letters

about the applicability of perturbative methods even to the inclusive channels of deep inelastic reactions, and points to the following two possibilities:

▶ Perturbative methods of quantum chromodynamics do not apply to the deep inelastic inclusive channels.

▶ Perturbative methods of quantum chromodynamics apply to the inclusive channels of deep inelastic reactions, but for some mysterious reason that cannot be explained by the perturbative methods, they also apply to some confinement-region phenomena where the expansion coupling constant is presumed to be near unity.

No matter which of the above two possibilities is true, it is easy to see that the real test of quantum chromodynamics must rely on nonperturbative approaches instead of perturbative methods. Until we discover a reliable nonperturbative method of testing quantum chromodynamics, any claim that quantum chromodynamics is the true theory of strong interaction is merely a "religious" statement, and so should be foreign to an objective science such as high-energy particle physics.

Reference

1. C. K. Chen, Phys. Rev. D **27**, 2780 (1983).

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History repeats

I am surprised to find on page 353 of the invaluable publication *History of Physics: Readings from* PHYSICS TODAY (S. R. Weart, M. Phillips, eds., AIP, New York, 1985) a 1955 picture of Hideki Yukawa, Richard Feynman and others at Kyoto Station printed backwards *again*. The picture appeared originally on page 43 of the April 1982 issue of PHYSICS TODAY. The error is evident to anybody who has the slightest knowledge of Chinese characters and was pointed out by Peter H. Y. Lee (PHYSICS TODAY, September 1982, page 13) with additional clues. The originally unidentified man in the picture was identified as Koichi Mano by Ronald G. Newburgh (PHYSICS TODAY, July 1982, page 80).

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Correction

April, page 33—The caption for the figure should have noted that the original source was S. Miyashita, H. Nishimori, A. Kuroda, M. Suzuki, *Prog. Theor. Phys.* **60**, 1669 (1978). □