

June 2020

## Abisror, Leon

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## CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

## SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 111 North Oregon Street, El Paso, Texas

Always  
Open

1930 JAN 15 PM 4 11

DB683 23 NM=NEWYORK NY 15

MRS FRANK ZLABOVSKY=

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN 1016 OLIVE ST ELPASO TEX=

JAIMES ABISROR ADVISES HE RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM HIS BROTHER

SEVERAL DAYS AGO AND HAS ANSWERED IT HE IS IN NO POSITION

TO ASSIST=

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT.



February 17th, 1930.

*Copy*  
Dr. Henry Cohen,  
Galveston, Texas.

My Dear Dr. Cohen:

You referred to me a copy of the appeal that is to be made to the French consul at New Orleans, Louisiana by the immigration committee of the El Paso League of Women Voters. This appeal was in behalf of Leon Abisror, a French subject and a Jew by faith.

I went up to see Mr. McCune, the assistant district attorney, in the Federal building with reference to the charge of bribery that has been placed against him. Mr. McCune rang up the Immigration Department and they told him that there was no doubt in their mind that Leon Abisror would be deported, but that they had not yet finished with the papers of the case. Mr. McCune then told me that if he was to be deported, it would be useless to press the case before the Department of Justice, and that he would not present the matter to the March Grand Jury, but hold same until the Federal Grand Jury meets in El Paso on the first Monday in April.

Should we be able to prove his right of residence in the United States and should the Immigration Department decide not to take too seriously the five dollar offer, then he would do all he could to drop same and permit him to return to his family.

This is as far as I have gone in the matter up to the present time. I shall take up the matter with the Immigration authorities and see what can be done, and I assure you that I shall do whatever is possible to send this young man back to his family in Brooklyn.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

*Martin Zelnick*

MZ/J

C.C. to Mrs. F. Zlabovsky  
Mrs. J. B. Skidmore.



WASHINGTON BUREAU

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

1115 Connecticut Ave., N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Local and Long Distance Telephone, North 4082

Headquarters:  
Hias Building  
425-437 Lafayette St.  
New York

ISIDORE HERSHFIELD, Counsel

May 2, 1930.

From: WASHINGTON BUREAU  
To: ~~NY~~ National Council of Jewish Women  
Hias, New York

Subject: Leon Abisor  
55688/999  
(D. L. File No. 55704/936)

INFORMATION COPY

Further answering your letter of March 4, 1930, and supplementing ours of March 5, 1930:

1. You wrote us that this case was referred to you by Mrs. Zlabovsky of the El Paso Council and by Rabbi Zielonka and sent us a copy of a letter by Mrs. Zlabovsky to the French Consul, at New Orleans; and you asked us to look into the matter and advise you what can be done.
2. At that time there was no complete hearing record at the Department; merely a letter stating the facts, which we gave you in our letter of March 5, and that a criminal prosecution was pending against him for attempted bribery.
3. The hearing record has now been forwarded to the Department and bears file number, 55704/936. It appears that this man was never legally admitted. He is what is known as a deserting seaman, having come here in February, 1921, as a member of the crew (waiter) on the S. S. La Africa, at the port of New York; never paid any head tax or was inspected for permanent admission. Under the law, he could not have been deported after a lapse of 3 years; but this did not constitute any legal admission. If he ever left the country, he could not be readmitted except as a quota immigrant in possession of a quota immigration visa. Unfortunately, on January 12, 1930, he went from El Paso, Texas, to Juarez, Mexico, and attempted to return to El Paso the same or following day. This brief absence from the United States terminated whatever rights of residence he had here, ~~even without legal permission.~~ There is no question whatever about this as the point has been expressly decided by the United States Supreme Court. His brief absence at Juarez made his attempted return here a new entry for which he had to have a quota immigration



May 2, 1930.

visa.

4. It further appears from the hearing record that when he left El Paso he stated he was an American citizen, having been naturalized on March 27, 1925. Upon his attempted return to El Paso, he made the usual affidavit of a returning American citizen (form 511), but the inspector noticed the impossibility of his having been naturalized in 1925 if he had come here only in 1921. Upon further questioning, he admitted that he was not an American citizen, but claimed to have merely taken out his first papers. Even if he had obtained his first papers, he would still have no right of returning without an immigration visa. He then offered \$5 to the immigration inspector to tear up form 511 and then put a \$5 bill in the inspector's pocket. Accordingly, he was arrested on January 14, 1930, for attempting to bribe an inspector, pleaded guilty, and held on \$1000 bail for grand jury. From the brief of his local attorney, Charles Owen, it appears that when the criminal case came to the federal court for final action, he was sentenced to four months in prison, the same to run from the time of his arrest.
5. Although he first claimed that he was married to a woman residing in New York, he later admitted that he was merely living with her, but they were never married and no marriage license ever procured; just had a party at which the rabbi was present. The rabbi advised him to marry, but he did not do so.
6. The record also contains a communication from Ellis Island, stating that they were unable to verify his alleged legal permanent admission in 1921.
7. In view of the foregoing facts which are admitted by the alien himself, we do not see how anything can be done in the matter. The exclusion at El Paso will undoubtedly be affirmed by the Department, and he will not be able to enter the United States until after the lapse of one year from such exclusion, and then only if in possession of a valid quota immigration visa. As this is not a deportation proceeding, the order of exclusion will not bar him forever from entering the United States when in possession of an immigration visa.
8. The hearing record shows letters and affidavits from many persons in Brooklyn, certifying to his good character, etc. All of this is not material, however, on the sole legal question involved, nor would it even help him if he had legally married his wife.

*L. Rosen* *Yankel*



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WASHINGTON BUREAU

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

May 2, 1930.

From: WASHINGTON BUREAU

To : NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Subject: LEON ABISROR

Received May 3rd, 1930.

55888/999

55704/936

Further answering your letter of March 4, 1930, and supplementing ours of March 5, 1930:

1. You wrote us that this case was referred to you by Mrs. Zlabovsky of the El Paso Council and by Rabbi Zielonka and sent us a copy of a letter by Mrs. Zlabovsky to the French Consul, at New Orleans; and you asked us to look into the matter and advise you what can be done.
2. At that time there was no complete hearing record at the Department; merely a letter stating the facts, which we gave you in our letter of March 5, and that a criminal prosecution was pending against him for attempted bribery.
3. The hearing record has now been forwarded to the Department and bears file number, 55704/936. It appears that this man was never legally admitted. He is what is known as a deserting seaman, having come here in February, 1921, as a member of the crew (waiter) on the S.S. La Africa, at the port of New York; never paid any head tax or was inspected for permanent admission. Under the law, he could not have been deported after a lapse of 3 years; but this did not constitute any legal admission. If he ever left the country, he could not be readmitted except as a quota immigrant in possession of a quota immigration visa. Unfortunately, on January 12, 1930, he went from El Paso, Texas, to Juarez, Mexico, and attempted to return to El Paso the same or following day. This brief absence from the United States terminated whatever rights of residence he had here. There is no question whatever about this as the point has been expressly decided by the United States Supreme Court. His brief absence at Juarez made his attempted return here a new entry for which he had to have a quota immigration visa.
4. It further appears from the hearing record that when he left El Paso he stated he was an American citizen, having been naturalized on March 27, 1925. Upon his attempted return to El Paso, he made the usual affidavit of a returning American citizen (form 511), but the inspector noticed the impossibility of his having been naturalized in 1925 if he had come here only in 1921. Upon further questioning, he admitted that he was not an American citizen, but claimed to have merely taken out his first papers. Even if he had obtained his first papers, he would still have no right of returning without an immigration visa. He then offered \$5 to the immigration inspector to tear up form 511 and then put a \$5 bill in the inspector's pocket. Accordingly, he was arrested on January 14, 1930, for attempting to bribe an inspector, pleaded guilty, and held on \$1000 bail for grand jury. From the brief of his local attorney, Charles Owen, it appears that when the criminal case came to the federal court



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HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

re: Leon Abisror

for final action, he was sentenced to four months in prison, the same to run from the time of his arrest.

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8. The hearing record shows letters and affidavits from many persons in Brooklyn, certifying to his good character, etc. All of this is not material, however, on the sole legal question involved, nor would it even help him if he had legally married his wife.

(Signed) Isidore Hershfield



June 20th 1920.

Miss Cecilia Razovsky  
799 Broadway,  
New York City.

My dear Mrs Razovsky:

Re: LEON ABISOR.

We have your copy of this case from Washington. Also like copy from Isidore Hirschfield. It may interest you to know that after serving his four months sentence in our County Jail he was permitted to go to the Mexican border as the Immigration department merely excluded him. However the Mexican authorities refused him entrance into Mexico. He was therefor apprehended under appeal to Washington for his arrest and deportation. Washington immediately ordered his arrest and deportation into the country of his birth, Morocco. He is being held in detention until his passport can be secured by the United States Immigration Department. We do not feel that anything can be done to stay this deportation.

Yours truly

Mrs. Frank Zlatovsky,

Chairman Department of Service for



Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky  
Service to the Foreign Born  
1016 Olive Street  
El Paso, Texas.

January 7, 1931

Miss Cecelia Razovsky  
799 Broadway  
New York N.Y.

Re; Leon Abisror

Dear Miss Razovsky;

After being held in detention for four months Leon Abisror  
was deported to Morocco the country of his birth.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky  
Service to the Foreign Born  
1016 Olive Street  
El Paso, Texas.