The success of current algebra[22] in describing some features of nonleptonic decays also puts some restrictions on attempts to obtain octet dominance by adding right-handed currents coupled to n quarks. If the effective Hamiltonian for $\Delta S = 1$ nonleptonic weak decays involves right-handed n quarks, then the soft pion predictions for nonleptonic weak decay amplitudes have an opposite sign from what one gets with left-handed n quarks. The reasonable predictions are the same as long as one has purely left-handed or purely right-handed quarks in the Hamiltonian, but are changed if one has both. We must therefore make sure not only that the LR operators dominate over the LL 27-plet piece, but also that they dominate the LL octet by a substantial factor.

Finally we should remark on the analogue of octet enhancement for weak nonleptonic decays of heavy hadrons. Simple selection rules[23] only occur when the dominant operator for these processes is of LL or RR type since only in these cases does the effective Hamiltonian have two identical currents and a simple symmetry structure in the color indices. In all cases the nonleptonic decays should be very much enhanced over the semileptonic decays. If this turns out not to be true experimentally, it probably means that the short-distance explanation of the $\Delta I = \frac{1}{2}$ rule is on the wrong track.

IV. PHENOMENOLOGY

What is common to almost all schemes of the weak interactions,