

UNITED STATES
HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL
MUSEUM

**WILLIAM LEVINE FAMILY INSTITUTE
FOR HOLOCAUST EDUCATION**

El desafío de escapar, 1938–1941

Pasos para inmigrar a los Estados Unidos (PDF)

Pasos para inmigrar a los Estados Unidos

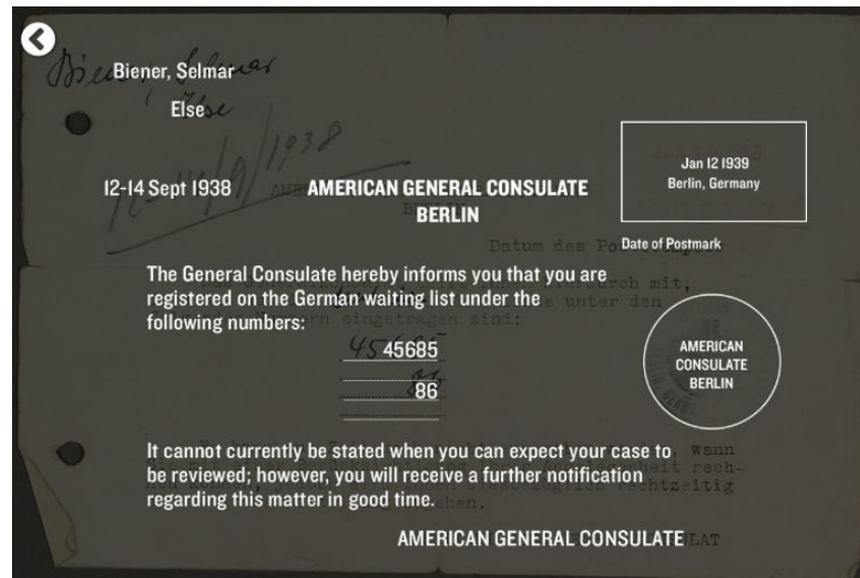
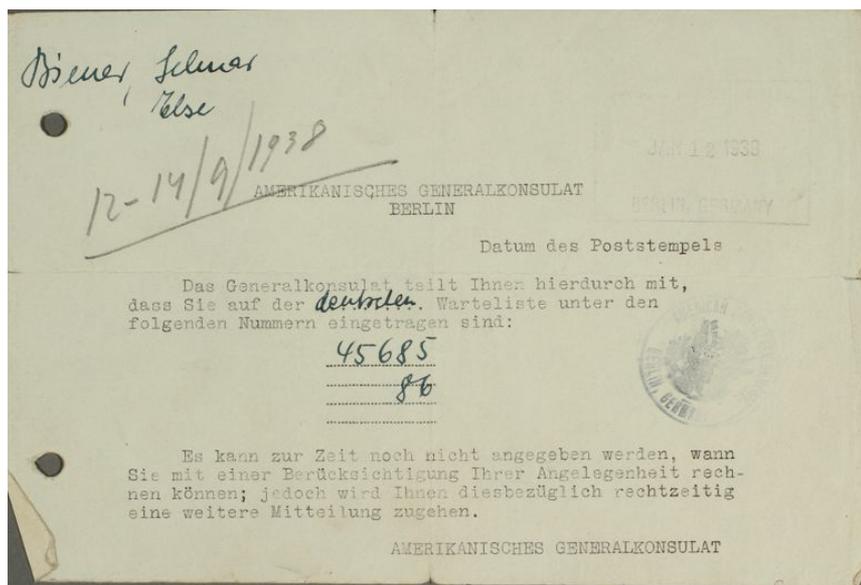
A fines de la década de 1930, cientos de miles de judíos europeos presentaron solicitudes para inmigrar a los Estados Unidos.

A diferencia de hoy, no había disposiciones especiales para las personas que huían de la persecución (“refugiados”). Los judíos europeos tenían que seguir el difícil proceso de inmigración a los Estados Unidos, que requería mucho tiempo y papeleo.



Refugiados judíos esperan frente al consulado de los Estados Unidos en Marsella, Francia, 1941. *US Holocaust Memorial Museum, cortesía de Eric Saul*

Paso 1: Inscribirse a la lista de espera

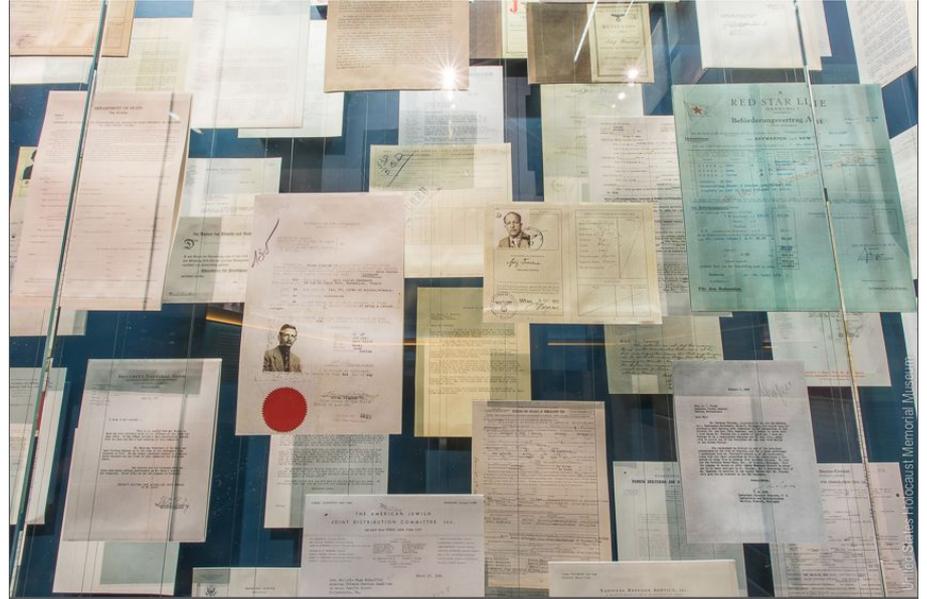


En la década de 1920, el Congreso aprobó leyes racistas que establecían un límite anual de personas nacidas en cada país que podían inmigrar a los Estados Unidos. Estas leyes daban prioridad a la inmigración procedente de países con una gran población blanca protestante.

US Holocaust Memorial Museum, obsequio de Diana Barzilay y Evelyn Hill

Paso 2: Recopilar documentos

Mientras estaban en la lista de espera, los inmigrantes potenciales recopilaban muchos documentos que tendrían que mostrar a los funcionarios estadounidenses.



Muestra de documentos de inmigración de la exhibición *Los estadounidenses y el Holocausto*. US Holocaust Memorial Museum

Recopilar documentos

Ejemplo 1: Solicitud de visado

Este documento les proporcionaba a los funcionarios estadounidenses información básica sobre el solicitante: nombre, fecha de nacimiento, nombre de los padres y dirección.

Permitía que los funcionarios estadounidenses conocieran la identidad y los antecedentes del posible inmigrante.

US Holocaust Memorial Museum, obsequio de Harold Stern

Form No. 104
AMERICAN CONSULATE SERVICE
Revised July 1938

American Consulate . . . No. 3796
AT STUTTGART, GERMANY.

APPLICATION FOR IMMIGRATION VISA (QUOTA)

I, the undersigned APPLICANT FOR AN IMMIGRATION VISA, being duly sworn, state that my full and true name is Roberta Alice Ollendorff Stern; that I am 46 years of age, of the female sex and Hebrew race; that I was born on the 10th day of November 1901 at Frankfurt M. Germany; that for 3 years immediately preceding this application I have resided at the following places, during the periods stated, to wit:
Frankfurt M. Germany
Koernerstrasse 5.

That I am [married], and the name of my [husband] is Ludwig Stern, who was born at Paderborn, Germany; and resides at _____ deceased

That the names, dates of birth, and places of residence of my minor children are:
Helmut Stern August 31, 1931 London, England.

That my calling or occupation is housewife; that my height is 5 feet and 1 inches; my complexion Fair; color of hair, Brown; color of eyes, Blue; and that I bear the following marks of identification:
none ; that I am [able] to speak German & Engl. ; [able] to read German & Engl. ; and [able] to write the German language; that the names and addresses of my parents are as follows:
Mother, Hermine Schiller Ollendorff ; address, deceased
Father, Josef Ollendorff ; address, deceased

That neither of my parents is living, and that the name of my nearest relative in the country from which I come is Robert Ollendorff, whose relationship is brother and whose address is Berlin, Wilmerdorf, Jannagstrasse 10; that I intend to go to the United States at the port of New York, N.Y.; that my final destination beyond such port is undecided; that I have a ticket through to such destination; that my passage was paid for by nephew, Ernest Cassel; and that I do _____ ; that I intend to join _____

whose address is New Gardens, New York; that I intend to join [relative] " " " " whose address is 84-15 Cuthbert Street, Kew Gardens, Queens L. I. New York. (City, state, street, and number)

That my purpose in going to the United States is to reside, and I intend to remain permanently in the United States; that I have never been in prison or almshouse; that I have never been in an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane; that my [father] [has] not been in an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane; that I have not been refused an immigration or passport visa at any American consulate.

That, except as hereafter noted, I am not a member of any one of the following classes of individuals excluded from admission to the United States under the Immigration laws: (1) idiot; (2) imbecile; (3) feeble-minded; (4) epileptic; (5) insane person; (6) persons having had previous attacks of insanity; (7) persons with constitutional psychopathic inferiority; (8) persons with chronic alcoholism; (9) paupers; (10) professional beggars; (11) vagrants; (12) persons afflicted with tuberculosis; (13) persons afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; (14) criminals; (15) judgments; (16) anarchists; (17) persons who believe in or promote the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States; (18) persons inadmissible under the provisions of section 3 of the act of February 4, 1917; (19) persons inadmissible under the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to Exclude and Exclude from the United States Aliens who are Members of the Anarchistic and Socialist Classes," approved October 16, 1918, as amended by the act approved June 4, 1920; (20) prostitutes; (21) persons; (22) contract laborers; (23) persons likely to become public charges; (24) persons previously deported or ordered to leave the United States voluntarily in lieu of deportation; (25) persons previously excluded from admission to the United States at a port of entry; (26) persons whose passage paid by another; (27) unaccompanied children; (28) natives of Alaska barred sons; (29) children; or (30) aliens ineligible to citizenship. . . . 26.

That I claim to be exempt from exclusion on account of the class or classes noted above, for the reasons following, to wit:
Not otherwise inadmissible.

That I am the father, mother, or husband, as husband by marriage contracting after July 4, 1908, of _____ of _____ years of age, and reside at _____ (City, State, street, and number)

That because of the relationship aforesaid I am entitled to claim the preference provided for in paragraph (a) of Subdivision (a) of Section 6 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended.

That I am the spouse and wife is issue of a skilled agriculturalist and entitled to and claim preference provided for in paragraph (1) of Subdivision (a) of Section 6 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended.

That I am aware that the Deportation Act of March 4, 1909, provides in part that an alien who enters the United States in an illegal manner, or who enters the United States or is accepted by Immigration officials, or who obtains entry to the United States by a willfully false or misleading representation or willful concealment of a material fact shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both; and that the Immigration Act of 1924 provides in part that a person who knowingly makes untrue such any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the Immigration laws or regulations issued thereunder shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

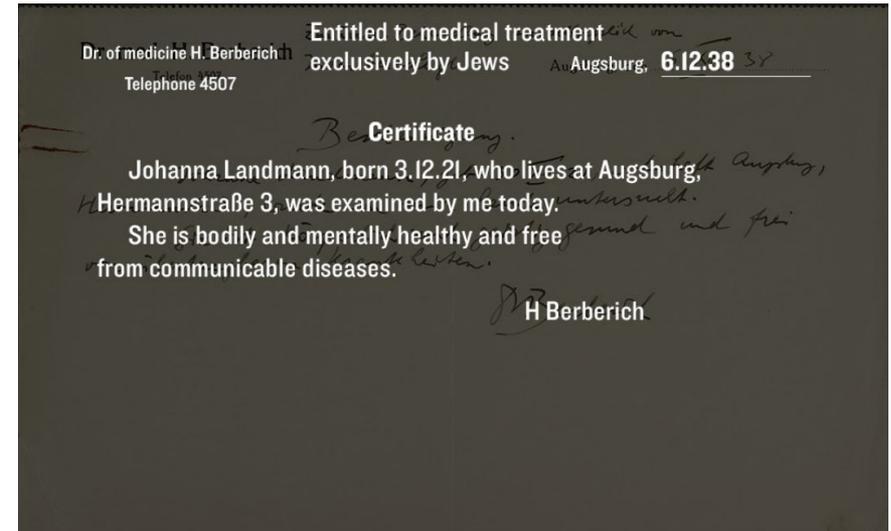
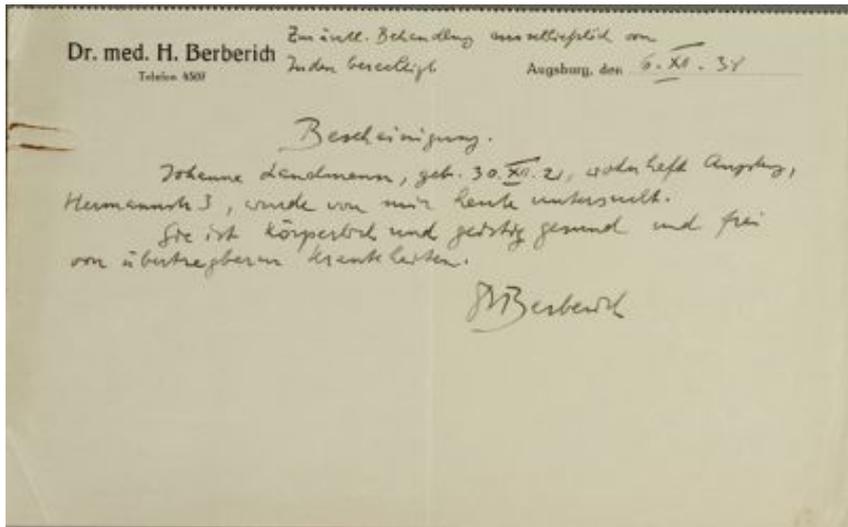
Available documents required by the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, are filed herewith and made part hereof, as follows:
Certificate of birth and police records.

WHEREFORE, I apply for an Immigration Visa as a quota immigrant, pursuant to the provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended.

FEB 1940
FEB STAMP
1156
Submitted and sworn to before me this 5th day of February 1940
A. John Cope, Jr.
Vice-Consul of the United States of America.

Recopilar documentos

Ejemplo 2: Certificado médico

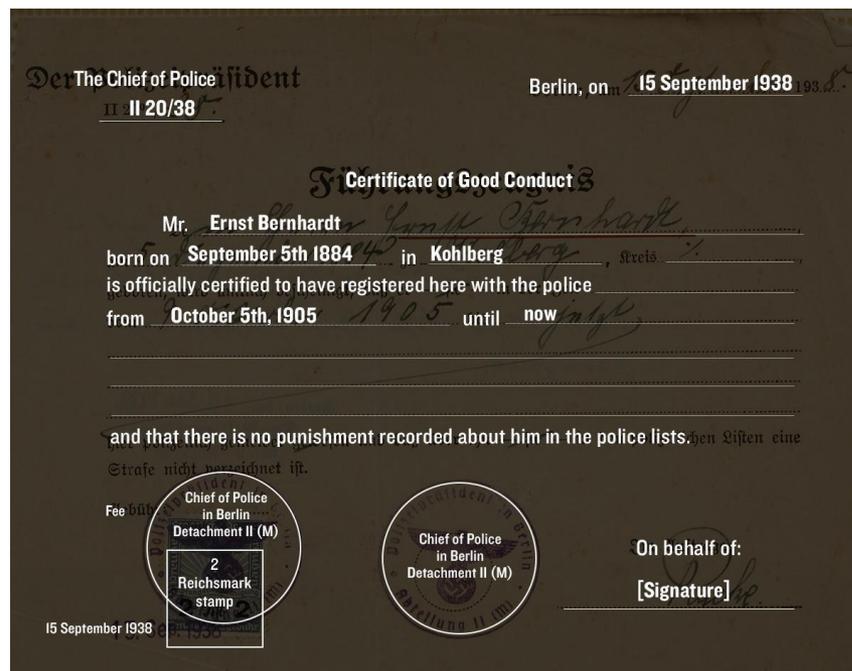
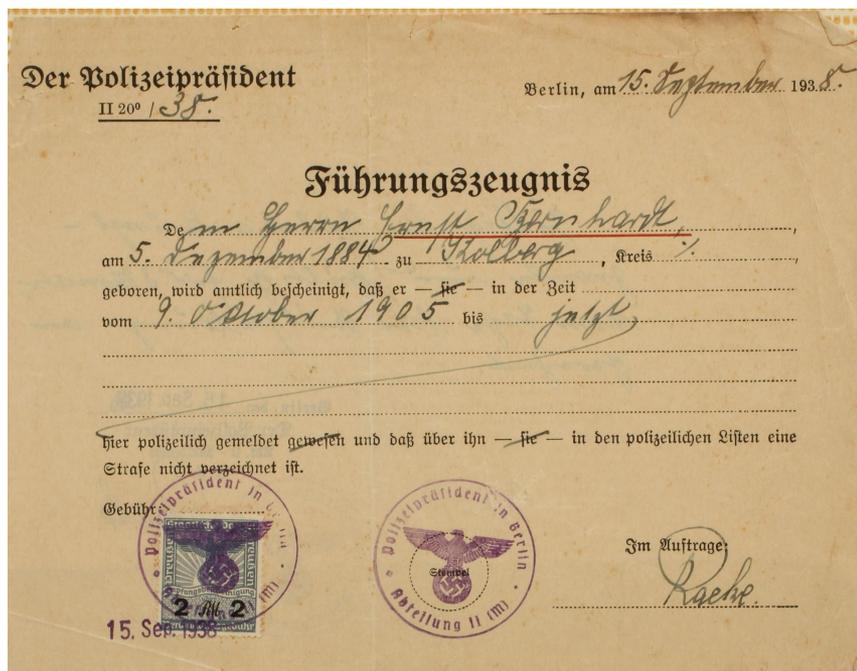


Los inmigrantes potenciales debían ser examinados por un médico autorizado por el gobierno estadounidense. Los funcionarios temían que las personas con determinadas enfermedades o discapacidades contagiaran enfermedades o no pudieran mantenerse en el país.

*US Holocaust Memorial Museum, obsequio de
Henry Landman*

Recopilar documentos

Ejemplo 3: Certificado policial



Los funcionarios de inmigración de los Estados Unidos exigían un certificado de la policía alemana en el que se declarara que el posible inmigrante no era un delincuente.

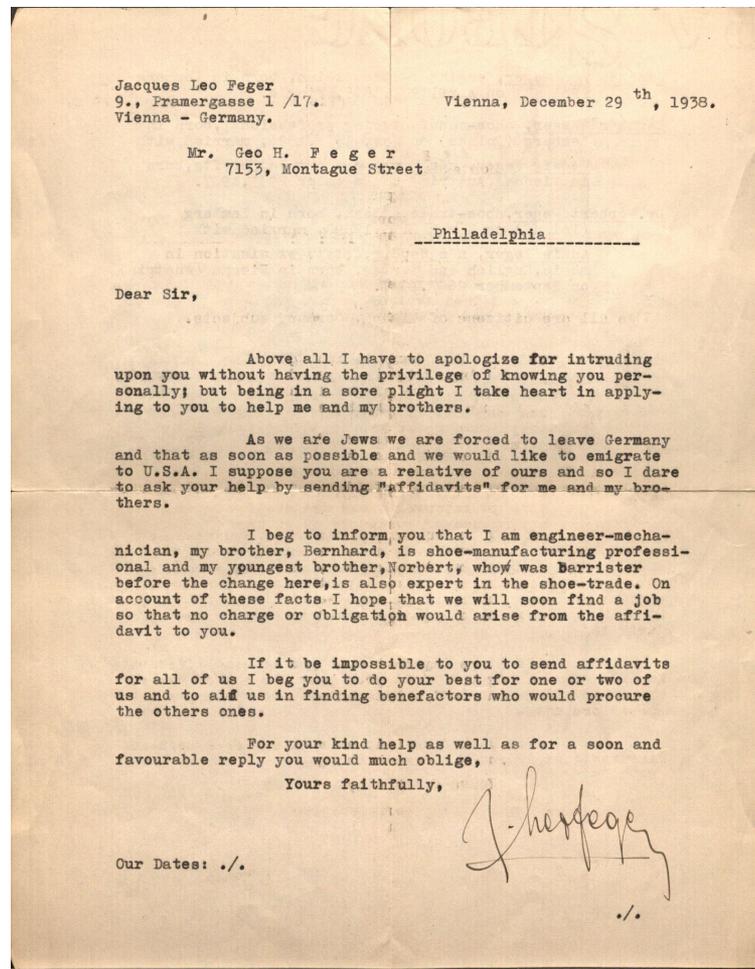
US Holocaust Memorial Museum, obsequio de Annelise Hoffman

Paso 3: Contar con un patrocinador estadounidense

Durante la Gran Depresión, en los Estados Unidos se exigían pruebas de que un inmigrante potencial no se convertiría en “una carga pública” (que no necesitaría apoyo financiero tras llegar al país).

La mayoría de los judíos no tenían suficiente dinero para demostrar que no se convertirían en una “carga pública” y necesitaban encontrar un pariente, amigo o desconocido estadounidense que los patrocinara.

US Holocaust Memorial Museum, obsequio de Thomas Pedrick



Contar con un patrocinador estadounidense

Devolución de impuestos

Todo patrocinador estadounidense tenía que presentar una solicitud, devolución de impuestos y cartas de recomendación. Los funcionarios estadounidenses exigían pruebas de que el patrocinador estaba dispuesto a hacerse cargo del inmigrante en caso necesario y tenía capacidad económica para hacerlo.

US Holocaust Memorial Museum, obsequio del Estado de Henry Bernhard

Treasury Department **FORM 1040** Internal Revenue Service Page 1
UNITED STATES
1938 INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN 1938

FOR NET INCOMES OF MORE THAN \$5,000 FROM SALARIES, WAGES, DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, ANNUITIES, AND FOR INCOMES FROM OTHER SOURCES REGARDLESS OF AMOUNTS

For Calendar Year 1938
 or fiscal year beginning _____, 1938, and ended _____, 1939
 (Before Preparing This Return, Read the Instructions Carefully)
 To be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue for your district not later than the 15th day of the third month following the close of your taxable year

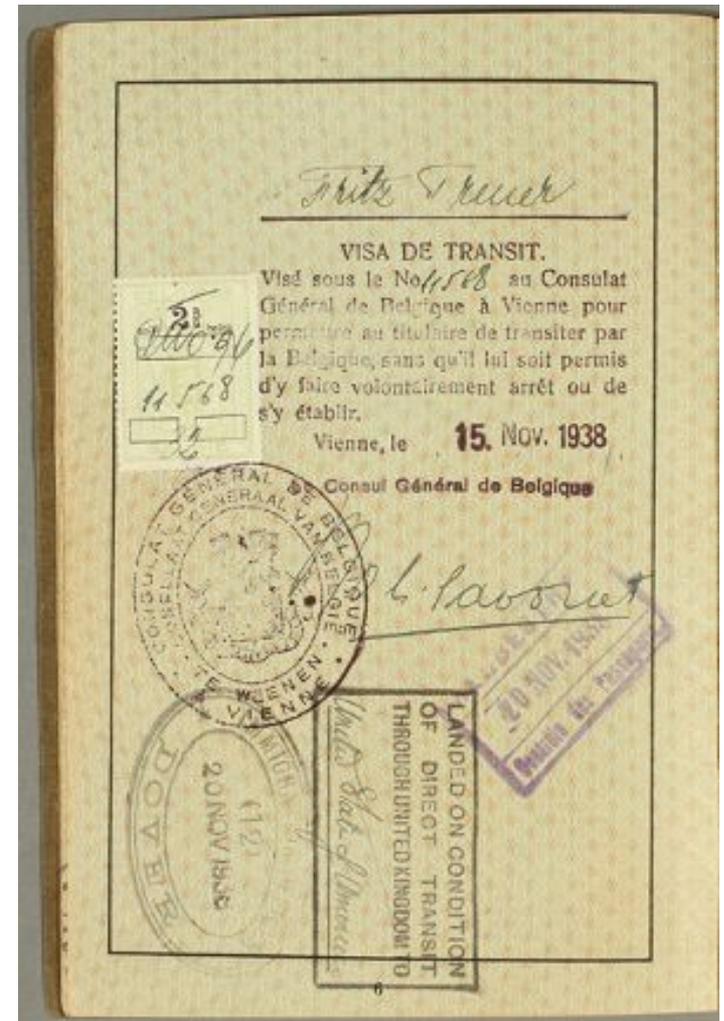
PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY (See Instruction E)
Joseph A. Schwelb
 (Name) (Use after name of high husband and wife, if a joint return)
 880 Washington St.,
 New York New York New York
 (Street and number, or rural route) (Post office) (County) (State)

DUPLICATE COPY
IMPORTANT
 ↓
 One duplicate copy must be filed with original return.
 (\$5 will be assessed if duplicate is not filed.)

Item and Instruction No.	INCOME		
1. Salaries and other compensation for personal services. (From Schedule A)		\$ 16,877	50
2. Dividends		300	00
3. Interest on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, etc.			
4. Interest on corporation bonds			
5. Taxable interest on Government obligations, etc. (From Schedule B)			
6. Income (or loss) from partnerships, syndicates, pools, etc. (other than capital gains or losses). (Attach names and addresses)			
7. Income from fiduciaries. (Attach names and addresses)			
8. Rents and royalties. (From Schedule C)	(Loss)	(525)	70
9. Income (or loss) from business or profession. (From Schedule D)			
10. (a) Net short-term gain from sale or exchange of capital assets. (From Schedule F)			
(b) Net long-term gain (or loss) from sale or exchange of capital assets. (From Schedule F)			
(c) Net gain (or loss) from sale or exchange of property other than capital assets. (From Schedule G)			
11. Other income (including income from annuities). (State nature; see separate schedule if necessary)			
12. Total income in items 1 to 11. (Enter accessible income in Schedule I)		\$ 16,451	80
DEDUCTIONS			
13. Contributions paid. (Explain in Schedule H)		\$ 1,050	00
14. Interest. (Explain in Schedule H)		781	96
15. Taxes. (Explain in Schedule H)		929	68
16. Losses from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or theft. (Explain in Schedule H)		6,700	00
17. Bad debts. (Explain in Schedule H)			
18. Other deductions authorized by law. (Explain in Schedule H)		2,518	00
19. Total deductions in items 13 to 18		11,987	64
20. Net income (item 12 minus item 19)		\$ 4,464	16
COMPUTATION OF TAX			
21. Net income (item 20 above)		\$ 4,464	16
22. Less: Personal exemption. (From Schedule J-1)	\$ 2500	00	
23. Credit for dependents. (From Schedule J-2)	400	00	00
24. Balance (surplus net income)		\$ 1,564	16
25. Less: Interest on Government obligations, etc. (See Instruction 25)	\$		
26. Earned income credit. (From Schedule K-1 or K-2)	464	42	42
27. Balance subject to normal tax		\$ 1,099	74
28. Normal tax (4% of item 27)		\$ 47	99
29. Surplus on item 24. (See Instruction 29)			
30. Total (item 28 plus item 29)		\$ 47	99
31. Total tax (item 30, or if you had a net long-term capital gain or loss, enter line 16, Schedule F)			
32. Less: Income tax paid at source. (Income tax paid to a foreign country or U. S. possession. (Attach Form 114))	\$		
33. Balance of tax (item 31 minus items 32 and 33)		\$ 47	99

Paso 5: Retirar el visado de tránsito

Los inmigrantes potenciales necesitaban permiso para entrar en todos los países que atravesarían para llegar al barco que tomarían hacia los Estados Unidos. Los funcionarios extranjeros vigilaban cuidadosamente a quienes entraban en su país por motivos de seguridad nacional. Estos funcionarios tampoco querían que los inmigrantes judíos quedaran atrapados en cierta manera y necesitaran ayuda financiera.



US Holocaust Memorial Museum, obsequio de Robert Treuer

Paso 6: Entrevistarse en un consultado de los Estados Unidos

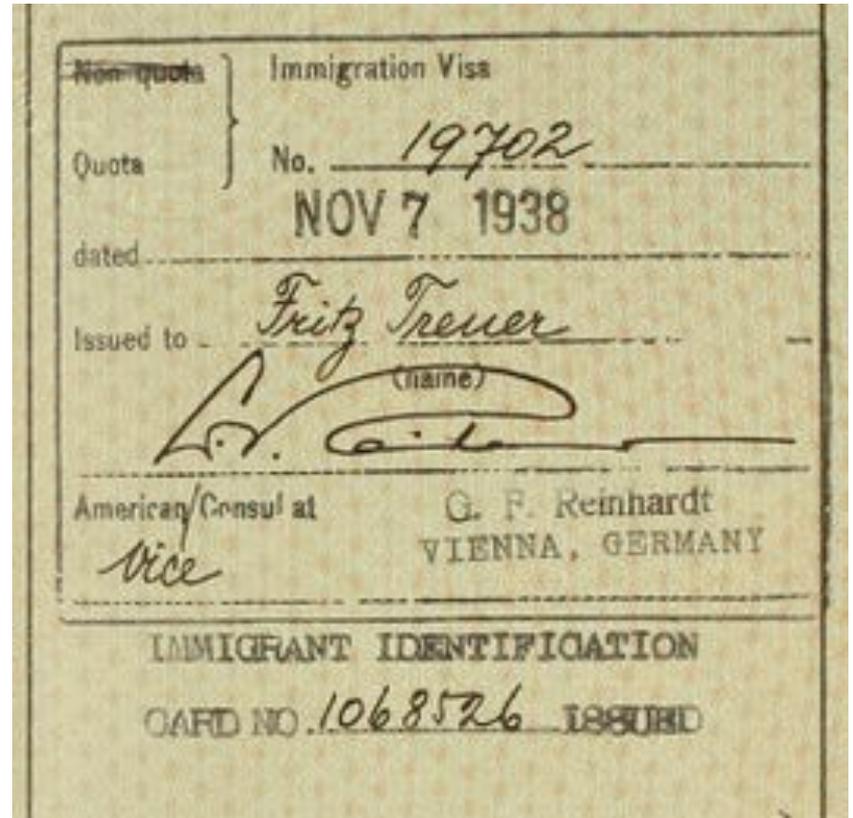
Cuando les llegaba su turno en la lista de espera, los inmigrantes potenciales recibían cita en un consulado de los Estados Unidos para entrevistarse con un funcionario del Departamento de Estado.

El funcionario estadounidense examinaba toda la documentación del inmigrante potencial, la documentación presentada por el patrocinador estadounidense y lo/la entrevistaba.

Los inmigrantes potenciales podían ser rechazados por razones de salud, económicas o si el funcionario pensaba que la persona podía ser una amenaza para la seguridad.

Recibir un visado de inmigración a los Estados Unidos

A los inmigrantes potenciales que reunían con éxito toda la documentación requerida y superaban la entrevista se les concedían visados de inmigración a los Estados Unidos.



US Holocaust Memorial Museum, obsequio de Robert Treuer