forward approach seems to be possible. Of course, the changes in the Faraday effect resulting from the paramagnetic resonance would remain roughly proportional to $(\Omega_u - \Omega_l)(\rho_l{}^0 - \rho_u{}^0)$.

When one applies the general formula (38) to the case of nickel fluosilicate, which has been considered by Kastler,[5] one easily confirms his qualitative conclusions.

DISCUSSION

A. ABRAGAM, *University of Paris, France:* It might be interesting to generalize slightly this calculation so as to include the dipole magnetic or quadrupole electric transitions for visible light, which may occur in crystals.