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In fact, he said, there is evidence that acid rain has been around for centuries and no indication it is getting any worse.

Semonin, admitting his conclusions ran counter to other scientific studies and public opinion, questioned environmentalists' claims that acid precipitation has a direct impact on human health, water quality, aquatic life

Semonin has been an adviser on acid rain to the Department of Energy and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. He was one of a panel of experts who testified in August before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources committee.

He oversees the Illinois Water Survey's analytical chemistry laboratory, which received acclaim as the most accurate in the world when it won a competition to determine which lab would analyze precipitation samples in the first national acid rain research project. The national

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## *Yuri the Terrible Exposed*

Yuri Andropov, the new Soviet dictator, has been lauded by some Western Kremlinologists as a closet-liberal, but he came out looking more like Yuri the Terrible at a news conference given last week by the former Polish ambassador to Japan, Zdzislaw Rurarz. Dr. Rurarz revealed that he and the former Polish ambassador to the United States, Romuald Spasowski, had just been sentenced to death in absentia by a Polish military tribunal.

Dr. Rurarz said that the real Polish traitor was the military dictator, Jaruzelski, who was carrying out a war against the Polish people that had been instigated by the Soviet Union. Rurarz, who had been a high ranking military intelligence officer as well as ambassador, said he had resigned and sought asylum in the United States because he could not participate in a war against his own nation.

Dr. Rurarz revealed that Yuri Andropov, who headed the Soviet KGB for 15 years, recommended Soviet military intervention as the solution to the Polish "problem" at a meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries two years ago, on December 5, 1980. Dr. Rurarz said that Andropov originated the suggestion and that it was seconded by the head of the political department of the Red Army, Gen. Yetishev and by the East German dictator, Erich Honeker. He said the Soviets had three staff headquarters preparing for the intervention, one at Lvov, a former Polish city now in Soviet territory, one in Legnica in southwestern Poland, where the headquarters of the Soviet Army Group North is located, and one in the Soviet embassy in Warsaw.



**Former Polish ambassador Zdzislaw Rurarz**

It was estimated at that time that the invasion of Poland against the resistance of the Polish army would require a force of one million men, Rurarz said. He said that rather than carry out such a large operation, the Soviets pressed Jaruzelski to do their dirty work for them.

The former ambassador said that he agreed with the Italian Minister of Defense, Lelio Lagorio, who said last week that the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II

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this new form of chemical warfare.

The gas is quite lethal, as the placards indicated. The state Department says it has also been used in Cambodia and Laos, plus quite probably on the Horn of Africa.

In the 3 years since the Russians invaded Afghanistan they have encountered bitter resistance from the Afghan freedom fighters. Still, though, the Russians have es-

By Philip Pullella

ROME (UPI)—Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio said the Bulgarian involvement in the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II “justifies the most acute worries of international politics.”

Lagorio also said Bulgarian secret agents apparently

# Yuri the Terrible Exposed

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on May 13, 1981, was an alternative to the invasion of Poland by the Red Army. Dr. Rurarz said that when Pope John Paul visited Poland in 1979 he mobilized the Poles. For the first time in the postwar period, he said, the Polish people saw their own strength, as millions of well disciplined people turned out to welcome the Pope. The Soviets feared the Pope as the spiritual leader of the movement in Poland, supporting Lech Walesa with his moral influence and international stature. They realized that he would be a shield protecting the Polish democratic movement.



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The Soviets, said Rurarz, apparently concluded that the assassination of the Pope was worth the risk, since his elimination would help them in their plan to crush Solidarity. He said that he knew that they had intended to crush Solidarity. He had warned Lech Walesa of this during Walesa's visit to Japan, where he had hosted a reception for Walesa. Walesa had replied that he was prepared for the worst, but he intended to stay on his course.

Asked about a suggestion in an editorial in *The New York Times* that the attack on the Pope may have been the result of the Bulgarians acting on their own or responding to an “ambiguous” signal from Moscow, Dr. Rurarz said that was out of the question. He said the secret services of the eastern countries are extremely disciplined and extremely centralized. He said the attack on the Pope had to be the result of a decision by the highest authorities. He said there was no possibility of an ambiguous signal. He said such matters were meticulously prepared, thoroughly discussed, and the orders were very, very well prepared.

Dr. Rurarz said that he used to think that perhaps the communist system could be reformed, but when Jaruzelski carried out the Kremlin orders to make war on the Polish people in December 1981, he concluded that such reform was impossible. He said that “the alleged lifting of martial law in Poland this past week is a mirage concocted by the junta and their KGB bosses to fool the West.” He said that both Poland and the Soviet Union are in desperate need of hard currency to sustain their faltering economies and sustain the Soviet military buildup.

Dr. Rurarz said he would continue his efforts to expose the true nature of the Soviets and the traitorous Polish junta despite the death sentence imposed upon him.