

Korean War Witnesses Miracle of Century

In the world history of wars there is the Korean war (1950-1953) known as a showdown between rifles and A-bombs and a byword for miracle.

The three-year war was the most trying and severest ordeal for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as it broke out only five years after the Korean people got free from the Japanese military rule (1905-1945) and nearly two years after they founded the Korean People's Army.

Having egged the ROK on to launch a sudden armed invasion of the DPRK early on June 25 (Sunday), 1950, across the front along the 38th parallel, the US claimed that breakfast would be had in Haeju, lunch in Pyongyang and dinner in Sinuiju and the DPRK would come to a dead end in 72 hours. There was no comparison between the warring sides in many aspects, such as population, territorial size, economic strength and armaments.

There was no match for the Korean war in view of the scale and density of fire power weapons of the armed forces committed by the US and its 15 satellite states, barbarity of their warfare, and inhumanity of their massacre of local people.

However, the Korean people did not give in, but rose up heroically to defend their country.

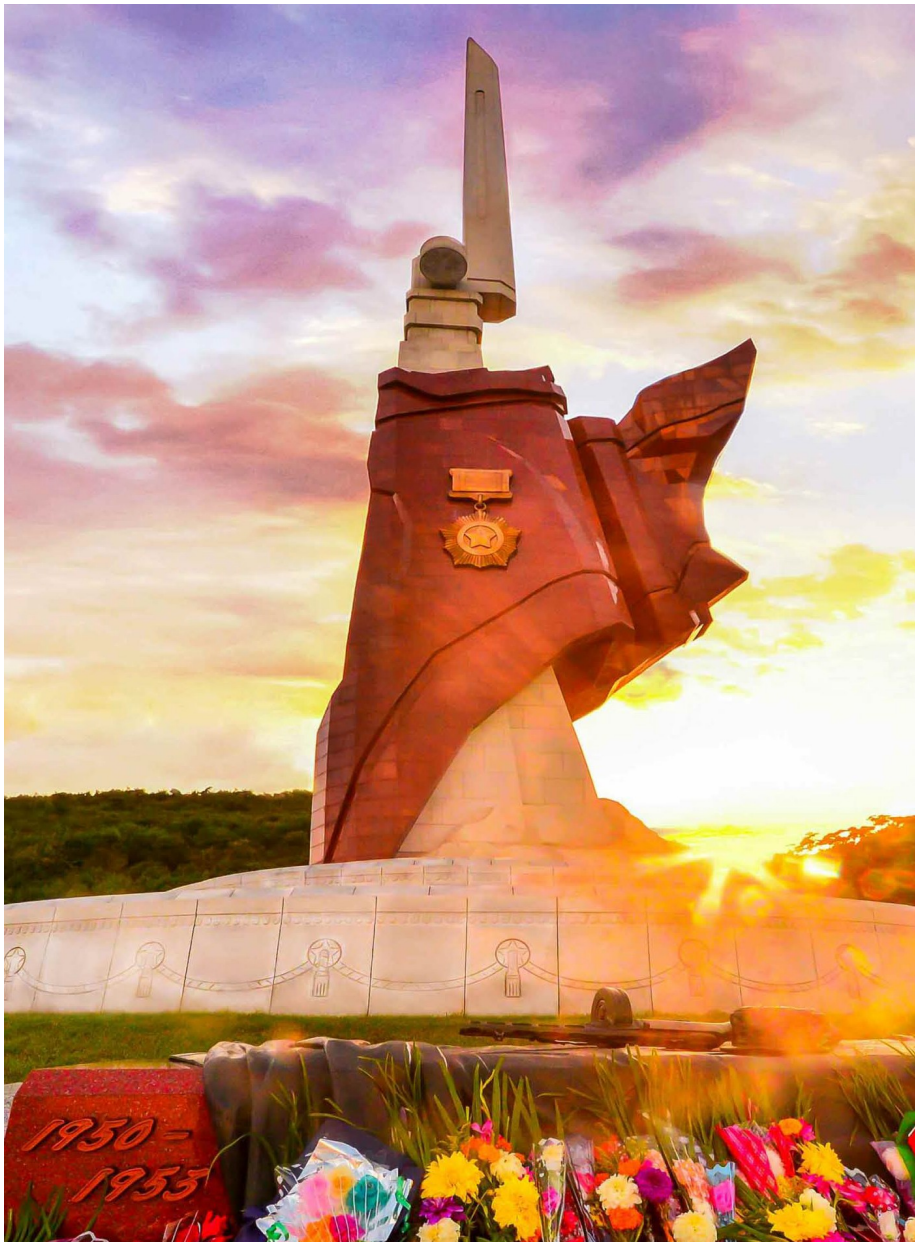
Three days after the outbreak of the war, the Korean People's Army completely liberated Seoul, the citadel of the enemy, and destroyed the main force of the ROK army. Four torpedo boats of the KPA navy attacked and sank *USS Baltimore*, a heavy cruiser nicknamed "moving island", and damaged a light cruiser off Jumunjin in the East Sea of Korea, performing brilliant feats noteworthy in the world history of naval battles. The air corps of the KPA shot down and damaged scores of latest fighters and bombers including B-29, a strategic bomber much-hyped as "air fortress."

KPA troops launched a general offensive to liberate Taejon, routing the US 24th Division or an “invincible division.” Commander Dean was captured by a KPA soldier while on his flight from the city.

The DPRK, a small country in the Orient that was little known in the world, plunged into an abyss the American empire which boasted about being the “strongest” in the world, and achieved a final win over the latter, which was a historic event that defied the logic.

The credit goes to the outstanding military ideas, brilliant strategies and tactics and Juche-oriented warfare of President Kim Il Sung, a military genius. The victory also owes much to the strong sense of patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit of the Korean people and service personnel, who fought at the risk of their lives to defend their own things and their own country rallying around their leader.

The then US President Truman said it is needed to call the Korean war a war rapidly concluded at the end of defeats, rather than a rapidly ended war. MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the US Armed Forces in the Far East, confessed that never before had the US been brought down to earth with such a bump since its founding.



A monument and symbolic structure at the Fatherland Liberation War
Martyrs Cemetery



The main-theme statue “Victory” of the Monument to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK