Let us summarize this discussion of octet enhancement. If one sticks to left-handed currents only, then manifestly the octet and 27 pieces have the same Cabibbo factors and we can only get enhancement dynamically. In models with four quarks, the dynamical calculation of Refs. 15, 16 does not seem to yield a large enough factor. The situation improves if we add more quark species, even if they do not couple to the light quarks via the weak interactions, and with 10 or so quark species one gets enough. With right-handed currents, one has bigger dynamical enhancement factors and the possibility of an extra $1/\sin\theta_c$ since the left-right current product need not see a Cabibbo angle accompanying $\bar{\lambda}n$. As we have seen in Sec. II, these same circumstances tend to cause trouble in the K^0-$\bar{K}^0$ system (c.f. Model B above). It is possible that if one relies only on the dynamical enhancement, and not on the Cabibbo factor (as in Model C) one might avoid this difficulty. The dynamical factors in the two cases are different while the 'kinematical' Cabibbo factors are the same. As mentioned in footnote 19 we have some general doubts whether octet enhancement can be obtained by adding right-handed currents coupling light to heavy quarks. The point is that operators like $\bar{n}\gamma_\mu(1+\gamma_5)p'\bar{p}'\gamma_\mu(1-\gamma_5)\lambda$, while formally 'enhanced' in the sense of appearing with large coefficients in the effective Hamiltonian for weak $\Delta S = 1$ decays, may be expected to have small matrix elements between low-mass hadron states. We also demonstrated one tricky way of suppressing the contribution to K^0-$\bar{K}^0$, by having mixing angles related to quark masses (Model E).