ods (such as perturbation theory) which do not employ the Jacobi identity.

⁷K. Johnson, Nucl. Phys. 25, 431 (1961); S. Okubo, Nuovo Cimento 44B, 1015 (1966); D. G. Boulware and S. Deser, Phys. Rev. 151, 1278 (1966).

⁸For a different approach, see T. Das, V. S. Mathur, and S. Okubo, Phys. Rev. Letters 18, 761 (1967).

⁹The meson masses are taken from the latest compilation of A. H. Rosenfeld *et al.*, Rev. Mod. Phys. 39, 1 (1967). The K_A , A_1 , and E are not definitely known to be 1^+ resonances, but in each case this is a plausible interpretation of the data. [There no longer seems to be any problem in understanding the A_1 width; J. Schwinger, Phys. Letters 24B, 473 (1967); H. Schnitzer and S. Weinberg, to be published.] If there are several mesons dominating a particular $\rho_{\alpha\alpha}^{(0)}(\mu^2)$, then our predicted value for F_n really gives the rms value of the corresponding F_n 's.

¹⁰Only one of the J_α^μ can couple to any given meson; so it is not necessary to keep a label α on F_n .

¹¹K. Kawarabayashi and M. Suzuki, Phys. Rev. Letters 16, 255 (1966); Riazuddin and Fayyazuddin, Phys. Rev. 147, 1071 (1966); F. J. Gilman and H. J. Schnitzer, Phys. Rev. 150, 1362 (1966); J. J. Sakurai, Phys. Rev. Letters 17, 552 (1966); M. Ademollo, Nuovo Ci-

mento 46A, 156 (1966). This estimate is based on several questionable approximations (for a discussion, see D. A. Geffen, to be published), but it does seem to work well.

¹²For a review of the experimental determination of F_K/F_π , see the rapporteur's talk by N. Cabbibo, in Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Conference on High Energy Physics, Berkeley, California, 1966 (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1967), p. 29. We shall show in a separate article that SU(3) symmetry breaking reduces the $K \rightarrow e + \nu + \pi$ decay amplitude by about 10%, so that $\tan\theta$ is about 10% larger than had been thought, and the "experimental" value of F_K/F_π is about 1.15 rather than 1.28.

¹³J. Schwinger, Ann. Phys. (N.Y.) 2, 407 (1957); M. Gell-Mann and M. Levy, Nuovo Cimento 16, 705 (1960).

¹⁴The predictions of this model for scalar and pseudo-scalar masses and coupling constants will be discussed in a separate article by S. Glashow and S. Weinberg, to be published.

¹⁵If we suppose that the average mass contributing to the $\Delta S = 1$ vector spectral function is 825 MeV rather than 890 MeV, then the prediction (11) becomes $F_K/F_\pi \approx 0.5$, and (13) becomes $|G_{KNA}/G_{\pi NN}| \approx 0.15$.

ERRATA

$\bar{p}p$ ELASTIC SCATTERING FOR INCIDENT MOMENTA BETWEEN 1.0 and 2.50 BeV/c. B. Barish, D. Fong, R. Gomez, D. Hartill, J. Pine, and A. V. Tollestrup [Phys. Rev. Letters 17, 720 (1966)].

A mistake on the verticle scale of the graph in Fig. 1 was made. The scale should be multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$. We are indebted to Ling-Lie Wang for this discovery.

SATURATION OF SUPERCONVERGENCE RELATIONS AND CURRENT-ALGEBRA SUM RULES FOR FORWARD AMPLITUDES. Frederick J. Gilman and Haim Harari, [Phys. Rev. Letters 18, 1150 (1967)].

A square root sign was dropped due to a typographical error in the sentence following Eq. (8), which should read: "where $f_\pi = 135$ MeV is the decay constant of the charged pion, predicted by PCAC to satisfy $f_\pi = (2)^{1/2} G_A m_N g_{\pi N}$."