Scaling and Finite Electromagnetic Self-Mass of Hadrons.

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The last four sentences, starting with « In such a case ... », in the second paragraph on p. 388 should be read as follows:

In such a case the scale-invariant Regge-pole hypothesis is not necessarily required for the positivity condition now applies for a combination of $F_2(\omega)$ and $G_L(\omega)$: $F_2(\omega) + G_L(\omega) \geq 0$. Thus, all γ'_i may vanish, too, so that the condition $L_1 = 0$ reads

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{d\omega}{\omega^2} F_2(\omega) (R(\omega) - 1) = 0,$$

where $F_2(\omega) R(\omega) = 2(F_2(\omega) + G_L(\omega)) \geq 0$. If the integral $\int_1^{\infty} \omega^{-2} G_L(\omega) d\omega$ diverges, then we have to subtract the Regge-pole tail from it as we did in eq. (8b). $R(\omega)$ is simply related to the Bjorken limit of the ratio $R = \sigma_L/\sigma_T$ of the longitudinal to transverse total cross-sections: $R \rightarrow (q^2/2\nu^2) R(\omega)$.

Ref. (6) is to be referred to as K. MORITA: Dalhousie University preprint (Dec. 1972), unpublished. The paper by J. M. CORNWALL, D. CORRIGAN and R. E. NORTON: *Phys. Rev. D*, **3**, 536 (1971) should be quoted in addition to Gatto-Menotti's one.