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¹P. G. O. Freund, Phys. Rev. Letters <u>20</u>, 235 (1968); 235 (1968); C. Schmid, ibid. 20, 628 (1968).

²H. Harari, Phys. Rev. Letters <u>20</u>, 1395 (1968); F. Gilman, H. Harari, and Y. Zarmi, <u>ibid.</u> <u>21</u>, 323 (1968).

³Except for baryon-antibaryon cases (to be discussed). "Exotic" will mean not having Y or I characteristic of $q \overline{q}$ or qqq.

⁴See, for example, J. Rosner, Phys. Rev. Letters <u>21</u>, 950 (1968); M. Kugler, Phys. Rev. (to be published); H. Lipkin, to be published; C. Schmid, CERN Report No. CERN Th 960, 1968 (to be published); and Ref. 2.

⁵All particles are taken as incoming.

⁶V. Barger and M. Olsson, Phys. Rev. <u>146</u>, 980 (1966); V. Barger, M. Olsson, and K. V. L. Sarma, <u>ibid</u>. <u>147</u>, 1115 (1966).

⁷V. Barger, M. Olsson, and D. Reeder, Nucl. Phys. <u>B5</u>, 411 (1968); D. Reeder and K. V. L. Sarma, Phys. Rev. <u>172</u>, 1566 (1968).

⁸The importance of "connectedness" was first noted for vertices by G. Zweig, CERN Report No. CERN Th 402, 1964 (to be published). We thus suggest "Zweig graphs" may be generalized to "tree graphs."

 9 One fails to fit the slow variation of $\sigma_T(pp)$ and $\sigma_T(pn)$ below 10 GeV/c and the apparent breaking of ρ - A_2 exchange degeneracy in $\pi^-p \to \pi^0n$ and $\pi^-p \to \eta n$, which are distinctly secondary effects. The low value of $F_V(\sim 1.2)$ obtained by Reeder and Sarma (Ref. 7) has large errors (D. Reeder, private communication) and is sensitive to $t \neq 0$ model-dependent assumptions.

¹⁰H. Harari, to be published.

¹¹D. P. Roy and M. Suzuki, CERN Report No. CERN Th 976, 1968 (to be published).

¹²C. Schmid, Phys. Rev. Letters 20, 689 (1968).

¹³Such behavior is expected in a multiperipheral boot-strap, for instance. See W. R. Frazer, in <u>Proceedings</u> of the Fourteenth International Conference on High Energy Physics, Vienna, Austria, September, 1968 (CERN Scientific Information Service, Geneva, Switzerland, 1968), p. 419.

¹⁴Rosner, Ref. 4.

¹⁵C. Baltay et al., Phys. Rev. <u>140</u>, B1027 (1965).

¹⁶C. Y. Chien et al., Phys. Rev. <u>152</u>, 1171 (1966).

¹⁷Cf. H. Lipkin, Phys. Rev. Letters <u>16</u>, 1015 (1966), and Ref. 4.

¹⁸Cf. K. Kawarabayashi, S. Kitakado, and H. Yabuki, Phys. Letters 28B, 432 (1969).

¹⁹G. Veneziano, Nuovo Cimento <u>57A</u>, 190 (1968);
C. Lovelace, Phys. Letters 28B, <u>264</u> (1968).

²⁰See, however, S. Mandelstam, in Proceedings of the Fourteenth International Conference on High Energy Physics, Vienna, Austria, September, 1968 (unpublished).

²¹G. F. Chew and A. Pignotti, Phys. Rev. Letters <u>20</u>, 1078 (1968).

ERRATA

METHOD OF MEASURING THE BETA-DECAY COUPLING CONSTANT OF THE RHO MESON. Byron P. Roe [Phys. Rev. Letters <u>21</u>, 1666 (1968)].

The equation for f_{ρ}^2 should read $4\times 10^{-2}m_{\rho}^2M_p^2$. The calculated cross sections should be lowered accordingly. It would thus appear that there is little chance of observing diffraction production of ρ mesons by neutrinos at Brookhaven National Laboratory or CERN. However, possibly at Serpukhov and certainly at the National Accelerator Laboratory the data should be sufficient to examine this process. I wish to thank L. Stodolsky for calling my attention to this error.

DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE VECTOR-DOM-INANCE MODEL AND PION PRODUCTION BY POLARIZED PHOTONS. R. Diebold and J. A. Poirier [Phys. Rev. Letters 22, 255 (1969)].

The left-hand sides of Eqs. (8) should each

contain an additional multiplicative factor of $\frac{1}{2}$. This in no way affects any of the figures, conclusions, or other equations.

MEASUREMENT OF PLASMA END LOSSES IN A Q MACHINE. R. W. Motley and D. L. Jassby [Phys. Rev. Letters 22, 333 (1969)].

In line 7 of the second column on page 333, $P_{\rm CS} = 0.74$ should be changed to $P_{\rm CS} = 0.074$. This latter value is that calculated from Eq. (3), and was the value used in the theory.

FIELD-THEORETICAL NUCLEON-NUCLEON POTENTIAL. M. H. Partovi and E. L. Lomon [Phys. Rev. Letters 22, 438 (1969)].

Replace the letter R, appearing in Eqs. (1)-(3) and on the line immediately preceding Eq. (5), by the letter k.