Sixth, although we cannot violate the confidential character of the passport files by making public confidential information contained therein, the disclosure of which would affect the national security, an effort is made to inform the applicant of the reasons for the denial to the fullest extent possible within the security limitations.

The procedures which I have just described are pointed out to him, so he may have opportunity to present his case. He is also informed that he may be represented by counsel of his choice and that he or his counsel, or both, may be heard by the chief of the Passport Division, or some other responsible officer.

At the present time, the Passport Division does, in the way that I have described, hear many appeals from a preliminary decision to deny a passport. In many cases this hearing, generally conducted by the chief or assistant chief of the Passport Division—far from being capricious or arbitrary—has led to the reversal of the preliminary procedure, and granting of the passport.

Furthermore, the chief of the Passport Division does not have final authority in the denial of passports, and the fact that this is so is made known to the applicant so that the applicant can ask for what further consideration he or she thinks necessary.

These are the procedures under which we are operating. As I say, they are the best that we have been able to develop to date, in order to protect both the interests of the United States, which are very great in this matter, and the interests of the citizen, which are also great.

We are continually reviewing these procedures. They are being reviewed now, as they have been many times before; and if any improvements can be found, anything recommended by Mrs. Shipley, by the Deputy Under-Secretary in charge of Administration, or by the Legal Adviser, all of whom are interested—deeply interested in perfecting these procedures—those improvements will be put into effect.

We are doing the best we can. We know that this is a situation in which we never can please everybody because we must, in the national interest, reject some applicants, and those applicants are always going to feel aggrieved by our action. Therefore, there will always be criticism. Some of the criticism will be honest criticism. I don't for a moment wish to impugn the motives of any of the persons other than this group of Communist-front organizations who are attacking the State Department in this manner. We know that our task is difficult. We know that we have great public responsibilities which we are trying to discharge in the best way that we can. We are doing the best that we know how to do.

Cationic Detergents in the Babcock Test

A MODIFICATION of the Babcock test for homogenized milk has been developed that employs cationic surface-active agents. The quaternary ammonium compounds used are capable of dispersing milk proteins when in the cationic form, even though the proteins are not completely hydrolyzed. The ability of the detergent to disperse proteins in the cationic form and the additional lyophilic property of the substance make possible the successful de-emulsification of milk fat in homogenized milk.

The regular Babcock equipment reagents and procedure required by the AOAC and now used in dairy laboratories are employed in this modified test. In addition, 9 g of a 50% solution of alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride is mixed with each liter of sulfuric acid, and a meniscus remover is used when the readings are made. The alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride used in this study is known as "BTC" and is manufactured by the Onyx Oil and Chemical Company. The detergent is stable in concentrated sulfuric acid for at least two weeks.

The results obtained by this test had an average mean difference of −0.04% fat, a standard deviation of differences of 0.06% fat, and a standard error of mean differences of 0.02% fat when compared with an ether extraction procedure. Readings in this method are made to the nearest 0.1% fat.

Less skill is needed to obtain satisfactory results with this test on homogenized milk than is required with the Babcock test on regular milk.

H. L. WILDASIN
E. O. ANDERSON

Department of Animal Industries
Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station
Storrs, Connecticut

Book Reviews

Color in Business, Science, and Industry. Deane B. Judd. New York: Wiley; London: Chapman & Hall, 1952. 401 pp. $6.50.

To attempt a book on color that will appeal alike to the businessman, the scientist, and the industrialist is a bold undertaking. The interests of the businessman do not ordinarily extend beyond those aspects of color that can be evaluated in monetary units. The scientist is naturally curious concerning all color phenomena, and has a very real concern with the techniques of color measurement. The industrialist cannot be oblivious to either the constant pressure of competition in a free-enterprise system or the possibility that new techniques in color measurement will contribute to greater efficiency of mass-production methods.

That Dr. Judd has been able to pace a volume so as to appeal to three such diversified groups and to talk to each group in "the language of the trade" is no mere coincidence. Because of his long association with the Colorimetry Section of the National Bureau of Standards, he has probably had occasion to discuss color problems with more individuals than has any other person in history. He has drawn on this experience to keep the reader constantly reminded of the need for a more widespread understanding of color by combining the discussion of some of the more erudite concepts with reference to their practical