TABLE IV (cont.)

d) $\Delta I = 1$; No, $\Delta \ell = 2$ (ℓ- Forbidden)

1	2	3	4	5	6
6 C 14	- 0.156	7-7	p1/2-p1/2	9.0	
15 P 32	- 1.71	15-17	s1/2-d3/2	7.9	
29 Cu 60	+ 3.3	29-31	p3/2-f5/2	7.1+	
29 Cu 64	- 0.66	29-35	p3/2-f5/2	5.0	
	+ 0.57			5.4	
31 Ga 68	+ 1.9	31-37	p3/2-f5/2	5.1	
51 Sb 122	- 1.94	51-71	d5/2-g7/2	7.9+	
53 I 126	- 1.27	53-73	d5/2-g7/2	7.6	
e) $\Delta I = 2$; No, or $\Delta I > 2$ (Second and Higher Forbidden)					
4 Be 10	- 0.56	5-5	p3/2-p3/2	13.7	3
11 Na 22	+ 1.86	11-11	D3/2-D3/2	14.0	3
17 Cl 36	- 0.71	17-19	d3/2-d3/2	13.5	2
19 K 40	- 1.36	19-21	d3/2-f7/2	17.6	4

The composition rules introduced in Section A exclude the occurrence of allowed transitions with spin change 0 and of first forbidden transitions with spin change 1.

A very numberous group in the allowed class is formed by nuclei with $Z = 45$ to 49 and N from 59 to 69. There is no analogue to this group among the odd A nuclei. The only possibility to account for the absence of parity change in the shell scheme is with the help of the g9/2 orbitals for $Z < 50$. This demands the assignment of the orbital g7/2 to the neutrons, which is not observed in this range in odd A nuclei. However the situation is here somewhat different. In odd A nuclei there is a definite discrimination against high spins for odd neutron numbers above 50. The assignment