

June 2020

## Folder 10 -- Correspondence -- 1930

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*Report for Triennial in Los Angeles  
Jan - 15, 1930 -*

Madam President, Officers, Delegates and Friends;

This is a report on immigration from the largest inland port of entry into the United States, El Paso, Texas. For the past eight years Mexico has had an influx of immigrants from every foreign country and Juarez, our border city, has received a large percentage of these strangers.

Juarez, Mexico, is a typical village of that country with perhaps two thousand inhabitants. The poor moral and unsavory condition makes a poor habitation for our immigrant youth.

When the El Paso Section of the National Council of Jewish Women found it was necessary to administer to the needy foreigner of our neighbor city the Immigrant Aid department came into existence. Since its inception the work has enlarged annually. At present writing we have seventy eight Jewish immigrants in Juarez who are awaiting entry into the United States.

When these people came to our border they were nearly destitute, and Juarez affords meager opportunities for a foreigner to earn a livelihood in a foreign land. The laws of Mexico are such that an employer is forced to employ eighty percent of native help and the remaining twenty percent leaves but little room to the foreigner who does not speak the Spanish language.

And why do we have so many heartsick, homesick foreigners in Mexico? It is through the unscrupulous advice of friends and relatives in the United States, who are ignorant of the Immigration Laws, that are responsible to a great extent.

*immigrants* During the early stage of the immigration restriction before the Quota Act ~~ment~~ came to our border city with the expectation of entering the United States. They did not know that Section 17 of the immigration law provides that an alien entering a contiguous country on a vessel that does not comply with the regulations of the ~~the~~ United States must remain in that country for two years before they can apply for entry into the United States.

We shall cite this case as an example of many with which we must cope. A man, wife and seven children came to Juarez at the advice of a sister who resides in an eastern city. She came to El Paso demanding that her brother and family be admitted into our country at once. Section 17 of the law was explained to her but she insisted that her lawyer had told her that the family could be admitted immediately. After considerable difficulty she was convinced that there was but one interpretation to this section of the law and in all cases it was supreme.

We persuaded this family to go to Chihuahua, Mexico and through our co-workers in that city the entire family secured positions and took up their temporary residence. At the termination of the required two years the family again returned to us and after making application were legally admitted.

Our case work is varied and numerous and no two present the same problem. Families are separated, husbands and fathers in the United States await the admittance of wives and children by quota number or until they are naturalized citizens when their dependants become non-quota subjects.

The case of Mrs. K was brought to our attention. She had been separated from her husband for fifteen years and did not know his whereabouts. She was sick both mentally and physically and her story was one of suffering and privation. Through the untiring efforts of the National Immigration Department in New York her husband was located in that city. He began to send her weekly allowances and after the New York department showed him the advisability of becoming the American Citizen great was the rejoicing when a telegram was received to that effect. In assisting her to obtain a visa we found she had no passport from the country of her birth. She had witnessed the slaying of her parents and could not swear allegiance to a country that committed such atrocities. She secured a visa under affidavit and a week later was admitted through this port.

Another case that demanded our attention for five years was that of the S. family. Mr. S. was a resident of Mexico for six months and sent for his wife and child in Poland. When Mr. S. completed his two years stay in Mexico he applied for admittance and received legal entry into the United States. He expected his wife and children to join him in six months for a second child was born to them in Mexico. Further restrictions and the Quota Act came into effect and as a result the family was separated for five years. During this time the Preference Quota Act went into effect which relieved the situation for families separated as they were. In September of 1928 there was one preference quota number and Mrs. S. was the first on the register but the Consul was reluctant about issuing it for the new law was made to unite families and not to separate them and issuing that number to Mrs. S. would force her Polish born child to remain in Mexico. Due to Mrs. S.'s ill health brought on by this separation from her husband the Consul was persuaded to give her the number and this department undertook the supervision of the nine year old son who was forced to remain on Mexican soil. The child born in Mexico was a non-quota subject due to place of birth and was admitted with the Mother. The American Consul applied for a number for the little boy which was issued April, 1, 1929. In January, however, the father who resides in an Eastern city 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



A similar case to the above is  
now pending at Immigration  
headquarters. The woman age 52  
claims residence in U.S. 30 years  
but we are unable to establish  
her claim of legal entry in port  
at Philadelphia. She is on her way  
to the Pacific Coast ~~from Ocean City~~ and unavoidably  
detained now 10 days.



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 and he was the guest in the home of one of our immigrant Aid workers. At the end of the week the papers arrived and the boy was admitted as an American citizen. In care of the Travelers Aid he was sent to Chicago where his father met him and the reunion was a happy one when he joined his mother and brother in their new home.

The A. family came to our border city composed of parents and five children. The father died in Mexico leaving the Mother as the sole support. They were in Juarez three years during that time we took her lod clothes and established her a second hand store which enabled her to earn her living. She applied for entry into the United States and was debarred for one year for falsifying but at the termination of that year she and her five children were admitted under bond. She took up her residence in an Eastern City and she is now one of our follow-up bonded cases, on whom we make a semi-annual report to the Immigration Department of the United States.

The case of Miss K. who came to El Paso on March, 26, 1929 from Omaha, Nebraska for the purpose of entering Mexico. She was in the United States on a bonded visitors visa and her time limit was March, 31, of that year. She claimed that she did not wish to return to the country of her birth since her parents and two sisters were living in this country. She tried to enter Canada but was refused admittance. She therefore came to this border. At this time it happened that Mexico had a revolution and the Rebels were occupying Juarez. We could not appeal to the Mexican Federal government because the Rebels would not recognize their commands and we could not recognize the Rebel government. To complicate matters further this girls Lithuanian passport expired in Sept. of the previous year. Getting this girls legal entry into Mexico in time to cancel her bond and prevent her being apprehended and being deported would make this report to long but the case was most interesting. This girl is now living in Juarez, Mexico and is awaiting a preference quota number.

Mrs. G. came to our border from her home in Mexico City. She was in wretched health and her destination was New York City where she has two children. There she hoped to find relief. At home she left five small children and a husband who had just recovered from a stroke of paralysis. At this border a bond of \$500. was asked and which she was unable to furnish. We communicated with her son and daughter in New York but these young people did not have the money nor were they able to borrow it. While waiting to hear from the children Mrs. G. became so desperately ill that we were forced to bring her to El Paso where she was placed in a local hospital. One of our foremost surgeons advised an immediate operation which was performed. The operation proved a success in so far that 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 could 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 our good citizens to sign this bond and advance money for transportation. At the present time she is in New York. To have returned this unfortunate woman 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 to her dear ones for a few years.

We could cite hundreds of similar cases were the time allowed us. In conclusion we call your attention to the fact that the Immigration work at this port of entry has reached National importance and engages the department's service of the department of Immigrant Aid to capacity. Feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, administering to the sick, promoting education, and retaining a sympathetic understanding of those who need our assistance is just a small part of the work. Securing quota numbers, renewing passports, assisting that Immigrant at the American Consulate to secure visas then at the port of entry going through medical examinations, paying head tax, then through the Board of Inquiry, and finally seeing the alien off to his destination, is another phase of the work.

Up to the present time the committees of this department have given their services without any compensation other the satisfaction derived from serving suffering humanity. We would recommend at this time, that the chairman of the Immigrant Aid Dept. of the El Paso Section of the National Council of Jewish Women be engaged as a paid aid worker. Her annual reports and the numerous correspondence with the National Immigration headquarters, with Council sections, and The Jewish Social Service organizations throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, and European and Asiatic countries are in themselves sufficient to show the significance of the work that is being done in El Paso, Texas.

This report is recommended for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

Fannie Hutman Zlabovsky  
(Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky).



*Paper read at Ninth Annual State Conference  
of the Nat'l. Council of Jewish Women  
El Paso, Texas - March 23-24-25-1930.*

"Juarez, Her Problem from a local point of view."

Madam President, Officers, Delegates and Friends;

Two years ago it was my privilege to be asked by our local chairman of Immigrant Aid, Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky, to take charge of the correspondence in connection with her immigration work. I explained to her at the time of my limitations for I do not qualify as a typist but we came to the conclusion that I could "pick and hunt" to my heart's content just so my letters ~~when~~ <sup>accomplished</sup> their end. I am realizing daily how very fortunate I have been in having this opportunity of working with our local committee, who have given so unstintingly of their time, and also, to have had a small part in a real service to my fellow men.

I have no doubt that there are many present to-day who have experienced the heartaches and the thrills of being a stranger in these United States and if we personally were American born surely our parents or grandparents came to this country to establish their home. I know we can all recall hearing one of our dear ones recount an experience or experiences that they had as immigrants. To-day that they have mastered the language and are familiar with the customs they see the folly of the whole thing but Oh! how miserable they were at the time. It is with this in mind and an earnest desire of lending a helping hand in making the path of the alien less difficult and in a measure to reciprocate for some kindness that might have been shown to one dear to us that we derive our pleasure from our work.

I little realized, as no doubt few of you do, the tremendous amount of work and time an immigration case entails. The routine with many is comparatively simple when one is acquainted with the procedure and has the necessary data at hand but with others the task is stupendous. The interviews and correspondence necessary in securing passports, renewing passports, obtaining visas, locating lost relatives and friends, reuniting families, obtaining duplicate birth and marriage certificates where the dates are vague with all sorts of legal entanglements is just a small portion of the work that falls to our chairman. And now to consider Juarez and the problems peculiarly hers; At first they are massed and jumbled and finally they become clarified and dissolve into five distinct divisions: First, Economic; Second, Housing Third, Moral; Fourth, Scholastic, and Fifth, Religious. Each aspect is equally significant to every member of the Council of Jewish Women assembled here.

El Paso, Texas is the largest inland port of entry into the United States and the immigration situation here is indeed an important one. Before the foreigner may be admitted at this port he must establish his residence in Mexico for a period of two years. Our border town of Juarez receives her share and affords few opportunities for the men and women who must earn their livelihood which is usually



the case.

According to the records of our local Chamber of Commerce the population of this typical Mexican village is thirty- five thousand but personally I believe the census taker had little regard for zeros. One finds the Mexican peons a very primitive peoples and in one respect this characteristic is particularly marked that is to their abode. They live wherever the greater part of the family happen to congregate and no doubt the same group was counted many times.

The industries of the town are few. There is one over-all factory, one shirt factory, but the distilleries, breweries, cafes, curio stores and saloons are too numerous to count. Peculiarly the most of these major industries are owned and operated by Americans, English and several nationalities other than the Mexicans themselves.

The labor law of Mexico has been a great hinderance to us in finding employment for our immigrant men. It provides that eighty percent of the people employed in any business must be natives. In actual figures out of five men employed one may be a foreigner. You will readily see what a slight chance the immigrant has among the remaining twenty percent when he is further handicapped by not speaking the native tongue.

From the calibre of the industries that I have named you will realize that a job in some of them would lower the moral standard of the worker. The finer character of boys and young men can not be expected to develop when their work keeps them in saloons, gambling houses, distilleries and cabarets of the lowest type and especially if there is a hereditary weakness for drink the temptation is harder to resist.

We have in Juarez factories and stores owned and operated by some of our El-Paso Jewish citizens. In many we have been fortunate in placing some of our immigrants but in others the employers have refused to hire this class of labor. They claim they have found them troublesome and in a case or two not trust worthy but this you may find among every class and race of people and it is a pity that many who are deserving must be deprived this opportunity because of a few.

There are many alien men and women employed in the curio stores of Juarez especially those who have mastered the Spanish and have some knowledge of English. Perhaps you would be interested in knowing in what way some of these people are earning a livelihood.

1. There are nine men and women employed in curio stores.
2. There are five young men working in saloons.
3. Two men are running restaurants and four others are employed in restau-



rants. Their capacities range from bus boys to assistant cook. The assistant cook is a woman and is earning twenty five dollars a month and board.

4. One is in the installment business. He sells old clothes, new clothes, furniture and etc. all on the installment plan.

5. Another has a small ice cream parlor where he makes his own ice cream to sell and when all else fails they are started in a little business of their own with old clothes and furniture as wares until they are able to buy and retail new. On the Calle la Paz there are two blocks of little stores owned and operated by foreigners. I do not want to leave the impression that by calling them stores that these are thriving businesses for they are nothing more than a source of eeking out an existence under dreadful difficulties. At present writing there are thirty five Jewish families living in Juarez making a total of seventy eight souls.

And along with this economic struggle the immigrant has the most lamentable living conditions. It is indeed true that in some of our European cities we find living and sanitary conditions that are deplorable but the quarters have never been more unsanitary then he is forced to occupy here. Bathrooms are a thing almost unknown and it was not until about a year ago that gas and electrivity were, too. The water is usually piped about fifty feet from the house and this necessitates carrying it back and forth for all purposes.

Many of the natives live as animals. A family of six or seven occupying one, dark, filthy, tumbled down adobe room. There are cases where several families are sheltered in the same room. Is it any wonder that the morals of these people are the very lowest? This habitat is shunned by the foreigner. He seeks the best that the town provides which is usually two rooms in a court with some twenty other families, of all nationalities. The Polish, German, Russian, Lithuanian and Mexican tenants all washing their clothes in that same little court, all the children playing to-gether and all twenty families using the same toilet. Isn't this enough to lead to moral degredation?

Right here I want to cite an instance to show what these contacts sometimes lead to. Our chairman succeeded in securing a visitor's vise for a very young child so she might attend public school in El Paso. She was an apt pupil and her teachers were very enthusiastic about her work. One day this youngster informed our chairman that she could no longer attend school onthis side. She was very unhappy and distressed but refused to divulge her reason. Mrs. Zlabovsky immediately interviewed her Mother and was told that the child had fallen in with a ring and was being paid by smugglers to bring dope and liquor into El Paso. The money she wanted to help her Mother who was struggling to support herself and five children. This young mind did not realize



not realize the significance of her act nor the gravity of it but her Mother sacrificed her education before she would permit this little girl to break laws both Moral and National, though the money she earned was indeed acceptable in this little household.

These contacts have also led to intermarriage between young men and the natives and in many cases with women of low moral character due to their association in their work and in their homes.

It is with shame that I must tell you that several Jewish women have lived in the "district" of our border city. Several years ago a young girl was the victim of white slavery. Our chairman appealed at the time to some of her family who resided in the States but they failed to come to her assistance and in desperation she married a Spaniard there. She is now the Mother of two small children and her wedded life has not been a happy one. To delicately nurtured and shielded women such as you assembled here the examples cited may be horrible but they exist. One half of the world little knows how the other half lives.

The younger children are having scholastic advantages even in their temporary home. Those who are financially able and are given a visa at the Consulate are permitted to enroll in the public schools of El Paso by paying six dollars per capita per month. Several of our local members are financing such worthy children who are not able to pay their own tuition. There are six children who cross the bridge daily for the purpose of education under the supervision of the Council. This is indeed a wonderful advantage for those so fortunate for the contacts with American children and customs and mastering the language before they are admitted as citizens is a great stride forward for them. The other children attend school in Juarez.

To me the fact is indeed significant that in this environment of strife and struggle and in the absence of every religious incentive these people as a whole do not lose sight of their creed. During the holidays this little settlement came together for worship in a private home. Some of the children who attend public school in El Paso also attend Hebrew classes at the Hebrew school. There are two families residing in Juarez who pay a teacher to instruct their children at home.

As I have mentioned before because of Section 17 of the Transport Act it is necessary for an immigrant to have an established residence in Mexico for two years before applying for their quota number. When they come to our border our committee makes every effort to induce them to establish their temporary residence in the interior of Mexico. The moral standard is higher, the living conditions better, the scholastic advantages greater and the cities of the interior offer economic opportunities.



portunities that are greater a hundredfold. At the present time there are large settlements in Parral, Torreon and Mexico City. These are large, modern and up-to-date cities and our committee attempts to show the alien the advisability of taking his family to the interior for these reasons. However there is an old saying, "You can lead a horse to water but you can not make him drink." and those who refuse to leave the border have that privilege. And as we are our "brothers keeper" we as Jewish Women must go on record to help them to help themselves.

Who knows that from our little settlement there may some day be another Ludwig Lewisohn, Felix Warburg, David A. Brown, Stephen S. Wise, Samuel Gompers or a Dr. Abraham Jacobi. These men were all immigrants to this country and have gained national and international prominence, But our Committee of Immigrant Aid headed by an able and untiring chairman will feel greatly repaid for its time and efforts if our foreign brothers will in due time become law abiding, progressive, American citizens as we see exemplified in the progressive men in our community, as each of you have in your community, and who were also immigrants to our country.

-----Eleanor Klein Lapowski.



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New York City

# The National Council of Jewish Women

CABLE ADDRESS  
COUNJEW, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRANT AID  
MRS. MAURICE L. GOLDMAN, CHAIRMAN  
799 BROADWAY



TELEPHONE  
STUYVESANT 9398

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CECILIA RAZOVSKY  
SECRETARY

April 9, 1930.

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Port Chester, N. Y.

Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky  
Council of Jewish Women  
1016 Olive Street  
El Paso, Texas

My dear Mrs. Zlabovsky:

We are indeed acquainted with the Commissioner General's recommendations and also with the Dickstein bill which authorizes non-quota status for dependent parents over fifty-five years of age of American citizens. The House Committee on Immigration has approved this bill although a minority report has been issued against it by six of the members of the committee.

There is to be a meeting of all the national agencies interested in immigrant legislation this week when we expect to express our approval of this recommendation. It is the policy of this Department, based on extensive experience, that it is advisable that whenever a bill of this nature comes up, the Council of Jewish Women work in conjunction with other agencies and not as an individual Jewish organization. Naturally, it is expected that we should be in favor of such a bill and because of our deep bias, the legislators would not take us as seriously as when a whole group of organizations, Jewish and non-Jewish, take action together. However, the case that you mention is a very good one to cite as an illustration and I wish you had given us the name of the woman. In fact, I wish you would send us the name of the woman so we can write to Congressman Johnson and give him this tragic case as an illustration. In sending us the information, please give us the names and addresses of the naturalized children in America, as well as the woman in Juarez.

Sincerely yours,

*Cecilia Razovsky*

Cecilia Razovsky  
Secretary

CR/EH



*Kindly enroll us in your membership and send your literature*

LEAGUE FOR AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, INC.

INCORPORATED 1913

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122 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY  
PHONES LEXINGTON 1077-0649

July 25, 1930.

Mrs. Frank Zlabovski, Secretary,  
The El Paso Council of Jewish Women,  
1016 Olive Street,  
El Paso, Texas.

My dear Mrs. Zlabovski:

The League for American Citizenship has decided to extend its activities in assisting co-ordinating agencies in citizenship and Americanization work. May we cordially invite you to accept membership in an informal group of this kind?

For the past eight years this organization has acted as a voluntary counsellor and general information bureau to about two hundred organizations, located in the forty-eight states of the Union, giving them such advice in matters of citizenship as they were desirous of securing and permitting them to turn to us for assistance in specific cases or for information in carrying out any plans having to do with the furtherance of citizenship work.

The success with which this work has met has made us feel that it ought to be extended still further and it is with that in mind that this invitation is sent to your organization. Cases have been referred to us for advice and we have taken pleasure in referring queries to associated agencies working in the localities whence those queries have come.

There is no charge for this membership whatsoever. It is a genuine desire on our part to be of further value in the work that this, the oldest organization of its kind in the United States, has set before itself to do. There are no fees attached to any form of assistance given and you are welcome to call upon us as often as you may desire.

If you are interested in joining with this group, would you drop me a note to that effect so that I can have you placed on our special mailing list and at the same time instruct our office to take care of any inquiries on your part that you may care to make.

Very cordially,

*Harold Fields*

Executive Director

HF:MK



DEPARTMENT OF SERVICE FOR FOREIGN BORN

The National Council of Jewish Women

INCORPORATED

799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FROM Cecilia Razovsky  
TO Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky

DATE August 13, 1930  
SUBJECT

Recently when you wrote us regarding the situation in Mexico and advised us that the B'nai Brith was liquidating in Mexico, we took the matter up with the director of the B'nai Brith. For your information we enclose copy of Dr. Rubinow's reply which was written to us in his own handwriting. You will notice he promises an official letter later on.

CR/EH  
Enc.

*Cecilia Razovsky*



EXTRACT FROM LETTER RECEIVED 8/10/30

University of Chicago

Social Science Bldg.

Room 208

August 7, 1930

Shall reply to your letter officially in typing from Cincinnati at the first opportunity. In the meantime, briefly, the facts are these: (1) We have not yet left Mexico, though we hope to be able to do so someday. (2) Our representative is still there. (3) Our subsidy which was \$2,000 a month, is being gradually reduced, but for the last month was still \$1600, and (4) we have recently added \$12,500 to the capital of the Mexican Loan Fund.

I.M. RUBINOW

mk



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New Orleans, La.

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Cable Address  
COUNJEW, NEW YORK

## National Council of Jewish Women

(INCORPORATED)

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San Francisco, Calif.

MRS. WILLIAM D. SPORBORG  
Port Chester, N. Y.



Office of the Executive Secretary  
625 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

September 10, 1930.

### BULLETINS AND YEAR BOOKS

Dear Madam President:

We would appreciate your placing our office on your mailing list for the monthly bulletin of your Section, if one is issued, and for any year book that you may issue.

We would also be pleased to have you send us all printed material published or issued by your Section in the course of the year.

Most cordially,

*Estelle M. Sternberger*  
Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger  
Executive Secretary



September 18th, 1930.

Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger,  
Executive Secretary,  
National Council of Jewish Women,  
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Sternberger:-

Re-Bulletins and Year Books

Replying to your circular letter of the 10th inst., wish to state that we are still compiling our year book. Just as soon as it is completed, we will forward one to you.

Yours very truly,

Chairman, Year Book



PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201-S

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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 104 South Florence Street

PS32 ~~34~~ 4 EXTRA COLLECT, DUPLICATE OF TELEPHONED TELEGRAM=

SA TORREON COAH MEX 30 1035A

FANNIE ZLABOOSKY, IMMIGRATION AND CHAIRMAN=

C32-3.40 DELR 1015 OLIVE ST ELPASO LEAGUE OF WOMAN VOTERS=

THIRTIETH TOURS YESTERDAY NO RECORD THIS OFFICE PREVIOUS  
VISA APPLICATION BY CATARINO SOTO SUAREZ STOP CONSULATE  
INTERPOSES NO OBJECTION ISSUANCE OF PASSPORT VISA BY JUAREZ  
CONSULATE IF OTHERWISE ADMISSIBLE=

POWER IN CHARGE.

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES



Dec. 16, 1930

League For American Citizenship ,Inc.  
122 East 42nd. Street  
New York, N.Y.

Gents; Kindly enroll us as a member of your organization as per your invitation of July, 25th. Will you kindly send the literature available when it is distributed. Thanking you in advance,

Yours truly,

*Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky.*

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



*President*  
MR. JOSEPH E. FRIEND  
New Orleans, La.

*First Vice-President*  
MRS. ALVIN L. BAUMAN  
St. Louis, Mo.

*Second Vice-President*  
MRS. ARTHUR BRIN  
Minneapolis, Minn.

*Third Vice-President*  
MRS. SYDNEY M. CONE  
Pikesville, Md.

*Treasurer*  
MRS. NATHAN EISENMANN  
New Orleans, La.

*Recording Secretary*  
MRS. I. K. E. PRAGER  
Boston, Mass.

*Executive Secretary*  
MRS. ESTELLE M. STERNBERG  
New York City

# The National Council of Jewish Women

(INCORPORATED)

CABLE ADDRESS  
COJUNJEW, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SERVICE FOR FOREIGN BORN

MRS. MAURICE L. GOLDMAN, CHAIRMAN

625 MADISON AVENUE



TELEPHONE  
ELDORADO 1035

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CECILIA RAZOVSKY  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

## Honorary Officers

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Chicago, Ill.  
*Honorary Vice-Presidents*  
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Chicago, Ill.  
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MRS. JACOB H. SCHIFF  
New York City  
MRS. M. C. SLOSS  
San Francisco, Calif.  
MRS. WILLIAM D. SPORBORG  
Port Chester, N. Y.

Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky  
1016 Olive Street  
El Paso, Texas

My dear Mrs. Zlabovsky:

I am enclosing a statistical form which I think it would be very advisable for you to use in connection with your quarterly reports. This form is used by our other Sections - Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, etc. You will notice that we speak of three types of cases - Immigrant Aid Cases, International Cases and Bonded Cases. Immigrant Aid Cases refer to those people who have been legally admitted to the United States, who have settled in a community and who are being visited and followed up by a Council worker. International Cases consist of those cases which refer to people who are living in countries outside of the United States but who have relatives in the United States. Most of the cases handled by you are International Cases. Bonded Cases refer to those immigrants who have been admitted to the United States under bond, such as the family which was sent to St. Louis some years ago through your port. You may have a few of these cases.

Under Number 2 you notice we divide the Immigrant Aid Cases into those which are received from the National Department - that means those immigrants who have arrived at Ellis Island and are being followed up - and those cases which come to the attention of the local Council Sections through other agencies. I do not think that you need worry about statistics for that type of case.

Under International Cases you will notice we divide the cases into Services for Disunited Families, Domestic Relations and Miscellaneous. For instance, the Bloy case would come under Service for Disunited Families - Fireside (near relatives). Service for Disunited Families refers to cases where we are trying to locate relatives for those living in other countries. Domestic

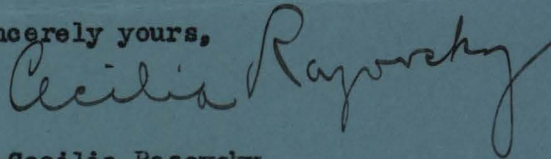


Relations Cases refer to cases of husbands and wives where the husband is in one country and the wife is in another. Under the services rendered, you notice we list employment, medical, educational, religious, relief, recreational, institutional and miscellaneous.

I think if you follow this form in general, adapting it to your own purposes, you will find it will simplify the writing of your report for you. Then in addition if you have special cases, it would be advisable to write up the story just as you have written up such cases in the past so that we may have the human interest end of it as well as the statistical material.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cecilia Razovsky". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Cecilia Razovsky  
Executive Director

CR/EH



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN  
COMMITTEE OF SERVICE FOR FOREIGN BORN

Report for month ending

- 1 - Cases in charge on first day of-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 2 - New Cases-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
    - \*1 - Port Cards-----
    - 2 - Office-----
    - 3 - Other sources-----
    - (\*) Total number of individuals with whom  
contact was made thru Port Cards -
  - B - International-----
    - 1 - Services for disunited families (fireside) --
    - 2 - Services for disunited families (distant)-----
    - 3 - Domestic Relations-----
    - 4 - Miscellaneous-----  
(No. from Dept. of Service for Foreign Born----)
  - C - Bonded-----
- 3 - Cases reopened-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 4 - Total Number of cases in charge-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 5 - Total number of visits-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 6 - Cases closed during month-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 7 - Total number of active cases at end of month-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----



8 - No. office interviews-----

9 - No. letters written-----

10- No. agencies cooperated with-----



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN  
COMMITTEE OF SERVICE FOR FOREIGN BORN

---

Report for month ending

SERVICES RENDERED

Employment

No. for whom employment was secured-----  
No. for whom vocational and industrial training was secured-----

Medical

No. referred to clinics-----  
No. referred to hospitals-----  
No. referred to private physicians-----  
No. referred to convalescent homes and sanatoriums-----  
No. referred to Community Health Center (medical and dental)-----

Educational

No. entered in Special English classes-----  
No. entered in night schools and afternoon classes-----  
No. referred for private instruction-----

Religious

No. entered in religious classes-----

Relief

No. given financial assistance - including carfare for immigrants-----  
No. given other material assistance - including clothing to families-----

Recreational

No. entered in social clubs and settlements-----  
No. attended circus-----  
No. attended picnics and outings-----  
No. referred for vacations - adults and children-----

Placement

No. placed in institutions-----

Other Services Rendered

No. assisted to secure First and Second Papers, and register entry-----  
No. for whom lodging and board secured-----  
No. for whom money was transmitted abroad-----  
No. for whom passports, birth certificates, foreign papers, etc. translated--  
No. for whom applications for visas and affidavits prepared-----  
No. for whom working papers secured-----  
No. for whom verification of arrival obtained-----  
No. relatives located-----  
No. given legal advice-----  
No. for whom orthopedic appliances secured-----  
Amount of money transmitted abroad for relatives of clients (International  
Cases)-----



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN  
COMMITTEE OF SERVICE FOR FOREIGN BORN

-----

Report for month ending

- 1 - Cases in charge on first day of-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 2 - New Cases-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
    - \*1 - Port Cards-----
    - 2 - Office-----
    - 3 - Other sources-----
    - (\*) Total number of individuals with whom  
contact was made thru Port Cards -
  - B - International-----
    - 1 - Services for disunited families (fireside) --
    - 2 - Services for disunited families (distant)----
    - 3 - Domestic Re lations-----
    - 4 - Miscellaneous-----  
(No. from Dept. of Service for Foreign Born----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 3 - Cases reopened-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 4 - Total Number of cases in charge-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 5 - Total number of visits-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 6 - Cases closed during month-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----
- 7 - Total number of active cases at end of month-----
  - A - Immigrant Aid-----
  - B - International-----
  - C - Bonded-----



8 - No. office interviews-----

9 - No. letters written-----

10- No. agencies cooperated with-----



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN  
COMMITTEE OF SERVICE FOR FOREIGN BORN

---

Report for month ending

SERVICES RENDERED

Employment

No. for whom employment was secured-----

No. for whom vocational and industrial training was secured-----

Medical

No. referred to clinics-----

No. referred to hospitals-----

No. referred to private physicians-----

No. referred to convalescent homes and sanatoriums-----

No. referred to Community Health Center (medical and dental)-----

Educational

No. entered in Special English classes-----

No. entered in night schools and afternoon classes-----

No. referred for private instruction-----

Religious

No. entered in religious classes-----

Relief

No. given financial assistance - including carfare for immigrants-----

No. given other material assistance - including clothing to families-----

Recreational

No. entered in social clubs and settlements-----

No. attended circus-----

No. attended picnics and outings-----

No. referred for vacations - adults and children-----

Placement

No. placed in institutions-----

Other Services Rendered

No. assisted to secure First and Second Papers, and register entry-----

No. for whom lodging and board secured-----

No. for whom money was transmitted abroad-----

No. for whom passports, birth certificates, foreign papers, etc. translated-----

No. for whom applications for visas and affidavits prepared-----

No. for whom working papers secured-----

No. for whom verification of arrival obtained-----

No. relatives located-----

No. given legal advice-----

No. for whom orthopedic appliances secured-----

Amount of money transmitted abroad for relatives of clients (International  
Cases)-----



# National Council of Jewish Women

REPORT FOR YEAR 1929-1930

## Section

Each Chairman is earnestly requested to fill out this report and send same to MRS. MAURICE L. GOLDMAN, 799 Broadway, New York City. It is imperative that all reports be returned at the latest by May 31, 1930, in order to make it possible to incorporate them in the annual statistics.

### A. Education for Foreign Born

#### I. Number of English or Citizenship classes conducted by Section during year:

- a. Number conducted by Section independently.....
- b. Number conducted by Section in cooperation with local Boards of Education or other agencies.....

#### II. Number of teachers conducting classes for Section:\*

- a. Number of professional teachers.....
- b. Number of volunteer teachers.....

#### III. Number of students enrolled in Council classes:

- |  | Men | Women | Total |
|--|-----|-------|-------|
| a. Number enrolled in English or citizenship classes ..... |     |       |       |
| b. Number enrolled in home classes.....                    |     |       |       |

#### IV. Number of classes conducted during summer.....

#### V. Fostering citizenship (outside of class room):

- a. Number given advice, information or assistance regarding application for citizenship.....
- b. What special activities have been undertaken to encourage naturalization among foreign born? Describe methods followed and results achieved.....

\* Does not include teachers paid by Board of Education



## B. Other Service for Foreign Born

Cases under care during fiscal year just ended

### \*I. International Cases

- a. Total number of international cases on file  
May 1, 1929 †.....
- b. Total number of new cases acquired during fiscal year.....
- c. Total number of cases reopened during fiscal year.....
- d. Total number of cases in charge during fiscal year.....
- e. Total number of cases closed during fiscal year.....
- f. Total number of cases on file April 30, 1930 #.....

### \*II. Bonded, Follow Up and Other Cases

- a. Total number of other cases on file May 1, 1929 †.....
- b. Total number of new cases acquired during fiscal year.....
- c. Total number of cases reopened during fiscal year.....
- d. Total number of cases in charge during fiscal year.....
- e. Total number of cases closed during fiscal year.....
- f. Total number of cases on file April 30, 1930 #.....

III. Total number of visits paid during fiscal year on all cases.....

IV. Total number of office interviews held during fiscal year  
on all cases.....

V. Total number of letters written during fiscal year on all  
cases .....

### VI. Number of paid workers employed

- a. Social workers .....
- b. Stenographic and clerical workers.....

VII. Number of volunteer workers giving service.....

### VIII. Type of services rendered:

- a. Number referred for naturalization.....
- b. Number for whom scholarship secured.....
- c. Number for whom employment secured.....
- d. Number for whom recreational opportunities secured.....
- e. Number for whom religious opportunities secured.....
- f. Number for whom medical services secured.....
- g. Number for whom legal services secured.....
- h. Number given financial or other material assistance.....
- i. Number referred to family welfare agencies.....
- j. Number referred to other social agencies.....
- k. Number for whom money has been transmitted abroad.....

\*Statistics under I refer entirely to international cases.

Those under II refer to bonded, follow up and other cases.

†Beginning of fiscal year.

#End of fiscal year.



### C. Suggestions and Recommendations

(Describe in detail any special activities not already listed.  
Give full report of cooperation secured from Juniors.)

Has the Department of Service for Foreign Born been able to assist you during the past year? If so, how?

Can you suggest other effective means or methods which might be adopted by the Department for the purpose of helping Committees on Education for Adult Foreign Born develop their work?



*President*  
MRS. JOSEPH E. FRIEND  
New Orleans, La.

*First Vice-President*  
MRS. ALVIN L. BAUMAN  
St. Louis, Mo.

*Second Vice-President*  
MRS. ARTHUR BRIN  
Minneapolis, Minn.

*Third Vice-President*  
MRS. SYDNEY M. CONE  
Pikesville, Md.

*Treasurer*  
MRS. NATHAN EISENMANN  
New Orleans, La.

*Recording Secretary*  
MRS. I. K. E. PRAGER  
Boston, Mass.

*Executive Secretary*  
MRS. ESTELLE M. STERNBERGER  
New York City

# The National Council of Jewish Women

(INCORPORATED)

CABLE ADDRESS  
COUNJEW. NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF SERVICE FOR FOREIGN BORN

MRS. MAURICE L. GOLDMAN, CHAIRMAN

799 BROADWAY



TELEPHONE  
STUYVESANT 9398

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CECILIA RAZOVSKY  
SECRETARY

April 18, 1930.

## Honorary Officers

*Honorary President*  
MRS. HANNAH G. SOLOMON  
Chicago, Ill.

*Honorary Vice-Presidents*  
MRS. MIRIAM K. ARNOLD  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
MRS. MARTIN BARBE  
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MRS. JULIUS BEER  
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Pittsburgh, Pa.  
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New York City  
MRS. M. C. SLOSS  
San Francisco, Calif.  
MRS. WILLIAM D. SPORBORG  
Port Chester, N. Y.

Dear Madam Chairman:

Enclosed you will find the annual questionnaire which is to be filled out and returned to this office as promptly as possible. Even if a new chairman of your Committee has been appointed for the coming year, it is your final duty as the chairman of this work for this past year, to give an account of the activities carried on under your supervision. These questionnaires enable us to obtain a comprehensive picture of the splendid achievements of all the Council Sections. You surely do not want your Section to be omitted.

May we count on your usual cooperation and ask that the questionnaire be returned to us not later than May 31st?

Sincerely yours,

*Maurice L. Goldman*  
(Mrs.) Maurice L. Goldman  
Chairman

EH



*President*  
MRS. JOSEPH E. FRIEND  
New Orleans, La.

*First Vice-President*  
MRS. ALVIN L. BAUMAN  
St. Louis, Mo.

*Second Vice-President*  
MRS. ARTHUR BRIN  
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DEPARTMENT OF SERVICE FOR FOREIGN BORN

MRS. MAURICE L. GOLDMAN, CHAIRMAN

799 BROADWAY

TELEPHONE  
STUYVESANT 9398

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CECILIA RAZOVSKY  
SECRETARY

May 27, 1930.



## Honorary Officers

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Chicago, Ill.  
*Honorary Vice-Presidents*  
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MRS. M. C. SLOSS  
San Francisco, Calif.  
MRS. WILLIAM D. SPORBOG  
Port Chester, N. Y.

Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky  
1016 Olive Street  
El Paso, Texas

My dear Mrs. Zlabovsky:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your report of April 1st giving an account of the work of your Committee of Service for Foreign Born during the past year. The report is indeed very interesting and we expect to give publicity to it in the next issue of the "Immigrant". We also note the financial report. We want to congratulate you on the excellent work that has been accomplished during the past year by the Section and your Committee.

Sincerely yours,

*Blanche Bauman Goldman*

(Mrs.) Maurice L. Goldman  
Chairman

EH



Mrs. Frank Zlabovsky,

1016 Olive St.,

El Paso, Texas.

August 29, 1930.

Mrs. Gabriela Alvarado de Inostrosa,  
Fierro, N. M.

Dear Madam:-

You, and your three children, Eligio, Apolonio and Victoriana, were legally immigrated on the 26th day of October, 1916. When you came from Mexico, you gave the name of ALCALA, and not Alvarado. This may have been an error, but you are registered under the name of Alcala.

Should you wish to go to Mexico on a visit, you will have to establish your continuous residence in the United States, since October, 1916 to the date of your wishing to go to Mexico. You may visit in Mexico for six months.

Before leaving for Mexico, kindly consult with me and I will give you further instructions.

Yours very truly,

---

Chairman, Service for Foreign Born.

FZ:LG