

FOR WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM/TUESDAY MORNING JANUARY 25, 1955

overnight.
"Congress has the high, sworn obligation to examine this resolution—that is, in an independent light."

While the Republicans in both Houses were generally approving, some among them joined Mansfield in urging a close congressional examination of the situation before acting.

The basic position was about this:

The entire Congress — both parties in both houses — was ready to stand up to the Communists and to follow the President; there was no question of this.

Repercussions Abroad.

Many of the Democrats, however, were troubled both in a domestic political sense and in a world sense. They took the line, publicly or privately, that the President as commander in chief already had all the authority that the resolution would give him.

In private they were uncomfortable that he was about to place on their shoulders a heavy share of a responsibility that they felt he ought to bear alone as the chief master and executor of foreign policy.

As to world affairs, some were afraid that the President's course might seem to let down the United Nations and frighten this country's allies.

Some of the Democrats, long smarting at the long Republican attack on former President Truman for going into Korea without official sanction of Congress, were suggesting that Eisenhower should have acted similarly in this case.

Nothing altered the essential prospect, however, that when the decision was at last made in Congress it would be overwhelming, and possibly even unanimously, in support of the President.

It was also a fact that amid all the anxieties there was a certain sense of relief that the President had now acted to clarify the position in Formosan waters.

THE WEATHER

(By the United States Weather Bureau)

(Weather map and Texas forecast on Page 19.)

Jan. 25—Fort Worth and vicinity.—Fair and cool Tuesday and Wednesday with highest temperature Tuesday in lower 50s, low Tuesday night near 32; high Wednesday in upper 50s.

Sunrise, 7:29; sunset, 5:54.

Maximum temperature Monday, 57, downtown, 58; minimum, 29, downtown, 34.

Maximum temperature this date, 84 in 1952; minimum, 12 in 1940.

Maximum precipitation this date, .54 inch in 1949.

Barometric pressure at 9:30 p. Monday, 30.28, rising.



—Associated Press Wiremap.

PACIFIC DEFENSES—Here is how Formosa stands as the most advanced outpost in the Pacific island defenses of the United States and the Western world as noted by the President in a special message to Congress.

Fleet Prepared, Admiral Says

TAIPEH, Formosa, Tuesday, Jan. 25 (AP). — Vice Adm. Alfred M. Pride declared Monday his 7th Fleet was ready to cope with any situation in the perilous waters north of Formosa, where the first civilians have left the menaced Tachen Islands.

President Eisenhower's "readiness to fight" for Formosa speech was received in unofficial quarters with some mixed reactions. But these quarters expressed belief orders for the 7th Fleet to bring off Nationalist soldiers from the Tachens would go out as soon as the U. S. Congress approves the President's recommendations.

Pride's 7th Fleet was in position to evacuate the soldiers, who are expected to follow the withdrawal of all civilians who wish to quit the islands 200 miles north of Formosa.

Pride told a news conference Eisenhower was consulting Congress on the use of the fleet because to employ warships to evacuate the Tachens "would be a very grave move."

Pride emphasized that his fleet, bolstered by three aircraft carriers rushed up from Manila Bay, was strong enough to cope with any eventuality in the Tachens. The carriers Essex, Yorktown and Kearsage joined the Wasp with the 7th Fleet.

Pride said the fleet is deployed in the best way possible for its mission. While he did not spell out what this is, the mission could include besides the evacuation of the Tachens the guarding of any other offshore islands considered vital to the defense of Formosa.

Unofficial quarters expressed some disappointment that Eisenhower did not mean specifically in his message to Congress the defense of Quemoy, across the strait from Formosa, and the Matsu group near the mainland 100 miles northwest of Formosa.

They were certain, however, that the President had the islands in mind when he said the danger of armed attack against Formosa and the adjacent Pescadores "compels us to take into account closely related localities and actions which under current co-

ditions might determine the failure or the success of such an attack."

They saw this as an indication the United States would intervene against any major Communist assault on any of the more important offshore islands.

(This squared with informed opinion in Washington. Officials there said under a resolution placed before Congress, U. S. armed forces could strike at Red concentrations moving against Quemoy and Matsu even if it called for U. S. attacks on the mainland.)

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AMERICAN AIRLINES SETTLES PILOT TIFF

A controversy between the Air Line Pilots Association (AFL) and American Airlines Inc. which halted the airline's flights for 25 days last summer has been settled.

Settlement of the controversy, which dealt with the operation of nonstop westbound transcontinental schedules in excess of eight hours, was announced jointly Monday by C. N. Sayen, association president, and C. R. Smith, president of American Airlines.

The agreement permits the scheduling of the DC-7 flights involved in the controversy but reaffirms the eight-hour flight time rule for all other schedules.

The agreement also provides: Pilots on nonstop transcontinental service will receive flight pay and flight time credit at the

George in a statement Monday night summarizing Dulles' testimony, quoted the secretary as saying "our entire position in the western Pacific" is at stake in Red China's moves against the Nationalists.

George continued:

"Unless there is some present strong reaction, the secretary said, the Communists' intention to take Formosa, which is now in the probing stage, could become a firm intention and could be prosecuted with considerable chance of success because of the disintegration of anti-Communist forces.

George Optimistic.

To a question as to whether he believed the resolution might lead to spread of fighting to the mainland and a general war, George answered:

"I do not believe so. I think this is probably the only effective step we can take to prevent the spread of the conflict and its extension into a general war."

One senator, who would not be quoted by name, said Dulles replied to one question by saying the resolution carried enough authority for the United States to go to war without an actual declaration.

This senator indicated that Dulles did not mean a declaration would not be asked of Congress, if that action should be indicated, but did mean the resolution would be ample authority until a declaration were passed by Congress.

Still another member declining to be quoted by name, said after hearing Dulles that he (the senator) considered the resolution "an advance declaration of war."

Chairman Russell of Georgia Turn to House Acts on Page 4.

rate of one and one-half for all time in excess of eight hours.

There also will be an override of \$1.50 an hour for the captain and \$1 an hour for the copilot on these flights.

The "override" or premium pay will be paid for every hour flown, including the initial eight hours, and will be computed on actual flying time or scheduled time, whichever is greater. This pay will be in addition to the time and a half overtime pay after eight hours.

Both parties agreed to withdraw actions against each other and ALPA has withdrawn its strike vote.

The agreement was reached after officials of the union and of the company studied the analysis and recommendations of Davis L. Cole, a neutral in the dispute.