

SINO-NK.COM
KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY
FILE NO. 19
20 June 2012 –31 July 2012

Analysis:

For more than a month, KCNA has focused heavily on coverage of the Korean War as that conflict nears the 59th anniversary of its end on the 27th of July. Among the stories published during this roughly one-month period, an overwhelming 20 of 39 stories published focused on the United States and its involvement in the conflict. Five stories alone were published under the title **U.S. Can Never Cover up Its True Colors as Provocateur of Korean War** (or slight variations thereof). Among the now-standard North Korean broadsides against the US side of the Korean War include various articles detailing military victories over the US, attention drawn to civilian massacres, and assertions that the Korean War was part of a US plot for world domination.

At the same time, with over half of the stories published on the subject during the month, KCNA is using the war as a means of interpreting contemporary conflicts in the region. As the United States, South Korea, and Japan continue joint military exercises in the area, KCNA has made a concerted effort remind the South Koreans in particular of their history of military co-opting by both the US and Japan, seeking to exacerbate backlash of the South Korean people in light of government proposed sharing of military information with Japan concerning North Korea.

As seen in the past weeks coverage of China by KCNA coupled with the attention brought to the war issue, KCNA is undoubtedly utilizing the government run news agency to affirm its strong relationship with China and bring international attention to the past crimes of the US as it faces an increasingly dangerous and uncertain future.

The next largest group of stories came with coverage of Korean victories and displays of national patriotism as the anniversary of the end of the Korean War draws near. The Seoul Liberation Operation merited two stories of play-by-play attention by KCNA, which was also seen in stories about the military success of battles such as those at Rakdong River and Taejon. The remaining stories of this category focused mainly on demonstrations leading up to the anniversary, which included parades and people all over the DPRK (war veterans especially) in jubilant celebration of the 59th year since the end of the war. With the propaganda machine of the KCNA in full swing during June and July, the multiple stories of national pride and celebration fit right in during a time when the government of the DPRK needs as much popular support as

KCNA FILE NO. 19

possible as well as for the South Koreans to remember their shared past with the north when dealing with the threat of the US and Japan. By continuing to remind Korean citizens and the world of the past, the DPRK is making sure that the past is not repeated, and that the victims of the conflict remember who the real enemy is.

Finally, three remarkable stories were published about Japan's involvement in the Korean War.¹ Two of the stories were blatant accusations that Japan "offered all of its material and human resources to the U.S. imperialists during the war."

The third Japan related story comes as somewhat of a shock when compared to the ferocity of the first two. KCNA reported that the Tokushima Prefectural Citizens' Forum for Japan-Korea Friendship sent a floral basket in tribute to Kim Jong Un to congratulate him on the anniversary of the "Korean people's victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War."

As with the United States, it is in the DPRK's best to play the victim card and paint Japan and the United States as belligerent aggressors and instigators of war because of the increased wariness of the US and Japan towards North Korea's increasingly bellicose smear campaigns.

20 June 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

21 June 2012

Seoul Liberation Operation Commanded by Kim Il Sung

Pyongyang, June 21 (KCNA) -- On June 25, 1950, the south Korean forces launched a surprise attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea all along the 38th parallel at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists to provoke the Korean War.

¹ Adam Cathcart, "Anti-Japanese Propaganda and the Korean War," in *Chinese Nationalism in the Shadow of Japan, 1945-1950*, Ph.D. dissertation, Ohio University, 2005; Roger Dingman, "The Dagger and the Gift: The Impact of the Korean War on Japan," *A Revolutionary War: Korea and the Transformation of the Postwar World*, William J. Williams, ed. (Chicago: Imprint Publications, 1993), 201-224; see also Adam Cathcart and Charles Kraus, "Internationalist Culture in North Korea, 1945-1950," *Review of Korean Studies* Vol. 11, No. 3 (September), 123-148.

JUNE - JULY 2012

But, overpowered by a prompt counterattack of the heroic Korean People's Army, they lost Seoul City three days after the outbreak of the war and fled southward.

The victory in the Seoul liberation operation was attributable to the command of President Kim Il Sung, a prominent military strategist.

Having set the western front as a target of main attack, he issued an order to the main KPA units to swiftly carry out an operation to liberate Seoul City.

The operation was of weighty significance in smashing the enemy's main forces at the beginning of counterattack and making greater military gains in the strategic depth.

To designate places vulnerable to attack as targets of main strike had been a common principle for winning victories in battles.

However, the President made a decision to attack Seoul where many enemy forces were amassed.

It was a strategic policy that could bring a total destruction to the enemy.

22 June 2012

U.S. Forces' First Defeat in Korean War

Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- Sixty-two years has passed since the outbreak of the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953).

Starting the war, the U.S. imperialists vouched that they would win in it, but suffered bitter defeat.

This was well illustrated by the first battle fought between the Korean People's Army and the U.S. forces in the war.

According to the operational plan of President Kim Il Sung, the KPA promptly stopped the enemy's attack and switched over to a counteroffensive, advancing southward after liberating Seoul City.

At that time, a KPA unit, which was advancing towards Phyongthaek and Taejon, encountered an advance unit of the U.S. ground forces in Osan area. The U.S. unit was made up of the 1st Battalion of the 21st Regiment and the 52nd Artillery Battalion under the 24th Division, called "Smith commandos".

In this first battle with the U.S. forces, the 30th Tank Regiment of the KPA overpowered the enemy's artillery battalion, while the KPA 18th Infantry Regiment encircled the commando unit to annihilate it, winning in the battle.

U.S., Provocateur of Korean War

Pyongyang, June 22 (KCNA) -- The United States was the provocateur of the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953).

The then U.S. president, Harry S. Truman, appointed Douglas MacArthur commander of the U.S. forces in the Far East and instructed him to work out scenarios for aggression on the Far East including a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Accordingly, a military strategy plan on "northern expedition" was drawn up early in 1949. It reflected the U.S. imperialists' intention to occupy Pyongyang and Wonsan of the DPRK through landing on the east and west coasts of Korea along with the frontal attack in the area of the 38th parallel and then expand their offensive toward the border areas along Rivers Amnok and Tuman.

This plan was examined and rectified from late 1949 to early 1950.

The U.S. imperialists raised the military budget for bolstering up its armed forces to play a leading role in the war while stepping up the formation and expansion of the south Korean forces.

To take full command of the south Korean forces, the U.S. appointed American officers to major posts of the south Korean military and made them take charge of military education and training of troops.

It also set up tens of its military bases in south Korea and armed local troops with U.S.-made weapons while inventing pretexts to hurl armed forces of the U.S. and its allies into the war.

Meanwhile, preparations were made to use Japan's military bases and forces in the war.

The U.S. imperialists, in collusion with the south Korean forces, made steady military provocations along the 38th parallel in a bid to find a pretext for shifting the blame for the outbreak of the war on to the DPRK. Such provocations were committed on more than 5 000 occasions from 1947 to the brink of the Korean War.

On the basis of careful preparations, they unleashed the war on June 25, 1950.

JUNE - JULY 2012

23 June 2012

Leftovers of Cold War Should Be Removed: Rodong Sinmun

Pyongyang, June 23 (KCNA) -- The leftovers of the Cold War should be removed without fail in order to defuse the tension and ensure durable peace on the Korean Peninsula, put an end to national division and achieve the country's reunification.

Rodong Sinmun Saturday says this in a bylined article.

The Korean nation can not get rid of the constant danger of war nor can it expect peace in Asia and the rest of the world without removing the Cold War leftovers from the peninsula, the article notes, and goes on:

The U.S. military presence in south Korea resulted in dividing into the north and the south the Korean nation that has lived as a homogenous nation on the same territory for thousands of years creating its own culture and history. It has also caused antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south.

The leftovers of the Cold War are a source of escalating tensions and danger of war in the peninsula and threatening peace and security of Northeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Only when they are removed from the peninsula, will it be possible to turn the region into a peace zone, stabilize the situation of Northeast Asia and create conditions and circumstances favorable for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

After the end of the Cold War, different countries of the world have pushed forward development, getting reconciled and cooperating with each other, away from disputes and confrontation.

The main trend of the times is reconciliation, cooperation and development, not war and confrontation.

The countries concerned including the U.S. had better fulfill the responsibility and duty they have assumed in removing the Cold War leftovers from the peninsula, though belatedly, the article concludes.

24 June 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

25 June 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

26 June 2012

KCNA Commentary Brands U.S. as Provoker of Korean War

Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- How did the Korean War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) break out?

MacArthur, the then commander of the U.S. forces in the Far East and commander of the UN forces, sent a message to Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida on June 26, 1950, asking him to order Akahata, the organ of the Communist Party of Japan, to suspend its operation for 30 days from June 27.

The newspaper reported at that time that MacArthur made such request because it reported that the puppet army of Syngman Rhee illegally intruded into the northern half of Korea across the 38th Parallel.

This was just a very tiny example of the U.S. imperialists' moves to cover up the true colors as provoker of the Korean War.

The international political situation and the balance of forces in the international relations at the time when the Korean War broke out were very unfavorable for the U.S. strategy for world domination.

After the end of the Second World War, the People's Republic of China was proclaimed and the friendly alliance between the Soviet Union and China was formed. The national liberation struggle and democratic forces grew stronger in all regions of Asia including Korea and Vietnam. The U.S. ruling quarters were busy shifting the responsibility for the failure of their Far East strategy onto each other.

The influence of the socialist camp steadily grew in the international arena and the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation mounted in many countries which had been under the domination and yoke of imperialists.

Meanwhile, the U.S. military industrial complexes and the financial situation of Wall Street badly needed a war of aggression.

The U.S. economy greeted a heyday after raking up huge profits through massive production and sale of weapons during World War II. But, it began gradually sinking into depression in 1946.

JUNE - JULY 2012

It was against the backdrop of a start of arms race and extreme horror of economic depression, the worst in the U.S. history that the U.S. political and military authorities decided to launch the Korean War as a way out of this.

The British magazine Economist said that the U.S. needed an opportunity of weathering the crisis and had no option but to invent a war.

The U.S. option for the Korean War to tide over the economic crisis spurred the revival of Japan.

The article "U.S. policy for colonizing Japan" written by Prof. Konstantin Popov carried in Izvestiya of the then Soviet Union said:

"From a military viewpoint, the U.S. is encouraging the development of Japanese industry to be effectively used for arming the Japanese forces now being revived by the MacArthur command.

"This policy of the U.S. occupation authorities stemmed from the policy of the U.S. ruling quarters keen to turn Japan into their military bridgehead in the Far East.

"As of early 1950, the total amount of the U.S. investment in Japan reached 2.5 billion U.S. dollars.

"The U.S. war provokers plan to use Japan as a springboard for carrying out their Far Eastern military strategy while the Japanese ruling quarters hope to use the Korean War for implementing their scenarios for revenge."

The U.S. ignited the Korean War as it was much upset by the daily growing political, economic and military potentials of the DPRK.

Five days before the outbreak of the Korean War, a correspondent of the Swiss paper Neue Zurcher Zeitung said in his Far East report as follows:

"From an economic point of view, south Korea is in a difficult situation. Most of the profit-making industrial establishments and major power stations are located in the northern half of Korea. The Syngman Rhee clique sought a way out of the catastrophic situation in invading north Korea.

"There are many people in south Korea who seek a way for settling the difficult economic problem in the military invasion of north Korea. 100 000 troops well trained by Americans plus 50 000-

strong police of south Korea can surely outrival the army of north Korea."

Yukorolkov, TASS correspondent in Berlin at that time, wrote as follows, saying he had photos taken by AP correspondent in south Korea:

The American correspondent left a photo showing the first phase of invasion of north Korea from the 38th Parallel.

Prominent in the photo is John Foster Dulles, one of the war merchants and adviser to the U.S. secretary of State.

Dulles is closely examining the preparations for the imminent combat actions, standing in the trench. He was inspecting fully battle ready troops of south Korea, surrounded by American officers and soldiers of the mercenary army of Syngman Rhee.

Zhou Enlai, the then premier and foreign minister of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, on June 28, 1950 issued the following statement as regards Truman's June 27 statement on intervention in Korea:

Truman's statement openly disclosed his military plan and, at the same time, was aimed at putting it into practice.

In fact, the Syngman Rhee puppet regime's attack on the DPRK through the agitation of the U.S. government was kicked off by the U.S. for the purpose of securing a pretext for invading Taiwan, Korea, Vietnam, etc.

This is the U.S. imperialists' renewed interference in Asian affairs.

According to a TASS report dated June 29, 1950 from New York, a member of the House of Representatives from the Workers' Party of the U.S. said that the U.S. was unnecessarily fighting a war against the north Korean government.

He predicted that Truman's actions would bring miserable consequences to the American people.

All these facts provide historical evidence proving that the U.S. is the provoker of the Korean War and the U.S. can never evade the responsibility for it.

Korean War Is Inevitable Product of U.S. Policy

Pyeongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- Sixty two years have passed since the Korean War was ignited by the U.S. imperialists.

JUNE - JULY 2012

The war was an inevitable product of the U.S. imperialists' internal and external policy.

After World War II, the balance of political forces of the world rapidly changed in favor of the democratic forces' holding of edge over the imperialist forces.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea successfully enforced various democratic reforms and embarked on the road of socialism under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung, who achieved the historic cause of the country's liberation.

The then Soviet Union turned into a socialist power after winning the war against fascism.

A people's republic was founded in China in October 1949 and democratic reforms were enforced there.

Vietnam declared the founding of a democratic republic and strived to win the people's democracy.

Poland, Romania and other nations of Eastern Europe vigorously advanced towards socialism.

The global expansion of socialist forces, the growth of international democratic forces and the mounting struggle for national liberation in colonial countries threatened imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists plotted to bring about a fresh global war in a bid to reorganize the weak imperialist forces and contain the socialist forces.

Their first step was the Korean War.

The U.S. imperialists, which turned south Korea to a bridgehead of aggression on Asia and a strategic base for checking the movement for national liberation and socialism and holding world hegemony, ignited the war on June 25, 1950.

Undeniable Fact about Provocation of Korean War

Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- Over the past 60 odd years, the United States has insisted that the Korean War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) was started with the "southward invasion" by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

History, however, denies such insistence of the U.S. imperialists.

MacArthur, the then commander of the U.S. forces in the Far East, told a U.S. Senate hearing in May 1951 that the north Korean forces were deployed much far from the 38th parallel and the deployment was not for attack. He also said that the south Korean forces had amassed all their military supplies and hardware in the areas along the 38th parallel and their deployment formation was not for defense in depth.

It was also disclosed that the then U.S. president, Truman, gave officials of the Defense and State departments Order No. 29 on launching a general attack at dawn of June 25, 1950. The order was delivered, through the command of the U.S. forces in the Far East, to field commands of the south Korean forces on June 21, to each regiment on June 24 and to each company at dawn of June 25.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists let units under the U.S. 5th Air Force in Japan take part in the Korean War from June 25.

An American war veteran testified to the fact that the 68th and 339th fighter squadrons and the 25th fighter-bomber squadron under the U.S. 5th Air Force made 163 sorties from Japan on June 25.

According to American book "Who Began the Korean War?", a war scenarios for aggression on the DPRK had already and completely been worked out and the war preparations were rounded off as of May 1950 on the part of the U.S. imperialists.

India's newspaper Crossroads reported in its Dec. 23 issue in 1950 that Colonel Eida, who had been a staff officer of the U.S. Forces Command in the Far East, said that the south Korean army started the war by the direct order of the U.S. general headquarters in Japan.

It is the undeniable truth that the U.S. started the Korean War.

Japan, Belligerent State of Korean War

Pyongyang, June 26 (KCNA) -- Japan is a state that actively participated in the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953) started by the U.S. imperialists.

Many remnants of the "Imperial Japanese Army", including Kawabe, who was deputy chief of the General Staff of the army, were mobilized in working out a plan for the Korean War.

JUNE - JULY 2012

Japan offered all of its material and human resources to the U.S. imperialists during the war.

In 1949 alone, it handed over to the south Korean puppet army such military munitions as tens of thousands of firearms, thousands of artillery pieces, hundreds of thousands of shells and flame throwers and thousands of vehicles.

Japan did not officially join the "UN Forces" organized by the U.S. but played a key role in the war, next to the U.S. forces.

It dispatched ground, naval and air forces to the Korean War earlier than any allies of the U.S. to directly take part in battles and give assistance to operations and battles conducted by the U.S. and south Korean forces in capacity of advisers and staff officers.

A host of Japanese seamen took the lead in helping the U.S. forces' landing operation and many pilots, including members of the Kamikaze Commando, flew to the Korean War.

Experimental data, reference materials, designs of germ bombs, research institutions and equipment, which were in the possession of the notorious Unit 731 under the "Imperial Japanese Army", were wholly transferred to the U.S. forces. And Japan volunteered to take charge of production of bacteria to be used in germ warfare.

Japan sent many troops to the Korean war under the disguise of "volunteer army", "volunteers" and "units of Koreans in Japan".

Meanwhile, its whole territory served as a logistic and repairing base for the U.S. and its allied forces.

In a word, Japan is a special-class criminal state which inflicted immense misfortunes and sufferings upon the Korean people, siding with the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War.

27 June 2012

U.S. Can Never Cover up Its True Colors as Provocateur of Korean War (1)

Pyongyang, June 27 (KCNA) -- It is 62 years since the U.S. ignited the Korean War.

The Korean War ignited by the U.S. on June 25, 1950 imposed unspeakable misfortune and sufferings on the Korean people, causing tremendous human and material losses.

The U.S. has, however, falsified the truth of history and persisted in its moves to stifle the DPRK.

KCNA FILE NO. 19

This is a foolish act to evade the responsibility as the provocateur of the Korean War and realize its wild ambition for domination.

Historical facts bring to bolder relief the true colors of the U.S. as provocateur of the Korean War and a war criminal.

The Korean War was an inevitable product of the U.S. strategy for putting the world under its control.

It was pursuant to the U.S. foreign policy for aggression and its direct result.

The U.S. set it as an immediate strategic goal of its foreign policy to establish "leadership over the world" and dominate the world by taking advantage of its favorable position in which it emerged the boss of the imperialists after the end of World War II.

U.S. President Truman in his "message" sent to Congress on December 19, 1945, said that at last it became possible for the U.S. to get the leadership position which U.S. President Wilson had wished to grant to it after the end of World War I, adding that it should assume with pleasure the mission to "lead the world".

In order to realize its wild ambition to dominate the world the U.S. declared the Cold War against the growing socialist countries and world revolutionary forces and came out with what it called "containment strategy."

The so-called Truman Doctrine spelled out by Truman at a joint meeting of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives in March 1947 was an open declaration of a war against the socialist forces and the world independent forces and a declaration that called for carrying out its strategy for world domination and "containment strategy" in real earnest.

The proclamation of "Truman Doctrine" and the establishment of the above-said strategy meant that the U.S. launched an "anti-communist crusade expedition."

The U.S. attached importance to the Far East in Asia in carrying out its strategy for dominating the world.

MacArthur, commander of the U.S. forces in Far East and commander of the UN forces during the three-year Korean War, said at that time that Europe had a dying system but Asia having 800 million population would decide on the advance of the world history in 1 000 years to come, adding that the U.S. will lose the whole world if it fails to put Asia under its control.

The U.S. reactionary government ostensibly advocated the policy of putting main emphasis on Europe but it enforced the policy of attaching importance to Asia in practice under the influence of "those advocating Asia first" including MacArthur.

They attached great importance to Korea, in particular, among Asian countries,

"Top secret document No. 4849" of the Information Research Bureau of the U.S. Department of State on January 28, 1949 said that in the light of Korea's geographical situation in Northeast Asia to control Korea and its people was of value to any other states interested in the Far East and it was beyond any doubt that Korea was very important for the U.S. from the political point of view.

For its military and strategic position of Korea the U.S. regarded it as a strategic stronghold for making a military strike at any region in the Far East and as a "bridgehead" and a "forefront in the Far East" from which to intrude into China and the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union.

To cite just an example, MacArthur was reported to say that Korea was like a bridgehead leading to the continent and that conquering the whole of Korea would help the U.S. forces cut off the only supply line linking Siberia of the Soviet Union with its southern parts and put the whole areas between Vladivostok and Singapore under the U.S. control.

The U.S. also said Korea was the forefront in the East where it was standing in confrontation with communism and a political and military confrontational hotspot between the East and the West as the north and the south of Korea were taking quite different paths after the end of World War II.

Much upset by the fact that the DPRK was making a leaping advance toward socialism, bringing about epoch-making changes, the U.S. termed Korea an "ideal battle site on which every possible success of the U.S. in Asia might hinge" and a "testing ground for the confrontation between the U.S.-style democracy and communism."

This finally prompted the U.S. to adopt it as a basic policy toward the DPRK to colonize the whole of Korea by means of war.

The U.S. considered war as an effective lever for bringing down the people's democratic system deeply rooted in the DPRK and imposing aggressive demands upon its people strong in independence.

The U.S. illegally brought the issue of Korea up for discussion at the UN in autumn of 1947, cooking up the puppet regime in south Korea in 1948 and worked hard to build "Asia's best" puppet army. All this was aimed at meeting these demands.

As seen above, the Korean War was an inevitable product of the U.S. brigandish strategy and policy for aggression toward the DPRK, both aimed to colonize the whole of Korea and realize its scenario for dominating the world in the Far East, using it as an outpost.

U.S. Ignites Korean War by Abusing UN Name: Rodong Sinmun

Pyongyang, June 27 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists kicked off the Korean War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) by abusing the UN name, says Rodong Sinmun Wednesday in a bylined article.

The article cited facts to prove that the U.S. imperialists stirred up public opinion to blame the DPRK for the ignition of the war and wound up all the preparations to refer it to the UN in a bid to hurl armed forces of its allies into the war.

The U.S. imperialists launched the Korean War according to their carefully worked-out scenario for a war against the DPRK, the article said, and went on:

Then to cover up truth they cooked up resolutions of the UN Security Council.

On June 25, two days before the adoption of the June 27, 1950 resolution, the U.S. let the 68th and 339th combat air corps and the 25th combat bomber corps of its Fifth Air Force in Japan fly 163 missions to battlefields of the Korean War. From the afternoon of June 26 they heavily bombed the northern half of Korea and the U.S. 7th Fleet started the military operation in the waters off Korea.

On July 7 the U.S. imperialists let the UK and France submit a resolution to the effect that the U.S. forces' military actions in the DPRK should be conducted under the UN flag which was aimed to put satellite countries under its control.

The resolution had no phrases as dispatching "UN forces" or setting up "UN command".

JUNE - JULY 2012

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists called the "allied forces command" "UN command" and their aggression forces "UN forces" in a bid to justify the UN resolution.

Next day, they let MacArthur, U.S. commander in Far East, hold a concurrent post as "UN forces commander".

The resolutions cooked up by the U.S. imperialists are a wanton violation of the UN Charter.

At that time, they intentionally excluded the delegate of the DPRK, the country concerned, and invited only the south Korean puppet delegate to the session in a bid to have the resolutions reflecting their demand adopted.

The U.S. maneuvered the UN Security Council into illegally adopting all the resolutions related to the Korean War without the participation of the former Soviet Union, a permanent member of the UNSC.

The present situation suggests that the U.S. may launch armed invasion under the UN flag, by taking advantage of the present international relations, just as it did during the last Korean War. The DPRK will remain unfazed although the U.S. abuses the UN name again, the paper stresses.

28 June 2012

U.S. Can Never Cover up Its True Colors as Provocateur of Korean War (2)

Pyongyang, June 28 (KCNA) -- The U.S. was keenly interested in the Korean War also because of its serious economic crisis at that time.

Economic depression started in the light industrial field at the end of 1948 and then caused a chain reaction in the heavy industry. It rapidly hit iron and steel industry in March 1949. As a result, about 4 600 companies went bankrupt in the first half of that year, causing a huge surplus work force. The number of the full unemployed was expected to increase to 13 million within 1950. The profits of monopolies drastically dropped to 28.4 billion U.S. dollars in March 1949 from 36.6 billion U.S. dollars in September 1948.

The monopoly tycoons of the U.S. urged the ruling quarters of the administration to start a new war, expecting the government to

make preparations for giving a fresh strong shot in the arm of economy.

"War for prosperity!" was a call of U.S. monopoly capitalists who were struggling to rid of the crisis caused by over-production.

The reactionary government speaking for the interests of the U.S. billionaires finally put spurs to the war preparations, stepping up militarization of economy and arms race.

Arms race unprecedented in peacetime in the U.S. history was kicked off with 1948 when economic crisis started as a momentum and the horror of economic crisis reached at its height in 1950. The Korean War broke out that year against this background.

Commenting on this, Japanese book "Korean War" said that "Korean War was a way-out of economic crisis that faced the U.S."

The U.S. ignited the Korean War also because the puppet regimes in Asia were on the verge of collapse.

The south Korean puppet regime of Syngman Rhee faced a serious ruling crisis after its shameful defeat at the puppet National Assembly election on May 30, 1950.

The Rhee clique held just 47 seats out of 210 seats in the NA while the "faction calling for negotiations with the north" dominated it.

If a "presidential election" was held under that balance of forces in the NA, it was very likely that a "candidate from the middle faction" would be elected.

As an American historian commented, a war was "the last hope" of the Rhee clique to survive under that situation and it was to ignite a fratricidal war as soon as possible.

Traitor Syngman Rhee sent Jang Myon to Washington to inform it of the fact that the "government" might collapse around June 10 - 13 and "asked for prompt U.S. assistance" to help him weather the crisis.

Upon receiving an urgent message from Rhee, Truman had to prevent the collapse of the puppet government in south Korea as there was no other way for him but to "support him" and had no option but to ignite the projected war as early as possible, as he confessed.

Another reason for the U.S to decide to go to war was the information that the Chinese people were planning to liberate Taiwan in summer of 1950.

According to what was confessed by Mun Hak Bong, former advisor to the CIC and political advisor to Syngman Rhee, the U.S. received information that the Chinese people would conduct an operation for liberating Taiwan in July, at the latest, and came to make a decision to take an initiative. This prompted the U.S. to advance the date of the start of the Korean War.

Criminal Deeds Done by S. Korea's Syngman Rhee Clique to Provoke Korean War

Pyongyang, June 28 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists' scheme to provoke a war in the Korean Peninsula after the Second World War was rapidly carried into practice by south Korea's Syngman Rhee puppet clique.

The clique trampled on the unanimous desire of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country, trying to unleash the war.

It drastically increased armaments. It built more infantry regiments, armored regiment and artillery and engineer battalions under the instructions and aid of the U.S. imperialists and, on their basis, formed five brigades and 15 regiments till July 1948.

The Syngman Rhee clique declared the formation of the south Korean army on September 1, 1948 and set up the ground, naval and air force headquarters at the reformed Ministry of Defense.

Pursuant to the demand of the U.S. imperialists, the clique bolstered up the puppet armed forces and, as a result, the south Korean troops totaled to 160 000 including over 50 000 combat policemen.

Traitor Syngman Rhee's attempt for north expedition reached the extremes in the autumn of 1949 after the U.S. imperialists worked out a plan on attack on the north.

Vouching that they could occupy Pyongyang within three days, the Rhee clique claimed that Korea should be reunified by force and that the south Korean army was ready for attacking north Korea.

Such facts evidently show who ran amuck to provoke the Korean War, opposing to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Victorious Seoul Liberation Operation

Pyongyang, June 28 (KCNA) -- On June 25, 1950, the U.S. imperialists started the Korean War by instigating the Syngman Rhee clique of south Korea to make an attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea all along the 38th parallel.

Just after the outbreak of the war, President Kim Il Sung issued an order to stop the enemies' attack and promptly go over to counteroffensive.

He designated the western front as a target of main strike by the Korean People's Army, and worked out an operation plan to liberate Seoul City, suggesting that the attack on it be made on June 28 morning.

Under his instructions, KPA combined units smashed the enemies in Mts. Tobong and Pulam to occupy the areas of Hwagye-dong and Mt. Ponghwa.

A KPA unit, made up of five tanks and motorized infantry sub-unit, started action on the afternoon of June 27 to break into Kyongbok Palace in the enemy's rear, at 04:30 on June 28. The 4th Infantry Division of the KPA advanced into the city, destroying the defenses of six puppet army divisions and military police, including the metropolitan division.

KPA soldiers took control of radio station, Sodaemun Prison, army headquarters, military police command, central telegraph office, Kyongmudae and others in the city.

A DPRK flag was hoisted on the roof of the "Capital Building", with Seoul City completely liberated at 11:30 on June 28.

The liberation of Seoul dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. aggressors who made light of the Korean people.

The victory was attributable entirely to Kim Il Sung's distinguished commanding art.

Japan Used as U.S. Military Supply Base for Korean War

Pyongyang, June 28 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists used Japan to make preparations for the Korean War (1950-1953).

Japanese war criminals began to be released in December 1948 and the ordinance on purging those criminals from public life became invalid.

A number of fascist organizations were revived in Japan at the U.S. instigation, and they went so far as to call for the revival of the Japanese Empire by annexing Korea and Taiwan to Japan under the slogan of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere".

The policy on the Far East Arsenal began to be carried into effect in Japan in the year 1949. Machinery and chemical factories had been turned into munitions factories from early 1950 on the instruction of the MacArthur's Command.

In April 1950, all shipyards in Japan launched transforming U.S. tank carriers into troop carriers.

Runways for large bombers were constructed across Japan from Hokkaido to Kyusu.

Meanwhile, a wholesale crackdown on Japan-resident Koreans, their democratic organizations and Japan's democratic forces was committed in Japan as part of the preparations for the Korean War.

All these facts show that Japan actually joined the United States in preparing the Korean War.

Rodong Sinmun Accuses Japan of Its Participation in Korean War

Pyeongyang, June 28 (KCNA) -- The Japanese reactionaries provided the U.S. with huge human and material resources after taking part in the Korean War ignited by it.

Rodong Sinmun Thursday says this in a bylined article.

Japan earned an ill fame as a war servant of the U.S. imperialists.

At the U.S. instruction, the Japanese authorities dispatched the first batch of 200 generals and officers of the former Imperial Japanese Army right after the outbreak of the Korean War. Donning uniforms of the south Korean puppet forces, they performed their missions as "advisors" at staffs and other posts.

Many Japanese troops were hurled into the Korean front later.

Among them were members of the Yamasaki institution under the "UN Command" made up of intelligence officers familiar with

KCNA FILE NO. 19

Korea's topography. At the direct instruction of the U.S. imperialists, they worked out maps and catalogues giving detailed information about not only military strongholds, harbors, factories and hospitals but shapes of facilities and power network in the DPRK.

50 Japanese warships and 2 000 seamen were directly involved in the Inchon-landing operation.

Japan dispatched its pilots to the Korean front. They joined in the U.S. transport of war materiel and air raids in the entire period of the war.

Japanese "technical" personnel provided strong backing to the U.S. military actions in such areas as railway transport of "UN forces," communications, printing, harbors and power stations.

Japan offered its nurses to U.S. forces' field hospitals under the name of a "rescue team". Virtually, they served as comfort women for U.S. forces.

It was none other than the Japanese warmongers who fully supported the U.S. imperialists in their cruel germ warfare and took the lead in it.

This is just part of evidence proving Japan's participation in the Korean War, the article notes, warning that in case the Japanese warlike forces zealously partake of the U.S. imperialists' moves to provoke a war against the DPRK, they will not be able to go scot-free quite contrary to what happened in the 1950s.

29 June 2012

U.S. Can Never Cover up Its True Colors as Provocateur of Korean War (3)

Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA) -- The United States fixed June 25 as the date for starting the Korean War. Lurking behind this was a crafty plot to cover up its true colors as a war provocateur.

Historically, the "tactics of making a surprise attack at dawn of Sunday" was a trite method employed by the imperialists.

The Russo-Japanese War, the Sino-Japanese War and the Pacific War were all kicked off with surprise attacks early Sunday mornings.

The U.S. added a new meaning to this method.

JUNE - JULY 2012

It was proved by what Robert, head of the U.S. military advisory group, told Syngman Rhee.

Explaining the reason why the U.S. chose June 25 for the start of the war, Robert said June 25 was Sunday and no one would believe that the Christian states, the U.S. and south Korea, would ignite a war on Sunday as they observe the Sabbath.

In other words, the decision was intended to make people believe that neither the U.S. nor south Korea provoked the war first, Robert said.

The U.S. set in motion its paid media to release the following false report in a bid to cover up its true colors as a war provocateur: Two third of the south Korean puppet troops had an off-day on June 24 when the "preparatory martial law" that had been proclaimed on June 13 was lifted. All brass hats of the units deployed in the areas along the 38th Parallel above divisional commanders took part in a "ball" held at a club of the puppet ground force in Seoul on that evening.

But Ri Song Ga, commander of the 8th Division of the south Korean army deployed in the eastern sector of the front at that time, testified to the fact that all the puppet forces in the area along the 38th Parallel were on combat alert after being ordered not to leave their barracks on the eve of June 25 and launched an attack at dawn.

With nothing can the U.S. cover its true colors as a war provocateur. It can never escape a severe punishment by history.

The U.S. is instigating the south Korean puppet forces and the Japanese reactionaries to ignite the second Korean war, a nuclear war, instead of drawing a due lesson from its bitter defeat in the last Korean war,

If the belligerent forces of the U.S. and the south Korean puppet forces dare provoke another war, oblivious of the lesson taught by history, they will face a strong counter-action of the army and people of the DPRK and meet a miserable end. Those who do not want peace but seek a war should bear this in mind.

U.S. Brasshats Admit Defeat in Korean War

Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA) -- Bradley, who was chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff during the Korean War (1950-1953), said

that the Korean War was a wrong war the U.S. fought at the wrong time, in the wrong place and with the wrong enemy.

When the U.S. imperialists were starting the Korean War, they judged that they could easily conquer the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea, drawing on their numerical and technical superiority.

MacArthur, Ridgway, Clark, Van Fleet and other military "celebrities" of the U.S. came to the Korean War one after another.

They tried to honor themselves by launching many new large-scale military operations, such as "General Christmas Offensive", "Thanksgiving Day Offensive", "Summer and Autumn Offensives" and "Kimhwa Offensive".

However, in the three-year war those "reputed generals" could not but get disgrace as defeated generals.

All of their operational plans resulted in failure.

Gomes, ex-president of Portugal, who was the chief of staff of the Portuguese army in Macao in the period of the Korean War, said:

"At that time all the operational plans on the U.S. side turned effective after rounds of deliberations by heads of state and chiefs of staff and a number of generals of the U.S. and Western nations, its allies.

But, General Kim Il Sung crushed them all alone. Witnessing this fact, I came to realize that he is the only prominent strategist and illustrious commander in the world."

MDL Was Drawn by U.S. to Divide Korea: Rodong Sinmun

Pyongyang, June 29 (KCNA) -- Originally, the 38th parallel Military Demarcation Line (MDL) dividing Korea into the north and the south was fabricated by the U.S. imperialists in pursuance of their own interests. It has neither validity nor justification to exist.

Rodong Sinmun Friday says this in a bylined article.

It was the calculation of the U.S. imperialists that if they occupy the Korean Peninsula, they can advance into the continent with the peninsula as a springboard and, furthermore, dominate the world. They set it as their strategy to swallow up Korea replacing the Japanese imperialists at a time when the Second World War was

JUNE - JULY 2012

close to its end, and rolled up their sleeves to carry it out, the article notes, and goes on:

As it became clear that the U.S. imperialists could not occupy Korea single-handed in face of a rapid speed of attack of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the Soviet Army which declared a war against Japan, they hatched a plot to find a substantial solution to the issue of occupying south Korea. That was the "line for sharing duties" to accept the surrender of troops of the Imperial Japanese Army and disarm them.

This proposal was put in a document as "General Order" No. 1 soon to be notified to the allied states on August 13, 1945. It was conveyed to MacArthur in Manila on August 15 before being proclaimed on September 2.

The cunning U.S. imperialists used this document for carrying out their strategy for permanently occupying south Korea and turning it into a colony in a bid to dominate the world. They set this line as the cursed demarcation line which imposed the tragedy of division upon the Korean people. The U.S.-made 38th parallel MDL caused the tragic division of Korea, not a defeated nation.

The U.S. imperialists put south Korea, not a territory of an enemy state, under military occupation and enforced military administration under the pretext of "disarming" troops of the Imperial Japanese Army. These were illegal and high-handed actions.

The history since the fabrication of the 38th parallel MDL goes to prove before the whole world that the U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean nation as they imposed only division and war on it.

30 June 2012

U.S. Can Never Cover up Its True Colors as Provocateur of Korean War

Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA) -- It is 62 years since the U.S. ignited the Korean War.

The Korean War ignited by the U.S. on June 25, 1950 imposed unspeakable misfortune and sufferings on the Korean people, causing tremendous human and material losses.

KCNA FILE NO. 19

The U.S. has, however, falsified the truth of history and persisted in its moves to stifle the DPRK.

This is a foolish act to evade the responsibility as the provocateur of the Korean War and realize its wild ambition for domination.

Historical facts bring to bolder relief the true colors of the U.S. as provocateur of the Korean War and a war criminal.

The Korean War was an inevitable product of the U.S. strategy for putting the world under its control.

It was pursuant to the U.S. foreign policy for aggression and its direct result.

The U.S. set it as an immediate strategic goal of its foreign policy to establish "leadership over the world" and dominate the world by taking advantage of its favorable position in which it emerged the boss of the imperialists after the end of World War II.

U.S. President Truman in his "message" sent to Congress on December 19, 1945, said that at last it became possible for the U.S. to get the leadership position which U.S. President Wilson had wished to grant to it after the end of World War I, adding that it should assume with pleasure the mission to "lead the world".

In order to realize its wild ambition to dominate the world the U.S. declared the Cold War against the growing socialist countries and world revolutionary forces and came out with what it called "containment strategy."

The so-called Truman Doctrine spelled out by Truman at a joint meeting of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives in March 1947 was an open declaration of a war against the socialist forces and the world independent forces and a declaration that called for carrying out its strategy for world domination and "containment strategy" in real earnest.

The proclamation of "Truman Doctrine" and the establishment of the above-said strategy meant that the U.S. launched an "anti-communist crusade expedition."

The U.S. attached importance to the Far East in Asia in carrying out its strategy for dominating the world.

MacArthur, commander of the U.S. forces in Far East and commander of the UN forces during the three-year Korean War, said at that time that Europe had a dying system but Asia having 800 million population would decide on the advance of the world

history in 1 000 years to come, adding that the U.S. will lose the whole world if it fails to put Asia under its control.

The U.S. reactionary government ostensibly advocated the policy of putting main emphasis on Europe but it enforced the policy of attaching importance to Asia in practice under the influence of "those advocating Asia first" including MacArthur.

They attached great importance to Korea, in particular, among Asian countries,

"Top secret document No. 4849" of the Information Research Bureau of the U.S. Department of State on January 28, 1949 said that in the light of Korea's geographical situation in Northeast Asia to control Korea and its people was of value to any other states interested in the Far East and it was beyond any doubt that Korea was very important for the U.S. from the political point of view.

For its military and strategic position of Korea the U.S. regarded it as a strategic stronghold for making a military strike at any region in the Far East and as a "bridgehead" and a "forefront in the Far East" from which to intrude into China and the Far Eastern region of the Soviet Union.

To cite just an example, MacArthur was reported to say that Korea was like a bridgehead leading to the continent and that conquering the whole of Korea would help the U.S. forces cut off the only supply line linking Siberia of the Soviet Union with its southern parts and put the whole areas between Vladivostok and Singapore under the U.S. control.

The U.S. also said Korea was the forefront in the East where it was standing in confrontation with communism and a political and military confrontational hotspot between the East and the West as the north and the south of Korea were taking quite different paths after the end of World War II.

Much upset by the fact that the DPRK was making a leaping advance toward socialism, bringing about epoch-making changes, the U.S. termed Korea an "ideal battle site on which every possible success of the U.S. in Asia might hinge" and a "testing ground for the confrontation between the U.S.-style democracy and communism."

This finally prompted the U.S. to adopt it as a basic policy toward the DPRK to colonize the whole of Korea by means of war.

The U.S. considered war as an effective lever for bringing down the people's democratic system deeply rooted in the DPRK and

imposing aggressive demands upon its people strong in independence.

The U.S. illegally brought the issue of Korea up for discussion at the UN in autumn of 1947, cooking up the puppet regime in south Korea in 1948 and worked hard to build "Asia's best" puppet army. All this was aimed at meeting these demands.

As seen above, the Korean War was an inevitable product of the U.S. brigandish strategy and policy for aggression toward the DPRK, both aimed to colonize the whole of Korea and realize its scenario for dominating the world in the Far East, using it as an outpost.

The U.S. was keenly interested in the Korean War also because of its serious economic crisis at that time.

Economic depression started in the light industrial field at the end of 1948 and then caused a chain reaction in the heavy industry. It rapidly hit iron and steel industry in March 1949. As a result, about 4 600 companies went bankrupt in the first half of that year, causing a huge surplus work force. The number of the full unemployed was expected to increase to 13 million within 1950. The profits of monopolies drastically dropped to 28.4 billion U.S. dollars in March 1949 from 36.6 billion U.S. dollars in September 1948.

The monopoly tycoons of the U.S. urged the ruling quarters of the administration to start a new war, expecting the government to make preparations for giving a fresh strong shot in the arm of economy.

"War for prosperity!" was a call of U.S. monopoly capitalists who were struggling to rid of the crisis caused by over-production.

The reactionary government speaking for the interests of the U.S. billionaires finally put spurs to the war preparations, stepping up militarization of economy and arms race.

Arms race unprecedented in peacetime in the U.S. history was kicked off with 1948 when economic crisis started as a momentum and the horror of economic crisis reached at its height in 1950. The Korean War broke out that year against this background.

Commenting on this, Japanese book "Korean War" said that "Korean War was a way-out of economic crisis that faced the U.S."

JUNE - JULY 2012

The U.S. ignited the Korean War also because the puppet regimes in Asia were on the verge of collapse.

The south Korean puppet regime of Syngman Rhee faced a serious ruling crisis after its shameful defeat at the puppet National Assembly election on May 30, 1950.

The Rhee clique held just 47 seats out of 210 seats in the NA while the "faction calling for negotiations with the north" dominated it.

If a "presidential election" was held under that balance of forces in the NA, it was very likely that a "candidate from the middle faction" would be elected.

As an American historian commented, a war was "the last hope" of the Rhee clique to survive under that situation and it was to ignite a fratricidal war as soon as possible.

Traitor Syngman Rhee sent Jang Myon to Washington to inform it of the fact that the "government" might collapse around June 10 - 13 and "asked for prompt U.S. assistance" to help him weather the crisis.

Upon receiving an urgent message from Rhee, Truman had to prevent the collapse of the puppet government in south Korea as there was no other way for him but to "support him" and had no option but to ignite the projected war as early as possible, as he confessed.

Another reason for the U.S to decide to go to war was the information that the Chinese people were planning to liberate Taiwan in summer of 1950.

According to what was confessed by Mun Hak Bong, former advisor to the CIC and political advisor to Syngman Rhee, the U.S. received information that the Chinese people would conduct an operation for liberating Taiwan in July, at the latest, and came to make a decision to take an initiative. This prompted the U.S. to advance the date of the start of the Korean War.

The United States fixed June 25 as the date for starting the Korean War. Lurking behind this was a crafty plot to cover up its true colors as a war provocateur.

Historically, the "tactics of making a surprise attack at dawn of Sunday" was a trite method employed by the imperialists.

The Russo-Japanese War, the Sino-Japanese War and the Pacific War were all kicked off with surprise attacks early Sunday mornings.

The U.S. added a new meaning to this method.

It was proved by what Robert, head of the U.S. military advisory group, told Syngman Rhee.

Explaining the reason why the U.S. chose June 25 for the start of the war, Robert said June 25 was Sunday and no one would believe that the Christian states, the U.S. and south Korea, would ignite a war on Sunday as they observe the Sabbath.

In other words, the decision was intended to make people believe that neither the U.S. nor south Korea provoked the war first, Robert said.

The U.S. set in motion its paid media to release the following false report in a bid to cover up its true colors as a war provocateur: Two third of the south Korean puppet troops had an off-day on June 24 when the "preparatory martial law" that had been proclaimed on June 13 was lifted. All brass hats of the units deployed in the areas along the 38th Parallel above divisional commanders took part in a "ball" held at a club of the puppet ground force in Seoul on that evening.

But Ri Song Ga, commander of the 8th Division of the south Korean army deployed in the eastern sector of the front at that time, testified to the fact that all the puppet forces in the area along the 38th Parallel were on combat alert after being ordered not to leave their barracks on the eve of June 25 and launched an attack at dawn.

With nothing can the U.S. cover its true colors as a war provocateur. It can never escape a severe punishment by history.

The U.S. is instigating the south Korean puppet forces and the Japanese reactionaries to ignite the second Korean war, a nuclear war, instead of drawing a due lesson from its bitter defeat in the last Korean war,

If the belligerent forces of the U.S. and the south Korean puppet forces dare provoke another war, oblivious of the lesson taught by history, they will face a strong counter-action of the army and people of the DPRK and meet a miserable end. Those who do not want peace but seek a war should bear this in mind.

Patriotism Displayed by DPRK People in Korean War

Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA) -- The Korean War (June 1950-July 1953) was a showdown in politico-ideological, moral and military aspects between the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was liberated five years ago from Japan's colonial rule, and the United States boasting of its "invincibility".

During the war the people of the DPRK gave full play to patriotism.

For six weeks after the outbreak of war more than one million youths volunteered for service in the army. They fought at the risk of their lives to defend their social system which put forward them as the masters of the country liberated by President Kim Il Sung.

Among them were heroes Ri Su Bok, Kang Ho Yong, An Yong Ae and Jo Kun Sil, who did not hesitate to dedicate their precious lives to the defence of the country.

On the other hand, the American soldiers, ideologically and morally corrupt, were in low morale, seized with fear of death.

According to data of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, 46 000 servicepersons deserted their units in the navy in the period from the beginning of the war to late 1952. In the army 20 000 ran away on a monthly average, 3 000 a day sometimes.

At that time a Western writer said, as regards the mentality of the two warring sides, that the U.S. and south Korean troops were running away like sheep while the DPRK army was fighting like tiger.

Soldiers of the U.S. allies deplored that their right in the Korean War was only to advance under a rain of shells in every battle and then bury their dead fellows in an alien land.

The U.S. forces and their mercenaries, armed with advanced weapons, could not match the DPRK people courageously fighting for their leader and country.

Inspired by the President's unique military idea and Juche-based war tactics, the army and people of the DPRK fully displayed their patriotism in the war, setting an example in the anti-imperialist revolutionary war.

Rodong Sinmun Accuses U.S. of Finding Way-out of Economic Crisis in War

KCNA FILE NO. 19

Pyongyang, June 30 (KCNA) -- Historically, the imperialists found a way-out of the economic crisis in a war, says DPRK major paper Rodong Sinmun on Saturday in a bylined article.

The article cites data of the economic depressions that led to a war, saying the imperialists openly disclosed their fascist ambitions when they were on the brink of bankruptcy.

The U.S. imperialists began to seek a way-out of their domestic political and economic crisis in igniting a new war, the third world war, says the article, adding:

They considered a war as the only "cardiac" that would help them get out of the political and economic crisis.

"War is requisite for prosperity!" -- this was a call of the monopoly capitalists in grip of the economic depression and a slogan of the U.S. imperialists to ignite a fresh war.

The U.S. imperialists have already pinpointed the DPRK, gateway to Asia, as the target of a new war.

With the 1950s beginning, the horror of the economic depression reached its extremity in the U.S. It put the imperialists in a position unable to delay the Korean War any longer.

At last on June 25, 1950, the U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean War.

Many years have passed since then. However, the U.S. imperialists remain unchanged in their trite methods to find a way-out of the economic depression in a war.

The imperialists' political and economic crisis has been getting more serious. The U.S. imperialists have also become undisguised in making provocations against the DPRK in a bid to ignite a fresh war against it.

But their attempts will bring earlier their self-destruction.

The U.S. imperialists would be well advised not to go reckless, drawing lessons from the past Korean War.

1 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

JUNE - JULY 2012

2 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

3 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

4 July 2012

Myth of U.S. "Mightiness" Shattered in Korean War

Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA) -- The myth of the "mightiness" of the U.S. imperialists was exploded in the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953) for the first time in history.

It was entirely attributable to President Kim Il Sung's military wisdom.

The President always countered the aggressors with offensive spirit and unparalleled courage and grit.

His Juche-based war tactics resulted in the liberation of the city of Seoul three days after the outbreak of the war and sinking of a U.S. heavy cruiser, called "moving islet in the sea", by attack of only four torpedo boats.

An advance unit of the so-called U.S. "undefeated division" was annihilated at a stroke, attacked by a unit of the Korean People's Army. KPA units broke through in two days the enemy defence line built along the River Kum as "the line of no retreat". The commander of the "undefeated division" was arrested by a young KPA soldier in a battle in Taejon City.

In a nutshell, the war brought about the beginning of decline for the U.S. imperialists.

5 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

6 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

7 July 2012

Taejon Liberation Operation Conducted in Korean War

Pyongyang, July 7 (KCNA) -- The Korean War (1950-1953) recorded a large number of battles, which still remain mysterious for the world's military experts.

Typical of them is the Taejon liberation operation conducted by the Korean People's Army. The operation based on unique war tactics is still studied at military academies in Europe as a model of modern siege warfare.

At that time the enemy concentrated huge forces and weapons in Taejon City after surrendering the city of Seoul and the defense line along the River Kum to the KPA in counterattack.

President Kim Il Sung indicated the orientation and ways of an operation to encircle Taejon by suggesting that the southeastern part of the city be intercepted before the arrival of the enemy's reinforcements. At his instruction, KPA soldiers made 40-km-long march overnight to put that area under their control.

The operation to liberate Taejon was launched at 5 a.m. of July 20, 1950.

Under the support of artillery fire the KPA soldiers rapidly broke through the enemy's defense line and fought a fierce urban warfare.

Amazed at such strong attack, the enemy ran away toward the south and southeastern area of the city only to be wiped out by KPA units awaiting the fleeing troops there.

In the battle the U.S. 24th division, called "undefeated division", was annihilated and its Commander Dean arrested by a young KPA soldier.

A U.S. officer, who participated in the battle, said that the U.S. forces' defeat was ascribable to the KPA's unique tactics.

8 July 2012

U.S. Can Never Evade Responsibility as Provocateur of Korean War: Brazilian Paper

JUNE - JULY 2012

Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA) -- The Brazilian paper Hora do Povo on June 29 carried an article titled "U.S. can never evade the responsibility for igniting war against DPRK" on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The balance of forces in the light of the international political situation and international relations at the time when the Korean War broke out was very unfavorable for the U.S. strategy for world domination, the paper said, and went on:

When an arms race unprecedented in the U.S. history started and horror of economic crisis reached the height, the U.S. authorities decided to launch the Korean War as a way for tiding over it.

In those days the British magazine Economist said that the U.S. needed an opportunity to tide over the crisis. It had no alternative but to start a war.

The U.S. ignited the Korean War as it was upset by the daily growing political, military and economic potentials of the northern half of Korea.

The paper introduced in detail articles and photos of foreign media including the Swiss paper Neue Zurcher Zeitung and AP proving that the U.S. ignited the Korean War. It continued:

The U.S. can never evade the responsibility for igniting the Korean War. The DPRK called for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace one in order to ensure lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

But the truce is continuing due to the interests of the U.S. which does not want peace on the Korean Peninsula.

9 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

10 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

11 July 2012

Rakdong River-Crossing Operation Staged in Korean War

KCNA FILE NO. 19

Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- The Rakdong River-crossing operation was one of many successful operations staged by the Korean People's Army during the Korean War (1950-1953).

It was conducted by KPA large combined units from August 31 to September 1, 1950.

At that time the U.S. imperialist forces were driven to Pusan, giving up most areas of south Korea, by continued attacks of the KPA. They amassed huge military forces of Britain and south Korea as well as their troops and reinforced warplanes, tanks and artillery pieces in the area while escalating the shelling and bombing on the KPA positions.

Under the situation, President Kim Il Sung set forth the 5th operational policy for the first stage of war, which was to encircle the enemy's main forces, concentrated in the narrow area across the River Rakdong, in two directions, wipe them out and destroy the "Pusan base".

According to his policy, the KPA soldiers made full preparations for crossing the river and launched the crossing operation on August 31, with dummy crossing and attack at left and right wings.

At the right wing a KPA combined unit went over to an attack on the enemy after its artillery fire and at the left wing another unit started a dummy crossing to lure the enemy.

The KPA soldiers forced their way through the enemy's defense line along the river under a shower of shells and bombs. A KPA unit crossed the river by use of two fording and landing places at 22:00. Another unit successfully finished its crossing by 23:30 after dispatching an advance party to occupy a crossing point.

Then followed the crossing by KPA combined units at the second echelon on September 1. After all, the river-crossing operation was completed overnight.

The successful operation was a victory of Kim Il Sung's prominent strategy, tactics and commanding art and a demonstration of the KPA soldiers' spirit of unconditionally implementing their supreme commander's order.

Massacres of Civilians by GIs in Korean War

Pyongyang, July 11 (KCNA) -- Rogun-ri, Yongdong County in North Chungchong Province is one of the witnesses testifying to

JUNE - JULY 2012

massacres of civilians by U.S. aggressors during the Korean War (June 1950-July 1953).

Walker, the then commander of the U.S. 8th Army, instructed his soldiers to kill at random all Koreans whoever they were.

Ra Yong Sun, deputy director of the Academic Research Department of the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, told KCNA:

At that time the U.S. Defense Department distributed to GIs copies of a pamphlet urging them to kill anyone in white clothes in the war. Koreans would usually wear white dresses.

The truth behind the Rogun-ri massacre was disclosed by AP in September 1999, 49 years after the outbreak of the war.

According to an AP report, in July 1950 the 7th Regiment of the U.S. 1st Armored Division, on the way of retreat from Taejon, ruthlessly killed more than 400 innocent civilians in Rogun-ri.

"I begged GIs not to kill me. I cried out that I am not a foe. But they did not stop firing," said a survivor.

American soldiers, involved in the massacre, confessed that their company commander issued an order of shooting all of them to death, after having communications with a superior.

A south Korean publication criticized the massacre as "a tragedy even a ghost laments over" and a French newspaper said that "the biggest atrocity in the 20th century was committed by the GIs in Korea."

AP disclosed the fact that in the early 1970s the United States removed pieces of evidence on the massacre from the spot with technical equipment.

The U.S. imperialists reportedly murdered more than 1.24 million innocent civilians in south Korea during the war.

12 July 2012

Heroic Feats of KPA Artillerymen in Korean War

Pyongyang, July 12 (KCNA) -- Wolmi Island in the western sea of Korea boasts of the heroic feats coastal artillerymen of the Korean People's Army (KPA) performed in fighting against the U.S.

KCNA FILE NO. 19

aggressors in the Fatherland Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953).

In September 1950, the U.S. forces began a "general offensive" in order to turn the war situation in favor of them.

As part of the offensive, they launched an operation to land on Inchon past Wolmi Island with several hundred warships boarded with 50,000 troops, supported by more than 1,000 planes.

There was only a KPA coastal artillery company with four guns on the island.

The artillerymen sank many warships in the first- and second-day battles, delaying the enemy landing.

Ahead of a life-and-death battle, the company commander, Ri Tae Hun read a letter of oath to Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung, which was signed by the remainders.

The letter represented their death-defying resolution to fight the aggressors to the last man.

It also reflected their absolute trust in the supreme commander.

For them, the supreme commander was precisely their motherland and vice versa.

Thereby, they shouted "Long Live General Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Workers' Party of Korea!" in the last battle.

The U.S. forces' landing was delayed for three days by their heroic fighting.

13 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

14 July 2012

Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle Prompted by Korean War

Pyongyang July 14 (KCNA) -- The Korean War in the 1950s marked an important occasion in opening up the era of new

JUNE - JULY 2012

upswing in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle throughout the world.

The World Federation of Trade Unions said in an appeal to the working people the world over in May 1952 that the Korean people's stubborn fight against aggression made a new impact on the world people's resistance against imperialism and its colonial system.

Slogan "Let us fight as the Korean people do!" came out from among the oppressed peoples of the world and the national liberation struggle in colonies entered a period of great upsurge.

In Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia peoples won in the anti-France resistance with all-out counterattacks and dealt a telling blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors invading their countries in place of France. The Indonesian people, too, intensified their liberation struggle.

In the Middle East, Egyptian, Lebanon and Jordanian peoples drove out the imperialist aggressors through vigorous struggle against their armed intervention.

In Africa the Algerian people started their armed struggle against the French colonialists in November 1954, while an anti-U.S. action was growing in intensity in Cuba and other countries of Latin America, called "tranquil backyard" and "hereditary estate" of the U.S.

The victory, won in the war by the Korean people under wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, greatly encouraged Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the struggle for national liberation.

15 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

16 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

17 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

18 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

19 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

20 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

21 July 2012

Rodong Sinmun Korean War Is Inevitable Product of U.S. Strategy for World Domination

Pyongyang, July 21 (KCNA) -- The Korean war was an inevitable product of the U.S. imperialists' brigandish strategy for world domination and a war of aggression premeditated in light of geopolitical significance of the Korean Peninsula in their strategy for world domination.

Rodong Sinmun Saturday says this in a bylined article.

It goes on:

The U.S. imperialists put forth the strategy for world domination as an immediate goal of their foreign policy by taking advantage of their emergence as the leader of imperialism after the Second World War.

They judged that they could not dominate the Asian continent and, furthermore, the world, unless they completely seize the Korean Peninsula through war.

They saw 1950 as the most suitable year of igniting the war.

The former Soviet Union won the victory in the Second World War, but it was undergoing difficulties owing to the consequences of the war. China won victory of the revolution throughout the

JUNE - JULY 2012

country and built a new Republic. But they did not have power enough to match the U.S.

The U.S. imperialists, however, failed to bring the army and the people of the DPRK to their knees and suffered bitter defeats in the three-year war.

The army and the people of the DPRK saved humankind from holocaust of nuclear war and new world war, firmly preserved peace and the post of socialism in the East and reliably defended global peace and the security of socialist countries.

59 years have passed since the war ended. The U.S. imperialists, oblivious of the historical lesson, have now become evermore undisguised in their attempt to invade the DPRK.

They are persistently talking about "provocation" from the DPRK and seeking to use it as a pretext for igniting the second Korean war.

22 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

23 July 2012

No Korean War stories published today.

24 July 2012

War Veterans to Participate in Celebrations of V-Day

Pyongyang, July 24 (KCNA) -- War veterans in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will participate in the celebrations of victory day, due in Pyongyang on the initiative of Marshal Kim Jong Un.

The veterans made contributions to winning the war (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) against the U.S. imperialists boasting themselves of the world's "strongest", by displaying the spirit of devotedly defending the leader and the fatherland under the wise command of Generalissimo Kim Il Sung.

With a strong sense of moral obligation, Generalissimo Kim Jong Il took care of them as the second generation of the Korean revolution and revolutionary forerunners.

Young people in the DPRK have deeply respected and looked after the war veterans, true to the intention of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

This time, Kim Jong Un took a measure to significantly organize the celebrations in such a way as glorifying their precious feats and fighting spirit for all ages.

In response to his measure, local party, government and social bodies have made with sincerity the preparations for the participation of those selected as delegates to the celebrations.

With days ahead of the celebrations, the capital city of Pyongyang is now seized with festive mood to welcome the war veterans who devotedly fought for the freedom of the country and happiness of the people.

25 July 2012

History of War Victory Everlasting: KCNA Report

Pyongyang, July 25 (KCNA) -- KCNA Wednesday released a report "History of great victory in war against U.S. imperialism is everlasting". It deals with great feats Generalissimo Kim Il Sung performed in the war.

The report is summarized as follows:

1. Brilliant victory of great Juche idea, Songun idea

President Kim Il Sung solved all problems arising in winning the victory in the war on the principle of Juche with his rare ideological and theoretical wisdom.

In "Let Us Wipe Out the Invaders by a Decisive Counter-offensive", a speech he made at the emergency meeting of the DPRK Cabinet on June 25, 1950, the day when the war broke out, and in a radio speech to all the Korean people on June 26, he said that the Korean War is an offspring of the U.S. foreign policy for aggression aimed at world hegemony and that the DPRK's war against it is the just Fatherland Liberation War for the freedom and independence of the country and democracy both in name and reality.

He elucidated the strategic idea of the Workers' Party of Korea for the victory in the war on the basis of the position and role of the popular masses in the revolutionary war.

In his radio speeches to all the Korean people on June 26 and September 9, 1950 he put forward the idea of patriotism and unity, calling for turning the war into an all-people war. He also set forth the idea of definitely ensuring the politico-ideological, strategic and tactical superiority of the army in the whole course of the war.

In different works and speeches he gave a profound exposition of the politico-ideological, strategic and tactical superiority and might of the Korean People's Army which any imperialist army or any army of reactionary exploiting class cannot have, their decisive role in the revolutionary war and the tasks and ways to fully display them.

In some important speeches he called for meeting the material need of the front with the efforts of the Korean people to suit the characteristics of the modern war, the actual conditions of the country and their patriotic enthusiasm and made clear the principled demand and ways.

The Juche-based idea of properly combining operations of large and small units, and regular warfare and guerilla warfare and successfully carrying on mountain warfare and nocturnal warfare takes an important place in his strategic idea.

The victory in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War was the victory of the Juche idea and Songun idea attaching importance to human being and loving the people over the imperialists' idea of aggression for reducing the Korean people to slaves again, and their misanthropy.

2. Victory of Brilliant Wisdom and Outstanding Strategy, Tactics and War Methods

The young DPRK, five years since its liberation and two years since it had a regular army, and the people defeated the U.S., the boss of imperialism in the world which boasted of its history of aggression spanning a hundred and scores of years and its numerical and technical superiority. They owed the victory to the outstanding military wisdom, strategy and tactics and war methods of President Kim Il Sung.

Three days after the start of the war the 105 Tank Division rushed to Seoul and the DPRK flag fluttered on the "Capital Building" of the puppet forces. The operation for liberating Seoul shook the U.S. colonial ruling system to its roots.

Brave seamen of the DPRK sank 17 000-ton cruiser "Baltimore" which had been called "a moving island" and destroyed a 12 000-

ton cruiser with only four torpedo boats in the waters off Jumunjin in accordance with the Juche-based war methods indicated by the President. This was specially recorded in the world history of sea battles.

The military miracles like the shining victory in the operation for liberating Taejon, typical of modern encircling warfare, successive siege and annihilation operations in different areas, attack on the "Pusan base" of the enemy and creation of "crisis in Taegu" were all closely related to the wise leadership of the President.

At the first stage of the war the Korean People's Army annihilated main forces of the south Korean puppet army, dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and liberated over 90 percent of south Korea and more than 92 percent of its population. These tremendous achievements were a manifestation of the greatness and vitality of the Juche-based military idea and war methods and outstanding commanding art.

Every war method set forth by the President in that period was fresh and unique one suited to specific topography and conditions of the country.

The entire army and all people in the DPRK awarded the title of DPRK Marshal to Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung on February 7, 1953 out of their boundless reverence for him who performed undying feats in the Fatherland Liberation War.

3. Victory of Mental Power of Leader, Army and People

The victory in the Fatherland Liberation War is a result of the revolutionary faith and prodigious grit of President Kim Il Sung and the mental power of the army and the people closely united around the leader.

There is always a way out of any adversity and one should defeat the enemy and win no matter how often he or she may have to die - this is the President's pluck and will encouraging the Korean army and people to display indomitable mental power and patriotism in the war.

The army and people fought the war with a strong will to always follow and devotedly defend the supreme command, protect the cradle of their genuine life and happiness from the enemy in a do-or-die spirit and defend every inch of the country at the cost of their lives.

In the 1930s the President, a young general on this side of his twenties, proclaimed a war against the brigandish Japanese imperialists and defeated them through two decades of the hard-fought revolutionary war. He also defeated the world reactionary allied forces including formidable U.S. imperialists in the 1950s. Already in his forties he enjoyed deep reverence and trust from the world people as a brilliant commander who defeated two imperialisms and as a symbol of victory in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Generalissimo Kim Jong Il, carrying forward the great tradition of patriotism, creditably defended the socialist country and the revolution in the war without gunfire for decades and provided precious foundations for the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The Korean army and people, advancing toward a final victory, closely united around Marshal Kim Jong Un, another peerlessly great man, will steadily carry forward the history and tradition of the war victory.

Performance by Art Group of Trade Unions Marks War Victory Day

Pyongyang, July 25 (KCNA) -- A performance "Our Eternal July 27" was given by the Workers' Art Group of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea at the Central Hall of Workers on Wednesday to celebrate the 59th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The performance began with choruses "Marshal Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander Standing on the Podium of War Victory" and "Our July 27". Put on the stage were dialogic poem "Strength of Love", serial songs "Song for Defending the Country", "My Song in the Trench", "No One Knows", "To Decisive Battle" and "We Won" and other numbers.

The performers sang high praises of the feats Generalissimo Kim Il Sung performed for the war victory. He defeated the U.S.-led imperialist aggressor forces with his Juche-based military ideas and outstanding commanding arts and demonstrated before the world the indomitable stamina and dignity of heroic Korea.

The performers vividly depicted the feats of the army and people of the DPRK who fought heroic battles in the sacred war to defend the country.

Also put on the stage were male vocal solo and pangchang "When Singing of Songun", female vocal trio "Song of Best Wishes", an immortal masterpiece, and other numbers which hail the feats of Generalissimo Kim Jong Il.

Anniversary of Korean People's Victory in War Marked by Foreign Papers

Pyongyang, July 25 (KCNA) -- Cambodian and Pakistani papers carried special write-ups to mark the 59th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

The July 12th issue of the Cambodian newspaper Pracheachon carried an article titled "Kim Il Sung, upholding the banner of independence" with a photo of President Kim Il Sung acknowledging the enthusiastic cheers of the military paraders.

The article said:

The Korean people frustrated the invasion by the U.S. imperialists and won a great victory in the war nearly 60 years ago.

Their victory was attributable to the outstanding military leadership and Juche-oriented military war methods of Kim Il Sung.

He put forward the original war methods so that the Korean People's Army could defeat the enemies in every battle and bring earlier the final victory in the war.

Baluchistan Times of Pakistan carried an article under the title of "Ironed-willed brilliant commander" on July 15.

Kim Il Sung forced U.S. imperialism that boasted of being the "strongest" in the world to meet the fate of a setting sun for the first time in history with his wise leadership over the Korean army and people and ushered in a new era of surge in the struggle against the U.S. and other imperialists, the article said.

The world progressives praise him as an ever-victorious and iron-willed brilliant commander, a great strategist and symbol of victory in the anti-imperialist struggle, it concluded.

26 July 2012

Congratulations from Military Attaches Corps on War Victory Day

Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA) -- The dear respected Kim Jong Un received a floral basket and a congratulatory letter from the military attaches corps here on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

The basket and letter were conveyed to Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army Kim Jong Gak, minister of the People's Armed Forces, by the head of the corps Hassan Reza Husseini who is military attache of the Iranian embassy on Thursday.

Congratulations from Japanese Organization on War Victory Day

Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA) -- The Tokushima Prefectural Citizens' Forum for Japan-Korea Friendship sent a floral basket to the dear respected Kim Jong Un on Thursday, a day before the 59th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Senior Party, State Officials Visit Lodgings of Delegates to War Victory Day Celebrations

Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA) -- Pak To Chun, Kim Ki Nam, Choe Thae Bok, Kim Phyong Hae, Kwak Pom Gi, Jo Yon Jun and other officials of the party and armed forces bodies, working people's organizations and the Cabinet Thursday visited the lodgings of delegates to the celebrations of the 59th anniversary of the Korean people's victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

They warmly welcomed the war veteran delegates who came to Pyongyang being granted privileges thanks to the direct initiative and great benevolence by the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un.

They requested the veterans to cherish the profound loving care shown by Kim Jong Un, who regards them as very precious, and remain loyal to the Songun revolutionary leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea in the same heroic fighting spirit and stamina as were displayed by them in the flames of war.

War Veterans Display Patriotism

Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA) -- War veterans in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have invariably displayed the patriotic spirit as they did during the last Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) and in the postwar period.

They are taking the lead in the effort to spruce up the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, historic sites and revolutionary battle sites across the country. And they introduce heroic exploits of the Korean People's Army in the war to young people to encourage them in devotedly defending the leader and the country.

The veterans also voluntarily find work needed to be done for the building of a prosperous and powerful country in response to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government, without care for any reward or honor. Typical of such good deeds is an activity of war veterans' itinerant art squad, which is getting brisk with each passing day. This activity greatly encourages people to perform great feats in production and construction.

Many war veterans are now arriving in Pyongyang to attend the celebrations of the war victory day (July 27) being held under the deep care of Marshal Kim Jong Un.

Evidence Exposing U.S. Imperialists and Class Enemies' Aggressive Nature and Brutal Atrocities Unearthed

Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA) -- Historical evidence exposing the aggressive nature and brutal atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and class enemies were unearthed in different parts of South Hamgyong Province of the DPRK.

Two bombs weighing 500 kg were discovered in Tanchon City in May and July and dozens of bullets, fuses, etc. in various districts of Hamhung City.

Despite passage of time, explosives charged with powder were in dangerous condition that may go off any moment though they got rusty.

Dozens of materials of five kinds were newly displayed at the South Hamgyong Provincial House of Class Education this year.

Among them are a 150 kg dud bomb that was dug out of area around railroad of Hungnam Railway Station and a 50 kg time bomb that was planted in the bank of the River Songchon.

There are also materials proving atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists and class enemies who sexually assaulted women in Joyang-ri, Hamju County before torturing and killing them as well as evidence proving that they killed hundreds of innocent people on a bridge between Yodok and Kumya counties.

War Veterans Grateful to Kim Jong Un for Celebrations of War Victory Day

Pyongyang, July 26 (KCNA) -- War veterans arrived in the capital city of Pyongyang on Thursday by air, train and bus from across the country to attend the celebrations of the war victory day (July 27).

The celebrations were initiated by Marshal Kim Jong Un, who took every possible measure for war veterans' participation in the celebrations without inconvenience.

A war veteran, Kim Yong Hwan (80), told KCNA:

"I came to Pyongyang aboard a plane sent by Marshal Kim Jong Un.

Now I am eager to express my gratitude to him, supreme commander."

Another war veteran, Kim Sung Hyon (81), said:

"It was quite natural for me to join the army in my youth time to defend the country from the invasion of the enemy. But the Party and the government have always put forward me as a war veteran, giving me preferential treatment.

I came here by a special train. We, war veterans, enjoy good luck under the care of Marshal Kim Jong Un, gifted brilliant commander who is identical to the great Generalissimos Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il.

Respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, thank you very much."