making the stay in Montreal of the accompanying members both interesting and pleasant. The programme included a sightseeing tour through the City of Montreal, and visits to Fort Chambly, to Macdonald College, to the Institute of Experimental Medicine and Surgery of the University of Montreal, to Chateau de Ramezay, and to St Helen's Island. Arrangements also were made for children, including a supervised fenced-off playground on the campus of McGill University.

Symposia

Two Symposia, respectively devoted to 'Physical techniques of crystallographic interest' and 'Electron-diffraction studies of solids and gases', were organized. The introductory lectures, which were presented on 17 July, were as follows:

C. J. GORTER. Magnetic resonance in crystalline solids.
Z. G. PINSKER & B. K. VAINSTEIN. Structure analysis by electron diffraction.

On 18 and 19 July thirty-six contributed papers were read. The procedure at the Symposia followed closely that at the Congress, and after each paper there was opportunity for informal discussion. Abstracts of the papers presented at the Symposia are also printed elsewhere in this issue.

The presence of a number of invited speakers at the Symposia was made possible by a grant received from UNESCO, and by funds solicited by the U.S.A. National Committee for Crystallography under the auspices of the U.S.A. National Academy—National Research Council. The following organizations generously contributed these latter funds: The National Science Foundation, the Research Corporation, North American Philips, and the General Electric Company.

Mineralogical Excursions

Two excursions of mineralogical interest were organized for the period following the Congress; each of them was attended by about thirty members of the Congress. The Union is indebted to the mining companies, officials, and geologists who contributed to the success of these expeditions.

(1) A two-day trip by motor-coach to niobium developments at Oka and asbestos–chromite deposits in the Thetford–Black Lake area in Quebec took place on 18 and 19 July.

(2) A seven-day excursion by motor-coach was held from 20 to 26 July inclusive to the Bancroft and Sudbury areas in Ontario, via Cornwall, Kingston, Madoc, Bancroft, North Bay, Sudbury, and Ottawa. Visits were made to a quartz crystal mine near Lyndhurst, to the Marmora iron pit, to pegmatites, nepheline syenites, and uranium developments in the Bancroft area, to the copper–nickel deposits at Sudbury, and also to a brucitic limestone occurrence in Quebec.

Statutes and By-Laws of the International Union of Crystallography

The following Statutes and By-Laws were adopted by the Fourth General Assembly in Montreal in July 1957.

STATUTES

1. *Objects of the Union*

1·1. The objects of the Union are

(*a*) to promote international co-operation in crystallography;
(*b*) to contribute to the advancement of crystallography in all its aspects, including related topics concerning the non-crystalline states;
(*c*) to facilitate international standardization of methods, of units, of nomenclature and of symbols used in crystallography;
(*d*) to form a focus for the relations of crystallography to other sciences.

1·2. For these purposes the Union shall have the power
(*a*) to adhere to the International Council of Scientific Unions;
(*b*) to organize international meetings and conferences on subjects falling within the purview of the Union;
(*c*) to promote international publication of crystallographic research and of crystallographic works;
(*d*) to set up Commissions or other bodies for special objects;
(*e*) to initiate, promote and co-ordinate crystallographic research requiring international co-operation;
(*f*) to organize Special Projects which shall be financed independently of the regular operations of the Union;
(*g*) to participate in Joint Commissions with other Unions or other scientific bodies in matters of interest to the Union.

2. *Membership*

2·1. The members of the Union are its Adhering Bodies.

2·2. There shall be only one member for each Country.

2·3. The term 'Country' shall be understood to apply to any geographical area with an independent budget for scientific purposes. It shall also apply to any group of Countries which agree to name an Adhering Body and to form a Regional Committee for Crystallography. Whenever the term National Committee for Crystallography is used elsewhere in these Statutes or in the By-Laws it shall be taken to include Regional Committees for Crystallography.

2·4. A Country may adhere to the Union through its National Academy, National Research Council or similar body, or through a scientific society or group of such societies. Each Adhering Body shall form a National Committee for Crystallography to represent it in the Union.

2·5. Membership of a Country in the Union shall be fully effective when the nature of the Adhering Body