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DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT AID
The National Council of Jewish Women
799 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

FROM CeciliaRazovsky

DATE May 31, 1929

TO Mrs. Zlabovsky

SUBJECT

El Paso

This is to thank you for the report of May 2 which you sent us and which will be read by both Mrs. Goldman and myself with a great deal of interest.

CR;BL

Cecilia Razovsky

El Paso Texas
May, 2, 1929.

The National Council of Jewish Women
799 Broadway
New York N.Y.

Madam President, Members of El Paso Section Council of Jewish Women
and Department of Immigrant Aid;

The Committee on Immigrant Aid of the El Paso
Section hereby submits the following report for the fiscal year end-
ing May 1, 1929.

Case 1. Gottdinner case.

Mrs. Esther Gottdinner came to our border from her home in Mexico City, Mexico. She was in wretched health and was going to New York City where she has two grown children. There she hoped to find relief. At home she had left five small children and a husband who had just recovered from a stroke of paralysis. She was not admitted into the United States because she did not possess the necessary \$500.00 bond. We communicated with her son and daughter in New York but these young people did not have the cash themselves nor were they able to borrow it. While waiting to hear from the boy Mrs. G. became so desperately ill that we were forced to bring her to El Paso where she was placed in the Sister's Hospital. One of our foremost surgeons advised an immediate operation which was performed. The operation proved a success to a degree the woman's life was saved and she was not suffering though the Doctor doubted that the cure would be permanent. He confessed that the case was rare and advised that she be sent to New York where she would be admitted to a clinic and have the finest of medical attention. As the son was not able to raise the money for her bond we were forced to call upon some of our good citizens to advance her the money for bond and transportation. At the present time she is in New York and has been admitted into a clinic. To have returned her to Mexico City was certain death and with the help that we were able to provide for her we feel that we have spared a precious Mother for a few years to her dear ones.

Case 2. Schwartz case.

Mrs. Leah Schwartz was granted an available number on a preferred quota. She was admitted with her youngest child who was born in Mexico. This child, of course, was a non-quota subject due to place of birth. Her son, Aaron, a boy of eight years was forced to remain in Juarez, Mex. until an available number could be secured for him. The American Consul applied for a number which was issued April 1, 1929. In January, however, the Father who resides in Detroit became an American Citizen and immediately filed an application with the Bureau of Immigration to have his son admitted. The child received a non-quota visa but when brought before the board of inquiry was asked to produce the proof of his father's citizenship along with affidavits showing that his father wanted him to join him. This delayed the boy's entry one week. The Immigration inspector permitted the child to stay in El Paso while his papers were coming from Detroit and he was the guest in the home of one of our Immigrant Aid workers. A little humor to offset the pathos of some of these cases was brought about when Aaron was told he must take a bath. When the water was drawn

and he was told to get in he looked surprised and asked in Spanish, "Es por mes piez, tambien?" (This for my feet, also?) At the end of the week the papers arrived and Aaron was admitted as an American citizen. In care of the Travelers Aid he was sent to Chicago where his father met him and they joined the remainder of the family in Detroit.

Case 3. Mogul case.

We wish to present to you the case of Julian Mogul (Maglinker) Mr. Mogul, his wife and two children have been living in Juarez waiting to be admitted into the United States. With the family resided a brother Boruch Isaac. Julian was admitted into the United States about a year ago and since that time he has been working in El Paso. His family was able to get along on his modest salary. In November we found the entire family ill with the flu. The brother was desperately sick and we placed him in a hospital in Juarez, where the attending doctors insisted that only through an operation could they save the boys life due to a serious lung congestion. After five weeks we brought the boy to an El Paso hospital but he did not survive and was buried in El Paso.

Case 4. Rothenberg case.

The preferred number that came for the Schwartz boy was given to the next immigrant registered, which was Mrs. Rothberg. The Consul was reluctant about giving the number to the woman because her two children could not be admitted with her. The law passed taking effect July, 1928 was for the purpose of uniting families and not separating them. However, Mrs. R's appeal was that her children would benefit by her being in the United States so after the Consul cabled Warsaw he was advised to use his judgment and admitted the woman. The parents send \$11. each week for the care of their children and the youngsters are happy in their surroundings in Juarez.

Case 5. W Weichselbaum case.

Mr. and Mrs. Weichselbaum came to the Mexican border in 1927. Mr. W. is an agriculturist and is now awaiting papers to establish his claim as such. As soon as these papers arrive he will be granted a preferred quota number. Mr. W. has experienced a great deal of difficulty in securing work but his wife does beautiful needle work and in this way they are self sustaining. This is one of our very worthy cases.

Case 6. Burstein case.

This is an old case revived. Mrs. Burstein and her five children with a husband in Mexico City comprise this group. The family had formerly lived in Shanghai, China. She was very anxious to return to the Orient. Her story is as follows;

She went to Shanghai taking one of her five children in order to rehabilitate herself. She claimed that she would be able to get sufficient money in a short time for her family to join her. While in China another child was born at the American Mission. She wrote her family and offered to send them the money to join her but received no reply. In desperation she returned to Mexico City where she found her husband had been admitted into the United States through a naturalized son by a former marriage. The eldest daughter, Catharine, was in a convent, one

son in a Catholic school and the other two children being cared for by Mexicans. The Mother had considerable difficulty in having the girl released from the Convent and was finally obliged to steal her away. She managed to get her family together and boarded a Rebel train for the border. She left one child in a French school in Shanghai and her one mission in life is to get her children all together and to see them admitted into the United States.

Case 7. Kaplan case.

Valli Roche Kaplan (Ruth Kaplan) came to El Paso with her older sister, Minnie, who is a naturalized American citizen. Ruth was admitted into the United States under bond on a visitor's visa for six months. This six months grant was extended to a year and finally three months added to that. At the termination of this extension she was informed that she must leave the United States or forfeit her bond and be subject for deportation. She was refused entry into Canada and dreading to return to the country of her birth because her parents and two sisters were in the states she came to the Mexican border. She arrived in El Paso just at the time the Rebels were occupying Juarez. Needless to say we encountered a great deal of difficulty in handling this case, and to add to our troubles her Lithuanian passport had expired Sept. 2, 1928. We rushed her passport to New York and in the meantime she crossed the river into Mexico. The new Federal government had been re-instated in our border city and we legalized her entry into our neighbor country.

Case 8. Saposnakos case.

Mr. and Mrs. Saposnakos and their three year old child came to our border town of Juarez from Torreon, Mex. They brought with them a child of twelve whom they claim is their niece but is traveling on the Saposnakos passport as their own. She answers to the name of Lillie Geler. Some relatives who live in California wrote to them and advised that they come to El Paso as they would be able to secure work here. One of the most deplorable conditions at these border towns is the misguidance of immigrants by relatives who are ignorant of the laws. We have given Mr. S. every assistance in securing work in Juarez as they do not care to return to Torreon. A son was born to this family March, 20, 1929.

Case 9/ Schulman case.

Mother and her six children were admitted April, 1st. on a preferred quota number and went to Boston to join the father.

Case 10. Sala Blatman.

Sala Blatman came to Juarez from Mexico City against the advice of one doctor and at the advice of another. She was disappointed in Juarez but was advised by doctors to stay as she was suffering from heart trouble. She was determined to leave so we obtained money from a sister and sent her to Mexico City and have since learned that the girl passed away.

Casell. Clara Aronowitz.

This is a bonded case. The family now live in Cleveland and

we receive a report on them twice yearly. They are doing nicely.

Case 12.

Leplin case.

This young man was detained in the County jail for a period of nine months because of illegal entry into the United States. He was deported at his own expense to Brazil as he could not establish a passport from the country of his birth.

In addition to these cases the work of securing and extending passports for the many immigrants in Juarez has been no small part of the work in this department. For example, the case of Aaron Schwartz, the boy being a minor the Polish consul would not issue a passport. To get this child into the country to his parents we were forced to get his mother's passport have that extended to date to enable the boy to secure the necessary recognition. We secured passports from Mexico City for Mrs. Sosnowsky and Mrs. Rothenberg. We obtained extensions through the Natl. Department for Schwartz, Kaplan and Deborah Mogul.

One of our Americanization cases of interest was a young woman who applied for Citizenship papers. She passed the examination but failed to produce witnesses who knew her prior to her arrival in El Paso. The wires were kept busy to Saint Paul, Minn. where affidavits were secured but through mis understanding these were sent to Denver Colorado, the division headquarters. We therefore wired to Denver and upon verification of receipt of these papers the little woman (Mrs. H) received her final papers. She has now filed papers with the Bureau of Immigration for the admittance of her husband who now lives in Juarez.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank the donors of the clothing which have been so gratefully received by those in need, also, the generous gift of Mr. Leon A. Rosenfield in furnishing us with baskets for Chanukah which we distributed.

We wish to express thanks to two of our members who recently furnished a lovely layette for a very worthy little boy.

Our financial statement is as follows;

Imergency Relief	\$674.84
Relief Society refund	138.59
	<u>\$536.25</u>
Bridge Toll	19.00
Telegrams	27.79
Passports	75.86
Education	78.60
Stamps and Office Supplies	8.25
Clothing	11.88
Naturalization	5.00
Dr. Latres	75.00
	<u>\$837.63</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky, Chairman
 Mrs. Gus Zork, Co-Chairman
 Mrs. Errold B. Lapowski, Secretary

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New Orleans, La.

First Vice-President
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New York City

The National Council of Jewish Women

CABLE ADDRESS
COUNJEW, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT AID
FLORINA LASKER, CHAIRMAN
799 BROADWAY



TELEPHONE
STUYVESANT 9398

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CECILIA RAZOVSKY
SECRETARY

January 21, 1929

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San Francisco, Calif.
MRS. WILLIAM D. SPORBERG
Port Chester, N. Y.

Mrs. Max Mayer
801 Cincinnati
El Paso, Texas

My dear Mrs. Mayer:

Your letter of January 7 has been received. I have discussed the matter with Miss Razovsky, and we both feel that there is no reason for you to have any fear regarding the appointment of a paid worker for El Paso. So far as we know there has been no talk about recommending a paid worker for El Paso, Texas. Mention was made by me in connection with the work in San Diego for the need of a professional paid worker there, but El Paso was not included in that suggestion. Aside from any other consideration, we realize that funds are not available for a paid worker at this time.

We heartily appreciate the devotion to the work shown by the El Paso Committee, and while, of course, we realize that sometimes it is difficult for a volunteer group to devote as much time to the work as does a paid worker, and further that professional training in addition to broad experience is always of great value, we nevertheless believe with regard to El Paso the situation is being handled as adequately as possible.

Trusting this clarifies the matter, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Florina Lasker
Chairman.

EL;BL

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT AID
The National Council of Jewish Women
799 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

FROM Cecilia Razovsky
TO El Paso
DATE March 29, 1929
SUBJECT Meeting newly
arrived immigrants

Inasmuch as we have found that the newly arrived girls, traveling by railroad to their destination, dislike being tagged and do not obey our instructions to pin our card on their coats when they get off the train, we have decided on another plan. That is, to give the girl a flower, sample of which we enclose herewith, asking that she wear the flower on her coat so that the Council representative who meets the train will identify her by the flower on her coat. We are hoping that the girls will wear these pretty flowers and that in that way we will be sure that they will be recognized and met by our workers when the occasion arises. We shall be glad to hear from you after we have experimented some months with these flowers, to know whether the girls really wear the flowers when they get off or when they have to be transferred by you to another train.

CR:AW
enc

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT AID
The National Council of Jewish Women
799 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

FROM Cecilia Razovsky

DATE April 10, 1929

TO Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky
1016 Olive St.
SE1 Paso, Texas

SUBJECT

This is to acknowledge receipt of your report
of March 14th. *many thanks -*

CR

CR:AW

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT AID
The National Council of Jewish Women
799 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

FROM Cecilia Razovsky

DATE April 24, 1929

TO Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky, El Paso, Texas

SUBJECT

We are very glad to know that you consider the use of flowers a great success. In accordance with your request, we have mailed you under separate cover a dozen flowers, 4 copies of the English edition of "What Every Woman Should Know About Citizenship, and six copies in English and Yiddish.

We do not quite know what you mean by "First Aid to the Immigrant". However, if we have not sent you the correct literature, will you kindly give us more information about the book "First Aid to the Immigrant".

We have also mailed you three copies each of "How to Take Out Your First Papers" in English and Yiddish.

We are enclosing bill for the ten copies of "What Every Woman Should Know About Citizenship."

GR:PL

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT AID
The National Council of Jewish Women

799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FROM National Department of Immigrant Aid DATE July 1, 1929
TO Chairman of Immigrant Aid SUBJECT

The three enclosures in this letter contain information regarding:

1. The Amendment to the new deportation law;
2. The new quotas under the National Origins Plan which goes into effect July first;
3. The regulation regarding legalization of aliens who arrived before June first, 1921 and who cannot prove legal entry.

If you are no longer chairman, kindly turn this over to the new chairman or to the president of your section.

Information regarding the new naturalization law will be forwarded as soon as the regulations are available.

CR/PK

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT AID
The National Council of Jewish Women

799 BROADWAY. NEW YORK

July 1, 1929

FROM Department of Immigrant Aid
National Council of Jewish Women

DATE

TO SUBJECT

Attached hereto you will find regulations issued by the Department of Labor with reference to the legalization of entry of aliens who arrived before June 3, 1921. together with list of offices where applications for such legalization may be made.

May we suggest that before filing any forms prepared by you, such forms be sent to this office in order to avoid difficulties caused by possible error.

Cecilia Razovsky

DEPARTMENT OF SERVICE FOR FOREIGN BORN

The National Council of Jewish Women

INCORPORATED

799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FROM Cecilia Razovsky

DATE September 18th, 1930.

TO Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky
1016 Olive Street
El Paso, Texas.

SUBJECT

Please note that new instructions have been issued by the Department of State to the American Consuls abroad with reference to reducing immigration to the United States. A number of Consular conferences will be held in Europe and Canada to discuss this subject.

At these conferences the Consuls will doubtless be advised to be very, very careful about granting visas to persons who are likely to become public charges, etc. It is stated that immigrants who are entitled to exemption from the quota or special preference in the quota will not be affected by these new regulations. Nevertheless, we would suggest that you advise the relatives when they are filing out Form 633 or Form 575, to forward to their relatives a very strong affidavit of support. A letter from the bank and a letter from the employer should be forwarded to the applicants in Europe so that the Consul may be convinced that they will not become public charges if they decide to join the relatives here.

CR:A

Cecilia Razovsky

December 12, 1929.

Mrs. Laz Levkoff
Pres. Council of Jewish Women
608 Saluda Ave.
Columbia, South Carolina.

Dear Mrs. Levkoff;

We are very anxious to communicate with some Jewish Society in Greenville, South Carolina. In our year book we find that Greenville is not listed as having a Council and we are writing to you to please advise us if there is any organization in that city with whom we may communicate.

If there is not could you give us the name and address of a representative citizen of our faith.

Thanking you in advance for this favor,

Beg to remain,

Yours truly,

(Mrs. Frank Elabovsky)
Chairman Immigrant Aid
Council of Jewish Women
1016 Olive Street
El Paso, Texas.