[28]S. Coleman and D. J. Gross, "The Price of Asymptotic Freedom," Princeton preprint (1973).

[29]We should emphasize that the experimental tests of Bjorken scaling are not extremely precise, and that there are alternative explanations of Bjorken scaling.

[30]D. J. Gross and F. Wilczek, "Asymptotically Free Gauge Theories -II" to be published.

[31]R. P. Feynman, Acta. Phys. Polon. 26, 697 (1963); L. D. Fadeev and V. N. Popov, Phys. Letters 25B, 29 (1967); V. N. Popov and L. D. Fadeev, Kiev ITP Report 67-36, translation, NAL-THY-57 (1973)

[32]An amplitude is said to be evaluated at nonexceptional Euclidean momenta if no non-trivial set of momenta vanishes.

[33]G. t'Hooft and M. Veltman, Nucl. Phys. B44, 189 (1972).

[34]A. Slavnov, Kiev ITP-71-83E (1971).

[35]B. W. Lee and J. Zinn-Justin, Phys. Rev. D5, 3121, 3137, 3155 (1972).

[36]For a complete treatment of the renormalization of non-abelian gauge theories, with or without symmetry breaking, see Reference 35.

[37]Our derivation of the renormalization group equations follows the approach of S. Coleman in "Dilations," lectures delivered at the 1971 International Summer School of Physics Ettore Majorana (in press).

[38]We note that in order to draw this conclusion it is not necessary to assume that the perturbation series expansion of $\beta(g)$ converges. Rather it is sufficient that perturbation theory yield an asymptotic expansion of $\beta(g)$ about the point $g=0$.

[39]If β has a simple zero at g_1 then g_1 is an IR stable fixed point. In that case if $g^2>g_1^2$ then as t increases so will $\bar{g}^2$ and for