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While staying at this house in the grimmest day of the war, Kim Il Sung organized and led a new counteroffensive operation, envisaging the final victory in the war (Kosanjin Revolutionary Site)

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Kim Il Sung visualizes a plan for bringing about a great turn in the war situation (November Juche 39 (1950))

Leading the Fatherland Liberation War to Victory

Marking the 60th anniversary of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), the Korean service personnel and people strongly yearn for Kim Il Sung, a brilliant commander and outstanding strategist, who led the anti-US

confrontation to victory for the first time in history. The war was a fierce war the DPRK, which had been liberated from the Japanese military occupation only five years previously and founded only two years previously, fought against

the US, which had a war history of more than 100 years, boasted of having an enormous economic and military strength and appeared as the ringleader of imperialism after the Second World War.

The original strategy, tactics and art of war created by Kim Il Sung, possessed with military wisdom and stratagem, were the ultimate guarantee of victory in this war.

He analyzed and judged the balance of forces of the two sides and all conditions that would have impact over military actions at every stage of the war, and on this basis, put forward strategic lines, like that of immediate frustration of the armed invasion by the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique and switchover to counteroffensive. These lines enabled the Korean People's Army to take the initiative all the time in the face of the enemy's numerical and technical superiority.

The DPRK faced harsh ordeals in mid-September Juche 39 (1950).

In their attempt to recover repeated defeats in the Korean front, the US imperialists enlisted their ground, naval and air forces in the Pacific, part of their Mediterranean Fleet, ground forces in the US proper and even troops from their vassal countries, including Britain.

In order to take the initiative in overcoming the prevailing difficult situation, Kim Il Sung, while organizing temporary strategic retreat, put forward the strategic line of forming powerful groups for counteroffensive, and led the struggle for its realization.

The aggressors who invaded deep into the territory of the DPRK suffered heavy blows from the KPA's new decisive attack, and the war entered a new stage.

In June Juche 40 (1951), the front line was fixed along the

38th Parallel and the war became long-drawn-out. Kim Il Sung laid down a strategic policy for strengthening the KPA's combat efficiency by gaining time while firmly defending the already-occupied lines and striking and destroying the enemy incessantly through active positional defence warfare, thus creating conditions for winning final victory.

The DPRK's victory in the war was the fruition of the various original tactics Kim Il Sung created and of his flexible and adroit operational command.

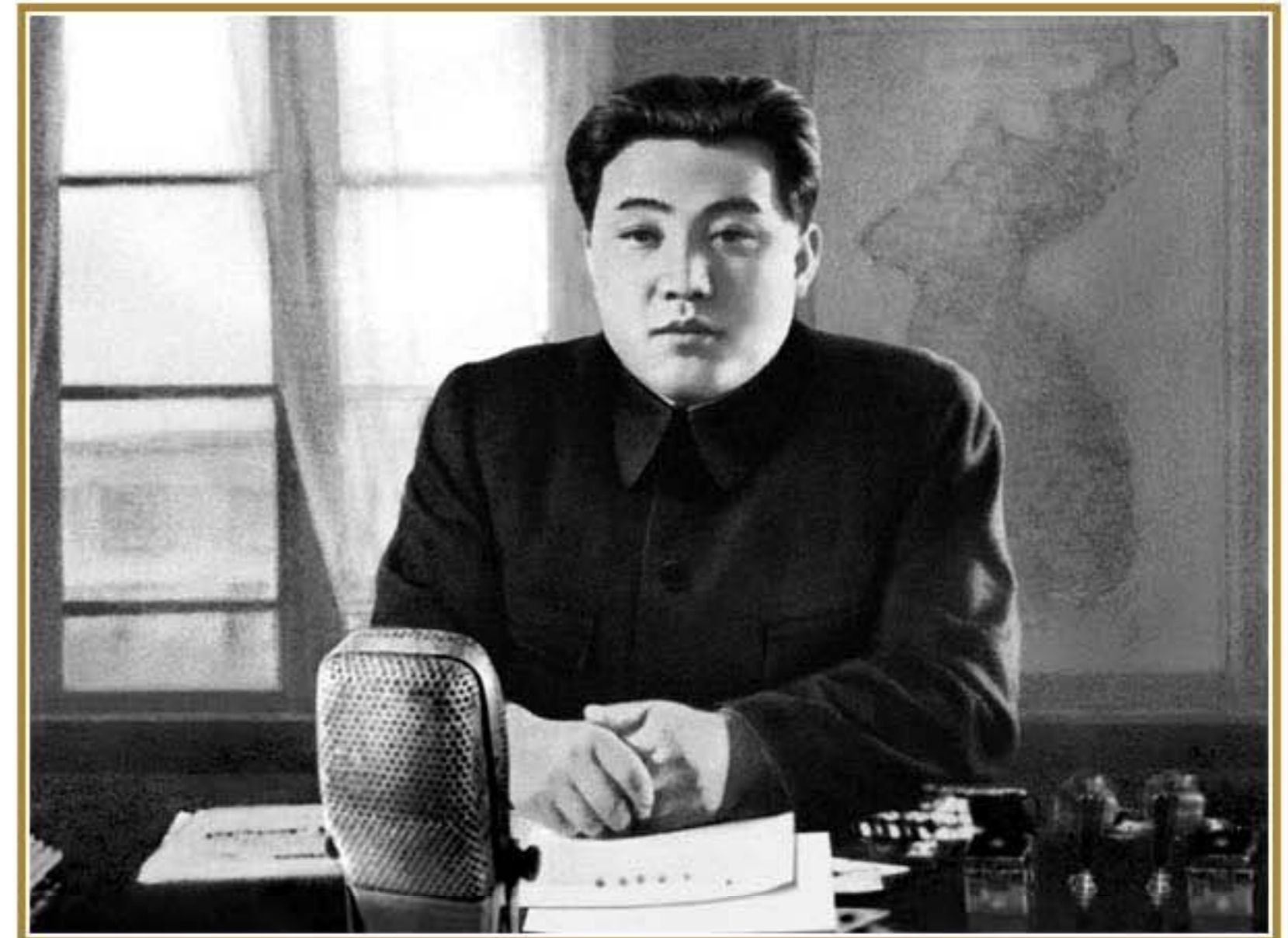
Combination of large-unit operations with small-unit ones, concerted operations between the regular army and the guerrillas, frontal and surprise attacks, the formation of a second front to strike the enemy from their rear and the like were the fruits of Kim Il Sung's outstanding strategy and military leadership.

Kim Il Sung created many other tactics, including the anti-aircraft and anti-tank teams and tunnel warfare, and carried them into practice.

Such tactics, which could not be found in the past war history, struck with wonder the European and American militarists and operations planners, who had been called master hands at modern warfare, as the tactics agreed with topographical and other actual conditions in Korea.

Thanks to Kim Il Sung's tactics, the KPA could frustrate the US imperialists' Christmas General Offensive, Summer Offensive, Autumn Offensive, New Offensive and other military operations.

The US admitted that as long as Kim Il Sung, a genius of the Juche-oriented military art and creator of the strategy and tactics that made its numerical and technical superiority helpless, led the army and people of the DPRK, it was doomed to



Kim Il Sung delivers a radio address to all the Korean people, titled, *Go All Out for Victory in the War* (June Juche 39 (1950))

dismal failure and, at last, signed an armistice agreement as good as a document of surrender.

The world people bestowed high praise upon Kim Il Sung, calling him the "greatest-ever commander," "great strategist" and "symbol of victory," and admired the Korean people's victory in the war, saying that it was a feat of historic significance in the world and a miracle of the 20th century.

The exploits Kim Il Sung achieved in leading the war to victory instil great encouragement in the Korean service personnel and people, who are determined to achieve the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche under the leadership of Marshal Kim Jong Un.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho

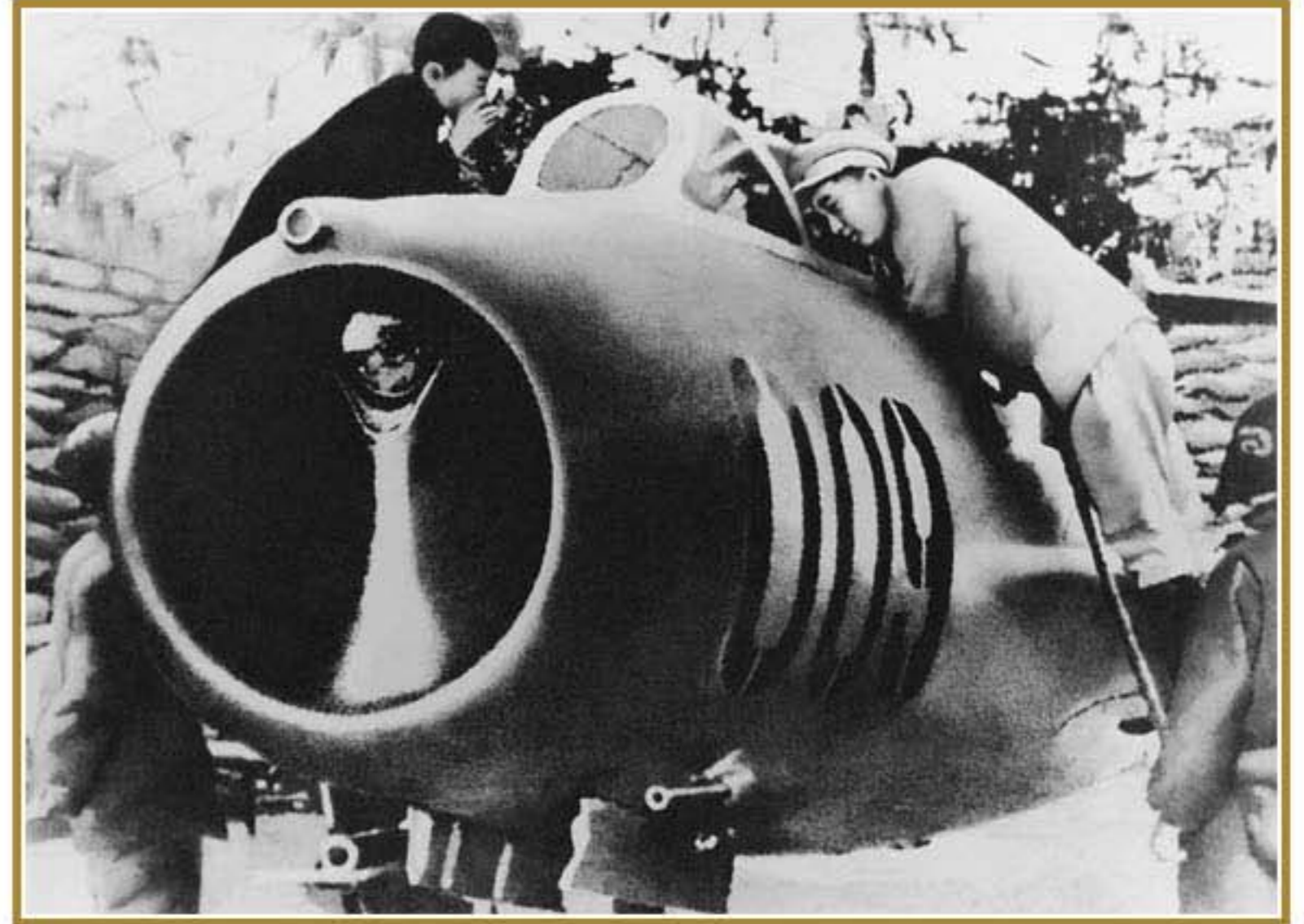
The US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique started an aggressive war against the northern half of Korea on June 25, 1950



Young people volunteer to fight at the front in response to Kim Il Sung's radio address



Kim Il Sung gives instructions on fortifying the coastal defence (April Juche 40 (1951))



Kim Il Sung, with young Kim Jong II, inspects an air unit (June Juche 41 (1952))



The Korean People's Army frustrated the enemy's offensive and immediately switched over to a counteroffensive



Kim Il Sung on a construction site of a tunnel position



Kim Il Sung talks with Heroes of the DPRK and other model soldiers (June Juche 40 (1951))



Aircraft and tank hunters' teams and various other unique tactics were created during the war



Defending Every Inch of the Motherland at the Cost of Blood

The Fatherland Liberation War was a confrontation the DPRK had against the US imperialists who started a war of aggression. The heroic Korean People's Army turned out in a sacred war to defend the country with a burning hatred against the enemy. It fought fierce battles

against the US in Osan, Taejon, Wolmi Islet, Height 1211 and other areas, defeating the enemy and defending every inch of the motherland unto death.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Height 1211 Is a Hill of the Country

Having suffered a series of defeat on the front by the heroic struggle of Korean People's Army soldiers, who were resolved to defend every inch of their motherland with their blood, the US aggressors started the Autumn Offensive in the autumn of 1951.

The aim of the offensive was to occupy the whole area of the northern half of Korea. The aggressors set Height 1211 as the main thrust area and hurled huge armed forces there. Fierce battles were fought every day in the area. Despite great losses, they made scores of attacks supported by numerous airplanes, guns and tanks. Claiming about "maximum bombing and bombardment," they showered 30 000 to 40 000 shells and bombs on the height every day.

The former appearance of the thickly-wooded height disappeared: rocks were crushed into powder, even squirrels moved to the trench of the KPA soldiers and the height of the peaks was lowered.

However, the KPA soldiers defended the height to the last

with their blood true to the order of Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung not to yield even an inch of the motherland to the enemy. The affection for and trust in the defenders of Height 1211 he showed, calling them treasures of the country, encouraged them to be firmly determined to defend it to the last.

Members of a heavy machine-gun platoon wrote in their letter to the Supreme Commander as follows: So long as your soldiers are in the trench, Height 1211 will belong for ever to the motherland. We will defend it with honour under whatever circumstances.

The KPA soldiers fought bravely with such determination.

Ri Su Bok, 18-year-old member of the Democratic Youth League and a squad leader, blocked an enemy pillbox with his chest for the one and only motherland and made a breakthrough for a counterattack by his unit in the battle to regain a nameless height. A soldier plunged himself into the midst of the enemy soldiers carrying a bundle of hand grenades to mow

them when they were making desperate attempts to occupy the height. Artillerymen pulled the direct-firing guns up to the height and showered shells on the enemy, and signalmen restored communications by linking the cut lines with their bodies. Even soldiers on kitchen duty, aidmen and stretcher-bearers fought heroically in support of combatants.

Soldiers fighting on Height 1211 were all combatants.

Even though days passed with battles, the defenders of the height made musical instruments and sang songs full of confidence in victory.

Thanks to the heroic struggle of the KPA soldiers, the height was defended with honour and the Autumn Offensive of the US aggressors were completely frustrated.

Having suffered an ignominious defeat in the battle for Height 1211, losing tens of thousands of lives and large amounts of combat equipment, the enemy called this height "Heartbreaking Ridge" because they were heartbroken whenever they looked at it where corpses were piled up and blood flowed. The ravine below the height was named "Punch Bowl" as no one emerged from it alive.

Telling the heroic feats of the KPA soldiers who inflicted a serious defeat to the US invaders with the resolute spirit of defending motherland, Height 1211 still soars as a height of victory, a height of motherland and a height of heroes.

Defenders on Wolmi Islet

Wolmi Islet is a small island covering an area of 0.66 km² on the West Sea of Korea.

It is difficult to be found even on the map, but it bears the imprints of heroic feats of the Korean People's Army soldiers who defeated the US aggressors.

Faced with the danger of final defeat by the KPA's strong counterattack, the US imperialists conducted a landing operation at Inchon in September 1950 by mobilizing hundreds of vessels, 1 000 warplanes and over 50 000 troops.

At that time there were a coast artillery battery and an infantry company of the KPA on Wolmi Islet, an important place in checking and frustrating the enemy's landing at Inchon. Four guns and a few shells were all they had.

They, however, carried out the order of Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung to defend the islet although it was engulfed in flames.

Afire with the spirit to defend their country, artillerymen led by battery commander Ri Tae Hun dealt a telling blow to the landing operation MacArthur, commander of the US forces in the Far East, and other brass hats directed on board the flagship.

Determined to defend unto death the islet, a territorial part of their motherland, they destroyed two enemy destroyers and sank two small warships on the first day of the battle and one destroyer, two landing ships and four landing boats the next day.

When their plan to seize with ease the islet which a KPA battery was defending ended in failure, the enemy mobilized more of their troops on the third day, only to draw back again with two ships sunk or destroyed.

Owing to the enemy bombing and bombardment, the guns were all destroyed. Nevertheless, the KPA artillerymen fought a death-defying battle against the US aggressors. They sent the last telegram, which reflected their ardent mind and firm resolve that they would fight unto death as befits the soldiers of the Supreme Commander in defence of the honour of their country.

In this way, Wolmi Islet defenders held in check for three days the US landing operation at Inchon.

The heroic feats of the soldiers wrote a brilliant chapter in the Korean people's history of the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Operation for Liberating Taejon

After the battle on the Osan line that inflicted the first serious defeat on US aggressive troops, the KPA rapidly broke through the enemy's defence line along the Kum River by delivering continued blows to the enemy and making a quick advance. The enemy had vaunted that the defence line was a "line of no retreat" and "last defence line," saying that they could hold out there for three years. The KPA then advanced to Taejon, the enemy's "second capital."

The US imperialists, in a desperate attempt to change the tide of war and to defend Taejon, threw to it large forces with the US 24th Division, which had boasted of being "ever-victorious," as the main force plus two divisions of the south Korean army.

To cope with the prevailing situation, Kim Il Sung, a great military strategist, worked out a new plan to crown the operation to liberate Taejon with victory in a short time by annihilating the enemy through encirclement.

The KPA units completely encircled Taejon in a day.

A unit of the KPA made a forced march, covering 40-odd km distance overnight, to block the way of the enemy's retreat southeast of Taejon. Meanwhile, a soldier of a combined infantry unit dashed single-handed into the enemy position with an explosive, blowing up a power station and thus making a breakthrough for the advance of his unit.

Two tanks, an infantry unit and reconnaissance platoons, which had entered Taejon before the launching of a general offensive, fought a fierce firing

battle and smashed the enemy's important establishments, government organs and rendezvous of their troops, plunging them into confusion.

At 5 am on July 20, Juche 39 (1950), the KPA combined units launched a general offensive to liberate Taejon.

The combined infantry and tank units charged towards the US aggressors, sweeping them away in no time.

Out of hatred against the US aggressors who invaded their motherland, the KPA combatants wiped them out mercilessly.

Ri Chang Hae, Hero of the DPRK, destroyed an enemy's tank, braving a hail of enemy bullets, and blocked the way of the fleeing US aggressors. Another soldier wrested a machine gun on an enemy's truck and annihilated the enemy soldiers with it.

At a battle with the enemy troops, who were fleeing to the direction of Yongdong, a KPA company fought heroically, killing and capturing 500 of them and destroying 94 trucks, 10 guns and two tanks.

The US 24th Division and the 1st and 7th divisions of the south Korean army were routed and Taejon was liberated. Commander of the US 24th Division Dean was captured by a KPA soldier while fleeing in the uniform of a rank-and-file soldier.

The victorious battle to liberate Taejon, where over 24 220 enemy soldiers were killed and captured and other great achievements were obtained, was the triumph of the spirit of the heroic KPA to defend the motherland, putting the arrogant Yankees' nose out of joint and thus shattering the myth of their "mightiness" to smithereens.



Mechanized units of the KPA enter Taejon



The KPA sailors sank the US heavy cruiser Baltimore and damaged a light cruiser with four torpedo boats on the sea off Jumunjin, thus working a miracle in the world history of naval battles



The KPA airmen shot down or damaged many enemy aircraft including B-29, which the US imperialists called a "flying fortress"



People turn out in the struggle against the enemy who have occupied their native places



Young people organized Young Guards and Children's Guards to annihilate the enemy in various parts of the country

Defending Native Places

During the temporary, strategic retreat the people in the enemy-held areas fought resolutely against the enemy occupying their native places.

The Kuwolsan, Kowon and other people's guerrilla units were organized in such enemy-held areas as Hwanghae, Kangwon, South Hamgyong and South Phyongan provinces.

The Kuwolsan People's Guerrilla Unit fought 64 battles in Unryul, Anak, Sinchon and other areas in Hwanghae Province to deal successive blows to the enemy, blocking the enemy's traffic channels and cutting communications wires, attacking the enemy's organs and destroying or burning up magazines and so on.

It rescued imprisoned patriots and people and waged battles to liberate wide areas including Anak, Samchon, Sinchon,

Unryul and Unchon in step with re-advancing KPA units.

The Kowon People's Guerrilla Unit killed or wounded several hundreds of enemy soldiers and captured or destroyed a large number of war supplies by making surprise attacks on the enemy's military trains and trucks. In over two months it fought 95 battles and made a great contribution to the KPA's operations for counteroffensive.

Children's Guards and child guerrillas were organized to annihilate the enemy in various parts of the country. Jo Ok Hui, Ri Su Dok and many other women, too, bravely fought against the occupationists with arms in their hands.

The heroic struggle of the people in the rear rendered an active contribution to achieving a victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.



The Rear Is, As It Were, the Front

During the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War not only the service personnel of the Korean People's Army at the front, but also the people in the rear fought bravely for the victory in the war.

Keeping in mind the radio address delivered by President Kim Il Sung who called upon the entire people to unite firmly and repulse the armed invasion of the US imperialists, the peo-

ple in the rear gave full play to their patriotic devotion and mass heroism.

Send More Weapons and Ammunition to the Fighters!

The workers of the munitions and other factories and enterprises waged a drive for increased production to send arms,



People carry ammunition to the soldiers fighting on a hill

ammunition and other munitions to the front, overcoming manifold difficulties and breaking bottlenecks on their own during the wartime.

The ten Party members in the casting shop of the Ragwon Machine Complex (the then Ragwon Machine Factory) produced molten iron, turning a blower by connecting a belt to a rear wheel of a charcoal-engine truck, and when molten iron leaked from the cupola furnace damaged by the enemy's bombing, they ran into it, pulling wet straw-bags over themselves, to block up holes. In this way they continued to make hand grenades.

The workers in the then Kunja-ri produced many submachine guns, turning belts by hand when electric power supply failed on account of enemy's bombing.

Transport workers waged a death-defying struggle to carry weapons and ammunition to the fighters at the front.

Those in the rail transport sector repaired railway bridges without delay when they were broken owing to the enemy's air

raids and the engine drivers waged a campaign to create higher norms in freight transport and running distance.

The engine drivers under the Hamhung Railway Management Bureau hauled in the first half of Juche 41 (1952) alone 1 767 freight cars more than the norm tantamount to the formation of 93 trains.

Those in the Kujang Railway Section ensured the wartime transportation by pulling over 290 waggons in excess of the norm in one month of October.

The motor drivers also waged vigorously the campaign to create new norms. As a result, the volume of freight transportation was increased by 253.7% in 1952 as compared with 1951 and by 280% in 1953 over the previous year.

The people in the rear, including the women in Namgang Village, carried ammunition and food to the heights by organizing cart transportation units, and on their back, inspiring the militant spirit of KPA soldiers.



Peasants do not lay even an inch of land fallow in the severe trials of war



Schoolchildren also turned out in the assistance to the front, organizing the children's corps for assisting the front.

Ploughwoman Movement and Movement to Donate Relief Rice to the Front

The peasants did not let even an inch of land lie idle in the severe trials of war.

The rural women took an active part in the ploughwoman movement and worked hard, tilling paddy and dry fields and sowing seeds, saying that "Let's give death of revenge to the enemy by increasing food production in the place of husbands, sons and brothers fighting at the front!"

In Juche 40 (1951) alone South and North Phyongan

provinces and the then Hwanghae Province produced more than 10 000 ploughwomen.

The peasants took an active part in the movement to donate relief rice to the front.

Eight peasants with high crop yields from Phyongwon County, South Phyongan Province, took the lead in donating relief rice to the front, and the whole country followed their examples. A peasant in the then Anju County donated 100 bags of rice and a woman peasant in Sinchon County 80 bags of grain. Peasants in Phyongwon County donated over 1 800 bags of rice and those in South Phyongan Province 6 400 bags of grain as of the end of February in Juche 42 (1953).

The patriotic movement to assist the front was also participated in by workers, peasants, businessmen, tradesmen and people of other strata.

Schoolchildren donated money for assistance to the front by collecting scrap iron and other useless materials.

The ploughwoman movement and the movement to donate relief rice to the front greatly encouraged the KPA soldiers at the front.

Article: Kim Kyong Hui



Workers produce war supplies

Envisaging the Future of a Victorious Country

A war is a grim struggle decisive to the destiny of a country or nation.

The Fatherland Liberation War the DPRK, which had just been founded, fought against the armed invasion of the US that had boasted of being the “mightiest” in the world, and its vassal forces, was the grimmest war unprecedented in history.

President Kim Il Sung possessed with a firm belief in victory and an iron will, revolutionary optimism and scientific foresightedness looked ahead to the victorious tomorrow of the country even in the thick flames of the war and presented a bright blueprint for the postwar rehabilitation and the country’s prosperity.

In the report and concluding speech he delivered at the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea held in December Juche 39 (1950) he advanced a policy of increasing the wartime production and preparing for the postwar reconstruction of the national economy and clarified the orientation of the rehabilitation and development of the national economy after the war.

He visited several areas including Huichon and saw to it that modern factories were built for rehabilitating and developing the national economy and laying the foundations of the industrialization after the war.

He called officials in charge of urban design to the Supreme Headquarters and gave them instructions to draw up a general plan for the postwar reconstruction of Pyongyang.

It was his revolutionary faith that the Korean people should build ten, a hundred or a thousand things when the US imperialists destroyed one and



Master plan for the reconstruction of Pyongyang drawn up in the days of the war (Juche 40 (1951))



Kim Il Sung under discussion with peasants about the plan to rehabilitate the rural economy after the war (May Juche 41 (1952))

student-soldiers to universities when the country could hardly afford to lose even one combatant, and educational work of the universities and the schools at all levels was carried on without interruption even in the wartime.

He paid close attention to developing science and technology.

On December 1, Juche 41 (1952) when severe battles were fought in the front line he established the Academy of Sciences and, though everything was in short supply, organized a research group of vinalon and provided it with all the conditions.

He had the Cabinet adopt a decision on the enforcement of the universal free medical care

system by state expense, the best public policy for health promotion of the people. It was enforced in all parts of the DPRK since January 1, Juche 42 (1953), inspiring the Korean army and people with confidence in victory and striking the US and other aggressors with terror.

It is thanks to the wise leadership of Kim Il Sung who prepared grand blueprints for the future of the country, fully convinced of its victorious tomorrow even in the fiercest flames of the war unprecedented in the history that the Korean army and people could achieve great victory in the war.

Article: Kim Thae Hyon



Many combatants at the front are recalled to their alma mater to resume studying

rebuild the ravaged towns and villages, factories and enterprises more beautifully, more magnificently and in the latest styles, thus displaying their stamina in the postwar reconstruction, too.

Under his leadership the general plan for the reconstruction of Pyongyang was drawn up since Juche 40 (1951), and in the Moranbong Underground Theatre was held an exhibition of the blueprints to rebuild Pyongyang. Documentary films on this exhibition were shown across the country.

The news of the exhibition which was held in the grim days of the war when fierce battles were fought for even an inch of land, and when the US, prattling that it would remove Pyongyang completely off the map, bombed the city almost every day, encouraged the KPA soldiers at the front and people in the rear to cement their conviction in sure victory of the war.

In the difficult wartime conditions the President ensured that national cadres were trained uninterruptedly under a far-reaching programme for the postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction.

He took measures to recall numerous



The universal free medical care is introduced across the country from January Juche 42 (1953)



Students continue to study even in the days of war



Kim Il Sung puts his signature on the document of the Korean Armistice Agreement after going over it (July Juche 42 (1953))

“By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the US imperialist forces that had boasted they were the ‘strongest’ in the world, exploded the myth of their ‘invincibility’ and inaugurated them on the downward slope.”

Kim Il Sung

Victorious July 27

The US imperialists, boasting of being the “strongest” in the world, confessed their defeat on July 27, Juche 42 (1953), three years after they started a war against the young DPRK.

Since, July 27 is recorded as the day of victory in the Fatherland Liberation War in the 5 000-year history of the Korean nation.

That day in 1953 the whole country brimmed over with joy of having humbled the US and displayed its mettle to the world.

The Pyongyang mass rally was held on July 28 to celebrate the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War at Kim Il Sung Square. The people gathered at the square gave enthusiastic cheers, looking up to the great leader Kim Il Sung who liberated Korea from the Japanese military occupation in his

thirties and defeated US imperialism in his forties.

Acknowledging the people’s cheers, “Long Live General Kim Il Sung!” “Long Live the Workers’ Party of Korea!” and “Long Live the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War!” Kim Il Sung solemnly declared the victorious end of the Korean war.

Thanks to his prominent and sagacious leadership, the Korean people could achieve a victory in the war against the US armed aggressors.

Having penetrated the decisive role of the masses of the people in a revolutionary war with his extraordinary wisdom, he completely frustrated the enemy’s numerical and technical superiority by means of the strategic and tactical superiority based on politico-ideological superiority. And he ensured the victory in

the war by solving all the problems arising at the front and in the rear in accordance with the country’s reality and modern warfare.

Mark Clark, US Army commander who signed the Korean Armistice Agreement, the first defeat in the US history, confessed in *The Hidden History of the Korean War*: The success of the north Korean army is attributed to the skilful command of General Kim Il Sung. He performed great feats as a commander fighting against the Japanese army for many years until its defeat in World War II, and his name has enjoyed respect of all the Korean people and become a symbol of patriotic deed in Korea.

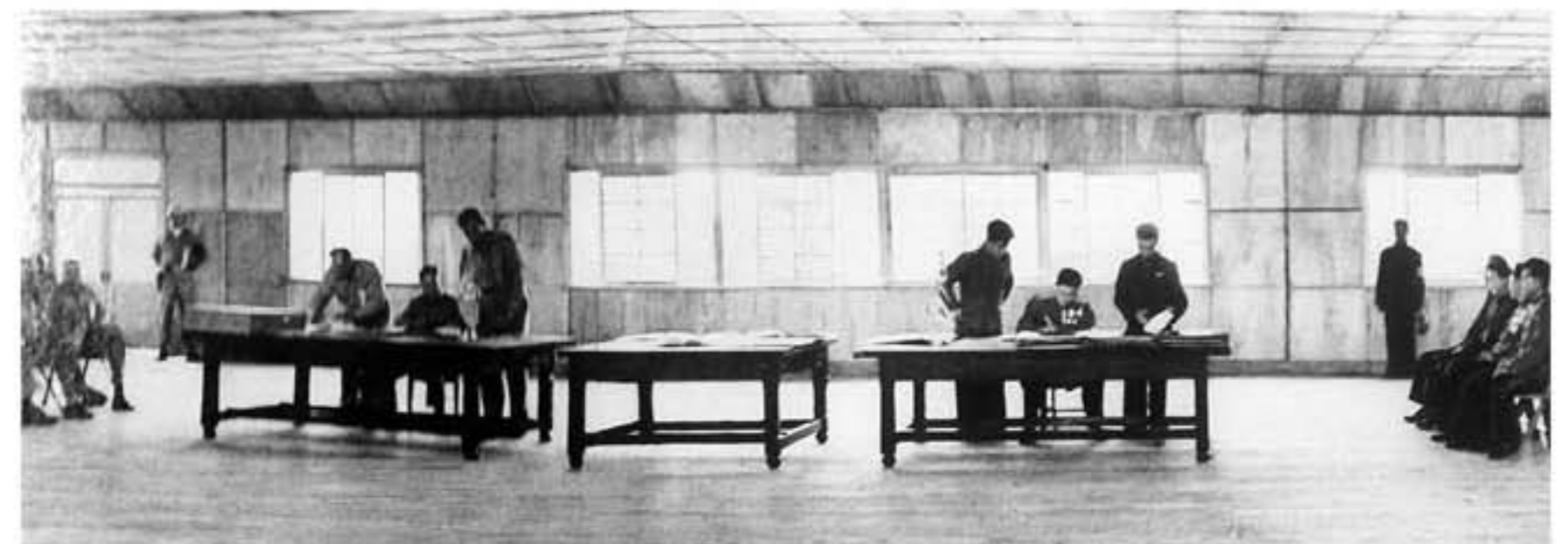
The victory of the Korean people in the war was also achieved by the resolute spirit of safeguarding their country, never yielding even an inch of land to the

enemy.

By winning victory in the war, they defended their country’s freedom and sovereignty and the revolutionary gains with honour and fully displayed the invincible might of the DPRK, solidity of the state and social system, the Korean people’s conviction of sure victory and fighting mettle.

Victorious Fatherland Liberation War shattered the myth of the “mightiness” of US imperialism and started them on the decline for the first time in its history, thereby ushering in a new era of the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle for mankind.

Article: Kim Kyong Jin



The place where the Korean Armistice Agreement is signed



The heroic KPA officers and men march past full of pride in having defeated the US imperialists who had boasted they were the "strongest" in the world



Pyongyang mass rally celebrating the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War

Shattered Myth of "Invincibility"

War Results

Enemy's human loss (killed or captured): 1 567 128

Of them, 405 498 US soldiers

1 130 965 south Korean puppet soldiers

30 665 soldiers of the US vassal states

Enemy's loss of combat and technical equipment:

Aircraft: 11 captured, 5 729 shot down, 6 484 damaged

Tanks: 374 captured, 2 690 destroyed

Armoured vehicles: 146 captured, 45 destroyed

Other vehicles: 9 239 captured, 4 111 destroyed

Vessels of various types: 564 captured, sunk or damaged

Guns of various calibre: 6 321 captured, 1 374 destroyed

Small arms of various types: 925 152 captured

Communications apparatuses: 5 788 captured

Flame throwers: 117 captured

Shells of various kinds: 489 260 captured

Bullets of various kinds: 21 245 071 captured

Hand grenades: 224 123 captured

Mines of different types: 14 449 captured

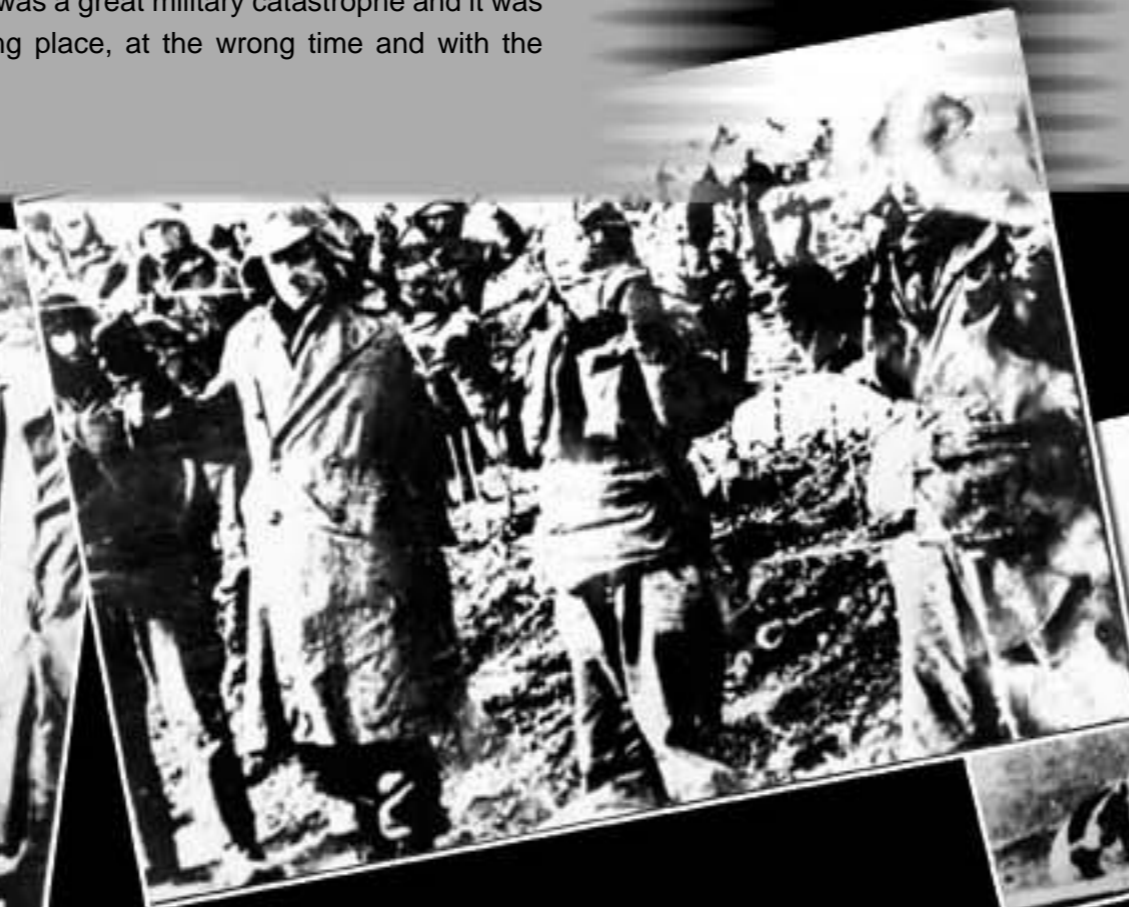
Cranes of various types: 5 destroyed



Omar Bradley, former chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, said: Frankly speaking, the Korean war was a great military catastrophe and it was the wrong war fought in the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy.



George Marshall, former US Secretary of State, said: The myth exploded to atoms; it has become clear to everyone that the United States is not as strong as others had thought it to be.



Winners Say

Sixty years have passed since the Fatherland Liberation War ended.

On June 25, 1950, the US imperialists instigated their south Korean puppet forces to start an all-out armed invasion against the DPRK.

But, the service personnel and people of the DPRK defended their country's sovereignty and exalted their national dignity before the eyes of the world under the leadership of Kim Il Sung.

The Fatherland Liberation War noteworthy in the 20th century clearly proved in reality that any country, small as it were, can win victory in the fight against powerful imperialist forces if it fights them, and the key to victory is

the outstanding leadership of a great commander.

Under the leadership of Kim Il Sung our people, who had been maltreated and oppressed as colonial slaves under the Japanese military occupation until five years previously, were able to become a heroic people.

As for my career, I was born in Jangyon County, the then Hwanghae Province, and worked as a tenant. After the country's liberation, I could feel worth of life, and joined the Korean People's Army to be an airman. In the war I fought as required by the Juche-oriented war tactics advanced by Kim Il Sung and became a Hero of the DPRK.



Pak Jong Sik, Hero of the DPRK

The victory in the Fatherland Liberation War is inconceivable apart from the outstanding strategy and tactics and original art of warfare created by Kim Il Sung.

War is an ideological confrontation between peoples or groups and at the same time a confrontation of strategy, tactics and art of warfare.

By clarifying unique tactics and strategy suited to our country's topographical conditions, the level of the KPA's military hardware and the ever-changing military and political situation, he always put the aggressors on the defensive and took the initiative in the war.

Still vivid in my memory is what

happened in one late December day in Juche 39 (1950); I received an order of Kim Il Sung to form an aircraft hunters' team. At that time the US imperialists, bragging about their air supremacy, were conducting air raids against our front and rear.

We began to shoot down enemy planes with small arms. In one month from February Juche 40 (1951), we shot down 11 enemy planes in all; shooting down three of them in one day.

The much-bragged US numerical and technical superiority cut no ice in the Korean war. The longer the war was drawn out, the greater loss of lives and war materiel was for the US imperialists.



Yang Phan Gi, Hero of the DPRK



Pak Chan Su, Hero of the DPRK

A figure of the USSR, who worked as a special correspondent during the Korean war, wrote: The Soviet-German war was a war between large forces, a war between Allies and the Axis. Contrary to this, the Korean war was a confrontation, beyond common sense, fought between a large army that was dreaming of world supremacy and a neophyte army, between allied forces and a young country.

The primary factor of our victory in this war was the preeminent leadership of Kim Il Sung who turned the war into an all-people war.

He established a rigid system of wartime command to enlist all the service personnel and people in winning victory in the war, and strengthened the

Workers' Party of Korea and enhanced its leadership role. He also wisely led the work of strengthening assistance to the front and inspiring soldiers and civilians to mass heroism.

In the grim days of the war he was always among the soldiers and people. He visited Height 1211 at the forefront, where my unit was deployed, showing meticulous concern for soldiers' living and encouraging them to annihilate the enemy.

His affection for and trust in soldiers were a source of fervent patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit for our soldiers on Height 1211, who frustrated all of the enemy's offensives and emerged victorious.

The Fatherland Liberation War clearly showed that the service personnel and people fighting for justice with an ennobling and correct ideal and purpose, are sure to win.

Born in Kohung County, South Jolla Province, I joined the army after the KPA liberated my home town during the Korean war unleashed by the US imperialists. Nine months later, ie, in May Juche 40 (1951), I was awarded the title of Hero of the DPRK for the brilliant feats I had achieved.

My personality or my arms were not outstanding; the noble politico-ideological traits of the KPA always encouraged me to those feats.

The KPA is the people's armed forces

which are made up of sons and daughters of working people including workers and peasants and fight for the sake of the people's interests. From the first day in the army, I was very impressed by the fact that all the soldiers were determined to serve their country and fellow people devotedly and a voluntary discipline based on comradeship was established among officers and men.

Whatever sophisticated weapons and military hardware they may have, the US aggressors and south Korean puppet army were too weak politically and ideologically and too immoral to win the KPA, which was firmly united with one ideology and purpose and with moral obligation.



Kim Ki U, Twice Hero of the DPRK



Fireworks are set off to celebrate the 59th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War (July Juche 101 (2012))

Under the sagacious leadership of Kim Il Sung, we, women, performed heroic feats in the war.

Many women took up arms like men, true to his militant call that all Koreans who valued the country's honour and nation's destiny should turn out in the righteous Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialists' aggression.

Among them there were a girl who joined the army despite her tender age and women who left their dear children in the others' care to volunteer to fight at the front.

Resolved that they could never lose their happy life of 5 years after liberation, Hero Jo Sun Ok threw herself with a

bundle of hand grenades under an enemy's tank and Hero Thae Son Hui became a pilot to drop bombs on enemy positions. Signalwomen risked their lives for successful battles, and women of stretcher-bearer corps, women surgeons and nurses shielded their comrades from enemy's bullets and donated their blood to them.

I cherish the memory of my days when I volunteered to fight at the front and worked as an army surgeon in the thick of battles.

If a war breaks out again on this land, we women will turn out as one in the sacred war as in the 1950s to reunify the country.



Jon Ku Gang, Labour Hero of the DPRK

Wartime Songs Still Reverberate

- Veterans' Travelling Art Propaganda Team from Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang -



Many veterans including those who fought in the Fatherland Liberation War have organized itinerant art propaganda teams and conducted performances in all parts of the country to encourage the working people in their efforts to build a thriving nation.

Among them is the Veterans' Travelling Art Propaganda Team from Tongdaewon District, Pyongyang, which is widely known not only in the district but also across the city.

Most of its members are over 70 years

in age. Yun Suk Gum, Han Hak Sil and Jin Yong Ok, war veterans, are on the wrong side of eighty, and some other veterans have neither artistic talent nor experience. But what they have in mind as their duty is to tell the rising generations who are inexperienced in the trials of war how the present happiness is secured and defended. They, therefore, wrote the scripts for the performance and improved their musical pieces. Then they began to stage their artistic performances at the factories, enterprises, schools and



Producing a new artistic work

residential quarters in the district. They gave performances not only on the stage but also at the construction sites, factory workshops and at cooperative farms in the city and district, and even at the construction site of the Huichon Power Station in the heavy rain.

Wartime songs such as *Song of National Defence* and *To a Decisive Battle* and other revolutionary songs, including *The Leader Has Come to Our Post*, *Whenever We Think of the Road of Songun* and *We Will Follow You with One Mind*, moved the audience and inspired them greatly to achieve feats in the

The team on a visit at a construction site

building of a thriving nation.

Everywhere they went, innovative and rapid progresses were made.

People are greatly encouraged by the songs of defending the country sung by grey-haired men and women in military uniform.

The members of the Tongdaewon District Veterans' Travelling Art Propaganda Team continue to stage their artistic performances with a single desire to remain as soldiers for life.

Article: Choe Kwang Ho
Photo: Kim Kum Jin





Ri Jong Uk

Sixty years have passed since the Korean war ended.

With the passage of time, the war veterans' hair have turned grey, but they still live as they did in the days of the war for their country.

Among them is Academician, Prof. and Dr. Ri Jong Uk at the Faculty of Mathematics of Kim Il Sung University, who has devoted his life to the development of mathematics of the country.

The 86-year-old researcher is always busy preparing for lectures, compiling textbooks and studying his speciality.

He works vigorously even in the twilight years of his life in the spirit of a soldier fighting at the front.

Born as the eldest son of a peasant during the Japanese military occupation of Korea (1905-1945), he was called a prodigy by his neighbours for he was good at counting from his childhood.

Though the boy dreamed of being a mathematician, he had no opportunity of receiving education because of poverty.

His wish was realized only when the country was liberated on August 15, Juche 34 (1945).

He was enrolled at Kim Il Sung University, the first university in the DPRK.

His days at the university were full of hope. When the US imperialists unleashed a war against the DPRK, he volunteered for service in the Korean People's Army to defend the dear country, bidding good-bye to his cherished dream.

As a deputy company commander for political affairs, he bravely fought life-and-death battles.

When his company encountered the enemy in Kumgok, Hwachon, Ichon and other areas, he displayed unparalleled self-sacrificing spirit to open up the route of charge for his unit and vigorously motivated his men at the front line to win victory.

One day early in Juche 41 (1952), when the war was at its height, he received the order of Supreme Commander

War Veteran Educationalist

Kim Il Sung to summon former university students to their alma mater so that they could resume studying.

He was greatly excited by a legend-like fact unprecedented in the world history of war.

Thus, he resumed his study, holding a pen instead of rifle.

When the war ended in the victory of the Korean people, he finished the post-graduate course and became a lecturer.

His strenuous efforts bore rich fruit. He was awarded an academic degree in his twenties. After he was promoted to the dean of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics at the age of 31, he achieved many successes in bringing up talented students and rendering services to the development of the country's science.

In the 1970s he found serious contradictory points in mathematics papers carried in the former Soviet Union and American science magazines, and made public a paper, in which he expressed his opinion, thus causing sensation in the mathematics circles.

In the new century he rendered a sizable benefit to the state by researching a method of arranging electric power grids and applying valuable scientific successes in different sectors of the national economy.

He trained more than 50 holders of doctorate and master's degree, wrote 84 textbooks and references and presented 150 papers on mathematics. As a result, many patents and registration certifi-

cates of scientific and technical successes were conferred on him.

In high appreciation of his achievements, the state awarded the title of People's Scientist to him and called him to the celebrations of the 59th anniversary of the victorious Fatherland Liberation War

as a delegate last year.

Full of vigour, he still finds joy in educating the rising generation and developing the country's science.

Article: Kim Kyong Hui
Photo: Son Hui Yon



Instilling the spirit of defending the country in students



Among his comrades-in-arms



Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il review the military parade held to celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the KPA (April Juche 81 (1992))



Kim Jong Il and Kim Jong Un inspect the KPA Air Unit 378 (December Juche 100 (2011))



Korea Today Is Not What It Was in the 1950s

On July 27, 1953, the fireworks were displayed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in celebration of the victorious Fatherland Liberation War it fought against the armed invasion of the allied imperialist forces led by the United States that had been boasting of being the "strongest" in the world. The DPRK has now developed into a powerful Paektusan nation, displaying its political might, impregnable military strength, advanced space development technology and nuclear capability.

Past six decades after the victorious July 27 have witnessed the DPRK upholding the banner of Songun and resolutely frustrating the desperate manoeuvres of all the hostile forces.

The great Generalissimo Kim Il Sung consistently maintained the idea of attaching importance to arms and the principle of giving precedence to military affairs so that the revolutionary armed force of the DPRK was developed into an invincible army each of whose members would be a match for a hundred foes.

He led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, and after the war put forth the self-defensive military line. Following the line

he modernized the Korean People's Army and turned it into a cadre army, and armed all the people and turned the whole country into an impregnable fortress. Under his leadership the KPA and the DPRK could smash ceaseless attempts of the US to start a new war and guarantee reliably the national sovereignty and prosperity.

The Songun-based revolutionary cause associated with the whole life of Generalissimo Kim Il Sung was successfully carried forward and promoted to a new, higher level by Generalissimo Kim Jong Il. Thanks to his outstanding Songun-based revolutionary leadership and administration of Songun politics the revolutionary armed force of the country was strengthened as an army imbued with the Juche idea, Songun idea, and the spirit of death-defyingly defending the leaders, and strong in ideology and faith. It was also developed into an invincible force equipped with Juche-based military strategies and tactics and possessed of modern means both for offensive and defensive.

Kim Jong Il's leadership turned the DPRK into a military power and a dignified nuclear state that no formidable enemy dares attack, and that in the most difficult days when it had to

face an all-out offensive of the imperialist allied forces.

The DPRK's national power has now attained a top level, as it has at the top of the Party, state and army the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, who is brilliantly glorifying the immortal exploits the great Generalissimos had performed in the Songun-based revolutionary leadership.

Marshal Kim Jong Un ensures that the fundamentals of Songun should be thoroughly effected in all the spheres of the Party and state activities, thus consolidating the position of the revolutionary armed force as the most powerful one in the world and that of the country as an invincible military power.

As required by a new historic era in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche, he put forth the idea of army building to make the KPA the reliable vanguard and solid cornerstone of the Songun revolution and carried it out, thus bringing about a radical change in strengthening its military strength. His sagacious leadership and warm love for the service personnel turned the whole army into that of comrades sharing the same idea and breath with the Supreme Commander and defending him unto death.

Under the respected Marshal's wise guidance the defence industry was put on the Juche-oriented, modern and scientific footing to develop and manufacture state-of-the-art weaponry and hardware in larger numbers, thereby enhancing the combat and technical might of the KPA and military capabilities of the country.

The third underground nuclear test the DPRK conducted last February further consolidated its position as a nuclear state.

The respected Marshal put forth in the March 2013 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea a new strategic line of simultaneously carrying on the economic construction and the upbuilding of the nuclear forces as required by the prevailing situation and the developing revolution. It provided Songun Korea with a powerful weapon to safeguard its dignity and bring about a final victory in the

revolutionary cause of Juche.

This line is the crystallization of the unshakeable faith and will of the Marshal to strengthen to the maximum the self-defensive nuclear forces that are associated with the thoroughgoing idea of national independence of the great Generalissimos and their Songun-based revolutionary history, so as to bring anti-US confrontation to the final victory and build without fail a strongest country in the world, a reunified and thriving country. It is now cherished deep in the mind of the Korean service personnel and people as an unshakeable faith and will.

At present the revolutionary force of the DPRK made public its final decision to cope with the grave situation when the US and its allies try to ignite a nuclear war by demonstrating through practical military actions its resolute will to defend the national sovereignty and supreme dignity.

The respected Marshal Kim Jong Un put his final signature on the plan for strategic rockets charged with nuclear warheads manufactured in smaller, lighter and more diversified ways to strike at any time the US military bases in the Pacific operational zone including the US mainland, Hawaii and Guam and in south Korea. The KPA's strategic rockets are now on standby.

Coping the constant nuclear blackmails of the US with its nuclear precision strike, and the war of aggression with the righteous war for reunification is the iron will of the Korean service personnel and people who have turned out in an all-out anti-US confrontation.

If a war breaks out again as a consequence of despicable acts of the US and its vassal forces on the Korean peninsula, the entire army and people of Korea will never miss their opportunity to put an end to the centuries-old history of confrontation with the US and achieve the country's reunification, setting off fireworks in its celebration as they did 60 years previously.



KPA Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un inspects units under the Headquarters of the KPA 4th Corps (February Juche 101 (2012))

Article: Kim Hyon

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA & Ri Kwang Song



KPA service personnel are on high alert to defend their country's sovereignty and supreme dignity



Kim Jong Un inspects the KPA Naval Unit 158 (February Juche 101 (2012))



Kim Jong Un inspects the KPA Unit 1501 (March Juche 102 (2013))



Columns of paraders, resolved to remain faithful to Kim Jong Un's Songun-based leadership, march past in fine array



The DPRK has become a political, military and space power and a nuclear state no enemy dares to attack





Victory is always in store for the Korean people as long as there are the powerful revolutionary army of Paektusan and the single-hearted unity of the service personnel and people



Pyongyang army-people rally celebrates the successful third underground nuclear test



Successful launch of the artificial satellite Kwangmyongsong 3-2

Grand Celebration of V-Day

Korean people celebrate every July 27 as the V-Day



Floral baskets are laid before the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War



- ① National meeting held to celebrate the V-Day
- ② Get-together with war veterans
- ③ Gala performance given by the Moranbong Band
- ④ Dancing youth and students

Photo: By courtesy of the KCNA

