Errata

Erratum: Gauge-invariant models for two-body scattering with the Bethe-Salpeter ladder approximation [Phys. Rev. D 10, 1553 (1974)]

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The inverse nucleon propagator given on page 1554 should be defined as $P^{-1}(x) = ix\cdot\gamma + m - i\epsilon$ instead of $P^{-1}(x) = -(ix\cdot\gamma + m - i\epsilon)$. This then results in an over-all minus sign on the left-hand side of Eq. (2) and the subsequent equation for $q^{\mu}T_{\mu}$. This of course does not affect the proof of gauge invariance.

On page 1555 the generalized Ward identity [Eq. (7)] should read

$$iq^{\mu}\Gamma_{\mu}^{N\gamma N}(p, p+q, q) = P^{-1}(p+q) - P^{-1}(p).$$

The following footnote to Eq. (7) should be added: In formulating models one has a choice of using either point photon vertices, in the spirit of the parton model, or of structured photon vertices. In the former case, the propagators are the normal Feynman propagators used in the first example. In the latter case the Ward identity for the photon vertex function requires the propagators to have nonzero self-energy contributions which are determined by the potential responsible for the structure.

Erratum: Is hadronic matter a superfluid? [Phys. Rev. D 11, 156 (1975)]

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The article failed to note that the idea that hadronic matter might have superfluid properties had been previously discussed in a series of articles by A. Mann and R. M. Weiner. In particular, the possibility that the mesons inside a nucleon behave as a superfluid was reached for the first time by Mann and Weiner [Lett. Nuovo Cimento 2, 248 (1971)], starting from the observation that the dispersion relation of the pion cloud of a nucleon satisfies the Landau criterion of superfluidity. Some consequences of this idea for the strong interactions were discussed by Mann and Weiner [Nuovo Cimento 10A, 625 (1972); Phys. Lett. 40B, 383 (1972)] and by S. Eliezer and R. M. Weiner [Phys. Lett. 50B, 463 (1974)].