

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:

Jacobi, Wendy, et al. "Interview with Dr. Ali Erdem Bagatur." 22 Jan. 2021.

After much investigation, we were able to contact Dr. Ali Erdem Bagatur, the doctor behind the article, "Nazi Medicine—Part 1: Musculoskeletal Experimentation on Concentration Camp Prisoners During World War II." It provides a detailed account - from a medical perspective - of the heinous crimes that occurred during the war. A whole section of his piece was about our topic, Ravensbruck. His explanation of the scientific aspects of the concentration camp helped us understand what happened to the women within the camp.

Czyz, Krystyna. "KRYSTYNA CZYŻ." *Chronicles of Terror*,
www.zapisyterroru.pl/dlibra/publication/1387/edition/1370/content?&navref=MTJpOzEyMSAxMnI7MTJhIDEyajsxMjI=. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

Appropriately titled "Chronicles of Terror," this was a project that collected testimonies of European citizens submitted by inhabitants of Poland, specifically trials that occurred during World War II. One of these testimonies was Krystyna Czyż, one of the female captives discussed on our website.

Kelly, Martha Hall. "One of the Last Ravensbruck 'rabbits' Tells Her Terrifying Story." *Marthahallkelly*, 25 May 2015, <https://marthahallkelly.com/one-of-the-last-ravensbruck-rabbits-tells-her-terrifying-story/>. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This interview with Stanisława Sledziejewska-Osiczko specified exactly which drugs were injected into the women. As this site provides a first-hand account of the conversation that occurred from the perspective of the interviewer, we deemed this a primary source.

Klug, Lisa. "How a Book on WWII Rabbits of Ravensbruck Leapt into Bestseller Lists." *The Times of Israel*, 16 May 2017, www.timesofisrael.com/how-a-book-on-wwii-rabbits-of-ravensbruck-lept-into-bestseller-lists/. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

Marth Hall Kelly wrote a book titled, "Lilac Girls," in which she was able to spread the story of the Rabbits of Ravensbrück. As it serves as a transcript of an interview between her and The Times of Israel, we categorized this source as being a primary one.

Additionally, it provided photos of the prisoners of Ravensbrück doing forced labor.

"Ravensbruck." *United States Holocaust Museum*, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/ravensbrueck. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This website contained information on the context of the camp of Ravensbrück, where the women were imprisoned, provided statistics on the diversity of the women there, the size of the camp compared to the others, and gave us information regarding what drugs were tested on the inmates. This source provided primary source photos of the camp that are archived at the US Holocaust museum, which is why we consider this to be a primary source.

"Wanda Wojtasik." *Zapisy Terroru*,

www.zapisyterroru.pl/dlibra/publication/1399/edition/1382/content?&navref=MTJrOzEyMyAxMnY7MTJlIDEybDsxMjQ. Accessed 16 Jan. 2021.

This website provides the testimony of Wanda Wojtasik who was one of the four women who participated in the letters sent out of Ravenbrück. This testimony is considered a primary source because it was written by her and accounts for her testimony.

"Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp." *Frank Falla Archive*,

www.frankfallaarchive.org/prisons/bergen-belsen-concentration-camp-aufenthaltslager-bergen-belsen-konzentrationslager-bergen-belsen/.

On this website there was a picture of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp which we used on our website. We chose to categorize this as a primary source because this site is the archives of the journalist who published the article with the photo included.

“Caroline Ferriday and the ‘Rabbits.’” *Facebook Watch*, Rememberravensbruck.com, 28 June

2017,

www.facebook.com/RabbitsofRavensbruck/videos/429430357456186/?__tn__=%2CO.

This post contained a preview to a documentary regarding Caroline Ferriday’s extraordinary efforts for the Ravensbrück rabbits. Since this was posted by the creators of the documentary who conversed with Ferriday and interviewed one of the Ravensbrück rabbits, we decided to consider this a primary source.

Secondary Sources:

"Nazi Medicine—Part 1: Musculoskeletal Experimentation on Concentration Camp Prisoners during World War II." *National Center for Biotechnology Information*, 18 Sept. 2018, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6259863/. Accessed 6 Jan. 2021.

As a governmentally funded site, this reputable source provided accurate information regarding the musculoskeletal experimentation that occurred at Ravensbrück, as well as detailed accounts of the scientists involved.

Adu, Althela. "HOLOCAUST HEROINES How Four Female Nazi Death Camp Prisoners Exposed Evil Experiments through Coded Letters Using Urine." *The Scottish Sun*, 18 May 2019, www.thescottishsun.co.uk/news/4258873/how-four-female-nazi-death-camp-prisoners-exposed-evil-experiments-through-coded-letters-using-urine/. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This website was able to explain how the women were able to expose illegal medical experiments and detailed what they did with their lives afterward. This knowledge helped us describe both the short and long term impact our topic had.

Al, Monok. "How Four Female Nazi Death Camp Prisoners Exposed Evil Experiments through Coded Letters Using Urine." *Monok*, 2019, www.monok.com/puff/how-four-female-nazi-death-camp-prisoners-exposed-evil-experiments-through-coded-letters-using-urine?hl=en-us. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This website explained who Krystyna Czyz, Wanda Wijtasik, Janina Iwańska, and her sister, Krystyna Iwaska were and how they held captive in a concentration camp. It also described where the experiments took place at the KZ Ravensson Institute.

"The Brilliant Code Used by Concentration Camp Inmates to Tell the World about

Nazi Experiments." *London Daily Report*, 17 May 2019,

londondailyreport.com/brilliant-code-concentration-camp-inmates/. Accessed 16 Jan. 2021.

This digital article from the London Daily Report encapsulates how Krystyna Czyz was captured and ended up in the camp, enabling us to include this insight in our description of the Holocaust and our contextualization of the gruesome experiments.

"Clandestine Documents from the Ravensbrück Concentration Camp." *Learning from History*,

learning-from-history.de/sites/default/files/book/attach/clandestine-documents.pdf.

Accessed 16 Jan. 2021.

This website contains photographs of the letters written by female captives, including a translation and image of one written by Wanda Wojtasik. This was incredibly useful, as the translation allowed us to understand precisely what was being transcribed.

Unfortunately, we decided to categorize this as a secondary source because while the photographs of the letters provided a firsthand account, they are photographs from, “Ein Schmuggelfund aus dem KZ – Erinnerung, Kunst & Menschenwürde - Projektmappe für einen fächerübergreifenden Unterricht” or “A smuggled find from the concentration camp - Remembrance, Art & Human Dignity - Project folder for interdisciplinary teaching.” Additionally from this folder, this website contains a photo of a paper with a chart of different types of medical experiments conducted on the female captives.

"CORRESPONDENCE FROM GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PRISONS."

Archives Unbound,

www.gale.com/binaries/content/assets/gale-us-en/primary-sources/archives-unbound/primary-sources_archives-unbound_correspondence-from-german-concentration-camps-and-prisons.pdf. Accessed 13 Dec. 2020.

With this source, we were able to understand how closely each letter was censored, which in turn, allowed us to convey - on our website - the extent to which the women were taking a risk when writing their letters.

"Prof. Dr. Ali Erdem Bagatur." *Doctor Health Turkey*,

www.doctorhealthturkey.com/tr/article/desc/40431/prof-dr-ali-erdem-bagatur.html.

This directory for doctors in Turkey allowed us to access a photograph of the individual we interviewed Dr. Ali Erdem Bagatur.

Dawson, Mackenzie. "After Hitler's Pal Died, Nazis Recreated His Injuries in a Sick

Experiment." *New York Post*, 8 May 2016,

nypost.com/2016/05/08/the-women-tortured-by-nazi-doctors-and-the-american-heiress-who-saved-them/. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This digital New York Post article included photographs of individuals relevant to our topic, including one of Dr. Oberhauser, a doctor that conducted many of the experiments in Ravensbrück. Although these photos were taken during the time of our event and could therefore be categorized as a primary source, because we were only able to access them from a secondary distributor - as opposed to the photographers' archives - this was listed as a secondary source.

Dowell, Stuart. "Extraordinary Story of Secret 'letter-writing Group' Who Used Own URINE as Invisible Ink to Reveal Death Camp Horrors." *The First News*, 24 Jan. 2020, www.thefirstnews.com/article/extraordinary-story-of-secret-letter-writing-group-who-used-own-urine-as-invisible-ink-to-reveal-death-camp-horrors-10040. Accessed 14 Dec. 2020.

This detailed account of the Ravenbrück experiments, specifically the four women who exchanged secret letters with their families. As this article provided one of the most extensive descriptions of events we had access to, much information from this source was integrated into our project, but specifically many of the photos included were added to our website.

Elsom, Jack. "The Heroines of Ravensbrück: How Four Fearless Young Women Who Survived the Nazi Death Camp Exposed Horrific Experiments They Were Subjected to Using Urine as Invisible Ink." *Bhecinfo*, 17 May 2017,

bheinfo.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Heroines-of-Ravensbruck.pdf. Accessed 16 Jan. 2021.

This website described exactly how the four women wrote their letters and kept them hidden from guards. There were also photos of the camp, some of the letters, and a German SS General Karl Gebhardt.

Fitzgerald, Stacey. "Saving the Rabbits of Ravensbrück: A Documentary." *Kickstarter*, 4 Sept. 2020,

www.kickstarter.com/projects/1146728477/saving-the-rabbits-of-ravensbruck-a-documentary. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

Within this website, there was a documentary included describing the story of how women in the concentration camp Ravensbrück was saved. We included information from this source on our website, specifically how when the women were saved they were able to put the doctors on trial and tell their stories.

Galberg, Jenna. "The 'Rabbits' of Ravensbrück: Medical Experimentation at the Nazi Concentration Camp for Women." *W&M ScholarWorks*, June 2020, Saving the Rabbits of Ravensbrück: A documentary. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

From this site, we learned that the operations done on the women within Ravensbrück were ordered by Henrich Himmler, a leading member of the Nazi Party.

Greenstein, Shaul. "The Nazi Atrocities Revealed in Invisible Ink." *The Librarians*, 19 June 2018,

blog.nli.org.il/en/postcards_written_invisible_ink/. Accessed 13 Dec. 2020.

After reading this article, we now knew the specifics of exactly how many people passed through Ravensbrück, the concentration camp.

Grisar, P.J. "How Four Women Told the World about the Nazis' Medical Experiments."

Forward,

21 May 2019,

forward.com/culture/424645/nazi-medical-experiments-ravensbruck-women-inmates-secret-letters/. Accessed 14 Dec. 2020.

This website gave a detailed description of how inmates were allowed to write one letter per month. Those letters were strictly censored by SS agents. We were able to use this information on our website, specifically in our description of how they transported the letters.

History.com, editor. "The Holocaust." *History.com*,

www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/the-holocaust.

This overview of the holocaust allowed us to efficiently contextualize in our website and to understand the complexities of the Holocaust.

The Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme.

www.un.org/en/holocaustremembrance/. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This United Nations Outreach Programme helped us develop for our website the long term effects contributed to the events occurring during the Holocaust. In this program, they detailed how they aimed to “designate 27 January -- the anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz death camp -- as an annual International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust” and other actions to honor the memory of those who suffered.

"How Four Female Nazi Death Camp Prisoners Exposed Evil Experiments through

Coded Letters Using Urine." *Infodol*,

infodol.com/ireland/how-four-female-nazi-death-camp-prisoners-exposed-evil-experiments-through-coded-letters-using-urine/.

Numerous photos depicting Krystyna Czyż and letters exchanged among the four women and their families were included on this site. We were able to put some of these images on our website.

“Max Koegel.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 5 Feb. 2021,

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Koegel.

This website provided us with a picture of Max Koegel, a participant in the crimes committed who was arrested but committed suicide in prison.

"How Four Female Nazi Death Camp Prisoners Exposed Evil Experiments through Coded Letters Using Urine." *THESATORIREPORT*, 5 May 2019, thesatorireport.com/world-news/how-four-female-nazi-death-camp-prisoners-exposed-evil-experiments-through-coded-letters-using-urine/. Accessed 16 Jan. 2021.

From this site, we now understand exactly how many letters were transmitted between the four women and their families from 1943 and 1944. This was very useful for our description of events on the website.

"How Four Young Women Exposed the Horrific Nazi Experiments They Were Subjected to in a Death Camp." *Expressdigest*, expressdigest.com/how-four-young-women-exposed-the-horrific-nazi-experiments-they-were-subjected-to-in-a-death-camp/. Accessed 16 Jan. 2021.

We were able to obtain photos of Janina Iwaska and her sister Krystyna from this site.

Deklein, Dirk. "The Execution of 5 Physicians." *History of Sorts*, 2 June 2020,

dirkdeklein.net/2020/06/02/the-execution-of-5-physicians/.

This site had pictures of Karl Gebhardt, one of the scientists behind the experiments conducted at Ravensbrück. We put his photograph on our website.

Sara Helm For The Daily Mail. "The Evil Women Who Guarded the Nazi Concentration Camp ‘

of Ravensbruck." *Daily Mail Online*, Associated Newspapers, 12 Jan. 2015,

www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2905820/Giggling-genocide-flirted-SS-wore-pink-underwear-hair-salon-female-death-camp-guards-evil-men.html.

After reading this article, we fully understood the extent to which Dorothea Binz tortured and beat the prisoners within the camp. It also gave us access to pictures we could put on our website.

Cousin, Roger. "Suhren Fritz." *Mémoires De Guerre*, Mémoires De Guerre, 6 Nov. 2020,

www.memoiresdeguerre.com/article-suhren-fritz-119129811.html.

With this source we were able to access images of Suhren Fritz, a concentration camp commandment who initially escaped imprisonment but was eventually found and captured. We put an image of him on our site.

“Dorothea ‘Theodora’ Binz (1920-1947) - Find A...” *Find a Grave*,

www.findagrave.com/memorial/187897319/dorothea-binz.

This site was primarily used as a photograph source, and one of those images is on our website.

Sara Helm For The Daily Mail. “The Evil Women Who Guarded the Nazi Concentration Camp

of Ravensbruck.” *Daily Mail Online*, Associated Newspapers, 12 Jan. 2015,

www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2905820/Giggling-genocide-flirted-SS-wore-pink-underwear-hair-salon-female-death-camp-guards-evil-men.html.

This site allowed us to understand how awful Dorothea Binz was to those in the camp. In addition to this gained knowledge, we also used photographs from this source for our website.

"Invisible Ink Hides Plea for Help from Nazi Prison Camp Postcard Writer Begs for Flares, a

Camera." *The Spokesman Review*, Spokane, Washington, 2 Nov. 19,

www.spokesman.com/stories/1997/nov/02/invisible-ink-hides-plea-for-help-from-nazi/.

From this source, a love letter written out of a concentration camp to Jacob Rosenblum of

Bucharest signed "Otto" allowed us to convey on our website the extent to which the

Holocaust affected the general public, specifically previously happy couples.

JKGALBERG. "Ravensbruck: Week 4." *Charles Center Summer Research Blog*, 31 July 2019,

ccsummerresearch.blogs.wm.edu/2019/07/31/ravensbruck-week-4/. Accessed 17 Jan.

2021.

This site provided a unique perspective of the protests that occurred regarding

Ravensbrück, with women of many nationalities. The Charles Center's in-depth research

allowed us to fully comprehend the intricacies of the event.

Kafekadesk. "How Four Polish Women Used Urine to Send Coded Messages out of

Concentration Camp." *Kafkadesk*, 23 May 2019,

[kafkadesk.org/2019/05/23/how-four-polish-women-used-urine-to-send-coded-messages-](http://kafkadesk.org/2019/05/23/how-four-polish-women-used-urine-to-send-coded-messages-out-of-concentration-camp/)

[out-of-concentration-camp/](http://kafkadesk.org/2019/05/23/how-four-polish-women-used-urine-to-send-coded-messages-out-of-concentration-camp/). Accessed 14 Dec. 2020.

This summary provided a detailed description of the physical abuse these women

suffered, specifically any wounds that remained after their time at Ravensbrück. This was

very useful for our website because it conveys to the viewer the seriousness of the crimes that occurred.

“Reinhard Heydrich.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 4 Feb. 2021,

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reinhard_Heydrich.

This website had contained photographs of Reinhard Heydrich, a fallen Nazi soldier. He plays a role in the developing stages of the Ravensbrück experiments and we use his picture on our website.

"Krystyna Czyż." *Elizabeth Wein*, www.elizabethwein.com/rabbit/krystyna-czyz/. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This website contained a picture of Krystyna Czyż that was used on our site.

Laqueur, Thomas. "If This Is a Woman: Inside Ravensbrück, Hitler's Concentration Camp for Women by Sarah Helm." *The Guardian*, 1 Apr. 2015, www.theguardian.com/books/2015/apr/01/if-this-woman-ravensbruck-hitler-camp-sarah-helm-review. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

With its account of the punishments criminals faced after news of the experiments that were conducted within Ravensbrück were made public, Lacquer accurately depicts what life was like following the traumatic event. This provided accurate information needed to properly explain the short and long term effects associated with the concentration camp.

"Man Knowledge: The History of Invisible Ink." *Get Action*, 9 Sept. 2011,

www.artofmanliness.com/articles/man-knowledge-the-history-of-invisible-ink/.

Without this source, we would not have understood the scientific properties of the urine used in the invisible ink. This information allowed us to accurately describe why the women chose urine as their mode of writing.

Peter, Laurence. "Auschwitz Inmates Notes from Hell Finally Revealed." *BBC News*, 1 Dec. 2017, www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-42144186. Accessed 13 Dec. 2020.

In this article, Laurence Peter describes how Marcel Nadjari, a Greek Jew, who was captured in the war sent out his own hidden messages describing how thousands of captives were put in gas chambers. This allowed us to recognize how extensive the influence of Adolf Hitler was.

Phillips, Mark. "Secret code within WWII POW's letters cracked 70 years later." *CBSN*, 25 July

2013,

www.cbsnews.com/news/secret-code-within-wwii-pows-letters-cracked-70-years-later/.

Accessed 13 Dec. 2020.

This source described how some British servicemen who were captured during World War II were forced into concentration camps. They were able to send coded messages to military intelligence outside. As this was another example of Holocaust prisoners escaping via messages, we were able to compare and contrast our topic with this occurrence.

Póltawska, Wanda. "Experimental Operations at Ravensbrück Concentration Camp." *Medical*

Review Auschwitz, edited by Marianna Adam, 6 Sept. 2018,

www.mp.pl/auschwitz/journal/english/193985,experimental-operations-at-ravensbruck-concentration-camp. Accessed 6 Jan. 2021.

The site delves deep into the experiment conducted on the women from a medical perspective and this unique outlook provided captivating facts that could be included on our website. We used photos of the experiments from this site, but we chose to categorize this as a secondary source because while the research may have been considered a primary source, the photos we used on our website were not taken by the researchers themselves, but rather, other individuals from the time.

"THE RAVENSBRÜCK CODE the Ingenuity of Four Girls of the Camp Told the World about

Nazi Experiments." *Gariwo*, 13 June 2019,
en.gariwo.net/persecutions/jewish-genocide/the-ravensbruck-code-20874.html. Accessed
16 Jan. 2021.

This source explained the regulations concerning letters written to those outside of concentration camps. If secret messages were transmitted - such as the ones the four women wrote - those involved would be punished by death. We considered this fact significant enough to include it on our website.

"Ravensbrück 'lapins' Living Symbols of Experimental Medical Atrocities." *ALLIANCE FOR HUMAN RESEARCH PROTECTION Advancing Voluntary, Informed Consent to Medical Intervention*, 18 Nov. 2014,
ahrp.org/ravensbruck-young-girls-subjected-to-grotesque-medical-atrocities/. Accessed
17 Jan. 2021.

Within this site, we were able to comprehend the seriousness of this event, especially with the gruesome photographs depicting amputations, bone and muscle operations, as well as other experiments.

"The Ravensbrück Rabbits." *Youtube*, uploaded by Francille Zhuang, 29 May 2018,
www.youtube.com/watch?v=OUI36OjBe6E. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This website detailed the name of the doctors that operated on the women, how they cut into their skin, and lastly, how they injected bacteria into their muscles.

"Ravensbruck Concentration Camp: History and Overview." *Jewish Virtual Library a Project of Alice*, www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/history-and-overview-of-ravensbr-uuml-ck.

Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This website provided context on the experiments that were happening to the women in Ravensbrück. The information of what drugs were used on each of the women was very useful for understanding what situation these women were in while writing the letters. However, since none of the information on this website was solely discovered by the author, we decided to categorize this as a secondary source.

Robinson, Julian. "Revealed: How Nazi Death Camp Prisoners Used Their Urine as Invisible Ink to Write Letters Detailing the Horrific Medical Experiments They Were Subjected to." *mail online*, 20 Feb. 2017, www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4242730/Ravensbrueck-letters-written-urine-gifted-Polish-museum.html. Accessed 14 Dec. 2020.

This website contains information on what drugs were injected into the women in the camp, this information added to our context of what the women were writing about in their letters. The letters also provided information on these drugs which were used in the

short term impact. However, since none of this information was solely discovered by the author it is considered a secondary source.

Ross, Stew. "The Rabbits of KZ Ravensbrück." *Stew Ross*, 22 Dec. 2018, stewross.com/the-rabbits-of-ravensbruck/. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This website contains information on the medical experiments that were conducted by different doctors on the women which were useful in providing context on our topic. The website also provides lots of context on the camp the women were staying in. However, since the photos are not credited nor taken by the author this website is considered a secondary source.

Rueter. "Secret Letters Reveal Nazi Death Camp Horrors." *The Jerusalem Post*, 20 Feb. 2017, www.jpost.com/diaspora/secret-letters-reveal-nazi-death-camp-horrors-482103. Accessed 6 Jan. 2021.

This website contains information on how the information was received by the family members receiving the letters (which was by heating the letter with an iron). This information was useful to connect our topic to the theme of communication. Since the video of the letters on this website was taken and credited to the author it would be considered a primary source.

"Saving the Rabbits of Ravensbruck." *Saving the Rabbits of Ravensbruck*,

www.rememberravensbruck.com/projects. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This website contains context on the name Rabbits of Ravenbruck which was useful to understand the context of our project. Since this website contains no information discovered only by the author it is considered a secondary source.

Secret Letters Written in Urine Reveal Horrors of Nazi Death Camp. 20 Feb. 2017, globalnews.ca/news/3261247/secret-letters-written-in-urine-reveal-horrors-of-nazi-death-camp/. Accessed 14 Dec. 2020.

This website contains information on how the letters were able to provide information on the medical experiments happening in the camp before the war ended In 1945. This information was used for short term impact. Since there is no use of a primary source in this website it is considered a secondary source.

Staff, Reuters. "Ravensbrueck Letters Written in Urine Gifted to Polish Museum." *Reuters*, 20 Feb. 2017, www.reuters.com/article/poland-holocaust-urine-letters/ravensbrueck-letters-written-in-urine-gifted-to-polish-museum-idINKBN15Z1X9. Accessed 14 Dec. 2020.

This website provided information on where the women wrote in the letters their secret notes written in urine, this information was useful to relate to our theme of communication. This website also contains information of the censors applied to the

exchanged letters which were used to allude to the context of how hard it was to communicate to the outside world in their scenario. However, since none of this information was solely collected by the author of the website this would be considered a secondary source.

Teng, Jhemmylrut. "Prisoners' Letters with Hidden Messages Written in Urine." *History of Yesterday*,
medium.com/history-of-yesterday/prisoners-letters-with-hidden-messages-written-in-urine-3e7e2aab402.

This website contains information on how the women were able to narrate what was happening in the camp in the letters, this information was useful in connecting our project to the theme of communication. However, even though this website contains photos they are not considered to be a primary source since the photo does not come straight from the website, causing this to be a secondary source.

"These Secret Letters Written in Urine Reveal Horrors on Women in Nazi Death Camp." *Inuth*,
21 Feb. 2017,
www.inuth.com/world/these-secret-letters-written-in-urine-reveal-horrors-on-women-in-nazi-death-camp/. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This website provided us with the information that over the years 1943-1944, 27 letters were written in total, which we were able to use to provide information on how this was a

constant use of communication through the two years. The website also contains information that the letters are now in a Lublin Museum in Poland which we were able to use for long-term impact since it still provides information. However, this website provided no primary sources and is considered a secondary source.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. "Ravensbrück: Liberation and Postwar Trials."

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum,

encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/ravensbrueck-liberation-and-postwar-trials.

Accessed 19 Jan. 2021.

This website provided us with the information of which doctors that operated on the women were imprisoned and faced court trials, we used this information for the impact of our topic. There was also a video included - which we used on our site - of one of those very court trials, however, we categorized this as a secondary source because the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum does not own the footage but it was instead taken from the National Archives.

"Urine as Invisible Ink." *Axis History Forum*, 24 Feb. 2017,

forum.axishistory.com/viewtopic.php?t=227117. Accessed 17 Jan. 2021.

This website provided us with the translation of one of the 27 letters written by one of the four women back to their families. Through using this website we were able to understand the aspect of communication they used while writing to their families. But

since this information wasn't found by the author of the website it would be considered a secondary source.

Taylor, Alan. "World War II: The Holocaust." *The Atlantic*, Atlantic Media Company, 16 Oct.

2011, www.theatlantic.com/photo/2011/10/world-war-ii-the-holocaust/100170/.

This source allowed us to put images depicting the Holocaust on our website.

"Wanda Wojtasik-Póltawska." *Elizabeth Wein*,

www.elizabethwein.com/rabbit/wanda-wojtasik-poltawska/. Accessed 16 Jan. 2021.

This website provides a photo of Wanda Wojtasik, one of the women who participated in writing the letters. However, this photo would not be considered a primary source photo since the author of the article did not take the photo.

WXIA Staff. "Letters Written in Urine Preserved from Nazi Concentration Camp." *Alive*, 20 Feb. 2017,

www.11alive.com/article/news/letters-written-in-urine-preserved-from-nazi-concentration-camp/85-410205815. Accessed 6 Jan. 2021.

This website provided information on the acid reaction that urine has with paper to create invisible ink. In addition to this, the website also gave a timeline of when the letters were sent. However, this information could not be sorted as a primary source document, since the author did not collect the data themselves.

Xinhua, editor. "Letters of Ravensbruck Concentration Camp Written with 'Invisible Ink' Found in Poland." *China-Europe*, 23 Feb. 2017, www.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-02/23/c_136077630.htm. Accessed 16 Jan. 2021.

Providing a brief description of the events occurring in the Ravensbruck camp, this website provided us with statistics regarding the quantity and nationality of the female prisoners passing through the camp. However, this information was not categorized as a primary document because the author of the article did not collect those statistics himself.

David, Gil. "Nazis Experimented on These Women. They Told the World, Using Brilliant Code." *Haaretz.com*,

Haaretz, 18 May 2019, www.haaretz.com/world-news/.premium.MAGAZINE-nazis-experimented-on-these-women-they-told-the-world-using-brilliant-code-1.7249737.

The pictures embedded in this site allowed us to have a better understanding of how they were inserting these messages into the envelopes. These invaluable photos were important in the telling of the Ravensbrück story, therefore, it was essential we included them in our website.

All That's Interesting. "24 Heartbreaking Images Of Ravensbrück, The All-Female Nazi Concentration Camp." *All That's Interesting*, All That's Interesting, 26 Oct. 2019, allthatsinteresting.com/ravensbruck-womens-concentration-camp.

We were able to locate images on this site that portrayed the shocking conditions, including slave labor and sleep deprivation, the women of Ravensbrück were forced into. This was very helpful for the accurate portrayal of such conditions on our website.

"Ravensbrück 'Lapins' Living Symbols of Experimental Medical Atrocities." *Alliance for Human Research Protection*, 13 Oct. 2015, ahrp.org/ravensbruck-young-girls-subjected-to-grotesque-medical-atrocities/.

The Alliance of Human Research Protection site had many images of the cuts and scars the women of Ravensbrück had as a result of the painful experiments. However, as the AHRP did not take these pictures themselves, they are not considered primary sources.

“Concentration Camps: Mauthausen-Gusen.” *Mauthausen-Gusen Concentration Camp Table of Contents*, www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/mauthausen-gusen-concentration-camp.

This source had a picture of the Mauthausen Concentration Camp which we included on our website. This was categorized as a secondary source because the author did not detail who took the photo.

Klein, Christopher. “10 Things You May Not Know About the Nuremberg Trials.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 3 Oct. 2016, www.history.com/news/10-things-you-may-not-know-about-the-nuremberg-trials#:~:text=Nuremberg%20was%20chosen%20as%20the,because%20of%20its%20symbolic%20value.&text=The%20Bavarian%20city%20that%20spawned,to%20stage%20its%20symbolic%20death.

This site helped us understand the Nuremberg trials, especially the reasonings behind holding it in the city of Nuremberg. This was very helpful when we were writing the part of our website where we discuss the trials.

Museen. "The Subsequent Nuremberg Trials." *Nuremberg Municipal Museums*,

museums.nuernberg.de/memorium-nuremberg-trials/the-nuremberg-trials/the-subsequent-nuremberg-trials/.

This site provided us with statistics of the trials, specifically how many defendants were there. However, as the author of the site did not conduct the research themselves, this was classified as a secondary source.