

Voice of the People

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The Krebiozen Juror

CHICAGO — Recently THE TRIBUNE gave extensive coverage to the release on parole of Joseph Bukowski. He had been sentenced to 18 months in prison following his conviction for contempt of court. That conviction resulted from his flagrant violation of his oath as a juror in the nine-month-long krebiozen trial held in the Federal District Court in 1965-66.

During the course of that trial Judge Julius J. Hoffman had warned Bukowski and the 11 other jurors to avoid discussing the case and not to read or listen to anything about it until all the evidence was presented in court. Judge Hoffman specifically warned the jurors not to read magazine or newspaper articles about krebiozen.

Nevertheless, Bukowski violated his trust by bringing magazine articles on krebiozen into the jury room and reading those articles to other jurors. In addition, during the trial, he attended a convention where krebiozen was discussed favorably.

And the then United States district attorney prosecuting the case, I believed that Bukowski's violation of his oath as a juror was the principal cause of the defendants' acquittal.

No man has a more awesome or sacred responsibility than a juror's obedience to his oath. In fact, the promise of a juror to judge a case on the basis of evidence and the law as given him



Hanrahan

by the court rather than on the basis of prejudice is the very foundation of our jury system. Bukowski betrayed that system and thereby cheated both parties to that important case.

It is a measure of the warped thinking of some persons and the eagerness of media to sensationalize criminals to have such a man publicized upon his return from prison. Should the majority of persons ever tolerate or condone Bukowski's kind of complete dishonesty on a jury, that distinctive feature of Anglo-American justice will have been destroyed.

Edward V. Hanrahan
State's attorney

American 'War Crimes'

CHICAGO—The public of late has got the mistaken impression that conservatives and anti-Communists are violently opposed to declassification of secret government documents. The fact is that conservatives have been trying to get at some government documents for a good many years.

One document of particular interest to conservatives, indeed to all Americans, particularly in light of the case of Simas Kudirka, is the 1943 report by the Army on Operation Keelhaul, the forced repatriation of 500,000 anti-Communist Russians to the Soviet Union after World War II. Ostensibly kept secret because "the files contain many individual top-secret documents of combined or British origin," but one suspects the real reason is that officials high in the American government do not wish themselves or others to be revealed as being responsible for condemning nearly a million people to execution or slow death in slave labor camps.

Certainly those concerned with My Lai should be interested in this calculated act of American policy, an act which further reveals how shallow our concern for human freedom is.

Daniel John Sobieski

'Drive American'

KANKAKEE—I take issue with the person who wrote that a foreign car with 60,000 miles on it is the equal of an American car with 20,000 miles. I don't agree with him. He also said he decided that he'll never buy an American car again. Why doesn't he pack up and leave the U. S. A.? Let him see how long he has to work to buy a car in any one of the foreign countries. I myself like American cars and like to say that anything in the U. S. A. is good enough for me. I've sold over



"I never raced 21 1/2 miles before!"