ERRATA

K. Sundaresan, *Extreme points of the unit cell in Lebesgue-Bochner function spaces*. I, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **23** (1969), 179–184.

On page 181, line 9 change

"K a compact subset of I"

to

"K a compact subset of I with $\mu(K) > 0$."

W. G. Leavitt, *Radical and semisimple classes with specified properties*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **24** (1970), 680–687.

1. The definitions of $\mathcal{S}\mathfrak{M}$ and $\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{M}$ in lines 4 and 5, page 681, are clearly incorrect and should be changed to:

$$\mathcal{S}\mathfrak{M} = \{R \in \mathcal{W} \mid \text{if } 0 \neq I \triangle R \text{ then } I \notin \mathfrak{M}\},$$
$$\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{M} = \{R \in \mathcal{W} \mid \text{every } 0 \neq R/I \notin \mathfrak{M}\}.$$

Note that the two definitions of $\mathcal{S}\mathfrak{M}$ coincide when $\mathfrak{M}$ is homomorphically closed, and those for $\mathcal{U}\mathfrak{M}$ when $\mathfrak{M}$ is hereditary.

2. In the example beginning on line 10, page 685, the function F should be replaced by $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{U}$. These coincide in the associative (or even alternative) case, but if F is used in the general case the construction can stop at $\mathfrak{M}_2$. For example, let R_1 be the simple zero ring with two elements, H an arbitrary simple ring, and $R = (H, x, y)$ where: (i) $xy = yx = x$, (ii) $x^2 = y^2 = 2x = 2y = 0$, (iii) $hx = xh = h$ and $hy = yh = h + x$ for any $h \in H$. Clearly $R \in \mathcal{S}\mathcal{U}\{R_1\}$ so $H \in \mathfrak{M}_2$. On the other hand, if $\mathcal{S}\mathcal{U}$ is used, the construction does not stop at any finite n and since the hereditary property is not needed, the rest of the proof is the same.

Robert Davis, *Free coalgebras in a category of rings*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **25** (1970), 155–158.

Mr. Robert McConnell has kindly pointed out that the argument in Part II is false, since the images of the homomorphisms involved need not be coalgebras. This does not affect the special cases proved in Parts I and III, but the truth of the main theorem remains open.