KIM JONG IL

VICTORY IN THE FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR WAS A NOTEWORTHY EVENT IN WORLD HISTORY THAT MADE AN IMPERISHABLE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF THE LIBERATION OF HUMANKIND

Talk to Students at Kim Il Sung University

July 28, 1961

Foreign Languages Publishing House DPR Korea Juche 112 (2023) WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD, UNITE!

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Foreign Languages Publishing House DPR Korea Juche 112 (2023) We should have a deep understanding of the immortal exploits performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the history of our country and humankind by leading us to victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Our victory was a noteworthy event in the world history that started the downfall of the US imperialists and dealt a heavy blow to imperialism.

The war was a do-or-die struggle against the allied forces of imperialism, including the United States. It was a great revolutionary war in which our country, only five years after its liberation, defeated for the first time in history the US imperialists who had been boasting of being the "strongest" in the world.

In order to achieve its aggressive ambition at any cost, the United States hurled two million troops and the latest military hardware to the Korean front, including one-third of its ground force, one-fifth of its air force and most of its Pacific Fleet, as well as the troops of 15 of its satellite countries and of puppet south Korea. However, they could not scare our people or make them yield.

Under the wise guidance of the respected leader, an ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and a great military strategist, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army dealt a serious blow to the US imperialist aggressors.

The US imperialists lost vast numbers of troops and a large amount of military hardware during the threeyear Korean war–2.3 times greater than their losses in the four-year Pacific war during the Second World War. This was greater than any of their losses in their previous wars of aggression, both small-scale and large-scale. Among the US aggressor army that was defeated in the Korean war were notorious "generals" who had been accustomed to conducting aggressive wars and were experienced in modern warfare, and backbone units including those in the technical service. All the "victorious generals" who took part in the Korean war, including MacArthur who had boasted of being "victor in the Pacific war," were either killed or dismissed after being defeated. The Fatherland Liberation War smashed the myth of the "overwhelming might" of the US imperialists.

In the war, they suffered an irretrievable political and moral as well as military defeat. The war stripped them of their cloak of "liberator" and "helper." It served as a court in which they stood accused of their aggressive and brutal nature.

The United States resorted to every manner of deceptive and false propaganda and trickery by abusing the authority of the United Nations in order to evade its responsibility for having unleashed the war. But the whole course of the war clearly confirmed that it was the instigator of the Korean war-the aggressor. During the war, the US imperialists did not hesitate to commit brutal crimes that no other aggressors had dared to commit in history. They were revealed to be beasts, and the "freedom," "democracy," "equality" "philanthropy" they had much vaunted were shown to be hypocrisy and deception aimed at mocking other people. The war was a pivotal event that made the people of the world realize how foolish and preposterous it is to cherish illusions about the United States. With the Korean war as the occasion. the international community began to give the United States a wide berth.

Our victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was, indeed, a historic event that disclosed to the world the aggressive, brutal, vulnerable and corrupt nature of the US imperialists. By shattering the myth of

their "overwhelming might," it precipitated their downfall.

By starting the downfall of US imperialism, the ringleader and main force of world imperialism, our victory hit the overall imperialist system hard and accelerated its crisis. Our people, by fully displaying mass heroism and a self-sacrificing spirit, dealt a major blow to US imperialism, the main struggle target of the world revolution, and other imperialist forces led by it, and spurred the development of the world revolution and world history. Herein lies the further significance of our victory.

Our victory in the war was an event of global significance, in that it defended the socialist countries from invasion by the United States and frustrated its moves for unleashing a Third World War.

In igniting the Korean war, the United States was pursuing the heinous aim not only of occupying the northern half of Korea and making the whole of Korea its colony, but also of stamping out the other socialist countries and other revolutionary forces of the world and achieving world hegemony by unleashing a Third World War.

Our people's struggle against the US imperialist armed aggressors was a sacred Fatherland Liberation

War for the freedom and independence of their country, as well as a war that assumed an international character in defending other socialist countries, the world revolution, and global peace and security. The progressive peoples of the world regarded the Korean war as something that concerned them, and deemed it their international duty to render us active support.

By defeating the US imperialist aggressors and defending their glorious country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the eastern outpost of the democratic camp—our people performed their international duty magnificently. The victory which they won at the cost of their blood was a valuable contribution to frustrating the aggressive moves of the US imperialists against other socialist countries and consolidating the overall might of socialism.

The victory also rendered a great contribution to frustrating the US moves for igniting a Third World War, and to safeguarding global peace and security. Thanks to the victory, the monstrous plans of the United States to use an atomic bomb fell through and humankind was saved from a nuclear holocaust.

The victory confirmed the truth that the independence and security of the socialist countries

can be fully guaranteed, their socialist system be defended and developed, and global peace be maintained and consolidated, only when the imperialist aggressors led by US imperialism, the main enemy and destroyer of socialism and peace, are defeated.

Victory in the war ushered in an era of a fresh upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle, and accelerated the final collapse of the imperialist colonial system.

The Fatherland Liberation War was a do-or-die struggle by the revolutionary peoples against the world allied reactionary forces, including the United States, and a sacred war that impacted the fate of the exploited peoples the world over. Our people's victory constituted a great support for the exploited peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence, and a banner that actively encouraged them in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

Our victory in the war freed the exploited peoples of the world from their worship and fear of the United States and their illusion and dread concerning imperialism. It instilled in them the confidence that even the people of a small country, if they fight in unity for a just cause, are fully capable of defeating any imperialist aggressor forces, however strong they may be. It was an occasion for an ideological transformation, which enhanced their aspiration to oppose imperialism and live independently, in other words, their anti-imperialist, anti-US consciousness. The righteous Fatherland Liberation War fought by our people led a fresh upsurge in the national liberation struggle in the colonies, and in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

By dealing a decisive blow to the major aggressive forces of the United States, the war created highly favourable conditions for the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle in other continents and regions.

With this war as the impetus, people in colonies renewed their national liberation struggle, and their anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle, under the revolutionary slogan "Let's fight like the Korean people!" This accelerated the collapse of the imperialists' colonial system. In some Asian countries, national liberation wars against imperialist armed aggression were victorious and the struggle to destroy the imperialists' colonial system as a whole gained momentum. This would have been inconceivable apart from the victorious Fatherland Liberation War. Even the peoples of Africa, which the colonialists believed

to be their "last refuge," intensified their national liberation struggles, cutting one link after another in the chain of the colonial system. Across Latin America, then referred to as America's backyard, peoples also threw themselves into the anti-US, anti-dictatorial struggle. The fierce flames of the national liberation struggles, the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle that flared up in Asia, Africa and Latin America, brought to the fore the final liquidation of the imperialist colonial system.

Our victory in the Fatherland Liberation War served to develop in a comprehensive way the theories, strategies and tactics of a revolutionary war and modern warfare, and it provided the revolutionary peoples of the world with a powerful weapon in the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

Our victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was a victory for our Party's unique theory on war.

The respected leader, an ever-victorious, ironwilled commander and a great military strategist, categorically rejected the worship of big countries and dogmatism in the military field. Instead, he created original theories and tactics on war as suited to the specific features of modern warfare by applying and developing in a creative manner the precious experience he had gained in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and through his adroit art of military command he led the war to victory.

Our victory in the Fatherland Liberation War clearly confirmed the truth of the leader's idea that the factor decisive of victory in a war is not the weapons or technology, but the ideological consciousness of the army and the people, the direct combatants, and that a revolutionary army is fully capable of defeating any imperialist army, even though it is superior numerically and technologically, above all by dint of its political and moral superiority.

The original strategies, tactics and art of command, including the scientific setting of strategic stages based on a detailed calculation of the balance of forces with the enemy, the strategic tasks at every stage and the correct policies for their implementation, as well as continuous strikes on all fronts, encirclement and annihilation, the formation of a second front in enemy-held areas by regular army units, proactive positional defence, surprise attacks, tunnel warfare, mountain warfare, night operations, the intensive utilization of gunfire in mountainous areas, operations by mobile batteries, sniper team

movements and aircraft-hunting team and tankhunting team movements, fully guaranteed the defeat of the enemy, despite their military and technological superiority, and constituted a precious asset for the revolutionary peoples of the world.

By leading us to victory in the war, the leader performed imperishable exploits for the history of our country and for the cause of the liberation of humankind. Thus, he rendered a contribution of historic significance to the world.

The peoples of the world have come to respect him more and more, calling him a lodestar for the liberation of humankind, a great leader of the world revolution, a symbol of victory in the anti-imperialist struggle, a famous commander in the world, and a hero for all ages, and they expressed their admiration for our victory in the war, calling it an historic feat and a miracle of the current century.

The respected leader performed imperishable exploits for the history of our country and the cause of the liberation of humankind by leading to victory the revolutionary wars against the US and Japanese imperialist powers in one century. We should cherish deep in our hearts infinite national dignity and revolutionary self-respect in waging the revolution,

led by such a leader, an ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and a great military strategist.

Instead of learning a lesson from their defeat in the Korean war, the US imperialists and their south Korean puppets are now hell-bent on unleashing another war. We should maintain sharp revolutionary vigilance against their reckless moves of aggression.

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