

stant or increasing polarization with suitable but unnatural conspiracy of the positions and residues.

<sup>3</sup>R. K. Logan and L. Sertorio, *Phys. Rev. Letters* **17**, 834 (1966); R. J. N. Phillips, *Nuovo Cimento* **45**, 245 (1966). Direct-channel resonances could be included in our model, which would enhance the polarization in the low-energy region.

<sup>4</sup>R. K. Logan, *Phys. Rev. Letters* **14**, 414 (1965).

<sup>5</sup>R. J. N. Phillips and W. Rarita, *Phys. Rev.* **139**, B1326 (1965).

<sup>6</sup>G. Hohler, J. Baacke, H. Schaile, and P. Sonderegger, *Phys. Letters* **20**, 79 (1966).

<sup>7</sup>F. Arbab and C. B. Chiu, *Phys. Rev.* **147**, 1045 (1966).

<sup>8</sup>P. Bonamy, P. Borgeaud, S. Brehin, C. Bruneton, C. Caverzasio, P. Falk-Vairant, J. P. Guillaud, O. Guisan, I. Mannelli, J. Schneider, F. Sergiampietri, P. Sonderegger, M. L. Vincelli, and M. Yvert, in Pro-

ceedings of the Thirteenth International Conference on High Energy Physics, Berkeley, California, 1966 (unpublished).

<sup>9</sup>G. F. Chew, M. L. Goldberger, F. E. Low, and Y. Nambu, *Phys. Rev.* **106**, 1337 (1957); V. Singh, *Phys. Rev.* **129**, 1889 (1963). The position of the cut arising from the exchange of two poles with trajectories  $\alpha_1(t)$  and  $\alpha_2(t)$  is given by the maximum of  $\alpha_1(t') + \alpha_2(t'') - 1$ , where for  $t \leq 0$ ,  $t'$  and  $t''$  are constrained by  $t, t'' \leq 0$  and  $(-t')^{1/2} + (-t'')^{1/2} \leq (-t)^{1/2}$ . For straight-line trajectories, the maximum is given by (2). Using Eq. (2), we see that  $\alpha_c'(t) = \alpha_{P'}\alpha_{\rho}' / (\alpha_{P'} + \alpha_{\rho}')$ , and the cut trajectory will cross 1 at  $t = (1 + \alpha_{\rho}' / \alpha_{P'})m_{\rho}^2$ . Thus, some anomaly in the  $\pi\pi$  ( $I=1$ ) scattering amplitude may appear at this energy.

<sup>10</sup>G. Belleteni, G. Cocconi, A. N. Diddens, E. Lilethun, J. P. Scanlon, and A. M. Wetherell, *Phys. Letters* **19**, 705 (1966).

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#### ERRATUM

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MEASUREMENT OF THE DECAY RATE OF  $K_2^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 + \pi^0$ . James W. Cronin, Paul F. Kunz, Winthrop S. Risk, and Paul C. Wheeler [*Phys. Rev. Letters* **18**, 25 (1967)].

The drawings for Figs. 2 and 3 should be interchanged. The captions are correct.