



2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

DEPORTATION CASE CHECK SHEET

ALIEN: **SIMON, Muriel Bishara Salameh**

FILE: A

ADDRESS: **Los Angeles**

ATTORNEY
OR REP: V-E

David MARCUS
3700 W 23rd St
Los Angeles 90011

ADDRESS:

FORM	TO WHOM FURNISHED (Alien, attorney, guardian, consulate, INS, PPIS, hospital, file, etc.)	DATE	RESPONSIBLE EMPLOYEE
I-210 V/D Notice			
(1-04) 1-75 (circle one)	Stamping Requirements Verified	1/11/67	
M-125	Under docket control at LOS	1/11/67	
I-217 Info for T/D or PP Application	1	1/9/67	
I-200 Warrant of Arrest		1/11/67	
I-203 Order to Detain or Release Alien			
I-247 Notice - Detainer Against Alien	Sheriff, L.A. County Jail	1/11/67	
G-590 I-216 (circle) 1-43 I-164			
I-286 Notice of Det'n or Release Cond'n's		1/11/67	
I-352 Bond Form			
I-393 Bond Control Card			
I-220A Order of Release on Recognizance	Alien + Atty	8-2-67	Jrb
I-284 Notice re Det'n & Dep'n Expenses			
I-205 Warrant of Deportation			
I-229 Warning of 6-Month Limit - Sec 242(e)			
I-241 T/D Request - Design'd Country			
I-206 I-270 Efforts to I-267 I-269 Obtain T/D			
I-294 Notice of Dep'n Destination			
I-166 Deportation and Baggage Notice			
I-141 Medical Certificate			
I-172 Status Card	To C. O.		

DEPORTATION CASE CHECK SHEET
(To be kept on top - right side of file)

TRA
810
Thur

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Board of Immigration Appeals

WFO 2-1-68

File: A- [REDACTED] - Los Angeles

In re: HUSSEIN BISHARA SALAMEN SIRHAN

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

APPEAL

ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT: David C. Marcus, Esq.
215 West Fifth Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90013
(Case scheduled for oral
argument on February 27,
1968 but counsel failed
to appear)

CHARGES:

Order: Section 241(a)(11), I&N Act (8 USC 1251
(a)(11)) - Conviction of violation
of law relating to illicit posses-
sion of marijuana in violation of
Section 11530 of the Health and
Safety Code of the State of Cali-
fornia

Lodged: None

APPLICATION: Reopen for consideration of termination
of proceedings

The case comes forward on appeal from the denial by the
special inquiry officer of respondent's motion to reopen
the proceedings and vacate his decision of July 11, 1967,
under which respondent was found deportable as charged,
denied the privilege of voluntary departure, and was
ordered deported to Jordan.

A- [REDACTED]

Respondent is a 20-year-old single male alien, a native of Palestine and a citizen of Jordan, who entered the United States at New York on or about January 17, 1957 at which time he was admitted as an immigrant. Respondent denies that he is deportable as charged.

The record establishes through a certified copy of information, Minutes of October 13, 1966 and Minutes of December 1, 1966 that a criminal action was instituted against the respondent by the filing of an information in the Superior Court of the State of California, for the County of Los Angeles in which the respondent was accused of the crime of violation of Section 11330, Health and Safety Code, committed on or about June 10, 1966 for unlawful possession of marijuana (Count 1) and a violation of Section 11331, Health and Safety Code of California committed on the same day, for unlawfully offering to sell, furnish and give away marijuana (Count 2). The Superior Court on October 13, 1966 found respondent guilty as charged on both counts. On December 1, 1966 the Superior Court suspended the proceedings and the respondent was granted probation for five years, a condition of which was that he spend the first year in the county jail (Exhibit 2).

On May 25, 1967 the court entered a "Minute Order" in the aforementioned criminal action which stated as follows: "Finding of 'Guilty' is vacated and defendant is certified to Juvenile (sic) Court. Remanded" (Exhibit 4).

After the Superior Court certified and remanded the case to the Juvenile Court as aforesaid, the Probation Department on July 13, 1967 filed a petition with the Juvenile Court to have respondent adjudged and declared a ward of the court and dealt with as such. On July 14, 1967 the Juvenile Court in a "Findings and Order of Referee" accepted the certification to it of this case and granted the Probation Department's petition to have respondent declared a ward of the Juvenile Court. Neither of these two documents is a part of the record of this case.

Section 503 of the Welfare and Institutions Code of the State of California provides:

"An order adjudging a minor to be a ward of the Juvenile Court shall not be deemed a conviction of a crime for any purpose, nor shall a proceeding in the Juvenile Court be deemed a criminal proceeding."

Thus, if the legal position of the respondent is that of a ward of the Juvenile Court pursuant to the aforementioned proceedings he would thus not be amenable to deportation under Section 241(a)(11), Immigration and Nationality Act because under the above quoted Section 503 there could be no conviction for a crime by the Juvenile Court.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service contends that the Superior Court was without authority to enter its Minute Order of May 25, 1967 in which the finding of guilty was vacated and the case certified to the Juvenile Court for further action. It is contended that when the Superior Court found respondent guilty on October 13, 1966, and an appeal was not taken within the time stipulated by law, the verdict of guilty became final and could not be vacated or changed some six months later by the Superior Court simply certifying the case to another court. The Service contends that this being the case respondent is deportable as charged.

After careful consideration of the premises we will reopen the proceedings in order to have introduced into the record the recent proceedings of the Juvenile Court relative to the case certified to it and also to afford the Immigration and Naturalization Service an opportunity to establish that the Superior Court acted without authority when it vacated the finding of guilty and certify the case to the Juvenile Court.

A- [REDACTED]

ORDER: It is ordered that the proceedings be forwarded to the special inquiry officer for the purposes stated in the foregoing opinion.

Chairman

[REDACTED]

arrest, been dealing in bulk quantities of marijuana and the police were aware of a previous sale of three cans of it, each can containing enough for 25 to 30 cigarettes. It is stated that the witness in the previous case was afraid to testify so it was not prosecuted.

Deportation proceedings were commenced at a hearing before a Special Inquiry Officer of this Service on January 24, 1967, at the Los Angeles County Jail. Mr. Sirhan was represented by counsel and the hearing has presently been continued until February 14, 1967.

When the decision of the Special Inquiry Officer has been received, I will be happy to advise you further. It is contemplated that if ordered deported, travel documents for return to Jerusalem, Jordan, will be applied for.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Rosenberg
District Director

Honorable H. Allen Smith
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

CC: COMMISSIONER, WASHINGTON, D. C.
ATTN: CONGRESSIONAL MAIL UNIT

CC: REGIONAL COMMISSIONER, SMO, SAN PEDRO, CALIF. 3-24

CC: LOS 93/8.33

→ *ADD/INV:- In examining the case of Munir B. SIRHAN, A [REDACTED] who is under deportation proceedings on narcotic charges, I noted the probation report in the file which states this man has a brother named Sharis, who was arrested in Pasadena December 18, 1963, for attempted murder. As a result of investigation this brother was finally placed on probation for using a hack saw to saw the hydraulic lines through on the car of a female acquaintance. Please check Sharis file and ascertain if there is a deportation case. Although Sharis came in with an immigrant visa on 1-12-57, there may be other matters.

RLW:mr

RLMS

February 1, 1967

Dear Mr. Smith:

This refers to your letter of January 27, 1967, concerning the immigration case of Mr. Mair B. SIRHAN, to whom our file A [redacted] relates.

Mr. Sirhan is single and was born in Jerusalem on [redacted]. He entered the United States as an immigrant [redacted] obtained in Jerusalem on January 13, 1957, in company with his mother, two brothers and a sister. He resided, since about 1962, at 626 East Howard Street, Pasadena, California, with his mother and brother.

On October 12, 1966, in the Superior Court of the State of California, for the County of Los Angeles, he was convicted following a plea of "not guilty", for violation of Sections 11530 "possession of marijuana", and, 11531 "sale of marijuana", of the Health & Safety Code for the State of California. The proceedings were suspended on December 1, 1966, by the Court. Following submission of a probation report, probation was granted for five years, the first year to be spent in the County Jail. His tentative release date is August 12, 1967.

Mr. Sirhan has stated to our officers that he has not seen nor heard from his father since he was nine years of age. His father is apparently still in Jerusalem, where an aunt also resides. His mother is said to be a primary school employee. Prior to trial, Mr. Sirhan had been employed for about two weeks as a sales-clerk at Nash's Department Store, Pasadena, California.

It appears that previously, for about a year and a half, he had almost no employment being supported by his mother.

The matter under which he was convicted apparently involved negotiations over a can of marijuana and discussions concerning the future sale of a kilo of marijuana. Information has been received that the subject had, prior to his

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

January 27, 1967

George K. Rosenberg, Director
Immigration & Naturalization Service
Department of Justice
300 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, California

Re: MUNIR B. SIRHAN

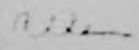
Dear George:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which is self-explanatory. You know my position in these matters. I always hesitate to try and help people who have been convicted of a crime such as this.

The above-named has been here a good many years and it seems like he ought to know enough to be good. By the same token, I don't know where he is going to go if we deport him.

Would you be kind enough to review the file and let me have whatever information I am entitled to in order that I can determine whether or not I am justified in introducing private legislation on his behalf.

Sincerely yours,


H. ALLEN SMITH
M.C.

HAS:m
Enclosure

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 27, 1967

George K. Rosenberg, Director
Immigration & Naturalization Service
Department of Justice
300 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, California

Re: MUNIR B. SIRHAN

Dear George:

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Sincerely yours,

H. Allen Smith
H. ALLEN SMITH
M.C.

HAS:m
Enclosure

VERNON BETTIN
FREDRIC BETTIN
JERRY CHONS

January 17, 1967

Hon. H. Allen Smith, M.C.
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Congressman Smith:

Mrs. Mary B. Sirhan, who resides in your Congressional District at 696 East Howard Street, Pasadena, California 91104, has asked me to write to you on behalf of her son, Munir B. Sirhan.

Apparently her son, Munir Sirhan, has been convicted of possession of marijuana and is presently serving one year in county jail as a condition of probation. He has been notified that deportation proceedings will be brought against him because of his conviction.

Upon looking into the situation for her, I was unable to find any provision for administrative discretion or waiver of conviction such as would apply to persons convicted of less serious crimes (?) such as bank robbery, rape, etc. It is my understanding that the only recourse to prevent a deportation order is by means of a special bill or a presidential pardon.

In requesting you to sponsor a special bill, she wishes you to consider the following matters:

(1) The members of the family were refugees from Israeli aggression. They fled their native country of TransJordan, and entered the United States under Jordanian passports though they had never lived in Jordan, but had no other country to call home.

(2) When the family entered the United States in 1956, Munir was only eight years old. He has never known any other country as a home, and, indeed, the country of his rightful citizenship no longer exists. If deported he could only be sent to a country foreign to him.

(3) Munir does not speak any language except English, and all of his relatives and friends are in the United States. If he were to be sent to a foreign country, he would be banished in every practical sense just as though he were a native born citizen of the United States.

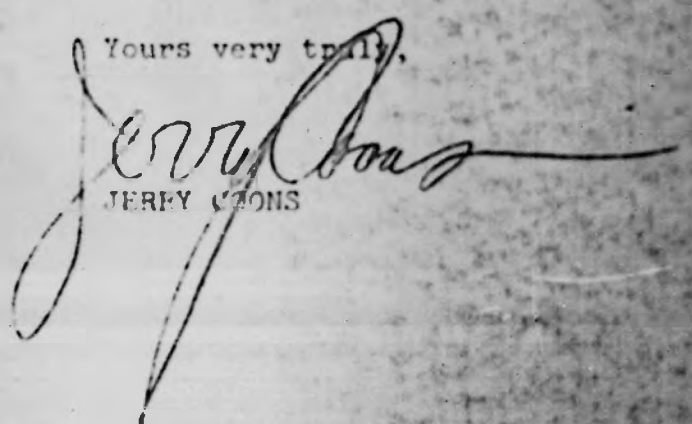
Hon. H. Allen Smith, M.C.
January 17, 1967
Page 2

(4) Munir must pay for his mistake, but without detracting from the seriousness of the offense, it should be noted that circumstances of the offense indicated he was being used as a pawn by other persons. A punishment of one year in jail is severe enough without adding to it exile from the country which is in fact, if not technically, his home.

(5) The judge who sentenced Munir must have felt that he had rehabilitation potential and that he could become a good member of the community -- otherwise he would not have been granted probation.

Mrs. Sirhan would write to you herself, but she is afraid that you might not understand her English well enough to answer her requests and prayers. On behalf of Mrs. Sirhan, I therefore ask you to make this matter one of personal interest and concern.

Yours very truly,


JERRY UTONS

t:pm

General Counsel
Attention: Appellate Trial Attorneys
Board of Immigration Appeals
323 HRC Building, Washington, D. C.
M. F. Ferguson, Deputy Regional Commissioner
Southwest Region

4-10-68
SF 3-2
January 22, 1968

Re: Richard Salasch Girman, A [REDACTED]

The respondent is appealing, and is requesting oral argument. He was found deportable under Section 241(a)(11).

The issue involved is whether the respondent may circumvent Matter of A-F-, 6 I&M Dec. 429, by an order of the sentencing court declaring that the "guilty" finding is being vacated and defendant certified to the Juvenile Court. The issue was resolved by the Special Inquiry Officer adversely to the respondent. The issue is a novel one, and it is requested that the Service be represented at oral argument.

Enclosed is a copy of record of proceeding.

Attachment

cc: Deputy Regional Commissioner, SWRO
cc: District Director, Los Angeles, California

Regional Commissioner, Southwest Region,
San Pedro, California

November 29, 1957

George E. Steinberg, District Director,
Los Angeles, California

Re: Reuben Salomon Sides - Request for Oral Argument

Attention: Regional Counsel

This case presents the novel question of whether the Service can ignore a court action which it is believed is outside the jurisdiction of the court but which was intended to set aside a conviction upon which an order of deportation is based.

The Special Inquiry Officer in this case has supported and upheld the Government's contention that the Superior Court had acted improperly in setting aside a finding of guilt and remanding the case to the Juvenile Court.

For the reasons set forth above, it is urged that the Appellate Trial Attorney should represent the Service in the appeal before the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Attached is a copy of the record of proceeding for use of the Appellate Trial Attorney.

Attachment

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

IN THE MATTER OF:

A- [REDACTED]

MINER BISHARA SALAMEN SIMIAN,

Respondent

TO THE SPECIAL INQUIRY OFFICER:

I waive my right to file a brief in ^{answer to Appeal} the above-entitled proceeding.

Dated at Los Angeles, Calif. this 3th day of November 1967.

Trial Attorney

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

SUBMIT IN TRIPLICATE TO:
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

In the Matter of:

MINIR BISHARA BALANER STEHAN,
Respondent

File No. A [REDACTED] SIR

RECEIVED
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

SEP 20 1967

(DATE)

1. I hereby appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals from the decision, dated September 7, 1967, in the above entitled case.

2. I am filing a written brief or a written statement with the above Service office within the time allowed for such filing.
(am) (am not)

3. I do desire oral argument before the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, D.C.
(do) (do not)

4. Briefly, state reasons for this appeal.

*(See attached page)

*Rec'd of
Proceeding to
BIA via SW Dec
1/2/68*

September 16, 1967

Date

MINIR B. SIRHAN

Signature of Appellant (or attorney or representative)

Minir B. Sirhan
(Print or type name)

696 East Howard St., Pasadena, Calif.

Address (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)

IMPORTANT:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS NOTICE

Form I-202A
(Rev. 6-7-64)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Fees.** This notice of appeal must be accompanied by the prescribed fees: for appeal from a decision in an exclusion or deportation proceeding \$25; for an appeal from any other decision \$10. (Only a single fee need be paid if two or more persons are covered by a single decision.) Attach money order or check, payable to the "Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice." Do NOT send cash. If this form is filed in Guam, make remittance payable to the "Treasurer, Guam;" if filed in the Virgin Islands, make remittance payable to "Commissioner of Finance of the Virgin Islands." The fee is required for filing the appeal and is not returnable regardless of the action taken thereon.
2. **Counsel.** In presenting and prosecuting this appeal the appellant may, if he desires, be represented at no expense to the Government by counsel or other duly authorized representatives.
3. **Briefs.** A brief in support of or in opposition to an appeal is not required, but if a brief is filed it shall be in triplicate and submitted to the officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service having administrative jurisdiction over the case within the time fixed for the appeal or within any other additional period designated by the special inquiry officer or other Service officer who made the decision. Such officer, or the Board for good cause, may extend the time for filing a brief or reply brief. The Board in its discretion may authorize the filing of briefs directly with it, in which event the opposing party shall be allowed a specified time to respond.
4. **Oral argument.** Oral argument in any one case should not extend beyond fifteen (15) minutes, unless arrangements for additional time are made with the Board in advance of the hearing.

An appellant will not be released from detention or permitted to enter the United States to present oral argument to the Board but may make arrangements to have someone represent him before the Board, and unless such arrangements are made at the time the appeal is taken, the Board will not calendar the case for argument.

5. **Summary dismissal of appeals.** The Board may deny oral argument and summarily dismiss any appeal in any deportation proceeding in which (i) the party concerned fails to specify the reason for his appeal on the reverse side of this form, (ii) the only reason specified by the party concerned for his Appeal involves a finding of fact or conclusion of law which was conceded by him at the hearing, or (iii) the appeal is from an order that grants the party concerned the relief which he requested.
6. **Filing of Notice of Appeal.** The Notice of Appeal, in triplicate, with the required fee, must be submitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service office where the case is pending. The Notice of Appeal is not to be forwarded directly to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

4. * Briefly, the reasons for this appeal are:

1. The hearing officer erred in holding that the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles was without jurisdiction to effect a finding of guilt of a minor and his probationary order and certifying the minor to the Juvenile Court of the County of Los Angeles (Page 2 of the Opinion of the Special Inquiry Officer)

2. In holding that the minor must establish his "innocence" or produce "evidence" in support of the motion "addressed to the Court that the defendant did not in fact, commit the crime of which he was convicted, which resulted in a miscarriage of justice". (Page 2 of Opinion of the Special Inquiry Officer).

3. The hearing officer erred in finding that the motion and supporting records and documents filed in the Superior Court "cannot therefore be assimilated to a Writ of Coram Nobis for it was not addressed to an area of fact which the motion sought to redress but was addressed solely to a discretionary procedural matter. The issue of guilt was not raised by the motion and is a factual matter." (Page 2 of the Opinion of the Special Inquiry Officer.)

4. The hearing officer erred in finding that Section 1203.3 limits the jurisdiction of the Court to act thereunder extends solely to revocation, modification or change of the terms of the sentence imposed.

5. The hearing officer erred in holding that "the Superior Court was without jurisdiction to enter its Order dated May 25, 1967 for that order was not effecting the sentence but sought to exert a power which the court did not then possess, to wit, change the finding of guilt."

6. The hearing officer erred in holding that the respondent is a deportable alien under the provisions of Section 241(a) (11).

7. The hearing officer erred in failing to terminate the proceedings and discharge the respondent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

JUN 11 1957

File: A [REDACTED] - Los Angeles

In the Matter Of)

MUWER BILHARA SALAMER SITMAN,)

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

Respondent)

CHARGE:

IAN Act - Section 241(a)(11), convicted of violation
of law relating to illicit possession of
marijuana (Section 11530, Health and Safety
Code of California)

APPLICATION: Termination of Proceedings

ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT:

David C. Marcus,
Attorney at Law
215 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, California

ON BEHALF OF SERVICE:

William S. Howell
Trial Attorney
Los Angeles, California

DECISION OF THE SPECIAL INQUIRY OFFICER

Respondent is a 19-year-old native of Palestine and a citizen of Jordan. He entered the United States at New York, New York on January 12, 1957, when he was admitted as an immigrant. Respondent is charged herein with being subject to deportation under the provisions of Section 241(a)(11) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on the ground that he at any time has been convicted of a violation of any law or regulation relating to the illicit possession of marijuana in violation of Section 11530 of the Health and Safety Code of the

State of California. This charge is denied by the respondent who also denies that he was on October 12, 1966, convicted in the Superior Court of the State of California, for the County of Los Angeles for the offense of unlawful possession of marijuana in violation of Section 11530 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

The record establishes through a certified copy of information, Minutes of October 12, 1966 and Minutes of December 1, 1966 that a criminal action was instituted against the respondent by the filing of an information in the Superior Court of the State of California, for the County of Los Angeles in which the respondent was accused of the crime of violation of Section 11530, Health and Safety Code, committed on or about June 10, 1966, for unlawful possession of marijuana (Count I) and a violation of Section 11531, Health and Safety Code of California committed on the same day, for unlawfully offering to sell, furnish and give away marijuana (Count II). The case was admitted to the court by stipulation on the testimony contained in the transcript of proceedings had at the preliminary hearing and the Superior Court on October 12, 1966 found the respondent guilty as charged as to both counts. On December 1, 1966, the proceedings were suspended and the respondent was granted probation for five years, a condition of which was that he spend the first year in the county jail (Exhibit 2).

On May 25, 1967, a Minute Order was entered in the aforementioned criminal action which states as follows: "Finding of 'Guilty' is vacated and defendant is certified to Juvenile (sic) Court. Remanded."

(Exhibit 4). The Government's Trial Attorney objected to the receipt in evidence of this latest court order on the ground that the Superior Court was without any authority to enter it and it therefore constitutes an invalid order. Respondent's counsel has represented that, pursuant to the aforementioned certification, the Juvenile Court has accepted jurisdiction of the matter.

Article VI, Section 5, Constitution of California provides that "The superior courts shall have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases amounting to felony and cases of misdemeanor not otherwise provided for."

Section 737 of the Penal Code of California provides that "All public offenses triable in the superior court must be prosecuted therein by indictment or information, except as provided in the Government Code, the Juvenile Court Law and Section 859a of this code." Section 734 of the California Penal Code provides that "Where an offense is within the jurisdiction of two or more courts, a conviction or acquittal thereof in one court is a bar to a prosecution therefor in another."

The present Juvenile Court Law is found in the Welfare and Institutions Code of California, Sections 550, et seq. Section 602 thereof provides as follows:

"Any person under the age of 21 years who violates any law of this State or of the United States or any ordinance of any city or county of this State defining crime or who, after having been found by the Juvenile Court to be a person described by Section 601, fails to obey any lawful order of the juvenile court, is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, which may adjudge such person to be a ward of the court."

The Superior Court exercises the jurisdiction of the juvenile court and while sitting as such is known as the juvenile court (Sec. 550,

W and I Code) No criminal offense charged against a person under the age of 18 years at the time of the alleged commission thereof may be tried by any court "unless the matter has first been committed to the juvenile court by petition as provided in Article 7 (commencing with Section 630), and said juvenile court has made an order directing that such person be prosecuted under the general law. (Section 603, W and I Code). This respondent was born on [REDACTED] and accordingly, was not under the age of 18 years at the time of the alleged commission, on June 10, 1965, of the aforementioned offenses. The respondent did not, therefore, come under the mandatory certification to the juvenile court provisions of Section 604(a) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Section 604(b), Welfare and Institutions Code of California, provides as follows:

"(b) Whenever a case is pending in any court upon an accusatory pleading and it appears to the satisfaction of the judge that the person charged is under the age of 21 years, the judge may certify the case to the juvenile court of his county in manner prescribed by subdivision (a) of this section." (emphasis supplied)

Section 604(c) of the Welfare and Institutions Code of California provides as follows:

"(c) When a court certifies a case to the juvenile court pursuant to subdivision (a) or subdivision (b), it shall be deemed that jeopardy has not attached by reason of the proceedings prior to certification, but the court may not resume proceedings, nor may a new proceeding under the general law be commenced in any court with respect to the same matter unless the juvenile court has found that the minor is not a fit subject for consideration under

Juvenile Court Law and has ordered that proceedings under the general law resume or be commenced."

The problem in this case is what effect, if any, was had upon the judgment of conviction entered on October 13, 1966 (Exhibit 3) by the Minute Order entered by another judge of the same Superior Court on May 23, 1967 vacating the finding of "guilty" and certifying the case to the Juvenile Court, presumably under the provisions of Section 604(b), Welfare and Institutions Code. (Exhibit 4). The said section permits the discretionary certification to the juvenile court "whenever a case is pending in any court." (emphasis supplied). The record indicates that the criminal case against the respondent was not "pending" on May 23, 1967 but appears to have become a final judgment upon the expiration of 10 days after the rendition of the judgment, aforementioned, on October 13, 1966 without notice of appeal having been filed therein, as provided by Rule 31, Judicial Council (California Penal Code, Section 12472).

The California Evidence Code provides the following rebuttable presumption:

"Section 666. Judicial Action Lawful Exercise of Jurisdiction. Any court of this state or the United States, or any court of general jurisdiction in any other state or nation, or any judge of such a court, acting as such, is presumed to have acted in the lawful exercise of its jurisdiction. This presumption applies only when the act of the court or judge is under collateral attack."

The question of whether a court has jurisdiction to make an order may be raised in any forum (Matter of H-, 9 SAN Dec. 460, Board of Immigration Appeals, 1961). Prior to the enactment of the California Evidence Code, effective January 1, 1967, it was held in one

California case that a void order or judgment is subject to collateral attack at any time and in any place by any interested party. (Carter v. Carter, 1957, 143 C. A. 2d 846, 307 P. 2d 630). Even prior to the enactment of Section 666, California Evidence Code, aforementioned, the Board of Immigration Appeals held that lack of judicial jurisdiction by a court must be affirmatively established by the Service. (Matter of O'Sullivan, 1963, 19 I&M Dec. 320). Section 242(b)(4) (8 U.S.C. 1252(b)(4)) requires that "no decision of deportability shall be valid unless it is based upon reasonable, substantial, and probative evidence."

It is well settled that the sentence in a criminal case is a final judgment of conviction (cf. Matter of T-, 6 I&M Dec. 815). The aforementioned Minute Order of May 25, 1967 (Exhibit 4) does not recite any section of law or other authority for its exercise. It does not appear to constitute the granting of a writ of error coram nobis or the granting of a motion to set aside the judgment within the period of time permitted for such a motion. There is no provision known to me in California law which permits the vacating of a final judgment of conviction more than 6 months thereafter, with no intervening appeal, writ of error coram nobis or motion to set aside the judgment. It must be and is concluded that the Minute Order of the Superior Court entered on May 25, 1967, aforementioned, was entered when the proceedings herein were no longer "pending", therefore, entered without jurisdiction over the subject matter and of no force or effect. The respondent's motion for termination of these proceedings must and will be denied.

The allegations of fact and charge of deportability contained in the Order to Show Cause herein are hereby adopted by me as my findings of fact and conclusion of law.

In view of the recency of respondent's conviction, on which he is still confined and serving the aforementioned term of probation, it is concluded that the respondent is ineligible for any form of discretionary relief from deportation. His deportation must and will be ordered.

ORDER: IT IS ORDERED that the respondent's application for termination of these proceedings be and it is hereby denied.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the respondent be deported from the United States to Jordan on the charge contained in the Order to Show Cause.


Michael F. Lucas
Special Inquiry Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

SEP - 7 1967

File: A [REDACTED] - Los Angeles

In The Matter Of)

WILMA DIANA SALMER SUTAN,)

Respondent)

IN REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS

CITIZEN:

ISS - Section 21(a)(1)(B) - violation of laws relating to illicit possession of marijuana (Section 11330, Health and Safety Code of California)

APPLICATION: Motion by respondent to vacate decision dated July 11, 1967

ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT:

David C. Marcus
Attorney at Law
215 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, California 90013

ON BEHALF OF SERVICE:

William E. Russell
Trial Attorney
Los Angeles, California 90012

DECISION OF THE SPECIAL INQUIRY OFFICER

UPON RECONSIDERATION

The facts of this case are fully set forth in the decision entered herein on July 11, 1967, and do not now require repetition. Respondent now seeks, by his motion dated July 24, 1967, to have the aforementioned decision vacated and set aside and the finding of deportability therein reconsidered, presumably for termination of these proceedings. In support of the present motion, the respondent has submitted copies of the moving papers filed with the Superior Court in support of the Minute Order of that Court

dated May 25, 1967 (Exhibit 4) in which the court stated that the finding of "guilty" in the criminal proceedings was vacated and the defendant (respondent) was certified to the Juvenile Court.

In his present motion, respondent's counsel states that his declaration in support of the motion to vacate and the motion itself are in the nature of a writ of *coram nobis*. Close study of the declaration dated April 17, 1967 in support of the motion to modify terms of probation and sentence, vacate finding of guilt, and certify the defendant (respondent) to the Juvenile Court discloses that nowhere therein is there any assertion of the innocence of the defendant, nor is there any other evidence attached to the motion addressed to the court that the defendant did not in fact commit the crime of which he was convicted which resulted in a miscarriage of justice. The said motion in the criminal proceedings cannot therefore be assimilated to a writ of *coram nobis* for it was not addressed to an error of fact, which the motion sought to redress, but was addressed solely to a discretionary procedural matter. The issue of guilt was not raised by the motion as a factual matter.

In the instant motion, respondent's counsel correctly points out (sup. page 7) that California courts retain authority at any time during the time of probation to revoke, modify or change an order of suspension of imposition or execution of sentence (Calif. Penal Code, Section 1203.3). It is clear from the language of Section 1203.3 that jurisdiction of the court to act thereunder extends solely to the revocation, modification or change of the terms of the sentence imposed.

and get the finding of guilt.

The Order to Show Cause herein was issued on January 11, 1967 upon the basis of respondent's conviction on October 13, 1966 in the Superior Court. The motion to the Superior Court for withdrawal of the finding of guilt and modification of the terms of probation and sentence and certification to the Juvenile Court was prepared on April 17, 1967. The Superior Court acted upon the said motion on May 25, 1967, as discussed (Exhibit 4). Respondent's present motion attaches a copy of a petition executed on July 13, 1967 by the probation officer and order dated July 14, 1967 of the District of Juvenile Court seeking to establish the propriety of an action in the latter, that is, Juvenile Court. The said petition and order add nothing to the Superior Court's Minute Order dated May 25, 1967 (Exhibit 4) in fact, the said Minute Order was invalid for lack of jurisdiction of the Superior Court to reconsider and set aside the finding of guilty entered on October 13, 1966 (Exhibit 2). It is concluded that the Superior Court was without jurisdiction to enter its order dated May 25, 1967 for that order was not affecting the sentence but sought to assert a power which the court did not then possess, to wit, change the finding of guilt.

Following its finding of "guilty" on October 13, 1966, the Superior Court on December 1, 1966, ordered that the proceedings be suspended and respondent was granted probation for five years, a condition of which was that he spend the first year in the county jail. It has been held both administratively and judicially that the judg-

sent of a California court, after a finding of guilt, that the proceedings be suspended and probation granted, constitutes a "suspension" within the meaning of Section 241(a)(11) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. (Citation of A. E. v. INS Dec. 437, Attorney General, 1959; Arquilla-Blanco vs Rosenberg, 9 Cir. 1955, 362 F. 2d 667, cert. denied 362 U. S. 921, 1960).

After careful consideration and upon review of the entire record of these proceedings and the matters set forth in respondent's previous motion to vacate decision, including the exhibits attached thereto, and of the Trial Attorney's brief dated August 13, 1967, it is concluded that respondent's motion should be denied and that no change should be made in the decision heretofore entered on July 11, 1967.

ORDER: IT IS ORDERED that the respondent's motion dated July 11, 1967 to vacate and set aside the decision dated July 11, 1967, be, and the same is hereby, denied.

Michael F. Leane

Michael F. Leane
Special Inquiry Officer

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
300 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Date September 7, 1967

David G. Marcus, Esq.
215 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, California 90013

File: A

NOTICE OF DECISION

MATTER OF HENRI BISHARA SALAMEH SJUHAN

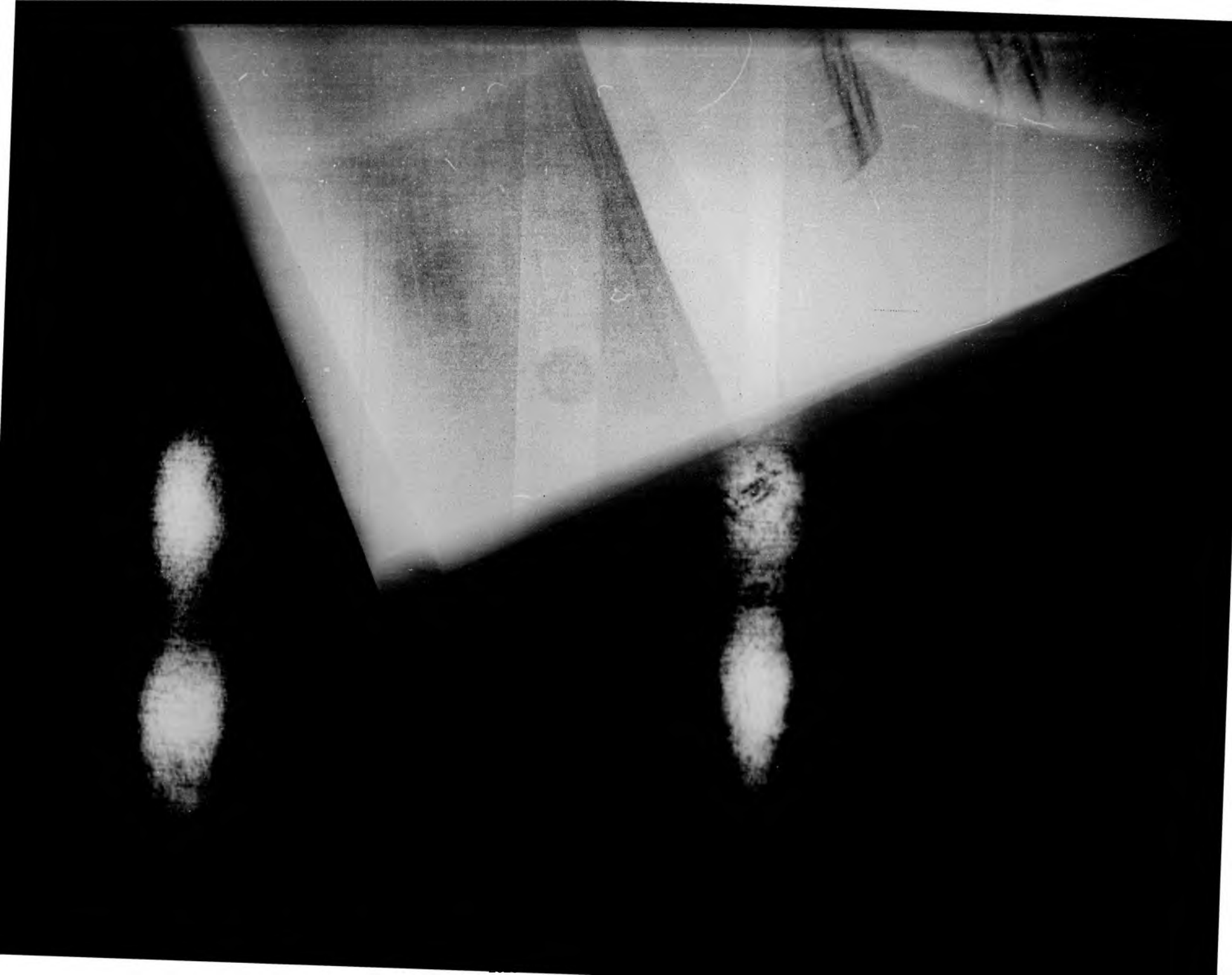
Dear Sir:

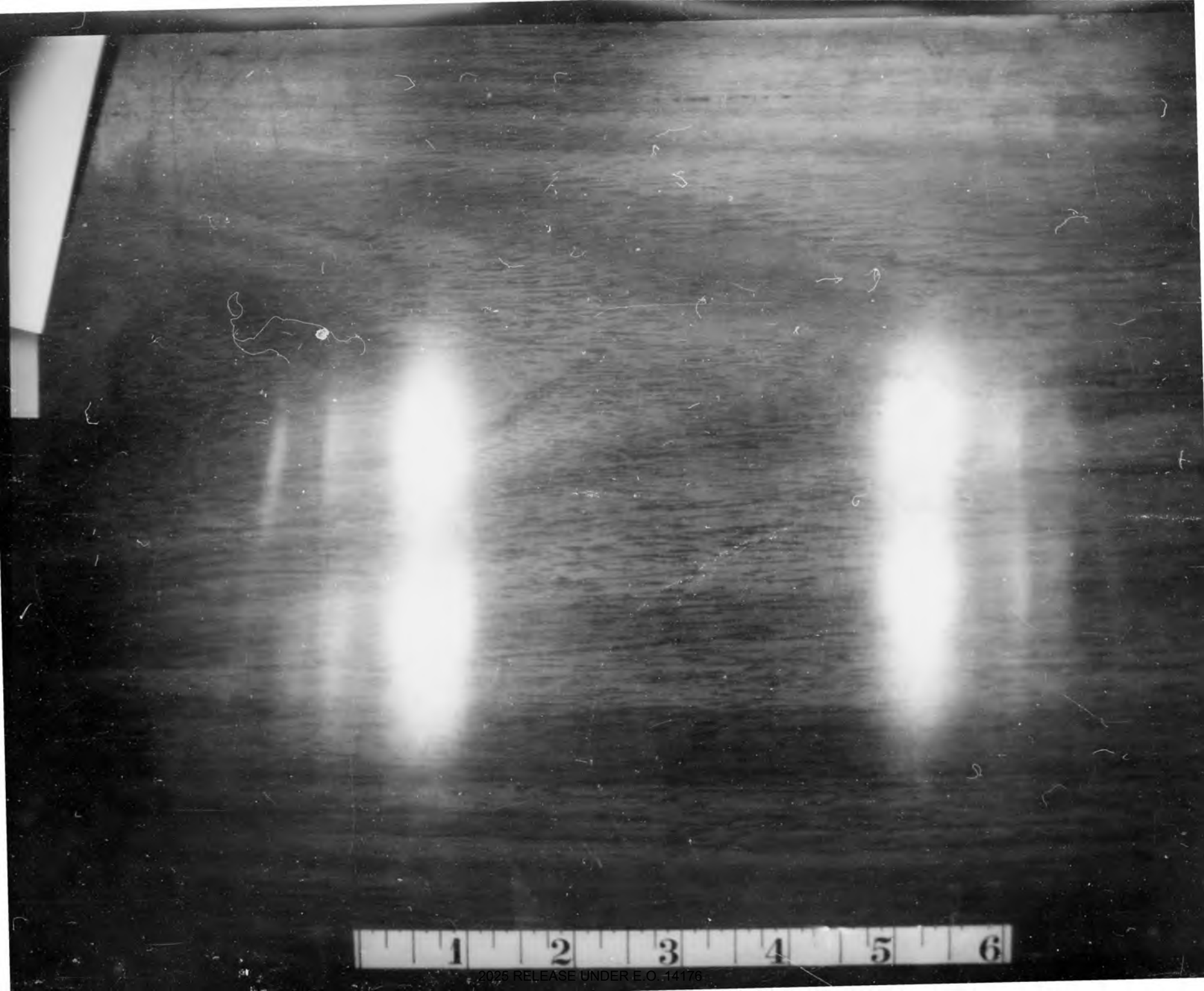
- ☒ Attached is a copy of the written decision of the Special Inquiry Officer. This decision is final unless an appeal is taken to the Board of Immigration Appeals by returning to this office on or before September 20, 1967 the enclosed copies of Form I-290A, Notice of Appeal, properly executed, together with a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).
- ☐ Attached is an information copy of the oral decision of the Special Inquiry Officer made on _____.
- ☐ Attached, as requested, is a transcript of the testimony of record, pages _____ to _____ which is being loaned to you on condition that no copy thereof will be made, that it will be returned in your possession and control, and that it will be surrendered upon final disposition of the case or upon demand by the Service.
- ☐ You are advised that on _____ the Special Inquiry Officer entered an order, which is final, granting the application for adjustment of status to that of a permanent resident under Section _____ of the Immigration and Nationality Act. A Form I-151, Alien Registration Receipt Card will be delivered in due course.

Very truly yours,

Special Inquiry Clerk
Special Inquiry Branch

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED



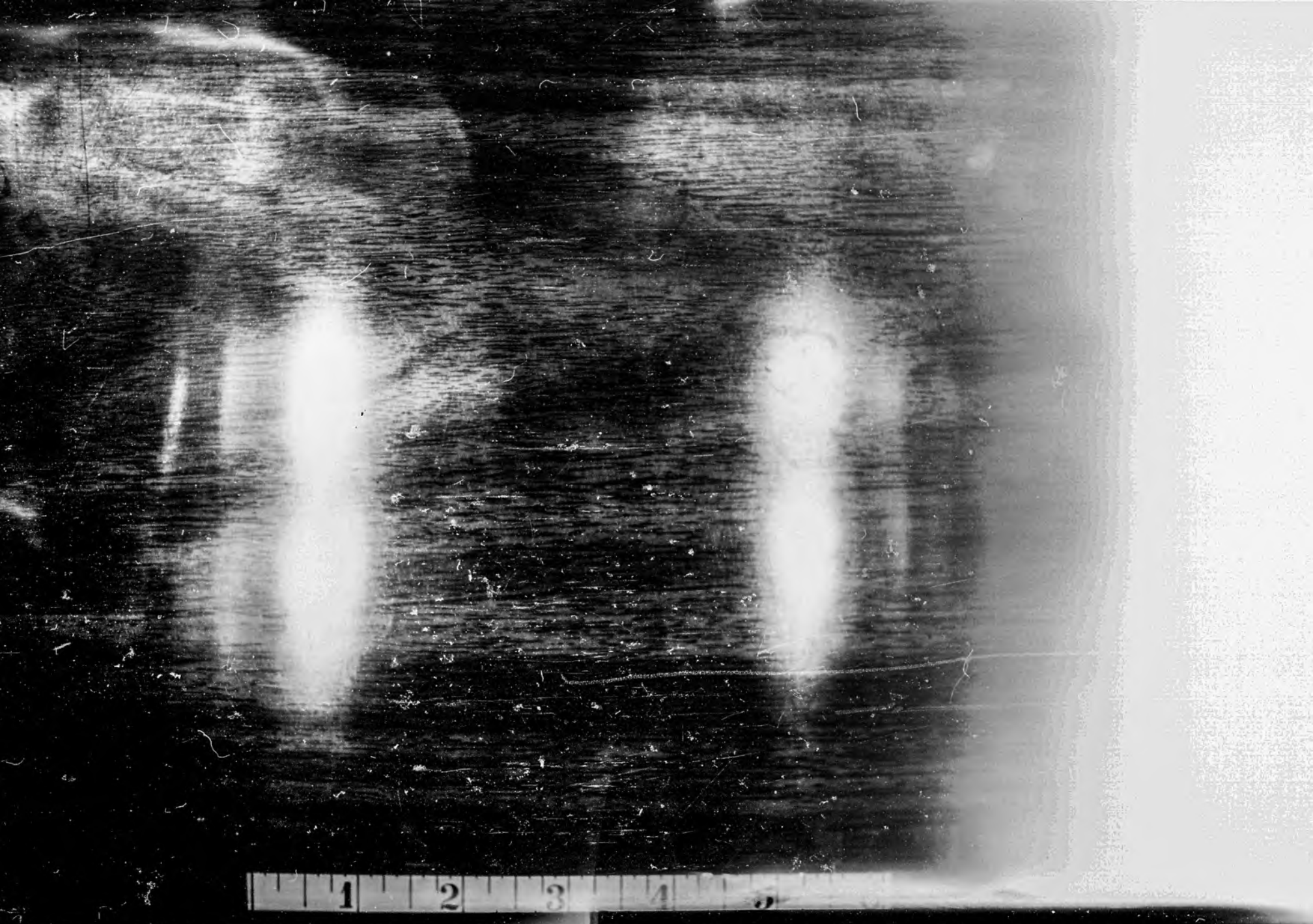


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16
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IMMIGRANT VISA AND ALIEN REGISTRATION

PORT OF NEW YORK (03)
I certify that the immigrant named herein arrived in the United States at this
port on the T/n "C. COLOMBO" JAN. 12 1957
and was inspected by me and (admitted)
(detained for further inquiry by special inquiry officer)
under Section 4-14 PL 703 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Thomson
(Immigration officer)

ACTION OF SPECIAL INQUIRY OFFICER

The immigrant named herein was (admitted) (excluded) (and no appeal taken)
(and appeal taken)
under Section _____ of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Date _____

(Special inquiry officer)

ACTION ON APPEAL

Admitted _____

Excluded _____

Date _____

JAN 1 1957

PORT 1957 (admitted)

Maria B. Salameh
by Father. B. Salameh



STATISTICS

IMMIGRANT CLASSIFICATION:

Nonquota P.L. 308-4(a)(14)
(Symbol)

American _____ Embassy,

at _____

IMMIGRANT VISA NO. _____

Issued on _____

(Day, month, year)

The validity of this visa expires midnight, E. S. T., at the end of _____

(Day, month, year)

Nationality (If stateless, so state, and give previous nationality) Jordanian.

Under Section 3 of the War Relocation Act of 1943 and
This visa is issued under Section 221 of the Immigration and Nationality Act
and upon the basis of the facts stated in the application. This visa does not
entitle the bearer to enter the United States if, upon arrival at a port of entry
of the United States, he is found to be inadmissible under the law.

[SEAL]

Stephen G. Perialas

Vice Consul.

United States of _____

REMARKS

REMARKS

Included in mother's Jordan

Passport No. _____

Issued—

To Mary Bishara Salameh Sarhan

By Director, Passport Department, Jerusalem, Jordan.

On July 2, 1956.

Expires July 2, 1961.

50. I claim to be a

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

I claim to be a nonquota immigrant under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 and my claim is based on the following facts:

I am a Palestine refugee and satisfy all the requirements of the Refugee Act under Section 4(a)(1).

I am beneficiary of Assurance Form D-4-4, No. 105894, Verified March 25, 1955.

32. I have never been: Arrested; convicted; in prison; in an almshouse; treated in an institution, hospital, or other place, for insanity or other mental disease; the beneficiary of a pardon or amnesty, except as hereinafter stated:

Never.

33. I have never applied to any American consular officer, either formally or informally, for a visa or other documentation as an immigrant or nonimmigrant, except as hereinafter stated:

This is my first formal application for a visa to the United States.

34. I have never been excluded, deported, or removed from the United States at Government expense, except as hereinafter stated:

Never.

35. Available documents required by the Immigration and Nationality Act are filed herewith and made a part hereof, as follows (Sec. 222 (b) (1)):

1. Birth Certificate.
2. Extra Photograph.
3. Medical Certificate.
4. Admission Certificate.
5. Verified Assurance Form D-4-4, No. 105894, attached to father's visa, Application No. I-1130894.

Form 1-58 (Rev. 1-58)
(Indicate page number)

Department Bureau Number
No. 43-8114-2

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

APPLICATION FOR IMMIGRANT VISA
AND ALIEN REGISTRATION

I- 1130889

for a special nonquota immigrant visa

I, the undersigned, being duly sworn, state the following facts regarding myself and hereby make application ~~for a nonquota immigrant visa~~ and
the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 and
Alien Registration under the Immigration and Nationality Act to the American ~~Embassy~~ Embassy, ~~Consular Section~~,
at ~~Amman, Jordan~~ Amman, Jordan.

1. Family name Salameh Munir		Given name Fishara		Initial Salameh	2. Place and date of birth Jerusalem, Palestine.		Age 9		
3. Other names by which I have been known ---					4. Last permanent residence POB. 4079, Jerusalem, Jordan.				
5. Address in the United States 1945 E. Mountain, Pasadena, California.					6. Name and address of person to whom destined, if any Mr. Maldor Lillenas, 1945 E. Mountain, Pasadena, California.				
7. Name and address of nearest relative in home country Grandmother: Nasra S. Sirhan, POB. 4079, Jerusalem, Jordan.					8. Travel documents presented Included in mother's Jordan Pass. 112068 issued July 2, 1959, at Jerusalem, Jordan, valid till July 2, 1961.				
9. Hair Brown	10. Eyes D. Brown	11. Height 5 ft 10 in.	12. Weight 55 lbs.	13. Nationality Jordanian.	14. Complexion Medium	15. Race Arab	16. Ethnic Classification Arab	17. Sex M ☒	18. Marital status Married ☐ Single ☒ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐
19. Occupation Student.		20. Distinguishing marks none.			21. Languages spoken, read, or written Arabic.				
22. Intended United States port of entry New York, N.Y.		23. Final destination Pasadena, Calif.		24. I have ☒ (no) through ticket to destination - but will have one.		25. Purpose of going to the United States For permanent residence.			
26. Places of previous residence From birth to 1948 in Jerusalem, Palestine, (Israel); 1948 to date in Jerusalem, Jordan.									
27. Names and places of residence of spouse and minor children ---									

be United States for the following period of time:

36. I have previously been in the United States during the following periods:

As I intend to remain in the United States permanently.

Never.

I have had the following excludable classes explained to me and state that I am not, except as hereinafter noted, a member of any one of the following classes of persons excluded from the United States under the Immigration and Nationality Act: (1) persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity; (2) persons who are narcotic drug addicts or chronic alcoholics; (3) persons who are afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, leprosy, or any dangerous contagious disease; (4) persons afflicted with any other disease, physical defect or disability which is of such a nature as may affect such persons' ability to earn a living unless affirmatively established that they will not have to earn a living; (5) paupers, professional beggars or vagrants; (6) persons convicted of, or who have admitted committing, a crime involving moral turpitude, or committing acts constituting the essential elements of such a crime, with the exceptions noted in the Act; (7) persons convicted of two or more offenses for which the aggregate sentences to confinement actually imposed were 5 years or more; (8) polygamists, practitioners or advocates of polygamy; (9) prostitutes, persons who have engaged in prostitution, persons coming to the United States solely, principally or incidentally to engage in prostitution, procurers and persons attempting to procure, or persons who have procured or attempted to procure or import, prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or persons who are or have been supported by or receive or have received the proceeds of prostitution, or persons coming to the United States to engage in any other unlawful commercialized vice; (10) persons coming to the United States to engage in any immoral sexual act; (11) persons coming to the United States to perform skilled or unskilled labor who do not meet the requirements of the Act; (12) persons likely to become public charges; (13) persons excluded from admission and deported, or persons arrested and deported, or persons fallen into distress and removed, or persons removed as enemy aliens, or persons removed at Government expense, who do not have the Attorney General's permission to reapply for admission; (14) stowaways, persons procuring, or who have sought to procure, visas or other documentation, or who seek to enter the United States by fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact; (15) immigrants not possessing valid unexpired immigrant visas, reentry permits, border crossing identification cards or other documentation required by the Act; and a valid unexpired passport or other suitable travel document or document of identity and nationality; (16) quota immigrants possessing visas not issued in compliance with the quota provisions of the Act; (17) persons ineligible to citizenship of the United States, or persons who have departed from or have remained outside the United States to evade or avoid military training or service in time of war or national emergency; (18) persons convicted of a violation of any law or regulation relating to the illicit narcotic drug traffic or of any law or regulation governing commerce or manufacture of narcotic drugs as provided in the Act; (19) persons who seek admission from foreign contiguous territory or adjacent islands after arriving therein by non-signatory or non-satisfactory transportation lines; (20) persons seeking to enter the United States solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the United States; (21) persons who are, or at any time have been, anarchists, Communists, or other political subversives, as specified in Sec. 212(a) (28) of the Act; (22) persons who after entering the United States probably would engage in activities prohibited by the laws of the United States relating to espionage, sabotage, public disorder, or in any other activity subversive to the national security, or engage in any activity a purpose of which is opposition to, control or overthrow of, the United States Government by force, violence or other unconstitutional means, or join, affiliate with, or participate in the activities of any organization registered or required to be registered under Sec. 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950; (23) persons accompanying other persons ordered excluded, deported, and certified to be helpless from sickness or mental or physical disability or insanity pursuant to Sec. 237 (a) of the Act, whose protection or guardianship is required by the persons excluded and deported; (24) persons who at any time, knowingly and for gain, encouraged, induced, assisted, abetted, or aided any other alien to enter or try to enter the United States in violation of law.

I have been informed concerning both the classes of excludable aliens enumerated in Section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and the defects and other classes provided for in subparagraph (1) thereof. I hereby declare that I am not and never have been a person specified in such section, except as may be claimed under item 38 of this application.

38. I have had the exceptions to the foregoing excludable classes explained to me and claim to be exempt from exclusion on account of membership in the class or classes noted above because:

Munir B. Lishan
by Father. B. Lishan
Signature of Applicant

Munir B. Lishan
by Father. B. Lishan
(Signature of Applicant)

(REAL)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

22nd,

day of

September

1958

Stephen P. Buelow
Stephen P. Buelow

in the United States for the following period of time:

35. I have previously been in the United States during the following periods:

34. I intend to remain in the United States permanently.

Never.

I have had the following excludable classes explained to me and state that I am not, except as hereinafter noted, a member of any one of the following classes of individuals excluded from the United States under the Immigration and Nationality Act: (1) persons who have had one or more attacks of insanity; (2) persons who are narcotic drug addicts or chronic alcoholics; (3) persons who are afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, leprosy, or any dangerous contagious disease; (4) persons afflicted with any other disease, physical defect or disability which is of such a nature as may affect such persons' ability to earn a living unless affirmatively established that they will not have to earn a living; (5) paupers, professional beggars or vagrants; (6) persons convicted of, or who have admitted committing, crimes involving moral turpitude, or committing acts constituting the essential elements of such a crime, with the exceptions noted in the Act; (7) persons convicted of two or more offenses for which the aggregate sentences to confinement actually imposed were 5 years or more; (8) polygamists, practitioners or advocates of polygamy; (9) prostitutes, persons who have engaged in prostitution, persons coming to the United States solely, principally or incidentally to engage in prostitution, procurers and persons attempting to procure, or persons who have procured or attempted to procure or import, prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or persons who are or have been supported by or receive or have received the proceeds of prostitution, or persons coming to the United States to engage in any other unlawful commercialized vice; (10) persons coming to the United States to engage in any immoral sexual act; (11) persons coming to the United States to perform skilled or unskilled labor who do not meet the requirements of the Act; (12) persons likely to become public charge; (13) persons excluded from admission and deported, or persons arrested and deported, or persons fallen into distress and removed, or persons removed as enemy aliens, or persons removed at Government expense, who do not have the Attorney General's permission to reapply for admission; (14) showaways, persons procuring, or who have sought to procure, visas or other documentation, or who seek to enter the United States by fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact; (15) immigrants not possessing valid unexpired immigrant visas, reentry permits, border crossing identification cards or other documentation required by the Act, and a valid unexpired passport or other suitable travel document or document of identity and nationality; (16) quota immigrants possessing visas not issued in compliance with the quota provisions of the Act; (17) persons ineligible to citizenship of the United States, or persons who have departed from or have remained outside the United States to evade or avoid military training or service in time of war or national emergency; (18) persons convicted of a violation of any law or regulation relating to the illicit narcotic drug traffic or of any law or regulation governing commerce or manufacture of narcotic drugs as provided in the Act; (19) persons who seek admission from foreign contiguous territory or adjacent islands after arriving therein by nonconforming transportation lines; (20) persons seeking to enter the United States solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the United States; (21) persons who are, or at any time have been, anarchists, Communists, or other political subversives, as specified in Sec. 212 (a) (28) of the Act; (22) persons who after entering the United States probably would engage in activities prohibited by the laws of the United States relating to espionage, sabotage, public disorder, or in any other activity subversive to the national security, or engage in any activity a purpose of which is opposition to, control or overthrow of, the United States Government by force, violence or other unconstitutional means, or join, affiliate with, or participate in the activities of any organization registered or required to be registered under Sec. 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950; (23) persons accompanying other persons ordered excluded, deported, and certified to be helpless from sickness or mental or physical disability or infancy pursuant to Sec. 237 (c) of the Act, whose protection or guardianship is required by the persons excluded and deported; (24) persons who at any time, knowingly and for gain, encouraged, induced, assisted, abetted, or aided any other alien to enter or try to enter the United States in violation of law.

I have been informed concerning both the classes of excludable aliens enumerated in Section 212 (a) (28) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and the defects and other classes provided for in subparagraph (1) thereof. I hereby declare that I am not and never have been a person specified in such section, except as may be claimed under item 38 of this application.

Munir B. Sirhan
by Father, B. Sirhan
Signature of applicant

38. I have had the exceptions to the foregoing excludable classes explained to me and claim to be exempt from exclusion on account of membership in the class or classes noted above because:

Munir B. Sirhan
by Father, B. Sirhan
(Signature of applicant)

(Seal)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

22nd,

day of

September

1956

Stephen P. Berialas
Stephen P. Berialas

No. 1525

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Certificate of Admission

This is to certify that the
Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of
Jordan guarantees the re-entrance of

Munir Sirhan

to this country in the event it is
subsequently found that this person had
obtained in Jordan a special nonquota
immigration visa to the United States,
under the Refugee Relief Act of August
7, 1953, by fraud or by misrepresenting
a material fact, provided it does not
have to defray the transportation cost
of this person.

For the Government of Jordan:

(S.M.L.)

Name typed:
Minister of Interior

Wahid-Auran

رقم ١٥٢٥

المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية

شهادة اعادة ادخال

يشهد هذا بان حكومة المملكة
الاردنية الهاشمية تتعهد باعادة
ادخال

مير سرحان

الى هذه البلاد في حالة اذا ما
وجد فيما بعد بان هذا الشخص
قد حصل في الاردن على سمة
هجرة للولايات المتحدة خاصة خارجه
من الفئة المصنفة بموجب نصوص
مرسوم افائة الاجئين المؤرخ في
٧ آب ١٩٥٣ عن دارة الاحتياال
او تقديم معلومات اساسيه بصورة
غير صحيحة و على شرط ان لا تكون
الحكومة مسؤولة عن تحمل تكاليف نقل
هذا الشخص .

عن الحكومة الاردنية

(الاسم الرسمي)

الاسم (بالا حروف الهجائية)

وزير الداخلية

[Signature]

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2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

FOREIGN SERVICE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF VISA APPLICANTS

PAGE *J. Mueller*

DATE *1/9/56*

At the request of the American Consul at

CITY *Terrushe*

COUNTRY *Tordan*

I certify that on the above date I examined

NAME *Inquir Bislawa Salau*

AGE

9 1/2

SEX

Male

I examined specifically for evidence of any of the following conditions:

CLASS A

TUBERCULOSIS (in any form)

DANGEROUS CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Actinomycosis

Amebiasis

Blastomycosis

Chancroid

Fascia

Filariasis

Gonorrhea

Granuloma Inguinale

Keratoconjunctivitis infections

Leishmaniasis

Leprosy (Hansen's Disease)

Lymphogranuloma Venereum

Mycetoma

Paragonimiasis

Ringworm of scalp

Schistosomiasis

Syphilis, infectious stage

Trachoma

Trypanosomiasis

Yaws

MENTAL CONDITIONS

Feeble-mindedness

(mental deficiency)

Epilepsy (Idiopathic)

Insanity

Chronic alcoholism

Narcotic drug addiction

Psychopathic personality

Mental defect (See sec 34.7, UNTH Regs.)

CLASS B

Physical Defect, Disease, or Disability Amounting to a Substantial Departure from Normal Physical Well-being.

CLASS C

Minor Conditions.

(Check number (1) below or complete number (2))

My examination, including the X-ray and other reports below, revealed:

(1) No disease or defect. ☐

(2) The following conditions (give class A, B, or C, diagnosis, and pertinent details):

Class C. Ascariasis: Treated

J. L. Getz, Jr.
John L. GETZ, Jr.
S. A. Surgeon (R) USPHS



(Did examination reveal evidence or history of previous attack of insanity?) Yes ☐ No ☒

Chest X-ray report *Under age*

Blood serological report *Under age*

Urinalysis report *Not Required*

Stool: 6000 of Ascaris Lumbricoides

SIGNATURE OF MEDICAL EXAMINER

J. L. Getz, Jr.

TITLE

U. S. Surgeon

*Give details reverse side.