

# The Japan Times

*'All the News Without Fear or Favor'*

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— Rurarz, Family Fly to America —

# Poland's Envoy to Japan Defects to United States

## Reagan Suspends Major Trade Links With Poland

Related Stories on Page 2, 5, 6.

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Japanese officials quoted him as saying that he could no longer represent the present Polish regime which is denying the fundamental human rights of the Polish people.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said the government had handled Rurarz's case in line with Japan's traditional policy on political asylum because the U.S. had expressed its readiness to accept him as a political refugee.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi confirmed that the

about his defection, he said martial law had turned the country into a state of war and created a situation that counter to the interests of the Polish people and served the interests of the Soviet Union.

He was also quoted as saying that his mother, brother and sister in Poland might be harassed as a result of his defection.

He was the first ambassador to Japan ever to defect.

Sakurauchi told reporters that the defection of the Polish envoy to Japan and the U.S. was indicative of the seriousness of the situation in Poland and expressed his concern about it.

Sakurauchi recalled Rurarz's call on him early this year when he was secretary-general of the Liberal-Democratic Party. "At that meeting, the Polish envoy asked me to visit his country. He must have never dreamed of what was happening in his country now," he said.

A senior Foreign Ministry official, who asked to remain anonymous, was sympathetic to Rurarz, who had made a painful decision to seek political asylum. But he hoped that

have been betrayed by their own government."

"The men who rule them, and their totalitarian allies, fear the very freedom that the Polish people cherish," he said. "They have answered the stirrings of liberty with brute force — killings, mass arrests, and the setting up of concentration camps. Lech Walesa and other Solidarity leaders are imprisoned, their fate unknown," he said.

Reagan said that factories, mines, universities and homes were assaulted and that the Polish government "has trampled underfoot solemn commitments to the U.N. Charter and the Helsinki Accords" signed in 1975 guaranteeing human rights and security in Europe.

"By persecuting Solidarity," the independent Polish trade union, "the Polish government wages war against its own people," the president said.

**Soviet Reaction**  
MOSCOW (UPI) — The

Jaruzelski to free detainees, lift martial law and restore "internationally recognized rights . . . to free speech and association."

Among the steps Reagan took were:

—Halting renewal of the Export-Import Bank's line of export credit insurance for the Polish government;

—Suspension of the rights of the Polish fishing fleet to operate in U.S. waters.

Reagan said he also would suspend Polish civil aviation privileges in the United States and would ask the allies to restrict high-technology exports to Poland.

The administration announced last week it was suspending a pending \$200 million grain deal for Poland.

Speaking from the Oval Office in an address originally planned as a Christmas message to the nation, the U.S. president said:

"I want emphatically to state tonight that if the outrages in Poland do not cease, we cannot

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan suspended major elements of U.S. trade with Poland on Wednesday night and declared of the military rulers in Warsaw: "Their crime will cost them dearly."

"If the forces of tyranny in Poland — and those who incite them from without — do not relent, they should prepare themselves for serious consequences," the president said. Reagan said he told Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev "if this repression continues," the United States will take economic and political action against the Soviet Union as well.

The United States president did not spell out those steps, but described them as "further concrete political and economic measures affecting our relationship."

Reagan said that shipment of food to Poland, through "private humanitarian channels," would be allowed to continue, although he has cut

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A senior Foreign Ministry official, who asked to remain anonymous, was sympathetic to Rurarz, who had made a painful decision to seek political asylum. But he hoped that Japan's relations with Poland would remain good despite the ambassador's defection.

According to Japanese officials, Rurarz and his wife and daughter visited the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo at about noon Wednesday, seeking political asylum in the U.S.

The Foreign Ministry received a notice from the U.S. Embassy on his case at 2:00 p.m. Wednesday. At the ministry's request, the MPD took the ambassador and his family into protective custody Wednesday evening.

Meanwhile, the U.S. government accepted Rurarz's request and informed the Japanese government of its decision through its embassy, according to Yoshiya Kato, director-general of the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau of the ministry.

Kato, representing the Japanese government, met with the Polish envoy for about

Continued on Page 5



**Polish Ambassador to Japan Zdzislaw Rurarz boards a New York-bound Northwest Orient Airlines jet at New York International Airport on Thursday evening after he was granted political asylum in the United States.**

51-year-old diplomat had sought political asylum in the U.S. of his own free will.

Rurarz was the second Polish envoy to defect after Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski placed his country under martial law rule on Dec. 13. Romuald Spasowski, the Polish ambassador in Washington, defected last Sunday.

Rurarz, a statistician-turned diplomat, came to Japan with his 49-year-old wife last February to represent his country.

When officials of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) questioned him

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union extremists and that other groups were surfacing regularly. Several hundred men are still below ground at the pits near Tyche in the Silesian coal belt.

The Associated Press

Warsaw Radio said Wednesday that strikes were holding up deliveries of coal in Poland and that leaders of 2,000 striking miners at two pits were "carelessly playing with human life."

Reports from travelers spoke of chronic shortages of medicine and of food for Christmas tables in Poland 11 days after martial law was imposed.

## ***From Page 1***

### **Poland**

an hour from 6 p.m. Wednesday to ascertain whether he was seeking political asylum of his own free will.

In the interview, Rurarz said he could no longer represent Poland under Jaruzelski here because of increased repression of the Polish people, Kato said.

He also told Kato he was determined to continue a struggle against the present Polish regime, although he is not a member of the Solidarity independent trade union.

According to his associates here, Rurarz has been sympathetic to the cause of Solidarity.

Foreign Ministry sources voiced concern that Rurarz's defection would have a far-reaching psychological impact on his 11-member staff at the embassy. They did not rule out the possibility of some of them following the ambassador.

The Polish Embassy declined to comment on his defection.

Rurarz's defection followed that of crewmen of a 10,124-ton Polish freighter in Japan since last week. A total of 16 crewmen and one of their relatives had jumped ship by Thursday evening, seeking political asylum in the West.

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# ***Implication***