for $p \in I(\mathfrak{g}_c)$ (see [5, pp. 225–226]). Moreover it can be shown that τ satisfies condition (2) of Lemma 6 up to a nonzero constant factor.

Theorem 2 is obtained by lifting the result of Lemma 6 to the group.

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CORRECTION TO *ABSTRACT CLASS FORMATIONS*[1]

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Professor Yukiyosi Kawada has kindly pointed out to us that our construction for an abstract class formation $\{E(K)\}$ is wrong. Namely, we defined $E(K)$ to be a direct limit of a family of groups $\{M(K, N)\}$ under a mapping system $\{\eta^K_{N',N}\}$. These maps $\eta^K_{N',N}$ induce on the second cohomology groups homomorphism whose kernel is not in general 0; hence it is in general not true that $H^2(F, E(k)) = Z(\#F)Z$. For details, see Theorem 2 of a paper by Kawada, forthcoming in Boletim da Sociedade de Matemâtica de São Paolo.

Our main theorem that a class formation does exist for every G_∞, is however true: this is proved by Kawada in the paper just mentioned, using the same family of groups $M(K, N)$ but taking an inverse limit.

After seeing Kawada's work, one of us has found a correct construction using a direct limit and replacing the $\{\eta^K_{N',N}\}$ by a different system of maps. This will be explained in a paper to be published elsewhere.

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[1] Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. **67** (1961), 393–395.