Theorem 4. *Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a translation plane of finite order p^r, where $p \neq 3$ is a prime, and let P be an affine point of $\mathfrak{A}$. If S is a subgroup of the automorphism group of $\mathfrak{A}$ generated by elations which leave invariant P, then one of the following statements holds:*

a) *S is an elementary abelian p-group.*

b) *$S \cong SL(2, q)$, where q is a power of p.*

c) *$p = 2$ and $S \cong S_z(q)$, where q is a power of 2.*

d) *$p = 2$ and $4 \nmid |S|$.*

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Added in proof: Recently T. G. Ostrom generalized his theorem to include the case $p = 3$. This together with a result of J. Assion allows to finish the case $p = 3$ completely. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that our methods apply not only to translation planes, but also to all finite affine planes which admit at least one non-trivial translation.

Berichtigung zu der Arbeit "An Elementary Proof of a Theorem of Jacobson"

By Kenneth Rogers, Honolulu

In this journal, Band 35, pp. 221—229, there is an error in the argument used to prove Wedderburn's Theorem on p. 225, line 2. There is no justification for the assertion that $N_R(F)$ is a ring. The proof of Jacobson's Theorem is not affected by this.

Kenneth Rogers