Truman was committed to waging limited war in Korea. Dismissing MacArthur in April 1951 showed that he was serious about pursuing this aim.

In March 1951 Truman made it very clear that no statements should be made about involvement in Asia unless they were cleared by the State Department.

In Spring 1951
MacArthur further
violated Truman's
wishes by sending a
letter to Congress
that said that 'there
was no substitute for
victory' and that
failure to act in Korea
would result in the
spread of
Communism.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) were angered by MacArthur's letter because they had expressed, in December 1950, that any comments being published about the war needed proper clearance.

In March 1951
MacArthur ignored
orders and issued a
communique that
publicly insulted
China.

In the end it was clear that MacArthur wanted all-out fighting in Korea.

In August 1950
MacArthur issued an unauthorised statement on the need for the US to defend Taiwan. This was a very sensitive issue.

In December 1950
MacArthur told
journalists that
limited war in Asia
was wrong because it
was the main
battleground of the
Cold War.

In May 1951 the JCS and MacArthur disagreed about the importance of China. This showed that they were right about his plans to provoke the situation in Asia in order to spark an allout conflict.

## **Teaching notes**

Students could sort the cards chronologically first and create a living graph to show the relationship between MacArthur and Truman over time.

They could then sort them into categories that they create themselves or into suggested categories: MacArthur's objectives and actions, the role of the JCS, Truman's objectives and actions.

Finally, a hot seating activity could be completed. A confident student (or the teacher!) could take on the role of MacArthur at an imagined employment tribunal. The rest of the group could then interrogate him on his ideas, dismissal and response to it.