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China and DPRK mark 70th anniversary of historic victory over U.S. imperialism

written by Friends of Socialist China
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The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) organized a number of grand celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement on July 27, 1953, that ended just over three years of bitter fighting in the Korean War. Known as the Fatherland Liberation War in the DPRK and as the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea in China, July 27 is considered in both countries as a triumphant day when the two fledgling socialist states scored a historic victory over U.S. imperialism and its satellite forces.

A high-level Chinese party and government delegation, led by Li Hongzhong, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), attended the celebrations at the invitation of the Korean side, between July 26-30.

The only other foreign delegation to participate was led by Sergei Shoigu, Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation. The former Soviet Union provided crucial assistance to the Korean and Chinese peoples during the war, most notably through the deployment on active service in Korean skies of its air force fighter pilots.

These were the first foreign delegations to visit the DPRK since the country closed its borders as a preventive measure against the spread of the COVID-19 virus at the start of the pandemic.

Top leader of the DPRK, Kim Jong Un gave a reception for the Chinese delegation on July 28.

Repeatedly expressing gratitude to the respected Comrade Xi Jinping for having dispatched a party and government delegation to the significant celebrations of the victory common to the DPRK and China and sending his personal letter with best wishes, he extended heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party of China, the PRC government and all the Chinese people that helped the DPRK's revolutionary war at the cost of their blood and have invariably supported the just cause of the WPK [Workers' Party of Korea] and the people of the DPRK.

He said that the Korean people would always remember and praise the militant feats and historic contribution of the service personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers who provided the excellent tradition of winning victory in the staunch anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit and with the revolutionary unity while heroically fighting in the same trench with the Korean army in the most difficult period of the DPRK.

Being very rejoiced over the fact that the Chinese party and government have made world-startling achievements in the new course of comprehensively building a modern socialist country with Chinese characteristics and the international position of the PRC is growing higher with each passing day, he expressed conviction that

the fraternal Chinese party and people would surely realize the Chinese nation's dream of great prosperity under the wise leadership of Xi Jinping.

Earlier, Comrade Kim Jong Un had met the Chinese delegation just prior to a concert held in the early hours of July 27.

There, Li Hongzhong handed Kim Jong Un the personal letter from Xi Jinping, in which the Chinese leader pointed out that 70 years ago, the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV), together with the people and army of the DPRK, achieved a great victory in resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, and forged a great friendship bound by blood. No matter how the international situation may change, it is always the unswerving policy of the CPC and the Chinese government to maintain, consolidate and develop China-DPRK relations, Xi Jinping wrote.

Expressing his thanks, Kim Jong Un told Li Hongzhong that the significance of July 27, the war victory day common to the Korean and Chinese peoples, was further highlighted as they were present together to celebrate it. Noting that Xi Jinping dispatched a party and government delegation to the DPRK in the current crucial period, he said that it showed the general secretary's will to attach great importance to the DPRK-China friendship.

Saying the Korean people will never forget the fact that the brave soldiers of the Chinese People's Volunteers shed blood to bring about the war victory and their noble spirit and soul, though many years have passed and that generation has been replaced with a new one, he affirmed that the WPK and the DPRK government will as ever strive to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people and always advance hand in hand with the Chinese people in the struggle for socialism.

Previously, on the day of their arrival, the Central Committee of the WPK and the government of the DPRK had invited the Chinese delegation to a welcome reception

at which Kim Song Nam, head of the WPK's international department, made a speech.

Referring to the fact that the CPV made a historic contribution to bringing about the war victory, an unprecedented event in history, through militant unity and comradely cooperation, he said that the Korean people would never forget the heroic feats and merits of the brave soldiers who recorded a brilliant page in the history of the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and the history of DPRK-China friendship.

The Korean people are rejoiced over the achievements made by the Chinese people in building a modern socialist state with Chinese characteristics in the new era, he said, expressing conviction that the Chinese nation's dream of great prosperity will surely come true, thanks to the steadfast leadership of the Communist Party of China with General Secretary Xi Jinping as its core and the devoted efforts of the Chinese people rallied around the Party.

Replying, Li Hongzhong said that China is very rejoiced over the fact that the socialist cause of the DPRK has steadily gained momentum with each passing day through thorough implementation of the resolutions made at the 8th Congress of the WPK and the plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee. He hoped that the Korean people would continue to achieve fresh successes by promoting the cause of socialism under the leadership of the WPK headed by General Secretary Kim Jong Un.

During their stay, the Chinese delegation also attended the huge military parade held in Pyongyang's Kim Il Sung Square, met with other senior leaders of the DPRK party and state, and visited the birthplace of the DPRK's founding leader Kim Il Sung, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the Martyrs Cemetery of the Chinese People's Volunteers, which includes the grave of Comrade Mao Zedong's son, Mao Anying, and the Friendship Tower, which honors the fallen

Chinese internationalist fighters.

In the days leading up to the anniversary, Kim Jong Un also visited the Chinese People's Volunteers cemetery. The DPRK leader said that the noble soul and spirit of sons and daughters of the Chinese people who supported the Korean people in the sacred anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle with their heroic sacrifice, and made an important contribution to the war victory, are obviously recorded in history as a foundation and model of the DPRK-China friendship to be immortal along with the socialist ideal.

Noting that the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War was a war of justice to defend their dignity, honor and sovereignty as well as the world peace and security and an acute political and military confrontation with the imperialist dominationist forces which was staged on behalf of the peace-loving forces and progressive humanity, he stressed that the great victory won by the peoples of the DPRK and China at the cost of their blood is invariably displaying its great vitality still now, century after century.

Also, at the end of June a remodeling of the interior of the Friendship Tower was unveiled. Speaking at the ceremony, the DPRK's Minister of Urban Management, Im Kyong Jae, said that the militant unity and comradely cooperation between the DPRK and Chinese peoples, displayed in the joint struggle against the U.S.-led imperialist allied forces, set a living example of internationalism, and the historic contributions made by the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers, who rendered assistance to the just cause of the Korean people at the cost of their lives will always remain in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries. He noted that Kim Jong Un personally initiated the work for remodeling the interior of the Friendship Tower on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the war victory and gave detailed instructions on its layout, new art pieces and exhibits and guided the work for successfully completing the project.

Chinese Ambassador Wang Yajun expressed sincere thanks on behalf of the Chinese party and government to the Korean party and government and people over the fact that the interior of the Friendship Tower was excellently remodeled under the personal attention and guidance of General Secretary Kim Jong Un.

The Chinese party and government will remain unchanged in their firm stand to successfully defend, consolidate and develop the China-DPRK relations no matter how the international and regional situations may change, the ambassador said, adding that the Chinese side is willing to thoroughly adhere to the common understanding reached by the top leaders of the two parties and the two countries and thus provide the peoples of China and the DPRK with better happiness and make new and bigger contributions to the regional and global peace, stability and prosperity, together with the DPRK side.

In an article carried on China Military, the website of China's Ministry of Defense, Liu Qiang, a prominent Chinese academic, wrote that fighting aggression and assisting the DPRK had been the right decision. He noted: "Some people have questioned China's decision to aid the DPRK and resist U.S. aggression, and have questioned whether the cost in lives was worth it. It is not difficult to answer these questions if we consider the situation at that time.

"Although it was at the request of the DPRK that China's leadership decided to send the Chinese People's Volunteers force to the peninsula, China also had to safeguard its own national security... As the U.S. bombed border cities and towns on the border between China and the DPRK, it posed a threat to China's national security, with some in the U.S. calling for the war to be extended into China.

"Since the expansion of the war into China would have had severe consequences for the newly founded People's Republic, Chairman Mao Zedong announced that China needed to restore peace on the Korean peninsula."

He added: "Some people think the hostilities ended in a stalemate because after the signing of an armistice, the two sides returned to their respective pre-war positions separated by the 38th Parallel. But the fact that the ill-equipped Chinese People's Volunteers force, who made huge sacrifice during the war, did not retreat in face of the U.S.-led forces, which had the most advanced weapons and equipment, shows that the Chinese side was the victor in the war."

Pointing out that, by fighting the war, China minimized the risk of a direct military attack on China at the height of the Cold War, Liu Qiang concluded:

"Some countries led by the U.S. are hyping up the 'China threat' theory nowadays as part of their strategy to contain China. China is not a threat to any country, it pursues a defensive defense policy. However, should its sovereignty, national security and development interests be threatened, the spirit of the Chinese People's Volunteers force will inspire the people to firmly defend the motherland."

A similar tone was struck in an editorial carried by the Chinese newspaper Global Times, which noted that, prior to the 70th anniversary, "a U.S. nuclear ballistic missile submarine visited Busan, South Korea, the first visit by a U.S. submarine since 1981. Some U.S. congressmen have openly claimed that this move is not only a warning to North Korea but also a deterrent against China."

The paper observed that: "The Korean War is one of the most profound regional conflicts following World War II, and it is regarded as the 'biggest defeat in the history of the U.S. Army.'"

However, "some American political elites have drawn completely wrong lessons from the Korean War, using them to misguide the U.S.' foreign policy today, leading the country to proactively incite and provoke crises, and even wars."

In this regard, the paper critiqued an article entitled 'Why America forgets - and

China remembers – the Korean War’, written by Mike Gallagher, Chairman of the recently established neo-McCarthyite “House Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party”, and carried in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, the house journal of the U.S. foreign policy establishment.

Global Times writes: “His arrogance and madness are comparable to that of Douglas MacArthur.” (MacArthur was the U.S. commander in Korea, who even the U.S. administration felt constrained to dismiss following his advocacy of the mass use of nuclear weapons not only in Korea, but also against the major cities of both China and the Soviet Union.)

Global Times issued a serious warning to the United States, writing:

“The U.S. should never underestimate China’s determination and ability to defend its homeland. Disregarding these... lessons happens to be the prominent characteristic of current American hegemonism. The Korean War inflicted a painful price on the U.S., but if the U.S. fails to learn from it, it will make even greater mistakes in the future.”

Before China decided to resist the U.S. aggression and aid North Korea during the Korean War, it had repeatedly sent stern warnings that if U.S. forces crossed the 38th parallel China would not sit idle. However, the U.S. did not take it seriously, thinking that China was only making empty threats and would not take action. As a result, they were caught off guard when they encountered the Chinese People’s Volunteers Army on the battlefield. Today, a similar major misjudgment toward China is occurring in Washington. The biggest difference between now and the Korean War era is that China’s strength has greatly increased. The consequences of infringing upon China’s security interests and national sovereignty will undoubtedly be much more severe... it must be clear that if there is another strategic misjudgment this time, the price it will pay will surely be much higher

than 70 years ago.”

The following articles were originally carried on the websites of the Xinhua News Agency, the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), China Daily and Global Times.

China ready to promote sound, steady development of ties with DPRK: official

[*Xinhua*](#), 29 July 2023

Li Hongzhong, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and vice chairman of the National People’s Congress (NPC) Standing Committee has paid a visit upon invitation to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) as head of a delegation of the Party and government representatives, starting from July 26.

During the visit, Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea (WPK) and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, met with Li.

Li handed over a letter signed by Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. In the letter, Xi pointed out that 70 years ago, the Chinese People’s Volunteers (CPV), together with the people and army of DPRK, achieved a great victory in resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, and forged a great friendship bond by blood. No matter how the international situation may change, it is always the unswerving policy of the CPC and the Chinese government to maintain, consolidate and develop China-DPRK relations, said Xi in the letter.

Noting that in recent years, Xi and Kim have met five times, ushering in a new era of

China-DPRK relations, Li said that China is willing to implement the important consensus reached by the top leaders of the two parties and countries with the DPRK, strengthen communication and exchanges, advance practical cooperation, promote the sound and steady development of China-DPRK relations, and make positive contributions to maintaining peace and stability on the peninsula and of the region.

Kim expressed sincere gratitude to Xi for the signed letter, saying that the party and people of the DPRK will always remember the immortal achievements of the CPV martyrs. He added that the DPRK is willing to consolidate traditional friendship with China, strengthen exchanges and cooperation, push DPRK-China relations to a higher level, and jointly safeguard regional peace and stability and the common interests of both sides.

During his visit, Li also met with Choe Ryong-hae and other DPRK leaders, attended the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Korean War armistice, visited the China-DPRK Friendship Tower, and went to the cemetery of the martyrs of the CPV in Hoechang County.

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Hosts Reception for Chinese Delegation

[*KCNA*](#), 29 July 2023

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China (PRC) led by Li Hongzhong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of

China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, on July 28.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un gladly greeted the members of the delegation and had a souvenir picture taken with them.

He had a talk with them in a warm atmosphere.

Repeatedly expressing gratitude to the respected Comrade Xi Jinping for having dispatched a party and government delegation to the significant celebrations of the victory common to the DPRK and China and sent his personal letter with best wishes, he extended heartfelt thanks to the Communist Party of China, the PRC government and all the Chinese people that helped the DPRK's revolutionary war at the cost of their blood and have invariably supported the just cause of the WPK and the people of the DPRK.

He said that the Korean people would always remember and praise the militant feats and historic contribution of the service personnel of the Chinese People's Volunteers who provided the excellent tradition of winning victory in the staunch anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit and with the revolutionary unity while heroically fighting in the same trench with the Korean army in the most difficult period of the DPRK.

Being very rejoiced over the fact that the Chinese party and government have made world-startling achievements in the new course of comprehensively building a modern socialist country with the Chinese characteristics and the international position of the PRC is growing higher with each passing day, he expressed conviction that the fraternal Chinese party and people would surely realize the Chinese nation's dream of great prosperity under the wise leadership of Xi Jinping.

Reaffirmed at the talk was the stand of the parties and governments of the two

countries to cope with the complicated international situation on their own initiative and steadily develop the friendship and comradely cooperation onto a new high stage through close strategic and tactical collaboration while dynamically accelerating socialist construction.

He invited the members of the delegation to the reception.

Present there were Jo Yong Won and Choe Ryong Hae, members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK, Ri Il Hwan and O Su Yong, secretaries of the C.C., WPK, Choe Son Hui, minister of Foreign Affairs, Kim Song Nam, department director of the C.C., WPK, Kim Yo Jong, vice department director of the C.C., WPK, and officials concerned.

Kim Yo Jong and Li Hongzhong made speeches at the reception.

The reception proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with warm comradeship and friendship.

Grand Performance Given to Celebrate 70th Anniversary of Great War Victory

[*KCNA*](#), 27 July 2023

A grand celebration performance was given at 00:00 on July 27, adding to the joy and excitement of celebrating the 70th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War shining as a symbol of heroism and justice along with its great eminence of victory in the course of the development of the dignified Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), as a grand festival of glory and succession to be

pecially recorded in history.

The performance venue was overflowing with the great pride and self-confidence of significantly greeting the war victory day, the holiday of the DPRK and all its people, with the priceless honor and dignity offered by the victory in the three-year war and the 70-year-long indomitable struggle for preserving that victory – 25 568 days since July 27, the historic day when the first people's country in the East, a new-born republic, won a victory in the war for repulsing the brigandish armed invasion by the U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of the imperialists, in the middle of the 20th century called the “century of war”.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, enjoyed the performance.

Prior to enjoying the performance, he had a warm and friendly talk with Li Hongzhong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China (PRC) who is on a visit to the DPRK on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the great war victory.

Li Hongzhong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC who is leading a Chinese party and government delegation on a visit to Pyongyang, courteously handed to the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un a personal letter sent by Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC and president of the PRC, on the occasion of the war victory day.

Expressing thanks for it, Kim Jong Un offered his heartfelt thanks to Xi Jinping.

He told Li Hongzhong that the significance of July 27, the war victory day common to the Korean and Chinese peoples, was further highlighted as they were present

together to celebrate it. Noting that Xi Jinping dispatched a party and government delegation to the DPRK in the current crucial period, he said that it showed the general secretary's will to attach great importance to the DPRK-China friendship.

Saying the Korean people will never forget the fact that the brave soldiers of the Chinese People's Volunteers shed blood to bring about the war victory and their noble spirit and soul though many years have passed and generation has been replaced with new one, he affirmed that the WPK and the DPRK government will as ever strive to further strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people and always advance hand in hand with the Chinese people in the struggle for socialism.

When Kim Jong Un appeared at the theatre auditorium with the heads of the delegations, stormy cheers of the audience shook the theatre.

Pretty children presented fragrant bouquets to Kim Jong Un.

Children presented bouquets to the heads of the delegations.

Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, cadres of the Party, the government and the military, and the participants in the celebrations including war veterans and persons of wartime merits watched the performance.

Present there on invitation were members of the Chinese party and government delegation and the Russian military delegation.

The performance was given by leading art troupes including the State Merited Chorus, the Ensemble of the State Affairs Commission and the Wangjaesan Art Troupe, and social and military art troupes and artistes and students of art education institutions.

Put on the stage of the performance which started with overtures “Tell, Fireworks of War Victory” and “July 27, Our Victory Day”, were wartime songs, hymns for the war victory, songs of faith popular during the years of succession and other numbers.

Through the immortal hymn “Cantata to Marshal Kim Il Sung”, the performers sang highly of the greatest-ever feats of President Kim Il Sung, who trained the Korean people to be the strongest ones with indomitable spirit and matchless strength punishing the imperialist tyranny and made a history of miraculous war victory admired by mankind in the grim period when the U.S. imperialists, who boasted of being the world’s “strongest”, had gone to extremes in their arrogance and arbitrary practices and thus brought about a fierce storm of independence against imperialism and the revolution for national liberation.

When the venerable image of the President declaring victory at the military parade for celebrating the war victory was shown on the background screen along with his friendly voice resounding throughout the venue, the audience broke into loud applause with boundless reverence for the peerlessly brilliant commander who reliably protected the destiny of the country and peace of humankind by winning a great victory in the fierce anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. sacred war with his Juche-oriented military idea, outstanding strategy and tactics and iron faith and will.

“Song of National Defence”, “To a Decisive Battle” and other wartime songs, which resounded all over Korea fighting against aggressors, touched the audience, bringing back the memory of the legendary years.

Through the numbers representing the endless advance by the defenders of the country under the hail of bullets and shells and their hand-to-hand combats for annihilating the enemies, and through the numbers pulsating with the patriotic passion and emotion lavished by them out of their confidence in victory during the three-year-long war woven with life and death, blood and tears and love and hatred, the performers impressively sang of what a stern death-defying resistance the heroic

army and people of the DPRK waged to preserve the dignity and prestige of their country.

When Chinese and Russian serial songs specially selected for goodwill missions visiting Pyongyang were put on the stage, the audience felt their hearts overflowing with conviction and friendship that the history and traditions of friendship and solidarity formed and consolidated in the joint struggle for independence against imperialism would be steadily carried forward and developed century after century.

The performance ended with the finale “The People Offer Glory to the Party” and “July 27, Our Victory Day”.

At the end of the performance, the audience again broke into enthusiastic cheers.

Kim Jong Un warmly acknowledged their cheers, congratulating the performers on their successful performance.

Reception Given for Chinese Party and Government Delegation

[*KCNA*](#), 27 July 2023

The Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea (WPK) and the government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) gave a reception at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on July 26 in honor of the party and government delegation of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) on a visit to the DPRK for participating in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Present there on invitation were the party and government delegation of the PRC led by Li Hongzhong, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., Communist Party of China (CPC) and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and Ambassador Wang Yajun and staff members of the Chinese embassy here.

Attending it were Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, first vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Kim Song Nam, department director of the WPK Central Committee, Kang Yun Sok, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and senior officials of the Party and the government.

Kim Song Nam made a speech at the reception.

The speaker warmly welcomed the Chinese delegation's visit to the DPRK on behalf of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK government and paid high tribute to the martyrs and veterans of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) who helped the Korean people in their revolutionary war at the cost of their blood in the most difficult period.

Referring to the fact that the CPV made a historic contribution to bringing about the war victory, an unprecedented event in history, through militant unity and comradely cooperation, he said that the Korean people would not forget forever the heroic feats and merits of the bravery soldiers who recorded a brilliant page in the history of the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and the history of DPRK-China friendship.

The Korean people are rejoiced over the achievements made by the Chinese people in building a modern socialist state with Chinese characteristics in the new era, he said, expressing conviction that the Chinese nation's dream of great prosperity will

surely come true, thanks to the steadfast leadership of the Communist Party of China with General Secretary Xi Jinping as its core and the devoted efforts of the Chinese people rallied around the Party.

Then Li Hongzhong made a speech.

Noting that upon authorization of General Secretary Xi Jinping and the Central Committee of the CPC, he visited the DPRK at the head of the Chinese party and government delegation, he said: General Secretary Kim Jong Un and the WPK Central Committee attach great importance to the visit of the delegation and accord cordial hospitality to it, and this is a manifestation of friendly feelings toward the Chinese party, government and people.

Saying China is very rejoiced over the fact that the socialist cause of the DPRK has steadily gained momentum with each passing day through thorough implementation of the resolutions made at the 8th Congress of the WPK and the plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee, he hoped that the Korean people would continue to achieve fresh successes by promoting the cause of socialism under the leadership of the WPK headed by General Secretary Kim Jong Un.

The Chinese side is ready to, together with the Korean side, resolutely implement the important common understanding reached by the top leaders of the two parties and two countries and thus promote the sound and stable development of the China-DPRK relations, provide the peoples of the two countries with happiness and make a positive contribution to the regional peace, stability, prosperity and development.

The reception proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Visits Cemetery of CPV Martyrs

[KCNA](#), 26 July 2023

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and president of the State Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), visited the cemetery of martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) in Hoechang County of South Phyongan Province to pay a high tribute to them on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

He was accompanied by Jo Yong Won, Presidium member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kang Sun Nam, minister of National Defence of the DPRK, Choe Son Hui, minister of Foreign Affairs, Kim Song Nam, department director of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Yo Jong, vice department director of the WPK Central Committee.

The guard of honor of the Korean People's Army (KPA) lined up at the cemetery.

The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were solemnly played.

Amid the playing of the wreath-laying music, a wreath in the name of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un was laid at the monument to the CPV martyrs.

Written on the ribbons of the wreath were letters reading "Martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers will Be Immortal".

Kim Jong Un paid a silent tribute in memory of the CPV martyrs who unsparingly dedicated their precious lives to the righteous war of the Korean people to repel the imperialist aggression.

Then, he placed a flower before the grave of Mao Anying at the cemetery and paid a tribute to him.

He made a round of the cemetery, together with senior officials accompanying him.

He said that the noble soul and spirit of sons and daughters of the Chinese people who supported the Korean people in the sacred anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle with their heroic sacrifice and made an important contribution to the war victory are obviously recorded in history as a foundation and model of the DPRK-China friendship to be immortal along with the socialist ideal.

Noting that the hard-fought Fatherland Liberation War was a war of justice to defend their dignity, honor and sovereignty as well as the world peace and security and an acute political and military confrontation with the imperialist dominationist forces which was staged on behalf of the peace-loving forces and the progressive mankind, he stressed that the great victory won by the peoples of the DPRK and China at the cost of their blood is invariably displaying its great vitality still now, century after century.

He said that the noble life of the CPV martyrs would be immortal in the hearts of the Korean people and that the history and tradition of unity between the peoples of the two countries, who forged the bonds of kinship in the sacred struggle for accomplishing the cause of anti-imperialist independence and socialism and have resolutely smashed the reactionary offensive of the imperialists by dint of justice and truth, would be reliably carried forward through generations.

Interior of Friendship Tower Remodeled in DPRK

[KCNA](#), 29 July 2023

The interior of the Friendship Tower has been remodeled thanks to the noble intention and will of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) to convey the history and tradition of militant friendship and solidarity between the DPRK and China to posterity.

The interior of the tower, the symbol of the DPRK-China friendship, was remodeled more excellently in terms of ideological theme and formative art on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

An event took place on June 28 to mark the completion of the project for remodeling the interior of the tower.

Present there was Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, first vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

And attending it were Ju Chang Il, department director of the C.C., WPK, Jon Sung Guk, vice-premier of the Cabinet, and other senior officials of the Party and government, officials concerned, members of the relevant units involved in the remodeling project and working people in Pyongyang Municipality.

Also on hand were Ambassador Wang Yajun and staff members of the Chinese embassy here and Chinese guests and residents in the DPRK.

Im Kyong Jae, minister of Urban Management, made a speech.

The militant unity and comradely cooperation between the DPRK and Chinese peoples, displayed in the joint struggle against the U.S.-led imperialist allied forces, set a living example of internationalism, and the historic contributions made by the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) who rendered assistance to the just cause of the Korean people at the cost of their lives will always remain in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries, he said, paying high tribute to the martyrs and veterans of the CPV.

He said that the DPRK-China friendship, provided and cultivated by the preceding leaders of the two countries, is now further developing thanks to the close friendly relations between the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un and Comrade Xi Jinping.

He noted that Kim Jong Un personally initiated the work for remodeling the interior of the Friendship Tower on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the war victory and gave detailed instructions on its layout, new art pieces and exhibits and guided the work for successfully completing the project.

The great victory, won by the peoples of the two countries sharing weal and woe with each other, invariably demonstrates its undying vitality century after century despite the passage of time, he said, expressing the stand of the WPK and the government of the DPRK to further consolidate the DPRK-China friendly and cooperative relations with socialism as their core, as required by the new era.

Ambassador Wang Yajun made a speech.

He expressed sincere thanks on behalf of the Chinese party and government to the Korean party and government and people over the fact that the interior of the Friendship Tower was excellently remodeled under the personal attention and guidance of General Secretary Kim Jong Un.

He said that the successful remodeling of the interior of the Friendship Tower, the

symbol of the traditional China-DPRK friendship and witness to the glorious history of the two countries, this year of special significance demonstrated the will of the peoples of the two countries to steadily develop and promote the friendship between China and the DPRK, sealed in blood, along with the times.

The Chinese party and government will remain unchanged in their firm stand to successfully defend, consolidate and develop the China-DPRK relations no matter how the international and regional situations may change, the ambassador said, adding that the Chinese side is willing to thoroughly adhere to the common understanding reached by the top leaders of the two parties and the two countries and thus provide the peoples of China and the DPRK with better happiness and make new and bigger contributions to the regional and global peace, stability and prosperity, together with the DPRK side.

He wished the Korean people greater success in socialist construction under the leadership of the WPK headed by General Secretary Kim Jong Un.

Laid before the tower were a wreath in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the Cabinet of the DPRK and a wreath in the joint name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Also placed were wreaths in the names of the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Urban Management and the Mansudae Art Studio of the DPRK and wreaths in the joint name of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the DPRK-China Friendship Association, the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

And laid wreaths in the names of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Foreign Ministry, the Defence Ministry, the Veteran Office and the embassy of the People's Republic of China and wreaths in the joint name of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

The participants paid a silent tribute to the memory of the CPV martyrs who unhesitatingly dedicated their youth and lives to the sacred war against the imperialist invasion.

Choe Ryong Hae and Wang Yajun cut off the red tape draped before the interior of the Friendship Tower.

Experts' take on War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea

[China Daily](#), 26 July 2023

July 27 marks the 70th anniversary of the armistice agreement that put the Korean War (1950-53) on hold.

Eight months after the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Korean War broke out in June 1950. The flames of war soon reached the border river of Yalu, and U.S. planes repeatedly bombed Northeast China's border regions. On Oct 19, 1950, responding to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's request for assistance the Chinese People's Volunteers army crossed the Yalu River to aid the DPRK's fight there until the armistice was signed in 1953.

Some people have questioned China's decision to aid the DPRK and resist U.S. aggression, and have questioned whether the cost in lives was worth it. It is not difficult to answer these questions if we consider the situation at that time.

Although it was at the request of the DPRK that China's leadership decided to send the Chinese People's Volunteers force to the peninsula. China also had to safeguard its own national security. With the intervention of Washington, the fighting did not stop at the 38th Parallel, along which a buffer or demilitarized zone had been established. As the U.S. bombed border cities and towns on the border between China and the DPRK, it posed a threat to China's national security, with some in the U.S. calling for the war to be extended into China.

Since the expansion of the war into China would have had severe consequences for the newly founded People's Republic, Chairman Mao Zedong announced that China needed to restore peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Some people think the hostilities ended a stalemate because after the signing of an armistice, the two sides returned to their respective pre-war positions separated by the 38th Parallel. But the fact that the ill-equipped Chinese People's Volunteers force, who made huge sacrifice during the war, did not retreat in face of the U.S.-led forces, which had the most advanced weapons and equipment shows that the Chinese side was the victor in the war. When the fighting finally ceased around the 38th Parallel, the Chinese volunteers force had advanced about 300 kilometers from the China-DPRK border, at one stage even reaching near the 37th Parallel.

Yes by participating in the war, China succeeded in building a peaceful environment that boosted the morale of the Chinese people and facilitated the country's economic development. China repeatedly warned the U.S.-led forces preparing to cross the 38th Parallel to continue their offensive that the Chinese people love peace but are not afraid to fight a war against aggression, and it would will take counteraction if the U.S. forces crossed that line.

Washington ignored these warnings as it believed that Beijing had neither the ability nor the courage to confront the powerful, well-equipped U.S.-led forces.

By pushing the U.S.-led forces back to the 38th Parallel from close to the Yalu River and exacting an armistice from the U.S., the Chinese People's Volunteers force demonstrated its brave spirit and excellent tactics, and created a significant strategic buffer zone for the country. If China had not won the war, it would have faced great military pressure with the U.S. forces crossing the Yalu River.

China paid a great price by being forced to participate in a war to resist U.S. aggression for it won the peace alongside the DPRK, safeguarding its territories, creating opportunities for its economic development and peaceful rise.

By fighting the war, China also minimized the risks of military attack or military interference in its internal affairs at the height of the Cold War. Therefore, China should commemorate the victory of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea and laud the Chinese leadership at that time for making the hard but wise decision that in the long run was crucial for the country's development, and to the Chinese People's Volunteers force and civilians, who made great sacrifices to secure peace on the peninsula. Over 197,000 Chinese people had died in the war.

The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea showed that although China is a peace-loving country, it will not hesitate to fight if forced to safeguard its territories and protect its people.

Some countries led by the U.S. are hyping up the "China threat" theory nowadays as part of their strategy to contain China. China is not a threat to any country, it pursues a defensive defense policy. However, should its sovereignty, national security and development interests be threatened, the spirit of the Chinese People's Volunteer force will inspire the people to firmly defend the motherland.

If the U.S. fails to learn lessons from Korean War, it will continue to suffer

[Global Times](#), 26 July 2023

July 27 marks the 70th anniversary of the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. Prior to this commemorative day, a U.S. nuclear ballistic missile submarine visited Busan, South Korea, the first visit by a U.S. submarine since 1981. Some U.S. congressmen have openly claimed that this move is not only a warning to North Korea but also a deterrent against China. It appears that the U.S. has not seriously reflected on the lessons learned here, but instead seems to be repeating the mistakes made back then. As a result, at the juncture of the 70th anniversary of the Korean War armistice, it is of significant practical importance and utmost urgency to review the lessons brought about by that war.

The Korean War is one of the most profound regional conflicts following World War II, and it is regarded as the “biggest defeat in the history of the U.S. Army.” However, ironically, this “biggest defeat” that was called a “nightmare” has become a “forgotten war” within the U.S., deliberately overlooked by Washington. This negligence and forgetfulness may leave the American people without the consciousness of drawing lessons from the past when facing new crises, making them susceptible to repeating past mistakes.

Yet, what is even more serious, worse, and dangerous is that some American political elites have drawn completely wrong lessons from the Korean War, using them to misguide the U.S.’ foreign policy today, leading the country to proactively incite and provoke crises, and even wars.

On July 26, the U.S. magazine Foreign Affairs published an article written by Mike Gallagher, Chairman of the “House Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party,” titled “Why America Forgets – and China Remembers – the Korean War.” This Washington politician, known for his consistently anti-China stance, summarized three “lessons” that the Korean War taught the U.S..

The first lesson is that “Washington must not neglect deterrence and readiness,” and should always be prepared to fight and enhance military capabilities. He directly mentioned that “the U.S. has failed to make sufficient military investments” in Taiwan. The second lesson is that “politics and combat are deeply intertwined.” The third lesson is that “once fighting has broken out, excessive self-restraint can invite further aggression.”

These three “lessons” are all targeted at China, specifically referring to the Taiwan question. His arrogance and madness are comparable to that of Douglas MacArthur. We can see that when most Americans lack knowledge and discernment about the Korean War 70 years ago and today’s Taiwan question, they can easily be led astray by a few loud and radical voices, resulting in a “herd effect” in American diplomacy. As the U.S. is a superpower, the mistakes it makes often result in strong spillover effects that not only harm itself but also burden the region and even the entire world.

In fact, the U.S. can and should learn valuable lessons from the Korean War. The first is to respect the legitimate security concerns of regional major powers; the second is to restrain the impulse and ambition to interfere in the affairs of other countries. Lastly, the U.S. should never underestimate China’s determination and ability to defend its homeland. Disregarding these three lessons happens to be the prominent characteristics of current American hegemonism. The Korean War inflicted a painful price on the U.S., but if the U.S. fails to learn from it, it will make

even greater mistakes in the future. Before China decided to resist the U.S. aggression and aid North Korea during the Korean War, it had repeatedly sent stern warnings that if U.S. forces crossed the 38th parallel China would not sit idle. However, the U.S. did not take it seriously, thinking that China was only making empty threats and would not take action. As a result, they were caught off guard when they encountered the Chinese People's Volunteers Army on the battlefield. Today, a similar major misjudgment toward China is occurring in Washington. The biggest difference between now and the Korean War era is that China's strength has greatly increased. The consequences of infringing upon China's security interests and national sovereignty will undoubtedly be much more severe.

Back then, when General MacArthur threatened to bring the war to the Chinese mainland, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Omar Bradley said, a wider conflict would embroil the U.S. "in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time, and with the wrong enemy." The irony of history is that 70 years after the Korean War armistice, the U.S. once again finds itself in a position dangerously close to committing such a terrible mistake. However, it must be clear that if there is another strategic misjudgment this time, the price it will pay will surely be much higher than 70 years ago.

Source: [Friends of Socialist China](#)

