angle,[10] are found to be compatible with zero. Our values of $\langle Y_2^0 \rangle$ suggest a somewhat higher degree of alignment of the Δ^{++} than in the π-exchange-dominated Δ^{++} production reactions at lower beam momenta.[9]

We express our appreciation to the NAL operations staff for their invaluable help in securing this exposure. This work would not have been possible without the friendly, dedicated, and careful work of the scanning staff of the NAL film analysis facility. In particular, the members of the UCLA group wish to express their gratitude to this facility and to their colleagues at NAL for the hospitality during the period in which the film was taken and the measurements made.

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*Accepted without review under policy announced in Editorial of 20 July 1964 [Phys. Rev. Lett. 13, 79 (1964)].

†Work supported by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

‡Work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. GP-33565.

[1]F. T. Dao, D. Gordon, J. Lach, E. Malamud, T. Meyer, R. Poster, and W. Slater, in Proceedings of the Sixteenth International Conference on High Energy Physics, National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Illinois, 1972 (to be published).

[2]The ionization of a 1-GeV/c proton is 2 times minimum; for a 1.5-GeV/c proton it is 1.5 times minimum. Kaons cannot be unabiguously identified over the entire momentum range covered. For this reason and also because the small contamination is not relevant for the present study, some such tracks are arbitrarily included among the pions.

[3]The scanning efficiency is estimated to be better than 99%.

[4]The more restrictive cut of 1.4 GeV/c was later applied in selecting the final data sample in order to ensure a sharp cutoff momentum.

[5]E. Colton, P. E. Schlein, E. Gellert, and G. A. Smith, Phys. Rev. Lett. 21, 1548 (1968).

[6]Z. Ming Ma, G. A. Smith, R. J. Sprafka, E. Colton, and P. E. Schlein, Phys. Rev. Lett. 23, 342 (1969).

[7]E. Colton, P. E. Schlein, Z. Ming Ma, and G. A. Smith, Phys. Rev. D 2, 2108 (1970); E. Colton, private communication.

[8]E. Colton, P. E. Schlein, E. Gellert, and G. A. Smith, Phys. Rev. D 3, 1063 (1971).

[9]See, for example, Ref. 8, or H. H. Bingham, W. M. Dunwoodie, D. Drijard, D. Linglin, Y. Goldschmidt-Clermont, F. Muller, T. Trippe, F. Grard, P. Herquet, J. Naisse, R. Windmolders, E. Colton, P. E. Schlein, and W. E. Slater, Nucl. Phys. B41, 1 (1972).

[10]We use the conventional s- and t-channel coordinate frames, whereby the Δ^{++} direction and the target proton are chosen as the polar axes, respectively, and the y-axis is taken along the normal to the production plane. The $\mathrm{Im}Y_l^m$ moments are thus required to be zero by parity conservation. For $\langle \mathrm{Re}Y_1^1 \rangle$, $\langle \mathrm{Re}Y_2^1 \rangle$, $\langle \mathrm{Re}Y_2^2 \rangle$, we find 0.04 ± 0.02, 0.02 ± 0.02, and 0.02 ± 0.02; and 0.00 ± 0.02, -0.03 ± 0.02, and 0.02 ± 0.02 in the s and t channels, respectively.

ERRATUM

THEORY OF MANY-BODY EFFECTS ON CONDUCTION-ELECTRON SPIN RESONANCE IN A g-ANISOTROPIC METAL. D. R. Fredkin and R. Freedman [Phys. Rev. Lett. 29, 1390 (1972)].

On page 1391 the equations for $\delta E_{\alpha\beta}(k,r)$ and $\chi_-(\omega)$ contain misprints. The equations should read

$$\delta E_{\alpha\beta}(k,r) = a\delta_{\alpha\beta}\,\mathrm{tr}\int \frac{d^3k'}{(2\pi)^3}\,\delta f(k',r) + b\sigma_{\alpha\beta}\cdot\mathrm{tr}\int \frac{d^3k'}{(2\pi)^3}\,\sigma\delta f(k',r),$$

i.e., in the second integral $\delta f(k',r)$ should replace $f(k',r)$; and

$$\chi_-(\omega) = \chi_0 + \frac{i\omega\nu\mu_B{}^2}{4}\left\{\frac{\langle g\rangle}{1+B}\,G_{10} + G_{11} + \left(\frac{\langle g\rangle}{1+B}\,G_{00} + G_{01}\right)\left[\frac{\langle g\rangle}{1+B} + \left(\frac{1}{\tau_0} - i\omega\frac{B}{1+B}\right)G_{10}\right] \times\left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{\tau_0} - i\omega\frac{B}{1+B}\right)G_{00}\right]^{-1}\right\},$$

i.e., the exponent -1 should apply only to the last factor in square brackets.