

**On the Occasion of the 68<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the  
Korean People's Victory in the Fatherland  
Liberation War (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953)**



**Great Feats of President Kim Il Sung for War Victory**

President **Kim Il Sung** created the ever-victorious history and tradition of heroic Korea and displayed the dignity and honor of the country and nation to the world by leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory with his Juche-based military idea and tactics and distinguished guidance.

## Heroic Feats Recorded in History of War Victory

Recorded in the first page of the DPRK's history of the great Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) are the feats performed by soldiers of the security forces, who were reliably guarding the 38th parallel at that time.

At dawn of June 25, 1950, the enemies launched a surprise armed attack on the DPRK all along the 38th parallel under their already worked-out war scenario.

The soldiers of the DPRK security forces contained the attack of the enemies, superior in numbers, at all positions and posts and went over to a counteroffensive in cooperation with the units of the Korean People's Army (KPA) in all directions.

A captured enemy officer confessed as follows over the then combat situation:

Soon after launching an attack, we met a strong counterblow from the DPRK security forces. The encounter on the 38th parallel at that time was the fiercest ever in the past ones.

Their counterattack was so strong that all of us, officers and men, could hardly know what to do in that case, only stupefied with fear.

As seen above, the DPRK security forces frustrated the enemies' armed invasion at its beginning by displaying the popular heroism and matchless self-sacrificing spirit.

Their heroic struggle played a decisive part in making an instant counterattack and in liberating Seoul, the stronghold of the aggressors, in three days after the start of the war.

### Hall in Panmunjom, Witness to Great Victory in War

There is the hall, where the Korean Armistice Agreement (KAA) was signed, in Panmunjom 8 kilometers south of Kaesong City of the DPRK.

At 10:00 a.m. on July 27, Juche 42 (1953), the KAA was signed by chief delegates from the DPRK side and the U.S. side in the hall.

President **Kim Il Sung** examined and ratified the document on the KAA at 22:00 on July 27 in Pyongyang. That day, the President stressed that the U.S. imperialist aggressors were finally forced to kneel down before the Korean people, noting that the Korean people humbled the pride of U.S. imperialists who boasted of being "the strongest" in the world and brought about the beginning of decline for them for the first time in history.

Meanwhile Clark, the then commander of the U.S. forces in the Far East and commander of the "UN Forces", scarcely put his tremulous signature on the agreement before saying that he felt everything was brought to naught and he thought his predecessors MacArthur and Ridgway might agree with him.

With the conclusion of the KAA, the Korean war ended in the victory of the Korean people.

The original written KAA is still preserved in the hall to tell the victory won by the Korean people in the war.

