





# मैले देखेको १५१ औं विश्व पर्यटकीय स्थल थाइलैण्डको पत्ताया

सुरेन्द्र ढकाल



ग्लाइडिङ उडान सुरुको अवस्थामा सुरेन्द्र



पर समुद्रबाट हेर्दा पत्ताया समुद्रीतट

साम्प्रान हात्ती चिडिया घर (Zoo) अवलोकन गरेपछि हाम्रो बैककमा अवलोकन गर्ने कुरा सिद्धिएको थियो। हामी चिडियाघरबाट सोभै होटल फर्कियो र जुलाई २९ तारिखको दिन बिहानै रिजभं बसबाट हामीलाई बैककबाट १६० किलोमिटरको दूरीमा रहेको दक्षिणपूर्वीय समुद्री तटमा रहेको पत्ताया सहर घुमाउन लगियो।

हामी पत्ताया पुग्दा विहानको करिब ११ बजेको थियो। पत्ताया सन् १९६० सम्म माछा मार्ने माभीहरूको गाउँ रहेछ। भियतनाम युद्धको बेला अमेरिकन सैनिकहरू आराम र मनोरञ्जन गर्न भनेर यस ठाउँमा आउन सुरु गरेपछि यस ठाउँको क्रमशः विकास हुँदै गएको रहेछ। पछि गएर पत्ताया थाइलैण्डको मात्रै नभै विश्वकै एक सुन्दर सामुद्रिक तटीय पर्यटनस्थल बन्न पुगेका रहेछ। हामी पुगेको बेलामा नै त्यहाँ १५०० भन्दा बढी विभिन्न तारे होटलहरू संचालनमा रहेको थाहा हुन आयो। त्यहाँ अप्रत्याशित रूपले पर्यटनको विकास भएको कारण थाइलैण्डका अरु गरिब ठाउँहरूबाट ठूलो मात्रामा मानिसहरू काम गर्न आउँछन् र हामीलाई बताइयो।

कोही पनि देशका ५० वर्ष पुगिसकेका नागरिकहरू आफ्नो बाँकी जीवन पत्तायामा बिताउन चाहन्छन् भने उनीहरूका लागि विशेष भिसाको पनि व्यवस्था गरिएको हुँदो रहेछ। पत्तायाको सामुद्रिक खाडी एसियाकै ठूलो सामुद्रिक तटमा गनिँदो रहेछ। बैककपछि सबैभन्दा धेरै पर्यटकहरू आउने स्थल भएको कारण पनि यसले आफ्नो विकास गर्न सकेको रहेछ।

३५ मिटर चौडा सामुद्रिक तट भएको पत्तायामा पर्यटकीय स्थल भनेको त्यहाँको पार्क, टावर रहेछ। त्यहाँको मुख्य आकर्षण भनेको लाखौं वर्ष पुरानो भनिएको स्टोन पार्क, गोही फार्म, अर्किड फार्म पानीभिन्नको जलचर संसार, खाओ फ्रा वाट मन्दिर, खाओ ची चान बुद्ध मन्दिर आदि रहेछन्। हामी भूपरिवेष्टित देश नेपालबाट गएका हुँदा

हामीमध्ये समुद्रमा बोटिङ गर्ने र अतिरिक्त ४०० भाट तिरी बोटबाटै प्यारासुट ग्लाइडिङ गर्ने उद्देश्य भएको हुँदा हामीहरू कतै नलागी सिधै समुद्री तटतिर लाग्यौं। हुन त त्यहाँ धेरैजसो पर्यटकहरू मुगा टापु (Coral Island) मा गई समुद्रभिन्नको जलचर संसार हेर्न पनि जाँदा रहेछन् तर हामी भने पुरै समय क्रुज बोटिङ र हामीमध्ये केहीले प्यारासुट ग्लाइडिङ पनि गर्छौं। मेरो लागि त्यो ग्लाइडिङको पहिलो



पत्तायामा रहेको बुद्ध मन्दिर



तटमा पौडी खेलन पुग्ने पर्यटकहरू

अनुभव थियो।

बोटबाटै उडाएर बोटमा नै भान्नै गरी करिब १५ मिनेट जति उडानको मनोरञ्जन दिइँदो रहेछ। हुन त त्यहाँ सामुद्रिक क्रियाकलाप मात्रै नभै गोल्फ खेल्नेहरूको लागि ४० मिनेटको समयमा १९ किसिमका गोल्फहरू पनि खेलाइन्छन् त्यतातिर पनि जानेकी भनी हामीलाई सोधिएको थियो। हामी भने

पुरै दिन तटमा नै बिताउने निर्णय गरी त्यहीं रह्यौं।

तटमा नै किनेर नुहाउने वस्त्र लगाइ समुद्रमा छिर्नुअगाडि हामीले थाहा नपाउने गरी त्यहाँको स्थानीय फोटोग्राफर ले फोटो खिची त्यसलाई विशेष प्लास्टिक प्लेटमा प्रिन्ट गरी पौडी खेलेर फर्केपछि २० भाटमा हामीलाई नै बेच्यो रहेछ। मैले पनि आफ्नो फोटो

भएको प्लेट किने जुन अहिलेसम्म मेरो घरको संग्रहमा सुरक्षित छ।

बेलुका ४ बजेपछि तटमा रहेको होटलतर्फ हामी लाग्यौं। त्यस रात हाम्रो वास त्यहाँको होटलमा भयो अनि त्यसको भोलिपल्टै ३० जुलाईको दिन बैकक फर्की ३१ जुलाईको दिन पुनः एअर इन्टरनेसनल नेपालको बोइङबाट काठमाडौं फर्कियो।



पत्ताया समुद्रमा पौडी खेलनुअघि त्यहीं किनेको कट्टु र गन्जीमा स्थानीय फोटोग्राफरले खिची प्लेटमा प्रिन्ट गरेको सुरेन्द्रको फोटो



पत्तायामा ग्लाइडिङ गर्दै सुरेन्द्र सन् २००५ जुलाईमा







# Indispensable Prerequisite for Peace and Stability on Korean Peninsula-2

As a result, the process for converting the Armistice Agreement into a peace agreement miscarried, and the unstable state of neither war nor peace lasts on the Korean Peninsula.

In August 1953, the US went totally against Sub-paragraph 13(b), Article II of the Armistice Agreement and unilaterally drew the "northern limit line" in the West Sea of Korea, which is an act of illegal and outrageous crime, thereby turning its surrounding areas into the world's most dangerous hotspot. It is also attempting in every way to impose a blockade on our country under the pretext of "Proliferation Security Initiative", running counter to Paragraph 15, Article II which prohibits any kind of blockade against the DPRK.

The US nullified Sub-paragraph 13(d), Article II of the Armistice Agreement which called for a complete cessation of introduction of all military materiel from outside of the Korean territory and turned south Korea into a world's weapons exhibition hall.

The US incessantly threatened and blackmailed the Inspection Teams of Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which were mandated according to Sub-paragraph 13(c), Article II of the Armistice Agreement to supervise and inspect the introductions of military materiel from outside of the Korean territory, and eventually expelled them from south Korea in June 1956, thereby paralyzing their inspection functions.

In May 1957, the then US State Secretary openly stated that "the US should consider sending more modern and effective weapons to south Korea," and on June 21 the same year, the US Army side that attended the 75th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission(MAC) announced its unilateral abrogation of Sub-paragraph 13(d) of the Armistice Agreement.

The US shipped into south Korea more than 1 000 nuclear weapons during the period between the late 1950s and the 1980s. As a result, south Korea was converted into the most highly deployed area of nuclear weapons in the world, their number being 4 times more than that of "NATO" member states, and into an advanced outpost for the outbreak of a nuclear war. The US also formalized the provision of nuclear umbrella to south Korea at the 14th session of the US-south Korea Annual Security Consultative Meeting held in March 1982.

At the dawn of the 21st century, the US designated the DPRK as a target for preemptive nuclear strike in its "Nuclear Posture Review" and shipped into south Korea the warfare equipment worth an astronomical amount of money, along with nuclear weaponry.

The US deployed in south Korea all sorts of ultra-modern offensive arms such as "F-117" stealth fighter, "F-15" and "F-16" fighters, "Shadow 200" tactical reconnaissance drones, Apache, new-type "Patriot" missiles, "Stryker" armoured vehicles, guided missile destroyers, "Abrams M1-A2" tanks, "ATACMS" ground-to-ground missiles, Mine-Removing Armour-Protected (MRAP) special vehicles, and even introduced the THAAD system.

Most recently, the US introduced to south Korea "F-35A" stealth fighters, "Global Hawk" high-altitude reconnaissance drones, AWACS and many other ultra-modern offensive weapons, thus turning south Korea into literally a showcase of lethal weapons.

The US went to the length of abolishing the MAC and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC), the only remaining supervisory bodies for implementing the Armistice Agreement.

In the 1950s, it dissolved the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams under the NNSC and the Joint Observer Team under the MAC which were provided for by Paragraph 23, Article II of the Armistice Agreement. On March 25, 1991, it staged a farce of designating as a senior member of the US Army side to the MAC a puppet army officer of south Korea which is not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement and therefore does not have any qualifications or authority to handle the issues relating to the Armistice Agreement.

As a result, the MAC, which had functioned for more than four decades, ceased its existence, and the NNSC, too, having lost its counterpart, withered away by itself.

The US also abrogated the Preamble and Paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement, which provides for a complete cessation of hostilities and all acts of armed force in Korea.

Since 1954, when it staged "Focus Lens", the first joint military exercise with south Korea, the US has ceaselessly conducted all kinds of war drills so far, including "Freedom Bolt", "Team Spirit", "Ulji Focus Lens", "Joint Wartime Reinforcement Exercise", "Key Resolve", "Foal Eagle" and "Ulji Freedom Guardian."

These exercises far exceeded any other war exercises taking place in different regions of the world in terms of frequency and scope, and all of its strategic nuclear triad such as nuclear aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines and nuclear strategic bombers were mobilized in its nuclear war drills targeting the DPRK.

The nature of the exercises became more aggressive and provocative by changing their codenames into "decapitation operation", "tweezers-style strike", "invasion of Pyongyang", etc., throwing off the "annual" and "defensive" veneer.

The pre-emptive nuclear strike scenarios were further specified into "OPLAN 5026", "OPLAN 5027", "OPLAN 5029", "OPLAN 5030", "OPLAN 5012", "OPLAN 5015", "OPLAN 8044", "OPLAN 8022", "OPLAN 8010", "tailored deterrence strategy" and "OPLAN 4D."

As seen above, the US left no stone unturned in abrogating each and every article and paragraph of the Armistice Agreement which consists of 5 Articles and 63 Clauses, with the result that the Armistice Agreement was reduced to a scrap of waste paper.

Owing to the hostile policy of the US and its endless nuclear threats and blackmail towards the DPRK, the Korean Peninsula has turned into the world's hottest spot, where a nuclear war may

break out at any moment.

If we had not strengthened our self-defensive deterrence markedly, the Korean Peninsula would have fallen into the holocaust of a war more than hundreds of times and the catastrophic third world war would have already started.

Strengthening the war deterrent is our final option

67 years have passed since the gunfire of the war ceased on this land. But, there is one thing that has not ceased at all. It is none other than the US policy hostile towards the DPRK.

The United States is becoming ever-more undisguised day by day in its scheme to stifle the DPRK by force and gain military edge in the Asia-Pacific region and, furthermore, to realize its ambition for world hegemony at any cost.

The DPRK government put forward a number of peace proposals and initiatives, including the proposal for concluding a DPRK-US peace agreement (1970s) and the proposal for establishing a new peace mechanism (1990s), all of which were rejected outright by the US.

In the second half of the 1990s, the four-party talks were held involving the DPRK, the US, China and south Korea for an establishment of durable peace mechanism on the Korean Peninsula, but no fruit was produced due to the insincere attitude of the US.

In the new century, we put forward the proposal for bringing earlier a declaration on putting an end to the war and the proposal for convening at the earliest possible date a meeting for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement by 2010, the 60th year of the outbreak of the Korean war. But the United States turned down all of those proposals.

Instead, the US openly designated our country as an "axis of evil", "outpost of tyranny" and "target of pre-emptive nuclear strike" and illegally labelled us as a "sponsor of terrorism", "proliferation of weapons of mass destruction", "human rights abuse", "money laundering", "counterfeiting", "drug trafficking" in order to justify its policy hostile towards the DPRK.

It did not even hesitate to make such reckless remarks as "total destruction" of the DPRK and run amuck to overturn our ideology and system.

The US policy hostile towards the DPRK is well evidenced by the fact that it posed nuclear threats to us, openly talking about using nuclear weapons.

The US had openly stated that it would drop atomic bombs on the DPRK during the Korean war, and escalated its nuclear threats against us even after the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement.

When its armed spy ship Pueblo was captured in January 1968, the US reviewed the option for nuclear attack against us, and when the large-size reconnaissance plane "EC-121" was shot down in our territorial airspace in April 1969, it kept the nukes-mounted tactical bombers on emergency standby while the then US President Nixon made such reckless remarks that he decided to approve the use of atomic bombs in case north Korea strikes back. Such nuclear threats and blackmail by the US against the DPRK are just the tip of the iceberg.

The war in Kosovo triggered off by the US from March to June 1999 was a war of injustice, simulating a second Korean war.

The former Yugoslavia served the US for a test ground of a new Korean war, because the country has the natural and geographical conditions similar to the Korean Peninsula and its distance from the US mainland is almost the same as that from the US mainland to the Korean Peninsula.

The facts that the US, together with NATO, conducted ceaseless and indiscriminate air raids of zero operational significance and ruthlessly used depleted uranium bombs and WMDs that spread toxic bacteria, gave a glimpse into an oblique scene of the second Korean war being plotted by the US.

At the turn of a new millennium, the nuclear threats by the US against the DPRK became evermore blatant.

On June 6, 2001, Bush announced the so-called "North Korea Policy Statement" where he claimed that the US would wield its military strength, including nuclear weapons, if the DPRK does not accept its demand of nuclear inspection, suspension of development and launch of missiles, and reduction of conventional weapons.

In 2002, the US stated that it could be the first to use nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula and it would develop small-size nuclear bunker busters to this end, thereby making its preemptive nuclear attack on the DPRK a fait accompli.

In 2009, at the 41st session of the US-south Korea Annual Security Consultative Meeting, it announced in writing that it would provide extended deterrent such as nuclear umbrella, conventional strike capabilities and missile defense system to south Korea.

The American nuclear threats against the DPRK reached its peak in 2017.

The US drove the situation of the Korean Peninsula to the brink of a nuclear war by deploying nuclear strategic assets and latest military hardware, including the super-large nuclear-powered aircraft carriers Carl Vinson and Ronald Reagan, nuclear strategic bombers "B-1B", "B-52H" and "B-2A", nuclear-powered submarines Columbus, Tucsos and Michigan, in and around south Korea.

The US hostile policy and nuclear threats against the DPRK became further aggressive after the DPRK-US Summit held in Singapore for establishing a new bilateral relationship and building a lasting and durable peace mechanism on the Korean Peninsula.

Despite the fact that we voluntarily took such crucial and meaningful initiatives as the discontinuation of nuclear test and ICBM test-fire for the sake of confidence-building, the US, far from responding to us with corresponding measures, conducted tens of joint military drills, which its President personally

promised to stop, and threatened the DPRK militarily by shipping ultra-modern military hardware into south Korea.

It conducted a test-fire simulating the interception of our intercontinental ballistic missile, followed by open test-launches of all kinds of missiles, including ICBM "Minuteman-3" and SLBM "Trident 2D-5", thus maximizing the nuclear threats against us.

Even amid the unprecedented crisis caused by COVID-19, it never gave up its military threats against us, staging a joint air drill and a marine corps joint landing drill in April this year.

No other nation on this planet than the Korean nation has so directly suffered from nuclear threats for so long. To our people, nuclear threat is not at all an abstract concept but actual and concrete experience.

Our nation suffered directly from the US nuclear attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and our nation is the second largest victim after the Japanese people.

To our people who personally experienced the horrible nuclear holocaust, the US nuclear blackmail during the Korean war was literally a nightmare, and a procession of "A-bomb refugees" streaming from the north to the south appeared on the Korean Peninsula in the period of the Korean war.

Many families who could not move together sent only their husbands or sons to the south in hopes of carrying on their family lines. This is how the separated families of millions of people came into being, and they still live separately in the north and south of the Korean Peninsula and abroad.

In order to eliminate the nuclear threats from the US, the DPRK government has made all possible efforts either through dialogue or in resort to the international law, but all ended in a vain effort.

The only option left was to counter nuke with nuke.

In the long run, the US compelled us to possess nuke.

This brought to an end the nuclear imbalance in the Northeast Asia, where only the DPRK has been left without nukes while all other countries have been equipped with nuclear weapons or nuclear umbrella.

All these facts clearly prove that the root cause of the tension on the Korean Peninsula lies in the US hostile policy and nuclear threats towards the DPRK and that the dark clouds of a nuclear war can never be cleared away from the Korean Peninsula unless the US withdraws its hostile policy that treats the DPRK as an enemy and a belligerent state.

The US might have its own calculations in keeping the dogged persistence of its concept hostile towards the DPRK and continuing the belligerent relations with the DPRK.

While the Far Eastern strategy of the US shifted to "Nixon doctrine", "Neo-Pacific doctrine", Pivot to Asia-Pacific strategy and Indo-Pacific strategy, the environment surrounding the ceasefire on the Korean Peninsula has been abused to militarily deter the potential adversaries of the US.

In recent years alone, the US deployed the high-altitude missile defence system "THAAD" in south Korea under the pretext of "missile threat" from us, thus making it possible to watch over the northeastern areas of China and the far eastern region of Russia like seeing the palm of its hand. It is also openly revealing its evil intention to deploy intermediate-range missiles in our surrounding areas on the ground that the INF Treaty has become null and void.

As a result, it has now become a matter of time when a nuclear arms race starts around the Korean Peninsula, and the US military moves to contain China and Russia are bound to grow more pronounced as the time goes by.

Under such circumstance, there is no guarantee that a second June 25 would not be repeated in case the US interests coincide with the ones of 70 years ago, a far departure from being interested in keeping the armistice on the Korean Peninsula.

It has become an indispensable strategic option for our people, who were subjected to disastrous disturbances of war on this land by the US, to possess the powerful war deterrent for national defence. It is an indisputable, open and above-board exercise of the legitimate right to self-defence that we build up the war deterrent for defending the national security and guaranteeing our development.

The 70-year-long history of the DPRK-US confrontation graphically show that any self-restraint or broad-mindedness would never serve to contain the US high-handedness and arbitrariness, aggression and war manoeuvres, only to encourage them instead.

It is no less than the despicable double-dealing tactics for the US to talk about a sort of dialogue while maximizing its attempts to pressurize the DPRK politically, economically and militarily, and its repeated harping, like an automatic responding machine, on denuclearization betrays only its brigandish intention to disarm us and open the way to a war of aggression.

At the Fourth Enlarged Meeting of the 7th Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, set forth new policies to further bolster the national nuclear war deterrent and operate the strategic force on full alert in accordance with the overall requirements for building and developing the armed forces of the country.

Under the condition where the US, the biggest nuclear power and the only user of nuclear weapons, clings to the pathological and inveterate policy hostile towards us and indulges itself in extreme nuclear threats and blackmail, we will continue building up our strength to contain the persistent nuclear threats of the US and never shrink from this road we have chosen.

Nobody on the earth could block the victorious advance of our people and our army who have inherited the heroic spirit and mettle of the great generation of victors who defeated the US-led imperialist forces in the Fatherland Liberation War--a de facto confrontation between a rifle and an atomic bomb.

