

## **July 27: V Day for the DPRK**

On July 27, 1953, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea emerged victorious in the Korean war.

### **Victorious July 27**

When the US unleashed the Korean war, few believed that it would end with the defeat of the US, which was a victor in the Second World War and had emerged as the leader of the imperialist forces. And no one believed that the two-year-old DPRK would win the war. It was by no means accidental that the US predicted at the time of unleashing the war that it would wind up the war within 72 hours. However, they miscalculated. As it said, the longer the war lasted, the deeper it found itself in a dilemma; though it kicked the door open, it could neither go into the room nor go out of it.

When it became aware of the DPRK, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army, it was too late. It had to pay dearly for the crime of unleashing the war.

It hurled into the war over two-million-strong forces including one-third of its ground force, one-fifth of its air force, most of its Pacific Fleet, some of its Mediterranean Fleet, as well as the troops of 15 vassal states, south Korean puppet army and even the remnants of the former Japanese army, but it sustained a loss nearly 2.3 times greater than what it had suffered in the four-year war in the Pacific.

*US News and World Report* deplored that the US sustained a loss two times more than what it had suffered in five great wars—Independence War, war in 1812, Mexican War, US-Spanish War and war in the Philippines.

Driven into a tight corner by the might of the unity of the Korean army and people rallied behind their leader as one and the might of an all-people resistance, the US could not but sign an armistice agreement, no better than a surrender document.

July 27 was recorded as the V day for the DPRK, when the country, though small, defeated the US-led multinational forces under the signboard of the "UN forces," thus creating a world-startling legendary tale and shattering the myth of the "mightiness" of the US, which had

been boasting that it had never been defeated in over 100 wars.

### **Ever-Victorious July 27**

The US, instead of drawing a lesson from its miserable defeat in the Korean war, continued to station its troops in south Korea, and resorted to ceaseless military provocation against the DPRK with the ambition for occupying the whole of Korea.

Typical examples were the incident of *Pueblo*, a US armed spy ship, and the incident of *EC-121*, a US large espionage plane, in the 1960s, respectively, the Panmunjom incident in the 1970s and the Korean peninsula nuclear crisis that started in the 1990s. However, all these incidents ended with defeat for the US and victory for the DPRK.

For example, during the incident of the US armed spy ship *Pueblo*, the US signed a document, in which it acknowledged the hostile acts of espionage committed by the *Pueblo* in the territorial waters of the DPRK, made a solemn apology for it and assured that no US ship would intrude into the DPRK's territorial waters in the future. The then President Lyndon Johnson lamented that it was the first-ever letter of apology in the US history.

The US conducted joint military exercises with the south Korean army every year, bringing the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war. It mobilized over 300 000 troops and various strategic nuclear assets in the Key Resolve and Foal Eagle nuclear war games conducted this year; it also hurled special operations troops three times more than last year, and dispatched Carl Vinson-led carrier strike group to the waters off the Korean peninsula by changing its course. It even spread the rumour about a "war in April."

However, it faced a harder-line response of the DPRK—ballistic rocket launching drills by Hwasong artillery units of the Strategic Force of the Korean People's Army, static firing test of new-type high-thrust motor and Tankmen's Competition of the KPA-2017. In the face of successive display of the political and military might of the DPRK, the US could not but end the nuclear war games with no tangible result.

True to the line of promoting economic construction and building up its nuclear forces simultaneously, the DPRK ushered in a golden age in strengthening its military capabilities, putting an end to the US threat of aggression and nuclear blackmail. The epoch-making events that demonstrated its nuclear attack capabilities frustrated the enemy's provocative moves at every step.

Recently, a Western newspaper wrote in an article, titled, *North Korea Wins Confrontation with the Trump Administration*: The confrontation, which continued early this year, ended with north Korea's victory; Trump shoot his own foot; if the US provokes north Korea again, it would also

end with north Korea's victory.

The V day, July 27, of the Korean people will be eternal.