

PROGRAM OF BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

(Subject to Change)

FIRST SESSION, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1915, at 8.30 P. M.

Mrs. HENRY MOSKOWITZ, Chairman.

Addresses of Welcome.

Presidential Address, David M. Bressler.

"Newer Methods of Adjusting Industrial Disputes"

(a) The Protocol. (b) Mediation. (c) A Modern Conception of the Employer's Responsibility to Employes.

Papers—(a) Mr. A. V. Williams, (b) Dr. Paul Abelson, (c) Mr. A. Lincoln Filene.*Discussion*—Mr. S. B. Sonneborn, Baltimore; (open).

SECOND SESSION, MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 10, 1915, at 2.30 P. M.

Miss MINNIE F. LOW, Chairman.

(1) **"How Do Jewish Settlements Differ From Settlements in General?"**(2) **"What Should Be the Attitude of a Jewish Settlement Toward Nationalism and Allied Jewish Questions?"***Papers*—(1) Mr. Walter Leo Solomon; (2) (a) Dr. Israel Friedlander, (b) Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser.*Discussion*—Mr. Oscar Leonard, Mr. Isaac Aaronson, Mr. Philip L. Seman.

THIRD SESSION, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915, at 8.30 P. M.

Dr. LEE K. FRANKEL, Chairman.

(1) **"Should Schools For the Training of Jewish Social Workers Be Established?"**(2) **"What Should Be the Entrance Requirements and Curriculum For Such Schools?"***Papers*—(a) Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein; (b) Dr. S. Benderly.*Discussion*—Dr. Boris D. Bogen, Mr. Charles Strull, Mr. George Ellman.

FOURTH SESSION, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915, at 2.30 P. M.

(OPEN)

FIFTH SESSION, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915, at 8.30 P. M.

TRANSPORTATION RULES

Dr. BORIS D. BOGEN, Chairman.

Paper—Garfield A. Berlinsky.*Discussion*—Mr. A. S. Newman (not accepted yet), Mr. Samuel B. Kaufman (not accepted yet), Mr. Charles Strull, Mr. Julius Goldman, Mr. H. Joseph Hyman, Mr. Charles I. Cooper.

SIXTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915, at 2.30 P. M.

Miss SADIE AMERICAN, Chairman.

"Newer Developments in the Treatment of Tubercular Dependents."*Paper*—Mr. Maurice Fishberg.*Discussion*—Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, Mr. Garfield A. Berlinsky, Mr. Edward Hochhauser.

ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION

Tuesday, May 11, 1915, at 10.30 A. M. Wednesday, May 12, 1915, at 10.30 A. M.

- (1) "To What Extent Have Present Conditions Increased Dependency in Your Community?"
Miss Francis Taussig, Chairman.
- (2) "How Did Your Community Meet the Employment Problem During the Past Winter?"
Mr. Joseph Gedalecia, Chairman.
- (3) "How Has State Aid to Widows Affected the Jewish Relief Situation in Your Cities?"
Chairman—(Open)
- (4) "Is Delinquency Among Jewish Children Increasing in Your Community, and What Are the Characteristic Offenses?"
Mr. Alexander Kaminsky, Chairman.
- (5) "What Will Be the Effect of the War on Immigration to This Country?"
Mr. David M. Bressler, Chairman.

JEWISH BIG BROTHER WORK

IN NEW YORK

Alexander H. Kaminsky

The Jewish Big Brother Association has just completed the fifth year of its activities. The underlying idea which prompted its creation was the diminishing of juvenile delinquency of the people of the Jewish race. The method which it adopted with a fair measure of success consists in approaching each youngster who shows a tendency to commit crime through a Big Brother, whose example, experience and guidance will help the boy to regain his normal place in the family and in the community in which he lives. The ideal of its work is to introduce into the family circle a friend, who takes the place of an older and more experienced brother in a normal family.

The past five years of its existence may be compared to the periods of infancy, childhood and adolescence. From this stage it has now emerged to the full vigor of maturity, with definite, well-shaped policies, with confidence that its work tells, and with determination that its influence shall expand until every boy in need shall be provided with a Big Brother.

From a small group of five individuals doing this work without apparent co-relation or co-operation, it has now developed into a body of over 200 members, doing work in every section of this city, governed by the same ideals, guided along lines which the experience of the past five years has helped it to formulate, and working with a unity of purpose and a spirit which is bound to produce results. As a result of our experience, we have formulated a list of suggestions which will indicate the method adopted by the individual Big Brother.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE BIG BROTHER

(1) Call on the boy in his home. You can't enter into real sympathy with him until you know the life he lives, the air he breathes.

(2) Get acquainted with his father and mother. The battle is half won when you have gained the confidence of the parents.

By coming to know the family you can often show them how to help the boy, and you can help them, too.

(3) If the little brother is not at school or at work, the first thing to do is to get him back into school if possible. A Big Brother can do wonders in arousing a boy's ambition.

(4) If the family need his help, try to get him a job at some work in good surroundings. If you are not successful in finding a position for him, communicate with the general secretary.

(5) See the boy's teacher and principal. They usually have a good idea of what the boy needs.

(6) Invite him to call on you at your office or place of business. He must understand something of your life if you wish him to look on you as a brother.

(7) Invite him to your own home, and make him feel that he is welcome. It will perhaps be a new revelation of "home" to him. Discover the boy's chief interests. If he loves music or likes mechanical work, encourage his interest and find a chance for him to develop it.

(8) Take him if you can to a concert or a good, clean show, and he will begin to lose his taste for the vicious shows. A ball game, etc., would be fine.

(9) Bring him around to one of the boys' clubs, or gymnasium. In the summer try to place him in some settlement camp.

(10) Do not give financial aid. Don't patronize. If aid is needed communicate with the general secretary.

(11) Get him to write you once in a while, and always answer him promptly.

(12) Above all, remember that you are a Big Brother, that you were once a boy, and be patient. Your boy is not yet a man; it's your task to make him one.

(13) Speak but little of his transgression. Help him to forget the past. Aid him in moulding his future.

(14) Do not attempt to appear for the boy in court. If he is in trouble, notify the office of the secretary at once.

(15) Be prompt and accurate in your reports.

(16) Interest your friends in our work. Secure for us their active support. If they cannot take charge of a boy, let them join our Association.

Alongside with the development of the Jewish Big Brother Association, with the increase in numbers of the workers, there has grown up a compact and well-working machinery, a structure upon which the individual Big Brothers may rely when confronted with problems which cannot be solved by individual effort alone. To assist the Big Brothers in ascertaining the character of the case with which he deals, and in order to bring the organization into the closest possible touch with the children's courts, it has at the present time representatives in the children's courts of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn.

Aside from this important work, it is the duty of our representatives to co-operate with the court in every possible manner, especially along the lines of purely preventive work. Among the thousands of children arraigned yearly in the children's courts there are individual cases which, in the opinion of the court, should not have been brought to its attention, officially. These embrace a number of cases in which the irate parents, in a moment of passion, bring complaints before the court, whereas a little tactful and persistent treatment at home would solve the entire problem. Another class of cases may be grouped under the head of family squabbles, where children in crowded tenements become involved in petty disputes which spread to the parents and to the other members of the family. In many instances friendly intervention may solve the difficulty. Many inquiries as to the treatment of children come daily to the offices of the complaint clerks of the children's courts. Lacking the necessary facilities, such cases are again in turn referred to the representatives of the Jewish Big Brother Association. It is these conditions that have suggested the creation of the Bureau of Prevention, Investigation and Advice.

The next important step in co-operating with the individual work of the Big Brothers was the creation of a temporary shelter for boys. From time to time there arise cases of youngsters who find themselves

homeless. In some instances the parents of the boy forbade him the house. Other boys living with strangers lose their homes on account of inability to pay their rent. Occasionally we find a boy who drifts into New York City, having "skipped the freight." To send such boys to cheap hotels would be to expose them to the danger of coming in contact with an element which at best is not conducive to the welfare of a child. In order to meet this, the Association has arranged for a room with a respectable family, accommodating two boys. It is not the idea of the Association to make such shelter the permanent quarters of any one boy, but merely an isle of safety in the midst of an ocean of trouble, where the boy may have a few days of rest, and an opportunity to collect his thoughts and get his bearings. He is provided with wholesome food, his clothing is washed and a motherly interest taken in him. While the boy is so lodged, it is the duty of the Association to set him on his feet again, provide a position for him, if possible, and then when things have assumed their normal state, to place him with a private family.

While it is advisable that the individual Big Brother secure through his own efforts a position for his little friend, and thus tie the boy with another stronger link himself, we sometimes find that it is impossible for him to do so. In such cases, through the efforts of the Employment Bureau of the Jewish Community, the Association endeavors to secure a position for the boy.

In the course of its work, the Jewish Big Brother Association had to deal with cases where ultimate reformation depended upon the boy's leaving the city. In this respect it was particularly fortunate in securing the co-operation of Mr. Louis Busker, through whose aid positions were found for a number of boys. It has been his practice to find places for boys in the immediate neighborhood of his own farm, and, imbued with the principle of the Association, he has kept a kindly eye of supervision over these youngsters. While it is but fair to say that the lure of the city in some instances has caused the boys to return, others have succeeded in finding homes, and adapted themselves to the new surroundings.

A number of Big Brothers find that their little charges are worn out and are in need of a period of recreation during the summer months. Following the policies of the organization and believing that it is inadvisable to segregate a number of these boys in a camp, the organization endeavored as far as possible to place a number of its charges in camps conducted for normal boys.

The Jewish Big Brother Association is the embodiment of the new ideal in child welfare work. It has placed within reach of every Jewish young man, irrespective of his financial standing, the possibility of making a splendid contribution to humanitarian work. It brings into play the most potent factor in character-building, and gives an opportunity for the display of true philanthropy—that of personal service.

IN CINCINNATI

Rose Russell

The initiative in the Big Brother movement does not belong to Cincinnati, but the peculiar feature which the Cincinnati organization assumed deserves consideration.

It was in the early part of 1911 when a few young men interested in the work of the Jewish Settlement thought that the time had come when some effort should be made to enlist the large number of young men in the city in some social service, who were not attracted by the charity organization, nor by the activities of the usual settlement character.

It was suggested that probably the personal touch with one of the actual cases could bring out an interest to the larger problem on hand. Thus the Big Brothers' Association was formed.

At the beginning, the work of this Association was directed almost exclusively to the boys who were brought to the Juvenile Court and were placed on probation. Big Brothers thus acted as probation officers.

While in some individual instances this work appealed to the Big Brothers and benefited those who were put in their care, the experiences were so trying and the disappointments so frequent that quite a number of Big Brothers became discouraged with the task assumed and felt that their participation in this reclamation process

was of a questionable value, and the interest on the part of the Big Brother for the work was abated. However, the efforts were not given up by those who were at the head of the movement. They were willing to change their methods and scope of activity, to recognize their mistakes, and with added vigor continued to tackle the problem.

It was right in the beginning when it became self-evident that in order to make this movement count, a thorough system should be introduced and followed, and the continuity of interest maintained.

Hence, the Big Brothers vested all the executive work in a paid worker (field secretary), employed by the organization, whose duties were to take care of the records of the cases, keep in touch with the individual boys who were in charge of the organization, and continually inform the Big Brothers of further development in the cases in which they were interested.

It was only a matter of a short time when it was realized that the so-called "bad boy" was not the only one who needed a Big Brother, and an effort was made to give as many boys as possible a chance to get under the influence of a Big Brother.

The field secretary was placed in charge of a special room at the Jewish Settlement, which was used as a playroom and gathering place for boys, and it was there the opportunity was presented to come in contact with a large number of boys, and to select among them those who would need the friendship of a Big Brother.

At the beginning the boys objected to this paternal attitude, and took for granted that the suggestion to place them under the care of a Big Brother meant that they did not live up to the normal standard, but in time they learned the advantages of having a person of some standing in the community interested in their particular welfare, and lately the organization is receiving letters, something to this effect: "I am a Jewish boy. (Then follows the age.) I would like to have a Big Brother. Will you kindly get one for me?"

Naturally the work with a large number of boys, the majority of whom do not show any signs of delinquency or deficiency, is more encouraging than the limited field of bad boys. The Big Brothers began to real-

ize that they were achieving results with their charges and the interest constantly increased.

The Big Brothers' Association is quite popular in this city. They meet frequently at luncheon, discuss different problems pertaining to the boys' welfare and arrange gatherings of Big Brothers, at which professional social workers and leaders are invited to speak. Once or twice a year they give a banquet, at which the little brothers participate.

At present there are 390 members in the Association, of which 125 are active.

During the summer the organization handled 177 cases. Only 11 required special attention, due to some offense committed. Only 5 cases were brought to the Juvenile Court for minor offenses, three for tearing flowers in the park (ages 6, 8 and 12), and one minor for selling a weekly publication. Only one boy was sent to the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster, on account of incorrigibility. This boy was a New York product and was only a short time in Cincinnati.

This was the only boy sent to this institution for an entire year, and in fact there were no Jewish boys in the House of Refuge or in any other institution for delinquent children for that period. At present there are two boys at Lancaster, which somewhat disturbs our equilibrium.

It is difficult to enumerate in what ways a Big Brother can be helpful to the boy to whom he is assigned. It all depends upon the individual setting. Nor is there any possibility of prescribing a general method in handling the situation. In one instance a little brother may have definite tendencies deserving encouragement, one may want manual training, another is inclined toward art.

Again, in some instances, it may be very difficult to ascertain what are the likes and dislikes of a particular boy. Some boys may require companionship, amusement, encouragement, discipline and what not. It is up to the Big Brother to decide what to do, and again the personality of the Big Brother is undoubtedly the biggest item in the game.

However, notwithstanding the short period of the existence of the Association, there are a large number of experiences

accumulated, showing that the efforts of the Big Brother are not in vain. It must be a great satisfaction to a Big Brother to see his charge graduate from a mechanical institution, or to watch the development and growth of a boy, whose surplus physical energy had to be properly directed, so as to make him comfortable in a school where he was in continuous difficulties.

It is encouraging to notice the general improvement of a boy, their growing attachment to their Big Brother, the betterment of their behaviour, and last but not least, to notice the general improvement in the condition of the boys of a neighborhood, who through this social service were spared the possibility of becoming through neglect charges of the Juvenile Court and other corrective means of juvenile delinquency.

The Big Brothers' Association of Cincinnati emphasizes, however, the fact that it is not an association of probation officers, that it does not deal exclusively with bad boys, that it is not claiming the infallible reclamation of a boy who is on the wrong path, but it is an organization which endeavors through close contact with boys of a congested district to prevent delinquency and to save them from the influences that are so potent in a neglected neighborhood.

IN BALTIMORE

Isaac Aaronson

The Jewish Big Brothers Bureau of Baltimore was organized in October, 1914, in response to a call issued by Louis Levin, secretary of the Federated Jewish Charities. The Bureau is still in the process of formation and it is therefore impossible to offer any definitive account of its methods and purposes. Yet it may be worth while to describe its scheme of organization and to indicate its proposed method of operation. The task of correcting and preventing juvenile delinquency had not been utterly neglected before the establishment of the Bureau. Many agencies were interested in it. The director of personal service of the Hebrew Benevolent Society had often introduced friendly visitors to families where, in addition to giving material aid, it was deemed wise to offer mature guidance and

discipline. The probation officer of the Juvenile Court was, of course, active in the endeavor to help youngsters out of their troubles and to save them from the misfortunes that they were heading for, by the influence of watchful personal intercourse. Similarly the school attendance officer dealt with truants in a way calculated to redeem them from habits which promised to introduce them to a life of crime. The prison chaplain paid especial attention to cases of young offenders who found their way to the various correctional institutions, and he maintained his interest in these cases not only during the period of incarceration, but also after release. The officials of the settlement, often in response to requests made by parents, offered friendship and counsel to those who seemed to be going the wrong way.

It seems then that the problem of juvenile delinquency was being handled by a number of city officials and social workers, all of whom saw in the situation an opportunity and a demand for constructive and preventive work. Now it is these very people, together with a few other interested men and women, who constitute the Jewish Big Brothers Bureau. The chairman of the Bureau is a business man; the secretary is a volunteer social worker; the other members, a rabbi, Hebrew school principal, a business man and the social workers and city officials spoken of above. The Bureau has not replaced or displaced any one of those who had previously been working in the field of the prevention of juvenile delinquency. What is unique in the Big Brothers Bureau is not its field of operations, but its plan of campaign.

This plan consists primarily in co-ordinating the efforts of various persons who are interested in diverse ways in the general problem of the young miscreant. The results of the co-ordination are an aid to the members of the Bureau and a blessing to the youngsters with whom they deal. The first and most obvious result is the advantage derived from the exchange of opinions which the Bureau meeting affords. It sometimes happens that one who is convinced that further effort with a certain boy is hopeless, and is resolved to have him "put away," is encouraged to make another trial, which happily proves successful, or is prevailed upon to defer action until someone

else has brought his influence to bear on the case, an influence which, though unexpected and novel, effects somehow in a few weeks what months of previous efforts had failed to accomplish. On the other hand, one may find in the common consent of the Bureau, the necessary sanction to an act, a final disposition of a case, with which one might otherwise continue tampering and toying, hoping against hope, yet unwilling to take a step which one dare not make alone, but which one can and ought to make when supported by the opinions of other competent judges.

Another result is in the gathering and recording of information about the cases in which the Bureau is interested. It rarely happens that a case is known to but one member of the Bureau. Generally three or more people are in a position to offer information about the boy whose plight is being considered so that the decision reached, whatever else it be, has at least the merit of being based on knowledge, and not on opinion made up for the most part of conjecture. Thus the work of the Bureau is case work in the best sense of the term. It is not enough that cases shall be treated separately and on their own merits, for too often the social worker, no matter how conscientious, is prevented by lack of time and by the inevitable limitation of personal experience, from knowing all the merits of a case. The Bureau affords an opportunity not only for exchange of opinions, but also for the accumulation of data on which to found these opinions.

Helpful as the Bureau is to its members, it means even more to those who are the subjects of discussion at its meetings. Before considering the Bureau's Big Brother work it may be worth noting the curious fact that as a counterpart to the various economies made for the social worker, there is affected an economy for the delinquent also, namely, an economy of vexation. Piteable, indeed, is the plight of him who, torn by the many conflicting impulses of his own undisciplined nature, is further twisted and confounded by the confusion of tongues that offers itself as friendly counsel. The unhappy delinquent, juvenile, or adult, may often rightfully utter the prayer, "O Lord, save me from my friends!" To be left friendless is sore plight, indeed. No less unfor-

tunate is he who is encumbered with an overplus of friends whose discordant counsels, eagerly offered and eagerly received, are a torment to the helpless victim of overzealous advisers. The Bureau helps to formulate some one plan for the guidance of the delinquent, a plan which is explained to him by one responsible member of the Bureau and in case of question is endorsed by the others. Thus the boy or young man knows clearly what to do and where to look for further direction. He is soon introduced to a Big Brother and is encouraged to consult with him whenever in doubt. In its Big Brother work, the Bureau's task is with the Big Brother more than the little one. First, there is the difficulty of finding competent Big Brothers. Probably they are plentiful enough, but it is extremely difficult for a social worker to find them. It is among the men that one meets in business or at the club that one must look for Big Brothers. A social worker has but little opportunity to meet men in this way, and must therefore depend on other people's recommendations in order to find available men. In Baltimore these recommendations are given more or less officially by the social service committees of the synagogues, and by the lay members of the Big Brothers Bureau. The finding of a desirable Big Brother is but the beginning of the Bureau's task. It is necessary to keep in close touch with the volunteer Big Brother and to watch him perhaps no less closely than he is to watch the youngster committed to his care. Here is a problem requiring tact and diligence for its proper solution. How shall one direct a Big Brother whose very function it is to offer counsel and direction to another? How shall one speed him to his work often at the sacrifice of business or social engagements, without appearing to violate the primary nature of the Big Brother's relation to his charge, namely, the relation of voluntary and joyous association? The means devised by the Bureau for meeting this difficulty consists in sending to the Big Brother a list of questions about his young friend. The following is a sample of the questionnaire that is used:

Name.....Address.....
Employer.....Address.....
Position.....Salary

What does he contribute to the family?....
or
What does he spend for board?.....
What spending money has he?.....
What does he study?.....
What recreation has he?.....
What is the condition of things at home?..
What does he need most now?.....
Signed

The strategic value of these questions is obvious enough. The Big Brother, ostensibly asked to procure information for the Bureau, is really requested to report on his own work in the case, for it is clear that the answers he makes are evidence of his own activity in the matter. At various intervals other questionnaires are sent out and in this way the Bureau keeps track of its charges and at the same time encourages the Big Brother in the work which he has undertaken. Later on a Big Brothers' Association will be formed which will hold meetings and discussions for the study of the common difficulties and perplexities experienced by the various volunteers who have assumed the heavy responsibility of moral guardianship over their younger community brothers.

The Big Brother movement in Baltimore has been organized, it seems, in a novel way. It is to be hoped that the Big Brothers' Association, and the various other agencies interested in the problem of juvenile delinquency will find in the Bureau an aid in the way of economy and certitude, and a guide in the solution of a problem too complex and many-sided to be handled singly by any one individual or agency. Perhaps the most promising element in the constitution of the Bureau is the importance which it attaches to cases of truancy from school. Truants are not generally regarded as delinquents, yet it seems that no class of boys offers as fine an opportunity for truly constructive effort as the boys who in the hours intended for school are learning the elements of the arts of law-breaking and crime. These boys are given first place in the counsels of the Bureau which in doing its preventive work with them is contributing most effectively to the constructive treatment of the problems of juvenile delinquency.

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS
CONDUCTED BY BERTRAM BENEDICT

And they couldn't pass it over the President's veto. Only five more votes were needed, but five votes spell legion these days when the whole power of the Administration and the entire prestige of the President are hanging on a single vote. It was felt, moreover, that if these five votes had materialized, there would have been Congressmen who would have changed their votes so that immigrants might still have been welcomed. To go contrary to one's convictions, if one's convictions are in the ascendancy, is the Washington method of combining expediency with morality.

The question is now, what of the future? Three successive times have the Washington spineless wonders passed a bill to restrict immigration more closely, only to be overruled by three men of backbone in the White House. (At least one of these three developed for the occasion a backbone which the country thought was absent.) Who can tell when the time will come when mass meetings of protest will no longer avail, and when the Statue of Liberty's torch may burn with a flame visible only to those whose eyes have been treated by Doctor Education? There is just one ground for optimism. Although the unions are deservedly becoming more powerful, they are selfishly not becoming larger; and the number of foreign-born citizens who are allowed to vote increases day by day.

It should be mentioned here that the message in which Mr. Wilson vetoed the Burnett Bill was one of the most eloquent and most inspiring state papers ever penned. It glows with a faithful optimism and a sane idealism which echo the spirit of America far better than the cynical opportunism which is usually associated with those who are in the professional philosophic walks in this country. A practical politician and an idealist in one, Mr. Wilson seldom reconciles his ideals with his practice, but he surely did so when he told Congress why the Burnett Bill was vicious.

The most significant event in the field of social philosophy during the past month was the hearings held in New York by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. The writer of this column feels that if it has any *raison d'etre* it must not mention events or comment upon events which have no particular Jewish bearing. There is no reason why JEWISH CHARITIES should even attempt to imitate the *Survey*, and "Everybody's Business" confines itself to happenings which peculiarly concern that race which is so well knit together that the welfare of one member of it is the welfare of all its members. And so I shall not say anything about the sharp challenge to fundamental conceptions which the Industrial Relations Committee issued, except to mention that among the foundations investigated was the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and among the witnesses was Mr. Jacob H. Schiff. It will hardly cause surprise to learn that the Commission did not discover that the Baron de Hirsch Fund was poisoning the well of public opinion in order to stave off the attack on capitalism. Still less did it find that Mr. Schiff was using his fortune directly to oppress the poor. Nevertheless, the handwriting on the wall is plain. The world will not be helped long or greatly by salvation handed down from above in a capsule on a long gold spoon; and paternalism in social endeavor is so surely doomed as paternalism in government.

The war? Oh, yes, the war. There seems every reason for believing that some 4000 Jews either have been expelled from Palestine, or have left it voluntarily. These persons for the greater part have arrived at Alexandria, and they are in dire distress. Their needs are emphasized by the Department of State, which has also lent its confirmation to the sad reports of the American Jewish Committee concerning the awful condition of the Jews in the war zone. The official Washington information repeats the charges that Jews are mistreated by soldiers of all nations, including the nation of