

AMERICAN RESPONSES TO THE HOLOCAUST

TIMELINE CARD PHOTO CAPTIONS

May 24, 1924: Immigrants approach the Statue of Liberty, ca. 1915.

January 30, 1933: Adolf Hitler (right) stands next to German president Paul von Hindenburg (left), ca. 1933-1934.

January 30, 1933: Adolf Hitler (right) stands next to German president Paul von Hindenburg (left), ca. 1933-1934.

March 4, 1933: Front page of the Raleigh (NC) *News and Observer*, March 5, 1933.

April 1, 1933: A woman reads a boycott sign outside a Jewish-owned department store in Berlin, Germany, April 1, 1933.

May 10, 1933: More than a hundred thousand demonstrators gather in front of Madison Square Garden to take part in an anti-Nazi protest march through lower Manhattan in New York City, May 10, 1933.

August 15, 1935: Editorial cartoon that appeared on the front page of the Davenport, IA newspaper, *The Davenport Democrat*, September 1, 1935.

September 15, 1935: Chart distributed in Germany to explain the Nuremberg Race Laws, ca. 1936.

August 1-16, 1936: Badge from the 1936 Berlin Olympics, ca. 1936.

July 6, 1938: Three delegates to the Evian Conference (left to right, Henry Beringer of France, Myron Taylor of the United States, and Lord Winterton of Great Britain) pose on the lawn, July 8, 1938.

November 9-10, 1938: The synagogue in Aachen, Germany, after its destruction on Kristallnacht, ca. November 10, 1938.

February 9, 1939: Workmen clear the steps of the US Capitol after a snow storm, January 14, 1939.

February 20, 1939: Still from film footage of a German American Bund rally at Madison Square Garden, February 20, 1939.

AMERICAN RESPONSES TO THE HOLOCAUST

TIMELINE CARD PHOTO CAPTIONS

May 13, 1939: Passengers on the MS *St. Louis* wait in the harbor in Havana, Cuba, June 3, 1939.

September 1, 1939: German troops march into Poland, ca. September 1939.

November 4, 1939: President Roosevelt signs a bill loosening the Neutrality Acts, November 4, 1939.

May 10, 1940: Map produced by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum showing the German invasion of western Europe, May 1940.

September 16, 1940: Actor Jimmy Stewart is commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Army Air Corps, January 19, 1942.

January 25, 1941: Flyer announcing the planned march on Washington, ca. January 1941.

March 11, 1941: American-built howitzer artillery weapons reach a depot in England, sent as part of the Lend-Lease program, ca. 1941.

June 19, 1941: Photograph page of Ernestine Beneš's German passport, which she used to immigrate to the United States, September 1938.

June 22, 1941: German troops participate in the invasion of the Soviet Union, summer 1941.

September 11, 1941: Editorial cartoon by Dr. Seuss that appeared in the newspaper *PM*, criticizing Charles Lindbergh after a speech Lindbergh gave in Des Moines, Iowa, September 19, 1941.

December 7, 1941: Fire and smoke envelop the USS *West Virginia* and the USS *Tennessee* during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

January 31, 1942: Supporters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in St. Louis, Missouri, hold signs supporting the Double-V campaign and protesting lynching. Pictured, left to right, are Elmer Mossee, Daisy Lampkin, and Sidney R. Redmond, ca. 1942.

AMERICAN RESPONSES TO THE HOLOCAUST

TIMELINE CARD PHOTO CAPTIONS

February 19, 1942: Japanese-American residents of San Francisco, California, wait in line to be registered for “evacuation,” April 1942.

November 8, 1942: Tanks of the Allied Eighth Army cross the North African desert, November 1942.

November 25, 1942: Article in the Decatur, Illinois, *Herald and Review*, November 25, 1942.

December 17, 1942: Article in the Hope, Arkansas, *Hope Star*, December 17, 1942.

March 9, 1942: Cover of the printed program for the *We Will Never Die* pageant performance at Madison Square Garden, March 9, 1942

April 19-29, 1943: Full page ad criticizing American and British officials at the Bermuda Conference for not making a serious effort to aid European Jews. This ad appeared in the *New York Times* on May 4, 1943.

January 22, 1944: A meeting of the War Refugee Board. Pictured left to right are Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of War Henry Stimson, and War Refugee Board director John Pehle, March 23, 1944.

March 19, 1944: Jews from the Subcarpathian area of Hungary undergo a “selection” on the ramp after arriving in the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp and killing center, ca. May 29, 1944.

June 6, 1944: American soldiers wade towards the beach in Normandy, France, on the morning of D-Day, June 6, 1944.

July 5, 1944: US Army Air Force planes fly over German-occupied Poland, ca. August 1944.

August 5, 1944: An unidentified father and daughter arrive at the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter in Oswego, New York, August 5, 1944.

November 25, 1944: A *Washington Post* editorial published in response to the War

AMERICAN RESPONSES TO THE HOLOCAUST

TIMELINE CARD PHOTO CAPTIONS

Refugee Board's release of the report about Auschwitz, December 3, 1944.

April 12, 1945: General Dwight Eisenhower, in the center wearing a helmet, is given a tour of the Ohrdruf concentration camp, a subcamp of Buchenwald, April 12, 1945.

April 12, 1945: A portrait of President Franklin Roosevelt, the last photograph of the president prior to his death, April 11, 1945.

May 8, 1945: Members of the German High Command sign articles of surrender to the Allied forces in Reims, France. Pictured left to right are Major Wilhelm Oxenius, General Alfred Jodl (signing the document), and Admiral Hans-Georg von Freideburg, May 7, 1945.

September 2, 1945: American servicemen and women celebrate the announcement of the end of World War II and the surrender of Japan in Paris, France, August 15, 1945.