

KIM JONG UN

**ON BRINGING ABOUT A
REVOLUTIONARY TURN
IN LAND ADMINISTRATION
IN LINE WITH THE DEMANDS
FOR BUILDING A THRIVING
SOCIALIST COUNTRY**

WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD, UNITE!

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Talk to Senior Officials of Party and State Economic
Organs and Working People's Organizations
April 27, Juche 101 (2012)

It is highly significant that the Conference of Activists in the General Mobilization Movement for Land Administration is to be held during the period of a revolutionary upsurge, when the entire Party, the whole army and all the people are stepping up the general march for building a thriving country and improving the people's standard of living with great dignity and pride in having celebrated the centenary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung as their greatest revolutionary holiday and true to the spirit of the Fourth Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Conference of Activists in the General Mobilization Movement for Land Administration should serve as an important occasion for defending and exalting the brilliance of the ideas of General Kim Jong Il on land administration and his imperishable exploits, and for bringing about a revolutionary turn in land administration in line with the demands of building a thriving socialist country.

Land administration is a patriotic undertaking of lasting significance for achieving the prosperity of the country and a noble undertaking for creating an excellent living base for the people. When we perform this undertaking in a far-sighted way, we will be able to build our country, our motherland, into a thriving socialist country, into a people's paradise, and hand down to the coming generations rich and beautiful rivers and mountains.

President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il, the peerless patriots and benevolent fathers of the people, always paid close attention to land administration and devoted painstaking efforts to developing the rivers and mountains of the country excellently.

Immediately after the liberation of the country, Kim Il Sung took a shovel in his hand to break ground for the Pothong River improvement project and planted a tree on Munsu Hill, unfolding a long-term plan for land development. He then personally led the efforts to carry it out.

True to the noble intention of the President, General Kim Jong Il said that land administration was a patriotic undertaking for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of all the generations to come, and he clarified the orientation and ways for land development; to encourage the entire Party, the whole country and all the people actively to participate in land administration, he initiated the general mobilization movement for land administration and energetically led it.

Under his wise leadership and concern, monumental structures of lasting worth have sprung up across the country, and streets and villages have been turned into socialist paradises. The land under cultivation in the country has been realigned into large-sized, standardized fields as befits the land of socialist Korea, vast tidal flats have been reclaimed as arable land and solid material and technological foundations have been laid for covering the whole country with trees and flowers. Many scenic places and spots, like Mt. Kuwol, Mt. Chilbo, Ryongmun Cave and Songam Cavern, have been developed into pleasure grounds for the people, rivers have been tidied up and improved, the Youth Hero Motorway, Pukchong-Hyesan Road and other new roads have been built; thus, the land of our country has assumed a new appearance.

These epochal changes that have taken place in land administration are entirely the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of the great General, who advanced far-reaching plans and original policies for all areas of land administration and energetically led the efforts to implement them. The

immortal exploits recorded by the General in land administration to lay the basic foundations for building our country, our motherland, into a thriving one and turn it into a place that is beautiful and good to live in will shine forever in the history of our prospering socialist country.

The proud successes achieved in land administration in the past are associated with the feats of the officials and working people in the field of land administration, the service personnel and people, all of whom have worked with devotion to defend and implement the Party's policy on land administration.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I applaud the feats officials, service personnel and people have performed in land administration and extend warm thanks to the participants in the Conference of Activists in the General Mobilization Movement for Land Administration and to other officials and working people in the sector of land administration, and all service personnel and people.

Today the sector of land administration is faced with the heavy yet honourable task of bringing about a revolutionary turn in its work in line with the demands of building a thriving socialist country.

Officials and working people in the sector of land administration should staunchly defend the General's ideas on land administration and his leadership exploits, exalt their brilliance, and carry out his instructions without any vacillation and without any concession, and thus beautify the land as befits a thriving socialist country. This is the general orientation and general task facing the sector of land administration.

We should, first of all, develop Pyongyang into a sacred revolutionary city equipped with a revolutionary outlook on the leader, into a majestic and picturesque world-class city.

General Kim Jong Il stressed on several occasions that

Pyongyang should be developed into a city permeated with the revolutionary outlook on the leader with the statue of President Kim Il Sung on Mansu Hill as the focal point. Developing Pyongyang, which is associated with the careers of the President and the General and where they are preserved in their lifetime appearances, into the capital city of the revolution that is permeated with the revolutionary outlook on the leader is the revolutionary duty and noble moral obligation of our Party and our people.

To mark the centenary of the birth of the President, we set up on Mansu Hill statues of the President and the General with due respect as a reflection of the ardent desire and infinite loyalty of the people across the country. This is a source of the greatest glory and happiness for our people. Since the statues were erected on Mansu Hill and its surroundings have been developed in a magnificent and modern way, the architectural formation of Pyongyang has become wonderful, with the statues as the focal point. We should do effective afforestation and greening work so as to better lay out the area of the statues and the Mansudae area.

The area around the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun should be developed so that it is laid out as a solemn, supreme sanctuary of Juche. In the palace, President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il are preserved in their lifetime appearances, living forever with us, and our people and the progressive people of the world who are yearning for them, go there in a continuous stream. We should plant at the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun and the Arboretum a greater number of various trees and beautiful flowering plants of the finest species in the world and tend them with utmost care so that they cover the area like a thick forest; we should also lay out the park and green area well and thus enhance the scenery of the palace.

The Mangyongdae Revolutionary Site should be laid out in an excellent way. Mangyongdae is the place where Kim Il Sung, the great leader whom our people greeted for the first time in their 5 000-year-long history, was born and spent his childhood. It is the spiritual home of our people and the sanctuary of the Sun and sacred place of the revolution that is dear to the hearts of the revolutionary people of the world. By better laying out Mangyongdae as befits the sanctuary of the Sun, we can ensure that his great personality and immortal exploits are handed down generation after generation and that the history of his revolutionary activities continues for all eternity on this land. We should take good care of the buildings and remains at the revolutionary site, such as his home and the revolutionary museum, and afforest the place to the highest standard as befits the sanctuary of the Sun.

We should build up Pyongyang not only as a city imbued with the revolutionary outlook on the leader but also as a centre and paradigm of Songun culture, thereby ensuring that the culture created in Pyongyang spreads to the provinces. If we beautify the country by building up Pyongyang as an example and modelling the local cities on it, we can turn the whole country into a socialist paradise.

Pyongyang should create streets and lay out roads excellently, build houses, public buildings, catering establishments and other architectural structures in a unique way and take good care of them. We should turn the capital city of Pyongyang into a thickly wooded city, into a city in a park, by building fine parks and pleasure grounds, creating more green areas and planting trees of good species and beautiful flowers. We should construct buildings, create green areas and plant flowers in our own refined and unique way as required by our national sentiments and modern aesthetic feelings.

We should perfect the decorative illumination of Pyongyang. As it has many monumental edifices like the Tower of the Juche Idea and the Arch of Triumph and large buildings like the Grand People's Study House, the May Day Stadium and the high-rises in the Mansudae area, the city can be pleasantly decorated with illuminations. We should decorate the buildings and their surroundings in our own refined and graceful way so as to make the night view of Pyongyang more elegant and wonderful, as befits the capital of a prosperous country.

Provincial capitals and other local cities and rural villages should be laid out in conformity with their unique features.

The provinces are not laid out well; their capitals do not sustain their characteristics. The houses and public buildings in Haeju in South Hwanghae Province, Sariwon in North Hwanghae Province and other provincial capitals look much the same. It is apparently because, if the central authorities praised a structure, a nationwide demonstration lecture was organized about it and a standardized design was sent down to the provinces for them to use in their construction. Houses in rural communities should be distinctive from locality to locality. However, they all look the same, be they in the east or west coastal areas or in mountainous areas.

Local cities and rural villages should be laid out in such a way that they set off the unique features and individualities of the localities concerned.

Provinces should build up their construction forces and dynamically push ahead with urban and rural construction. They should preserve their own specific features in urban formation and give variety to the forms of structures. The central authorities should not control local construction too strictly, but allow provinces to construct buildings in conformity with their own specific features.

When inspecting local areas, I have often seen bare land; the wind may raise dust there and it is not good on the eye, either. To plant trees, flowers and cover plants or create pastures everywhere, except the land under cultivation, so as to ensure that there is not an inch of land that is bare or covered with weeds—this is the intention of the Party. We should plant lawns and cover plants in urban and rural residential areas, along railways and in parks so that no land is left bare.

We should direct great efforts to managing and protecting the land.

The land is the basic means of agricultural production, the foundation of people's lives and a valuable asset for the country to hand down to the coming generations. As our country has a limited area of land under cultivation, we should always be attentive to managing and protecting it.

We should work effectively to protect the land, so as to prevent even an inch of it from being lost. Because of flooding for several years due to heavy rains in the rainy season, a considerable area of land under cultivation has subsided or been washed away. We should take comprehensive steps to cope with the rainy season, dredge river-beds and build up embankments to prevent land under cultivation from subsiding or being washed away.

In order to build a thriving socialist country true to the earnest instructions of General Kim Jong Il, we should solve, before anything else, the problem of food for the people; to this end, we should obtain all the arable land possible and, while positively expanding its area, increase the unit-area yield of crops. Land that can be brought under cultivation can be found everywhere. A man, who strives to find reclaimable land and increases the area of land under cultivation by even an inch, is a genuine patriot.

We should continue to put great efforts into reclaiming tidal flats as a way of expanding the area of land under cultivation. The tidal flats we are planning to reclaim amount to 300 000 hectares. We should give precedence to reclaiming those with good conditions for building embankments and good prospects for being turned into arable land soon, and should build networks of facilities there immediately afterwards so as to bring them under cultivation. As the reclaiming of tidal flats is a huge and difficult undertaking to transform nature, we should pay national concern to it and take comprehensive steps to ensure the supply of enough equipment and materials, including lorries, fuel and cement.

We should complete the remaining land realignment projects. These projects have been undertaken across the country under the leadership of General Kim Jong Il, but there are still small patches of fields in the far corners of the countryside. Provinces should realign by themselves these neglected patches and hand them down to posterity.

The General said that, after completing these land realignment projects, the electricity pylons scattered over the paddy and nonpaddy fields should be relocated, but his instructions are yet to be fully carried out. True to his instructions, we should relocate the electricity pylons that have been erected haphazardly.

We should make persevering efforts to ameliorate the soil conditions. Both the paddy and the nonpaddy fields in our country were brought under cultivation long ago, and as a large proportion of them is located on slopes, the rain has impoverished and acidified the soil by stripping it of nutrients. We should raise the soil fertility by improving its condition. We should analyze the soil composition field by field and, on this basis, carpet them with fresh soil, apply slaked lime or

organic fertilizers to the fields and plant legumes there.

We should establish strict controls over the use of land to protect and make the most of it. It is necessary to register all the fields under cultivation with the state and prevent them from being left idle or encroached upon. When we are planning to build towns, villages, factories or roads, we should build them not on fields that are under cultivation, but at the foot of mountains or on fields that are not fit for cultivation. We should see to it that houses and public buildings standing on arable land are moved to the foot of mountains or barren land. If we have to build a factory on arable land, we should build it on the sterile part; we should save as much land as possible by locating shops, restaurants and other amenities on the ground floors of buildings during urban construction. Strict discipline should be established, whereby a building or factory is allowed to be constructed on arable land only in return for substitute land.

We should make good arrangements for planting trees and conserving forests so that the country is covered with trees and flowers.

Mountains account for nearly 80% of the country's land area, and the forests there are a precious resource, wealth to be handed down to posterity, and a major means of protecting the land.

But afforestation and forest conservation are not yet on the proper track. Many trees are planted every spring and autumn, but there has been no marked improvement in the afforestation of the country. Many mountains remain denuded of trees. In the provinces there are several bare mountains even among those with signboards reading, "Forest Conservation," "Youth Forest" and "Children's Union Forest." Measures should be taken by the Party and the state to promote afforestation and forest conservation.

We should make sure that all the bare mountains are thickly wooded within ten years by bringing about a radical improvement in afforestation and forest conservation. This is the unshakeable determination and will of our Party.

Afforestation is a long-term project, so it should be undertaken under a far-reaching plan. We should draw up annual plans and a long-term plan for afforestation on the basis of a scientific analysis of the state of the mountains, their geographical features and the local conditions, and carry them out without fail. Only then can we make sure that the bare mountains are thickly wooded in ten years as determined by the Party, and further improve the administration of forests in a far-sighted way.

It is the behest of the President and the General to turn all the mountains into those where we can pick “treasures,” “gold.” As they instructed, we should undertake afforestation by planting species of trees that will be useful for the economy and for improving the people’s living standards—trees for timber production, oil-yielding trees, wild-fruit trees, chestnut trees and trees for pulp and paper production.

We should give priority to growing saplings in carrying out afforestation under a far-reaching plan. We cannot cover the country with trees by transplanting those in the mountains. We should build nurseries in the capital and provinces and encourage them to introduce scientific, industrial and intensive methods of producing saplings. This will make it possible to ensure the regular supply of many saplings that grow fast and are of great economic value, like *Pinus strobus* and *Larix leptolepis* that were highly appreciated by the General.

Tree-planting should be done on the principle of planting the right trees in the right soil. We cannot increase the survival

rate of saplings, however superior the species, nor can we grow them properly, if they are not provided with appropriate climatic and soil conditions that suit their biological characteristics. Therefore, we should plant trees on the principle of planting the right trees in the right soil after conducting a detailed analysis of the climatic and soil conditions in the relevant regions and areas, and plant needle- and broad-leaved trees in good harmony so as to create favourable conditions for their growth.

Tree-planting should be undertaken as an all-people drive. The work of covering the mountains across the country with trees can be successful only if it involves all the people in the country. Every institution, enterprise, cooperative organization and school should be assigned an area and quota for tree-planting, and each and every one should be encouraged to turn out in the tree-planting seasons of spring and autumn. Youth league organizations and schools in particular should make vigorous efforts to create Youth Forests and Children's Union Forests. Officials should stand in the vanguard of tree-planting. They should not confine themselves to planting a few trees each on Arbor Day, but set an example by leading the people to plant trees carefully, in line with the technical requirements, working in the vanguard during the tree-planting seasons of spring and autumn.

We should plant trees and tend them with utmost care so as to increase their survival rate. After planting trees with meticulous care according to the technical regulations, it is necessary to take good care of them, watering them and removing the grass and shrubs around them so that they all survive and grow well.

We should also direct great efforts to preserving and managing the forests.

Preventing forest fires is a prerequisite for preserving and managing the forests. A forest fire reduces the valuable forest resources to ashes in an instant. We should educate people to observe the regulations and make strict demands on them even before they climb a mountain, so as to avoid the slightest risk of a forest fire. Provinces, cities and counties should establish a well-knit system of keeping watch for forest fires, raising the alarm and mobilizing the masses should one occur; we should also build fire belts according to the regulations so that a forest fire can be put out promptly and prevented from spreading.

In order to protect the forests, we should decisively solve the people's problem of firewood. If we fail to solve this problem, we cannot protect the forests, however many trees we may plant and grow, because they may be cut down at random for firewood. Provinces, cities and counties should find a decisive solution to the firewood problem by creating forests for firewood, taking good care of them, ensuring that factories, enterprises and cooperative farms operate their coal mines more efficiently, and widely introducing biogas. With the recent development of an active additive for ultraanthracite, good prospects have been opened for using ultraanthracite and bony coal in place of wood. This additive must be widely introduced.

Damage to the forests from pests should be prevented. We should take measures for preventing such damage, control pests promptly and exhaustively once they manifest themselves, and wage an all-people pest control drive every March and May. It is also necessary to take measures to study and develop, produce and supply effective pesticides.

We should intensify the work of water management, including river improvement.

As our country abounds in water resources including big

and small rivers, lakes and reservoirs, we can satisfy the demands of the country and people for water, prevent damage from flooding and drought and develop the country's landscape more pleasantly if we manage them properly.

We should put efforts into river improvement projects so as to prevent flooding and create a good appearance in riverside areas. The damage from flooding in the rainy season is attributable mainly to rivers overflowing. Therefore, if we are to prevent any damage, we should regularly dredge the riverbeds so that water can flow away freely however heavy the rain may be, straighten winding water courses, build up embankments and form woodlands along the rivers. We should build embankments and pavements along the rivers in urban areas in keeping with modern trends, and turn the surroundings into parks, pleasure grounds and forests.

We should build a large number of structures such as dams and barrages on rivers and take good care of them. If we build them on rivers and properly maintain the irrigation waterways, including gravitational ones, we can prevent damage from flooding and drought, make effective use of water, generate electricity, raise fish and add beauty to the landscape.

We should take careful steps to prevent earth and sand from flowing into rivers and landslides from occurring. To this end, we should plant many trees along rivers and build stone terraces or buttresses where necessary.

We should build more roads and manage them well.

The roads are the face of a country and one of the major criteria for judging the level of its economic development and civilization. Proper road construction and management will make it possible for us to develop the country's economy, make life more convenient for people and transform the country's appearance.

We should channel efforts into road construction so as to perfect the overall road network of the country in a rational way and build up the roads to meet modern, heavy-duty and high-speed purposes. A ring road should be built in Pyongyang, and a larger number of motorways and major roads constructed.

We should act decisively to achieve qualitative improvement in road construction. Methods of road construction should be further perfected, and the demands of the technical regulations and building methods met to the full in the whole course, from roadbed construction to paving.

Road construction should be specialized so as to improve its quality. We should build up specialist road construction organs and their technical forces that can take full responsibility for constructing and maintaining the roads in conformity with the designs, technical regulations and construction methods. A radical increase should be brought about in the rate of mechanization in road construction. Those organs specializing in road construction should be provided with ample machinery and equipment which they can make maximum use of in constructing and maintaining roads.

Roads should be technically upgraded. Motorways, tourist roads and trunk roads should be renovated in conformity with their grades and technical regulations, and paved properly. At the same time, major roads should be expanded in width and wooden bridges replaced with concrete ones. In keeping with the topographical conditions of our country, which is mountainous, tunnels should be dug through mountain passes and ridges, and bridges built across valleys, thereby adjusting the alignment of the roads and protecting the natural environment. Safety rails should be set up on both sides of motorways to prevent accidents. Traffic islands and central

reservations should be well designed to improve road safety and urban landscaping. It is advisable to decorate the traffic islands, central reservations and flower stands along roads with flowering plants and trees from our country, instead of those that are neither congenial to the taste of our people nor found here. Road signs, including direction signs, should be set up according to established international standards.

We should keep roads under regular repair and maintenance. If we fail to do so, they cannot remain durable and attractive. For the proper maintenance of roads, it is necessary to establish a scientific and well-regulated system of repairing and maintaining them at periodical intervals. Close attention should be paid to road repair particularly during thaws and at the end of the rainy season; roads should be paved again and road structures and facilities repaired, where necessary. Earth roads should be repaired by levelling them, and roadsides, slopes and ditches kept in a good state of maintenance for the sake of their appearance. We should plant trees on the sides of all roads, including motorways and tourist roads, and make the areas surrounding them thick with trees and flowers. Snow ploughs should also be provided for the major roads so that snow can be removed promptly.

Road repair and maintenance should be undertaken as a mass drive. We should assign factories, enterprises and all other units to sections of roads so as to establish a well-regulated, mass-based system of maintaining them. We should designate April and October as periods for intensive road repair, and ensure that all the people take an active part in the repair and maintenance of roads out of a sense of patriotism and with the awareness of being masters.

The country's railways should be improved. We should constantly push forward the work of raising the intensity of

rails. Pyongyang and North Phyongan Province are standing in the vanguard of this work. Provinces, cities and counties should put steady emphasis on increasing the intensity of rails, and keep the railway stations and railway environment in pristine condition. For the present, as the General instructed in his lifetime, the youth league and the youth shock brigade should complete the reconstruction of the northern railways as quickly as possible and in a qualitative way.

We should manage our seas and coasts effectively.

Efficient sea and coastal management is important in our country, which is bounded on three sides by the sea and has many rivers, lakes and reservoirs. Only when we conduct sea and coastal management effectively can damage from natural calamities be prevented, the appearance of the country be improved, and our aquatic resources be conserved and increased.

Efforts should be directed to building up the coasts. We should build solid protection facilities along the coasts, such as embankments, so as to prevent damage from the recurrent tidal waves and typhoons, regularly repair and maintain them, and create windbreaks according to a far-sighted plan.

Along with this, the work of conserving aquatic resources should be done well. We should set the volume of aquatic production based on a scientific survey of their resources in all the water areas, and ensure that the quota is not exceeded on any account. We should exercise strict supervision and control to ensure that no organs are allowed to catch fish in the season when fishing is prohibited according to their species, catch fry or destroy their habitat by catching them by means of prohibited fishing equipment and methods that may inflict damage on the aquatic resources. Organs should actively perform the work of increasing aquatic resources, such as by

building facilities for aquaculture, spreading stones on the bottom of bodies of water and releasing fry into the water areas under their charge.

We should do a good job of environmental and nature conservation.

Environmental and nature conservation is an important and responsible undertaking to make the mountains and rivers of the country more beautiful, conserve and increase natural resources, protect people's health and provide them with a better living environment. The more society develops, the higher the people's demand for environmental and nature conservation grows.

What is important in environmental conservation is to adopt comprehensive measures for preventing pollution. Pollution is a source of natural environment contamination and various diseases.

In order to prevent pollution, air pollution should be prevented before anything else. Some economic officials are not proactive in this undertaking, claiming that there are many technical problems to be solved and enormous funds are required if they were to remove the harmful gases and dust released from factories and enterprises, including iron and steel works, smelteries, thermal power plants and chemical factories; this is a manifestation of their lack of the serve-the-people spirit. Factories and enterprises should fit equipment and production lines that release dust with dust-arresting, airtight and ventilation devices, repair and maintain them at regular intervals, and upgrade them continuously. Factories that release harmful gases and dust in large quantities should be renovated or moved to areas outside cities and residential areas. Fallen tree leaves and garbage should be removed from institutions, enterprises, streets, villages, parks, pleasure grounds, roads and

the vicinity of railways to certain areas or used for producing manure; people should refrain from collecting them randomly and burning them, polluting the air.

The pollution of rivers, lakes and seas should be prevented as well. The industrial and urban sewage from factories, enterprises and residential areas should be purified before being discharged. Factories, enterprises, cities and counties should build sewage treatment plants by taking into account the amount of industrial and urban sewage and upgrade their equipment. In particular, mines should properly build sediment basins so as to prevent ore dust or waste water from flowing into rivers, lakes and seas. Water works, sewage systems and sewage treatment facilities should be built on a priority basis in urban construction in accordance with the principle of giving priority to infrastructure over superstructure in construction in order to prevent environmental pollution. Units that make use of seas and rivers should have their ports, wharves, harbours and vessels fully equipped with facilities for treating sewage and garbage. An organic composite fertilizer factory has recently been built in Pyongyang; it produces quality organic fertilizer by comprehensively treating sludge from the Pothong River, sediment from the sewage treatment plants and slag. If more such factories conducive to economic development and environmental conservation are built, waste from factories and cities can be treated effectively, thus preventing the environment from being polluted.

Various factors, including the decrease of forest areas, are now contributing to destroying the ecological environment across the world; this is leading to the gradual decrease of the number of species of animals and plants, and causing widespread concern. We should conduct a regular survey of the species and habitat conditions of the animals and plants that are

found in mountains and river basins, and take proactive steps to protect the endangered, rare and other biological species and to preserve biodiversity. Meanwhile, we should properly identify nature reserves, increase their area step by step, and eliminate such practices as setting up industrial buildings and facilities at random, exploiting underground and forest resources or killing wild animals in these areas.

We should value the country's underground resources and actively conserve them. Some people are now attempting to develop the valuable underground resources of the country at random on this or that excuse and exporting them for a minimal amount of foreign currency. This is an attitude lacking in far-sightedness and an expression of a lack of patriotism. A rigid system should be established of screening and approving the development of underground resources by the Ministry of State Natural Resources Development and the non-permanent Underground Resources Development Committee to ensure that the unauthorized or disruptive exploitation of underground resources does not happen.

Since land administration is a wide-ranging, gigantic and protracted undertaking, we must work out a scientific and reasonable masterplan for land development if we are to bring about a revolutionary turn in this undertaking, and according to this, develop the land in a far-sighted and planned way.

Relevant sectors should establish contact among themselves to draw up masterplans for the whole country, main regions, provinces, cities and counties, taking into detailed and scientific account the climatic and soil conditions and natural resources in each region and the prospects for the economic and cultural development of the country.

The masterplans for land development are a state law which nobody may violate. The land administration sector should

establish strict discipline in undertaking land development and management according to the masterplans. Provinces, cities and counties should undertake their individual construction, development and resource management in a responsible manner as required by the approved masterplans, and should not carry out construction, develop resources or destroy the ecological environment in violation of the masterplans.

Land administration should be conducted dynamically as a campaign involving the entire Party, the whole country and all the people.

In order to bring about a change in land administration, all institutions, enterprises and cooperative farms and all officials and people should be enlisted in this work. Party and working people's organizations and people's government organs should bring home to Party members and other working people the fact that land administration is a noble patriotic undertaking for the prosperity of their country, their motherland, and their own happiness, and thus ensure that they turn out actively in the work of laying out the places where they live with an attitude befitting masters.

We should assign clear-cut annual tasks for land development projects, like tree-planting and river and road improvement, to institutions, enterprises, cooperative farms and all other units, and make strong demands on them to ensure that they carry out their tasks. Youth league organizations and educational institutes, such as secondary schools, colleges and universities, should intensify ideological education among young people and students so that they will turn out actively in land administration, and include land administration in their curricula and implement them compulsorily.

While inspecting units of the Korean People's Army, General Kim Jong Il was most delighted when he saw that they kept

their surroundings neat and tidy and thickly wooded. The units of the KPA should improve the roads and rivers and plant trees in large numbers in the areas where they are stationed.

All institutions, enterprises and cooperative farms and all the people should be enlisted in land administration during the general mobilization period for land administration. We should designate the period from November to March as the period for protecting forests and underground resources, and from March to July as the period for protecting useful animals, and ensure that during these periods the entire Party, the whole country and all the people are involved in nature conservation.

A brisk campaign should be conducted to win the title of model county in land and environmental conservation. Cities and counties should wage this campaign vigorously under the slogan "Let us further improve the appearance of our mountains, our rivers and our homes!" so as to effect a turn in land administration. Land administration and environmental conservation should be carried out in close combination with the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement and various other mass movements.

It is important in land administration and environmental conservation to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection and other related organs, and government organs. As the central organ which has assumed before the Party and the state the responsibility for the overall land administration of the country, the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection should exercise unified control over all the work of land administration and responsibly organize and conduct it in keeping with the requirements of the Party's policies and of the state. Government organs should take in hand all the work of land administration within the regions under their charge and

undertake it in a bold manner by mobilizing all institutions, enterprises, cooperative organs and people.

In order to push ahead vigorously with land administration as a Party-wide, nation-wide and all-people drive, it is imperative that the state provides supplies for it. Land administration is a nature-harnessing project that requires large amounts of equipment, materials and funds. The Cabinet, the State Planning Commission and other relevant organs should draw up plans for the equipment, materials and funds needed for land administration and environmental conservation across the country, and ensure their smooth and timely supply.

The mass media should widely explain and disseminate the Party's policies, scientific and technological information and common knowledge related with land administration and environmental conservation through newspapers, periodicals, and radio and TV, so as to heighten social interest in it.

Science and technology related to land administration should be rapidly developed.

Scientific research institutions in the sector of land administration and environmental conservation should conduct dynamic scientific research in line with the demands of building a thriving country, so as to solve fully, promptly and at a high standard the scientific and technological problems arising in land administration and environmental conservation. In particular, they should direct efforts to scientific research geared to putting land protection, afforestation and road and river improvement on a scientific and modern basis and preventing air and water pollution. The sector of land administration and environmental conservation should organize scientific and technological forums on a regular basis and publish more scientific and technological books and

periodicals, and thus give strong impetus to the development of science and technology in this sector.

We should conduct brisk scientific and technological exchanges with other countries and international organizations. In the sector of land administration and environmental conservation there are many things we can introduce from among the latest developments in the world and foreign countries' advanced technologies. As I said before, we should learn about the latest world trends and advanced technologies through the Internet and send delegations abroad to learn and collect materials. The Ministry of Land and Environment Protection and relevant organs should conduct brisk joint research and academic and information exchanges with scientific research institutions in other countries and participate in international conferences and seminars, so as to positively introduce the advanced science and technology.

We should firmly build up the ranks of scientists and technicians in the sector of land administration and environmental conservation, provide them with adequate conditions for scientific research and adopt positive measures to introduce scientific and technological achievements promptly into production and construction.

Supervision and control over land administration and environmental conservation should be intensified.

The organs of land and environmental conservation and supervisory institutions should regularly supervise and control every sector or unit regarding its implementation of the Party's policies on land administration and environmental conservation and their observance of the laws and regulations, and further intensify legal control over illegal practices. As far as land administration and environmental conservation are concerned, there can be no exception; every sector and unit should be

placed under the control of the state. We should review all the laws and regulations concerning land administration and environmental conservation, and amend or supplement them as required by the developing reality, so as to intensify supervision and control over this work.

Party guidance to land administration should be strengthened.

Party organizations should vigorously enlist Party members and other working people in land administration and environmental conservation.

Land administration can bear rich fruits only when the unlimited creative power of the masses of the people is enlisted to the full. Party organizations should create an atmosphere of general mobilization for land administration throughout society and conduct vigorous organizational and political work to see to it that all Party members and other working people turn out actively in this effort.

Senior Party officials, including chief secretaries of provincial, city and county Party committees, should take tree-planting, river improvement and road administration under their direct charge and give Party-oriented guidance to them. In particular, every city or county chief Party secretary, who takes responsibility for one 200th of the country, should always be mindful of the fact that proper land administration in his or her city or county will help towards the overall land administration of the country, and launch a bold drive to transform the appearance of the country in the spirit of blazing a trail. The appearance of a city or county is a criterion with which to judge the sense of responsibility and ability of its chief Party secretary.

By holding fast to the Party's policies on land administration, Party organizations should regularly acquaint

themselves with the implementation of the policies, review it and assign new tasks to give a Party-oriented impetus and assistance to their full implementation.

The relevant department of the Party Central Committee should strictly control and guide the general mobilization drive for land administration in spring and autumn to ensure that it is conducted briskly, and the Party and the state should properly review the drive and evaluate its results every year. Provincial, city and county Party committees and Party organizations at the relevant ministries and central agencies should also review the problems arising in the utilization of forest and aquatic resources and the exploitation of underground resources, and take measures during the annual review of the spring and autumn general mobilization drive for land administration. Any negligence of land administration and environmental conservation and any failure to take an active part in this work should be viewed as an ideological fault resulting from a lack of patriotism, and be viewed as a grave issue.

Party organizations should build up the ranks of officials in the sector of land administration and environmental conservation. Success or failure in land administration and environmental conservation depends largely on how the ranks of officials in this sector are built up and how their role is enhanced. Party organizations should build up the ranks with able people who are faithful to the Party, staunchly patriotic and possessed of specialist technical knowledge, and lead them well so that they keep to their revolutionary posts entrusted by the Party and fulfil their responsibilities and role.

Our Party attaches great importance to land administration and environmental conservation, and demands that the whole Party, the entire army and all the people conduct the general mobilization movement for land administration more

energetically so as to spruce up the appearance of the country as befits a thriving country and make active contributions to building an economic power and improving the people's living standards.

All officials, including those in the sector of land and environmental conservation, and other people should firmly defend and exalt the brilliance of the ideas of President Kim Il Sung and General Kim Jong Il on land development and their exploits, and vigorously step up the building of a thriving socialist country by fanning the flames of the general mobilization movement for land administration with burning loyalty to the Party, and ardent patriotism.