From the White House:

W. Averell Harriman, Special Assistant to the President
John B. Stennis, The Assistant to the President
Charles G. Ross, Secretary to the President
George M. Rhee, Administrative Assistant to the President

Members of the Cabinet:

Dean Acheson, Secretary of State
John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury
Louis A. Johnson, Secretary of Defense
J. Howard McGrath, Attorney General
Jesse H. McDonald, Postmaster General
Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior
Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture
Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce
Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor

National Security Council:

James C. Toan, Executive Secretary

National Security Resources Board:

Stuart Symington, Chairman

Department of State:

John Foster Dulles, Special Advisor to the Secretary
Dean Rusk, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs
Jack S. Gilpin, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations

Department of Defense:

Stephen T. Early, Deputy Secretary of Defense
Francis Pace, Secretary of the Army
Frank B. Matthews, Secretary of the Navy
Thomas E. Manley, Secretary of the Air Force
General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
General J. Leamon Collins, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations
 Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force

Major General James H. Burns, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense

From the Senate:

The Vice President
Scott J. Lucas, Ill.
Elbert D. Thomas, Utah
Tom Currie, Tennessee
Clara Burns, South Dakota
Willard J. Rydberg, Md.
Alexander King, Wisconsin
Kenneth S. Wherry, Neb.
E. Alexander Smith, N. J.

From the House:

The Speaker
John B. McCormack, Mass.
Overton Brooks, La.
John E. B. W., Vt.
John L. Vorys, Ohio
Charles A. Lea, N. J.
Mike Mansfield, Montana
Dewey Short, Mo.
Boyd Crawford, Administrative Officer and Committee Clerk, House Committee on Foreign Affairs
At eleven o'clock on Friday, June 30, 1950, the President held a meeting in the Cabinet Room to discuss the situation in Korea. Since this was the regularly scheduled meeting of the Cabinet, the entire Cabinet was present, as were representatives from the Departments of State and Defense, and a number of members of Congress. A complete list of those attending the meeting is attached as Annex "A".

The meeting opened at 11:10 a.m., when the President entered the Cabinet Room. The President explained that he had asked those present to attend so that there could be a complete review of the Korean situation to date. The President asked General Bradley to give a summary of the military situation in Korea, which the General proceeded to do with the aid of a map.

The President then referred to the fact that he had had a meeting at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon with various officials, and that he had met again with the Joint Chiefs of Staff at nine o'clock on Friday morning. As a result of those meetings, he was now prepared to issue a statement which he would read.

The President then proceeded to read a short statement which is attached as Annex "B".
After finishing the statement, the President said that he wanted all of the gentlemen present to know all of the facts as far as it was possible for him to pass them on. He wanted all of them to know that what we had done was being done under the auspices of the United Nations; and that offers of help which had come from countries like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand of sending military forces to help General MacArthur were being made for the United Nations.

The President said he was pleased that India had endorsed the United Nations Security Council resolutions, and that it looked like the action which had been taken was going to be unanimous except for Soviet Russia and perhaps some of our satellites.

Following the President's remarks Senator Connally asked the first question. He said he had understood General Bradley to say that a regiment was being sent to ______. He wanted to know where the regiment was coming from. General Bradley assured him it was MacArthur's command in Japan.

Senator Connally then said that he was pleased that the President was permitting American forces to operate when necessary north of the 38 degree parallel; he said that such an order was justified. General Bradley remarked that sometimes the most effective way to hit your enemy is to go after his bases.
Senator Connally concurred and asked General Bradley if we were going to have a unified command.

The President and Secretary Johnson assured the Senator that all military forces would be under General MacArthur.

Senator Connally said he wanted every other nation to understand very clearly that MacArthur was the boss.

Senator Tydings broke in to ask to what extent other nations would be giving direct military assistance to MacArthur. He said he felt quite strongly that it would be very helpful if other countries, like Australia and Canada, could send a few groups---even as few as one company---to help in Korea. Tydings said that he was certain that some show of Allied as distinct from American forces was necessary.

There were two reasons for this, he said, the first was for the fact of the American people once the casualty lists began to appear, and the second was the attitude of the world at large. He did not want anybody to think that this was a private American war. He concluded by saying he hoped that some troops, perhaps the British at Hong Kong, could soon join us in the fighting.

The President pointed out that we had not yet committed any troops to actual combat and that our present plan was just to send base troops to --- to keep communications and supply lines open.
Senator Tydings said he understood that he was just looking to the future at such a time as we were actually in the front lines. He hoped that at that time there would be \textit{Allied} ground forces in action.

Secretary Johnson commented that one nation had offered some ground troops to us, but he did not volunteer the name of the nation.

Senator Curley said he hoped the Administration realized that we must completely support the Southern Koreans. Now that we were in this, there could be no backing down. He said he hoped the President understood.

The President said, "I certainly do understand that."

Senator Lucas said that he wished to endorse what Senator Tydings had said. He thought it very important that there be some token of forces, perhaps South American or European, fighting with us in Korea. The more nations the better, since it would indicate that what we were doing was the United Nations and not a United States action. Like Senator Tydings he thought that even one company would be valuable.
The President commented that the offers of help from other countries have been very satisfying.

Senator Lucas persisted. Regan, he pointed out, was a member of the United Nations Security Council. Regan has joined in supporting the resolutions. Couldn't we get Regan to give some troops?

Congressman Overton Brooks wanted to know if there was any relationship between events in Korea and the Soviet announcement that they were going to close down some power plants in Germany. The President said there was no connection he knew of.

Senator Wiley wanted to know if the State Department was working to get other countries into the fighting with us.

The President replied that yes, the State Department was working on that. He thought he had made it clear that other countries were volunteering to help us.

Senator Wiley wanted to know if our military forces were alerted all over the world. What about Berlin? Couldn't the Russian announcement about Berlin be interpreted as an (untranslated) sign?

The President replied, "I don't interpret; I am just waiting to see what will happen."
Senator Wiley wanted to know if the Chinese Commu

nist were going to help the North Koreans.

The President replied that we had no intelligence on that subject yet, but that there were a lot of rumors flying around that the Chinese Communists would fight. They were just rumors and we would have to wait and see.

Senator Smith asked if there were any evidence that Communist aggression was going to break out in other parts of the world.

The President said there were lots of rumors about places like Java, but they were just rumors.

Congressman Wurys said it would be a fine thing if we could get some Asiatic peoples in the fighting to help us, not just other White people. If we got a few Asians into fighting it wouldn’t look so much like “White man’s imperialism.”

The President said that was a very difficult matter, because if we got some Asians — like Chiang was in Formosa, for example — we would have to be carefully careful of the Chinese Communists.

Senator Cherenz crossed the President as though he were on the Senate Floor, and wanted to know if the President was going to advise the Congress before he sent ground troops into Korea.
The President said that some ground troops had already been ordered into Korea. If there were a real emergency, he would advise the Congress.

Senator Wherry said he thought the Congress ought to be consulted before the President made moves like this.

The President said this had been an emergency. There was no time for lot of talk. There had been a weekend crisis and he had to act. "I just had to act as Commander-in-Chief, and I did. I told MacArthur to go to the relief of the Koreans and to carry out the instructions of the United Nations Security Council."

Senator Wherry said "I understand motion all right. But I do feel the Congress ought to be consulted before any large scale actions are taken again."

The President replied that if any large scale actions were to take place, he would tell the Congress about it.

The Vice President interrupted to ask if the ships which the British had offered for our use, and which he had been reading about in the morning newspapers, were offered for all purposes, such as fighting, or were they just to help us move refugees out of Korea. He was assured that the British offer had no strings attached to it.
Senator Warren rose to his feet again, telling the Vice President that he would like to change the floor, and be continuing statements similar to those before, to the effect that he thought the President ought to consult Congress before taking drastic steps.

The President responded that as soon as he had definite information that required action by the Congress, he would inform all the members. "If there is any necessity for Congressional action," the President continued, "I will come to you. But I hope we can get those bandits in Korea suppressed without that."

There were some further questions about allied assistance to MacArthur, which General Bradley undertook to answer. He said, as a military man, he would be glad to see other countries asked for help because he thought that would have a helpful psychological effect. But as to actually seeing groups of other countries in the lines, that would be a very difficult matter. MacArthur would find it almost impossible to properly supply and control troops of a number of different countries. The troops of some of the countries that have been mentioned are not trained or organized the way ours are, and they have very different military procedures from our own. As for the suggestion that had been made that some Australian troops be sent to Korea,
General Bradley said it would take six or eight months to get them there and get them in shape to do some fighting. He said that it was out of the question to contemplate anything like that. If it were only for psychological purposes, a few men might be flown in.

It was useless to expect, however, that they could be of real military assistance.

Senator Tydings said he understood the difficulties MacArthur was up against, but he still wanted some foreign troops. "Just a company, just a company or two," he kept repeating.

Senator Smith rose again and said that he had been studying the last sentence of the President's press release. He said that he thought there was a clear inconsistency between what he had been told at this meeting about how far we were going, and the last sentence of the release. He repeated his assertions that he thought the Congress ought to be informed and that the President should take such steps without Congressional approval.

At this point Dewey Short, who had been seated behind the President, rose and stepped up to the Senator's table to say that he thought he was expressing the opinion of practically everyone in the Congress in saying that the Congress owed the President thanks for the quality of his leadership. Short said that he, personally, was very grateful to the
President for his frankness in telling them what had been going on and in having General Bradley give them a resume of the military situation.

The Vice President said he thought there was an inconsistency between the last sentence of the press release, which came right out and said that we were going to have ground troops in Korea, and what he had understood to be General Bradley's request made at the beginning of the meeting for complete secrecy on the subject of ground troops in Korea.

General Bradley arose and explained that he was sorry he had not been more precise. What he had meant to say was that he hoped all of those present would keep secret the name of the place to which our ground troops were going to be initially. He had not meant to ask those present to keep secret the fact that we were going to send ground troops in. That fact, Bradley continued, could not possibly be kept secret because there is no effective censorship in Korea. We already had a number of communications teams in Korea trying to set up Army communications, and he was surprised that that fact hadn't leaked out already. The ground troops — consisting
principally of supply troops — would start moving in a few hours into —. From a military point of view, Bradley concluded, he would have preferred to see no reference made at all to American troops in Korea, but since the fact was bound to leak out, from a public relations point of view, he thought it was best for the President to make the announcement in this fashion before there were any leaks.

Senator Connally asked how many British troops there were in Hong Kong.

General Bradley said he was not sure but he understood the British had less than one division in Hong Kong. The only other British troops in the area are some Australian troops in Japan. Bradley understood that there were some 1,500 Australians in Japan and he felt that they probably could move fairly promptly to Korea.

The Vice President said he thought the last sentence of the statement ought to be modified. He did not like it, he said; the statement ought to say that the President is in control of the forces and is issuing the orders to them.

The President pointed out that the statement had been released during the course of the present meeting by Mr. Ross and...
it was too late to make changes. Furthermore, he was afraid he could not agree with the Vice President. "This is all very delicate," the President said, "I don't want it stated any place that I am telling MacArthur what to do. He is not an American General now, he is acting for the United Nations. It would spell everything if we said he was just doing what we tell him to do." The President continued that, of course, MacArthur was obeying his orders but that we must be very careful not to let ourselves be put in the light to the rest of the world.

The Secretary of Defense said that as for his Depart-
ment was concerned, MacArthur was acting for the United Nations, and the President just couldn't say what the Vice President had suggested.

After asking if there were any further questions, the President thanked the members of Congress for having come down and promised to keep them informed as fully as he possibly could during the next few days.

The meeting ended at 11:45 A.M.