

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Admission of German Refugee Children: Joint Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Immigration, United States Senate, and a Subcommittee of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, Seventy-Sixth Congress, First Session, on S.j. Res. 64 and H.j. Res. 168, Joint Resolutions to Authorize the Admission into the United States of a Limited Number of German Refugee Children, April 20, 21, 22, and 24, 1939. , 1939.

This government publication was used for the primary text of the hearing for the Wagner-Rogers Bill in Joint Committee. We used a digital image taken from this source as well as the remarks by both Senator Wagner and Robert Reynolds to show the introduction of the bill and the opposition.

The arrival of Hungarian Jews at Auschwitz. May 1944. German Federal Archives, www.zug-der-erinnerung.eu/Bilder/ausalb113.jpg. Accessed 24 Feb. 2022.

This is a photograph taken of Hungarian Jews arriving at A Nazi concentration camp and is used to illustrate the continuing hardships without the diplomatic efforts by the United States to increase immigration.

"Child Refugee Bill Approved." *Arizona Republic* [Phoenix], 1 July 1939, p. 6. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, newspapers.ushmm.org/article/1020. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

A newspaper article describing how the bill was thought to be "an effort to break immigration laws." This article gave evidence on public opinion over the bill and indicates that there are opposing views in the Senate.

A Decent Deal for Refugee Waifs from Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal Gazette. 19 Feb. 1939. Re-imagining Migration, reimaginingmigration.org/a-decent-deal-for-refugee-waifs-from-fort-wayne-ind-journal-gazette-february-19-1939/. Accessed 6 Mar. 2022.

This image from a newspaper article illustrates the children being rescued from Nazi Germany. This image is used to show the actions being taken by other countries during the time of the Wagner-Rogers debates.

Department of State. Office of the Geographer. *Quota Areas, Immigration Act of 1924. 1940. National Archives Catalog, catalog.archives.gov/id/7460041. Accessed 9 May 2022. Map.*

This Department of State map illustrates the May 1938 immigration quota areas. We used this as a visual representation of the impact of immigration quotas by country.

"Dr. Sam: 'I'm warnin' ya' now! This is a permanent Cure.'" *The Jewish Transcript* [Seattle], XV ed., 10 June 1938. *The Jewish Transcript*, jtn.stparchive.com/page_image. Accessed 23 Feb. 2022. Cartoon.

This newspaper contains a political cartoon showing how Americans thought Democracy was the "permanent cure." This satirical cartoon expressed evidence to the feelings of Americans and helped us to better understand the mixed feelings towards the US isolationist attitudes.

"Europe Take Notice." *Fiery Cross* [Indianapolis], 16 May 1924, p. 4. *Hoosier State Chronicles*, newspapers.library.in.gov/?a=d&d=FC19240516.1.4&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-----. Accessed 24 Feb. 2022. Cartoon.

Political cartoon showing the American public did not want the president to admit any more immigrants into the US for the time being. This newspaper represents the views of the Ku Klux Klan with the intent to spread hate.

"Evening Star." *The Evening Star* [Washington, D.C.], 3 July 1939. *Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1939-07-03/. Accessed 13 Jan. 2022.

This newspaper article describes how Wagner was upset with the senators for not engaging his bill when proposed. This primary source reporting helped with our general understanding of the process of the bill.

"Evening Star" ["Evening Star"]. *Evening Star* [Washington, D.C.], Volume ed., 26 Apr. 1939, p. B11. *Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1939-04-26/. Accessed 13 Jan. 2022.

This newspaper article describes the introduction of the bill and the resolutions of the committee.

"Evening Star" ["Evening Star"]. *Evening Star* [Washington, D.C.], 16 June 1939, p. A-10. *Library of Congress*, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045462/1939-06-16/. Accessed 13 Jan. 2022.

This newspaper article gives evidence to the reporting to the general public about the terms of the Wagner-Rogers bill. It explains that only children would be admitted into the US under the terms. We included this as evidence to support the claim that this bill would not have a negative impact on American jobs.

"Excerpts from the Press Conference" ["Excerpts from the Press Conference"]. *The American Presidency Project*, Presidency Ucsb Edu, www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/excerpts-from-the-press-conference-120. Accessed 4 Mar. 2022.

This excerpt from a presidential Press Conference by President Franklin Roosevelt was used to provide quotes showing evidence of the President's stand on immigration on May 18, 1937.

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Executive Order No. 9417. 22 Jan. 1944. *DOCSTeach*, www.docsteach.org/documents/document/executive-order-9417. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

This Executive Order 9417 was used to establish the War Refugee Board in response to the Holocaust and provide a means for the United States to become active "to take all measures within its power to rescue the victims of enemy oppression who are in imminent danger and otherwise to afford such victims all

possible relief and assistance consistent with the successful prosecution of the war." This gives evidence to the long term impact of the failed diplomatic actions taken by the United States on the Wagner-Rogers Bill.

"FACT SHEET: The Biden Administration Blueprint for a Fair, Orderly and Humane Immigration System." *The White House*, 27 July 2021, www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/07/27/fact-sheet-the-biden-administration-blueprint-for-a-fair-orderly-and-humane-immigration-system/. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

This Fact Sheet from the White House was used to provide a quote from the Biden Administration to provide context of modern-day immigration diplomatic feelings.

"Film Workers to Support Bill Admitting Refugee Children." *Los Angeles Times* [Los Angeles], 4 Aug. 1939, sec. A. *ProQuest*, newspapers.ushmm.org/article/1642. Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

This newspaper article shows the support of film workers towards the Wagner Rogers Bill.

First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt in 1943. 1943. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, exhibitions.ushmm.org/americans-and-the-holocaust/personal-story/eleanor-roosevelt. Accessed 2 Mar. 2022.

Photo taken of First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was used to illustrate her support for the Wagner-Rogers Bill although her husband would not take a public stand to support the bill.

Flüchtlinge. 1945. Wikimedia Commons, Wikipedia, 12 Jan. 2014, commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_146-1985-021-09,_Fl%C3%BCchtlinge.jpg. Accessed 4 Mar. 2022.

This is a photograph we used to show German immigrants at the end of the war with no real place to go.

Gardner, Clinton C. *Buchenwald Corpses*. 14 Apr. 1945. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa29413. Accessed 26 Jan. 2022.

An image of Jewish corpses piled up behind the crematorium in Buchenwald concentration camp. This image was a graphic view of the future faced by European Jews during this time.

Grosman, Mendel. Children from the Marysin colony who were rounded-up during the "Gehsperre" action in the Lodz ghetto, walk in a line to the trucks that will transport them out of the ghetto. Sept. 1942. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1520. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

This image is used for historical context when researching the topic. It shows a group of children entering a truck to be evacuated from the Ghetto and gives evidence to the immediate impact of the failure of the diplomatic actions.

Harding, Nelson. "The Chain of Friendship." *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* [Brooklyn], 4 Dec. 1912, p. 7. *Brooklyn Newspapers*, bklyn.newspapers.com/image/54524356/. Accessed 12 Jan. 2022. Cartoon.

A political cartoon from 1912 that was used to portray different countries coming to the "aid" of the one in front of him. This image shows how countries wait for the other to make a move. We included this to illustrate our historical context.

Harris & Ewing. *Famous actress urges admittance into U.S. of 20,000 German refugee children. Washington, D.C., April 20. Speaking 'as an American mother,' actress Helen Hayes today appealed to a senate immigration subcommittee to approve legislation to admit 20,000 German refugee children into the United States during the next two years. She is pictured with Senator Robert F. Wagner, left, of New York, and Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers, right, of Massachusetts.* 20 Apr. 1939. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/resource/hec.26517/. Accessed 22 Feb. 2022.

This image taken in Washington, D.C. shows actress Helen Hayes with Senator Robert F. Wagner, and Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers. We included this image to show the media support for the bill.

---. *Sen. Robert R. Reynolds of N.C., Jan. 1940.* Jan. 1940. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/item/2016877011/. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

A photograph used to show US Senator Robert R. Reynolds of N.C. who was one of the most vocal opponents of the bill.

Hitler at Olympics. 1 Aug. 1936. *Spiegel International*, Spiegel Gruppe, www.spiegel.de/international/zeitgeist/hitler-s-battle-of-the-colors-doubt-cast-on-olympic-friendship-between-owens-and-long-a-811582.html. Accessed 30 Dec. 2021.

This is an image of Adolf Hitler saluting at the 1936 Olympics which gave us evidence of the growing support for Nazi ideals as a solution to the problems in Germany after the Great War.

"Hoover Backs Refugee Bill As 'Humane U. S. Action.'" *The Battle Creek Enquirer and News/The Battle Creek Enquirer and-The Evening News* [Battle Creek], 23 Apr. 1939. *History Unfolded*, newspapers.ushmm.org/article/2883. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

This newspaper article discusses former President Herbert Hoover backing the Wagner-Rogers Bill and labeling it as a "Humane U.S. Action." We included this as evidence for support of the Wagner Rogers Bill.

The Jewish Advocate. 28 Apr. 1939. *Newseum Collection*, newseumed.org/tools/lesson-plan/teaching-about-refugees-during-holocaust-wagner-rogers-bill. Accessed 2 Feb. 2022.

This newspaper article is used for further explanation of the proposal of the bill. The reporting is often done in Jewish newspapers showing the slanted reporting during this time of Antisemitism in the United States.

Jewish Children Fleeing Postwar Antisemitic Violence in Poland. 15 July 1946. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*,

encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/jewish-children-fleeing-postwar-antisemitic-violence-in-poland. Accessed 4 May 2022.

This image was used to give a visual to the refugee situation as it impacted the children of Europe.

Jobless in California during the Great Depression. 1939. *California Digital Library*, artsandculture.google.com/asset/jobless-in-california-during-the-great-depression-california-digital-library/JQENJsrUWl3I3Q. Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

An image showing how the US had domestic problems concerning Jobs in the workforce. This image was used under Con Wagner Rogers Bill with the objective of portraying how Americans were struggling to provide for their own. Therefore they couldn't take on more immigrants when they were barely getting by themselves.

Katzenelson, Yitzhak. *The Song of the Massacred Jewish People*. Translated by Jack Hirschman, Berkeley, Regent Press, 2021.

This book contains the poem we used to open our website. It was written by a Jewish man during the Holocaust when he was trying to hold up the hopes of the Jewish people in detention. The poem was written between 1943 and 1944 and smuggled out after the liberation. Both the poet and his family died during the Holocaust. The section we used is often referred to as "Rise Up" and the translation is found on page 25 of the book.

Knott, Francis. *Please Ring the Bell for Us*. 7 July 1939. *Facing History and Ourselves*, www.facinghistory.org/resource-library/image/please-ring-bell-us. Accessed 15 May 2022.

This political cartoon was published in 1939 and reflects the feelings that the United States was pondering humanitarian acts to protect children through immigration change.

Levic, Edwin. Immigration to the United States on the deck of the S.S. Patricia. 10 Dec. 1906. *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/ds.11826/. Accessed 24 Feb. 2022.

An image of immigrants on deck of the S.S. Patricia facing camera. This image gives evidence to the need to allow immigrants into the United States.

Message from Franklin Roosevelt to Eleanor. 22 Feb. 1939. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, exhibitions.ushmm.org/americans-and-the-holocaust/personal-story/eleanor-roosevelt. Accessed 5 Apr. 2022.

"Eleanor Roosevelt sent a cable to her husband, President Franklin Roosevelt, who was on a fishing trip, asking for his opinion on publicly supporting the Wagner-Rogers Bill, February 22, 1939. *Courtesy of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, Hyde Park, NY.*"

This telegram is used to provide evidence that the personal support of Mrs. Roosevelt was different from the official lack of support shown by her husband.

Morgenthau, Henry, Jr. "Personal Report To The President." 8 Jan. 1944. *Experiencing History*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, perspectives.ushmm.org/item/treasury-department-report-to-president-roosevelt/collection/us-government-rescue-efforts. Accessed 5 Apr. 2022.

This declassified report was written by US Treasury Department officials who saw evidence of a scandal within the government regarding the lack of action to aid refugees. This report outlines the idea that the State Department tried to suppress information regarding Hitler's actions against the Jews. This report was successful in having an executive order written to establish the War Refugee Board.

Newly Arrived Refugees Receive Food and Drink at a Picnic at Fort Ontario in Oswego, New York. 1944. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa1078519. Accessed 11 May 2022.

This photograph is used to give evidence of the children provided for under the War Refugee Act of 1944.

Non-Sectarian Committee for German Refugee Children - Wagner-Rogers Bill - Letter Writing Campaign - Form Letters, 1939, Box: 3, Folder: 4. Marion E. Kenworthy Papers, P-511. American Jewish Historical Society.

https://archives.cjh.org/repositories/3/archival_objects/975936 Accessed April 08, 2022.

We used a quote from a letter writing campaign by the Non-Sectarian Committee for German Refugees to highlight the reasons given by supporters of the Wagner-Rogers Bill.

Orr, Casey. "Close the Gate." *History Teaching Institute*, Ohio State University, 1919, hti.osu.edu/sites/hti.osu.edu/files/Immigration-in-US-History-Cartoons-Descrip.pdf. Accessed 5 Apr. 2022. Cartoon.

This political cartoon provides historical context to the early Red Scare and shows the negative immigration feelings of the United States following WWI.

Passengers aboard the MS St. Louis. 1939. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, USHMM, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa18717. Accessed 30 Dec. 2021.

This image of passengers aboard the MS St. Louis, a ship of German immigrants turned away by the United States, is used in our website for historical context.

PASSPORT ISSUED TO GERTRUD GERDA LEVY. 23 Aug. 1939. *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/passport-issued-to-gertrud-gerda-levy. Accessed 5 Apr. 2022.

This image of a 1939 passport for Gertrud Gerda Levy is part of the evidence of German children who were part of the Children's Transport (Kindertransport) to Great Britain. This image helped us to understand the significance of the need for countries to help innocent German's leave Hitler's terror and to understand America's failure to act under the Wagner-Rogers Bill.

Perskie, Leon A. *FDR 1944 Color Portrait*. *FDR Library*,
www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/archives/collections/franklin/index.php?p=digitallibrary/digitalcontent&id=4320. Accessed 22 Feb. 2022.

This image of President Roosevelt is used for historical context.

Reedy. "Child Refugee Bill Appears Doomed." *The Philadelphia Inquirer* [Philadelphia], 26 July 1939. *History Unfolded*, newspapers.ushmm.org/article/25450. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

A Newspaper article describing the ultimate downfall of the Wagner Rogers Bill. Used as visual evidence of the debate over immigration.

Refugees arrive in Antwerp on the MS St. Louis after more than a month at sea. 17 June 1939.

The Guardian,
www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/picture/2013/jun/04/ms-st-louis-secondworldwar-photography. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

Picture of the MS St. Louis passengers - immigrants from Germany who were denied entrance by both Cuba and the United States in 1939. This image illustrates that the people immigrating were not as characterized by those wanting to deny additional Germans into the United States.

Reichstag Speech. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*,
www.ushmm.org/learn/timeline-of-events/1939-1941/hitler-speech-to-german-parliament. Accessed 28 Feb. 2022.

Excerpt from Reichstag Speech. This speech includes talk of boycotting Jews and talk of anti-legislation towards the Jews.

Return to Europe of the St. Louis. 17 June 1939. *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, USHMM,
encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/photo/return-to-europe-of-the-st-louis?parent=en%2F4719. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

An image of passengers from St. Louis being denied entry to Cuba and later the United States causing its eventual return to Europe. This is used to illustrate the short term impact of the failure of the Wagner-Rogers Bill.

Robert Wagner's Testimony at the Joint Session Hearings on Wagner-Rogers Bill, April 1939.

Re-imagining Migration,
reimaginingmigration.org/excerpts-from-the-joint-session-hearings-on-wagner-rogers-bill-april-1939/. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

The transcript of Robert Wagner's testimony at the Joint Session Hearing provided us with the actual responses by Senator Wagner regarding the refugee bill proposed.

SA Members Post Anti-Jewish Boycott Signs. 1 Apr. 1933. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, USHMM,
encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-boycott-of-jewish-businesses. Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

This photograph shows the first action taken by the Nazi regime against German Jews which gives evidence to our historical context.

"Secretary Morgenthau's Report on the Acquiescence of the US Government in the Murder of the Jews." *Facing History and Ourselves*, www.facinghistory.org/rescuers/hiram-bingham-iv/report-secretary-acquiescence-government-murder-jews. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

This government report admitted the information the United States held on the atrocities against the Jewish people in Europe and was used to push through the War Refugee Act.

Seuss, Dr. ... *and the wolf chewed up the children and spit out their bones... but those were foreign children and it really didn't matter*. 1 Oct. 1941. *Dr. Seuss Went to War*, Special Collection & Archives, UC San Diego Library, library.ucsd.edu/speccoll/dswenttowar/#ark:bb4642496p. Accessed 2 Mar. 2022.

A political cartoon that was used for visual evidence of the Antisemitism and prejudice shown by Americans. It shows a mother reading to her children an "America First" book. We included this as evidence of the long term impact.

---. "Only God Can Make a Tree to Furnish Sport for You and Me." *The Times of Israel*, 20 July 1942. *The Times of Israel*, www.timesofisrael.com/no-joking-matter-1940s-political-cartoons-warned-us-of-holocaust/. Accessed 24 Feb. 2022. Cartoon.

This cartoon by Dr. Seuss from July 20, 1942 depicts the typical antisemitic American. Dr. Seuss was very sympathetic to the plight of the Jews in France and used his cartoons to bring attention to the problems. This image is used to support our claim for the need to change immigration laws during the Holocaust.

"Testimony from J. E. Nieman, Educational Director, Regular Veterans Associations, April 1939." *Re-imagining Migration*, reimaginingmigration.org/testimony-from-j-e-nieman-educational-director-regular-veterans-associations/. Accessed 27 Feb. 2022.

An April 1939 testimony from J. E. Nieman, Educational Director, Regular Veterans Association

Third Meeting of the Board of Directors of the War Refugee Board in the Office of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. 21 Mar. 1944. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, USHMM, collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/pa22428. Accessed 1 Feb. 2022.

This image is evidence of the historical impact of the failed diplomatic actions of the Wagner-Rogers Bill that led to the formation of the War Refugee Board.

Unemployed men queued outside a depression soup kitchen opened in Chicago by Al Capone. Feb. 1931. *National Archives*, catalog.archives.gov/id/541927. Accessed 22 Feb. 2022.

This photograph is used to illustrate the poor economic conditions in the United States in the 1930s which contributed to the lack of diplomatic action taken by the government to increase immigration and ease the hardships of the Germans.

United States, Congress, Senate. Admission of German Refugee Children. Apr. 1939. Accessed 15 May 2022. 76th Congress, 1st session, S.J. Res. 64 and H.J. Res. 168.

On page 55 of this government publication we included the statement by Clarence E. Pickett, Acting Executive Director of the Nonsectarian Committee for German Refugee Children. This group was formed to write the proposed bill to be introduced by both Senator Wagner and Representative Rogers.

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on immigration. Retrieved from the Digital Public Library of America<<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001755292>>.

This is the testimony for the Admission of German refugee children. The detailed information helped us to better understand the debate.

United States, Congress. *Congressional Record*. Statement of Senator Robert Reynolds. Government Publishing Office, 7 June 1939, pp. 2424-25. *Facing History and Ourselves*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, www.facinghistory.org/sites/default/files/Wagner_Rogers_Debate_Documents.pdf. Accessed 29 Dec. 2021.

Robert Reynolds arguing against the Wagner-Rogers Bill.

---, ---. *Congressional Record*. Statement of J. E. Nieman. Government Publishing Office, Apr. 1939. *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, reimaginingmigration.org/testimony-from-j-e-nieman-educational-director-regular-veterans-associations/. Accessed 28 Feb. 2022.

This testimony gives evidence of the opponents of the Wagner Rogers Bill.

---, ---. *Congressional Record: Proceedings and Debates of the ... Congress Appendix*. University of California at Los Angeles, 1939. Accessed 13 May 2022. 76th Congress, 1st session.

This appendix to the Congressional Record of the 76th Congress contains the Remarks from Senator Robert Reynolds, Our Country, Our Citizens First from Wednesday, June 7, 1939. This is found on pages 2424 - 2425 of the Record. We used this to give evidence to the feelings used by NC Senator Reynolds against allowing immigrant children into the United States to ease the situation towards the Jews in Germany.

---, ---, House. Immigration Act of 1924. *National Archives*, www.docsteach.org/documents/document/immigration-act-1924. Accessed 6 Jan. 2022. 68th Congress, House Bill 139, section 7995, reported in House 24 May 1924.

This is the Immigration Act of 1924 which was used as the basis to restrict immigration of Jewish people from Europe during the Holocaust. The reasons for the quota were based on current census population by country and economic conditions in the United States.

---, ---, Senate. The Wagner Rogers Act, Introduced into the Congressional Record on February 8, 1939. *Re-imagining Migration*, reimaginingmigration.org/the-wagner-rogers-act-introduced-february-8-1939/. Accessed 11 May 2022. 76th Congress, 1st session, Senate Joint Resolution 64.

This is the actual wording from the introduction of the Wagner-Rogers Act in Congress on February 8, 1939.

---, ---, U.S. Treasury Department. *Treasury Department Report to President Roosevelt*. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 8 Jan. 1944, perspectives.ushmm.org/item/treasury-department-report-to-president-roosevelt. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

"Personal Report to the President"- This message entails the failure of the government to provide aid to Jewish immigrant and was directly responsible for the formation of the War Refugee Board.

"Wagner Raps Refugee Bill." *The Daily Oklahoman* [Oklahoma City], 3 July 1939. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, newspapers.ushmm.org/article/25376. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

This newspaper article supports the debated changes to the originally proposed immigration bill and the reasons Mr. Wagner would not support the changes.

"What Future For This Jewish Child." *Jewish Post* [Indianapolis], 2 Dec. 1938, p. 1. *Hoosier State Chronicles*, newspapers.library.in.gov/?a=d&d=JPOST19381202-01&e=-----en-20--1--txt-txIN-----. Accessed 24 Feb. 2022.

This Jewish newspaper contains an image of an innocent child as part of an article describing the current issue of Look magazine's gallery of images to describe what is happening to the Jews in Europe.

Woman columnist tells committee that something must be done for refugee children. Washington, D.C., 22 April 1939. Library of Congress. www.loc.gov/resource/hec.26542/. Accessed 15 May 2022.

This photograph gives evidence to the concerns that the legislature should do more for humanitarian efforts. Journalists are speaking to Representative Rogers.

A woman who was denied entry in Havana is seen crying while surrounded by her children aboard the M.S. St Louis in June 1939. June 1939. *History*, www.history.com/news/wwii-jewish-refugee-ship-st-louis-1939. Accessed 4 Mar. 2022.

This is an image of a German woman reacting to the news of denied immigration. The image shows children and illustrates the impact of immigration laws on children and not always the feared economic challenges of employment.

Secondary Sources

"*Americans and the Holocaust*" Exhibit. C-SPAN, 26 July 2018. C-SPAN, American History TV, www.c-span.org/video/?455814-1/americans-holocaust-exhibit-part-1. Accessed 28 Feb. 2022.

Video placed under Context page to explain the history of immigration in America and what was being done by Congress to provide aid to these German immigrants.

Demonstrators display a message along the National Mall during an immigrant essential workers rally near the U.S. Capitol in Washington, U.S. 7 Feb. 2021. *CNBC*, 20 Sept. 2021, www.cnbc.com/2021/09/20/senate-parliamentarian-rules-on-immigration-in-democratic-budget-bill.html. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

Photograph of people bringing awareness to immigration outside of the National Mall. We included this as modern-day evidence of immigration activists.

"The Evian Conference" ["The Evian Conference"]. *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/the-evian-conference. Accessed 6 Jan. 2022.

This source is an article describing the Evian Conference where 32 countries met and discussed the refugee crisis and is included as context behind the immigration crisis.

Gralley, Craig. Interview. 14 Oct. 2021.

We did a workshop interview session with Craig Gralley. He is a retired Senior Intelligence Officer with the CIA and was able to give us first hand information on how the diplomatic process works in the U.S. from the viewpoint of the CIA, and how shareholders can greatly affect this diplomatic process. His insight helped us to better understand the diplomatic and debate process within the workings of the government.

"How Many Refugees Came to the United States from 1933-1945?" *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, exhibitions.ushmm.org/americans-and-the-holocaust/how-many-refugees-came-to-the-united-states-from-1933-1945. Accessed 23 Feb. 2022. Chart.

A graph of how many immigrants came into the US from 1933 to 1945. We used this to provide historical context to U.S. immigration.

"Immigration to Israel: British Restrictions on Jewish Immigration to Palestine" ["Immigration to Israel: British Restrictions on Jewish Immigration to Palestine"]. *Jewish Virtual Library*, www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/british-restrictions-on-jewish-immigration-to-palestine. Accessed 6 Jan. 2022.

This article provided background information on Jewish immigration. It helped us to form our thesis and support our claims.

In 1940, refugees fled Paris in anticipation of the German invasion. 1940. *The New York Times*, 17 Sept. 2016, www.nytimes.com/2016/09/18/opinion/sunday/would-you-hide-a-jew-from-the-nazis.html?module=inline. Accessed 4 Mar. 2022. This image was pulled to display immigrants fleeing Paris after being warned of the German invasion.

Lanchin, Mike. "SS St Louis: The ship of Jewish refugees nobody wanted" ["SS St Louis: The ship of Jewish refugees nobody wanted"]. *BBC News*, BBC, 14 May 2014, www.bbc.com/news/magazine-27373131. Accessed 8 Apr. 2022.

This article was used for a quote in regards to the SS St. Louis paragraph. It was applied to the Long Term Impact Page of the website for background on how the ship was turned away.

Lind, Dara. "How America's rejection of Jews fleeing Nazi Germany haunts our refugee policy today." *Vox*, 27 Jan. 2017, www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2017/1/27/14412082/refugees-history-holocaust. Accessed 24 Feb. 2022.

This article provided a perspective for our analysis of the current U.S. feelings towards immigrants as it related to the WWII rejection of German Jews.

Orrenius, Pia. "Benefits of Immigration Outweigh the Costs: Bush Center." *The Catalyst*, The Bush Institute, 2016, www.bushcenter.org/catalyst/north-american-century/benefits-of-immigration-outweigh-costs.html. Accessed 3 Mar. 2022.

This article was used to provide a perspective to better understand the benefits of immigrant populations and help with our analysis of the impact the failure of changes to the immigration quotas have brought.

Pleasants, Julian M. "Early Years in the Senate." *Buncombe Bob: The Life and Times of Robert Rice Reynolds*, Chapel Hill, U of North Carolina P, 2000, pp. 82-187.

This biography of Senator Robert Reynolds was used to better understand the reasons for the supporters of the strong immigration quota system that led to the failure of the Wagner-Rogers Bill to advance out of committee. The author provided insight into the stereotypical attitudes against immigrants held by Senator Reynolds.

Range, Peter Ross. "The Lesson of Hitler's Unlikely Rise to Power in Germany." *Time*, 31 Aug. 2020. *TIME*, time.com/5884522/hitler-ascent-lesson/. Accessed 31 Jan. 2022.

This article contains a photo of Hitler and his growing number of faithful followers in a crowd circa 1933. Used under Context to explain Hitler's rising popularity. We considered this image to be secondary because it was in a contemporary issue of a magazine and a Getty image.

"Rise up, my People." *Vimeo*, uploaded by Zlata Razdolina, 25 Nov. 2009, vimeo.com/7812243. Accessed 2 Mar. 2022.

This is an audio clip of the a section of a poem written by Yitzhak Katzenelson during the Holocaust. Both the poet and his son were murdered by the Nazis. These words set the tone for our topic.

Schmalz, Eric. "Through a Historian's Eyes: The Wagner-Rogers Bill." *History Unfolded*, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, 30 June 2016,

newspapers.ushmm.org/blog/2016/06/30/through-a-historians-eyes-the-wagner-rogers-bill/. Accessed 5 Apr. 2022.

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Wilde, Robert. "Hitler's Rise to Power." *ThoughtCo.*, 28 Jan. 2020, www.thoughtco.com/hitlers-rise-to-power-timeline-1221353. Accessed 23 Feb. 2022. Chart.

This chart and timeline was useful as we put together the historical context of Hitler's Nazi regime and its impact on the Jewish population.