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RAPPORTSERIE

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TORE GJELSVIK:

PLACE-NAMES OF HEIMEFRONTFJELLA AND
LINGETOPPANE, DRONNING MAUD LAND,
ANTARCTICA





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PLACE-NAMES OF HEIMEFRONTFJELLA AND LINGETOPPANE, DRONNING MAUD LAND, ANTARCTICA

The mountain range *Heimefrontfjella*, in western Dronning Maud Land, is named in honour of the national resistance organizations which opposed the Nazi occupation of Norway from 1940 to 1945. These organizations had various functions: *Milorg* (the Military Resistance Organization) established secret military groups; *Sivorg* (the Civil Resistance Organization) was a conglomerate of groups, encouraging and guiding opposition to the Norwegian Nazi Party by organizing civil disobedience, the production of illegal (free) newspapers, and aiding imprisoned patriots and their families. Abbreviations such as HL (Heimefrontleinga), KK (Koordinasjonskomiteen) and SL (Sentralledelsen) refer to the central bodies in charge of these activities. XU was the name of the largest organization for military intelligence, the most important and dangerous illegal activity during the occupation.

The various geographic units in Heimefrontfjella are named after some of the many members of these organizations that made outstanding contributions to the Resistance. Many of them were arrested, tortured, confined in jails or concentration camps and even executed. If fortunate, they were able to escape to England or Sweden when hunted by the Gestapo. Particular attention is given to the pioneers of the Resistance.

The Lingetoppene mountains (map sheets Schirmacheroasen (L4) and Starheimstind (M4)) are named in honour of the members of a company of Norwegian commandos operating behind German lines in Norway during the Second World War. The formal name of the unit was the Norwegian Independent Company No. 1, usually called the Linge Company after its founder Martin Linge. It belonged to the S.O.E. (Special Operations Executive) - a British organization for sabotage and military intelligence in occupied Europe. At the end of 1942, it was placed under the Norwegian Chief of Staff in London.

**HEIMEFRONTFJELLA: MAP SHEETS HEIMEFRONTFJELLA NORD (D8),
HEIMEFRONT-FJELLA SØR (D9) AND LADFJELLA (E8)**

ARNTZENRUSTENE

74°19.3'S - 09°22.5'W

Sven Arntzen, b. 1897, lawyer. Leader of the secret police organization and member of the Military Council. His brother Ole, b. 1910, was one of the top members of SL - the Central Milorg Leadership.

AUBERTISEN

74°29.2'S - 10°37.5'W

Kristian Aubert, b. 1909, fire brigade constable. Undertook many dangerous operations. Arrested, and died during terrible torture.

BERGGRAVRISTA

74°36.6'S - 10°53.0'W

Eivind Berggrav, b. 1884, Bishop of Oslo. Strong opponent of nazism, leader of the struggle of the Norwegian Church during the war.

BERGSLIENFALLET

74°36.9'S - 10°10.0'W

Solveig Bergslien, b. 1919, police clerk. Member of military intelligence group. Arrested, and sacrificed life instead of providing information.

BIERINGMULEN

74°44.2'S - 11°45.5'W

Aage Biering, b. 1907. Active and daring Resistance leader. Provided money and equipment to keep the free press and escape organizations going.

BJØRNNUTANE

74°37.0'S - 10°00.0'W

Bjørn Eriksen, b. 1916, student. Leader of military intelligence in Trondheim. Arrested, and gave his life to protect his associates. Bjørn Reinertsen, b. 1920, student. Leader of military intelligence in Oslo. Killed whilst trying to escape from Gestapo arrest.

BONNEVIE-SVENDSENBREEN

74°48.8'S - 11°27.0'W

Conrad Bonnevie-Svendsen, b. 1898, church minister. Organizer of church and other resistance. Member of the Central Resistance Board.

BORCH-JOHNSENNUTEN

74°31.8'S - 09°58.0'W

Erling Borch-Johnsen, b. 1873, surgeon. Leader of military and civilian resistance, as well as of military intelligence activity in Narvik.

BORGEBOTNEN

74°23.4'S - 09°41.5'W

Ole Borge, b. 1916, lawyer. Member of various branches of the Central Milorg Leadership and finally one of its top members.



Fig. 1. North-eastern part of Milorgfjella, seen from the north-west (DML 51-52, map sheet D8). In the centre, the massif Helset-skarvet, with the ridge Laudalkammen and the peak Haukelandnuten (1962 m a.s.l.).

BOYESENNUTEN

74°34.0'S - 11°14.5'W

Jens Mogens Boyesen, b. 1920, student. Provided the exiled Norwegian Government with political and other information from Norway. Member and secretary of the Central Resistance Board.

BRANDSTORPNABBEN

74°18.5'S - 09°50.0'W

Ola Brandstorp, b. 1902, journalist. Member of the Military Council and leader of the organization for secret sabotage within the trade unions.

BRATSBERGHORTEN

74°40.4'S - 11°57.5'W

Erik Bratsberg, b. 1923, apprentice. Carried out the daily work of the executive staff of the Central Resistance Board. Printed instructions and illegal newspapers, and was liaison for escape groups.

BREMNESFLAKET

74°35.6'S - 10°30.0'W

Bremnes, hamlet near Bergen. A centre for seagoing escape routes to Shetland and for the intake of Norwegian agents from England. Many people involved were arrested and sent to German concentration camps.

BRUNSVIGHORTEN

74°43.9'S - 11°57.0'W

Paal Brunsvig, b. 1921, student. Pioneer in civilian and military resistance organization in the Telemark district. Later member of the executive staff of the Central Resistance Board, in charge of security and the support of the free press.

BRUNVOLLBOTNEN

74°42.8'S - 11°24.5'W

Kirsten Brunvoll, b. 1895, housewife. Together with husband Jonas and two sons, Jonas (21) and Gunnar (17), she printed and distributed illegal newspapers. Arrested in 1941 and sent to German concentration camps where she greatly aided her fellow prisoners.

BURÅSBOTNEN

74°19.0'S - 09°44.0'W

Ole Burås, b. 1899, lumberjack. Father of 12 children. Killed by the Gestapo whilst guiding refugees across the border to Sweden.

CAPPELENBOTNEN

74°36.2'S - 10°58.0'W

Johan Cappelen, b. 1889, lawyer. Regional Resistance leader in Trondheim, even whilst under arrest.

CHRISTENSENKOLLEN

74°35.5'S - 10°51.5'W

Christian A.R. Christensen, b. 1906, journalist. Early Resistance leader. Arrested, but released after a couple of years and continued secret activity. Member of the Central Resistance Board.

DAHMSALEN

74°20.0'S - 09°41.0'W

Jan Øivind Dahm, b. 1921, student at technical school. Arrested for illegal activity in the summer of 1940, tried by a German court martial and released. Continued intelligence work as leader of a secret radio station in Bergen during 1941-1942.

DALLKNATTEN

74°35.1'S - 10°03.0'W

William Dall, b. 1913, businessman. Member of secret military group. Throughout the war he organized and headed an efficient military intelligence group in the Kristiansund region.



Fig. 2. Central part of Milorgfjella, seen from the north-west (DML 51-52, map sheet D8). In the foreground, the cirque Burásbotnen, flanked by Vikenegga (1955 m a.s.l.) to the left and Schivestolen (2159 m a.s.l.) to the right.

ENGENHOVET

74°34.3'S - 11°00.0'W

Hans Engen, b. 1912, student. Member of the secretariat of the Central Resistance Board. Demonstrated an unusual calm and resolute attitude in dangerous situations.

FURUBOTNNABBEN

74°32.0'S - 11°26.0'W

Peder Lorentz Furubotn, b. 1890, party secretary. Headed the communist resistance groups from early 1942. His headquarters in the mountains were attacked twice by German troops, but he managed to escape.

GABBIBOTNEN

74°34.6'S - 10°04.5'W

Gabbi Sømme, b. 1899, born Holst, housewife. Assisted refugees in the Stavanger area, and contributed greatly to military intelligence.

GERHARDESENUTEN

74°33.0'S - 11°06.5'W

Einar Gerhardsen, b. 1897, party secretary. Early organizer of resistance in the labour movement. Member of the Central Resistance Board. Spent most of the war years in concentration camps. Prime Minister of the first post-war government of Norway.

GRAMKROKEN

74°37.5'S - 10°41.5'W

Harald Gram, b. 1887, city councillor. Early Resistance leader. Provided financial assistance for families of prisoners. His son Gregers, b. 1917, was a commando soldier, killed in action in Oslo 1944.

HALDORSENTOPPEN

74°35.2'S - 11°12.5'W

Inger Haldorsen, b. 1899, medical doctor. Key person in the refugee organization in Bergen. Helped people to escape to England.

HANEBOG HANSEVEGGEN

74°23.5'S - 09°10.0'W

Halfdan Haneborg Hansen, b. 1896, army captain. Early leader of the Military Resistance Organization in south-east Norway.

HANSSONHORNA

74°25.0'S - 09°53.0'W

Arthur Hansson, b. 1910, law graduate, his brother Michael S. Hansson, b. 1912, shipbroker, and his cousin Wladimir Hansson, b. 1906, lawyer. All were active members of the Milorg Central Leadership.

HASSELKNIPPENOVA

74°22.0'S - 09°42.5'W

Oskar Hasselknippe, b. 1911, journalist. Leader of an action group and later of a most effective regional military organization in the Ringerike district.

HAUGE BREEN

74°28.1'S - 09°51.0'W

Jens Christian Hauge, b. 1914, lawyer. Leader of the national Military Resistance Organization during the last half of the war and member of the Central Resistance Board.

HAUGLANDKLEPPEN

74°38.0'S - 10°13.0'W

Finn Haugland, b. 1907, civil servant. Active in civilian resistance as well as military intelligence, and also in supporting the free press and refugee organizations.

HAUKELANDNUTEN

74°18.0'S - 09°34.5'W

Mons Haukeland, b. 1892, army officer. Organized and led regional military resistance of

the west coast at an early stage. Imprisoned by the Gestapo for some time, but continued to head the organization after release.

HELLAND-HANSENBOTNEN

74°37.5'S - 10°46.0'W

Bjørn Helland-Hansen, b. 1903, medical doctor. Started resistance during the first days of occupation. Arrested when attempting to form the first National Resistance Organization.

HELSETSKARVET

74°19.0'S - 09°38.5'W

Olaf Helset, b. 1892, major. A most trusted leader of the national sports organizations, who mobilized the youth against nazism. He also became the first national leader of the Military Resistance Organization.

HL-BANDET

74°52.0'S - 11°02.0'W

HL was the abbreviation for Heimefrontleiinga (the Central Resistance Board).

HØIGÅRDBREKKA

74°41.9'S - 10°47.0'W

Einar Musæus Høigård, b. 1907, lecturer. Leading figure in the resistance organization of teachers, drawing up its lines of defence. Died under arrest.

IMERSLUNDRYGGEN

74°41.9'S - 11°05.0'W

Helge Imerslund, b. 1897, medical doctor. Resistance pioneer in Hamar. Particularly active in civil resistance, and participated in several daring actions.

JAHNTINDEN

74°44.9'S - 11°35.5'W

Gunnar Jahn, b. 1883, director. An exceptional political resistance leader, whose advice was frequently sought. Early member of the Central Resistance Board.

JAKOBSENKNATTEN

74°33.0'S - 09°58.0'W

Sigurd Jakobsen, b. 1910, journalist. Leader of one of the first military intelligence groups. Arrested in 1941, sentenced to death but not executed.

JANSENRYGGEN

74°41.0'S - 10°53.5'W

Jan B. Jansen, b. 1889, professor. Prominent Resistance leader of the University of Oslo. Eminent writer and editor of the *Bulletin*, the leading newspaper of the Resistance.

JENSENHOVDEN

74°43.7'S - 11°37.5'W

Magnus Jensen, b. 1902, lecturer. Member of the teachers' illegal committee and of the Central Resistance Board.

JOHANSENBOTNEN

74°42.0'S - 11°13.5'W

Einar Johansen, b. 1915, student. After taking part in military intelligence in the early war

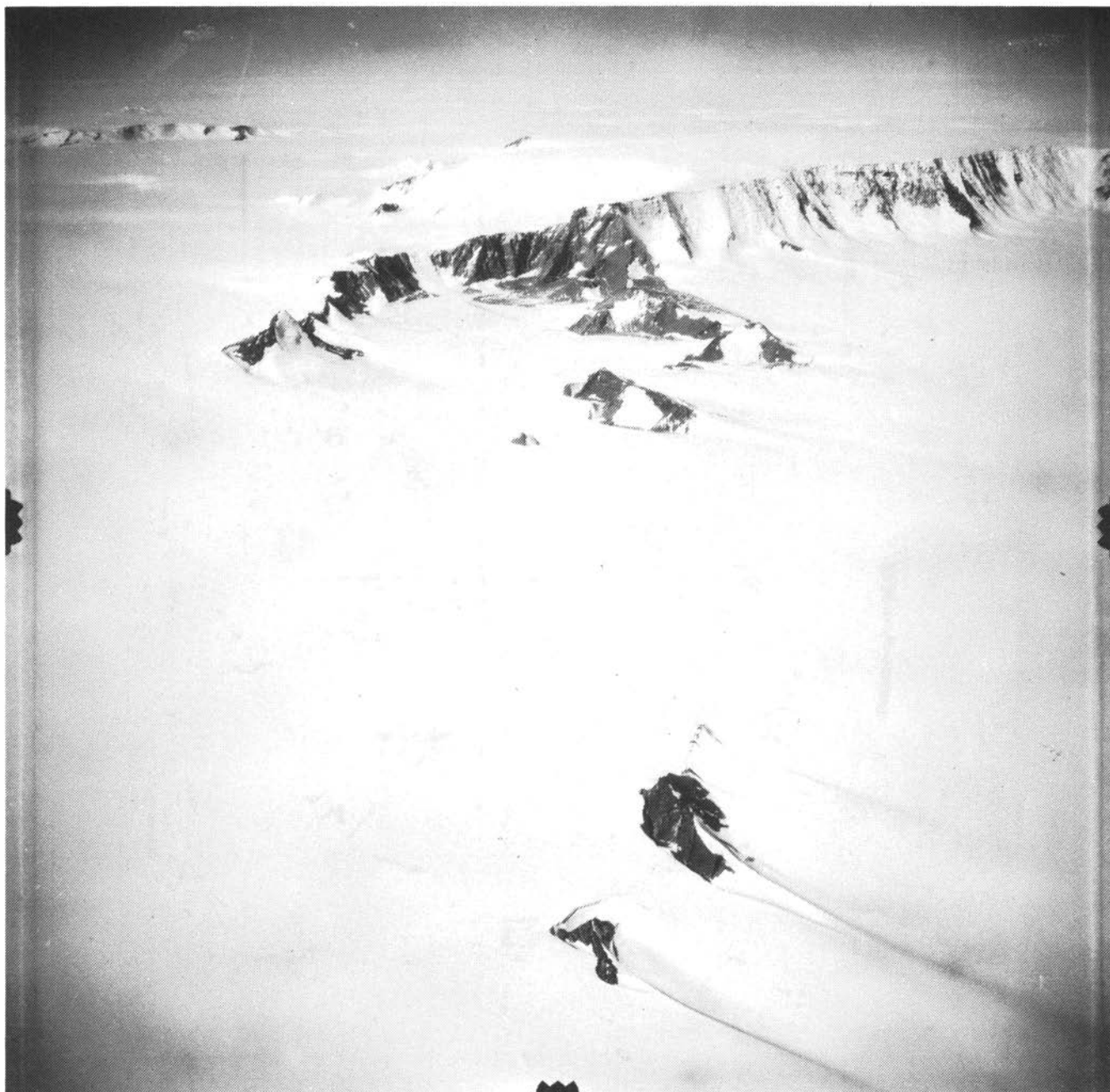


Fig. 3. Northern part of Sivorgfjella, seen from the north-west (DML 51-52, map sheet D8). In the foreground, Furubotnnabben (1324 m a.s.l.). Upper part, situated around the cirque Scharffenbergbotnen, from left to right: Gerhardsennuten (1690 m a.s.l.), Engenhovet (1742 m a.s.l.), Wrighthamaren (2154 m a.s.l.), and Torsviktoppen (1604 m a.s.l.). Behind, running southwards, the ridge Schjelderupveggen.

years, he escaped to Sweden. Returning in 1942, he organized a network of secret radio stations in northernmost Norway for reporting movements of German battleships.

JOHNSONUFSA

74°18.7'S - 09°29.0'W

Anton Gisle Johnson, b. 1893, surgeon. Head of civilian as well as military resistance in the Nordland region. His brother Gunnar, b. 1895, also a surgeon. A resistance pioneer in Oslo,

but left for England in 1941 to head the Medical Corps of the Norwegian Forces. Another brother, Karl, b. 1891, farmer. Active in the Resistance of the Trondheim region. Their cousin Alex Johnson, b. 1910, minister. One of the church resistance leaders and member of the Central Resistance Board.

KIBERGDALLEN

74°56.0'S - 11°34.0'W

Small fishing village in Finnmark. A centre for Norwegian agents providing the USSR with information of German activity near the border.

KK-DALEN

74°42.0'S - 10°29.5'W

KK - The Coordination Committee. Played a major part in the structure of the Central Resistance Board, consisting of members of Norwegian professional organizations.

KROGH-JOHANSENBERGA

74°24.7'S - 10°02.5'W

Arne Krogh-Johanssen, b. 1888, businessman. One of the earliest and most active organizers of the Resistance. Involved especially in the free press and in military intelligence. Died in German concentration camp.

LAUDALKAMMEN

74°17.0'S - 09°36.0'W

Arne Laudal, b. 1882, army officer. Organizer and leader of the Military Resistance Organization in southernmost Norway. Arrested and executed in 1942 after a trial where he proved most courageous.

LAURINGRABBEN

74°19.9'S - 09°34.0'W

Kolbein Lauring, b. 1914, businessman. Active in the Resistance at an early stage. Was released after three years imprisonment, and continued underground work. When hunted by the Gestapo for a second time, he made a narrow escape, due to resolute actions by his wife Kari, b. 1918. She also managed to send warning to his organization.

LEABOTNEN

74°18.8'S - 09°38.5'W

Rolv Lea, b. 1891, director. Leader of a military intelligence organization in Oslo, arrested and executed in 1941. His brother Leiv, b. 1895. The first leader of the Military Resistance Organization in Stavanger. Arrested in 1942, and died during interrogation by the Gestapo.

LIDKVARVET

74°39.3'S - 10°38.0'W

Ingvald Lid, b. 1889, postmaster. Cleverly organized a secret, nation-wide communication network between the Coordination Committee in Oslo and the district organizations.

LIERJUVEN (LIE-RJUVEN)

74°40.0'S - 10°49.0'W

Per Lie, b. 1907, trade union secretary. Organized resistance groups within the trade unions, and became the first editor of *Fri Fagbevegelse* ("Free Unions"). Died in German concentration camp.



Fig. 4. Central part of Sivorgfjella, seen from the north-west (DML 51-52, map sheet D8). The massif Skjønsbergskarvet, with peaks Jahntinden (2707 m a.s.l.), Paal nibba (2711 m a.s.l.), Norumnuten (2224 m a.s.l.) and Bieringmulen (1996 m a.s.l.) in the centre.

LÜTKENNUPEN

74°17.8'S - 09°32.0'W

Carsten Lütken, b. 1886, lawyer. A leader of the Military Resistance Organization in eastern Norway, arrested in 1941.

MAGNUSSONKNAUSEN

74°25.0'S - 09°57.0'W

Oscar Magnusson, b. 1911, caretaker. Became a central figure in the Resistance in Bergen. After arrest he was mercilessly tortured, but refused to give away any information.

MALMRUSTA

74°43.9'S - 11°26.0'W

Ole Jacob Malm, b. 1910, medical doctor. Pioneer of the resistance in his profession. Organized the civilian resistance on a nationwide scale, and became the first leader of the executive staff of the Coordination Committee.

MARTINSENBREKKA

74°25.4'S - 10°13.0'W

Aksel Martinsen, b. 1895, fisherman. Transported weapons, which were delivered from England, from the outer islands to inland depots. When arrested, he withstood the most cruel torture.

MATHISENSKAGET

74°51.9'S - 11°35.5'W

Franz E. Mathisen, b. 1903, his brother Alfred, b. 1907, both fishermen. Provided action groups and military intelligence in Finnmark for the Soviet Army. Alfred was caught and executed in 1941, Franz died during arrest in 1943.

MONSRUDNABBEN

74°40.9'S - 11°57.5'W

Berthe Monsrud, b. 1896, farmer's wife. Concealed and assisted radio-operators of the Military Resistance Organization. Together with her husband Jørgen, b. 1879, and six sons helped to recover air-dropped weapon containers.

MORSETBREEN

74°43.8'S - 11°30.0'W

Peder Morset, b. 1887, teacher. Morset and his seven sons were most active in the Resistance in the area around Trondheim. In 1943, the Gestapo surrounded their farm; Peder was arrested and executed, his son Oddmund, b. 1916, shot his way through but was subsequently killed.

MYGEHENGET

74°52.1'S - 11°23.5'W

Three brothers, Peder, b. 1909, Sverre, b. 1913, and Erling Myge, b. 1906, all labourers. Members of a communist action group in the Stavanger area. Peder and Sverre were caught in late 1943, and both died during torture. Erling kept going until he was arrested at the end of the war.

MØGSTERBREKKA

74°48.8'S - 11°22.5'W

Abelone Møgster, b. 1883, businesswoman. Living on a small island off Stavanger, she and her brother helped refugees and English agents. Arrested in 1942, and survived with unusual spirit the worst German concentration camps.

MØYENKNATTEN

74°21.3'S - 10°15.5'W

Knut Møyen, b. 1907, economist. Took part from the beginning in the organization of military resistance groups all over south-eastern Norway, and ultimately became the leader. Escaped to England in 1942, and returned to Norway as a commando officer.

NORUMNUTEN

74°44.5'S - 11°40.5'W

Kåre Norum, b. 1907, teacher. Principal organizer and strategist for the opposition to the

nazification of school children. Member of the Central Resistance Board and leader of the daily activities of the Coordination Committee.

OKKENHAUGRUSTA

74°44.6'S - 11°32.5'W

Arne Okkenhaug, b. 1911, teacher. Took part in the nation-wide organization of the Resistance, and was much involved in the struggle of the teachers. Member of the Central Resistance Board.

OTTOSENKNATTEN

74°40.4'S - 11°20.5'W

Kristian Ottosen, b. 1921, student. Member of an early military intelligence organization in Bergen. Arrested in 1942, and sent to concentration camps in Germany, where he was of great help to his fellow prisoners.

PIONERFLAKET

74°40.0'S - 10°52.0'W

Named after the pioneers of the Resistance.

POULSSONHAMAREN

74°47.8'S - 11°29.0'W

Erik T. Poulsson, b. 1897, lawyer, and his brother Leif T. Poulsson, b. 1898, medical doctor. Active Resistance leaders from the early days of occupation. Erik represented the Lawyers' Association on the Central Resistance Board for most of the war. Leif was a member of the first Central Resistance Board, arrested in 1941.

PAALNIBBA

74°45.7'S - 11°36.5'W

Paal Berg, b. 1873, chief judge. Under his leadership, the Supreme Court resigned in 1940 in protest against nazi laws, and thus gave the Resistance legal support. He later became the formal leader of the Central Resistance Board.

QVENILDNOVA

74°19.2'S - 09°41.0'W

Arne Qvenild, b. 1909, businessman. Bold action leader in the early war years. Later, leader of the southern Telemark district of the Military Resistance Organization.

RASMUSSENEGGA

74°33.6'S - 10°03.0'W

Einar Korsvig Rasmussen, b. 1895. An ardent freedom fighter who spoke ceaselessly against the political compliance of Norwegian Parliament members in 1940. Organized military intelligence, killed himself when arrested.

REFSDAHLBREKKA

74°50.5'S - 11°32.0'W

Johan Refsdahl, b. 1904, revenue secretary. Organized resistance groups among civil servants in Bergen and along a large part of the west coast.

REICHELTVNEVET

74°42.8'S - 11°47.5'W

Borti Reichelt, b. 1916, businessman. Carried out hazardous actions early in the war, was arrested in 1941 and executed in 1944. His brother Erik, b. 1917, sailor. Organized military

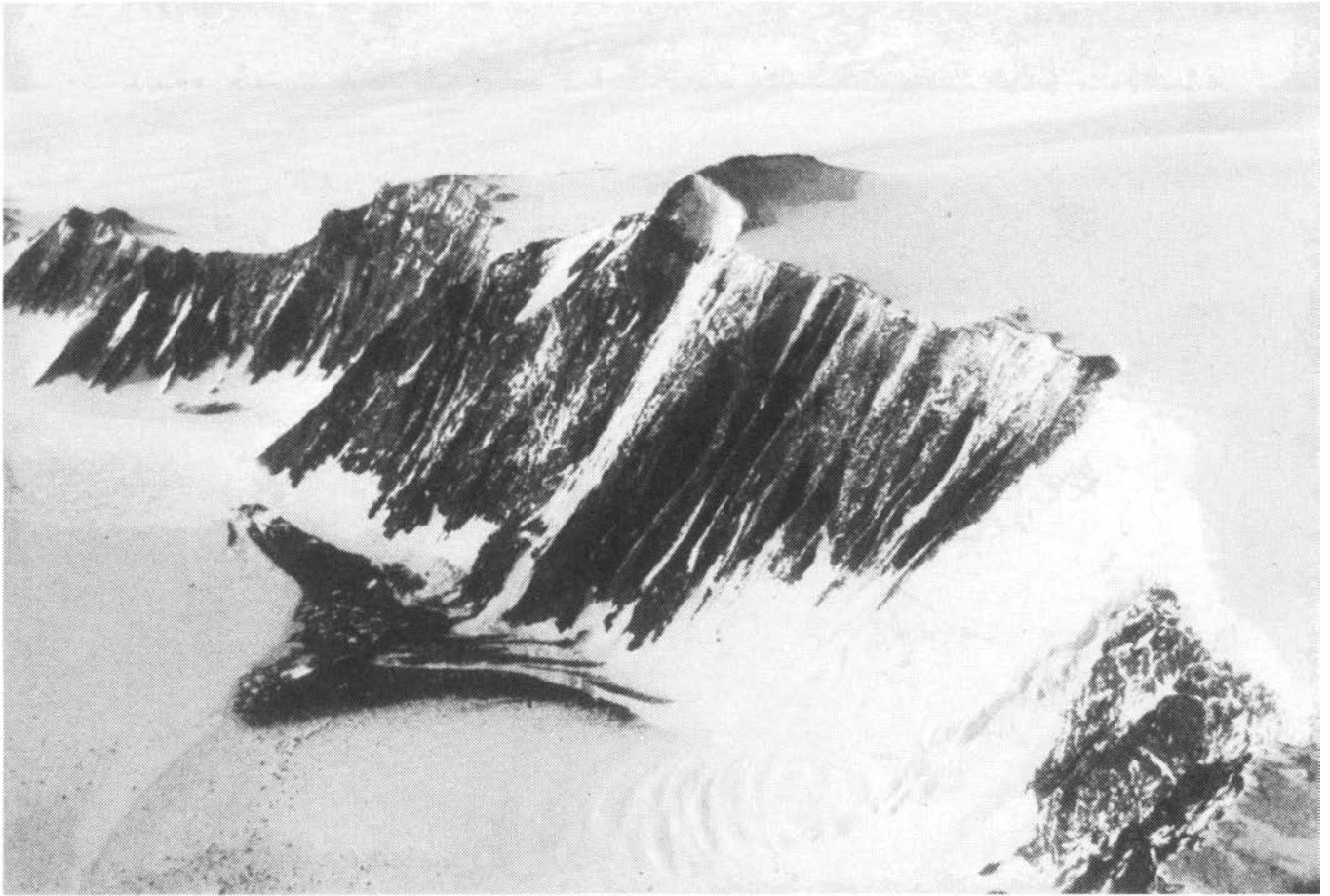


Fig. 5. Engenhovet, Sivorgfjella, northern part.

intelligence and the transport of refugees. Went to England and returned as a commando soldier, was caught and killed in 1943. Their sister, Bittema, b. 1919, student. Worked with the free press. She was arrested in 1942, and sent to camps in Germany. Their father Gerhard, b. 1885, sea captain. Drowned when his ship was torpedoed in 1941.

RIEBER-MOHNBERGET (the ending of the name on the map is to be changed)
74°24.2'S - 10°00.5'W

Fredrik Wesenberg Rieber-Mohn, b. 1892, lawyer. Leader of the Military Resistance Organization in Bergen. Arrested twice, died in German concentration camp.

RIVENÆSNUTEN
74°51.0'S - 11°22.0'W

Lars Rivenæs, b. 1878, civil engineer. District leader of civilian resistance on the west coast. Died under arrest in 1943.

RISTINGHORTANE
74°55.5'S - 11°19.5'W

Johs. Risting, b. 1910, civil servant. Intelligence work during the early part of the war, member of the executive staff of the Central Resistance Board.

RYGHNUTEN
74°50.3'S - 11°26.0'W

Herlov Rygh, b. 1902, civil engineer. Editor of the largest illegal newspaper, *London nytt*

("London News"), and a most active liaison between the free press and the Central Resistance Board. Arrested in 1943, but did not yield whilst being cruelly tortured.

RAABYSTUPET

74°42.9'S - 11°10.5'W

Torstein Raaby, b. 1919, radio technician. After intelligence work for the Soviet Army, he escaped to England. Returned to the arctic coast of Norway, and operated radio stations for reporting to London on German battleships.

SANENGENRUSTA

74°42.0'S - 11°21.0'W

Alf Sanengen, b. 1913, student. After working for the free press, he became a leader of the executive staff of the Central Resistance Board, especially responsible for youth resistance. His future wife Esther Schou, b. 1919, took a most active part in this work.

SCHARFFENBERGBOTNEN

74°34.5'S - 11°05.5'W

Johan Scharffenberg, b. 1869, medical doctor. Appealed boldly and openly in newspapers and at public meetings during the first months of occupation for resistance against the Nazi system.

SCHJELDERUPVEGGEN

74°38.8'S - 11°01.5'W

Ferdinand Schjelderup, b. 1886, judge. A most inspiring leader of civilian resistance during a large part of the war. Member of the Central Resistance Board.

SCHIVESTOLEN

74°20.0'S - 09°44.0'W

Jacob Schive, b. 1897, army officer. Resistance pioneer, organizer of the central staff of the Council for Military Resistance and an early leader of the Council.

SEMBBERGET

74°29.0'S - 08°12.0'W

Carl Boye Semb, b. 1895, chief surgeon. Active member of the Council for Military Resistance. After escaping to Sweden, he organized a secret Norwegian Army under cover of it being a police corps.

SIRINUTEN

74°41.2'S - 11°19.5'W

Sigrid (Siri) Steinnes, b. 1918, student. A focal member of the executive staff of the Central Resistance Board during its entire existence, operating a secret communication system between the districts and the executive staff.

SKJØNSBERGSKARVET

74°45.3'S - 11°36.0'W

Tor Skjønberg, b. 1903, lawyer. Provided financial support for the Resistance from the very beginning of the occupation, and became its most eminent leader. Established the Central Resistance Board in 1941 and was also a member of the Council of the Military Resistance Organization.

SL-RYGGEN

74°24.0'S - 09°32.5'W

SL was an abbreviation for the Milorg Central Leadership.

SOLLIENABBEN

74°31.6'S - 11°26.5'W

Ragnar Sollie, b. 1912, steel-worker. Organized groups for silent sabotage and other activities for the Norwegian Communist Party. He also headed a sabotage group which sunk a number of vessels in Oslo harbour.

STEENSTRUPHORTEN

74°25.7'S - 10°06.5'W

Hjalmar Steenstrup, b. 1890, businessman. Pioneer in military intelligence, establishing routes for refugees, and maintaining contact with England.

STEINNABBEN

74°33.2'S - 11°15.5'W

Kristian Stein, b. 1901, post office clerk. Established one of the first resistance organizations on the west coast. In 1941, the Gestapo infiltrated his organization - 11 (including himself) were executed, and 50 died in concentration camps.

STORSVEENFJELLET

74°35.3'S - 10°09.5'W

Arvid Storsveen, b. 1915, civil engineer. Reorganized and strengthened XU (the largest organization for military intelligence) after a wave of arrests. Killed trying to escape arrest. His brother Erik, b. 1918. An active member of XU in the Trondheim region.

STRØMMEBAKKEN

74°18.2'S - 09°08.0'W

Inger Johanne Strømme, b. 1915, post office clerk. Leader of a small group inspecting Gestapo mail in order to warn the Resistance of impending actions. Arrested and ill-treated.

STRØMNÆSBERGET

74°31.8'S - 09°23.0'W

Øistein Strømnes, b. 1914, student. Early member and longtime leader of XU (military intelligence). His future wife Anne Sofie Østvedt, b. 1918, also a student. Was wanted by the Gestapo, but managed to live in hiding in Oslo, serving the intelligence organization.

SØMMEMORENEN

74°18.8'S - 09°49.5'W

Jacob D. Sømme, b. 1898, scientist. High-ranking member of the Central Milorg Leadership. Arrested in 1942, mercilessly tortured, and executed in 1944.

TORSVIKTOPPEN

74°35.3'S - 11°08.0'W

Harald Torsvik, b. 1904, lawyer. Pioneer in the intake of agents and transport of refugees between Norway and England. Arrested and executed in 1941. Demonstrated an unusual moral strength during his trial.

TÆLAVÅGISEN

74°22.8'S - 09°59.0'W

Tælavåg, a small fishing village near Bergen. Used by Norwegian agents from England. This



Fig. 6. Mathisensketet, Sivorgfjella, southern part.

fact was disclosed in 1942, and the village was completely destroyed by fire. All males between 16 and 60 years were deported to Germany, where half of them died. Women, children and old people were imprisoned in Norway.

USTVEDTHORTEN

74°30.9'S - 11°28.5'W

Hans Jacob Ustvedt, b. 1903, medical doctor. Organized and headed the resistance of the medical profession. Initiator of the KK - the coordination group for political resistance.

VIKENEGGA

74°18.8'S - 09°42.5'W

Kaare Viken, b. 1905, teacher and eminent sportsman. Organized the transport of agents and refugees between Norway and England. First leader of the Military Resistance Organization in the Aalesund area.

WAGLENABBEN

74°16.0'S - 09°37.0'W

Ivar William Wagle, b. 1914, businessman, and his brother Tell Christian Wagle, 1919, master bricklayer. Both were wireless operators for the Oslo District of the Military Resistance Organization. Both killed when the Gestapo raided their base near Oslo.

WANGENNABBEN

74°44.0'S - 11°51.0'W

Johan Wangen, b. 1882, rail way engineer. Transported great amounts of equipment and weapons from Sweden to central resistance organizations in Oslo.

WRIGHTHAMAREN

74°36.1'S - 11°01.5'W

Carl P. Wright, b. 1893, Member of Parliament. Most active in resisting the political compliance in 1940. Founder of the first illegal newspaper in Norway during the occupation.

ØVERLANDNOSA

74°35.3'S - 10°47.5'W

Arnulf Øverland, b. 1889, poet. Wrote anti-Nazi and patriotic poems, strongly encouraging resistance all over the country, even subsequent to arrest in 1942.

LINGETOPPANE: MAP SHEETS SCHIRMACHEROASEN (L4) AND STARHEIMSTIND (M4)

ANDERSENSÅTA

70°57.3'S - 11°29.5'E

Sverre K. Andersen, b. 1914, second lieutenant. Under the code name "Arquebus", whilst working on a farm in western Norway and pretending to be a half-wit, he maintained radio contact with England, and organized fighting units in the Haugesund district for more than three and a half years - the longest period on record in occupied Norway.

BAALSRUDFJELLET

70°54.4'S - 12°03.0'E

Jan Baalsrud, b. 1917, lieutenant. He belonged to a party of 11 Norwegian commandos and seamen who were attacked by German forces during landing operations north of Tromsø. Jan Baalsrud alone escaped, by swimming ashore, firing back and hiding. Enduring extreme hardships, tremendous natural hindrances and constantly hunted by the Gestapo (but helped by local residents), he reached the Swedish border after two months.

HAUGLANDTOPPEN

70°56.5'S - 11°23.5'E

Knut Haugland, b. 1917, lieutenant. Radio operator during the heavy water sabotage in Telemark and later in the Oslo area, where he also was adviser for the Milorg Central Leadership and involved in developing its radio communication system. He was captured by the Gestapo after a parachute landing, and made a brilliant escape. Later he shot his way through many Gestapo men who raided his radio station.

LARSENBREKKA

70°46.2'S - 11°00.0'E

Leif Larsen, b. 1906, lieutenant. Leader of a special unit of the Norwegian Navy, who shipped agents, wireless operators, arms and supplies to occupied Norway. During the early war years, fishing vessels were used, later to be replaced by small naval vessels. Larsen made a great number of crossings, playing hide-and-seek with the German coastguard and always winning.

LINGETOPPANE

70°56.0'S - 11°48.0'E

Martin Linge, b. 1894, actor and captain. Established the Company to be named after him in 1940. Participated in the Lofoten raid in early 1941, and was killed during the raid on Måløy at the end of that year whilst leading his men in an attack on the local German military head quarters.

PEVIKHORNET

70°57.7'S - 11°50.5'E

Johnny Pevik, b. 1913, corporal, and his brother Arthur, b. 1915, lieutenant. Operated in the Trondheim area. Johnny was a Resistance pioneer, arrested in 1943, cruelly tortured, and died one year later in jail without revealing any information about the organization.

STARHEIMTIND

70°59.5'S - 12°01.0'E

Odd Starheim, b. 1916, captain. Leader of many bold actions and a large military organization in the coastal area of southernmost Norway in the early war years. Lost at sea in 1943 whilst trying to take a captured coastal vessel to England.

STENERSENKNATTEN

70°52.8'S - 11°31.0'E

Tor Stenersen, b. 1917, lieutenant. A most active member of the "Oslo Gang" - the group of Linge soldiers who carried out a number of brave actions. Arrested during fierce fighting, tortured and eventually killed in an attempt to escape from the Akerhus jail (the final quarters of many Norwegian patriots before they were executed).

SØNSTEBYNUTEN

70°55.0'S - 12°14.0'E

Gunnar Sønsteby, b. 1918, captain. After intense resistance activity on the home front from the early war years, he became a wanted person by the Gestapo. He went to England where he joined the Linge Company, returning to Norway shortly after. He became a most trusted leader of the "Oslo Gang", performing several most daring and efficient sabotage actions.

TALLAKSENVARDEN

70°52.05'S - 11°31.5'E

Johan E. Tallaksen, b. 1918, second lieutenant. Also one of the most active members of the Linge group in Oslo. Wounded and arrested during a Gestapo round-up. After month-long torture, he killed himself in jail, so as not to inform on his associates.

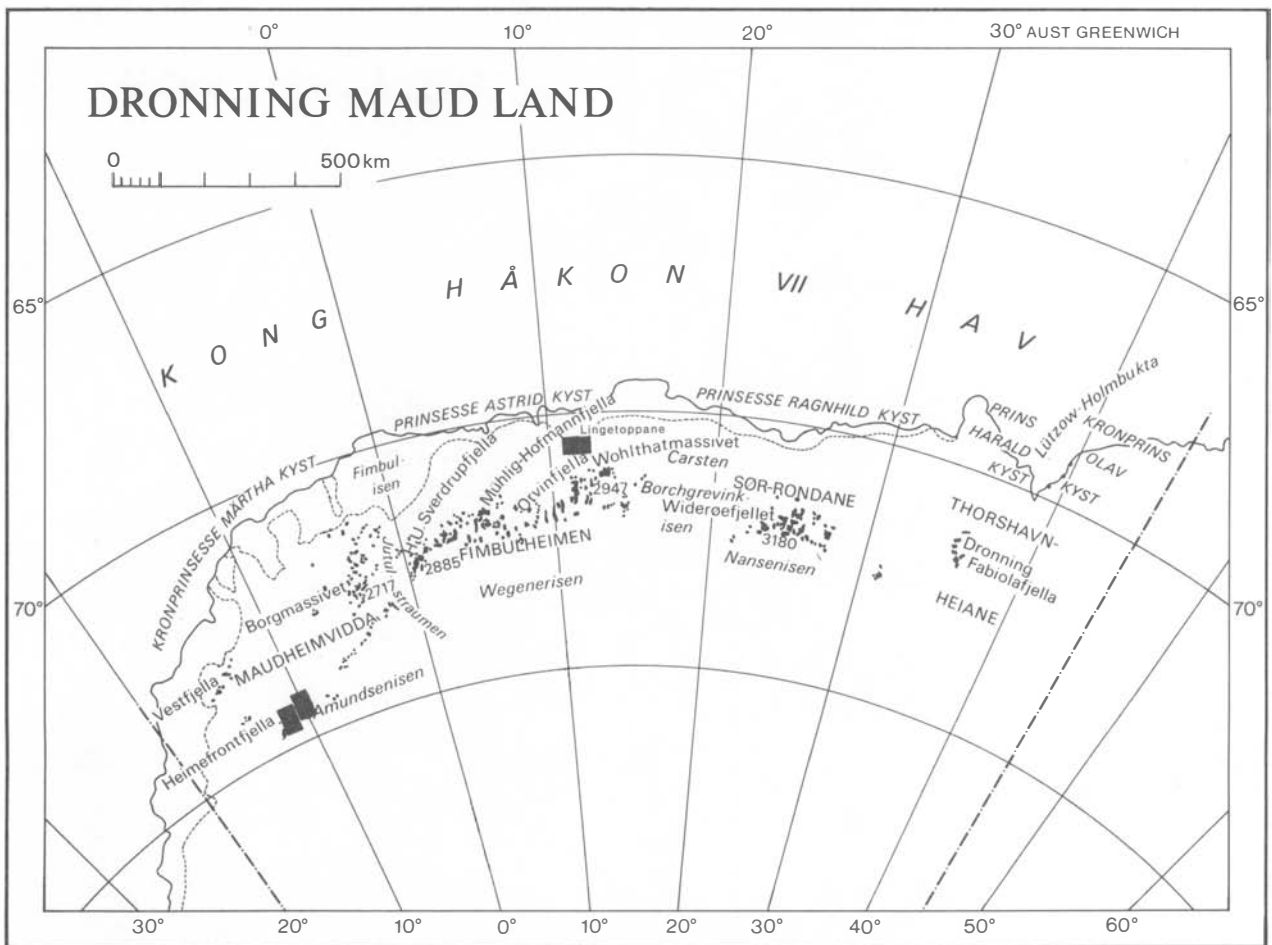
TRONSTADHALLET

70°49.0'S - 11°35.0'E

Leif H. Tronstad, b. 1903, professor and major. Pioneer of the Resistance in Trondheim. After arriving in England, he became the master brain behind the heavy water sabotage in Telemark and a top leader of the Linge Company. Killed during a surprise attack by Norwegian Nazi Police, after landing by parachute in Telemark a few months before the German surrender.

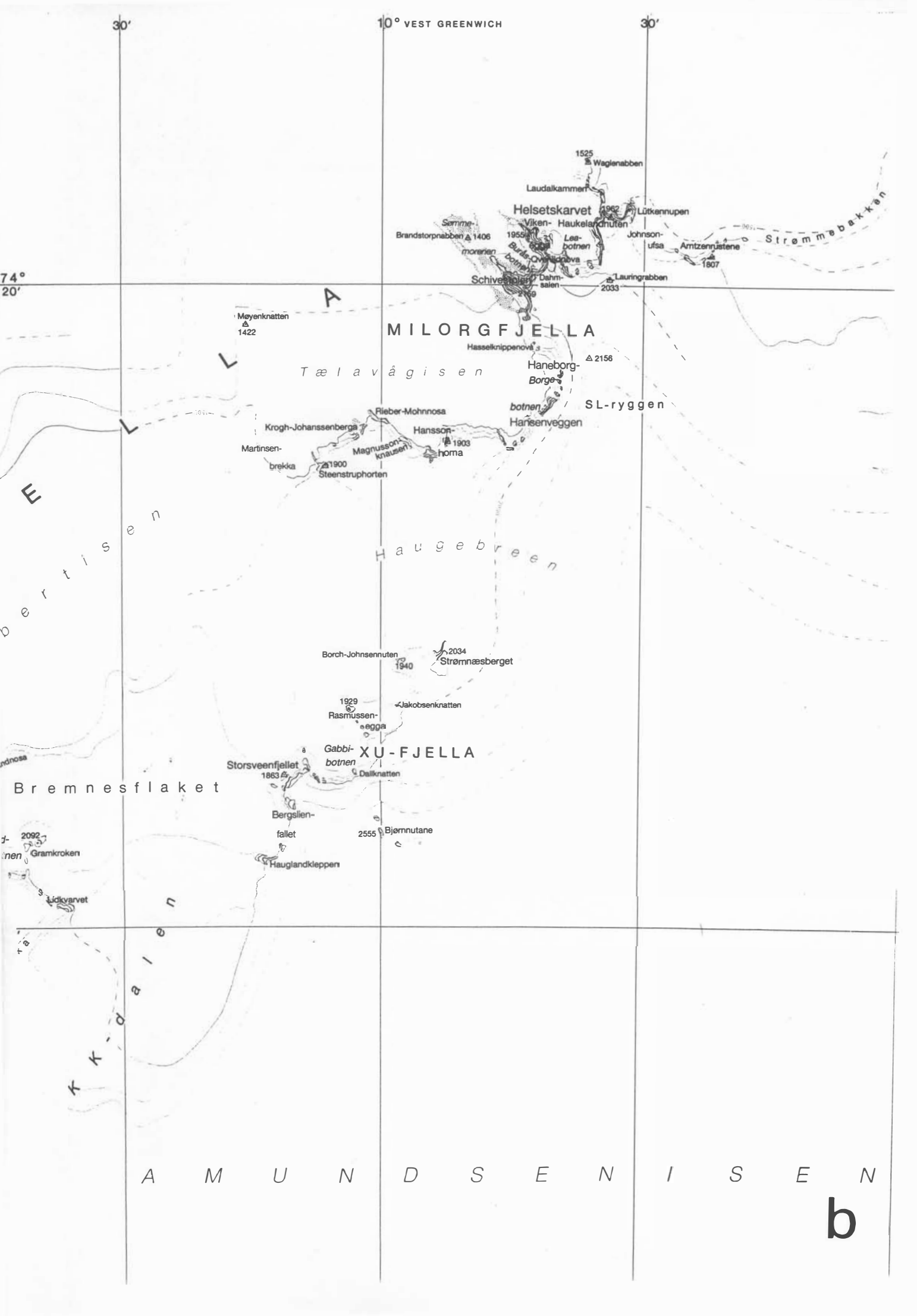
MAPS

- a. Sivorgfjella
- b. Milorgfjella and XU-fjella
- c. Lingetoppene



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Black squares on general map indicate positions of maps a, b, and c.



A M U N D S E N I S E N

b

GCS VEST MURTIGTRYKK