In response to a message of August 17 from the Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, General MacArthur cabled a message intended to be read into the Fifty-First National Encampment of that organization. He included in this message a detailed statement of his views on the relationship of Formosa to the American "strategic potential in the Pacific".

World War II, according to MacArthur's analysis, had changed the American "strategic frontier" from one lying "on the littoral line of the Americas with an exposed island salient . . . to the Philippines" to one embracing "the entire Pacific Ocean which has become a vast sea to protect us". No predatory attack from Asia, MacArthur said, could be successful as long as the United States and its allies held the island chain from the Aleutians to the Marianas, properly maintained and with naval and air supremacy and "modern ground elements to defend bases". If this chain were lost, war would be inevitable.

Formosa in the hands of a power unfriendly to the United States, MacArthur stated, would constitute an enemy salient in the center of this defensive perimeter from which an enemy force, using installations currently available, could increase by 100 percent "the air effort which could be
directed against Okinawa as compared to operations based on the mainland and at the same time could direct damaging air attacks with fighter type aircraft against friendly installations in the Philippines which are currently beyond the range of fighters based on the mainland. The use of Formosa by a hostile power as a counter-balance or overshadow the strategic importance of the central and southern flank of the U.S. front line position. Formosa in such hands could be compared to an unsinkable aircraft carrier and submarine tender ideally located to accomplish offensive strategy and at the same time checkmate defensive or counter-offensive operations by friendly forces based on Okinawa and the Philippines."

"Nothing could be more fallacious," MacArthur continued, "than the threadbare argument by those who advocate appeasement and defeatism in the Pacific that if we defend Formosa we alienate Continental Asia." It was the Oriental psychology, he declared, to respect "expressive, resolute, and dynamic leadership" and to turn on a leadership "characterized by timidity or vacillation". The American determination to "preserve the bulwarks" of the American strategic position in the Pacific had inspired the Far East, he concluded, and to "pursue any other course would ... shift any future battle area five thousand miles eastward to the coasts of the American continents."¹

¹Undated chit by Merchant, with message from MacArthur attached, unclassified.
This message came to the attention of the Department of State late on August 28 and was the subject of discussion by the Secretary of State. Harriman was asked to stop at the Department on his way to this meeting and, after discussing with Acheson and his aides the political problems which MacArthur's message would raise, he saw the President privately before the 9:30 conference meeting.

At this conference the President raised the question of the MacArthur message and read it aloud, with comments, referring to it as having been given him by Harriman. After careful consideration of the matter, in which Acheson did not take part, the President decided that the only course was to order withdrawal of the message and instructed Johnson to issue such an order.

Shortly after this meeting had broken up, Johnson telephoned Acheson and suggested that, in lieu of an order to withdraw the message, MacArthur be sent a statement that if his message were issued, it would be necessary to issue a statement in Washington that it was one man's opinion and not the official policy of the Government. Acheson took strong exception to this course of action as one which would cause confusion as to what American policy was, and stated that he saw nothing to do but to send MacArthur a message that the President directed him to withdraw his statement.
Inasmuch as Johnson had not understood that the
President had actually agreed to send a direct order to
MacArthur, there followed further consultations by
telephone among Johnson, Acheson, and Harriman. In the
course of these, Acheson, after consulting with his staff,
approved the text of a directive with the President
had meanwhile dictated to Johnson by telephone and
continued to oppose suggestions from the Department of
Defense for handling the matter on a "one man's opinion"
MacArthur's
basis, through the Political Adviser in Tokyo, or by
a telephone call to MacArthur from the President. Con-
sideration was given to reopening the matter with the
President, but in a conversation with Harriman the
President said that he had dictated what he wanted to go
and that he still wanted it to go. 1

Late in the afternoon of August 26, therefore, the
Department of Defense sent a telegram to MacArthur informing
him that the President directed the withdrawal of his
message to the Veterans of Foreign Wars "because various
features with respect to Formosa are in conflict with the
policy of the U.S. and its position in the UN." 2

1 Memorandum of Battle on the events of August 26, 1950,
top secret.

2 To Tokyo, tel. DEF 08680, Aug. 26, 1950, 261140,
top secret.
On August 27 MacArthur announced that he had been
directed to withdraw his message to the veterans of
Foreign Wars and on the following day the White House
announced that President Truman had directed the withdrawal.
Advance copies of the message, however, had already been
distributed to the press, and, in spite of the withdrawal,
the message itself soon became public knowledge.

Secretary Acheson analyzed the situation in a memorandum
of August 27 as follows:

1. There can be only one voice in stating United
States positions in foreign relations.... The President
has spoken very clearly and very specifically on the
subject of American policy toward Korea. It is
essential that the clarity, sincerity and good faith
of our position ... should not be brought in doubt.

The President cannot debate with the General
as to who states the United States position the better
nor ... whether the General's statement
supports or does not support the President's position.

The President's statement must stand before the
world unconfused and uninterpreted as the official
position of the United States.

Acheson affirmed that it was essential that the fundamental
points of American policy as enunciated by the President
and as communicated by Ambassador Austin to the Secretary-
General of the UN on August 25 remain absolutely clear ...
raising on this very subject." The Secretary concluded:

"The President's action in directing the withdrawal of the General's message was an effort to preserve the clarity of the position of the United States before the world.

"It must not be forgotten that General MacArthur is the United Nations Commander in Korea, that the question of Formosa has now been brought before the Security Council of the United Nations, that members of the United Nations have differing points of view regarding Formosa, and that the American position which has been so clearly stated by the President and Ambassador Austin must not be clouded in any way by any person."

A memorandum along similar lines was given to the President's Press Secretary for background in briefing the press, and the Department late on August 27 submitted to the President a draft letter to Ambassador Austin.

This letter was signed without change and dispatched the same night. It restated seven fundamental points of American policy with respect to Formosa to the "end that there be no misunderstanding concerning the position of the Government of the United States: (1) "The United States has not

1Accison to Webb, memorandum, Aug. 27, 1960, top secret.
2Updated chit by Kibbent with attached notes referred to as 'background supplied Charlie Ross', confidential.
3The text was also read to Austin by phone at 5 p.m. Aug. 27. Merchant to Webb, memorandum, Aug. 27, 1960, no classification indicated.
encroached on the territory of China, nor has the United States taken aggressive action against China; (6) a conflict between Formosa and Communist China "would have threatened the security of the United Nations forces operating in Korea; (7) the action of the United States was an impartial neutralizing action, the United States having "no designs on Formosa; (8) the American action was "without prejudice to the future political settlement of the status" of Formosa, which would require international action; (9) the United States had a record of friendship for the Chinese people; (10) the United States would welcome United Nations consideration of the case of Formosa; XXXXXX but (7) the Security Council should not be diverted from its consideration of the aggression against the Republic of Korea. 

This letter, which had been drafted to clarify the situation arising from MacArthur's message to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, was immediately made public, and, so far as the Department of State was concerned, closed the incident.

1Truman to Austin, letter, Aug. 27, 1950, unclassified.

2Department of State Bulletin, Sept. 11, 1950, p. 442.