$O_{3,1}$ Symmetry and the Production of $\Delta^{++}(1238)$ at High Energy.

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Page 562: In eq. (8a) $d_{112}^{1\sigma}(\xi_t)$ and $d_{1-12}^{1\sigma}(\xi_t)$ should be replaced by $d_{211}^{1\sigma}(\xi_t)$ and $d_{2-11}^{1\sigma}(\xi_t)$, respectively.

In eq. (8d), $d_{222}^{0\sigma}(\xi_t)$ should be corrected as $d_{200}^{0\sigma}(\xi_t)$.

Equation (9a) should be read as

$$T_{ss'}(-j_0, -\sigma) = \frac{\Gamma(s - \sigma + 1)}{\Gamma(s + \sigma + 1)} T_{ss'}(j_0, \sigma) \frac{\Gamma(s' + \sigma + 1)}{\Gamma(s' - \sigma + 1)}.$$

Page 563: In the last line, « $\sigma = a(j_0, t)$ » should be corrected as « $\sigma = -a(j_0, t)$ ».

Electromagnetic-Mass Sum Rules from Equal-Time Current Commutators.

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Invariance under charge-conjugation implies that π^+ , π^- , have the same mass. The equal-spacing rule, which characterizes $\Delta I = 1$ would imply that $m_{\pi^+} = m_{\pi^-} = m_{\pi^0}$.

The actual mass differences between the charged and the neutral pions is therefore totally attributable to the $\Delta I = 2$ effect. In our calculations, since we consider only octet, $\Delta I = 2$ is not allowed ($\Delta I = 2$ is allowed in 27 representation) and hence $m_{\pi^0\eta}^2 = m_{\pi^0\eta}^{\prime 2}$.

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