therefore require a very large semileptonic branching ratio for charged particle decays. As we have seen in Sec. III, this conflicts with the short-distance analysis understanding of octet enhancement, according to which nonleptonic decays should be dominant. One is therefore lead to consider new couplings of n-quarks, which involve right-handed currents. As we have seen, if one identifies a quark having a substantial coupling to right-handed n quarks with the charmed quark of GIM, one runs into difficulties explaining the smallness of K^0-$\bar{K}^0$ mixing. One therefore probably requires a new quark. This could be accomplished most simply by adding a new right-handed doublet $\binom{p''}{n}_R$ to the usual left-handed doublets $\binom{p}{n_c}_L$, $\binom{p'}{\lambda_c}_L$. A p'' quark coupled in this way, if it were degenerate in mass with the p' quark, could also help to explain the large value of the ratio R(s) in electron-positron annihilation, without requiring the existence of new narrow resonances in e^+e^- annihilation[25] (which have not been observed).[26] Production of particles containing the new quark would be copious in high-energy ν scattering, so a small semileptonic branching ratio (as expected theoretically)[27] would suffice to give a substantial number of dimuon events with a fast μ^-. The x-distribution of these events would be normal, since we are scattering off valence quarks. A clean test for right-handed currents is to plot the y-distribution for the dimuon events, which should come out $(1-y)^2$. The ratio $\sigma_\nu / \sigma_{\bar{\nu}}$ at very high energies would tend to 4/1, from 3/1, (provided no other quarks start getting produced!) according to the super-naive parton