

June 2020

## Kallmannsohn -- Kamberg

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June  
29th,  
1936.

Honorable Archer Woodford,  
American Consul,  
Berlin, Germany.

Dear Sir:-

The originals of the attached photostats will be presented to you by our brother, Mr. Israel Kallmannsohn, residing at 10 Kirchstrasse, Potsdam, Germany, who will apply to you for quota number and visa to permanently enter the United States.

The inclosed documents will guarantee against him becoming a public charge, and we also wish to assure you that he will not have to seek employment. Our intentions are to further the young man's education upon his arrival, and also to enable him to enjoy the religious freedom of this United States, which is denied him in the Country of his birth.

Thanking you for your consideration, and trusting you will grant the quota number and visa to our brother, we remain

Most respectfully,





Liebes Tinschen u. lieber Leo! Talsdorf, d. 13/10

Heute zwei Papiere erhalten mit bin vor Freunds  
zum Konsulat gefahren. Leider hat die Sache  
noch nicht geklappt. Er beauftragt die  
Gutsage von Hornowitz. Der Konsul sagt aber  
dass Hornowitz kein zu weitläufiger Verwandter  
von uns ist. Also es kommen uns ganz nahe Ver-  
wandte in Frage wie z. B. Kammst d. h. Tinschen  
und schließlich noch der h. Leo und anfordernd  
mit seinem Namen h. Tinschen waren uns  
in Verlegt. und das ist doch als Hinterlegung  
wenig. Die Hinterlegung von Hornowitz hat  
der Konsul nicht mitgezählt. Und dann  
müßte auf dem Kontrakt vermerkt sein, daß  
das Geld nicht ein Geschäft gebraucht wird. Da  
die Bank <sup>nicht</sup> beim Aus schreiben geirrt haben. Und  
dann sagte er auch der Konsul noch, ob ich nicht  
auch ein Kommenen besorgen kann. Das  
wäre ja wenn der h. Tinschen oder der h. Leo nicht  
auf unser Namen ein höherer <sup>Bank</sup> Auszug und auf  
eine Einkommenunterlage uns noch für einen  
den Auszug von Hornowitz müßt für mich garantieren  
da der Konsul nur auf Gutsage u. aller Verwandten (so  
Hochster oder Schwager) Wert legt. Vor allen Dingen  
müß die Bank ~~vor~~ beim Aus schreiben eines be-  
merken, daß es kein Privatvermögen ist und das Geld



fürs Geschäft nicht gebraucht wird. Aber lieber  
habe ich mir noch einmal den gefallen und sende  
am besten auf keinem Namen einen Kon-  
süß, aber mit der Bemerkung, daß das Geld nicht  
fürs Geschäft gebraucht wird, sondern daß es das  
Privatvermögen ist oder wenn es für nicht möglich ist  
auf Leo's Namen. Auf weitläufige Ver-  
hältnisse erlaßt ab. Und vielleicht kommt es  
mir noch von Dir unterlagen über hier  
zu suchen. Ich sagte dann dem Konsüß (wie er  
dann fragte) meine Versandten wollen mir  
ein Geschäft eröffnen. Darauf sagt der Konsüß  
1200. Also er legt mir Wert auf Güter  
naher Verwandten. Häuserwischer zählt  
nicht für Versandschaft mehr mit. Lieber  
Timchen und lieber Leo ich habe Dir alle  
ausführlich geschrieben, nahm schon heute selbst  
mit, aber leider noch nichts geschrieben. Das  
beste wäre den ganzen Betrag von allen drei Einsparungen  
zusammen auf keinem Namen lt. Timchen und  
sozusagen möglich Dir unterlagen über hier zu kommen. Per  
geht sehr genau. Ich war vor uns nachmittags auf  
Konsüß lat. Ich glaube auch, daß der Bankauszug falsch  
ist, er auf Horowitz geschrieben war, er hätte müssen  
auf Karous geschrieben sein. Aber jetzt ist uns noch  
auf Timchen's Name oder Leo's Name.

großes Papp



July 27, 1936

Miss Cecelia Razovsky,  
221 West 57th Street,  
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Miss Razovsky:-

Mr. and Mrs. Lazat Rosen appealed to us to intercede in behalf of their brother, Israel Kallmannsohn residing at Kitchstrasse 10, Potsdam, Germany, who wishes to come to the United States.

The German letter attached explains his contact with the American Consul in Berlin, and you will find three letters addressed to the American Consul. Whether you wish to send these letters direct to the Consul or to the boy, who is 21 years of age, to present to the Consul in person, we leave that to your judgement. The boy has three affidavits of support and letters of recommendation from the Chamber of Commerce, and the bank.

I would appreciate your assistance in the case.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky,  
Field Executive.

FZ:LG  
(Encls)

P.S. Please return German letter as soon as you are through with it.



July  
27  
1936

American Consul  
Berlin, Germany

Honorable Sir:

I am informed that you would not entertain the acceptance of my affidavit for Israel Kallmannsohn, the brother-in-law to my partner in business, Mr. Lazar Rosen.

Since Mr. Rosens connection with us it has been a great pleasure to know that such people could be admitted into the United States because they bring so much of culture and understanding. For that reason I am anxious to have Mr. Rosen's brother-in-law join us, and although no blood relation I stand ready to abide by my oath connected with the affidavit I voluntarily issued. I am fully convinced that this young man will become a worth while American citizen, and guarantee to you that he will at no time become a public charge.

I am asking you at this time to please grant him a quota number and visa.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly yours,



July  
27  
1936

American Consul  
Berlin, Germany

Honorable Sir:

Recently I received a letter from my brother-in law, Israel Kallmannsohn, in which he informs me that you have as yet failed to issue to him the visa that we asked of you. It is our desire to have him join us in El Paso, and we again beg of you to grant us that request.

I wish to recall to your mind that in the early month of October 1933 I received from your office a quota number and visa to the United States. At that time I had \$2000.00 in the bank in El Paso, Texas and 20,000 marks. You asked if I was taking that money with me and because of the unfavorable conditions in Germany I recall that I said no. However, that money reached the United States with me and I showed it at the port of entry in New York. Of that money \$4000.00 was invested by me in the Horwitz Bros. wholesale and retail shoe company and today the valuation is \$7000.00. In addition to that I am manager of three of the chain stores in El Paso, and have a monthly salary exceeding \$300.00.

We have no other dependents and can very well take care of my brother-in-law, assuring you that he will at no time become a public charge and that he will not have to go to work. Should he wish to engage in business we have sufficient merchandise in our warehouses to enable him to get a good start, and if he is as thrifty as we think he is, he will be the means of giving employment to others as I have done, and feel justified in saying that by granting him a visa he will become a valuable asset to our adopted country.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly yours,



COPY

HILFSVEREIN DER JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND e.V.

Berlin, W 35, den 28 August 1936

Rec'd: Sept. 8, 1936

Li/Jn. 28362

Titl.  
National Coordinating Committee  
221 West 57th Street  
New York, N.Y.

Betr. Israel Kallmannsohn, Potsdam

Sehr geehrte Frau Raaovsky:

wir beziehen uns auf unser Schreiben vom 16. August.-

Herr Kallmannsohn sprach bei uns vor und erklärte uns, dass die Verwandten leider nicht die von ihm erbetenen Papiere, vor allem Steuerquittungen und Bescheinigungen darüber, dass die Herrn Kallmannsohn bei seiner Auswanderung zur Verfügung stehendes \$9000.-unabhängig von dem Bankguthaben disponibel sind, geschickt hätten.-

Am besten wäre es, wenn dieser Betrag als Bankguthaben von der Schwester nachgewiesen werden könnte und zwar mit Massgabe, dass dieses Geld Herrn Kallmannsohn nach erfolgter Einwanderung zur Verfügung steht.-

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

HILFSVEREIN DER JUDEN IN DEUTSCHLAND



October 22, 1936.

Hilfsverein Der Juden In Deutschland,  
Berlin W. 35,  
Berlin, Germany.

Re: Israel Kallmannsohn, Potsdam.

Dear Co-Workers:-

A copy of your letter to Miss Cecelia Razovsky, of New York, was forwarded to me.

In examining the papers sent by the relatives to Mr. Kallmannsohn, we find that they sent bank statements, letters of credit, letters of reference and affidavits of support. They are willing to go to any extreme within their power to aid this young man to enter the United States, but they do not consider it advisable to place the money (\$3,000.00) to his credit in the bank in El Paso because of certain laws in Germany which may complicate matters.

We would appreciate any influence that you can bring to bear to secure for Mr. Kallmannsohn the necessary quota number and visa. He has sufficient money of his own for all transportation and travelling expense. Immediately upon his entry into the United States, the above mentioned sum of \$3,000.00 will be presented to him by his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. & Mrs. Lazar Rosen, who have already sworn to the statement that he will never become a public charge.

Thanking you for any courtesies rendered this young man, we are

Most sincerely,

Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky,  
Field Executive.



October 22, 1936.

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Berlin W. 35,  
Berlin, Germany.

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Most sincerely,

Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky,  
Field Executive.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Consulate General  
Berlin, Germany, January 11, 1937

The Honorable  
R.E. Thomason,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Thomason:

I have your letter of December 21, 1936, concerning Mr. Israel Kallmannsohn, an applicant for an immigration visa at this office.

In reply I may state that the files of this office indicate that Mr. Kallmannsohn made application for an immigration visa on February 21, 1936, on which occasion a visa was withheld because he had not established that he would have assured means of support in the United States and was therefore inadmissible to the United States under the provisions of Section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 as likely to become a public charge.

With a view to establishing that he would have assured means of support in the United States for an indefinite period of time he submitted the following evidence:

An affidavit executed by Mr. Leo Rosen that he has a wife and small son dependent upon him; that he earns \$4,000.00 annually and has no savings, but has an interest in Rosen Brothers. His annual income was not proved by corroborative evidence. He guarantees the support of the applicant who is a

brother



brother of his wife. An affidavit executed by Abe M. Horwitz in which he states that he is single and has no dependents and has an income of over \$5,000.00 which statement was not substantiated, nor does he mention that he has any savings other than his interest in the business of Horwitz Brothers. He states that he undertakes to support the applicant in order that he may be reunited with the wife of his business partner, Mr. Leo Rosen, and in order that he may enjoy religious freedom in the United States. An affidavit by Mr. Marcus Rosen in which he states that he has dependent upon him a wife and minor son; that he has an annual income of \$5,000.00 which annual income was not established by corroborative evidence. Mr. Marcus Rosen is a brother of Mr. Leo Rosen above mentioned and the reason he is willing to assume the support of the applicant is to make his sister-in-law happy and in order to afford the applicant religious liberty. Mr. Marcus Rosen did not produce any evidence of savings other than his interest in the firm of Rosen Brothers. An affidavit executed by Mr. Herman I. Benno who is sixty-six year of age and has dependent upon him a wife; he states that he has a net income of \$250.00 per month, which statement is not corroborated.

There was submitted a statement to the effect that Mrs. Ernestine Rosen has savings of \$1275 which are proved, but she has not stated that she will undertake to support the applicant nor is it known what her earnings are. Two bank statements dated June 29, 1936, indicate that the bank balance of Rosen Brothers was \$1,407.63 and that of Horwitz Brothers was \$9,213.98. A Dun & Bradstreet report on Horwitz Brothers indicates that there are four partners, two of whom, namely Abe Horwitz and Marcus Rosen, have made affidavits guaranteeing the support of the applicant in the United States. No mention is made of the interest of these two persons in the firm. Presuming that the interests are equal, then the two affiants have a quarter interest each in the business of Horwitz Bro. This report indicates that

under



under "Liabilities" there were salaries payable of \$5,000.00. Further items under "Liabilities" indicate that the firm owes Leo Rosen \$6,361.93 and owes Abe Horwitz \$942.76. From the Dun & Bradstreet report it is impossible to determine the interest of either of the affiants in the business.

A Dun & Bradstreet report on the firm of Rosen Brothers indicates that the firm is made up of Marcus, Sigmund and Paul Rosen, one of whom, Marcus, is an affiant in this case. Under "Liabilities" appears the name of Marcus Rosen with an amount of \$7,634.61. It is not clear from this report what the interest of Marcus Rosen is in this business having total assets of \$17,969.92.

As has been stated the income of Leo Rosen, Marcus Rosen and Abe Horwitz and Herman Benno have not been established by corroborative evidence. The only light thrown on their savings was in the Dun & Bradstreet reports above mentioned, from which this office cannot ascertain their interest either in the way of salary, dividends or their share of capital. It is noted that Leo Rosen and Marcus Rosen each have a wife and dependent child and that Herman Benno has a wife dependent upon him.

Should persons interested in the emigration of Mr. Kallmannsohn desire to present additional evidence which sets forth clearly incomes and savings, all of which should be duly corroborated, it would be given careful and sympathetic consideration.

I may state that while consular officers do not indicate the evidence which should be submitted by applicants for visas in support of their applications, applicants, in endeavoring to establish their admissibility to the United States with reference to the public charge provisions of the law, often submit affidavits of support from relatives or others in the United States. These are helpful to a just consideration of the applications and consular officers

are.



are glad to receive them and give them careful attention as evidence of the willingness of the affiants to assist the intending immigrants. A statement setting forth the reasons why the interested persons in the United States are willing to assume the support of the applicant for an indefinite period of time and what plans have been made for the alien should be included in the affidavit, together with statements regarding income and resources. To be adequate, however, such affidavits should be accompanied by precise documentary evidence corroborating the affiants' statements concerning income and resources and other allegations made therein. The latter factors have often been found to be incorrectly or incompletely set forth in affidavits due to inadvertence, misunderstanding of the forms on which they were written, or other reasons. Affiants have found the following to be useful means of corroborating information regarding their income and resources:

Employment certificates showing the amount and permanency of salary received; copy of income tax returns to show total net income; bank certificates to show the value of money, stocks, or bonds owned, and in the case of bank deposits the affiants' statements should be corroborated by an affidavit of a responsible officer of the bank showing the amount of the deposit, the length of time it has existed, and whether it has been deposited in a lump sum or accumulated by successive deposits; property tax receipts and certificates from land offices or recorders of deeds regarding the ownership of real estate, its valuation, and incumbrances thereon, if any; reports of certified public accountants or financial reporting agencies, such as Dun & Bradstreet, concerning business interest; evidence of past remittances to the alien from the United States as indicated by postal money orders. The foregoing are merely intended to be helpful suggestions of simple means whereby affiants may show the amount of the income and resources from which they might assist the intending immigrants.

The



The Consulate General will gladly examine any evidence on these points that may be submitted with affidavits of support, but recommends that it be complete and of a conclusive nature in order to avoid any unnecessary delay and correspondence.

I am,

My dear Mr. Thomason,

Sincerely yours,

Douglas Jenkins,  
Consul General.



March 8, 1937.

The Honorable  
R. E. Thomason,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Thomason:-

After a minute perusal of Consul General Jenkin's letter to you with reference to the case concerning Mr. Israel Kallmannsohn of Potsdam, Germany, we communicated with the relatives who have furnished the inclosed documentary evidence including a statement from Dun & Bradstreet.

Will you please examine the documents, and advise if they are sufficient evidence to guarantee the affidavits of support now in the hands of the American Consul in Berlin.

Thanking you, we are

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky,  
Field Executive.

FZ:LG  
(ENCS)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

March 16 1937

In reply refer to  
VB 811.111 Kallmannsohn, Israel

My dear Mr. Thomson:

I have your letter of March 10, 1937, and its enclosures, with further reference to the case of Mr. Israel Kallmannsohn of Potsdam, Germany, who is desirous of immigrating into the United States.

Inasmuch as the law places directly upon American consular officers abroad the responsibility for passing upon the admissibility of alien visa applicants, I am returning the papers which accompanied your letter and would suggest that the new evidence be forwarded to Mr. Kallmannsohn for presentation to the Consul General at Berlin or, if preferred, directly to the Consul General, who, I am sure, will give very careful consideration thereto in connection with Mr. Kallmannsohn's case. The Department does not transmit supporting evidence to consular officers through official channels since were this done it might have the effect of conferring official sanction on the case which must be handled by the

consular

The Honorable

R. E. THOMSON,

House of Representatives.



consular officer in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the laws and regulations.

If, upon examination of the new evidence, the Consul General should still find it not possible to accept as established that Mr. Kallmannschohn would have assured means of support in the United States, I am sure that the Consul General will be glad to make suggestions regarding the nature of further evidence that might be submitted.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

John Farr Simons,  
Chief, Visa Division.

Enclosures:

From Consul General, Berlin,  
January 11, 1937.

From Mrs. Frank Glancevsky,  
March 8, 1937.

Copies of 1936 Income Tax  
Returns of Leo Rosen, Marcue Rosen,  
Dora Rosen, Ernestine Rosen and  
Abe Horwitz.

2 Dun and Bradstreet Reports.



April 23, 1938.

Miss Merle Henoch,  
1819 Broadway,  
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Miss Henoch:

Please be advised that Israel Kallmannsohn,  
Potsdam, Germany, will leave for the United  
States on April 27th on the Steamship  
President Roosevelt from Hamburg, Germany.

Kindly take care of this case, and see that  
he is advised about his transportation to  
El Paso, Texas.

Thanking you, I am

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky,  
Field Executive.

FZ:LG