

## **“Victorious Fatherland Liberation War”**

**Introduction:** *You will analyze a guide book from the “Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum” in North Korea. This museum is dedicated to what we know as the Korean War. Throughout the book, you will see the word “Juche” which is roughly translated to the Marxist term “subject” or “self-reliant”. This was Kim Il-Sung’s term for the idea that the Korean people are “masters of the country’s development” and was used to justify many government actions. It is also used as a calendar based on counting forward from Kim Il-Sung’s date of birth.*

1. What reasons do they give for the start of the war?
2. Who was Kim Il Sung?
3. What are some actions it says he took during the war and how do they portray him?
4. Is this different from how American presidents are portrayed? Explain.
5. The Republic of Korea is referred to as “south Korea”, with 'south' in lowercase. Why do you think this is?
6. According to the book, what was the result of the war?
7. What warnings are issued to the US?
8. What is the overall tone of the book?
9. Select one or 2 key words or phrases that seem different or strange to you and explain why.

# Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum



The Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum is a historic museum. On display intact here in the museum are materials on the Juche-motivated military idea created, and the war method initiated, by President Kim Il Sung and materials pertaining to the heroic feats performed and the bloody struggle waged under his leadership by men of the Korean People's Army and the people for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

The museum was built on August 17, Juche 42 (1953) and this building seen now is the one rebuilt on April 11, Juche 63 (1974). The museum has a total floor space of 52 000 square metres. More than 80 showrooms are found in the museum. The museum is made up of 18 halls, including the hall of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the hall for the period of the democratic revolution, the halls for the period of the Fatherland Liberation War, the hall for all branches of arms and services and the hall for the Party's political work. And in the museum there are more than 60 large or small panoramic pictures (Each of these pictures is drawn on the semicircular wall inside a room to make its viewers feel as if enjoying actual scenery when overlooking it from the seats set up a little away from and higher than it) and sand models. The hall for the large panoramic picture showing the operations to liberate Taejon is also to be seen.

Visible in the basement are both merited weapons and captured weapons.

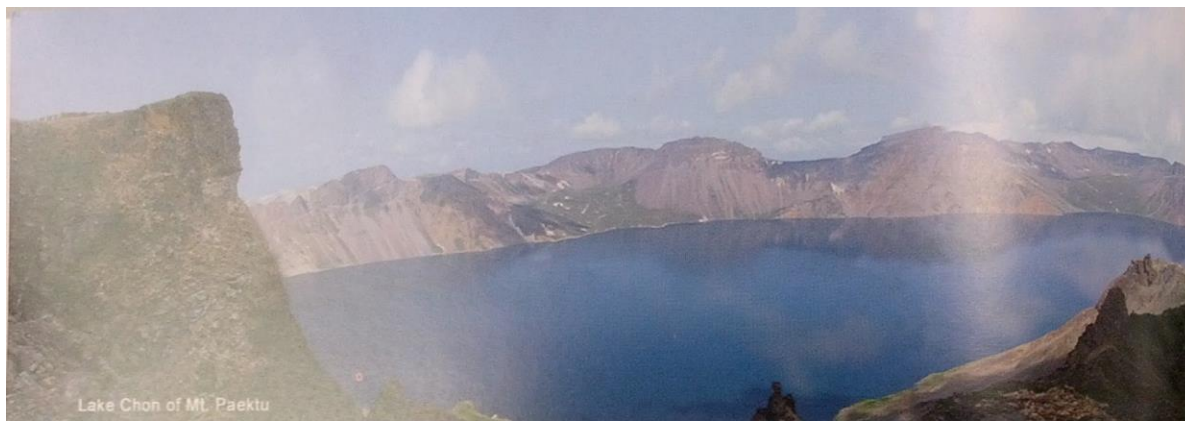
The lecturers at work in the museum are Heroes of the DPRK who performed feats during the Fatherland Liberation War and women of the new generation.

Through a visit to the museum everyone can be well aware of the superb military idea and the Juche-based art of command of President Kim Il Sung of the Korean people, who defeated the US and Japanese imperialist powers in one generation and of his warm humanity with which he loved the soldiers and people boundlessly and of the ever-unfailing victory of the Korean people who are rallied firmly around him.

The leader Kim Jong Il is exerting himself to accomplish great exploits in Songun revolutionary leadership so that the Korean revolutionary armed forces, having taken over the revolutionary traditions of Mt. Paektu, will achieve ever-victorious feats, as hitherto, so in future.

The heroic Korean People's Army and the people have been great so far. And in the future they will become an even greater army and people.





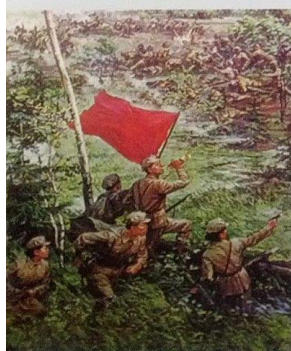
Lake Chon of Mt. Paektu

## History of KPA Is That of Arms of Mt. Paektu

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army was founded on April 25, Juche 21(1932) by President Kim Il Sung.

The founding of the KPRA was a great auspicious event, the first of its kind in the Korean nation's history of more than 5 000 years. This brought about the realization of the centuries-old aspiration of the Korean people who had been craving for the appearance of a genuine people's army.

The Korean People's Army inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle built up in the thick forests of Mt. Paektu under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung. After the country's liberation from Japanese colonial rule it was developed into reliable regular armed forces and made a positive contribution to firmly guaranteeing the building of the country with force of arms.





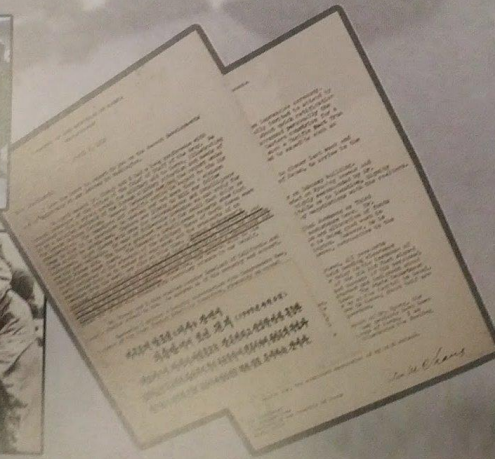
## US Imperialism Is Provoker of Korean

The US troops illegally occupied south Korea on September 8, Juche 34(1945), forcibly dissolved the people's committees set up in accordance with the will of the people, and arrested, imprisoned and murdered a large number of patriots. Having established military administration, the US imperialists set up the "national defence HQ", forcibly conscripted south Korean youth and students into the south Korean army and expanded armed invasion in a planned way while pushing ahead with war preparations on a full scale against the northern half of Korea.

The US imperialists and the south Korean puppet army, having stepped up preparations for Korean aggression for long, launched a surprise armed attack on the northern half of the country at 4 a.m. on June 25, Juche 39(1950).

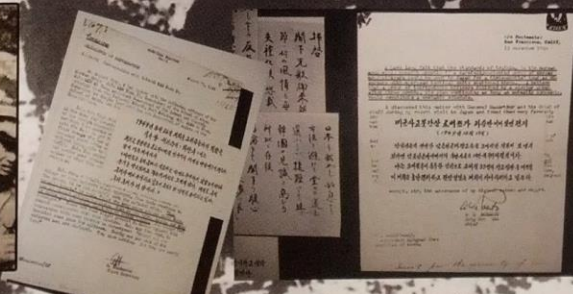


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## War and Sworn Enemy of Korean People

# 6.25



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# 모든것을 전쟁승리를 위하여!



President Kim Il Sung issued an order to beat off the enemy's aggression and go over to a decisive counterattack at once and made a historic radio address known as Go All Out for Victory in the War.

A large number of patriotic-minded young people petitioned to be allowed to go to the front and the KPA units went over to the counterattack and advanced southward, mowing down enemy troops.

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## Every Effort for Victory in War!





A motorcar usually taken by President Kim Il Sung during the war

President Kim Il Sung put forward a strategic policy on liberating south Korea swiftly before a large US military force could be mobilized and led the military operations to victory at the forefront.



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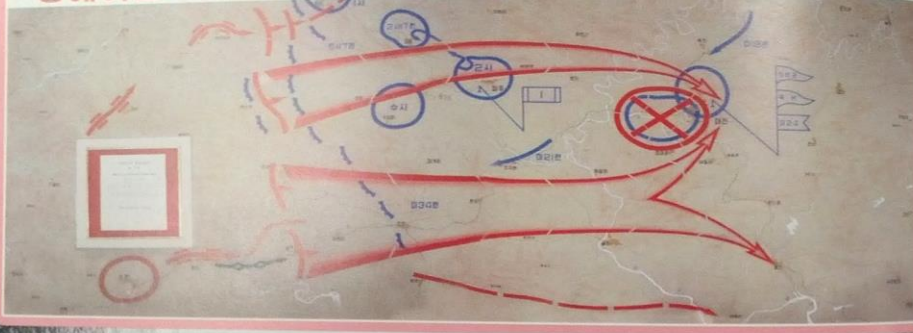
The city of Seoul liberated by the KPA three days after the outbreak of the war

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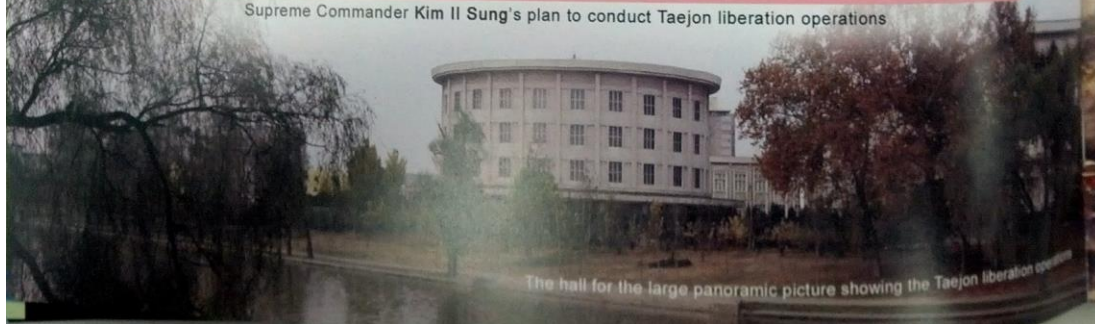


## Fine Example for Annihilation Operations through

경애하는 최고사령관 김일성동지의 대전해방작전지도



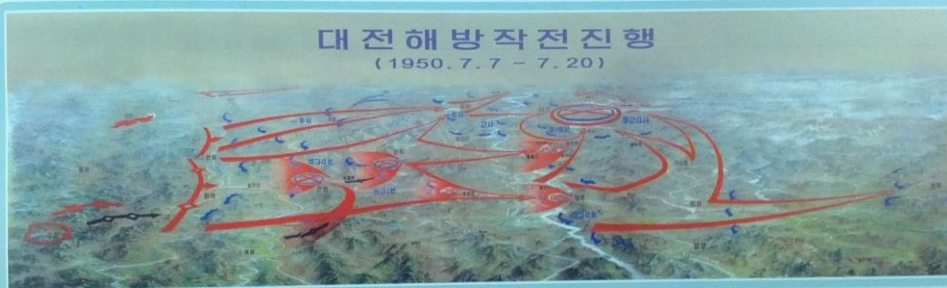
Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung's plan to conduct Taejeon liberation operations



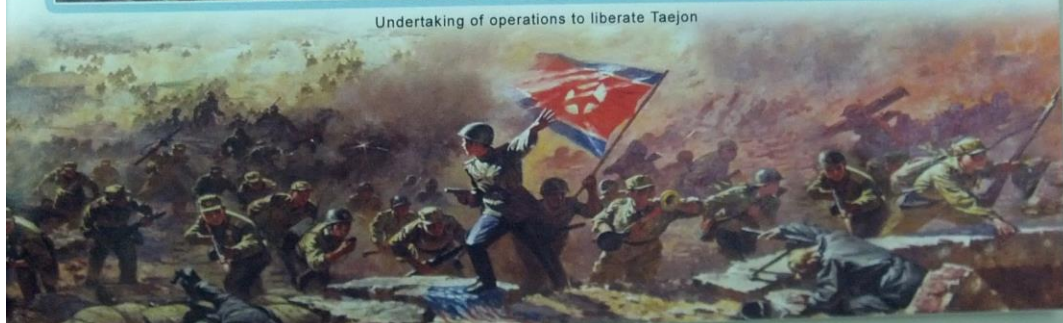
The hall for the large panoramic picture showing the Taejeon liberation operations

## Encirclement-Taejeon Liberation Battle

대전해방작전진행  
(1950. 7. 7 - 7. 20)



Undertaking of operations to liberate Taejeon





Having been deprived of Seoul, the enemy poured his ground forces into the Korean front on a large scale and made desperate efforts to hold in check the advance of the KPA at the line of Taejon. President Kim Il Sung went out to the Front Command and directed the operations to liberate Taejon. The KPA units completely encircled and annihilated the US 24th infantry division and took its commander prisoner.

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### 대전해방작전 전과

적살상 포로	<b>24,228</b> 명
그중 대전지역에서 적살상 포로	<b>17,500</b> 여명
저격무기로 획	<b>20,080</b> 정
각종포파괴,로획	<b>150</b> 여문
땅크 파괴, 로획	<b>49</b> 대
장갑차파괴,로획	<b>10</b> 대
자동차파괴,로획	<b>1,000</b> 여대
비행기격추,격상	<b>32</b> 대

Commander Dean of the US 24th infantry division who is taken prisoner

War results obtained in operations to liberate Taejon

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A large panoramic picture showing the Taejon liberation operations

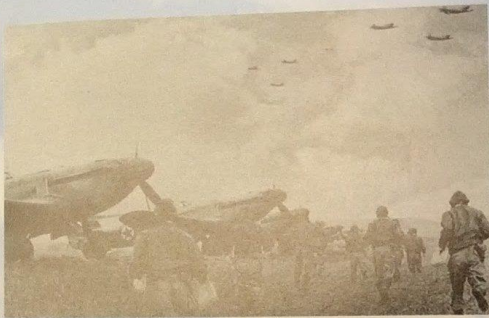
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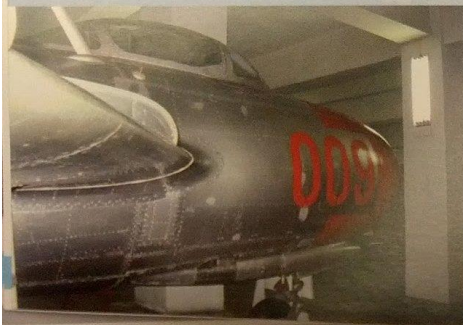
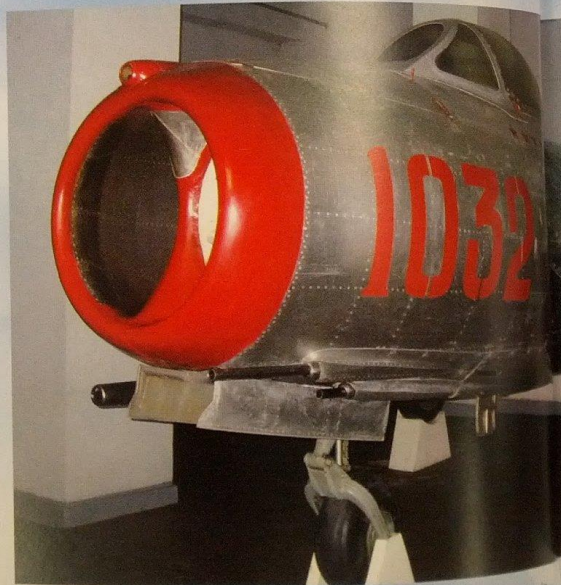
17



## In Defence of Azure Sky of Fatherland



Airmen of the KPA having made a sortie fly in the air to sweep away enemy troops



Some of the planes having performed feats in defence of the sky of the country in the years of the Fatherland Liberation War, are now on show at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum



Airmen of the KPA stepping up flying operations and training



## Across River Raktong Engulfed in Flames

Units of the KPA liberated broad areas of the southern half of Korea while waging mountain and night warfare and pursuit battles in a more active way. Then the KPA units crossed River Raktong and drove the enemy troops into a narrow area.

At that time River Raktong turned into a sea of fire owing to the enemy's bombing raids and artillery attacks. Combatants of the KPA made rafts by making use of logs, gasoline drums, ferryboats, etc. And, wiping off enemy troops with guns and machine-guns they had put on their rafts, crossed River Raktong in blazes of fire. By so doing they liberated 90 percent of the territory and 92 percent of the population of south Korea.





## Long Live, Peerless Patriot General Kim Il Sung!

Busy as he was, guiding operations at the fronts, President Kim Il Sung made time to drop in at a country house in the liberated southern half of the country, treading a rugged path. There he met people and had a talk full of benevolent affection with them, saying, "Now that you have become masters of the country, you have become able to live happily." In the broad liberated area the Workers' Party of Korea organizations and organs of power were brought back to their former condition and democratic reforms were enforced. This enabled the people to enjoy true rights and happiness as the genuine masters of the country.



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## *Taken into His Embrace, Alive or Dead*



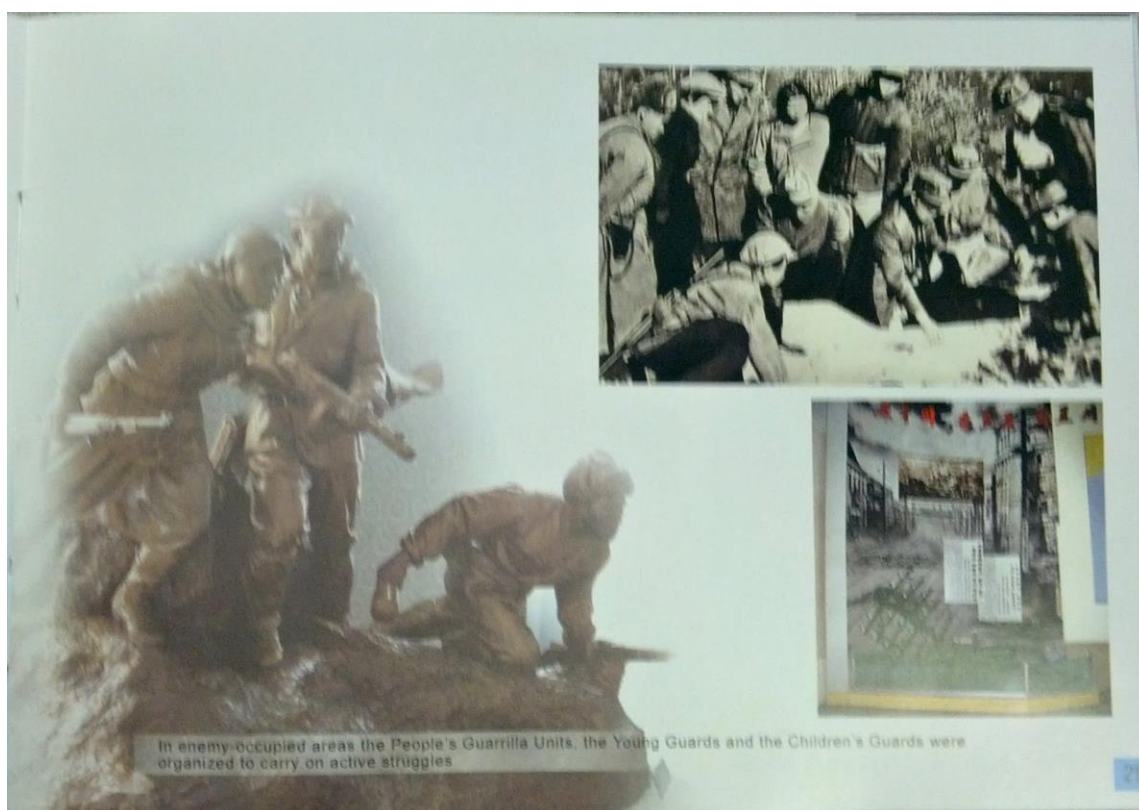
Heroic fighters on Wolmi Islet defend the road to Pyongyang at the risk of their lives, fighting courageously to the last drop of their blood for their motherland

The US imperialists attempted to annihilate KPA units through encirclement by putting into the Korean front even troops of 15 of their satellite countries. In order to cope with the prevailing situation, President Kim Il Sung saw to it that a strategic temporary retreat was organized while making preparations for going over to the counteroffensive by rescuing KPA units from danger and forming new reserve units.



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## US Atrocities Perpetrated in Korean War are Indelible Forever



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During the three-year Korean war the US imperialists dropped 564 400 tons of bombs and used even germ weapons without hesitation. In addition, they murdered a large number of innocent patriotic-minded people by the most brutal methods.





Don't Yield Even a Square  
Inch of Land to Enemy!



34



I am a young man of liberated  
Korea.

Life is precious  
As is the hope for a bright  
future.

But my life, my hope and my  
happiness

Are no more precious than  
The destiny of the country.

Is there any life, hope or  
happiness

Nobler, greater or more  
beautiful

Than giving up my youth for  
my country?

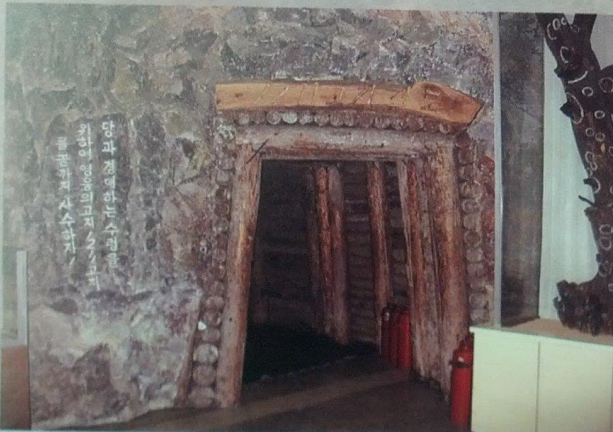
A poem written by DPRK Hero Ri Su Bok

35

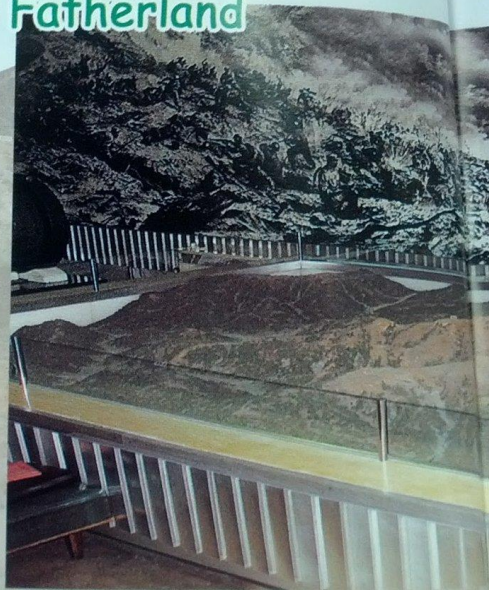


## Height 1211 Is Our Place, Our Fatherland

"We cannot live as slaves again. We can never allow the enemy to deprive us of our home towns, our motherland which General Kim Il Sung has taken back to us. Our dear home towns where our parents, wives and children are awaiting us impatiently and our fatherland are linked up with Height 1211. Let all of us defend Height 1211, our height, with our blood for our one and only fatherland!" As they held such invariable faith, the brave men of the KPA frustrated the large-scale offensives of the aggressors and defended the height to the last.



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A sand model showing the battle to defend Height 1211

A model of a tunnel on Height 1211



In this battle men of the KPA killed, injured or took captive more than 29 000 enemy soldiers, shot down over 40 aircraft and destroyed or captured a great many weapons and a large amount of combat and technical equipment, including more than 60 tanks.



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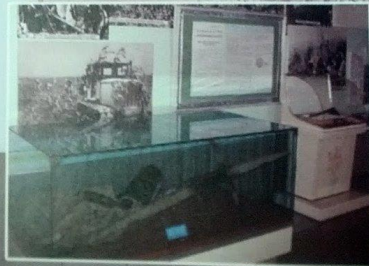


식량을 위한 투쟁은 조국을 위한 투쟁이며 전선의 승리를 보장하기 위한 투쟁이다.

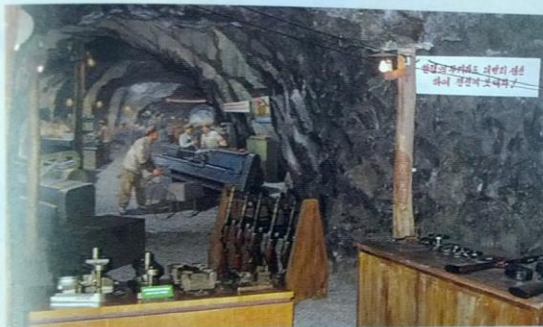


Farm implements(imitations) which President Kim Il Sung used when lending a helping hand to peasants during the war

The struggle for food was a struggle for the country and a struggle for ensuring victory at the front. The people in the rear made active efforts for wartime food production in defiance of air raids by enemy planes.



40



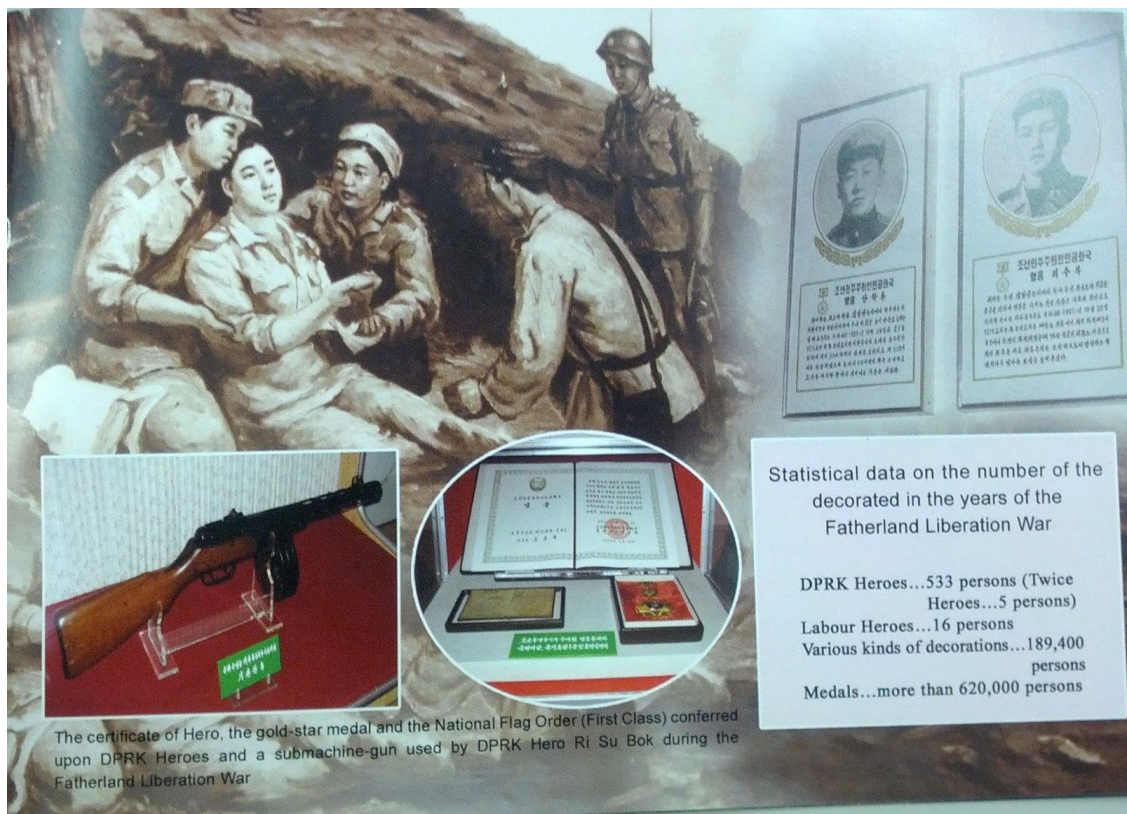
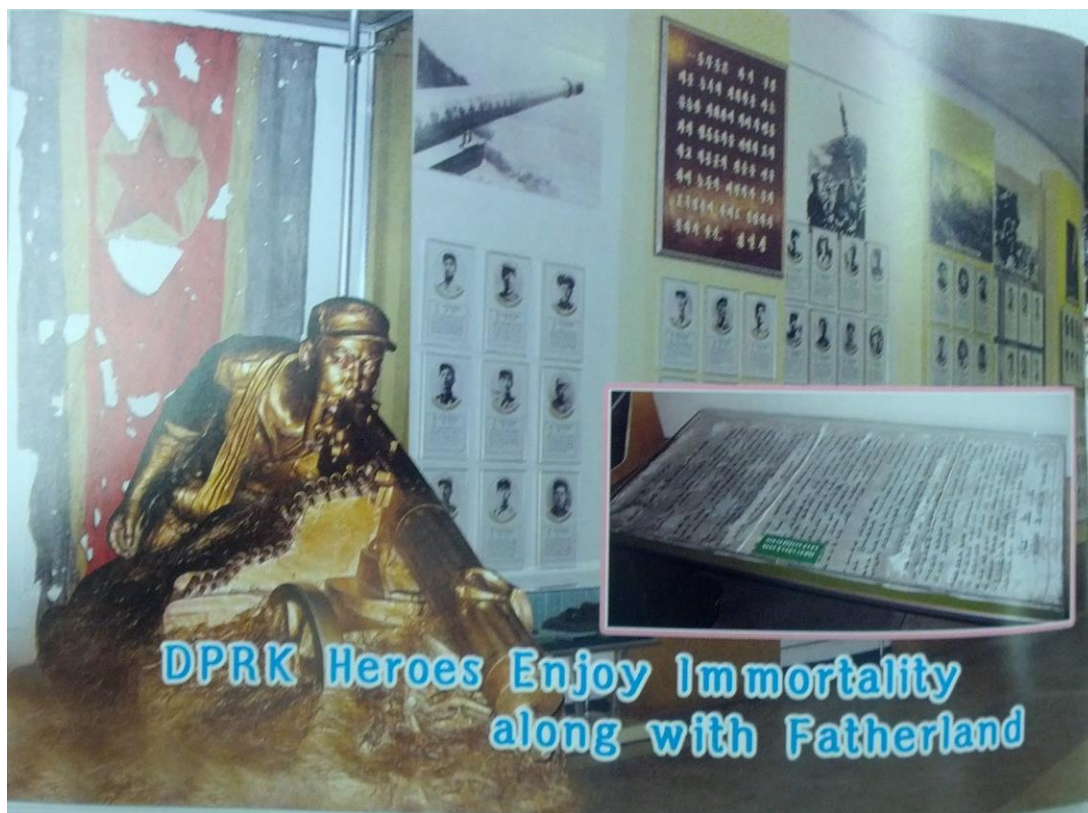
Workers work hard to produce even a more round of ammunition and even a more rifle and send them to the fighting front



People carry ammunition chests to the height wrapped in flames to give help to men of the KPA

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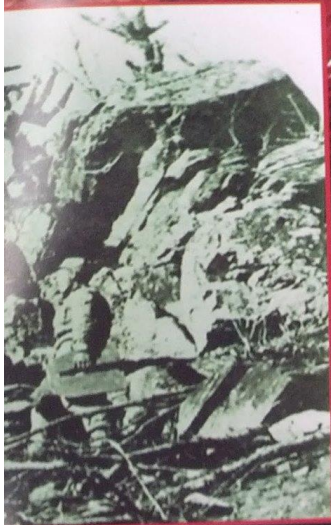




# 7.27

Thanks to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the invincible might of the heroic Korean People's Army and the people rallied firmly around him the Korean war ended in the Koreans' victory.

The US imperialists affixed their signature to the Armistice Agreement on July 27, Juche 42 (1953).





# What Awaits the US imperialist

## War Results in Fatherland Liberation War

- Enemy troops killed, wounded or taken prisoner ... 1 567 128	The number of tanks captured ... 374
Of which US troops ... 405 498	The number of tanks destroyed ... 2 690
South Korean troops ... 1 130 965	The number of armoured cars captured ... 146
Troops of satellite countries ... 30 665	The number of armoured cars destroyed ... 45
- The enemy's combat and technical equipment	The number of cars captured ... 9 239
The number of aircraft captured ... 11	The number of cars destroyed ... 4 111
The number of aircraft shot down ... 5 729	The number of vessels of war sunk or destroyed ... 564
The number of aircraft damaged ... 6 484	The number of various guns captured ... 6 321
The number of various projectiles captured ... 21 245 071	The number of various guns destroyed ... 1 374
	The number of small arms captured ... 925 152



## aggressors Is Only Defeat and Death





## Due Punishment Inflicted upon Aggressors

"RB-47" espionage plane was shot on April 28, Juche 54(1965)

"Patrol Craft Escort - 56" was sent to the bottom on November 19, Juche 56(1967)

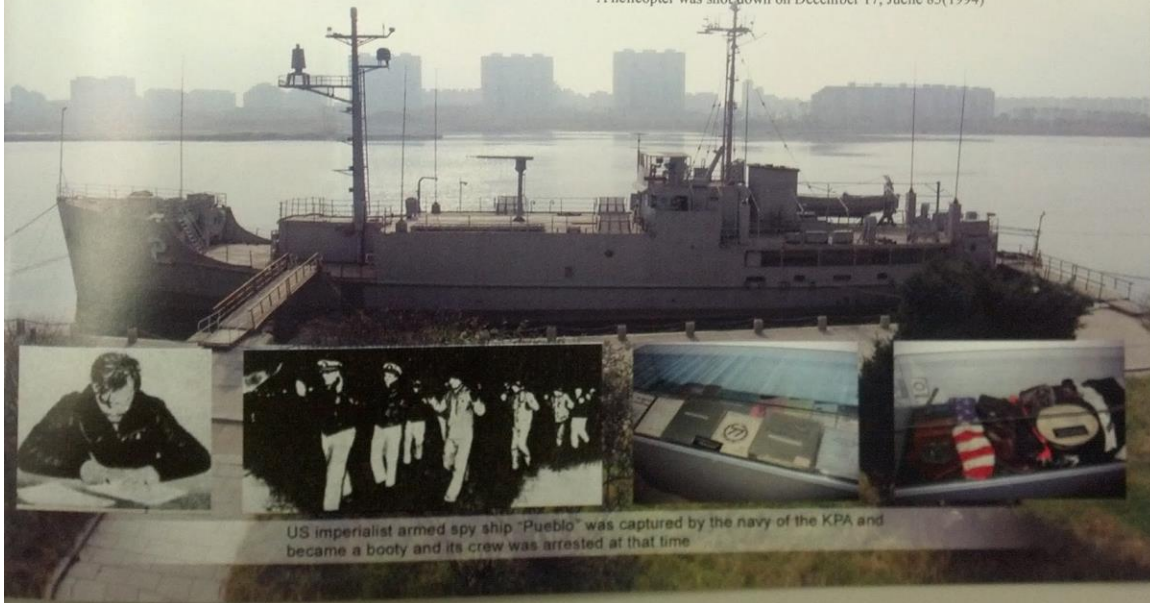
"Pueblo" armed spy ship was captured on January 23, Juche 57(1968)

"EC-121" espionage plane was shot down on April 15, Juche 58(1969)

"The Panmunjom incident": Punishment was inflicted upon US aggressor troops who were trying to cut down a tree in the joint security area of Panmunjom on August 18, Juche 65(1976)

"CH-47" helicopter was shot down on July 14, Juche 65(1976)

A helicopter was shot down on December 17, Juche 83(1994)



US imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" was captured by the navy of the KPA and became a booty and its crew was arrested at that time



The Korean People's Army founded by President Kim Il Sung has accomplished great exploits in the struggle for the freedom and independence of Korea. And it is now creditably defending the Songun revolution under the leadership of the leader Kim Jong Il, invariably taking arms of Mt. Paektu firmly in hand.

As they are led by great, brilliant commanders, victory and glory will always be in store for the heroic KPA and the people.

Written, photographed and edited by MSc Hyon Yong Chol  
Translated by Ri Sun Chol

Issued by the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum  
Printed by the Foreign Languages Publishing House Printing Factory

No. 884104