[6]See the last three references of Footnote 5.

[7]Right-handed currents have been considered by many authors. A very incomplete listing includes: J. D. Bjorken and C. H. Llewellyn-Smith, Phys. Rev. D7, 887 (1973); B. W. Lee, Phys. Rev. D6, 1188 (1972); J. Prentki and B. Zumino, Nucl. Phys. B47, 99 (1972); M. A. B. Beg and A. Zee, Phys. Rev. D8, 1460 (1973); A. Zee, Phys. Rev. D9, 1772 (1974); R. N. Mohapatra and J. C. Pati, Phys. Rev. D11, 566 (1975); See also the first two papers of Ref. 3.

[8]R. Mohapatra, Phys. Rev. D6, 2023 (1972).

[9]A. DeRujula, H. Georgi and S. L. Glashow, "Changing the Charmed Current" (Harvard preprint).

[10]This method of estimating the matrix element is open to doubt, so we shall offer another estimate leading to a similar result. We consider the decay $K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0$, which is a $\Delta I = 3/2$ reaction and is therefore described by the usual left-handed currents.

In this decay we meet the matrix element of a four-quark operator similar to the one appearing above in K^0-$\bar{K}^0$ mixing, composed of four light quark fields, although the Lorentz structure is different. If we use PCAC on one of the outgoing pions, we meet the matrix element of the same operator between a kaon and a pion. We propose that this matrix element should be of the same order as the matrix element we want between K^0 and $\bar{K}^0$. The experimental numbers then lead to an