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Speech at the Inauguration Ceremony
of the Samgwang Livestock Farm
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Leading cadres of the Party and government and members of the Party central leadership who are present here,

Comrades,

Here at the Samgwang Livestock Farm, which we are inaugurating today, we are witnessing another unique development in the socialist countryside's aspiration for advancement and modernity.

In looking around it, you will all appreciate the landscape revealing how the long-standing understanding has been transformed of what a mountain village and rural life are like.

I think it is important on this occasion for us to renew our resolve and to re-set, on site, the height of the transformation, the level of the change, we want to reach.

Whatever we do, we should do as we have done here.

This is the standard and the epitome of change.

Take a look.

This far-flung village in Unjon County, which from of old and until recently had nothing other than a beautiful landscape and centuries-old rural backwardness, has been transformed into a standardized entity, a blueprint,

in which we see the future of a modern countryside and modern stockbreeding. This is what we are witnessing.

This can be called genuine transformation.

The Samgwang Livestock Farm, as a showcase of developmental change in the countryside, is another proud achievement and asset, and a wonderful creation. In terms of importance and significance, it highlights, just as much as a new large-scale greenhouse farm or leading electricity-generation base, an aspect of the work of the Eighth Party Central Committee.

First of all, I offer thanks to the builders of North Phyongan Province and the scientists, technicians and officials from various sectors who, faithfully supporting the rural revolution programme in the new era which aims at the true development of our state's agriculture and the countryside, contributed to developing unknown Samgwang-ri into an excellent model of socialist rural construction.

And I extend warm greetings to all the agricultural workers at the Samgwang Livestock Farm and their families, who have settled down to enjoy a happy life earlier than others here in this village—a model of civilization and rejuvenation that all other rural communities will surely emulate before long.

Comrades,

The transformation of Samgwang-ri's landscape has not been given much publicity. But it is not something that has suddenly been achieved in a few years.

As is the case with the creation of anything new, this project involved painstaking efforts and was not all plain sailing.

It is the long-cherished desire of our Party to provide our people with the happiest life. As a priority to this end, some years ago the Party planned and gave assignments for the construction of a modern, standardized livestock farm specializing in the production of dairy produce.

This project involved introducing highly advanced livestock farming technology and methods suited to our reality and creating a completely new image of a modern countryside. In its conception and methods of implementation, it went beyond the bounds of landscaping and building houses and public facilities, which is what farms in other parts of the country are doing now. Even at the design stage, it demanded that we should not rely on conventional thinking and precedents.

Due to our deep-rooted habit of clinging to the conventional, and in view of the multiple challenges we faced when we began to transform this farm, on

several occasions we had to redraw the detailed targets and designs and repeat the building work accordingly, even when the project was fully underway.

We poured such great efforts into transforming this one farm, not as a place to be the subject of publicity or object of tourist visits, but to create a new, innovative starting point and standard that will serve to define the future development orientation of our countryside and our livestock farming.

Of course, there are still some aspects requiring work and things that need to be done, if the modernization of the Samgwang Livestock Farm is to be perfect.

However, the present situation is enough to show the real purpose of the construction of this farm and its outcome, I think.

As I have mentioned, it is important to create a proper standard and to ensure, in whatever we plan and implement, that we rid ourselves of the habit of doing everything in an unscientific and slipshod manner and without a clear standard.

To guarantee that the goal of this trial project was successfully attained, I assigned a major department of the Party Central Committee to overseeing it; the department carried out the assignment properly.

The Samgwang Livestock Farm, being immaculate

in all aspects, is a model modern farm village and modern livestock farm.

This farm, it can be said, has smashed the traditional concepts of animal husbandry, crop farming and rural village that had long been regarded as immutable.

Since it has been put on a highly IT, intelligent, intensive and industrial footing, the farm is incomparably superior even to the leading livestock farming bases in the country.

Gone forever are the days when it was regarded as normal for herders to climb mountains to graze their animals, rain or shine.

This farm raises its goats and milch cows indoors so as to produce milk regardless of seasonal changes while economizing on labour and land use. The herders tend each animal well in aspects such as feeding and anti-epizootic work, employing scientific, technical and industrial means under a control system in operation in modern animal sheds. And all the milch cows and goats are of superior breeds.

In addition, the milking, conveying and processing lines are fully automated; the feed processing and production, and most other lines, operate as if this were an industrial factory; and the farm also has a modern stockbreeding research branch. I think all this is ideal

for increasing production and developing stockbreeding technology.

This is the first farm in the sector of raising domestic ruminants to succeed in decisively integrating science and technology with production and the realization of a food production cycle based on animal husbandry and crop farming. It is also the first to establish an intelligent integrated production system capable of real-time monitoring, analysis and control of the state of production and management to suit its characteristics as a livestock farm.

These advantages are favourable for promoting the transformation of agricultural workers on a working class pattern and raising their technical and cultural levels. This is something we always regard as important in resolving the rural and farmer issues.

Since it has attained, at an unprecedentedly high level, all the elements of modernized livestock farming, this farm will soon become profitable. The increase in its revenue and the improvement of its employees' living standards based on high productivity will combine harmoniously with the national interests.

We can say that we built the Kwangchon Chicken Farm as a model for our country's poultry farming a few years ago, and that we have built this Samgwang

Livestock Farm as a model for raising domestic ruminants.

I am really happy that this farm will provide an uninterrupted supply of cheese, butter and other dairy produce. These items, which were inconceivable for the farm to produce in the past, will contribute to improving the dietary life of our people, the children in particular.

The modernized Samgwang-ri livestock farming base is an exemplary and ideal rural community furnished with all the functions and features of a regional unit equal to one-4 000th of the country in area.

That is not to mention the seat of Samgwang-ri, where sections for education and leisure activities and residential quarters are arranged in an orderly way; the buildings of all the branch farms and workteams and processing places are ideal in terms of their architectural aesthetics and their suitability for their functions and purposes. All these features serve as a wonderful reference for the urbanization of the countryside and the further civilization of mountainous villages.

The public facilities, such as school, kindergarten, hospital, pharmacy, shop, hall of culture and neighbourhood-serving amenities, are all flawless.

The farm has also set an example in creating an ecological environment and in landscaping.

The carpeting of the bare land everywhere, except the land under cultivation, with cover plants in harmony with good species of trees, represents the correct implementation of Party policy.

Afforestation and water conservation work has covered the mountains with thick forests and turned the shores of the reservoir and river into places, into distinctive parks, for recreational activities. Also, power-generating facilities relying on renewable energy have been set up. The image of Samgwang-ri is such that an artist with outstanding imagination could hardly portray it in a painting.

In every aspect and every corner, this farm embodies the policy-oriented requirements to transplant the most advanced and modern qualities into the countryside. Indeed, as a comprehensive model of rural transformation, the farm symbolizes the ideals and goals of socialist rural construction at the present stage.

Comrades,

The eye-opening appearance of this transformed farm teaches us something truly great.

Its significance is not confined to the transformation of a mountainous farm; what is more significant is that it has opened the way to transformation and development appropriate to the specific features of regions and

farms, and that it boosts their self-confidence, ambition and courage.

The transformation of Samgwang, in completely changing the concepts of production mode, working life and rural civilization, clearly shows us what we should do in the future and on which level we should do it.

Here I want to make clear that we do not intend to confine ourselves to putting forward and giving publicity to this rural area, as we did in the past with some model units, but to fundamentally transform all the rural communities across the country, based on this area as the origin and starting point.

To this end, we must be fully aware once again why our rural areas are yet to be freed from poverty even though, from a historical point of view, the Party has advanced many policies on the rural issue, and the struggle to carry out the socialist rural theses has been conducted for over half a century.

Frankly speaking, it is no exaggeration to say that we paid only lip service to rural construction in the past.

To take a typical example, provinces have done nothing other than giving a few rural villages a face-lift in a symbolic way.

A policy that cannot be executed is nothing more

than an empty theory. It is not a viable policy.

State investment in, and assistance to, the countryside has been sporadic, temporary and for show. This is another mistake committed in rural construction.

Officials have pushed forward with rural construction without any proper goal, standard or methodology.

In particular, they have failed to adopt effective measures for raising agricultural productivity in a sustainable way, a key and fundamental task in rural construction, and for consolidating, step by step, the material and technical foundations of the countryside.

Let us take livestock farming as an example. The slogan about obtaining meat from grass was raised as long ago as the postwar period, and a fuss has been made about quickly solving the problem of meat and eggs by building large-scale livestock farming bases in various parts of the country. But nothing has paid off.

Ten years have passed since a livestock farming base was built in the Sepho area, but the case is the same there.

The livestock farming sector was effectively devoid of the technology for developing superior breeds. Yet it has not established a proper system of breeding, nor has it worked properly to preserve and supplement the superiority of these breeds.

While complaining about the lack of grain fodder and protein fodder, the sector has not set about tackling the fodder problem. The result is that, owing to the lack of fodder, in no province have the livestock farming bases managed to meet the basic demand, even though they may have several of them with a large production capacity.

We cannot attain our goals in rural construction simply by means of rhetoric and high-sounding slogans. We can achieve them through an uninterrupted effort to bring about substantial and sustainable development and transformation in agricultural productivity, the rural environment and agricultural workers' standard of living.

We no longer have time to engage in empty talk. We must wage a steady struggle and bring about continuous transformation so as to create without fail a transformed environment and improved entities.

It is to make the members of the Party central leadership accept this idea by seeing the actual object and the reality that I have come here with them.

Comrades,

Since we put forward the rural revolution programme in the new era, we have opened up a fresh history of transformation and achieved a number of conspicuous

successes in the countryside.

A rural housing construction project has been underway for three successive years, resulting in modern villages springing up in every city and county, and initial changes have been made in all realms, including grain production structure, mechanization, irrigation, farming methods and the level of agricultural workers' ideological consciousness and civilization.

With the implementation of the regional development policy fully underway on a coordinated basis, the socio-economic conditions for promoting and backing up the development and rejuvenation of the countryside are maturing and being enriched.

But we should not think that we can carry out as planned the historic tasks in our rural revolution by continuing as we are now.

Samgwang-ri clearly indicates the prospects for the socialist rural development we shall attain.

What we must do from now on, is to expand and develop the experience and successes we have gained in the course of building the Samgwang Livestock Farm. By doing so, we can raise rural development to a new stage of qualitative transformation.

Only when agricultural workers enjoy all the benefits brought by modern science and technology,

and civilization in all realms, can we say that the goals of the rural revolution programme in the new era have been attained and the socialist rural development policy has truly succeeded.

Therefore, at the present stage we should launch a vigorous campaign to transform every aspect of all the rural communities across the country—the construction of houses, and education, public health and leisure facilities, land administration and eco-environmental protection, to say nothing of agricultural production, just as we have done in Samgwang-ri.

A hallmark of the modern countryside is the modernization, informatization and industrialization of agriculture.

The land, roads, irrigation facilities and electric supply system, which are directly associated with agricultural production, need to be readjusted and improved overall in a neat and efficient manner. The comprehensive mechanization of farm operations needs to be updated in keeping with the topographical features, and automation and AI technology actively introduced here.

Now that the enthusiasm for scientific farming is prevailing across the whole country and it has become an actual task to apply IT to farm work, farms

should follow the path of establishing an IT network infrastructure and scientific management system for agricultural production.

They should also build workteam buildings, greenhouses and other bases for production activities—production facilities—in a neat way and make them multifunctional.

Another major hallmark of the modern countryside is its urbanized, civilized and advanced character.

Houses and public buildings are being built in rural communities in cities and counties across the country every year. But this is just the beginning, if they are to be genuinely built as well as those in urban areas.

We should form farm village sections in keeping with the relevant regional features, construct all the buildings and other elements to suit a modern aesthetic sense, and actively transplant into rural areas the essential elements of cultured living, which have so far been regarded as part of civilization only in urban areas, so as to reduce the gap between towns and the countryside.

We intend to modernize rural areas with an eye to promoting the convenience for agricultural workers as much as possible and enabling them to fully enjoy a modern civilized lifestyle. Therefore, we should ensure that the quality of all the buildings and other facilities

is excellent.

To this end, provinces, cities and counties should direct efforts to building up the design and construction forces that are essential for rural construction, increasing the proportion of construction work done by machinery, and expanding the capacity to produce building materials.

Even if working conditions and the living environment improve, it does not mean that people's level of ideological awareness, technical qualifications and civilized lifestyle will automatically be raised.

As our Party consistently stresses, we should constantly step up the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—so that agricultural workers become full-fledged masters of a modern countryside and the driving force of the rural revolution who are prepared ideologically, spiritually, culturally and technically.

In other words, we should transform them on a revolutionary and working-class pattern and make sure that they have a firm grasp of science and technology.

The relevant departments of the Party Central Committee, ministries, national agencies and design and other relevant sectors should intensify their guidance and assistance for rural development from the

standpoint of building up and modernizing every farm like the Samgwang Livestock Farm.

In this way we can, without fail in our generation, accomplish the historic cause of turning all our rural communities into a rich and civilized socialist paradise—an ideal place where it is good to live and work.

We should transform animal husbandry in our country by modernizing it and raising it to the world level.

Our Party and state have already built many livestock farming bases and directed a considerable effort to them in order to supply our people with ample meat, eggs and milk. But the present low level and weak foundation makes it impossible to meet the people's qualitative and quantitative needs, and even more so, to bring animal husbandry up to the world standard.

Today, however, we are more confident and the future is promising.

There is no need for us to have just a faint hope or heave a sigh, comparing ours to the developed animal husbandry in other countries.

We have already built our own model of modern animal husbandry at the world level. In the course of doing so, we have accumulated precious experience and learned valuable lessons.

Our Party has identified, and is working to implement, four key factors in developing livestock farming, which are superior breeds, sufficient feed, a scientific approach to rearing and comprehensive veterinary services. We should add to these, making production and management informatized and intelligent.

The situation at the Samgwang Livestock Farm shows that no one can talk about the world level at such farms, even if they are equipped with the elements essential for the development of animal husbandry, unless production and management are informatized and intelligent.

That is why every unit in the animal husbandry sector should move towards establishing an intelligent production system by combining modern information means and equipment with the overall processes and elements of livestock farming, as is the situation at the Samgwang Livestock Farm.

In short, the livestock farming sector should set these five new key factors as the basic direction for putting animal husbandry on a modern and advanced footing.

A prerequisite for the development of animal husbandry is to steadily secure superior breeds of animals.

The breeding sector and production units should

introduce advanced techniques and methods to develop and propagate good breeds of domestic animals, whose milk and meat are of high quality and which are highly productive. They should also establish a strict system for protecting pedigree breeds and preventing them from degenerating.

The supply of fodder is just as important as the matter of breeds in developing animal husbandry.

Now is the time for us to turn to solving the issue of fodder by intensive and industrial methods.

We should improve the pasture effectively, cultivate highly nutritious grasses and raise the proportion of mechanization in the management of pasture so as to boost productivity.

We should also adopt intensive and industrial methods in the cultivation of grasses and in fodder processing. This should include the introduction of the continuous production of grasses in their cultivation grounds and various fodder production techniques according to the breeds of domestic animals, the seasons and the individual animals.

In the past, the traditional concept was that there must be pasture and roads if domestic ruminants were to be bred on a large scale. Now is the time for us to act boldly and rid ourselves of this convention.

In view of the situation in our country with its limited area of pasture, and of the global development trend in animal husbandry, it will be profitable to encourage and expand the raising of animals indoors.

I mentioned this at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party.

By doing so, we can drastically increase the number of domestic animals per herder and raise them in a scientific, intensive and specialized way.

In keeping with the introduction of indoor raising methods and the level of intensive production, livestock farming units should pay close attention to developing the technologies of treating and reusing excrement so as to prevent environmental pollution, and to perfecting the food production cycle based on animal husbandry and crop farming.

Putting livestock farming on an intensive and industrial footing places higher demands on anti-epizootic work.

These days, a number of epidemic diseases are spreading worldwide, threatening livestock farming. Our country, too, has suffered considerable harm from them. By drawing a lesson from this, and with the view that anti-epizootic work equates to production, we should decisively raise the level of modernization

and scientification in disinfecting imported domestic animals, and adopt strict scientific anti-epizootic measures at livestock farming units.

In addition, we should integrate livestock production and processing, and increase the range of dairy produce and processed meat and fully guarantee their quality.

From this angle, the basic orientation of our livestock farming is to develop specialized livestock farming on an IT, intelligent, intensive and industrial basis.

Farms and individual households play just as big a role in livestock production as specialized livestock farming units, in fully satisfying the demand for livestock products. Therefore, we should proactively encourage these forms of livestock farming and apply scientific raising and tending methods to the maximum.

We should take economic and practical steps across the country to improve the role of the stockbreeding science and education sectors and research units, develop and produce large quantities of modern machinery for livestock farming, and provide a sustainable driving force for the efforts to re-energize livestock farming.

It is important to direct a considerable effort to building up the ranks of technical personnel, who form the most essential and strategic resource for developing livestock farming, while further reinforcing the systems for providing guidance and sci-tech dissemination for the country's livestock farming and adjusting irrational spaces and elements with regard to this.

The work of introducing and propagating nationwide the experience and successes gained in modernizing the Samgwang Livestock Farm needs to be organized effectively.

Provinces have both livestock farms which were built scores of years ago and livestock farming bases which have been built more recently. It would be a good idea for representatives of them all to come here to learn from this farm and make a fresh start, in keeping with their specific situations.

If we build profitable livestock farming bases one after another in all the provinces by drawing on the experience of building this farm and thus give a spur to modernizing the country's livestock farming, it will develop by leaps and bounds.

Then we will be able to set ourselves the goal of ensuring the continuous supply of milk, butter, cheese and other dairy produce and processed meat to the

whole population, especially the children, including primary and middle school students.

Comrades,

We are now confident in and fully optimistic about the development of the countryside and livestock farming. But it will not be easily achieved.

Still, we should regard it as something we must do by all means.

In the run-up to the Party Congress, all of you attending this ceremony are seeing at first hand the changes in the countryside. You should boost your confidence and harden your common will to open a new chapter in socialist rural construction.

Officials should fully discharge their duty and role in the effort to develop livestock farming and the countryside. If they do so, they can make this ceremony an important occasion and a new, powerful starting point in expanding and stepping up the rural revolution in the new era.

Workers of the Samgwang Livestock Farm,

You will be the first in our country to enjoy the benefits of a modernized countryside.

I am convinced that you, workers and officials at the farm, will continue to elevate your pride in having written a new chapter of transformation in the

chronicles of your region, to matchless patriotic zeal, and that you will work hard for the further development and prosperity of your native place and for a rosier future for posterity.

I wish all the families in Samgwang-ri only pleasure and happiness in their dear home, which will become ever more beautiful and will prosper for ever.

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