

APPENDIX

The Journey of the St. Louis and its Passengers



Source: "Map Showing the Voyage of the St. Louis, May 13-June 17, 1939", American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Archives, "The Story of the S.S. St. Louis (1939)"; <http://archives.jdc.org/educators/topic-guides/the-story-of-the-ss-st.html> (last visited February 5, 2017).



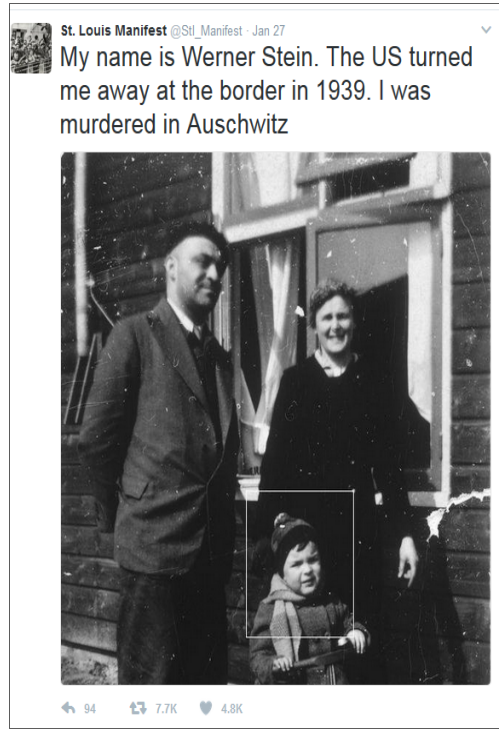
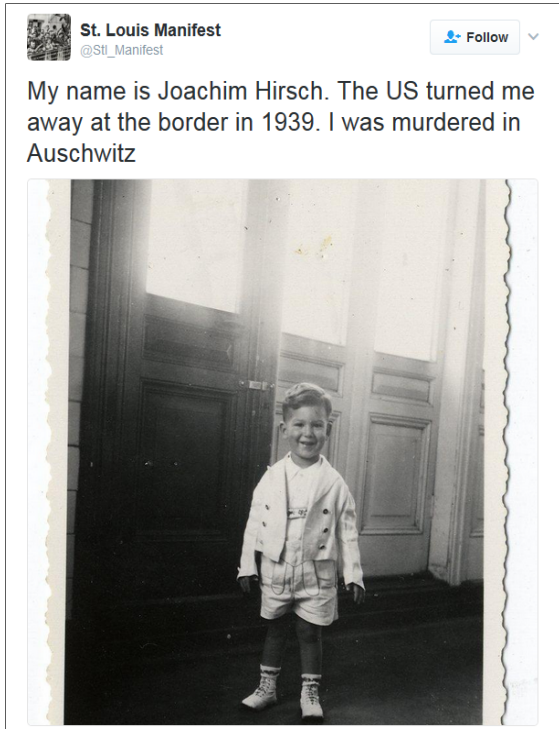
A woman cries as the St. Louis pulls away from Havana, 1939. | Keystone-france via Getty Images

Source: “Some of the 907 passengers on board the St. Louis arriving in Belgium after being refused entry into Cuba and the U.S.”, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee Archives, “The Story of the S.S. St. Louis (1939)”, <http://archives.jdc.org/educators/topic-guides/the-story-of-the-ss-st.html> (last visited February 5, 2017).

Source: Dara Lind, *How America’s Rejection of Jews Fleeing Nazi Germany Haunts our Refugee Policy Today*, VOX, January 27, 2017, <http://www.vox.com/policy-and-politics/2015/11/19/9760060/refugees-history-holocaust> (last visited February 5, 2017).

In the wake of the Executive Order, and as a tribute to Holocaust Remembrance Day on January 27, 2017, a Twitter account was established in the name of the St. Louis Manifest (@Stl_Manifest, accessible at https://twitter.com/stl_manifest), which has tweeted out the names and stories of the ship's passengers, examples of which appear below and on the following pages:





St. Louis Manifest @Stl_Manifest · Jan 27

My name is Horst Rotholz. The US turned me away at the border in 1939. I was murdered in Auschwitz

65 5.3K 4K