (2) there are systematic differences in proportions of insurgents among the rescuer populations across the studied countries; (3) the insurgent rescuers helped the Jews in systematically different ways than civilian rescuers; (4) an average insurgent rescuer helped more or less Jews than an average civilian rescuer.

E.2 Text analysis of the rescue testimonies

Yad Vashem's database of the people awarded the Righteous Among the Nations title includes descriptions of the rescuing acts carried out by each involved person. Each individual's testimony consists therefore of a short biography of the Jewish rescuee, how they came into contact with the rescuer, how the rescuing unfolded, and what the fate of the rescuer was. Often, the descriptions involve more than one rescuer (e.g., a household) and more than one rescuee (e.g., an evading family). The corpus spans rescue locations in 28 European countries, United States and Tunisia. I classify the Righteous into three categories:

1. Insurgent rescuers ("insurgent"; N = 1,825);
2. Civilian rescuers who knew insurgents ("civilian in contact with insurgents"; N = 2,028);
3. Civilian rescuers who did not know insurgents ("unconnected civilian"; N = 11,447).

Figure E1: Results of classification of the Righteous by rescuer status and country of rescue



Note: The figure shows countries with at least 100 recognised Righteous.

I do so in two steps. First, I apply a dictionary rule to the corpus to identify testimonies which mention insurgency (N = 5,027); second, I read every such testimony to classify it into one of the three categories. Figure E1 shows the results of the classification by rescue country.

E.3 Dictionary rules

The following are the terms that make up the dictionary that serves me to identify which of the rescuers might have been connected with insurgent networks: "resistance", "underground", "partisan", "secret army", "armee secrete", "brigade"; "groupe g", "belge des partisans", "partisans armes", "front de l'independance", "onafhankelijkheidsfront", "milices patriotiques", "solidarite", "lutte syndicale", "wallonie libre"; "maquis", "mouvements unis de la resistance", "unified resistance movement", "liberation sud", "liberation nord", "franc-tireur", "front national", "comite d'action socialiste", "organisation civile et militaire", "ceux de la", "ftp-moi", "bcra", "combat"; "garibaldi brigades", "giustizia e liberta", "justice and freedom", "partito d'azione", "matteotti", "fiamme verdi", "partigian", "brigat"; "milorg"; "armia krajowa", "armia ludowa," "gwardia ludowa"; "yugoslav partisans", "tito's", "national liberation army."

E.4 Examples of classified profiles by type

For illustration, below are three randomly picked descriptions of people who were classified into different rescuer types.

A household classified as "insurgent," Louis, Palmyre and Muguette Jouy

"Lazare Gonigberg of Bordeaux (Gironde) was arrested on July 17, 1942, and deported to the east, where he perished. Mothers of children who were under the age of two were spared. Gonigberg's wife, Ida, and their two daughters, five-year-old Monique and one-year-old Annie, were, however, incarcerated in a hospital room with barred windows in Mont-de-Marsan (Landes). About five weeks later, they were released and ordered to return to their home in Bordeaux. Ida Gonigberg knew that she and her daughters had to escape before they were arrested again, so she hired Baboulet, a border guide who was a resident of Ribérac in the same département, to escort them past the demarcation line into the unoccupied zone. One night, Baboulet led the Gonigbergs across the fields. Ida clutched Annie and Monique walked next to her. When they reached Ribérac, Baboulet brought them to the Hôtel de France, which belonged to the Jouys. The Jouys, active Resistance members who were already sheltering several Jewish families and underground members who were wanted by the authorities, gave Gonigberg and her daughters a warm reception. They provided forged papers (furnished by the local gendarmerie) in the name of Brunet, room and board, and moral support, all at no charge. When Gonigberg insisted on reimbursing them, the Jouys suggested that this be deferred until after the war. Their daughter Muguette helped the Gonigbergs' adjust to the hotel.

On November 10, German soldiers invaded Ribérac, ordered all the residents of the hotel to evacuate, and checked their documents at the entrance. Ida Gonigberg passed the inspection safely, and the Jouys persuaded the German soldiers that her daughters were their own. Immediately afterward, the Jouys arranged refuge for Gonigberg and her daughters with local farmers in Fontenillou. The German troops spent several days at the hotel, conducting field trials of merchants and artisans (bakers,grocers, garage owners) for supplying food and services to local underground fighters. As for the latter, those who were caught were summarily executed. The commander of the force, a French officer named de La Plana, was a collaborator and wore Nazi regalia. When de La Plana boasted to Louis Jouy "All your friends have been slaughtered," Jouy assaulted and nearly killed him with his bare hands. When that travesty of justice was finished, the Germans left the hotel and the tenants returned. After a few months in Fontenillou, the Gonigbergs returned to the hotel and stayed there until the end of the occupation. After the liberation, de La Plana was prosecuted and executed. On June 13, 1991, Yad Vashem recognized Louis Jouy, his wife, and their daughter Muguette as Righteous Among the Nations." (Yad Vashem, 2021, file M.31.2/4933)

A household classified as "civilian with connections to insurgents," Paul, Marguerite and Armelle Jacquin

"Hélène Fraenkel, born in Karlsruhe, Germany, was twelve years old in April 1939, when her ordeal of afflictions and flight from the Germans began. She and her sister Emilie were smuggled into France with the assistance of the OSE and reached Strasbourg. When the Germans invaded France, Hélène Fraenkel was sent without her sister, again by the OSE, to an orphanage in Bergerac in the département of Dordogne in southwestern France. One night in 1942, French gendarmes raided the orphanage and arrested some of the Jews there. Fraenkel, who was already seated in the van, was replaced at the last moment by an older child. She was returned to the orphanage, but it was then decided to move her to a safer place.

The principal of the orphanage was in touch with a French family who lived in a chateau and administered the surrounding farms. The family had connections with the French underground, and sheltered Jewish children with forged papers. Thus, in 1942, Hélène Fraenkel arrived at the chateau of Cireygeol, which was owned by the Jacquin family. The Jacquins were an affluent family with five children, but they lived modestly as tillers of the soil, with the help of their children and their "guests." The chateau was an ancient, spacious place, and the children helped with various farm chores, such as taking the sheep and cattle to pasture and bringing in the harvests. After the war, Hélène Fraenkel recalled the warmth of the Jacquin family, especially of their daughter Armelle, who was her age and lived in the room adjacent to hers.

Armelle Jacquin recalled Hélène as a strong girl who never shed a tear, although she was desperately in need of a human and warm relationship. Occasionally the Germans and French militia raided the area in search of Jews and underground fighters. When this happened, the Jacquins hid the older children in the thick of the forest and concealed Hélène under a haystack. The Jewish children on the farm were instructed not to disclose their Jewish identity to anyone, and only after the liberation did Hélène Fraenkel discover that the other children were also Jews. The Jacquins looked after Hélène for a year and a half after the liberation of the area. She was then sent by the OSE to an institution in Toulouse. On February 27, 1991, Yad Vashem recognized Paul and Marguerite Jacquin, and their daughter Armelle, as Righteous Among the Nations." (Yad Vashem, 2021, file M.31.2/4873)

A household classified as "unconnected civilian," Paul and Thérèse Fourtier:

"Léonce Karcher was born in the Alsace region of France in 1936 to Elise and Joseph Gintzburger. In 1938 his parents divorced, and his mother married Henri Karcher, a non-Jew who adopted Léonce, at which point the child began using the family name of Karcher.

In July 1940, when the Germans invaded, Léonce and his mother where visiting his grandmother Frédérique Hallel in Réguisheim

(Alsace). The Germans expelled everyone, along with many other Jews from Colmar. They all were sent to the south, but Henri was not allowed to join them. Elise found a job at a shoe shop in Chaumergy (Jura) and managed to rent a small place in Courbouzon (Jura) for herself, her son, and Frédérique. In 1941 Henri managed to escape the north and joined them. They stayed there until June 1942. During that time Elise befriended a neighbor, Thérèse Fourtier, who lived with her husband, Paul, and their two children, Michel and Marie. Thérèse and Paul were both from Catholic families and owned a little piece of land were they grew vegetables and raised animals for a living.

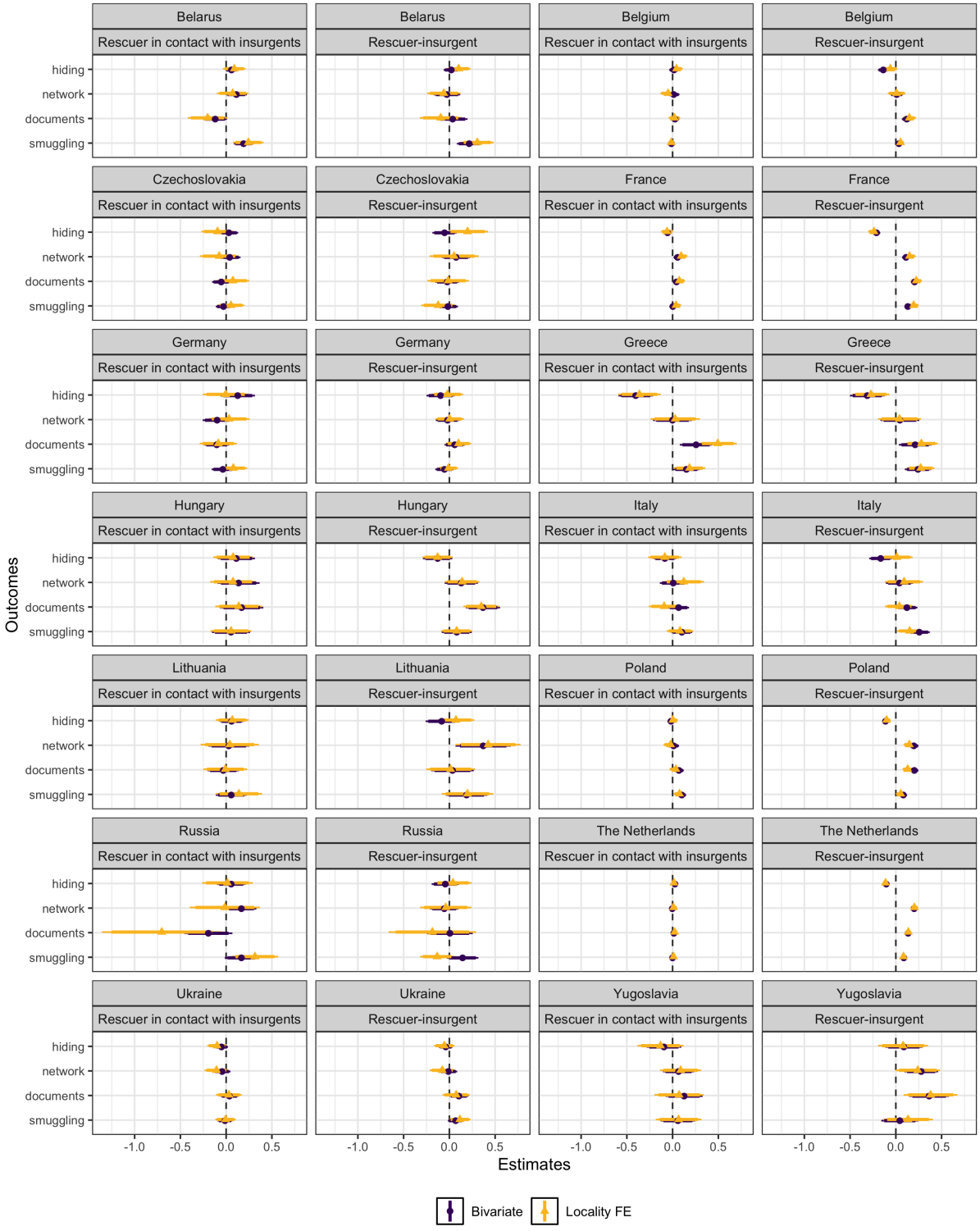
Thérèse offered to help Elise by renting her the two rooms on the first floor of her house in exchange for a very small income. This was much easier for the Karchers, who accepted the offer. In June 1942 they moved into the Fourtiers' house. Thérèse and Paul helped them on a daily basis, providing them with eggs, fruit, and flour. Michel Fourtier brought them water every day.

They also offered the Karchers a small part of their land where they could grow their own vegetables. The Karchers managed to live a normal life until November 1942: Léonce went to school, and his parents worked. In November 1942 the Germans invaded the south, which put the Karchers at risk of deportation, especially Frédérique, the grandmother, who had "Jew" stamped on her identity card. Henri, who was not a Jew, could keep his work, but the situation was risky. The Fourtiers arranged a system to warn the Karchers when searches were to be conducted in the area. One of the Fourtiers would come to warn them, and they would escape to a more isolated place not far away. Another one of the Fourtiers would come to fetch them when the danger had passed. In May 1944 the Germans came to the shoe shop and arrested the owner. Elise ran away immediately, leaving all of her things behind. When he learned what had happened, Paul Fourtier took his carriage and brought Frédérique, who was most at risk of deportation, to another hiding place in the village of Revigny, with another Catholic family. Elise and Léonce joined her, and they all stayed there until the liberation. After the war the whole family moved back to Réguisheim, but the contact with Paul, Thérèse, and their children stayed strong. Léonce wrote that "without the compassion and humanism of Paul and Thérèse, and without their support and disinterested help, I wouldn't be here to tell this story." On September 11, 2012, Yad Vashem recognized Paul and Thérèse Fourtier as Righteous Among the Nations." (Yad Vashem, 2021, file M.31.2/12374)

E.5 External validity: European Righteous Among the Nations

To probe the external validity of my findings, I extend my analysis of the French Righteous Among the Nations to entire Europe. I run linear probability models of likelihood of conducting specific rescue activities, by rescuer profile and country. Figure E2 presents the results. The results show that insurgent rescuers in most countries tended to carry out different help activities than civilian rescuers. More specifically, insurgents were less involved in hiding of Jews (Belgium, Greece, Poland, The Netherlands), but more involved in document forgery (Belgium, Greece, Hungary, Poland, The Netherlands, Yugoslavia) and organisation of evasion (Belarus, Belgium, Greece, Italy, Poland, The Netherlands, Ukraine). Additional OLS models of rescuer status on the statistics of rescuees by Righteous household types (Table E1) reveal that, on the European level, it was the insurgent rescuers who tended to help on average more people than both other groups (4.3 and 3.2 people, respectively).

Figure E2: Results of Linear Probability Analysis of likelihood of performing specific rescue activities, by rescuer profile and country (Europe)



Note: The analysis applied only to countries where at least 100 people were awarded the title of the "Righteous Among the Nations" (N = 14,425). Civilians without links to insurgents are baseline for comparison. Unit of observation are individual rescuers. See Tables A21-A33 for results in table format.

Table E1: OLS results of the Righteous rescuer status on number of Jewish rescuees per rescuer household

	Dependent variable:		
	Number Jewish rescuees (logged)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Rescuer in contact with insurgents	−0.097***	−0.012	0.040*
	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.024)
Insurgent rescuer	0.008	0.079***	0.059**
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.025)
Constant	1.238***	1.517***	1.242**
	(0.005)	(0.085)	(0.497)
Country FE	–	✓	–
Locality FE	–	–	✓
Observations	15,300	15,203	15,186
R^2	0.003	0.058	0.468
Adjusted R^2	0.003	0.056	0.128
Residual Std. Error	0.602 (df = 15297)	0.586 (df = 15166)	0.563 (df = 9268)
F Statistic	23.434*** (df = 2; 15297)	26.155*** (df = 36; 15166)	1.377*** (df = 5917; 9268)

*Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01*

Note: Table presents OLS estimates. Robust standard errors in parentheses. Units of analysis are rescuer households. Baseline for comparison are civilian Righteous rescuer households.

F Additional information to "Method" Section

F.1 Spatial autocorrelation

Spatial autocorrelation is a serious concern in studies with geographical units of observation that try to assess relationships between phenomena over time (Kelly, 2020). To make sure that my results are not mere reflections of persistence of local conditions, I follow five steps.

As described in the main article:

1. In my regressions I include district-level ("arrondissement") fixed effects (N=283). Districts are administrative units one level above counties. Due to high granularity, they are the hardest administrative measure I can account for.[12]

2. To account for the potentially adverse effects of directional gradients, I add longitude and latitude controls together with their squared variants.

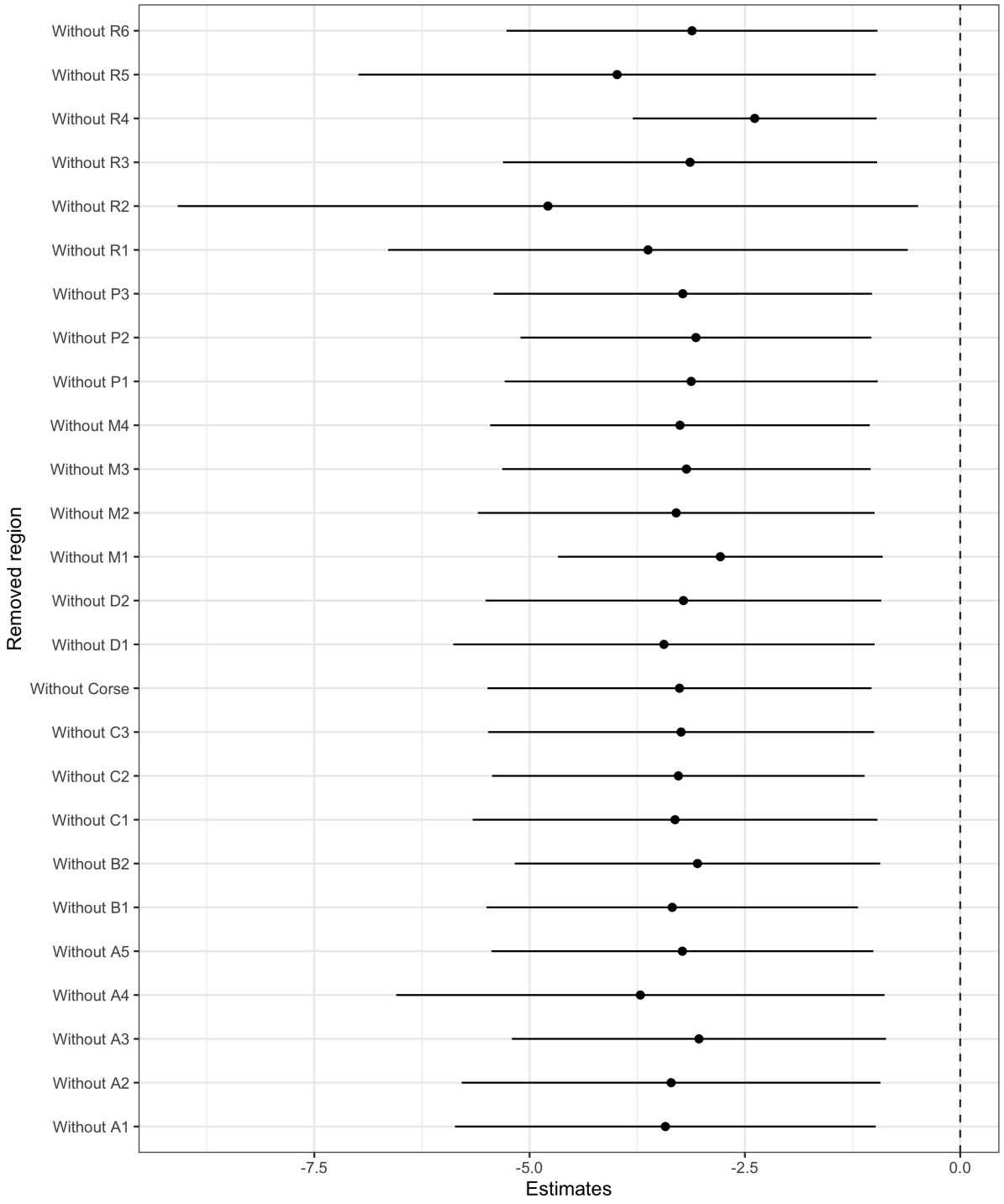
3. I employ two-way clustering at the level of the assignment (county military bureau *b* that determined level and character of exposure to WWI violence and strategy; N=162) and the treatment (county Résistance military region *r* that determined leadership strategy and the resulting incentives and resources for helping the Jews; N=27).

4. I perform Moran tests to numerically assess the potential scale of the problem, even after the inclusion of the above controls. I find no spatial autocorrelation as the highest Moran statistic is only 0.015.

Additionally, to make sure that extreme values do not drive my results, I repeat my main specification model removing one resistance region at a time. Figures F1 and F2 show results of the test. Independently of which region is excluded, the main coefficient of interests remains statistically significant.

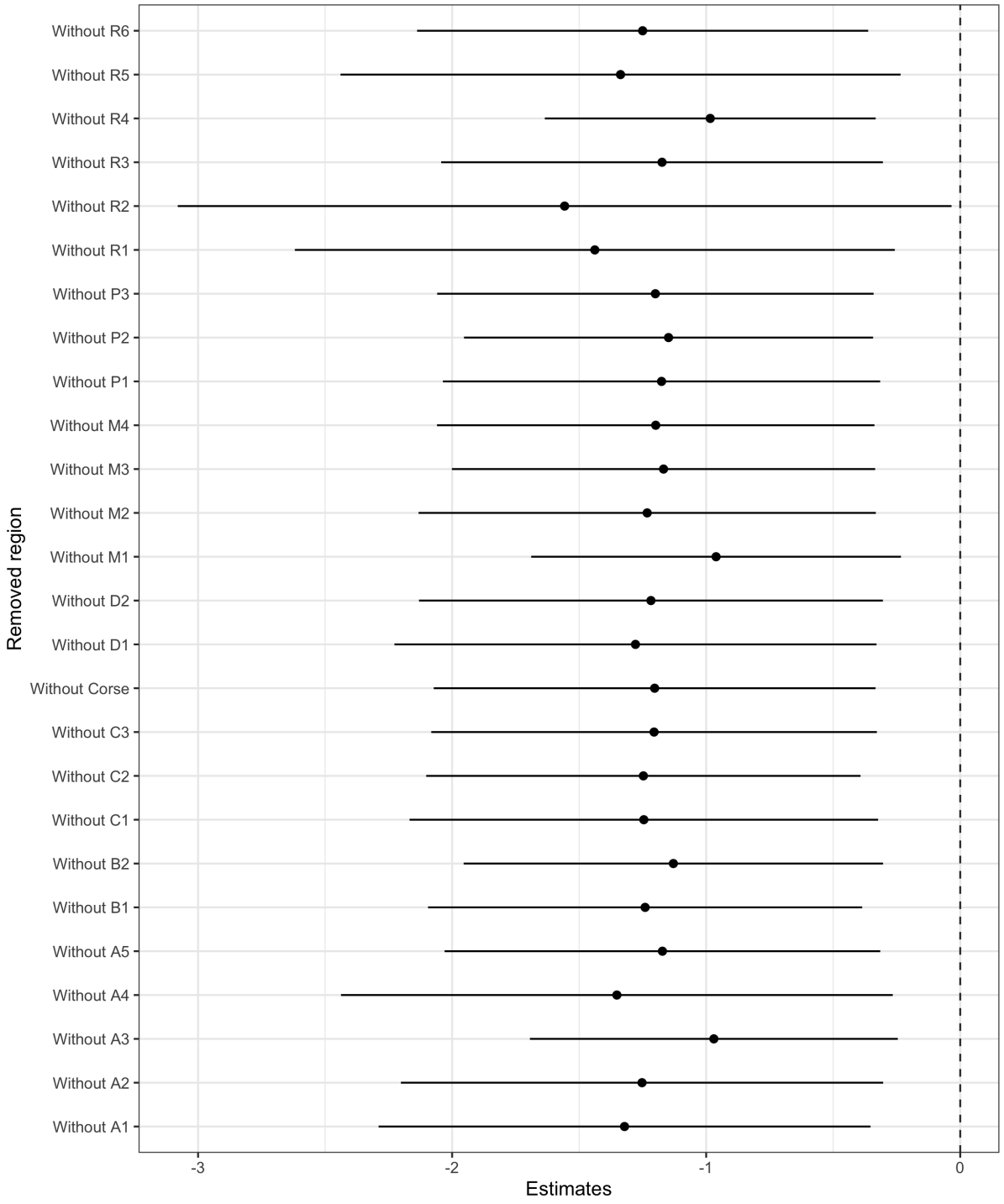
[12] See Tables A5 and A6 for additional specifications with province level-fixed effects (N=87).

Figure F1: 2SLS results removing one Résistance region at a time (assessing influential cases). Dependent variable: Number Holocaust victims (logged)



Note: The figure displays 2SLS coefficients. Units of analysis are 1940 counties. All specifications are replications of main results (see Table 3, column 4).

Figure F2: 2SLS results removing one Résistance region at a time (assessing influential cases). Dependent variable: Proportion Holocaust victims (logged)



Note: The figure displays 2SLS coefficients. Units of analysis are 1940 counties. All specifications are replications of main results (see Table 3, column 4).

G Discussion of the qualitative approach

I conduct case studies to investigate the causal mechanisms underlying the established negative relationship between Jews' presence and Holocaust victimisation. I follow a common qualitative approach of studying "typical" and "deviant" cases with contrasting values on the outcome and treatment, and different types of treatments (Dunning, 2012, 222–224; Lyall, 2015, 199-203; Seawright, 2016). Importantly, this exercise is *not* meant to establish a causal chain between my explanatory and outcome variables. While my strategy enables me to control for relevant confounders, the low number of the studied cases prevents me from holding all prewar and war conditions constant (Seawright, 2021). The "typical" and "deviant" cases are those that minimise or maximise the sizes of the residuals, i.e., in which predicted outcome, respectively, did or did not occur. They are well-suited for the study of causal pathways. The former show usual ways in which the relationship operates, while the latter—thanks to their unusually large effects—are most likely to sharply bring out the mechanisms and help uncover under-theorised sources of causal heterogeneity.

Thus, I choose six provinces that satisfy the following conditions:

1. Are "typical" or "deviant" of my theory: have, respectively, low or high residuals—i.e., minimal or maximal distances between the observed and predicted values of the outcome—the Holocaust victimisation rates;

2. Are different from one another (either A): have opposite, low and high, values on the main explanatory variable, number of insurgents per 1,000 inhabitants;

3. Are different from one another (or B): have qualitatively different types of treatment, right-wing or left-wing La Résistance groups.

G.1 Case selection method

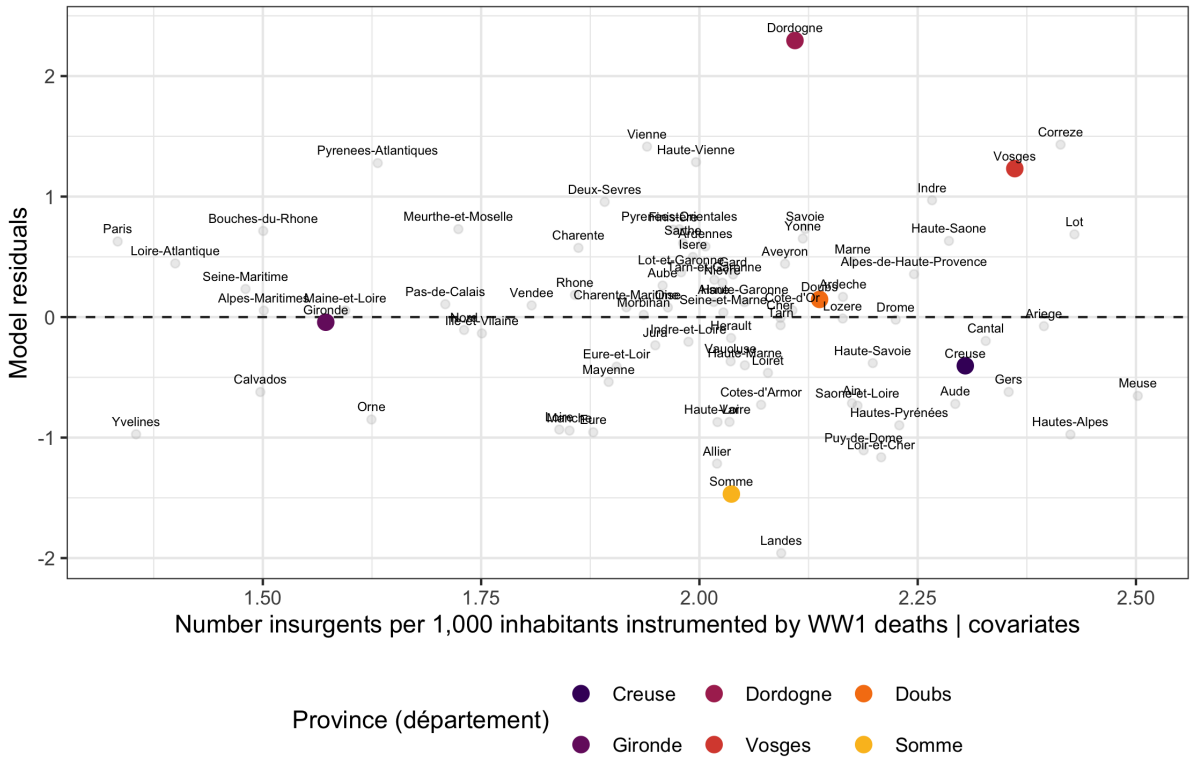
To identify cases for comparison, I use an instrumental variable specification where units of observation are provinces.[13] Figure G1 illustrates my approach. Using my baseline first-stage

[13]Specifically, I use a model from a previous version of the manuscript, which was updated during the later review process. One variable that this model used that does not form part of the final specification is terrain

Table G1: Overview of selected cases (copied from main text)

	Few victims	Many victims
Treatment A:	(deviant)	(typical)
low insurgent density	**Somme**	**Gironde**
Treatment B:	(typical)	(deviant)
high left-wing insurgent density	**Creuse**	**Dordogne**
Treatment C:	(typical)	(deviant)
high right-wing insurgent density	**Doubs**	**Vosges**

Figure G1: Case selection method. First-stage instrumented insurgent density and 2SLS residuals, by province



Note: Highlighted provinces are chosen typical and deviant cases. The highlighted Creuse province has 9.1 insurgents per 1,000 inhabitants and a residual of -0.404, Dordogne has 15.4 insurgents and a residual of 2.3, Doubs has 15.3 insurgents and a residual of 0.147, Gironde has 4.7 insurgents and a residual of -0.0429, Somme has 5.4 insurgents and a residual of -1.47, and Vosges has 12.6 insurgents and a residual of 1.23.

model with insurgent values instrumented through WWI military deaths, I derive a residual plot from the fully specified second stage of my instrumental variable regression. Figure G1 illustrates the relationship between instrumented number of insurgents and the second-stage outcome residuals after partialling out the effect of covariates. From among the cases, I choose pairs whose residuals cluster close to the "0" residual value (typical) and fall far from it (deviant). I thus select (see also Table G1):

1. two provinces whose predicted numbers of insurgent density is low (Gironde, Somme);
2. two whose predicted number of left-wing insurgent density is high (Creuse, Dordogne);
3. two whose predicted number of right-wing insurgent density is high (Doubs, Vosges).

To study the cases, I review the existing major historical works on French WWII insurgency in the chosen provinces and listen to French civilian and French insurgent war memoirs. How-

ruggedness (Shaver et al., 2019).

ever, the quality of thus-retrieved information depends largely on the availability of such books and accounts. For example, it is easier to come across French civilian war memoirs for Dordogne than for other provinces.[14] Therefore, to improve the comparability of data quality for my analysis, I listen to and code a sample of corresponding survivor testimonies from the USC Shoah Foundation and Jews' helpers testimonies from the Yad Vashem's Righteous Among the Nations Database.

G.2 Methodological approach

As specified in the article, I analyse evidence from survivors' and rescuers' testimonies (primary source data), as well as secondary sources on French insurgency.

With regards to the primary sources, I draw on the rich collections of survivor testimonies recorded and housed by the USC Shoah Foundation's Visual History Archive, and rescuer testimonies gathered by Yad Vashem Center's Righteous Among the Nations Database. I proceed in two steps. Firstly, based on the geographic indexing of those two data sources, I select all people who mention in their testimonies a locality in one of the six selected provinces (see Table G3 for selected survivors' list and Table G4 for the rescuers' list).

In the case of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies, I am limited by my linguistic skills. I listen to interviews recorded in languages I am fluent in (English, French, German, Polish, Spanish). This forces me to discard interviews that were recorded in Armenian, Dutch, Hebrew, and Portuguese (8 percent of the total).

Secondly, I proceed to coding the interviews. I look for general context in which the province of interest is mentioned and for any mentions of insurgency. At first, my approach is inductive to work out a coding scheme that would be applicable for all survivors and rescuers, respectively. In the case of USC Shoah Foundation's records, I end up coding the following information (see Table G2 with results, copied from the main text):

- whether the survivor lives in the province in question or merely transits via the province;
- whether the survivor is captured—to identify people who are counted as "victims" in my quantitative study;
- whether the survivor mentions insurgency.

If the survivor mentions insurgency, I write down the entire passages for further interpretation. Among the passages I find out six themes: being aware of insurgent presence in the area, attitudes towards the insurgents, insurgents' attitudes towards the Jews, context in which help is offered ("material"/"moral"), being warned by insurgents, being connected with another

[14] See for example the website "Mémoires de résistances" `https://memoires-resistances.dordogne.fr/temoignages-audio/1008-temoignages-integraux.html` which features civilian and insurgent testimonies collected between 2009 and 2011 by the Archives départementales de la Dordogne.

Table G2: Contexts in which insurgency is mentioned in survivors' and rescuers' testimonies (copied from main text)

	Low insurgency		High left-wing insurgency		High right-wing insurgency	
	Gironde typical	Somme deviant	Creuse typical	Dordogne deviant	Doubs typical	Vosges deviant
USC Survivor testimonies	49	18	71	76	53	29
Mentioning insurgency	10% (5)	17% (3)	49% (35)	62% (47)	32% (17)	28% (8)
Arrested	18% (9)	0	4% (3)	17% (13)	8% (4)	24% (7)
Transitting	60% (29)	56% (10)	1% (1)	1% (1)	42% (22)	17% (5)
Living 1 year	2% (1)	17% (3)	45% (32)	61% (46)	6% (3)	21% (6)
Hidden	1 (2%)	6% (1)	7% (5)	8% (6)	0	0
Warned	0	0	17% (12)	13% (10)	0	0
Connected	0	0	13% (9)	12% (9)	2% (1)	3% (1)
Smuggled	0	0	45% (32)	12% (9)	25% (13)	3% (1)
Received forged documents	0	0	4% (3)	12% (9)	0	7% (2)
Other type of help	0	0	0	4% (3)	0	0
Identifiably "moral" motivations	—	—	11[15]	26	3	1
Identifiably "material" motivations	—	—	6	11	7	2
YV Righteous testimonies	27	0	35	63	24	22
Righteous insurgents	19% (5)	0	11% (4)	19% (12)	4% (1)	5% (1)
Deported	20% (1)	0	0	17% (2)	0	100% (1)

rescuer through an insurgent, getting one's documents forged by insurgents, joining insurgency (see section "How and why did la Résistance help the Jews?" in the article and Appendix Section H for results).

I listen to the testimonies in the alphabetical order of survivors' first names and I continue my data-gathering process until I feel the themes brought up by the survivors have been exhausted. My final sample consists of 168 female and 179 male survivors originally from France (111), Germany (83), Poland (29), the Austro-Hungarian Empire (20), Belgium (19), Austria (15), the Russian Empire (15), the U.S. (13), the UK (9), the Netherlands (5), Romania (4), Algeria (3), Czechoslovakia (3), Greece (3), Cuba (2), Danzig (2), Hungary (2), and one each from Canada, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Palestine, Switzerland, Tunisia and the USSR. In other words, most of the survivors in my sample (68 percent) are foreigner Jews. A median survivor in my sample was a teenager of 14 years old at the start of the WWII.[16]

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
CREUSE					
19787	Abram Zelazko	M	Russian Empire	27	French
13820	Aime Avniel	M	France	9	English

[16]In the main article I report having listened to less interviews, 296 as opposed to 347 indicated here. This is because from the main statistics reported there I discard a number of individuals who did not fulfil basic criteria for analysis. These include a few survivors who had been wrongly signposted as having resided in one of the six provinces, a few who turned out to be liberators and not survivors, and—the relatively largest group—those who were forcibly moved to a concentration camp in either of the province and could not have had any contact with La Résistance.

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
34397	Albert Woznica	M	Belgium	9	French
41508	Alfred Nowack	M	Germany	9	English
29393	Amalia Malie Perez	F	Belgium	6	English
42667	Angela Schneider	F	Germany	12	English
35038	Annette Thau	F	France	1	English
25816	Arthur Braun	M	Russian Empire	21	French
13109	Ary Dworkin	M	France	5	French
38621	Beate Michaels	F	Germany	2	English
39029	Bernard Liebermann	M	France	15	French
10959	Berthe Prasquer	F	France	2	English
31829	Brigitte Achache	F	France	4	French
37230	C. Peter R. Gossels	M	Germany	9	English
20409	Charles Lastmann	M	Germany	4	French
17704	Charles Roman	M	Austria	12	English
17455	Charles Strichard	M	France	2	French
51762	Charles Tenen	M	France	7	English
29528	Charles Walny	M	Poland	10	French
15848	Claire Schuschny	F	France	7	English
13857	Claude-Roland Souchet	M	France	14	French
37022	David Hirsch	M	Germany	11	Spanish
20393	David Pollak	M	France	9	French
32630	David Shalit	M	France	13	French
47461	David-Mark Syfer	M	Belgium	2	French
30743	Denise Attia	F	France	5	French
34538	Edgar Kleinberger	M	France	3	French
24321	Edward Halbright	M	Germany	11	English
16609	Elsa Destel	F	Germany	16	French
35234	Emile Tilleman	M	France	2	English
24496	Emile Torner	M	France	14	French
7882	Eric Cahn	M	Germany	1	English
4041	Eric Goldfarb	M	Poland	14	English
28826	Erich Cywiakowski	M	Germany	8	French
11220	Ernest Hirsch	M	Germany	7	English
15521	Ernst Rosner	M	Austria	13	French

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
33417	Esther Friedman	F	Poland	11	English
28324	Eva Kaye	F	Austria-Hungary	29	English
18496	Fanny Ben-Ami	F	Germany	9	French
50121	Fanny Gottlieb	F	Germany		English
14406	Fanny Marks	F	France	8	English
46141	Fanny Trueherz	F	France	16	English
32970	Fernande Stenay	F	France	9	French
4184	Frances Jones	F	Germany	15	English
16789	George Boski	M	France	4	English
10400	Georges Loinger	M	France	29	French
39405	Georges Traube	M	Poland	11	French
45789	Gerda Bikales	F	Germany	8	English
20050	Gertrude Touitou Rubin	F	Germany	19	English
31535	Gilbert May	M	France	14	French
27898	Gisele Israel	F	Algeria	18	French
22233	Guita Vormès	F	Germany	9	French
15686	H. Henry Sinason	M	Germany	14	English
18576	Hanna Keselman	F	Germany	9	English
17727	Hans Kaichen	M	Germany	12	English
14865	Hélène Marcus	F	Germany	7	French
7895	Hélène Villeroy	F	Poland	11	French
7624	Herbert Karliner	M	Germany	13	English
25652	Jacqueline Baur	F	France	11	French
31053	Jacques Kandel	M	France	15	French
1799	Jerry Gerard	M	Germany	14	English
37656	Justus Rosenberg	M	Danzig	18	English
11171	Marie Kesler	F	Belgium	10	Spanish
21411	Mathilde Boccara Benasra	F	France	11	French
48409	Norbert Bikales	M	Germany	10	English
42503	Paulette Gootter	F	France	3	English
57186	René Goldman	M	Luxembourg	5	English, French
1473	Ruth Keller	F	Austria	11	English
34114	Serge Klarsfeld	M	Romania	4	French

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
35595	Solange Pullman	F	France	4	English
5444	Sophie Caplan	F	Germany	6	English
DORDOGNE					
14147	Adolphe Steg	M	Czechoslovakia	14	French
3878	Alex Baum	M	Germany	17	English
29105	Aline Koretzky	F	France	0	French
34616	Amelie Rauner	F	Germany	17	English
15776	Andre Mendes	M	France	6	French
18295	Armand Bloch	M	France	10	French
38962	Benjamin Silberberg	M	France	15	French
33463	Betty Wieder	F	France	2	French
14864	Claude Marcus	M	Germany	18	French
37167	Claude Regensberg	M	France	2	French
28598	Colette Kleinberg	F	France	6	French
12779	David Ruzié	M	France	6	French
7485	Dora Rosenblum-Ajzenberg	F	France	7	English
31241	Edgar Stauber	M	France	14	English
1239	Edith Gelbard	F	Austria	7	English
32598	Edith Ziskind	F	Austria	17	English
34652	Edouard Ermantier	M	France	8	French
6858	Elie Spielvogel	M	Poland	16	French
18194	Eric Sommer	M	Germany	18	English
22617	Erika Rosenkranz	F	Austria	12	German
34284	Esther Bendeck	F	Poland	15	French
27313	Fernand Levy	M	France	20	French
35602	Frances Gutman	F	Austria-Hungary	27	English
26938	Françoise Picard	F	France	10	French
21029	Georgette Pchibich	F	Russian Empire	22	French
13611	Helen Wiener	F	Poland	16	French
38272	Henri Korb	M	Austria-Hungary	23	English
52310	Henri Korb	M	Austria-Hungary	23	English
6642	Ingeborg Price	F	Germany	12	English
26845	Irene Durst	F	Poland	11	French
41248	Jacqueline Birn	F	France	4	English

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
29717	Jacques Braitberg	M	Russian Empire	24	English
2405	Jacques Kossak	M	Poland	20	English
10062	Jeanette Lichtenstein	F	Russian Empire	21	French
9360	Joseph Matzner	M	France	4	English
13196	Leon Cyterman	M	France	14	French
24728	Luba Sinclair	F	France	18	French
42463	Manuela Bornstein	F	France	6	English
53640	Marcel Berger	F	Tunisia	23	English
12240	Maurice Plawner	M	Germany	7	French
25257	Max Sinclair	M	Germany	18	French
7417	Michel Rencus	M	Romania	12	French
35259	Michele Levy	F	France	1	English
5655	Miryam Wise	F	Italy	2	English
11609	Natan Vanryb	M	Poland	15	French
52614	Nelee Langmuir	F	France	8	English
11910	Perry Scheinok	M	Netherlands	8	English
718	Pierre Chanover	M	France	7	English
3682	Pierre Steinthal	M	Germany	12	French
33770	Regine Kallish	F	France	11	English
10581	Regine Richman	F	Germany	12	English
29368	Rita Fanfani	F	Germany	15	French
24769	Robert Créange	M	France	8	French
4886	Roger Franck	M	France	20	French
26390	Roland Levy	M	France	0	French
27301	Roland Turk	M	France	0	English
40740	Rosette Frydman	F	Czechoslovakia	10	French
29452	Rosette Gerbosi	F	France	7	English
19881	Ruth Flanter	F	Germany	18	French
34531	Ruth Riesebeck	F	Germany	14	English
29074	Salomon Galdbart	M	France	5	French
3152	Sara Colin	F	Germany	17	French
33487	Serge Smulevic	M	Poland	18	French
53641	Simon Berger	M	Austria-Hungary	36	English
5651	Solomon Goldman	M	France	0	English

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
30167	Sonia Lemmel	F	France	11	French
27243	Sylvette Saurel-Jehiel	F	France	10	French
55544	Therese Klein	F	France	8	French
7905	Werner Neuberger	M	Germany	13	English
DOUBS					
22861	Albert Haas	M	Austria-Hungary	28	English
57812	Aldo Naouri	M	Libya	2	French
7403	Alexandre Ullmo	M	France	25	French
10345	Alfred Bernager	M	France	25	French
54911	Anny Lévy	F	France	0	French
33437	Claude Raiz	M	France	9	French
4736	Claude Stark	M	France	17	French
34554	Denise Lorach	F	France	23	French
17954	Edith Brooks	F	Belgium	12	English
7882	Eric Cahn	M	Germany	1	English
54778	Eva Seltzer	F	Belgium	14	English
45595	Fay Vidal	F	Belgium	7	French
19486	Francis Levy	M	France	15	Spanish
32549	Francis Weill	M	France	6	French
48006	Fred Alexander	M	Germany	19	English
18272	Frederique Epstein	F	Poland	12	French
30056	Gabriella Mautner	F	Germany	17	English
53613	Gordon Kaplan	M	United States		English
3065	Henri Hanau	M	Germany	16	English
38272	Henri Korb	M	Austria-Hungary	23	English
3622	Henry Fizelsen	M	Russian Empire	23	French
6055	Henry Swaab	M	Netherlands	27	English
25049	Hilda Banda	F	France	18	French
34596	Irene Israel	F	Germany	18	French
45890	Isidor Klausner	M	Germany	18	English
6420	Israel Reingewirtz	M	Poland	15	French
23397	Israël Sieradzki	M	Poland	17	French
53695	Jacqueline Albin	F	France	2	English
29761	Jacques Navon	M	France	7	French

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
24788	Jean Stut	M	Russian Empire	25	French
15584	Jeanne Schwartz	F	Poland	15	English
4559	Jeannette Wolgust	F	Poland	10	French
52830	Johanna Marque	F	Switzerland	15	English
11527	Johannann Joachim Jacques Last	M	Germany	12	French
22778	John Kafka	M	Austria	18	English
39396	John Lampel	M	Austria	19	English
26002	Joseph Rychner	M	Austria-Hungary	24	French
3504	Lea Flescher	F	Belgium	10	English
9864	Liba Eloit	F	Austria-Hungary	30	French
7190	Lucie Cohen	F	Algeria	16	French
44466	Margaret Kohlhagen	F	Austria	9	English
47953	Margot Kaiser	F	Germany	8	English
20363	Michel Quesemand	M	Russian Empire	27	French
31425	Morris Schnitzer	M	Germany	17	English
48327	Odette Caputo	F	France	17	English
35131	Paulette Shaw	F	United Kingdom	23	English
11910	Perry Scheinok	M	Netherlands	8	English
34793	Regina Lotven	F	France	16	English
25133	Sabina Elzon	F	Russian Empire	28	French
39461	Simone Demoulin	F	France	33	French
41018	Sophie Cymbalista	F	Belgium	9	English
7185	Sultana Manucci	F		26	French
14290	Suzanne Gibersztajn	F	France	8	French
17248	Wolfgang Stimler	M	Germany	11	English
37312	Yvette Gould	F	United Kingdom	22	English
7222	Yvette Patino	F	Algeria	11	French
GIRONDE					
13646	Aaron Alembik	M	France	9	English
11979	Abraham Briansky	M	Russian Empire	33	English
11551	Albert Rowek	M	France	12	French
4622	Albert Rozenbaum	M	France	9	French
1928	Albert Swieca	M	Russian Empire	23	English

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
47623	Alex Trueherz	M	Germany	20	English
41327	Alexander Fürst	M	Austria	17	German
31449	Alfred Beck	M	Austria-Hungary	27	English
23647	Alice Berney	F	Austria	10	English
51555	André Ferber	M	France	19	English
15776	Andre Mendes	M	France	6	French
34275	Anne Sagalow	F	France	10	French
20217	Annette Sussman	F	Germany	9	English
13109	Ary Dworkin	M	France	5	French
49856	Augusta Drobner	F	Belgium	13	French
27038	Beatrice Schey	F	Germany	27	English
9688	Benjamin Bennoun	M	Palestine	20	English
11525	Bernard Khautman	M	France	26	French
39029	Bernard Liebermann	M	France	15	French
39046	Berta Edelstein	F	Romania	30	French
47102	Betty Grumet	F	Belgium	6	English
13459	Betty Harris	F	Hungary	20	English
33777	Breindla Lipschutz	F	Poland	15	Spanish
52610	Carlos Mendes	M	United States	17	English
6163	Chaïm Wadzialowski	M	Austria-Hungary	32	French
42046	Cissy Lindsay	F	Belgium		English
26659	Claire Schwarzberg	F	France	14	French
3371	David Mitropolitanski	M	Poland	19	French
18215	Dora Zavidovique	F	Poland	14	French
16276	Doris Shweig Bruck de Herzberg	F	Germany	12	Spanish
28969	Dorothy Kramer	F	United Kingdom	20	English
12043	Edith Finell-Millman	F	Germany	11	English
1239	Edith Gelbard	F	Austria	7	English
26742	Edith Klein	F	Germany	14	English
12222	Edith Nathan	F	Czechoslovakia	8	English
19367	Elizabeth Yatzkan	F	Austria-Hungary	21	Spanish
7737	Else Schneider	F	Germany	37	English
48760	Emil Herbst	M	Austria-Hungary	32	Polish

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
4207	Enrico Isacco	M	USSR	7	English
56696	Esther Hocherman	F	Germany	8	English
12237	Eva Mandel	F	Hungary	4	French
53141	Fanita English	F	Romania	23	English
45595	Fay Vidal	F	Belgium	7	French
35682	Fayla Bande	F	Poland	12	French
44268	Fernand Bybelezer	M	France	15	English
18454	Fred Gross	M	Belgium	13	English
14583	Fred Loewy	M	Germany	14	English
4405	Frida Wattenberg	F	France	15	French
57199	Max Bornstein	M	Poland	18	English
SOMME					
8943	Albert Buter	M	Poland	9	English
43743	Ann Rojer-Saremsky	F	Belgium	10	English
31725	Annette Zajdman	F	France	5	French
11780	Anny Coury	F	France	10	English
15972	Batsheva Sémiatyzka	F	France	6	French
24721	Bert Wohl	M	Germany	5	English
23735	Catherine Winter	F	France	14	French
11799	Charlotte Propper	F	Germany	19	English
15521	Ernst Rosner	M	Austria	13	French
38183	George Weiss	M	Belgium	6	English
36630	Henry Rubenstein	M	Germany	32	English
7373	Ida Langer	F	Poland	11	French
22573	Issac Morzel	M	Austria-Hungary	34	French
23190	Jacques Boaniche	M	France	22	French
20309	Michel Fried	M	Belgium	3	English
55594	Pierre Gauthier	M	Canada	15	French
8713	Regina Griffing	F	Austria-Hungary	25	English
22211	Sarah Montard	F	Danzig	11	French
53011	W. Dieter Bergman	M	Germany	17	English
VOSGES					
35079	Adolfo Tenzer	M	Germany	18	Spanish

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
16823	Albert Akerberg	M	France	25	French
3878	Alex Baum	M	Germany	17	English
59549	Alice Angel	F	Poland	7	English
28772	Andrée Olff	F	France	10	French
40813	Anna Hemingway	F	Greece	6	English
33724	Annie Perrez	F	United Kingdom	22	English
24669	Anny Levy	F	France	0	English
54911	Anny Lévy	F	France	0	French
25816	Arthur Braun	M	Russian Empire	21	French
53018	Arthur Kerdemann	M	Austria-Hungary	28	English
58316	Benjamin Ewing Jr.	M	United States	14	English
2875	Bernard Jacobson	M	Germany	11	English
52683	Billy Taylor	M	United States	26	English
35073	Carla Tenzer	F	Netherlands	18	Spanish
54558	Casimir Kipman	M	Russian Empire	28	English
2804	Charlotte Chaney	F	United States	18	English
40350	Clara Mitchell	F	Greece	13	English
35193	Darrell Blevins	M	United States	24	English
28969	Dorothy Kramer	F	United Kingdom	20	English
35234	Emile Tilleman	M	France	2	English
10157	Erika Nieder	F	Germany	16	English
34284	Esther Bendeck	F	Poland	15	French
35162	Eva Meleck	F	United Kingdom	19	English
6491	Eve Bergstein	F	Poland	3	English
32549	Francis Weill	M	France	6	French
48288	Franz Josef Müller	M	Germany	15	German
52988	George Leitmann	M	Austria	14	English
14178	George Stein	M	Germany	27	English
34725	Gerald Zimand	M	United States	18	English
45926	Gilbert Metz	M	France	10	English
36807	Ginette Burgar	F	France	11	English
42342	Gutta Sternbuch	F	Russian Empire	22	German
28258	Helmut Simon	M	Germany	16	French
38272	Henri Korb	M	Austria-Hungary	23	English

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
28844	Henry Kojfer	M	Poland	20	French
14276	Hugo Landau	M	Austria	17	English
52332	Ida Bild	F	Cuba	11	English
13338	Ines Vromen	F	France	10	English
32333	Irving Nuger	M	United States	19	English
4198	Isaac Jarkovsky	M	Cuba	13	English
27006	Jacqueline Cahn	F	France	18	French
29761	Jacques Navon	M	France	7	French
26592	Jane Teitz	F	Germany	8	English
26362	Josette Ohringer	F	France	15	English
1705	Josette Torre	F	France	0	English
52766	Karl Lyon	M	Germany	17	English
38778	Leonard Herzmark	M	United States	15	English
19281	Lise Desman	F	Germany	11	French
50425	Liza Zurawin	F	Poland	18	English
35097	Louis Heyligers	M	Netherlands	9	English
27976	Louis Keene	M	Austria-Hungary	24	English
36276	Lutz Zwillenberg	M	Germany	14	German
8245	Manfred Jacobson	M	Belgium	2	English
12065	Margarete Lakritz	F	Germany	15	English
11853	Marlies Glucksman	F	Germany	20	English
13179	Mathilde Hasson	F	Greece	10	English
55134	Morris Hoffman	M	United States	17	English
49055	Paulette Gutwirth	F	France	17	French
35131	Paulette Shaw	F	United Kingdom	23	English
43108	Peter Hart	M	Germany	25	English
26049	Pierre Veil	M	France	5	French
30196	Pierre Wolff	M	France	14	English
37914	Raymond Lipa	M	France	25	French
33210	Regina Edelstein	F	Germany	7	English
34583	Régine Rosenthal	F	Russian Empire	31	French
28962	Renée Feibelmann	F	Germany	14	French
55171	Robert Powers	M	United States	17	English
42004	Ruth Kent	F	Germany	14	English

Table G3: Selected sample of USC Shoah Foundation's testimonies of survivors mentioning Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme, or Vosges in their interviews

VHA code	Name and surname	Gender	Country of birth	Age in 1939	Language
34650	Ruth Sokolowsky	F	Germany	17	French
24435	Ruth-Jeanne Debré	F	Germany	23	French
16178	Salomon Wolk	M	Austria-Hungary	32	French
52238	Shiro Takeshita	M	United States	18	English
27631	Simon Dargols	M	France	14	French
30167	Sonia Lemmel	F	France	11	French
21094	Sophie Marum	F	Austria-Hungary	29	German
2690	Sophie Waters	F	United Kingdom	32	English
32143	Tadashi Takiguchi	M	United States	23	English
4408	Tsvi Dagane	M	Belgium	11	French
20734	Werner Hausmann	M	Germany	15	English
12627	Wolf Hochman	M	Germany	5	English
37312	Yvette Gould	F	United Kingdom	22	English
21059	Yvette Tronik	F	France	11	French

While a typical interview with a survivor lasts around 2 hours and the witness pool consists of 643 people, the Righteous rescuer testimonies are typically only three paragraphs-long and there are only 171 of them. This enables me to read the entire corpus of rescuer testimonies. In it, I code the following information:

- what is the status of the rescuer—insurgent/resister, civilian in contact with insurgents, civilian with no links to insurgents (see column "Status" in Table G4 for results);
- what is the fate of the rescuer—survived, arrested, arrested and deported (see Table G2 for results).

From among the rescuers who are thus categorised as insurgents (3 in Creuse, 5 in Gironde, 12 in Dordogne, 1 in Doubs and 1 in Vosges) and civilians in contact with insurgents (7 in Creuse, 2 in Gironde, 5 in Dordogne, 2 in Somme and 3 in Vosges), I note down the main themes, or contexts, in which the topic of insurgency is brought up: providing services to insurgents, being warned by insurgents, working for insurgency whilst at the same time sheltering Jews, providing Jews with specific services using insurgent networks and skills (see Section "The 'how'" in the article for results).

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
CREUSE						
M.31.2/12027	Jean Audoin	M	45	Other	Genouillac	resister
M.31.2/12027	Cécile Audoin	F	35	Other	Genouillac	resister
M.31.2/4610	Georges Blanchet	M	33	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Other	Felletin	resister
M.31.2/4610	Emilie Blanchet	F	31	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Other	Felletin	resister
M.31.2/10022	Gustave Blondet	M	50	Hiding	Chambon Sainte Croix	contact
M.31.2/10022	Eloise Blondet	F	42	Hiding	Chambon Sainte Croix	contact
M.31.2/12036	Joseph Boucher	M	45	Hiding	Saint Pierre de Fursac	civilian
M.31.2/12036	Julienne Boucher	F	41	Hiding	Saint Pierre de Fursac	civilian
M.31.2/12298	Silvain Bret	M	63	Hiding	Measnes	civilian
M.31.2/12298	Louise Bret	F	61	Hiding	Measnes	civilian
M.31.2/5362	Alice Caron	F	15	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents, Illegal transfer, Arranging shelter	Le Grand Bourg	civilian
M.31.2/8482	Félix Chevrier	M	55	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Illegal transfer, Other, Arranging shelter	Saint Pierre de Fursac	civilian
M.31.2/13340/1	Raymonde Conchon	F	26	Hiding	Soubrebost	civilian
M.31.2/9529	Germaine Dufour	F	24	Hiding	Soubrebost	contact
M.31.2/6371	Isidore Forignon	M	63	Providing forged documents, Other	Lavaveix les Mines	civilian
M.31.2/10521	Marie-Thérèse Goumy	F	48	Providing forged documents	Crocq	contact
M.31.2/13340	Léon Jouannaud	M	51	Hiding	Soubrebost	civilian
M.31.2/13340	Marie Jouannaud	F	43	Hiding	Soubrebost	civilian

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/ 10521/1	Marie Lagrollière	F		Hiding	Crocq	civilian
M.31.2/ 5316	François Lavaud	M		Hiding	St Silvain Montaigut	civilian
M.31.2/ 5316	? Lavaud	F		Hiding	St Silvain Montaigut	civilian
M.31.2/ 12606/2	Simonne Le Hello	F		Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Illegal transfer, Providing false evidence, Arranging shelter, Other	Moutier Rozeille	civilian
M.31.2/ 7868	Serge Lemeunier	M		Hiding, Arranging shelter	Aubusson	contact
M.31.2/ 7868	Angélique Lemeunier	F		Hiding, Arranging shelter	Aubusson	contact
M.31.2/ 12010	Hippolyte Leonlefranc	M	50	Hiding	Aubusson	civilian
M.31.2/ 12010	Emilie Leonlefranc	F	48	Hiding	Aubusson	civilian
M.31.2/ 11501	Barthélémy Mallet	M	48	Hiding	Lupersat	civilian
M.31.2/ 11501	Emilienne Mallet	F	47	Hiding	Lupersat	civilian
M.31.2/ 13826	Arthur Marsaud	M	38	Hiding, Arranging shelter	Sagnat	civilian
M.31.2/ 13826	Juliette Marsaud	F	29	Hiding, Arranging shelter	Sagnat	civilian
M.31.2/ 12606	Louis Mazière	M		Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Illegal transfer, Providing false evidence, Arranging shelter, Other	Moutier Rozeille	civilian
M.31.2/ 9977/1	Etienne Morel	M	28	Hiding	Gueret	civilian
M.31.2/ 9977/1	Danielle Morel	F	20	Hiding	Gueret	civilian
M.31.2/ 9977	Emile Nicoulaud	M		Hiding	Gueret	civilian
M.31.2/ 9977	Louise Nicoulaud	F		Hiding	Gueret	civilian

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/2462	Irène Paillassou	F		Hiding, Arranging shelter, Supplying basic goods	Saint Pierre de Fursac	civilian
M.31.2/2462	Renée Paillassou	F		Hiding, Arranging shelter, Supplying basic goods	Saint Pierre de Fursac	civilian
M.31.2/12590/1	Emile Parcellier	M	61	Hiding	Ceyroux	civilian
M.31.2/12590/1	Marie Parcellier	F		Hiding	Ceyroux	civilian
M.31.2/12606/1	Léone Pelaud	F		Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Illegal transfer, Providing false evidence, Arranging shelter, Other	Moutier Rozeille	civilian
M.31.2/12606/1	Justin Pelaud	M		Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Illegal transfer, Providing false evidence, Arranging shelter, Other	Moutier Rozeille	civilian
M.31.2/12285/1	Jean Pérard	M	67	Hiding	St Silvain Bas le Roc	contact
M.31.2/12285/1	Georgette Pérard	F	49	Hiding	St Silvain Bas le Roc	contact
M.31.2/12612/1	Marcelle Porte	F	33	Hiding, Illegal transfer	Bourganeuf	civilian
M.31.2/12075	Eugène Pradaude	M	27	Hiding	St Dizier Leyrenne	civilian
M.31.2/12075	Marie Pradaude	F	21	Hiding	St Dizier Leyrenne	civilian
M.31.2/12178	Auguste Rateron	M	52	Hiding	Felletin	contact
M.31.2/12178	Noëllie Rateron	F	50	Hiding	Felletin	contact
M.31.2/10876	René Reitz	M	42	Hiding	Bourganeuf	contact
M.31.2/10876	Matilde Reitz	F		Hiding	Bourganeuf	contact
M.31.2/7871	Lucien Reliant	M	33	Hiding	Gouzon	civilian

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/7871	Marie Reliant	F	36	Hiding	Gouzon	civilian
M.31.2/8920	Jean-Baptiste Robert	M	47	Hiding	La Souterraine	resister
M.31.2/12590	Louis Simonnet	M	39	Hiding	Ceyroux	civilian
M.31.2/12590	Magdalene Simonnet	F	39	Hiding	Ceyroux	civilian
M.31.2/9640	Germaine Trepardoux	F	34	Hiding	Evaux les Bains	civilian
M.31.2/1974	Joseph Weiss	M	37	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents	Bourganeuf	civilian
M.31.2/1974	Elisabeth Weiss	F	34	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents	Bourganeuf	civilian
M.31.2/1974	Alphonse Weiss	M	12	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents	Bourganeuf	civilian
DORDOGNE						
M.31.2/10000	Henri Autaa	M	56	Hiding	Biron	civilian
M.31.2/10000	Jeanne Autaa	F		Hiding	Biron	civilian
M.31.2/6878	Louis Basbayon	M	50	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Illegal transfer	Negrondes	resister
M.31.2/6878	Marie Basbayon	F	44	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Illegal transfer	Negrondes	resister
M.31.2/6878	Marie-Louise Basbayon	F	18	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Illegal transfer	Negrondes	resister
M.31.2/12250	Fernand Baylac	M	42	Hiding, Other	Périgueux	civilian
M.31.2/10402	Alexandre Berbonde	M	30	Hiding	Périgueux	contact
M.31.2/10402	Marcelle Berbonde	F		Hiding	Périgueux	contact

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/5616	Paul Berthoumeyrou	M		Hiding, Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Supplying basic goods	Sarlat	civilian
M.31.2/5616	Jeanne Berthoumeyrou	F		Hiding, Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Supplying basic goods	Sarlat	civilian
M.31.2/11295	Bernard Bissou	M	60	Hiding	Coulounieix Chamiers	civilian
M.31.2/11295	Louise Bissou	F	57	Hiding	Coulounieix Chamiers	civilian
M.31.2/11295	Hélène Segurel	F	31	Hiding	Coulounieix Chamiers	civilian
M.31.2/12547	Jean Bleynie	M	37	Hiding	St Louis en L'Isle	resister
M.31.2/12547	Emma Bleynie	F	34	Hiding	St Louis en L'Isle	resister
M.31.2/12204/2	Yvonne Bourdeix	F		Hiding	Sainte Foy la Grande	civilian
M.31.2/10885	Jean-Albert Bousquet	M	53	Hiding, Hiding	Sainte Orse	civilian
M.31.2/12621	André Boussarie	M	50	Hiding	La Peyzie	civilian
M.31.2/12621	Élise Boussarie	F	44	Hiding	La Peyzie	civilian
M.31.2/12621	Renée Puybonnieux	F	19	Hiding	La Peyzie	civilian
M.31.2/11093	Pierre Bouty	M	47	Hiding	Brantome	resister
M.31.2/11093	Marguerite Bouty	F	49	Hiding	Brantome	resister
M.31.2/11888	Auguste Brionne	M	44	Hiding	Périgueux	civilian
M.31.2/11888	Alice Brionne	F	45	Hiding	Périgueux	civilian
M.31.2/9473	Camille Brugère	M		Hiding	Menesplet	civilian
M.31.2/9473	Noémie Brugère	F		Hiding	Menesplet	civilian
M.31.2/11295/1	Louis Chamon	M	45	Hiding	Agonac	civilian

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/11295/1	Léontine Chamon	F	42	Hiding	Agonac	civilian
M.31.2/11295/6	Paulette Claude	F	18	Providing forged documents, Hiding	Coulounieix Chamiers	civilian
M.31.2/13694	Lucien Cousinet	M	53	Hiding	Saussignac	civilian
M.31.2/13694	Marcelle Cousinet	F	46	Hiding	Saussignac	civilian
M.31.2/11295/3	Anatole Dalesme	M	41	Hiding	Coulounieix Chamiers	civilian
M.31.2/11295/3	Bernadette Dalesme	F	21	Hiding	Coulounieix Chamiers	civilian
M.31.2/11295/3	Jean-Marie Dalesme	M	44	Hiding	Coulounieix Chamiers	civilian
M.31.2/4898	Gaston de Créty	M		Hiding	Anlhiac	contact
M.31.2/4898	Jane de Créty	F		Hiding	Anlhiac	contact
M.31.2/11643	Antonin Debidour	M	66	Hiding	La Roque Gageac	civilian
M.31.2/11643	Madeleine Debidour	F	56	Hiding	La Roque Gageac	civilian
M.31.2/10215	Louis Delbos	M	37	Hiding	Pomport	civilian
M.31.2/10215	Amélie Delbos	F		Hiding	Pomport	civilian
M.31.2/12904	Paul Delpech	M	39	Providing forged documents	Mazeyrolles	resister
M.31.2/10880	Jean Deschamps	M	65	Hiding	Périgueux	civilian
M.31.2/10880	Catherine Deschamps	F	61	Hiding	Périgueux	civilian
M.31.2/10491	Michel Dieras	M	35	Hiding	Mauzens et Miremont	resister
M.31.2/10491	Geneviève Dieras	F	34	Hiding	Mauzens et Miremont	resister
M.31.2/11295/5	François Doche	M		Hiding	Coulounieix Chamiers	civilian
M.31.2/11295/5	Louise Doche	F		Hiding	Coulounieix Chamiers	civilian
M.31.2/10576	Roland Dubois	M	28	Hiding	Périgueux	civilian

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/10576	Marthe Dubois	F	28	Hiding	Périgueux	civilian
M.31.2/10515	Hélène Duc	F	22	Arranging shelter	Bergerac	civilian
M.31.2/10515	Jeanne Duc	F		Arranging shelter	Bergerac	civilian
M.31.2/2936	Hélène Dupuy	F		Hiding, Providing forged documents, Arranging shelter	Périgueux	resister
M.31.2/2936	Henri Dupuy	M		Hiding, Providing forged documents, Arranging shelter	Périgueux	resister
M.31.2/2936	Raymonde Dupuy	F		Hiding, Providing forged documents, Arranging shelter	Périgueux	resister
M.31.2/11442	Albert Faurel	M	43	Hiding	Excideuil	civilian
M.31.2/8331	Alexis Félix	M		Hiding	St Laurent sur Manoire	civilian
M.31.2/8331	Carmen Félix	F		Hiding	St Laurent sur Manoire	civilian
M.31.2/10279	Lucien Garrigou	M	26	Hiding, Hiding	Sarlat la Caneda	resister
M.31.2/5662	Robert Geneste	M	30	Hiding	Berbiguieres	civilian
M.31.2/5662	Marie Geneste	F	28	Hiding	Berbiguieres	civilian
M.31.2/1283	Pierre Gesse	M		Hiding, Illegal transfer, Providing forged documents	St Severin D'Estissac	civilian
M.31.2/1283	Marie Gesse	F		Hiding, Illegal transfer, Providing forged documents	St Severin D'Estissac	civilian
M.31.2/12204/3	Asunta Guilhem	F		Hiding	Sainte Foy la Grande	civilian
M.31.2/11512/1	Jeanne Guilhem	F	48	Hiding, Illegal transfer	Tourtoirac	civilian
M.31.2/10240	Urbain Haag	M	46	Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents	Périgueux	resister
M.31.2/4873	Paul Jacquin	M		Hiding	Bergerac	contact

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/4873	Marguerite Jacquin	F		Hiding	Bergerac	contact
M.31.2/4873	Armelle Jacquin	F		Hiding	Bergerac	contact
M.31.2/12204/4	Pierre Jay	M	33	Hiding	Sainte Foy la Grande	civilian
M.31.2/12204/4	Jacqueline Jay	F	29	Hiding	Sainte Foy la Grande	civilian
M.31.2/10245	Amédée Jouan	M	36	Hiding, Providing forged documents	Nailhac	civilian
M.31.2/10245	Jeanne Jouan	F	32	Hiding, Providing forged documents	Nailhac	civilian
M.31.2/4933	Louis Jouy	M		Hiding, Arranging shelter	Riberac	resister
M.31.2/4933	Palmyre Jouy	F		Hiding, Arranging shelter	Riberac	resister
M.31.2/4933	Muguette Jouy	F		Hiding, Arranging shelter	Riberac	resister
M.31.2/1829	Georges Julien	M	58	Hiding	Saint Saud Lacoussière	civilian
M.31.2/7837	Emilie Kamper	F		Hiding	Bergerac	civilian
M.31.2/8636	Marie-Louise Lafon	F		Hiding, Providing false evidence	Ligueux	civilian
M.31.2/4832	Jean Lagorce	M		Hiding, Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Supplying basic goods	Sainte Orse	civilian
M.31.2/13077	Jean Lamargie	M	47	Hiding	Sorges	civilian
M.31.2/13077	Rachel Lamargie	F	41	Hiding	Sorges	civilian
M.31.2/13473	Angèle Laurier	F	51	Hiding	Notre-Dame-de-Sanilhac	civilian
M.31.2/11643/1	Joséphine Mathès	F		Hiding	Gaillardou	civilian
M.31.2/6236	Henri Mathieu	M	26	Hiding, Arranging shelter	St Pierre de Chignac	civilian
M.31.2/6236	Marcelle Mathieu	F		Hiding, Arranging shelter	St Pierre de Chignac	civilian
M.31.2/7423	René Mathieu	M	35	Providing forged documents, Other	St Cernin de L'Herm	resister

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/7423	Henriette Mathieu	F	30	Providing forged documents, Other	St Cernin de L'Herm	resister
M.31.2/8619/1	Louis Ongaro	M		Hiding	La Roque Gageac	civilian
M.31.2/8619/1	Yvonne Ongaro	F		Hiding	La Roque Gageac	civilian
M.31.2/9508/1	Fernand Peyronnet	M	17	Illegal transfer	Festalemps	civilian
M.31.2/12309	Pierre Pinson	M	26	Providing forged documents, Illegal transfer	La Force	resister
M.31.2/9676	Gabrielle Roche	F	38	Hiding	Périgueux	contact
M.31.2/10515/1	Jacques Rousseau	M	29	Hiding	St Aubin de Lanquais	civilian
M.31.2/10515/1	Simone Rousseau	F		Hiding	St Aubin de Lanquais	civilian
M.31.2/2339	Joseph Roux	M	44	Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents, Arranging shelter, Other	Clermont d'Excideuil	civilian
M.31.2/2339	Yvonne Mignot	F	14	Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents, Arranging shelter, Other	Clermont d'Excideuil	civilian
M.31.2/3360	Maxime Sarlat	M		Providing forged documents	Villamblard	resister
M.31.2/3360	Éléonore Sarlat	F		Providing forged documents	Villamblard	resister
M.31.2/1220	Albert Strebler	M	40	Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents, Illegal transfer, Arranging shelter, Other	Périgueux	civilian
M.31.2/1220	Mélanie Strebler	F		Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents, Illegal transfer, Arranging shelter, Other	Périgueux	civilian

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/7837/1	Bernadette Surname unknown	F		Hiding	Bergerac	contact
M.31.2/4832/1	Jean Teyssandier	M		Hiding, Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Supplying basic goods, Other, Other	Ste Orse	civilian
M.31.2/4832/1	Eva Teyssandier	F		Hiding, Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Supplying basic goods, Other, Other	Ste Orse	civilian
M.31.2/4832/1	Léo Teyssandier	M		Hiding, Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Supplying basic goods, Other, Other	Ste Orse	civilian
M.31.2/4832/1	Victorine Teyssandier	F		Hiding, Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Supplying basic goods, Other, Other	Ste Orse	civilian
M.31.2/5792/3	André Veliska	M		Hiding	Chardeuil	civilian
M.31.2/5792/3	Marguerite Veliska	F		Hiding	Chardeuil	civilian
M.31.2/5792/3	Albert Veliska	M		Hiding	Chardeuil	civilian
M.31.2/8727	Paul Vergnaud	M		Hiding	Saint Avit du Moiron	civilian
M.31.2/8727	Marthe Vergnaud	F		Hiding	Saint Avit du Moiron	civilian
M.31.2/10573	Eugène Veyssière	M	54	Hiding	Saint Privat des Pres	civilian
M.31.2/10573	Léa Veyssière	F	44	Hiding	Saint Privat des Pres	civilian
M.31.2/12331	Jean Villot	M	33	Hiding	Périgueux	civilian
M.31.2/12331	Jeanne Villot	F	40	Hiding	Périgueux	civilian
M.31.2/4590/1	Clara Walsh	F		Hiding	Cadouin	civilian

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
DOUBS						
M.31.2/4185	Georges Allenbach	M		Hiding, Supplying basic goods	Besancon	resister
M.31.2/4185	Juliette Allenbach	F		Hiding, Supplying basic goods	Besancon	resister
M.31.2/11949	Maurice Baigue	M	69	Hiding	Besancon	civilian
M.31.2/256	Louise Blazer	F		Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents	Montbeliard	civilian
M.31.2/5315/2	Maria Corbat	F		Hiding, Arranging shelter	Villars les Blamont	civilian
M.31.2/12289	Raoul Houdaille	M	41	Hiding	Besancon	civilian
M.31.2/12289	Gabrielle Houdaille	F	44	Hiding	Besancon	civilian
M.31.2/12289	Jeannine Cherémetieff	F	17	Hiding	Besancon	civilian
M.31.2/6569	Adrien Saulnier	M		Hiding, Illegal transfer, Arranging shelter	Besancon	civilian
M.31.2/6569	Marguerite Saulnier	F		Hiding, Illegal transfer, Arranging shelter	Besancon	civilian
M.31.2/13825	Charles Schneider	M	41	Illegal transfer	La Ferrière sous Jougne	civilian
M.31.2/13825	Lilian Schneider	F	37	Illegal transfer	La Ferrière sous Jougne	civilian
M.31.2/6569/1	Eugène Wurth	M		Hiding	Besancon	civilian
M.31.2/6569/1	Marie Wurth	F		Hiding	Besancon	civilian
M.31.2/6569/1	Lucienne Wurth	F		Hiding	Besancon	civilian
GIRONDE						
M.31.2/9926	Germaine Ballini	F	46	Providing forged documents	Bordeaux	contact
M.31.2/7045	René Beaucaillou	M		Hiding, Supplying basic goods	Hure	civilian
M.31.2/7045	Mauricette Beaucaillou	F		Hiding, Supplying basic goods	Hure	civilian
M.31.2/5577/1	Marcel Bernadac	M		Providing false evidence	Bordeaux	civilian

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/11718	André Bouchereau	M	41	Arranging shelter, Supplying basic goods	Gensac	civilian
M.31.2/11718	Thérèse Bouchereau	F	35	Arranging shelter, Supplying basic goods	Gensac	civilian
M.31.2/10779	Charles Boussat	M	34	Hiding	Libourne	civilian
M.31.2/10779	Augusta Boussat	F	32	Hiding	Libourne	civilian
M.31.2/11002/1	Georges Cadapeaud	M	33	Hiding	Cazaugitat	resister
M.31.2/11002/1	Jeanne Cadapeaud	F	31	Hiding	Cazaugitat	resister
M.31.2/10867	Eduardo Propper	M	44	Providing forged documents	Bordeaux	civilian
M.31.2/10097	Edith Cérézuelle	F	29	Hiding	Bordeaux	resister
M.31.2/12402	Léon Chignac	M	59	Hiding	Pineuilh	civilian
M.31.2/12402	Henriette Chignac	F	54	Hiding	Pineuilh	civilian
M.31.2/10368/1	Henri Daigueperse	M	31	Illegal transfer	Libourne	civilian
M.31.2/7183	Etienne Dumarchat	M	49	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Other	Bordeaux	resister
M.31.2/7183	Gilberte Dumarchat	F	41	Hiding, Supplying basic goods, Other	Bordeaux	resister
M.31.2/11769	Léopold Dumas	M	39	Hiding	Faleyras	civilian
M.31.2/4857	Anne-Marie Estève	F		Hiding, Arranging shelter	La Reole	civilian
M.31.2/8619	Raymonde Fanouillaire	F		Hiding, Illegal transfer	Bordeaux	civilian
M.31.2/7551	Paul Gauthié	M		Providing forged documents, Providing false evidence	Cambes	civilian
M.31.2/10515/2	Maurice Hautefaye	M	39	Hiding	Bordeaux	civilian
M.31.2/12372	Jean Lacampagne	M	38	Hiding	Bazas	civilian
M.31.2/12372	Amélie Lacampagne	F	36	Hiding	Bazas	civilian

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/6687	Robert Lacoste	M		Other	Bordeaux	civilian
M.31.2/9036	Madeleine Ladevèze	F		Hiding	Bordeaux	civilian
M.31.2/7185	Marguerite Lajugie	F		Hiding	Bordeaux	civilian
M.31.2/12823	Marcelle Larigaudiere	F	49	Hiding	Bordeaux	civilian
M.31.2/13233	André Laumier	M	32	Hiding	Coutras	civilian
M.31.2/13233	Hortensia Laumier	F	32	Hiding	Coutras	civilian
M.31.2/9166	Pierrette Laurens	F	21	Providing forged documents, Hiding	Montagoudin	resister
M.31.2/264	Aristides Mendes	M	54	Providing forged documents	Bordeaux	civilian
M.31.2/8818	Georges Mitteau	M		Hiding	Villenave d'Ornon	civilian
M.31.2/8818	Lucienne Mitteau	F		Hiding	Villenave d'Ornon	civilian
M.31.2/9345/1	Jeanne Pinet	F	25	Hiding	Bordeaux	contact
M.31.2/7535	René Tauzin	M	19	Hiding, Providing forged documents, Supplying basic goods	Illats	resister
SOMME						
M.31.2/9814	Paul Béal	M		Hiding	Bouquemaison	civilian
M.31.2/9814	Palmire Béal	F		Hiding	Bouquemaison	civilian
M.31.2/4163	Pierre Couvret	M	24	Providing forged documents	Argoules	civilian
M.31.2/8514	Roger Grain	M		Hiding	Nesle	contact
M.31.2/8514	Victorine Grain	F		Hiding	Nesle	contact
M.31.2/9299	Clovis Hubert	M		Hiding	Bouzincourt	contact
M.31.2/9299	Blanche Hubert	F		Hiding	Bouzincourt	contact
M.31.2/9299	Jacques Hubert	M		Hiding	Bouzincourt	contact

Table G4: Righteous Among the Nations from Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Gironde, Somme and Vosges

YV file	Name and surname	Gender	Age in 1939	Activity	Locality	Status
M.31.2/8757	Angélina Leveugle	F		Hiding, Providing forged documents	Amiens	civilian
M.31.2/13210	Jeanne Papillon	F	53	Hiding	Argoules	civilian
M.31.2/7203	Alice Rosenstiehl	F		Hiding	Ailly sur Somme	civilian
VOSGES						
M.31.2/11027	Adrien Colin	F	46	Illegal transfer, Hiding	Chantraine	civilian
M.31.2/11027	Marie Colin	F	45	Illegal transfer, Hiding	Chantraine	civilian
M.31.2/7843	Emile Duguet	M	48	Hiding, Providing forged documents	Gerardmer	contact
M.31.2/796	Marie-Antoinette Gout	F	33	Supplying basic goods, Providing forged documents, Illegal transfer, Arranging shelter	Epinal	resister
M.31.2/8550/1	Athanase Jacquemart	M		Hiding	Neufchateau	contact
M.31.2/8550/1	Maria Jacquemart	F		Hiding	Neufchateau	contact
M.31.2/8550/1	Marie Jacquemart	F		Hiding	Neufchateau	contact
M.31.2/11188	Blanche Pardonnet	F	51	Hiding	Bazoilles et Menil	civilian
M.31.2/11188	Marie-Louise Cousot	F	20	Hiding	Bazoilles et Menil	civilian
M.31.2/9128	Ernest Petitgenet	M	65	Hiding	Epinal	civilian
M.31.2/9128	Ermence Petitgenet	F	61	Hiding	Epinal	civilian
M.31.2/9128	Marthe Petitgenet	F	31	Hiding	Epinal	civilian
M.31.2/9128/1	Jean-Baptiste Rozenkrantz	M	59	Hiding	Epinal	civilian
M.31.2/8087	Sofka Skipwith	F	32	Other	Vittel	contact
M.31.2/12650	Louise Steinberg	F	18	Other	Vittel	civilian
M.31.2/12651	Elsie Tilney	F	46	Arranging shelter	Vittel	civilian

G.3 Challenges to inference

There are a number of challenges to inference related to the usage of oral histories and witness testimonies in general, including memory loss, contamination of memory with political preferences and post-event official histories, the non-representativeness of the sample (too many young people in my case), and the positionality of the interviewer (interviewing organisations' positionality in my case).

First, the testimonies in question were recorded 50 years after the end of the WWII. Such time distance from the recounted events results in memory loss. The interviewee might then, even unwillingly, mis-specify certain events, or add details that were at the time not known, but only presumed. This is especially true for general opinions as opposed to personal experiences. In general, traumatic experiences—such as that of genocide—are often repressed, thus becoming inaccessible to the interviewer. In my sample I come across one interviewee who cannot recall anything about what happened to her during the war except for the fact of having been born and lived in an orphanage in Frankfurt am Main (Germany) and subsequently being hidden in a children's home in France (Sussman, 1996). In general, I restrict my focus to the analysis of situations that were personally experienced and recounted in detail by the witness, since those are less susceptible to unwilling mistakes. Moreover, from the perspective of an average Jewish civilian, the French insurgency was not seen as a direct danger or enemy, which limits witnesses' reasons to misrepresent them. The one advantage of the time distance in the context of political violence research is that the witnesses might feel less curbed by fear of retribution for recounting their experiences.

Second, another problem is the contamination of the memory with post-event narratives and political preferences. It is common to mistake second-person accounts and collectively shared beliefs about the past with one's individual memories (Kersten, 1970). For example, if it is a common belief that La Résistance let the Jews down during the war, the witness might, post factum, develop a negative attitude towards them even in the absence of personal negative experiences. Political preferences might also intervene in forming such attitudes. I find one person in the survivor sample, an insurgent of l'Armée Juive, who admits that "La Résistance did not act appropriately" ("La Résistance laissait a désirer") (Loinger, 1996), probably hinting at the lack of official pro-Jewish rescue efforts or cooperation with l'Armée Juive. While the witness might have formed this attitude during the war and for justifiable reasons, we cannot explain its foundations, since he does not give specific details about why he holds this attitude.

Third, since most of the USC testimonies were recorded in the 1990s—by which time most of the older survivors had already passed away—my sample over-represents people who were young during the war. This limits the type of experiences the survivors can speak about.

Fourth, the question I am analysing runs into a serious problem of false negatives; I underestimate the true amount of insurgent-Jews interactions and instances of help. This is because, in order to protect themselves and their rescuees, insurgents would often not reveal their true

insurgent identity or their real names. Similarly, most of survivors who were helped by rescuing organisations do not recall names of particular helping groups or individuals. If at all, they use general terms such as "la résistance," or "le maquis," but do not know who their helpers were, or whom they represented. I come across many such examples:

- In Doubs, smuggler Bernard Bouveret from the Vélite-Thermopyle network of La Résistance helping Jews cross to Switzerland said in a 2017 interview: "*They*[, the Jews,] *didn't know who we were*." (Cazzola, 2017)

- In Creuse (Bussières-Saint-Georges), Charles Strichard admits learning about the fact that his helper was an insurgent only after the war, "We took to the roads by car, but we were certainly protected by a resistance network, because a few days later we found ourselves in Creuse. (...) The mayor of Bussières (...)—*it was after the war that we learned that he was a leader of a resistance network*—he took us to a village and found us a small flat." (Strichard, 1996, Tape 4; 02:25)

- In Dordogne (Périgueux, Négrondes), Betty Wieder also learned only after the war that a helper of her family who warned them against a raid and smuggled them to another province was an insurgent, "Apparently—*his daughter told me not long ago—her father was part of the maquis*, so he knew whether the Germans were coming or not, so he said, 'You mustn't stay there, I can't keep you in the hut any longer, because there are Germans there (...) and we have to get you out' (...) so my mother wanted to go and join my uncle in Montesquieu-Volvestre [in Haute-Garonne]." (Tape 2; 18:10)

- In Dordogne (Périgueux), David Ruzié could only speculate about how his father procured them with false identity documents, "My father's professional contacts included someone who was involved with the Resistance. That's all I know. *After the war it never occurred to us to ask them how they got those false papers*." (Tape 2; 05:43)

- In Vosges (Gérardmer), Pierre Wolff was procured a false ID by a resistance group, but does not mention it in his interview either because he did not know about it at that time, or because he simply did not find it relevant to mention during the interview. I discovered this only by cross-referencing his testimony with the Righteous Among the Nations Database (see the file of Emile Duguet, M.31.2/7843).

Fifth, the testimonies are semi-structured interviews in which the interviewers ask general questions about each survivor's war experiences in chronological order. The survivors decide what they want to recount. While all survivors are cooperative and exhaustive and the interviewers ask a lot of probing questions, the interviewers might not always ask them specific questions about the insurgency, which is the focus of my work. This means that I likely misidentify some survivors as not having had contact with insurgents, while in fact they did. Moreover, except for knowing each interviewer's name and surname and seeing one initial

photo they take at the beginning of the interview with the interviewee, I do not know who they are and how their personal traits might have influenced the course of the interview.

The Yad Vashem Online Database of the Righteous Among the Nations testimonies suffers from being succinct and standardised. It does not recount the actual testimonies, but gives their summaries instead. This likely results in mis-identification of particular rescue testimonies as unrelated to insurgency. Likewise, in cases of rescuers who were given the title posthumously and their rescuing acts were recounted by their rescuees, we might not learn about their or their circle's insurgent activities who might have been hidden from the rescuee during the war. The one advantage of the database is that it consists of testimonies gathered for decades, since the 1950s, so it does not suffer from as many problems of memory loss, post-event contamination, and the sample's lack of representativeness as the later accounts.

Despite these flaws, witness testimonies are important and often the only source of information about micro-level events such as rescuing and, in general, personal relationships during the war. Such oral and written testimonies have been successfully used in other scholarly works researching political violence (from among the works cited in this article see, e.g., Bańkowska et al., 2005; Gross, 2001; Kalyvas, 2006; Kedward, 1993; Petersen, 2001).

H Additional qualitative results

[17]

H.1 Description of left-wing Creuse and Dordogne

Thanks to Creuse's and Dordogne's non-strategic geographic position,[18] favourable mountainous terrain, and of "a culture predisposed to dissidence," La Résistance formed very quickly there (Souleau in Marcot, 2006, 269; Marcot, 2006, 289). Relatedly to my causal instrument, WWI military deaths, Creuse's and Dordogne's inhabitants felt particularly impacted by WWI due to the death, respectively, of 4.7 and 3.7 percent of its male inhabitants on the war's fronts (Archives départamentales de la Dordogne, 2023, 1 M 76; Geneanet, 2023; Guyoton, 2018; Yagil, 2010, 100). Creuse subsequently developed a strong antagonism towards both the national French state administration and Germany (Yagil, 2010, 100). Similarly, starting in 1917, Dordogne's population protested repeatedly against the war's human and economic impacts (Archives départamentales de la Dordogne, 2023, 1 M 76). The impact of the WWI atrocities on local collective memories is evidenced with a very high number of monuments to the dead soldiers in the form of commemorative plaques, erected in the 1920s in each municipality of both provinces (Geneanet, 2023; Guyoton, 2018). This gave rise to particularly high insurgent enlistment in WWII. The main groups operating in these two provinces belonged to the centre-left Armée secrète (AS) and the communist Francs-tireurs et partisans français (FTPF) organisations (Service historique de la défense, GR 19 P). Due to a very high insurgent density of Creuse and a high presence of foreigner insurgents among La Résistance's local ranks—especially Italians and Spaniards—the occupying forces called it "the small Russia" (Parrotin, 1997; Parrotin, 1998; Plas in Marcot, 2006, 290).

H.2 "Moral" motivations among left-leaning groups (full results)

Three survivors in Dordogne and one in Creuse mention the antipathy towards the Germans as a reason for engaging in helping activities (Table 1, "structural balance"). Survivor Pierre Chanover (1995, Tape 3), hidden by underground members Madame Rosier and her son in Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Dordogne), speculates that the sentiment was provoked by the experience of WWI, "Madame Rosier's husband died in WWI—was killed in the war. And she had

[17] All quotes have been translated from French or Spanish by the author.

[18] The relative safety of Creuse was known and prompted Jews to seek shelter there. Gerda Bikales (1998, Tape 7; 28:02) explains: "We knew someone and followed the lead of this person. (...) This village[Saint-Hilaire-le-Château in Creuse] was very remote (...) it was in a very poor region of no interest. There weren't many Germans there, nothing to go after (...) We went there because it was uninteresting, isolated and poor and surely wouldn't attract the authorities (...) and so there were quite a few Jews living in that part of France." See also Baur (1997, Tape 2; 06:25). In Dordogne, the flux of Jewish population was due to the housing availability which prompted the French administration to relocate there its Alsatian population on the eve of the German invasion (Reviriego, 2003, 17-20).

no love for the Germans. And the actions that she took [had] always something to do against the Germans." Noteworthily, survivor Solomon Goldman hiding in Évaux-les-Bains (Creuse) thinks that such antipathy did not necessarily translate into a lack of antisemitism.[19] Two further accounts implicitly highlight the importance of WWI experiences and anti-German feelings.[20]

Three cases in Dordogne give evidence of "moral imperative" or "empathy/compassion" motivations. One of them relates to the case of a partisan priest in Mézérac who tries to persuade the local population to be more helpful towards the hiding Jewish refugees,

> "The baker had his days off. We couldn't buy bread. (...) The farmers (...) didn't want to sell any. One of us went to see the priest one day and said, 'Listen, you know who we are, we're refugees from around here (...) We've got a problem with bread.' (...) The priest gave a sermon on Sunday morning (...) now when I think back on this story I say to myself that it's just as well that he didn't say that Jesus Christ was a Jew, because that wasn't a common idea at the time. (...) But he said that all men are brothers and sisters, (...) that the refugees should be able to eat like everyone else. (...) The priest was obviously part of the resistance. (...) So we got bread." (Ermantier, 1997, Tape 2, 22:20)

The case suggests that, beyond the direct assistance which I propose in this article, insurgents who are leaders in their communities could affect local attitudes towards the genocide targets.[21] Another example of either "moral imperative" or "empathy/compassion" motivation comes from Manzac-sur-Vern, where the underground murdered a pedophile priest who collab-

[19]He recalls, "The people were people that resisted the Germans (...) a well-chosen area (...) One of the things that my father always told me, and one of the reasons why he never really gave recognition to these people to the Yad Vashem (...) the most comment that came from these people, over and over again, was that we're not doing it because we love Jews. We're doing it because we hate Germans more than we hate Jews. (...) and that didn't leave a wonderful taste in your mouth" (Goldman, 1995, Tape 1, 28:00).

[20]Survivor Nelee Langmuir was smuggled to Thiviers (Dordogne) by a WWI veteran who had a permit to cross the demarcation line thanks to his business: "Albert Béraud (...) had a shoe factory. He helped many families cross the demarcation line. (...) He was a wounded veteran from WWI (...) and he was the head of the underground of that area. (...) He helped a lot of people in that town. He delivered shoes to people, sometimes food" (Langmuir, 1997, Tape 1, 46:00, 1:28:39). Among insurgents' testimonies, I find rescuer Marie-Josèphe Devaux from Milhac-d'Auberoche (Dordogne) whose whole family was active in the underground. They lived and sheltered Jews in a farm that was a property of a family who lost their son in WWI. Her great-uncle was a WWI veteran (Devaux, 2009).

[21]Similarly, a resistance mayor in Creuse helped Charles Strichard's family to get settled in his village: "We took to the roads by car, but we were certainly protected by a resistance network, because a few days later we found ourselves in Creuse. (...) The mayor of Bussières (...) was also the headmaster of the school that took us in. It was after the war that we learned that he was a leader of a resistance network. He took us to a village and found us a small flat. I remember he got the whole village together (...) to tell them that we were under their protection. (...) I think these people had never seen Jews and didn't want to believe that we were Jews" (Strichard, 1996, Tape 4, 02:25). Among civilian memoirs I find that of Fernand Sabouret who describes a similiar case of a local school teacher who initiated the Resistance in the Vergt (Dordogne) region. He built a smuggling network between the Occupied and Unoccupied zones: "Pierre Larue, a Resistance fighter, brought us [to the village] a Jewish family, the Drucker family, who were housed in a neighbouring farm which was free and stayed until the liberation in 1944. (...) Larue came to tell us that we had just rented the house to a Jewish family. 'They're going to come and buy food from you, but don't worry, they've got enough to pay for it'" (Sabouret, 2009, 04:00).

orated with the Germans. He would abuse the Jewish children under the pretense of helping, subsequently passing them on to the German police (Créange, 1997).

A further 14 people in Dordogne and 37 in Creuse are helped in ways which clearly do not involve material benefits. For example, at their arrival to Anzême (Creuse) in 1943, Denise Attia (1997, Tape 2, 15:15) and other three Jewish families are offered ration coupons by the mayor who was part of a communist underground. Similarly, a police officer in Guéret (Creuse) refuses to register Gisele Israel (1997, Tape 3, 16:30) and her family as Jewish:

> "We went to register [on arriving from Paris] (...) [, but] we never got a 'Jewish' stamp, because the police officer in Guéret who was in the Resistance said, 'Your name doesn't tell me anything, I won't stamp you.' It was Monsieur Saintoire (?) whose family helped us a lot, they were very, very good people."

In the secondary literature, I find the case of a tuberculosis sanatorium in Brantôme (Dordogne) managed by members of the underground group Nestor, Pierre and Marguerite Bouty, who hide Jewish children in partnership with the Jewish organisation OSE (Archives départamentales de la Dordogne, 2023, 14 J 33; Yad Vashem, 2021, M.31.2/11093).

Additionally however, among the testimonies from Creuse and Dordogne I find 17 indications of insurgents' "material" motivations. Thus, in six cases in Creuse and four in Dordogne, resistance groups relied on Jews' help due to their targeted status ("compromising information"). For example, Fanny Ben-Ami (1996, Tape 2; 04:40) who hid in Creuse as a teenager recounts how she was recruited to a local insurgent branch and tasked with providing the partisans living in the forest with food:

> "I met a man with a rifle. I was really afraid of him. And then he says 'You're a small Jewess,' to which I respond 'No, I'm not Jewish.' 'Yes, you are, I know you are Jewish, you [and your family] are refugees.' And so I look at him and say 'Yes, and you are the insurgents' because insurgents and Jews I knew were the same thing, they defended one another. (...) 'Would you be ready to fight against the Germans?' 'Yes,' I said, 'I don't like the Germans either.' 'OK then. I think I might need you.'"

We witness a negotiation of cooperation. The insurgent assumes that, by approaching a Jewess, he is running low risks of mistakenly approaching a collaborator. Ben-Ami on the other hand ends up revealing her true identity, because she discovers she can use the information about her interlocutor's true identity against him as well.[22] She motivates her availability to cooperate on the basis of their shared dislike of the Germans.

[22]Similarly, Amelie Rauner (1997, Tape 3, 01:25) in Périgueux (Dordogne) is referred to a job by a partisan who is very insistent she accepts the offer: "They were aware of my Jewish identity, that's one of the reasons why I got the job. (...) 'What do you mean by that?' 'Well, because I wasn't going to denounce them to the Germans, because he was working for the underground' 'Was it clear when you applied for the job?' 'The only thing she said was just that she couldn't just have anyone in the house. Which had a lot of meaning in those days. (...) I wasn't aware of that hidden meaning back then, not after three days later.'"

Other seven "materially" motivated cases involve insurgents recruiting Jews to their networks (Marcus, 1996), relying on Jews for food provision (Israel, 1997; Lastmann, 1996; Tenen, 2001), medical treatments (Tenen, 2001; Jean and Cécile Audoin Yad Vashem, 2021, file M.31.2/12027), knowledge of foreign languages to decipher communication in German and Russian (Rencus, 1995; Tenen, 2001), and hideouts for themselves, their guns and ammunition (Cywiakowski, 1997; Regensberg, 1997; Tenen, 2001).

H.3 Description of right-wing Doubs and Vosges

Doubs and Vosges provinces struggled with a long history of antisemitism (Pinard, 2002, 57-77). In 1898, during the Dreyfus affair, the two provinces broke out in antisemitic riots (Wilson, 1973, 790-791). After WWI, Jews in Doubs would be routinely confused for German allies, because of their other-sounding surnames (Vauthier, 2018, 109; Pinard, 2002, 63-66). The antisemitism grew even fiercer in the light of the interwar economic crisis and the 1936 parliamentary elections which gave majority to the socialist coalition (Pinard, 2002, 66-71; Marrus and Paxton, 2019, 23-29). After the 1940 annexation of the Alsace-Lorraine region by Germany, both provinces found themselves in close proximity to German and Swiss borders. The most represented insurgent groups active in the regions belonged to the AS and three apolitical movements that united ex-military personnel: Organisation de résistance de l'armée (ORA), Organisation civile et militaire (OCM), and Ceux de la Résistance (CDLR) (Service historique de la défense, GR 19 P).

H.4 "Material" motivations among right-leaning groups (full results)

The type of help activities represented in the sample were most likely short-term and payable ("financial" motivations). Thus, in Doubs, all Jews who were helped were either smuggled (13 or 25% of the sample) or contacted with smugglers (1 person or 2%). Four specified paying for the service. Frederique Epstein (1996, Tape 1, 23:08) from Besançon (Doubs) recounts: "We left via Dole, the zone that was still occupied. There were SNCF smugglers working with the maquis." Her sister, Suzanne Gibersztajn (1996), specifies that their mother paid 15,000 French francs for the journey.[23] In Vosges, comparatively less people are helped: two (7%) receive false documents, one is smuggled and one is connected with a trustworthy civilian helper. From among these Vosges accounts only one, Pierre Wolff (1997, Tape 2, 14:05), implies that his insurgent rescuer procured him the false documents for free.

Two survivors from Doubs recount being recruited to resistance groups because of being Jewish (Table 1 in the main article, "compromising information"). While both groups recruited them outside of Doubs, they had contacts in the region. Francis Levy (1996, Tape 2, 15:50) recounts:

[23] See also interviews with Liba Eloit (1996) and Israel Reingewirtz (1995).

> "He [the doctor] said to me 'I know what you're here for (...) I imagined that with your surname you were going to try to find me.' I thanked him very much for the gesture he made to me, I said, 'The truth is I wasn't expecting so much.' (...) He said, 'Yes, but this has a cost. (...) Now you are going to work for us.' I found out later that the doctor was one of the leaders of the resistance in the Lyon area. So was his wife."

In 1944, Levy arrived to and fought in Besançon together with his resistance unit. Similarly, Israël Sieradzki was smuggled through Doubs by a resistance network,

> "You'll be able to join the resistance. I said 'OK' (...) I didn't want to be subjected to Hitlerism, to Nazism. (...) So I was guided. (...) One group said to me, 'We're in the resistance, we know you're Jewish (...) we're going to give you a route [to escape to London and join De Gaulle].' This group made me leave, they gave me a piece of paper, the writing where I should go. They told me that my destination was Besançon and that's where [we travelled to escape to Switzerland]" (Sieradzki, 1996, Tape 3, 05:00).

I find only three accounts from Doubs that suggest "moral" considerations could have motivated insurgents to help. For example, Wolfgang Stimler (1996, Tape 2, 22:10) recounts how smugglers who had fought in the Spanish Civil War with International Brigades helped them cross from Pontralier to Switzerland and even invited another Jewish family of five to join them. Additionally, in the secondary literature, I find three escape networks from Doubs that most likely required payment for their smuggling services, but were at least partially motivated by "moral" considerations. Thus, resistance network Vélite-Thermopyle composed of 15 smugglers is believed to have smuggled as many as 200 Jews through the Doubs-Swiss border (Besson, 1998, 148-149; Tuaillon-Nass, 2015, 283). One of their members, Bernard Bouveret from Chapelle-des-Bois, is motivated by his antipathy of the Germans ("structural balance"):

> "First of all, we didn't like the Germans. We'd been told we were the strongest army in the world, and within a week the Germans were all over France. Even though we were kids, we weren't proud of that" (Simon, 2020). "Resistance fighters were easy enough to get across the border. The Jews were a different matter," he remembers, "We passed families of ten or fifteen people. We carried the children on our shoulders. People were scared. So were we." (Cazzola, 2017)

Another example is the parish church in Montbéliard, which is used as a safe house for escape routes. Jean Flory, a Catholic priest at the parish, chaplain in WWI and member of the resistance in WWII, was likely driven by "moral imperative" or "empathy/compassion" when he put a yellow star on the Jesus in the cot at Saint-Maimbœuf church in December 1942 to remind the population that Jesus was a Jew (Marcot and Baud, 1985; Marcot, 2006, 283).[24]

[24]Similarly, Alsatians Paul Koepfler and Jean Eschbach found a network that furnishes false papers and smug-

H.5 Network: Insurgents recruit civilian helpers (full results)

Other survivors who mention being connected with rescuers through insurgents involve Fernand Levy (1997, Tape 3, 15:00), who gets acquainted and hidden by Grenouillet family in Dordogne, recommended to him by a partisan. Similarly, four Righteous insurgents (two in Dordogne, one in Creuse, one in Vosges) help arrange shelter for their rescuees. For example, Paul and Julienne Boucher, friends with members of communist insurgents hid twelve Jews in Saint Pierre de Fursac in Creuse:

> "David [Frenkiel] had befriended several communist railway workers. Through these friends, he became acquainted with Paul and Julienne Boucher, who owned a farm in Crachat. When the Germans invaded [Béziers] in 1942, the Bouchers invited the extended Klap family to stay with them" (Yad Vashem, 2021, file M.31.2/12036).

H.6 Skills: Insurgents forge documents and organise evasion (full results)

Other noteworthy examples related to the document forgery include one from among the insurgents' testimonies and one in the secondary literature. Among insurgent testimonies I find that of Jean Vergnon who joins the resistance and infiltrates a local police station in Bergerac (Dordogne) together with two other friends. Their strict goal is to forge documents for the persecuted people: resisters, Jews, Alsatians, Communists (Vergnon, 2009, 03:10). In the secondary literature I find the description of a resistance network around the mayor of Périgueux (Dordogne)—Marguerite Eberentz, Georges Lanard and Hughes Pierre Puyjarinet—who, among other activities, provided local Jews with false papers (Reviriego, 2003, 166).

Regarding evasion, the following story of Blanchet family (Yad Vashem, 2021, file M.31.2/4769) evidences how cross-border escape routes were used to assist different persecuted or vulnerable groups:

> "Georgette Blanchet and her three brothers (...) lived in the unoccupied southern zone of France near the demarcation line. They all (...) belonged to a rescue network used by Resistance members to move escaped prisoners and mail to the southern zone. The transfers occurred at night in a boat that crossed the Creuse River. They had to evade both the German police, who patrolled the northern bank round-the-clock, and the French gendarmes, who patrolled the opposite bank. (...) [T]his network (...) saved many Jews."

gles people—including Senegalese PoWs and Jews—across the demarcation line (Besson, 1998, 120-121). It is possible that their minority identity is what motivated them to help other minorities ("empathy/compassion").

On top of the "Circuit Garel" network described in the main article, in the secondary literature I find another organised smuggling network of refugees and Jews led by Marcel Philippe Arburger, one of the founders of the underground in Vosges (Pennetier et al., 2015).

H.7 Counterinsurgency and reprisals in provinces with many Jewish victims: "deviant" Dordogne, Vosges, and "typical" Gironde

In the counterinsurgency campaigns, which were directed ostensibly against the insurgents, Jews became substitute victims whenever insurgents could not be located. Thus, in anti-insurgent reprisals in Dordogne in October 1943, in the Spring of 1944 (reprisals by the Brehmer division) and in the summer of 1944, scores were deported and at least 214 were murdered—the highest number of Jews' executions in the whole of France (Pennetier et al., 2015; Marrus and Paxton, 2019, 270; Penaud, 2004; Reviriego, 2003, 227-262). One of the arrested resisters who worked at the police station of Bergerac is Jean Vergnon, mentioned in the main text. He is arrested on June 26, 1944 for forging documents for persecuted ethnic and political minorities and insurgents. Jeanette Lichtenstein, an Auschwitz survivor hiding in La Bachellerie (Dordogne), explains the indiscriminate logic of anti-insurgent reprisal violence:

> "In a village that was a bit on a (...) hill. It was cut off from the main road. It's important because if it hadn't been for the maquis and the collaborators, I think we'd have been spared and we'd have stayed in this village right to the end. (...) My father was able to do his job, we stayed there for four years and I put on 10-15 kilos, which would be important later on. (...) The Germans who arrived—these were reprisals—because an officer (...) was a collaborator and the maquis kidnapped his wife (...) and so because there was this 'maquis-and-collaborator' incident, the Germans arrived in this village on a denunciation and settled there. (...) The gendarmerie gave them a list of all the Jews and so they were able to go to everyone's house. (...) So at the time of the arrest [in April 1944], all the males were shot, even two boys, one aged 13 and the other 14, on the spot. And as my father had come forward, he was shot. (...) Before the incident, the Germans didn't even know we existed, because the road was quite far away" (Lichtenstein, 1996, Tape 1, 10:10, 13:00, 15:20).

Vosges, due to its geographical position in the East of France, was one of the provinces that experienced the war the earliest and that took the longest—until February 1945—to liberate. Marcel Philippe Arburger—mentioned in the main text—was one of the initiators of the underground in Vosges. He organised the clandestine passage of refugees and Jews to Switzerland. In late 1943, he is arrested in a counterinsurgency raid and executed (Pennetier et al., 2015, Article 149102). Survivor Erika Nieder recounts the effect of reprisals during her flight from Épinal (Vosges) in June 1940:

> "We were told that just the day before the activity of the resistance occurred. They blew up the headquarters of the Germans by the demarcation line and that [the Germans] would be rather ferocious. But very luckily as our train rolled into the station, (...) the Germans were busy checking the papers [of other refugees going to Belgium]" (Nieder, 1995, Tape 1, 21:00).

The occupiers' presence and territorial control of Gironde was very high during the entire occupation period. With its capital in Bordeaux, Gironde was the naval submarine base of Germans and Italians from where the Axis powers engaged in the Battle of the Atlantic that spanned the entire occupation period. The province is moreover geographically close to Spain, a mostly neutral country in the WWII conflict, through which many politically vulnerable groups sought to escape to Allied countries. The demarcation line that crossed the province between 1940 and 1942, separating the occupied north from the "free" Vichy south, was yet another reason for a high state presence in the province. The occupiers' capacity for inflicting violence became otherwise quickly painfully blatant as Souges Camp near Bordeaux became a site of mass reprisals against insurgents: 300 are estimated to have been executed during the occupation (Souleau in Marcot, 2006, 268–269).[25]

[25]For the full list of the executed see the official webpage of the *Association du Souvenir des Fusiliés de Souges*: https://www.fusilles-souge.asso.fr/les-fusilles/.

I Scope conditions (extended discussion)

In this section I discuss in more detail the two scope conditions I mention in the main article, (1) the importance of inclusive ideologies and (2) the limiting effects of the extraordinary state targeting. The first condition makes the theory most applicable to genocides where either left-leaning or coethnic insurgents are present. The second condition suggests that given the increased victimisation during times of extreme targeting, the theory is most applicable to longer-unfolding genocides where the weak actors (insurgents and genocide targets) have time to adapt their response strategies to the realities of the persecution. I contrast these two conditions with evidence from other genocides.

Firstly, insurgents harbouring inclusive ideologies exhibited higher rates of "moral" motivations and were the most likely to help the persecuted. Most probably, inclusive ideologies are therefore more likely than exclusive ones to increase insurgent assistance. This interpretation could explain why "deviant" provinces with high insurgent density exhibited more extreme but directionally similar behaviour to their ideologically "typical" counterparts. The insurgents in the "deviant" left-wing province, Dordogne, assisted the Jews even more than insurgents in the "typical" left-wing Creuse. Conversely, the insurgents in the 'deviant" right-wing province, Vosges, assisted the Jews less than insurgents in the "typical" Doubs. This interpretation is also supported by the quantitative results, since my instrument is more likely to isolate the effect of the "moral" insurgents; those who joined La Résistance out of anti-German sentiments would have been more likely to support Jews out of "structural balance" motivations.

In Poland, left-wing socialist and communist insurgent groups and individuals were more likely to help Jews than their right-wing counterparts. Some nationalist Home Army (AK) units from rural regions of Eastern Poland regarded Jews as a Soviet enemy and would even murder hiding Jewish civilians (Zimmerman, 2015, 267-298).[26] Conversely, socialist and communist partisans from the same regions—e.g., Polish People's Army (PAL) and GL/AL—would assist the Jews in hiding and admit them into their ranks (Bańkowska et al., 2005, 159-164). Polish government in exile, the executive arm of AK, sponsored *Żegota* network which helped Jews hiding in Warsaw, Cracow and Lwów. Among its many feats, it forged 50,000 *sets* of false documents and connected many with trusted Polish rescuers (Zimmerman, 2015, 306). However, the Polish Secret State could have acted on "material" incentives when establishing the network by seeking to use *Żegota* for its propaganda abroad: "saving human lives (...) was not their most important goal" (Urynowicz, 2006, 224) ("reputational" motivation in Table 1, main text). At any rate, the *Żegota* helpers working on the ground were members of left-wing parties and most of them were Jewish (Urynowicz, 2006, 239). They acted on identifiably "moral" motivations. For example, Irena Sendler—a member of the Polish Socialist Party who smuggled 2,500 Jewish babies and children out of the Warsaw ghetto—said to have acted on

[26]This feeling was reciprocal. Jews regarded nationalist Polish partisan units as "an enemy equally dangerous as the Germans" (Ainsztein, 1974; Bańkowska et al., 2005; Gutman and Krakowski, 1986; Krzyzanowski, 2020).

ethical grounds (Skinner, 2011). Another well-documented large-scale assistance to 250 Jews by AK took place in Hanaczów near Lwów. The unit likely acted on "moral" motivations as well; since the region was majority-Ukrainian, it would have been possible for minority Poles to empathise with the Jews (Zimmerman, 2015, 314-317) ("empathy" motivation in Table 1, main text).

Secondly, presence of insurgents was helpful to the targeted group only for as long as the state did not strategically target those regions. In the French case, the studied "deviant" provinces were exposed to higher levels of persecution of partisans and Jews, and to indiscriminate violence against civilians during the volatile beginning and end of the occupation (1940 and 1944). The highest proportions of survivors from my sample who were arrested and deported to Auschwitz were from Dordogne (17%), Vosges (24%), but also from the "typical" Gironde (18%), where insurgent density was low.[27] This reconciles my findings with previous studies of insurgency in civil war and means that the positive impact of insurgents on the survival of the persecuted is more likely to transpire in longer-unfolding genocides such as that of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire and less likely in short, high-intensity genocides such as the one in Rwanda.

The Rwandan genocide took only 10 days to engulf some 80 percent of all of its victims (Straus, 2006, 57). It would have therefore been impossible for the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF)—the Tutsi rebel troops—to react on time. Noteworthily however, the only commune where the genocide did not take place was Giti, where the RPF insurgents arrived just before the onset of violence in the rest of the country: "If the *Inkotanyi*[28] had not arrived, there would have been massacres," believed a survivor interviewed by Straus (2006, 87). In contrast, the Armenian Genocide spanned almost two years. There, Kurds of Dersim—who were not insurgents strictly speaking, but who lived in opposition to the central Ottoman government and in full control of their mountainous territory—helped to smuggle and shelter up to 15,000 Armenians fleeing villages from the 100 km radius.[29] Being a minority themselves they could have acted on "moral" motivations, especially because they saved some Armenians for free. However, we also know that they did require payments from most (Kévorkian, 2011, 421-422; Suny, 2015, 322-323).

[27] All three experienced heightened counterinsurgency campaigns. See Appendix Section H.7 for more details.
[28] A synonym for the RPF.
[29] See also the case of Musa Dagh insurgency in Çiçek (2020).

J Alternative model with Jewish insurgents

In this article, I tackle the question of whether non-coethnic insurgents get involved in helping genocide targets. As part of my empirical strategy, I exclude the Jewish insurgents from the main explanatory variable and control in my models for Jewish community presence (1942 Jewish census and the presence of a synagogue). This approach is meant to serve as a harder test of my theory. It is motivated by the wish to isolate the effects of the insurgency (and what insurgency entails) from the effects of coethnicity (and what it entails). In other words, I am interested in learning whether the technology of insurgency (the skills, etc.) has a detectable effect on the survival of another group even in the absence of the urge to help one's community. The positive effect of coethnic insurgent presence on their group's survival could have been considered obvious.

The theory however does extend to coethnic insurgents. This is because the coethnic insurgents should be even more likely than non-coethnics to help for "moral" reasons, specifically "empathy" (main article, Table 1). In the studied context, high Jewish presence among French insurgent ranks must have motivated additional acts of help. This is especially so, because most of those Jews were left-leaning.

To find out whether their presence did indeed increase the incidence of help and, if so, what the size of the difference is, I run additional models that include Jewish insurgent actors in the main explanatory variable. According to the results reported in Table J1, if we include the Jewish insurgents in the main estimation—as compared to the baseline results reported in the main article—a one-percent increase in the density of insurgents leads to between 61 and 85[30] more people saved on the level of the country.[31] These results prove the intuition that coethnics will be likely to extend a helping hand to the civilian targets of violence.

[30]The coefficients of 0.855 and 1.245 percent relate to a mean number of 75 Jews in a county; 75 x 0.00855 x 2912 units of observation = 1867.32 (vs. 1782.144 in the main reported model); 75 x 0.01245 x 1945 units of observation = 1816.144 (vs 1754.876 in the main reported model).

[31]See Table J2 for alternative specifications of the dependent variable that yield very similar substantive results.

Table J1: Main results incl. Jewish insurgents. Dependent variable: Proportion Holocaust victims (logged)

	First Stage	Second Stage	First Stage	Second Stage
Insurgent presence (incl. Jewish insurgents)		-0.855*		-1.245**
		(0.451)		(0.564)
WWI military death rates	0.219***		0.205***	
	(0.076)		(0.066)	
1936 population	0.010	0.168***	-0.003	0.128***
	(0.022)	(0.033)	(0.026)	(0.048)
1941 Jewish population	-0.006	-0.301***	-0.006	-0.265***
	(0.008)	(0.025)	(0.009)	(0.024)
Synagogues	-0.018	0.292**	-0.014	0.249*
	(0.051)	(0.130)	(0.068)	(0.127)
Collaborators	0.061**	0.103**	0.044	0.084
	(0.028)	(0.047)	(0.037)	(0.067)
1942 state presence	0.033**	0.191***	0.023	0.174***
	(0.015)	(0.028)	(0.018)	(0.036)
Area size (km2)	0.000***	0.000	0.000**	0.000
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Longitude	0.108**	0.171**	0.157***	0.287**
	(0.053)	(0.076)	(0.058)	(0.133)
Longitude (sq)	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.008
	(0.007)	(0.012)	(0.008)	(0.015)
Latitude	-0.734	0.912	2.126	5.096
	(1.875)	(2.554)	(1.994)	(4.083)
Latitude (sq)	0.009	-0.010	-0.020	-0.052
	(0.020)	(0.028)	(0.022)	(0.044)
Catholic churches			0.001	-0.001
			(0.002)	(0.003)
Franciste vote 1936			0.782	4.179***
			(0.700)	(1.070)
Action Française vote 1919			0.908	4.180
			(3.587)	(3.812)
Turnout 1936			-0.436	-0.300
			(0.318)	(0.645)
Right vote 1936			-0.167	-0.348
			(0.389)	(0.626)
Centre-right vote 1936			-0.524	-0.657
			(0.405)	(0.750)
Centre-left vote 1936			-0.286	-0.422
			(0.373)	(0.668)
Left vote 1936			-0.160	-0.345
			(0.390)	(0.673)
Extreme left vote 1936			-0.295	-0.378
			(0.415)	(0.752)
Occup. zone FE	X	X	X	X
District FE	X	X	X	X
Num.Obs.	2912	2912	1945	1945
Std. errors by:	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region
F stat. (1st stage)	31	31	17	17
Moran stat.	0.02	0.02	0.015	0.015
Wu-Hausman p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

*p < 0.1, **p < 0.05, ***p < 0.01

Table J2: Main results incl. Jewish insurgents. Dependent variable: Number Holocaust victims (logged)

	First Stage	Second Stage	First Stage	Second Stage
Insurgent presence (incl. Jewish insurgents)		-2.341**		-3.374**
		(1.183)		(1.472)
WWI military death rates	0.219***		0.205***	
	(0.076)		(0.066)	
1936 population	0.010	0.673***	-0.002	0.611***
	(0.023)	(0.064)	(0.026)	(0.104)
Synagogues	-0.024	0.698***	-0.020	0.944***
	(0.050)	(0.207)	(0.065)	(0.326)
Collaborators	0.059**	0.249**	0.043	0.238
	(0.028)	(0.106)	(0.037)	(0.169)
1942 state presence	0.033**	0.351***	0.023	0.333***
	(0.015)	(0.062)	(0.018)	(0.085)
Area size (km2)	0.000***	0.000	0.000**	0.001
	(0.000)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.001)
Longitude	0.108**	0.533***	0.157***	0.796**
	(0.053)	(0.184)	(0.058)	(0.315)
Longitude (sq)	0.000	-0.005	0.001	0.018
	(0.007)	(0.024)	(0.008)	(0.037)
Latitude	-0.718	0.330	2.160	9.653
	(1.876)	(5.937)	(2.001)	(10.195)
Latitude (sq)	0.008	-0.003	-0.021	-0.094
	(0.020)	(0.064)	(0.022)	(0.108)
Catholic churches			0.001	0.003
			(0.002)	(0.008)
Franciste vote 1936			0.749	7.141**
			(0.700)	(2.757)
Action Française vote 1919			0.999	16.431*
			(3.660)	(9.347)
Turnout 1936			-0.434	-0.687
			(0.318)	(1.592)
Right vote 1936			-0.172	-1.001
			(0.387)	(1.508)
Centre-right vote 1936			-0.527	-1.940
			(0.404)	(1.744)
Centre-left vote 1936			-0.287	-1.254
			(0.372)	(1.541)
Left vote 1936			-0.161	-0.849
			(0.388)	(1.547)
Extreme left vote 1936			-0.299	-0.883
			(0.413)	(1.707)
Occup. zone FE	X	X	X	X
District FE	X	X	X	X
Num.Obs.	2912	2912	1945	1945
R2	0.719	0.254	0.696	-0.043
R2 Adj.	0.690	0.178	0.653	-0.189
Std. errors by:	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region	WWI bureau, Rés. region
F stat. (1st stage)	32	32	17	17
Moran stat.	0.036	0.036	0.01	0.01
Wu-Hausman p-value	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

* p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

References

AERI (2004). Association pour des Études sur la Résistance intérieure : Régions militaires de la Résistance. https://museedelaresistanceenligne.org/media935-Rgions-militaires-de-la-Rsistance-en-1943. Accessed on 09.10.2023.

Ainsztein, R. (1974). *Jewish Resistance in Nazi-Occupied Eastern Europe*. London (United Kingdom): Paul Elek.

Archives départamentales de la Dordogne (2023). 1 m 76. Affaires politiques, opinion publique. Manifestations contre la guerre, propagande antimilitariste. 1893-1925. https://archives.dordogne.fr/r/316/la-grande-guerre-en-dordogne-exposition-virtuelle-/?slideInit=18. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Arendt, H. (1963). *Eichmann in Jerusalem*. New York (United States): Viking Press.

Attia, D. (1997, 4). Interview 30743. Interview by Sophie Baren-Pierrard. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/30743. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Bańkowska, A. et al. (2005). Partyzantka polska lat 1942–1944 w relacjach żydowskich. *Zagłada Żydów. Studia i Materiały* (1), 148–163.

Baur, J. (1997, 1). Interview 25652. Interview by Véronique Singer. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/25652. Accessed on 08.07.2022.

Ben-Ami, F. (1996, 8). Interview 18496. Interview by Juliette Affriat. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/viewingPage?testimonyID=19500&returnIndex=1. Accessed on 08.07.2022.

Besson, A. (1998). *Les maquis de Franche-Comté*. Paris (France): Éditions France-Empire.

Bikales, G. (1998, 9). Interview 45789. Interview by Ileane Kenney. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/45789. Accessed on 08.07.2022.

Braun, R. (2016). Religious minorities and resistance to genocide: the collective rescue of Jews in the Netherlands during the Holocaust. *American Political Science Review 110*(1), 127–147.

Braun, R. (2018). Minorities and the clandestine collective action dilemma: The secret protection of Jews during the Holocaust. *American Journal of Sociology 124*(2), 263–308.

Braun, R. (2019). *Protectors of Pluralism*. Cambridge (United Kingdom): Cambridge University Press.

Brethour, M. (2019). *At the Confluence of Rescuer and Perpetrator: Jewish-Polish Relations in Hiding and Portraits of Polish Aid-Providers During the Holocaust in Poland as Detailed in the Testimonies of Jews, 1942-1945*. Ph. D. thesis, Université d'Ottawa/University of Ottawa.

Browning, C. R. (2001). *Ordinary Men: Reserve Police Battalion 101 and the Final Solution in Poland*. London (United Kingdom): Penguin.

Bruttmann, T. (2003). *La Logique des bourreaux (1943-1944)*. Paris (France): Hachette littératures.

Cagé, J., A. Dagorret, P. Grosjean, and S. Jha (2023). Heroes and villains: The effects of heroism on autocratic values and Nazi collaboration in France. *American Economic Review 113*(7), 1888–1932.

Cazzola, F. (2017, 5). Bernard Bouveret, 92 ans, 'On passait des familles juives entières'. https://www.francebleu.fr/infos/societe/bernard-bouveret-92-ans-passait-des-familles-juives-entieres-1493998597. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Chanover, P. (1995, 1). Interview 718. Interview by Janice Sussman. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/718. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Çiçek, K. (2020). *The Armenians of Musa Dagh, 1915–1939: A Story of Insurgency and Flight*. Lanham, Mayland (United States): Lexington Books.

Combat (1942, 10). Les juifs, nos frérès. https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k148214t/f1.image. Accessed on 22.08.2022.

Créange, R. (1997, 1). Interview 24769. Interview by Monique Novodorsqui. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/24769. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Croes, M. (2006). The Holocaust in the Netherlands and the rate of Jewish survival. *Holocaust and Genocide Studies 20*(3), 474–499.

Croes, M. and P. Tammes (2004). *Gif laten wij niet voortbestaan: Een onderzoek naar de overlevingskansen van joden in de Nederlandse gemeenten, 1940–1945*. Nijmegen (the Netherlands): Radboud University.

Cywiakowski, E. (1997, 2). Interview 28826. Interview by Philippe Stroun. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/viewingPage?testimonyID=27926&returnIndex=0#. Accessed on 08.07.2022.

Devaux, M.-J. (2009, 4). Souvenirs de l'occupation. https://memoires-resistances.dordogne.fr/temoignages-audio/1008-temoignages-integraux/

36-souvenirs-de-l-occupation-marie-josephe-devaux.html. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Diamant, D. (1962). *Héros juifs de la Résistance française*. Montréal (Canada): Éditions Renouveau.

Dunning, T. (2012). *Natural experiments in the social sciences: A design-based approach*. Cambridge (United Kingdom): Cambridge University Press.

Düring, M. (2015). The dynamics of helping behaviour for Jewish refugees during the Second World War. In M. Gamper, L. Reschke, and M. Düring (Eds.), *Knoten und Kanten III: Soziale Netzwerkanalyse in Geschichts- und Politikforschung*, pp. 321–338. Bielefeld (Germany): transcript-Verlag.

Eloit, L. (1996, 2). Interview 9864. Interview by Mary Lynn Riley. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/9864. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Epstein, F. (1996, 7). Interview 18272. Interview by Reine Toledano. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/18272. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Ermantier, E. (1997, 7). Interview 34652. Interview by Dorota Sniezek-Feijoo. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/34652. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Fein, H. (1979). *Accounting for genocide: National responses and Jewish victimization during the Holocaust*. Chicago (United States): University of Chicago Press.

Finkel, E. (2015). The phoenix effect of state repression: Jewish resistance during the Holocaust. *American Political Science Review*, 339–353.

Finkel, E. (2017). *Ordinary Jews: Choice and survival during the Holocaust*. Princeton (United States): Princeton University Press.

Finkel, E. and S. Straus (2012). Macro, meso, and micro research on genocide: gains, shortcomings, and future areas of inquiry. *Genocide Studies and Prevention 7*(1), 56–67.

Flap, H., M. Croes, P. Tammes, and W. Ultee (2002). Organized resistance and the persecution of Jews in the Dutch province of Overijssel. *Netherlands Journal of Social Sciences 38*, 3–23.

Fogelman, E. (2011). *Conscience and courage: Rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust*. New York (United States): Anchor Books.

Gay, V. (2021). Mapping the Third Republic: A Geographic Information System of France (1870–1940). *Historical Methods: A Journal of Quantitative and Interdisciplinary History*, 1–19.

Geneanet (2023). Monuments commémoratifs : Dordogne. https://www.geneanet.org/monuments-aux-morts/geo/FRA/F24/france-dordogne. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Gibersztajn, S. (1996, 5). Interview 14290. Interview by Samuel Grosman. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/14290. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Goldman, S. (1995, 11). Interview 5651. Interview by Jacqueline Richmond-Wade. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/5651. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Gross, J. T. (2001). *Neighbors: The Destruction of the Jewish Community in Jedwabne, Poland*. Princeton (United States): Princeton University Press.

Gutman, I. and S. Krakowski (1986). *Unequal Victims: Poles and Jews during World War Two*. New York (United States): Holocaust Library.

Guyoton, H. (2018). *Les Monuments aux Morts de la Grande Guerre - Département de la Creuse*. Cressé (France): Éditions des Régionalismes.

Hamon, L. and R. Poznanski (1992). Étude sur la situation des Juifs en zone occupée. *Les Cahiers de l'Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent 22*, 57–123.

Hilbrink, J. (1989). *De Illegalen: Illegaliteit in Twente en het aangrenzende Salland 1940-1945*. Nijmegen (the Netherlands): Socialistiese Uitgeverij Nijmegen.

Hilbrink, J. (1998). *De ondergrondse. Illegaliteit in Overijssel 1940-1945*. Den Haag (the Netherlands): Staatsdrukkerij en Uitgeverij.

INSEE (2018). Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques. fichier des noms. https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/3536630.

Israel, G. (1997, 3). Interview 27898. Interview by Nadia Cleitman. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/27898. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Kalyvas, S. N. (2006). *The logic of violence in civil war*. Cambridge (United Kingdom): Cambridge University Press.

Kedward, H. R. (1993). *In Search of the Maquis: Rural Resistance in Southern France 1942-1944*. Oxford (United Kingdom): Clarendon Press.

Kelly, M. (2020). Understanding persistence. http://hdl.handle.net/10419/228203. CEPR Discussion Paper No. DP15246.

Kersten, K. (1970). Relacje jako typ źródła historycznego. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo 14*(3).

Kévorkian, R. (2011). *The Armenian genocide: A complete history*. London (United Kingdom): I.B. Tauris.

King, B. (2020, 2). Interview with Mary Fulbrook: The best books on Auschwitz. https://fivebooks.com/best-books/auschwitz-mary-fulbrook/. Accessed on 14.04.2021.

Klarsfeld, S. (1983). *Vichy-Auschwitz. Le rôle de Vichy dans la solution finale de la question juive*. Paris (France): Fayard.

Krzyzanowski, L. (2020). *Ghost citizens: Jewish return to a postwar city*. Cambridge, Massachusetts (United States): Harvard University Press.

Langmuir, N. (1997, 3). Interview 52614. Interview by Elizabeth Ryan and Peter Ryan. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/52614. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Lastmann, C. (1996, 10). Interview 20409. Interview by Gerard Darcueil. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/viewingPage?testimonyID=22106&returnIndex=0#. Accessed on 08.07.2022.

Lazare, L. and A. Doulut (2019). *Ni héros ni salauds: la population a-t-elle protégé les Juifs en France occupée?* Lormont (France): Le Bord de l'eau.

Levy, F. (1996, 8). Interview 19486. Interview by Pedro Ebel. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/19486. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Levy, F. (1997, 2). Interview 27313. Interview by Mary Lynn Riley. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/27313. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Libération, Organe des forces de résistance française (1942, 2). L'ignominie raciste. https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k1479106/f1.item. Accessed on 22.08.2022.

Lichtenstein, J. (1996, 2). Interview 10062. Interview by Laurent Aknin. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/10062. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Loinger, G. (1996, 2). Interview 10400. Interview by Phyllis Yordan Bonny. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/viewingPage?testimonyID=11816&returnIndex=0#. Accessed on 08.07.2022.

Lyall, J. (2015). Process tracing, causal inference, and civil war. In *Process tracing: From metaphor to analytic tool*, pp. 186–207. Cambridge (United Kingdom): Cambridge University Press.

Marcot, F. (2006). *Dictionnaire historique de la Résistance*. Paris (France): Laffont.

Marcot, F. and A. Baud (1985). *La Franche-Comté sous l'occupation, 1940-1944: La Résistance dans le Jura*. Besançon (France): Cêtre.

Marcus, C. (1996, 4). Interview 13318. Interview by Jean-Paul Sroussi. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/13318. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Marrus, M. R. (1989). *The Nazi Holocaust: Historical articles on the destruction of European Jews. Part 7, Jewish resistance to the Holocaust*. Westport (United States): Meckler.

Marrus, M. R. and R. O. Paxton (2019). *Vichy France and the Jews: Second Edition*. Redwood City (United States): Stanford University Press.

McDoom, O. S. (2020). *The path to genocide in Rwanda: Security, opportunity, and authority in an ethnocratic state*. Cambridge (United Kingdom): Cambridge University Press.

Michel, H. (1970). *La guerre de l'ombre: la Résistance en Europe*. Paris (France): Éditions Bernard Grasset.

Milgram, S. (1963). Behavioural study of obedience. *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 67*(4), 371.

Monroe, K. R. (2013). *The hand of compassion: Portraits of moral choice during the Holocaust*. Princeton (United States): Princeton University Press.

NASA (2013). SRTM NASA – France Belgique Suisse. `http://data.europa.eu/88u/dataset/925d228b-9bbf-4157-9618-3ba8438d457a`. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Nieder, E. (1995, 12). Interview 10157. Interview by Janice Englehart. Visual History Archive. `https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/10157`. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Oliner, S. P. and P. Oliner (1992). *Altruistic personality: Rescuers of Jews in Nazi Europe*. New York (United States): Touchstone.

Paldiel, M. (1993). *The path of the Righteous: Gentile rescuers of Jews during the Holocaust*. New York (United States): KTAV Publishing House.

Parrotin, M. (1997). *Femmes de la Résistance en Creuse*. Ahun (France): Éditions Verso.

Parrotin, M. (1998). *Immigrés dans la Résistance en Creuse*. Ahun (France): Éditions Verso.

Paulsson, G. S. (2002). *Secret City: The Hidden Jews of Warsaw, 1940-1945*. New Haven (United States): Yale University Press.

Penaud, G. (2004). *Les crimes de la division "Brehmer": La traque des résistants et des Juifs en Dordogne, Corrèze, Haute-Vienne (mars-avril 1944), Périgueux*. Périgueux (France): La Lauze Éditions.

Pengl, Y., C. Müller-Crepon, R. Valli, L.-E. Cederman, and L. Girardin (Forthcoming). The Train Wrecks of Modernization: Railway Construction and Separatist Mobilization in Europe. *American Political Science Review*.

Pennetier, C., J.-L. Ponnavoy, J.-L. Marquer, P. Anne-Marie, and M.-C. Jondeau (2015). Le Maitron dictionnaire biographique : Civils massacrés. https://fusilles-40-44.maitron.fr/spip.php?mot9464. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Petersen, R. D. (2001). *Resistance and rebellion: Lessons from Eastern Europe*. Cambridge (United Kingdom): Cambridge University Press.

Pinard, J. (2002). *Du noir au rouge: Dérives d'extrême droite, résistances et rechutes au XXe siècle dans le Doubs*. Besançon (France): Cêtre.

Poznanski, R. (1995). Reflections on Jewish resistance and Jewish résistants in France. *Jewish social studies 2*(1), 124–158.

Poznanski, R. (2008). *Propagandes et persécutions. La Résistance et le "problème juif"*. Paris (France): Fayard.

Poznanski, R. (2012). Rescue of the Jews and the resistance in France: From history to historiography. *French Politics, Culture & Society 30*(2), 8–32.

Rauner, A. (1997, 7). Interview 34616. Interview by Reuben Zylberszpic. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/34616. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Regensberg, C. (1997, 10). Interview 37167. Interview by Catherine Saltiel. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/37167. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Reingewirtz, I. (1995, 11). Interview 6420. Interview by Samuel Grosman. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/6420. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Rencus, M. (1995, 12). Interview 7417. Interview by Gerard Darcueil. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/7417. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Reviriego, B. (2003). *Les juifs en Dordogne, 1939-1944: de l'accueil à la persécution*. Archives départementales de la Dordogne, Périgueux (France): Éditions Fanlac.

Sabouret, F. (2009, 3). Souvenirs de l'occupation: Occupation, vie quotidienne et naissance de la résistance. mémoires de résistances: Un site du département de la dordogne. https://memoires-resistances.dordogne.fr/temoignages-audio/1008-temoignages-integraux/38-occupation-et-resistance-a-vergt-fernand-sabouret.html. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Sack, S. A. and G. Mokotoff (2004). *Avotaynu guide to Jewish genealogy*. Bergenfield (United States): Avotaynu.

Satyanath, S., N. Voigtländer, and H.-J. Voth (2017). Bowling for fascism: Social capital and the rise of the Nazi Party. *Journal of Political Economy 125*(2), 478–526.

Seawright, J. (2016). *Multi-method social science: Combining qualitative and quantitative tools*. Cambridge (United Kingdom): Cambridge University Press.

Seawright, J. (2021). Beyond Mill: Why cross-case qualitative causal inference is weak, and why we should still compare. In E. S. Simmons and N. R. Smith (Eds.), *Rethinking Comparison*, pp. 31–46. Cambridge (United Kingdom): Cambridge University Press.

Seibel, W. (2002). The Strength of Perpetrators: The Holocaust in Western Europe, 1940–1944. *Governance 15*(2), 211–240.

Sémelin, J. (2018). *The Survival of the Jews in France, 1940-44*. Oxford (United Kingdom): Oxford University Press.

Shaver, A., D. B. Carter, and T. W. Shawa (2019). Terrain ruggedness and land cover: Improved data for most research designs. *Conflict Management and Peace Science 36*(2), 191–218.

Sieradzki, I. (1996, 11). Interview 23397. Interview by Jacky Assoun. Visual History Archive. `https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/23397`. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Simon, G. (2020, 11). Bernard Bouveret, le passeur du Jura aux 200 vies sauvées durant la Seconde guerre mondiale, est décédé à 96 ans. `https://www.francetvinfo.fr/culture/patrimoine/histoire/bernard-bouveret-le-passeur-du-jura-aux-200-vies-sauvees-durant-la-seconde-guerre-mondiale-est-decede-a-96-ans_4174559.html`. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Simon, M. J. (2015). *Underground in Berlin: A Young Woman's Extraordinary Tale of Survival in the Heart of Nazi Germany*. New York (United States): Little, Brown and Company.

Skinner, M. (2011). Interview with irena sendler: In the name of their mothers. DVD. Alexandria, VA: PBS Distribution.

Spector, S. and G. Wigoder (2001). *The Encyclopedia of Jewish Life before and during the Holocaust*. New York (United States): NYU Press.

Squicciarini, M. P. (2020). Devotion and development: Religiosity, education, and economic progress in nineteenth-century France. *American Economic Review 110*(11), 3454–3491.

Stimler, W. (1996, 7). Interview 17248. Interview by Sharon Tyler. Visual History Archive. `https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/17248`. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Straus, S. (2006). *The Order of Genocide*. Ithaca, New York (United States): Cornell University Press.

Straus, S. (2015). *Making and Unmaking Nations*. Ithaca, New York (United States): Cornell University Press.

Strichard, C. (1996, 7). Interview 17455. Interview by Dorota Sniezek-Feijoo. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/17455. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Suny, R. G. (2015). *"They Can Live in the Desert but Nowhere Else": A History of the Armenian Genocide*. Princeton (United States): Princeton University Press.

Sussman, A. (1996, 9). Interview 20217. Interview by Alvin I. Feldman. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/20217. Accessed on 08.07.2022.

Tec, N. (1984). *Dry tears: The story of a lost childhood*. Oxford (United Kingdom): Oxford University Press.

Tec, N. (2003). *Resilience and courage: Women, men, and the Holocaust*. New Haven (United States): Yale University Press.

Tec, N. (2013a). *Resistance: Jews and Christians who defied the Nazi terror*. Oxford (United Kingdom): Oxford University Press.

Tec, N. (2013b). Who Dared to Rescue Jews and Why? In J. Sémelin (Ed.), *Resisting Genocide: The Multiple Forms of Rescue*, pp. 101–112. New York (United States): Columbia University Press.

Tenen, C. (2001, 10). Interview 51762. Interview by Esther Finder. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/viewingPage?testimonyID=54664&returnIndex=0#. Accessed on 08.07.2022.

Todorov, T. (1996). *A French Tragedy: Scenes of Civil War, Summer 1944*. Hanover (United States): University Press of New England.

Tuaillon-Nass, G. (2015). *Le rendez-vous des sages: itinéraire d'un passeur-résistant: Bernard Bouveret:[récit]*. Sainte-Croix (France): Éditions Mon Village.

Urynowicz, M. (2006). Zorganizowana i indywidualna pomoc Polaków dla ludności żydowskiej eksterminowanej przez okupanta niemieckiego w okresie Drugiej wojny światowej. In A. Żbikowski (Ed.), *Polacy i Żydzi pod okupacja niemiecka 1939–1945. Studia i materiały*, pp. 224–231. Instytut Pamieci Narodowej.

Varese, F. and M. Yaish (2000). The importance of being asked: The rescue of Jews in Nazi Europe. *Rationality and Society 12*(3), 307–334.

Vauthier, R. (2018). *Souvenirs de l'occupation à Pontarlier: juin-décembre 1940*. Dijon (France): Éditions universitaires de Dijon.

Vergnon, J. (2009, 9). Souvenirs de l'occupation: Son parcours dans la résistance. https://memoires-resistances.dordogne.fr/temoignages-audio/1015-extraits-sonores/37-resistance-a-bergerac-jean-vergnon.html. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Waller, J. E. (2007). *Becoming evil: How ordinary people commit genocide and mass killing*. Oxford (United Kingdom): Oxford University Press.

Wilson, S. (1973). The antisemitic riots of 1898 in France. *The Historical Journal 16*(4), 789–806.

Wolff, P. (1997, 6). Interview 30196. Interview by Anna Hughes. Visual History Archive. https://vha.usc.edu/testimony/30196. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Yad Vashem (2021). The Righteous Among the Nations Database: Virtual Wall of Honor. https://righteous.yadvashem.org/. Accessed on 01.08.2023.

Yagil, L. (2010). *La France terre de refuge et de désobéissance civile (1936-1944)*. Paris (France): Éditions du Cerf.

Zalc, C. (2020). *Denaturalized*. Cambridge (United States): The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Zimmerman, J. D. (2015). *The Polish Underground and the Jews, 1939–1945*. Cambridge (United Kingdom): Cambridge University Press.