

Annotated Bibliography:

Primary Sources:

Huber, Kurt. *Leaflets of the White Rose VI*. The White Rose, 1943. *libcom.org*, libcom.org/library/white-rose-leaflet-6. Accessed 6 Oct. 2019.

The sixth leaflet of the White Rose was written by Kurt Huber, a professor at the University of Munich and a member of the White Rose. In the leaflet, Huber focuses on the ideas of freedom and the future. Following their defeat at Stalingrad, Huber states how the loss of lives was senseless and irresponsible. He criticizes how the Nazi regime took away people's personal freedoms such as their freedom of expression. Huber also guilts the population by asking if they want to "sacrifice the rest of the German youth?" and by stating that people were dying just for the ideals that the Nazis promoted. He incites the citizens to fight against the Nazi party, saying that fighting for their own future, freedom, and honor is a moral responsibility. Similarly to the other leaflets, insulting the country and directly opposing Hitler's message during the war breaks the strict barriers that the German government placed on its citizens.

Scholl, Hans. Diary. 11 Sept. 1942. At the Heart of the White Rose. In this diary entry, Hans Scholl expresses a similar sentiment that is written about in the leaflets. He believes that the Germans are irredeemable and that their nation is doomed because of it. Again, such open criticism of his country is extremely dangerous and defies Nazi Germany rules that do not allow citizens to insult the country or the Führer.

Scholl, Hans. *Leaflets of the White Rose I*. The White Rose, 1942.

libcom.org, libcom.org/library/white-rose-leaflet-1. Accessed 22 Sept. 2019.

The first White Rose leaflet was written by Hans Scholl, one of the first members of the White Rose, making it a primary source. In the leaflet, Scholl calls the people of Germany to action by emphasizing their free will and the need to prevent the destruction that Nazi Germany is creating. This ties into the theme of breaking barriers because of the nature of a totalitarian government, and how Scholl criticizes their country. Contrasting the generalization of young Germans in the Nazi regime being incredibly proud of their country, the White Rose accuse and shame the people of Germany for not resisting the fascist government and for allowing their country to worsen.

Scholl, Hans. *Leaflets of the White Rose IV*. The White Rose, 1942. *libcom.org*, libcom.org/library/white-rose-leaflet-4. Accessed 29 Sept. 2019.

Hans Scholl, a member of the White Rose group, wrote the fourth leaflet of the White Rose. Scholl continues to emphasize that although Germany must be defeated in the war, they are trying to revive the German spirit and rebirth it. Scholl calls Hitler a liar, throwing people into war while promising peace, and declares that Germany has become a terrorist state. He states that for Hitler and his followers, there is no punishment great enough and that a rule like Nazi Germany could never be repeated. These beliefs break barriers of the Nazi regime by openly criticizing the Führer and Germany, during a rule that is centered around German pride. Scholl constantly references Christianity and

religion in this leaflet, trying to act as a conscience to the reader, imploring them not to be silent, challenging the environment of Nazi Germany suppresses anyone who opposes their rule.

Scholl, Hans. Letter to Kurt Huber. 17 Aug. 1942. *At the Heart of the White Rose*. In this letter, Hans Scholl is writing to Kurt Huber from the Russian front on his "combat internship" as a medical student. Hans describes how after seeing the ghettos and military setup, his impressions are changing. He also talks about how he and his friends interact with the Russians kindly, something unexpected given their circumstances of war against each other. For context, this trip that Hans is on helps him become more opposed to the Nazis' actions.

Scholl, Hans, and Alexander Schmorell. *Leaflets of the White Rose II*. The White Rose, 1942. *libcom.org*, libcom.org/library/white-rose-leaflet-2. Accessed 29 Sept. 2019. Hans Scholl and Alexander Schmorell, the first members of the White Rose, wrote the second White Rose leaflet. Scholl and Schmorell openly criticize Hitler, accusing him of betraying his country and insulting him. They equate Nazism to a disease that has infected Germany when it gained power. Crossing a line by accusing Hitler and Germany could have easily gotten Scholl and Schmorell killed in the totalitarian Nazi regime. They also acknowledge and condemn the mass murders of Jews, saying that "Jews, too, are human beings," a belief drastically different from what is taught to them. Rather than incite readers to violence against the government, the leaflet makes the reader think about the Nazis' actions and realize that they are wrong, and should not be acting so apathetically.

Scholl, Hans, and Alexander Schmorell. *Leaflets of the White Rose III*. The White Rose, 1942. *libcom.org*, libcom.org/library/white-rose-leaflet-3. Accessed 29 Sept. 2019. Written by White Rose members Hans Scholl and Alexander Schmorell, the third White Rose leaflet focuses on convincing the reader to sabotage the fascist government and resist passively. While many Germans likely did not know how to resist the government without putting themselves in danger, the White Rose allows them to overcome this barrier, as they address this issue in the leaflet. Scholl and Schmorell suggest passive resistance by sabotaging anything related to the government with small everyday actions, such as not donating to a public drive, since it is impossible to overthrow the system as an individual. They declare that the defeat of the Nazis should be the number one goal for Germans, even above winning the war. They also discuss an ideal government, and how the current government of Germany was evil, so it was the citizens' duty to overthrow it. With these polarizing declarations, the leaflets continue to break social barriers in Nazi Germany.

Scholl, Inge. *The White Rose: Munich, 1942-1943*. Translated by Arthur R. Schultz, 2nd ed., Wesleyan University Press, 1983. This book was written by Inge Scholl, the sister of Hans and Sophie Scholl who was uninvolved in the White Rose movement. The book is written in a more narrative style and tells the story of the White Rose members more personally. It also shows the significance of the group because they became an example

used by the Gestapo of resisters who were caught and executed. It also has Inge's perspective on how Hans and Sophie began to dislike Hitler and Nazi Germany. Hans broke barriers since they joined the Hitler Youth, a system meant to make children devoted to Hitler, but instead, it caused him to dislike the way he was being suppressed

White Rose members. *Leaflets of the White Rose V*. The White Rose, 1943. *libcom.org*, libcom.org/library/white-rose-leaflet-5. Accessed 6 Oct. 2019.

The fifth leaflet from the White Rose group, written by its members, presents itself much more like an advertisement for the resistance. The leaflet calls upon the Germans to dissociate themselves from the Nazi's horrible actions before it is too late, and to stop being indifferent. They state that Hitler cannot win the war, and that the German people have to stop blindly following Hitler's message of fighting until the end. This is the first time the White Rose address their goals past the end of WWII, promoting the idea of a reconstructed Europe where countries work together to form nations on the basis of freedom of speech, of religion, and the protection of individuals. Their message continues to break barriers by defying the Nazi propaganda. While Hitler continued to tell the German people to keep fighting till the bitter end, the White Rose declared that Hitler is only prolonging German defeat and that they should stop supporting him before they are made out to be compliant with his rule.

"White Rose Trial Sentencing Transcripts." *libcom*, *libcom.org*, 6 Dec. 2005, libcom.org/library/white-rose-sentencing-transcripts. Accessed 15 Jan. 2020. This source has the partial transcripts of the sentencing of White Rose members Hans and Sophie Scholl, Christoph Probst, Alexander Schmorell, Kurt Huber, Wilhelm Graf and other supporters of the group in 1943. The main members of the group are sentenced to death and are accused of sabotaging the war effort, trying to overthrow the Nazi Party, and defaming the Führer. This connects to significance because the members of the White Rose were well aware that they would be killed in their efforts to protest, and chose to anyways.

Wittenstein, George J. "Memories of the White Rose." LA Jewish Federation, 1997. Lecture transcript.

"Memories of the White Rose" is a lecture that was delivered by George Wittenstein, one of the few survivors of the White Rose group. For much of his life, Wittenstein did not speak of his wartime experiences, but felt obligated to share his stories of the White Rose and went on to give many lectures about the White Rose. In his lecture, Wittenstein gives a summary of his perspective of the events during the White Rose movement, including many personal details that would have been otherwise unknown. The lecture provides historical evidence, relaying how the members of the White Rose came to be so critical of the Nazis' tyranny in such a limiting and propaganda-filled environment. The young students had been rebellious and willing to take chances, and many of their parents had also been anti-Nazi. I also got more information relating to the theme from Wittenstein's lecture. As Germany's actions became more and more brutal, the members of the White Rose began to take action that they had previously kept to themselves. They put in lots of effort and broke many rules to spread their message.

Secondary Sources:

Axelrod, Toby. *Hans and Sophie Scholl: German Resisters of the White Rose*. Rosen Publishing Group, 2001. Toby Axelrod is a 1997-98 Fullbright scholar and award-winning journalist for the *New York Jewish Week*. Her book provides many important moments for the White Rose and the Scholl siblings, as well as many important quotes. Sophie Scholl had had Jewish friends and did not understand why they were treated differently, and continued her friendships despite them being forbidden. Hans was influenced by a German Youth organization that was not the Hitler Youth. They also professed ideals of nationalism and development, but also encouraged members to learn about other cultures. When 4 of 5 Scholl children were arrested for being suspected to be involved in this organization, it changed their viewpoint of Nazi dictatorship as controlling all aspects of their lives.

Bayley, Charles Calvert, et al. "Germany." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, inc., 25 Sept. 2019, www.britannica.com/place/Germany/The-Third-Reich-1933-45. Accessed 29 Sept. 2019.

“Germany” is an article written by several Encyclopedia Britannica contributors, including Charles Calvert Bayley, a professor of history at McGill University in Montreal and Karl A. Schleunes, also a professor of history at the University of North Carolina. In addition, Encyclopedia Britannica is a widely known and trusted website. The article puts the actions of the White Rose in a larger picture of Nazi Germany. Hitler came into power preaching “the Jewish problem,” the racially superior German race, and the need to spread east. In his first years in power, Hitler talked about his wish for peace and nonaggression, but it became clear later that this was a lie, which the White Rose points out in a leaflet. In 1941, Hitler’s plan for a quick defeat of the Soviet Union had failed, but through 1942, German victory still seemed possible. It was during this time that the White Rose movement began.

Bernhardt, Elizabeth. Telephone interview. 12 Jan. 2020. I conducted an interview with Ms. Bernhardt. Some questions that were answered regarded how the members of the White Rose were brave enough to speak out, particularly the Scholls, due to their upbringing as honest and confronting people. The majority of people were terrified, and rightfully so, by what was happening in their country. The White Rose's impact at the time only fueled this fear since they became an example of what would happen to people who tried to resist and protest. Today, they have become a sign that there were people willing to do the right thing, even though they knew that they would lose their lives in the process.

Freedman, Russell. *We Will Not Be Silent*. Clarion Books, 2016. Russell Freedman was an American biographer who won the 1988 Newbery Medal. His book provides more knowledge on the context of World War II at the time and how the Scholls were influenced by religion in their morals. Even before their execution, the Scholls were defiant and firm, since they knew that when they began, death was inevitable. Their last words demonstrate how motivated they were for their cause. They broke barriers in the number of people they reached with their leaflets and they were also brave enough to

speaking out, where most others were too frightened to.

Geyer, Michael, and John W. Boyer. "'The White Rose in the Light of New Archival Evidence' by Christiane Moll." *White Rose - Leaflet 7 draft*. Libcom.org, libcom.org/library/white-rose-leaflet-7. Accessed 14 Oct. 2019. Excerpt originally published in *Resistance Against the Third Reich, 1933-1990*, University of Chicago Press. Christiane Moll's article, "The White Rose in the Light of New Archival Evidence," includes information about the draft of the seventh leaflet of the White Rose, which was written by White Rose member, Christoph Probst. Part of this article was reproduced in a book by Michael Geyer and John W. Boyer. Geyer was a German historian and professor of German and European History at the University of Chicago. Boyer is an American historian and a history professor at the University of Chicago, where he received his Master's degree and Ph.D. The article says that Probst praised England in how they were able to defeat Germany and Italy in Tripoli while allowing their citizens to continue their lives, whereas Germany sacrificed thousands senselessly at Stalingrad. Probst also claims that German propaganda hid that the demands of surrender by the Soviet Union was actually reasonable. He declares that in order for Germany to have a bright future, Nazi Germany and Hitler must fall. By admiring England and the Soviet Union while deprecating Germany, Probst and the White Rose break barriers in German pride that had been constructed by propaganda.

Heiber, Helmut. "Joseph Goebbels." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 25 Oct. 2019, www.britannica.com/biography/Joseph-Goebbels. Accessed 28 Oct. 2019. "Joseph Goebbels" was written by Helmut Heiber, who studied history, journalism and philosophy at the Free University of Berlin and worked in the Institute of Contemporary History. In addition, the Encyclopedia Britannica is a widely known and trusted website. The article is a biography of Goebbels, who was the minister of propaganda in Nazi Germany. He played a large role in spreading anti-Semitism and loyalty to the Fuhrer, which are both values that the White Rose opposed. At the same time the White Rose was spreading the message that Germany could not win the war and that they were wasting lives, Goebbels's propaganda raised the hopes of Germans by making historical comparisons and implying a German secret miracle weapon. In doing so, Goebbels strengthened the efforts of the home front, which the White Rose was rejecting, preaching the opposite.

Holzberg, Niklas. "Lycurgus in Leaflets and Lectures: The Weiße Rose and Classics at Munich University, 1941–45." *Arion: A Journal of Humanities and the Classics*, vol. 23, no. 1, Spring-Summer 2015, pp. 33-52. JSTOR, DOI:10.2307/arion.23.1.0033. Accessed 28 Oct. 2019. "Lycurgus in Leaflets and Lectures: The Weiße Rose and Classics at Munich University, 1941–45" is a scholarly journal article written by Niklas Holzberg, a German alto-philologist who studied at the University of Erlangen and was a professor at the University of Munich and the University of Bamberg. Holzberg's article details how the White Rose was a unique resistance group. The leaflets that they produced contained specific criticisms of Nazi Germany and of the Fuhrer, something that had never been

expressed in such a public way, which demonstrates the bold actions of the White Rose and how they challenged barriers. The writers of the leaflets used very aggressive language and style condemning the regime and most of the earlier leaflets cited classical German literature and ancient philosophy. Also, when the leaflets first started being distributed, Germany was doing well in the war, and German citizens were accepting of the Nazis, forcing the group to break barriers in society. By the time leaflets 5 and 6 were being distributed, Germany had been defeated at Stalingrad, giving them a much better political situation.

Hornberger, Jacob G. "Holocaust Resistance: The White Rose - A Lesson in Dissent." *Jewish Virtual Library*, American-Israeli Cooperative Enterprise, www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-white-rose-a-lesson-in-dissent. Accessed 22 Sept. 2019. This article was written by Jacob Hornberger, the founder and president of the Future of Freedom Foundation, which has the mission of advancing freedom and establishing an educational foundation to do so. The article provides historical significance and a link to the theme. The connection to the theme is that the first leaflet was the first time that internal resistance had surfaced in Nazi Germany. While it was true that others had agreed with the leaflet's sentiment and felt similarly, the White Rose was bold enough to print and distribute their ideas, with great risk. The group was well aware of what would happen if they were caught, but continued to spread their messages. This article also provides information about historical significance because the White Rose was able to stir people up, even if they did not express it outright. The White Rose group made history, and today their story is extremely well known in Germany. A square at their university, the University of Munich is named after the Scholls, among other streets, squares, and schools in Germany. They became symbols of the struggle for freedom.

Lukens, Nancy. "German Studies Review." *JSTOR*, ITHAKA, www.jstor.org/stable/1428680. Accessed 17 Jan. 2020. Nancy Lukens is a professor of German and Women's Studies at the University of New Hampshire. In her review, she reinforces the significance of the White Rose's executions by spreading "defeatist ideas" while people are struggling. Other anti-Nazi Germans would lose hope after seeing the deaths of the White Rose members and be even more afraid to speak out. The legacy of the White Rose was not really recognized until years later. Today, they represent the Germans who were brave enough to sacrifice their lives for what they believed.

Ray, Michael. "White Rose." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, inc., 24 June 2019, www.britannica.com/topic/White-Rose. Accessed 22 Sept. 2019. "White Rose" is an article written by Michael Ray, who earned a B.A. in history from Michigan State University, is an Encyclopedia Britannica editor, a well known and trusted site. This article provides a good overview of the White Rose movement and some historical context. The White Rose group pushed for nonviolent resistance, unlike other anti-Nazi groups. Their leaflets were full of knowledge of German literature along with their beliefs, making them seem more credible to the receivers. Again, the theme is displayed through the students' drastic actions of spreading their leaflets across the country and their anti-Nazi graffiti campaign, because of how much danger they were in

of being caught and the following consequences. They broke barriers by continuing to participate and choosing to be heard, whereas other Germans remained silent.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Indoctrinating Youth." *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/indoctrinating-youth. Accessed 15 Oct. 2019. "Indoctrinating Youth," was written by the United States Holocaust Museum, which sets out to educate and inspire citizens and leaders worldwide to confront hatred, prevent genocide, and promote human dignity. The article provides a more thorough understanding of how the Nazi Party targeted the youth of Germany. Propaganda directed at them portrayed Nazism as a hopeful, dynamic, and forward-looking movement. Children in Nazi Germany were taught to be aware of superior and inferior races, obedient, and self-sacrificing for their country and leader. A large part of Hitler Youth training was teaching them to love Hitler. This education system created barriers in children's thinking since they were essentially molded into obedient members of Germany from such impressionable ages. The students at the University of Munich challenge these limitations. Hans Scholl even joined the Hitler Youth, which was meant to shape the actions and beliefs of German youth, but he quickly quit after seeing the realities of Nazi Germany. For many members of the White Rose, being enlisted into the army made them see the cruel actions of Germans rather than devotedly fighting for their country, which Hitler Youth prepared them for.

Image Sources:

Akg-images. *Hitler Youth flag bearers*. This is a photo of some young boys who were flag bearers for the Hitler Youth, which demonstrates how children are taught to be proud of their country and to be a part of Nazi activities from an early age.

Akg-images. Nazi judge Roland Freisler during a session of the People's Court. Judge Roland Freisler presided the case for Hans, Sophie, and Christoph. The People's Court was not designed for justice, but to rid the enemies of the Nazi regime. The guillotine was Hitler's preferred method of executing political prisoners and also Freisler's preferred method of death.

Akg-images. *Rifle practice at a Hitler Youth summer camp*. 1941. This is a photo of Hitler Youth boys at summer camp, where they were taught to handle weapons, throw hand grenades, dig trenches, and stalk, ambush, and kill enemies. This is because the Hitler Youth groups prepared children for war.

Akg-images/interfoto. *Kurt Huber, professor of philosophy at Munich University*. This is a photo of professor Kurt Huber. He was approached by his students Hans Scholl and Alex Schmorell to join the White Rose. Huber was the author of the sixth leaflet.

Akg-images/interfoto. *Robert Scholl with his children: Inge, Hans, Elisabeth, Sophie, and*

Werner. 1930/1931. This is a photo of Hans and Sophie Scholl with their father and siblings. This photo is to be used in the information about the Scholl siblings.

Akg-images/ullstein bild. *A group from the Bund Deutscher Madel (League of German Girls) on an outing*. This is a photo of a group from the League of German Girls, also a Hitler Youth group, on an outing.

Akg-images/ullstein bild. Members of the Deutsches Jungvolk (German Young Folk), the boys' junior division of the Hitler Youth, pound their drums at a Nazi Party rally in Nuremberg Germany. This photo depicts a group of boys who are members of the Hitler Youth playing their drums at a Nazi Party rally, showing how children are exposed to Hitler and the Nazi Party at a young age and that it is common for them to participate in events promoting them.

Akg-images/ullstein bild. *Willi Graf*. This is a photo of Willi Graf, one of the first members of the White Rose.

Authenticated News / Staff. *Hans and Sophie Scholl*. C. 1940. *gettyimages*, Getty Images, www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/german-students-hans-scholl-and-his-sister-sophie-circa-news-photo/104075604?adppopup=true. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019. Photos of Hans Scholl, on the left, and Sophie Scholl, on the right, members of the White Rose.

British Airborne Leaflet, including excerpts from the sixth leaflet of the 'White Rose', Great Britain, 1943. 1943. *Deutsches Historisches Museum -Blog*, German Historical Museum, www.dhm.de/blog/2018/02/19/stories-leaflets-against-dictatorship/. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019. A total of over 5 million of the sixth leaflet were dropped by the Royal Air Force bombers in July 1943. The leaflet title reads: "A German Leaflet [...] The Manifesto of the Students of Munich."

Chan, Evans. The balcony from which Sophie tossed a handful of White Rose leaflets down into the entry hall. Hans and Sophie distributed the sixth leaflet at Munich University. They left leaflets in empty hallways, around the entrance hall, on the staircase, shelves, and windowsills. Sophie threw the remaining leaflets into the entry hall. A janitor came in and saw Sophie and Hans at this moment and they were caught.

Christoph Probst. *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/christoph-probst. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019. This photo is of Christoph Probst, a member of the White Rose who was executed.

Curteman, Rose Marie. Munich's University Square, named Geschwister-Scholl-Platz (Scholl Siblings Square). 29 May 2012. *Rose Marie Curteman*, rosemariecurteman.com/2012/05/29/schwabing-munichs-liveliest-district/. Accessed 18 Jan. 2020. Today, the White Rose is much more well known and remembered. This is a photo of the Munich University Square that is named after the Scholls.

Dpa dena. *Adolf Hitler at a Rally in Dortmund 1933*. 30 Nov. 1933. *AP Images*, Associated Press, www.apimages.com/metadata/Index/Adolf-Hitler-at-a-rally-in-Dortmund-1933/ac13a97f2dc4430d99e02f9cf380635a. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019. This is a photo of Adolf Hitler addressing a rally in Dortmund as chancellor in 1933.

Elizabeth Bernhardt. *Stanford University*, dlcl.stanford.edu/people/elizabeth-bernhardt. Accessed 18 Jan. 2020. This is a photo of Elizabeth Bernhardt, a German Studies professor at Stanford University.

Hess, Catherina. *Discover: Inside the refurbished White Rose Memorial Museum*. *Destination Munich*, www.destination-munich.com/white-rose-museum.html. Accessed 18 Jan. 2020. This is a photo of the White Rose Museum. The White Rose is remembered today and they are recognized for their bravery to speak out.

Joseph Goebbels. 1935. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, inc., www.britannica.com/place/Germany/Foreign-policy. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019. This is a photo of Joseph Goebbels, the head of propaganda in Nazi Germany.

Library of Congress. *Adolf Hitler meets with a Hitler Youth group*. 1933. A photo of a Hitler Youth group saluting and smiling at Hitler, which continues to show how the Nazi regime targeted children by having Hitler meet with these Hitler Youth groups to strengthen their loyalty and faithfulness.

Library of Congress. *Hitler Youth recruiting poster*. The poster reads: "Youth Serves the Fuhrer" and "All Ten-Year-Olds Into the Hitler Youth. This photo is an example of Nazi propaganda being targeting towards children.

Library of Congress. *Poster: "Students/Be the Fuhrer's Propagandists."* *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/poster-studentsbe-the-fuehrers-propagandists?parent=en%2F11357. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019. The photo depicts an image of a Nazi Germany propaganda poster, targeted at students and appealing to nationalism, self-sacrifice, and devotion to Hitler.

Library of Congress. *Ranks of Hitler Youth march through the streets of Nuremberg*. 1935. This is a photo of Hitler Youth ranks marching the streets, showing how many children participated in it.

Library of Congress. *Russian peasants*. This is a photo of Russian peasants. Schmorell, who could speak Russian, broke army regulations by taking his fellow medics into the homes of local people.

Mug shots of Sophie and Hans Scholl after their arrest by the Gestapo on February 18, 1943. 18 Feb. 1943. *wshu Public Radio*, WSHU,

www.wshu.org/post/historian-jud-newborn-remembers-white-rose-nazi-resistance-75-years-later#stream/0. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019. A photo likely from the German Federal Archives shows mugshots of the Scholl siblings after their arrest.

National Archives. Shouting "Heil Hitler!", members of the Reichstag, the German parliament, salute their Führer, or Supreme Leader in Berlin. 1938. This is a photo of the German Parliament saluting Hitler, their Supreme Leader, after he had established himself as Germany's absolute dictator.

Schmorell, Markus. *Alexander Schmorell. LMU Munich*, www.en.uni-muenchen.de/news/newsarchiv/2018/weisse_rose.html. Accessed 18 Jan. 2020. This is a photo of Alexander Schmorell, a main member of the White Rose. His family is from Russia and they retained Russian culture after moving to Germany.

Simon, Johannes. *White Rose Memorial Opening*. 14 Sept. 2007. *gettyimages*, Getty Images, www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/copy-of-the-sentences-against-willi-graf-kurt-huber-news-photo/76737363?adppopup=true. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019. The photo shows a copy of the death sentences of Willi Graf, Kurt Huber, Alexander Schmorell, Sophie Scholl and Christoph Probst at the White Rose Memorial at the Munich district court (former People's Court of Law/Volksgerechtshof).

Tiranardvanich, Sirithana. *Leaflets of the white rose. dreamstime*, Dreamstime, www.dreamstime.com/editorial-photo-leaflets-white-rose-memorial-who-fight-against-hitler-nazi-image53718971. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019. The photograph depicts replicas of White Rose leaflets embedded in the pavement outside the University of Munich present day.

Wall inscription by the White Rose. *Weisse Rose Stiftung e.V.*, White Rose Foundation, www.weisse-rose-stiftung.de/white-rose-resistance-group/white-rose-wall-slogans/. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019. This is a digitally reworked photo of graffiti by the White Rose that reads, "Down with Hitler" on Munich's university library. It was likely taken by the Gestapo in February, 1943.

White Rose Museum. *Partial facsimile and translation of the first White Rose leaflet*. This is a partial copy of the first White Rose leaflet that was released.

Wikipedia/Creative Commons. Stadelheim prison in Munich, where Sophie Scholl, Christoph Probst, and Hans Scholl were beheaded. This is the prison where Hans, Sophie, and Christoph were beheaded for their rebellious actions.

Wittenstein, George. Hans Scholl and Alexander Schmorell relax aboard the troop train taking them to the Russian war front. 1942. This is a photo of Scholl and Schmorell on their way to the Russian war front, which will cause them to be even more passionate against the Nazi Party after seeing how Jews and Russians are treated.

Wittenstein, George. Hans Scholl, Sophie Scholl, and Christoph Probst, founding members of the White Rose student resistance movement in Nazi Germany. June 1942. This is a widely used photo of the White Rose group, showing three important members of the movement: Hans and Sophie Scholl and Christoph Probst.

Wittenstein, George. Hans Scholl, Willi Graf, and Alexander Schmorell (second, third, and fourth from left) share a meal with fellow medics at their army base in Russia. Summer 1942. A photo of Scholl, Graf, and Schmorell at the Russian front, which expanded their perspectives of the Nazis' actions.

Wittenstein, George. Hans Scholl, Willi Graf, and Alexander Schmorell with their fellow medics on the last day of their service in Russia. Nov. 1942. A photograph of main members of the White Rose leaving Russia. When they returned to Germany, their leaflet campaign continued.