

have smaller. Classified by the census bureau as South Atlantic, its statistics on wealth, voting, literacy and population composition place it definitely with the bigger states of the North. Yet it is a stronghold of Jim Crow, with miscegenation laws and separate schools.

Delaware is a curio, a little hunk of Dixie jutting north into the New York-Philadelphia industrial complex and at the same time a little suburb of Philly transplanted to the Eastern Sho' of Maryland. But it is more than simply a curio. Virtually every investor and consumer in the country is influenced to some extent by Delaware and its corporation laws. Every woman who owns a pair of nylons, every driver of a car produced by the

"big three," a large proportion of the air travelers of the nation, pay some small, invisible cash tribute to the treasury at Dover. Much of the chicken consumed in the East comes from Delaware hatcheries, and a lion's share of the plum pudding eaten at Christmastime is canned at the state capital. Nearly every ship in or out of the country's second port, Philadelphia, pays pilotage fees to some salty character from Lewes.

Delaware has as its motto, "Liberty and Independence," but this tag is hardly pertinent in a time when the inevitable questions are: Free from what? Independent of what? Much more descriptive of the First State would be the hackneyed, classical "*Multum in Parvo*."

THE VISITOR

BY JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Sounds went by like sounds
we had never heard before,
softer than bare feet
of the small child on the floor,
softer than the still
kind closing of night's door.

Silence, they said, it was;
silence was all that fell,
featherfall of the night.
But the small child wouldn't tell,
nor I. But, oh, be sure,
be sure we heard it well.

A FORMER OSS AGENT MEETS THE PRESS

Frank Bielaski, a former director of investigation for the Office of Strategic Services, recently testified in secret session before the Senate committee investigating charges of Communism in the State Department. He was directly involved, professionally, in the celebrated Amerasia case. He appeared on a recent NBC telecast of Meet the Press, and his remarks are here reprinted, slightly cut.

THE participants in the telecast, aside from Mr. Bielaski, were Ned Brooks, NBC's commentator on Washington affairs; Frank Conniff of the New York *Journal-American*, Marshall McNeil of the Scripps-Howard newspapers; and Lawrence E. Spivak, editor of the *MERCURY*. Martha Rountree, producer of *Meet the Press*, presided.

MCNEIL: Mr. Bielaski, it's been reported — and Senator McCarthy has said the same thing since you were on the Hill before the Tydings Committee — that the *Amerasia* case involved the transmission of atomic secrets to Russia. Is that true?

BIELASKI: I wouldn't go as far as to say that. There is an element in the case that might justify that statement on Senator McCarthy's part.

MCNEIL: Did you see anything when you went to raid that place that made you say, "Well, now, this has to do with atomic energy," or did

you know anything about the atom bomb?

BIELASKI: Not the word "atomic," Mr. McNeil. Entirely aside from the hundreds of documents which were present in the office of *Amerasia*, there were six papers which differed from the others. These six papers were typewritten on rough copy-paper such as a newspaperman uses. They were all marked "Top Secret" at the top. Of the six I have a distinct recollection of two and a limited recollection of a third one. The first one that I recollect quite well was a top-secret paper which detailed the bombing schedule for Japan and named the industrial centers, one after the other, to be bombed. The second was a paper which dealt with the disposition of the units of the Japanese fleet subject to the battle.

MCNEIL: Did that first paper say anything about bombing the cities of Hiroshima or Nagasaki?