can never be reached under renormalization-group recursion relation interactions. This was shown to be the case in a simple situation [A. Aharony, Y. Imry, and S. Ma, Phys. Rev. B 13, 466 (1976)], but has not been proved generally. Physical arguments [T. C. Lubensky, Phys. Rev. B 11, 3573 (1975)] strongly indicate that this is generally true.

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ERRATUM

INELASTIC COLLISION INDUCED BY INTENSE OPTICAL RADIATION. D. B. Lidow, R. W. Falcone, J. F. Young, and S. E. Harris [Phys. Rev. Lett. 36, 462 (1976)].

Further investigations have indicated that the results reported in this Letter do not demonstrate a laser-induced inelastic collision. The experiment was not able to distinguish between a Sr $4d^3D - 5p^3F$ transition at 6408.5 Å and the Sr-Ca transfer predicted at 6408.6 Å.

We have subsequently performed two new experiments in Sr-Ca which do not have such a wavelength coincidence [See S. E. Harris, R. W. Falcone, W. R. Green, D. B. Lidow, J. C. White, and J. F. Young, in *Tunable Lasers and Applications*, edited by A. Mooradian, T. Jaeger, and P. Stokseth (Springer, New York, 1976), p. 193, and R. W. Falcone, W. R. Green, J. C. White, J. F. Young, and S. E. Harris, "Observation of Laser Induced Inelastic Collisions" (to be published).] In both cases a laser-induced collision was observed, and the transfer cross section maximized at the expected interatomic wavelength.