ERRATA

ISOMER SHIFTS OF Fe^{57} IN Fe_2O_3 AND RARE-EARTH IRON GARNETS. R. R. Sharma and Ashok K. Sharma [Phys. Rev. Letters 29, 122 (1972)].

In Eq. (4), $u_{ns,2p_\sigma}{}^0(0)$ should be replaced by $u_{ns}{}^0(0)$. In line 2 of the equation, the coefficient of $u_{ns}{}^0(0)$ should be doubled and $v_{2s}(a_g)$ should read $v_{2s}{}^0(a_g)$.

In the paragraph following Table I, "negligible" should be replaced by "neglected." On page 124, in line nine of column one, $\delta(\mathrm{YIG(tet)}) = 0.032$ [10] should read $\delta(\mathrm{YIG(tet)}) = 0.032$ [12].

PRACTICABLE X-RAY AMPLIFIER. R. A. McCorkle [Phys. Rev. Lett. 29, 982 (1972)].

The negative absorption coefficient reported on p. 984 should read "0.873/m for a gain of 3.79 dB/m," the error being a numerical one. Since this mistake is in a pessimistic direction, it seems worthwhile to mention that other schemes, employing the same basic physics, appear more attractive than the one detailed in the Letter. A fast-rise Θ-pinch geometry using sequential triggering [J. D. Shipman, Jr., Appl. Phys. Lett. 10, 3 (1967)] so as to obtain a radially imploding preionized argon plasma, the implosion wave front traveling near the speed of light in the axial direction, would result in ions passing through an on-axis arrangement of thin-walled hydrocarbon tubing, the inner surface of which is lined with the thin carbon foil of interest. Thereby ions with selective inner-shell vacancies enter the interior of this tube, there being a suitable fill of H_2 gas in this region. Thus, an axially directed output, amplified by stimulated emission, on the x-ray line of interest may be achieved. In addition to providing significantly higher gain values, such a system would eliminate the need for quite demanding technology.