Reaction (1), which is dominated by pion exchange. These correlations, which are to some extent reflected by the value of $\mathrm{Re}\rho_{10}$, indicate that more complicated processes, in addition to the dominant simple particle exchange, are present in these peripheral collisions.

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[1]C. Baltay, J. Sandweiss, J. Sanford, H. Brown, M. Webster, and S. Yamamoto, Nucl. Instr. Methods 20, 37 (1963).

[2]Corrections have been made for neutral K^0 decays, and normalization is to 344 τ decays observed in the sample of film used to deduce cross sections (about 60% of the total). There is some uncertainty as to what proportion of the 8% of events with spectators faster than 300 MeV/c should be included in deducing nucleon cross sections. They have been left out completely from the numbers quoted.

[3]In Reaction (2) there is a slight correction to be considered at small momentum transfers because of the possibility of the recoil proton's recombining with the spectator neutron to form a deuteron. These events have been discussed elsewhere {I. Butterworth, J. L. Brown, G. Goldhaber, S. Goldhaber, A. A. Hirata, J. A. Kadyk, B. M. Schwarzschild, and G. H. Trilling, this issue [Phys. Rev. Letters 15, 734 (1965)]}. They make a negligibly small change in the distributions discussed here.

[4]The curves are uncorrected for background. Background corrections make little difference; for $\Delta_{K\pi}{}^2 < 0.4$ BeV^2 any effects of background correction are statistically insignificant.

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[8]The K^* production cross sections integrated over the $\Delta_{K\pi}{}^2$ range 0-0.4 BeV^2 have also been calculated on the absorption model (J. D. Jackson, University of Illinois, private communication). The values obtained are 1.34 mb for the reaction $K^+ + n \rightarrow K^{*0} + p$ ($K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ + \pi^-$); for the reaction $K^+ + p \rightarrow K^{*+} + p$ ($K^{*+} \rightarrow K^0 + \pi^+$) they are 0.45 and 0.55 mb for solutions I and II, respectively. Our experimental values for this range of momentum transfer are 0.9 ± 0.2 for K^{*0} production and 0.7 ± 0.2 for K^{*+} production.

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The numerals II and IV in the inset of Fig. 2 should read III and I, respectively.