

# U. S. WON'T ALTER RUSSIAN FRONTIER

America's Policy Outlined by Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State

## NO RECOGNITION OF LENINE

New York, Jan. 14.—Official recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia by the United States was steadily opposed by the National Civic Federation meeting here yesterday. The adoption of a resolution denouncing Lenin and Trotsky for the chaos into which they have plunged Russia and pledging support to the incoming administration at Washington in resisting "fomenters of social unrest" followed the reading of a letter from Norman H. Davis, acting secretary of state, outlining the country's policy toward Soviet Russia.

The letter from Secretary Davis answered questions asked by Alton B. Parker, president of the federation, seeking enlightenment of the State Department's attitude. Statements of the Government of the United States proposed officially to restore "Russian territorial integrity" and rule over Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, were branded as false, nor has the government any intention, Secretary Davis wrote, "officially to restore" the former boundaries of the Russian empire.

Reply of Secretary Davis "Russia today is in a condition of distress," Mr. Davis' letter said, "and there is grave danger on all of her frontiers of aggression either directly by foreign states or indirectly through the control of these border states. In several of these struggling border territories there is a difference of opinion as to which group has a right to speak for the 'nationality' involved. The only restriction maintained by

this government on export trade with Soviet Russia is the restriction on the export of munitions or commodities susceptible of immediate military use. Two different organizations have been carrying on a noisy agitation in this matter and asserting that they have been prevented by this government from sending medical supplies to Russia. They have been informed that no such obstacle exists to such shipments, but apparently they have no funds to send supplies or to pay for their transport. "The Department of State has taken an intense and continual interest in the possibility of arranging for large scale relief work by strong and reputable organizations. The difficulties which have stood in the way of any accomplishments in this matter have been raised not by this government, but by the Soviets, who cannot find in their theory of communism any excuse for private philanthropy.

Americans Can Visit Russia "The State Department has taken the position that it could not officially encourage the entry into Soviet territory of American relief workers as long as the Soviet authorities continue to hold as hostages American citizens who are not accused of any illegal activity, but its attitude toward relief workers has been identical with that toward private business enterprises.

"Any American citizen who wishes to enter Russia on his own responsibility and without a passport, can do so without any let or hindrance from this government. The official obstruction to feeling sick Russian children by Americans has come not from this government, but from the Soviets."

"No hardship is imposed on Americans wishing to enter Russia at their own risk, and the chance of the misuse of American passports is notably decreased," Mr. Davis said.

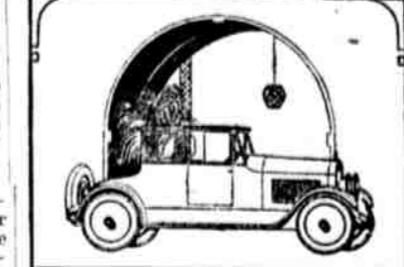
Postal communications with Soviet Russia could not be formally established without treaty negotiations, he added. Mascalni Urges People's Theatre Naples, Jan. 14.—Pietro Mascalni, composer, delivered a speech yesterday at the inauguration of the new co-operative modern movement among the workers in theatres, intellectual as well as manual. Signor Mascalni laid emphasis upon the significance of the fusion movement, declaring that the gravity of the economic situation has induced brain workers to join manual laborers in factories, to the common benefit. He proposed the building of a people's theatre, for the production of opera and drama and for concerts.

## Meet to Plan Aid for War Veterans

Continued from Page One Another third are tuberculosis and balance medical and surgical. Governmental red tape and lack of sufficient appropriation by Congress are declared to be at the bottom of the present situation, in which many deserving service men are not receiving proper attention or where attention and payment of just compensation has been delayed.

The red tape works out this way. Former service men who desire compensation or vocational training, or both, must first establish the fact that he is eligible for vocational rehabilitation under the law. The nature and kind of training to be given him must be determined; he must be placed in suitable employment at completion of his training and watchfulness over him must be maintained until there is assurance that he is satisfactorily employed.

To be eligible for this training a man



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must have been separated from the military or naval forces of the United States under honorable conditions since April 7, 1917. He must have a disability that was incurred increased or aggravated while a member of such forces or that is traceable, in the opinion of the board, to service with such forces. His disability must, in the opinion of the federal board, be of such a nature as to cause him to be in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of such disability. And, finally, his physical and mental condition must be such as to make such rehabilitation feasible. So involved is the procedure of proving all these things that few service men can make out their papers correctly. This is done for them by the Red Cross. There has not always in the past been proper co-operation between the various government agencies with the result that an application which has passed smoothly through one or two may have been stuck for months in the files of a third. This has happened time and again in the past and has resulted in actual

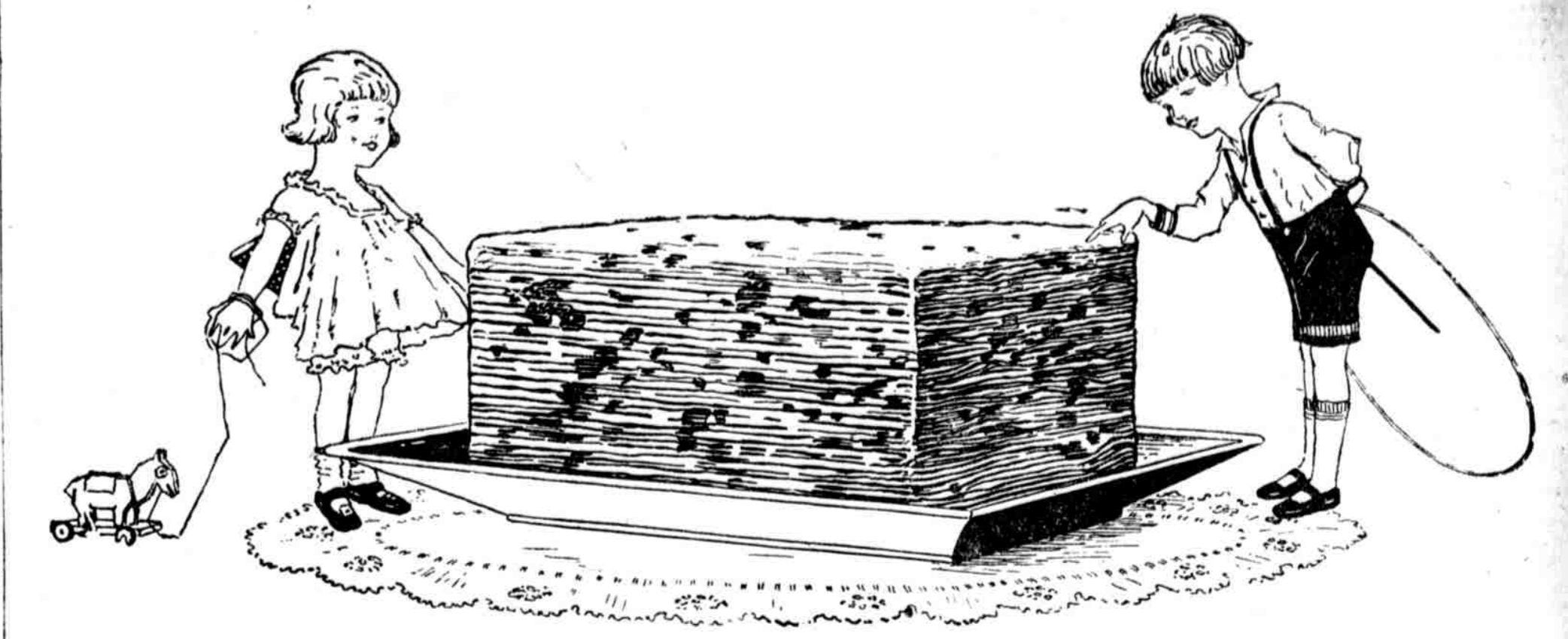
suffering in many cases. Therefore, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, are fighting to have the Public Health Service, War Risk Insurance Bureau and Vocational Training Bureau either consolidated or be placed under one head. Officials of the three bureaus are heartily in favor of unified control. 83,000 Cases Held Up W. Veryl Walton, chief of the War Risk Insurance Bureau for this district, discussing the situation today said: "There are now 83,000 cases claiming compensation, for instance, that are being held up because of the difficulty in connecting the disability with the service, in other words, of proving it to be the result of previous military service. "Again we are hampered by lack of funds to engage trained personnel, and we haven't any hospitals to which to send our bad cases, and Congress has not given the money to obtain any. We have the right idea and spirit, and we have nothing to do with the idea of false economy. There have, indeed,

been many delays, but these are not the fault of the agencies concerned. The situation makes us heart sick. It is sad to see the pitiable wants of some of the former service men, and to be without the money to care for all of them. Arthur J. Housh, of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, said: "I myself think we need centralization. Our vocational department, also, should be given the funds to engage our own staff of medical inspectors. That would hurry applications along wonderfully. Dr. W. G. Stimpson, recently appointed chief of the Public Health Service in this district, is doing such splendid work that our bureau is finding its work better facilitated every day. We are getting much better service to the ex-service men than ever before and are giving better all the time. "The law is not perfect, we believe; for instance, that the widows and children of a dead soldier should be given vocational training at government expense, also, to fit them for life. Why it costs the government \$2500 to train

an ex-service man vocationally. Still, if he lives fifteen years, he gives back in productive wealth to the nation just \$10,000. So this business is, after all, not a charity. "Then, again, in Canada a man with a wife and two children receives \$103 a month. We pay a similar man \$152.50 and all his training expenses besides, and keep it up until he can compete in the labor market. Dr. Stimpson pointed out that the hospitals in Philadelphia not under government control have the following numbers of service men, which they are caring for at the expense of the government: Naval, at League Island, 90; Pennsylvania, 12; St. Agnes, 6; Lankenau, 2; Episcopal, 3; University, 12; Jefferson, 6; Rush, 6; Medico-Chi, 10; Friends, 5; Polyclinic, 2. In the government hospital, at Twenty-fourth street and Grays Ferry road, in addition, are 402 mental cases, and there are about 6 cases at the Philadelphia Hospital. There are 250 general medical and surgical cases in hospitals in Pennsylvania and Delaware, he said.

450 tuberculosis cases and 600 mental cases. Throughout the country, in private hospitals, are 3413 tuberculosis cases, 3140 mental cases and 1901 general medical and surgical cases. In government hospitals are 5107 tuberculosis cases, 2474 mental cases and 4294 general medical and surgical cases. There are only 1000 unoccupied beds today in governmental hospitals the country over for tuberculosis and 2441 empty beds for general medical and surgical cases and 430 empty beds for mental cases. This shows, said Dr. Stimpson, the great need for more government hospitals to care for the former service men who must have proper care.

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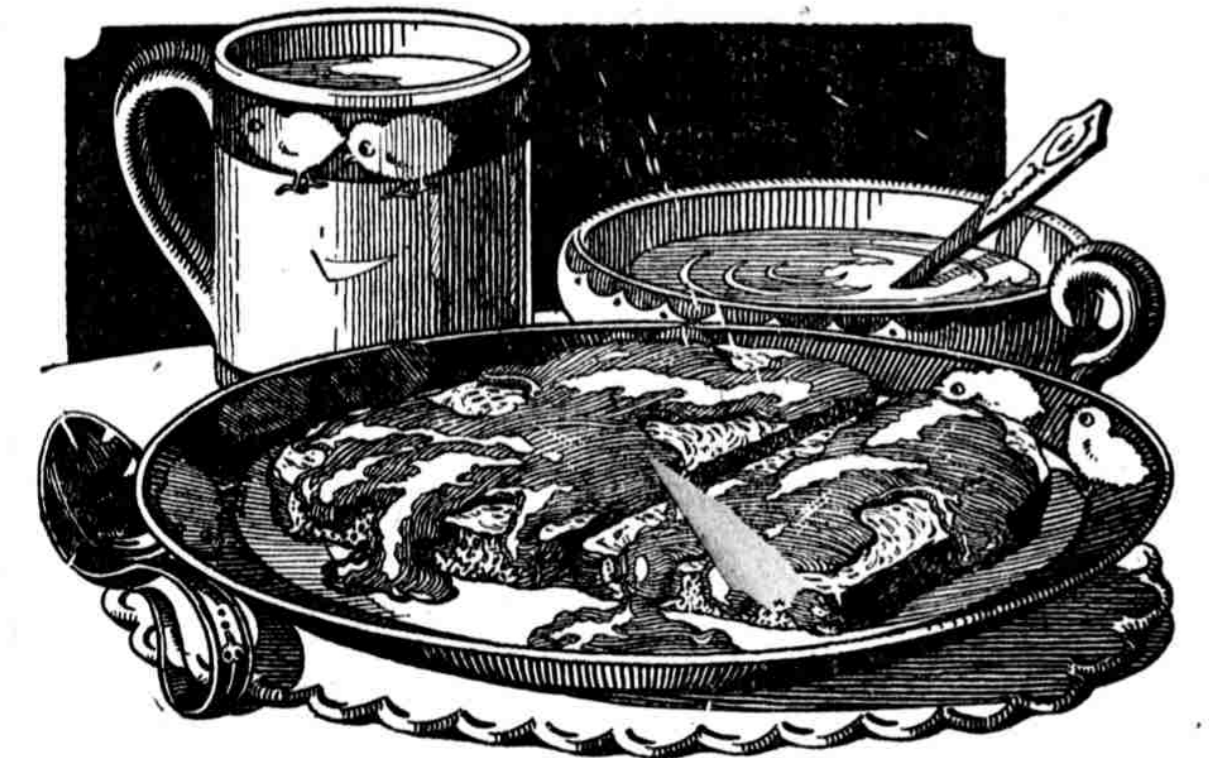
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