



ZDZISLAW RURARZ, former Polish ambassador to Japan, discusses Polish affairs Thursday in Washington in an exclusive interview with The Yomiuri Shimbun.

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# Rurarz Rules Out Early End To Polish Military Control

2. Washington (By Yomiuri Correspondent Yasuo Suzuki)—Zdzislaw Rurarz, former Polish ambassador to Japan who sought political asylum in the US last December, Thursday said that the current military rule in Poland would continue for several years and result in the emergence of a leader more hawkish and pro-Soviet than Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the military council governing the nation.

3. The former Polish diplomat made the statement in an exclusive interview with The Yomiuri Shimbun. This is the first time Rurarz has met a Japanese reporter since he sought refuge in the US last December 24.

4. He said that the Polish crisis would become more serious as public discontent mounts over the staggering national economy and military rule.

## Soviet Intervention

5. Rurarz ruled out the possibility of Soviet military intervention in Poland, saying that it would require the mobilization of at least one million Warsaw Pact troops for that purpose.

6. The current Polish leadership, with Soviet support, wants to continue military rule for some time to come in order to reconstruct the Polish Communist Party, he said.

7. Referring to the current military leadership, he said that Jaruzelski had succeeded in the enforcement of martial law from the technical viewpoint but failed politically because of many miscalculations.

8. Rurarz pointed out that the current Polish leadership was in the hands of a group of people headed by Jaruzelski, not the party itself.

9. He named Stefan Olszowski, a Politburo member, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice-premier in charge of economy, Florian Siwicki, chief of the Joint Staff, Kazimierz Barcikowski, another Politburo member, as other members of this group.

10. In his judgment, Rurarz classified Jaruzelski and Rakowski as middle-of-the-roads, Olszowski and Siwicki as hawkish elements and Barcikowski as the only liberal force.

11. The former ambassador said that, with the exception of Barcikowski, they take a negative attitude toward the "restoration" of the independent trade union Solidarity.

12. As ultra-hawkish elements, he cited Lt-Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs and former chief of military intelligence headquarters, and Albin Siwak, a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

13. Rurarz pointed out that the Polish secret police has increased in strength to such an extent that even the military council cannot control it.

14. Knowing that military intervention could not be made without a great risk and high cost, the Soviet Union interfered in Polish affairs indirectly by supporting the crackdown by Polish military forces, he claimed.

15. He said the Soviet Union considered intervening in Poland in December 1980 and in March or April, 1981, but gave up this idea because of the possibility that the Polish military forces would fight Soviet troops in that event.

16. Referring to the Polish economic situation, Rurarz

said it had reached a critical stage since martial law was imposed last December.

17. He claimed Poland would need loans from the West totaling \$36 billion for 1982 and 1983, saying that its national economy will go bankrupt if it does not receive them.

18. The widening discord between the government and people will promote an anti-establishment movement, driving the country back to the "dark age" of Stalin, he predicted.

19. Rurarz said the revival of Solidarity would be difficult as things stand at present.