

deposits of radioactive mineral substances, and all deposits of such substances, are hereby withdrawn from sale and all other forms of disposal under the public-land laws, including the mining laws, and reserved for use of the United States.

(2) So far as not in conflict with existing law, all lands in the United States, its territories or possessions, heretofore acquired by the United States which contain deposits of radioactive mineral substances owned by the United States are hereby reserved from sale, and all leases, licenses, or other authorizations of whatever kind hereafter granted to occupy or use such lands, shall reserve to the United States the right at any and all times to enter upon such lands, and mine and remove such mineral substances; and all such lands hereafter acquired by the United States shall become subject to provisions of this paragraph under their acquisition; Provided, that no reservation under this paragraph shall interfere with the use of the lands established or indicated by any Act of Congress.

THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS STANDARDS

Word has been received by Herbert J. Wollner, secretary-in-charge of the New York Office of the United Nations Standards Committee, from the national standardizing bodies of China and France that they will attend the forthcoming meetings of the United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee to be held in New York during the week of October 8.

Invitations to attend the meeting have also been sent to the Standards Association of Australia, the Associaçao Brasileira de Normas Tecnicas, the Canadian Standards Association, the British Standards Institution, the New Zealand Standards Institute, the South African Standards Institution and the American Standards Association. It is anticipated that representatives from practically all these countries will be in attendance.

The program of the meeting will include (1) discussion of whether the time is now ripe for setting up a permanent international standards organization; (2) a study of ways in which coordination of the standards of different countries can streamline international trade. This will be the first international meeting to be held since the United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee opened its doors a year ago to encourage cooperation between the allied belligerent countries in standardization matters as an aid to production of war supplies and equipment and also to pave the way for postwar trade.

Unhindered international trade establishes and cements friendly relations between people. One of the barriers to its fullest development arises from the differing manufacturing practices which exist in the importing and the exporting countries of the

world. International questions have already arisen regarding moisture content of wool knitting yarns, radio interference, methods of testing textiles, standardization of food containers in the international shipment of relief supplies, etc.

A full program of the detailed discussions to be undertaken at the meeting will be announced at an early date. In a general way, however, it can be said that the meeting will concern itself with the immediate problem of establishing the closest practical relations between the national standardizing bodies of the countries of the world; with the providing a forum through which these bodies can harmonize their activities internationally, and finally the meeting will deal with the major problem of integrating national standards and harmonizing them for the benefit of the total economy of the world.

It is anticipated that each of the national delegations will be prepared to present its national point of view in the form of a program. It will be the endeavor of the committee to weld these into one single international program.

PLACEMENT OF VETERANS BY THE NATIONAL ROSTER OF SCIENTIFIC AND SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL

THE National Roster has established a cooperative arrangement with both the Army and the Navy to assist professionally qualified personnel being discharged from the armed forces to obtain suitable positions in civilian life. A supply of post-card forms has been made available at the separation centers, hospitals and other discharge points of both the Army and the Navy. Every serviceman who is professionally qualified and who is passing through one of the discharge points for separation is given one of these cards if he indicates he wants assistance in locating employment. It is suggested to him that he complete and mail the card, which is already addressed and requires no postage.

When the National Roster receives one of these cards, a check is made to determine if the applicant is already registered with the National Roster. If he is not registered, appropriate documents are sent him for completion. From his Roster registration documents there is prepared a summary of his training and experience, emphasizing particularly the work he is best qualified to do.

The National Roster now has on hand a large volume of orders for technical personnel from industrial establishments, colleges and universities and non-profit research laboratories throughout the country. Additional orders of this kind are being received daily.

The summaries of the training and experience of the applicants are checked against these orders and a copy of the summary for each applicant sent, if pos-