(2) Is a topological 2-sphere S in E^3 tame if corresponding to each point $p \in S$ there are cones γ_1 and γ_2, each with vertex at p, such that $\gamma_1 - p$ and $\gamma_2 - p$ lie on opposite sides of S?

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CORRECTION TO "A CHARACTERIZATION OF QF-3 ALGEBRAS"

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J. P. Jans is kind enough to inform me a gap of Necessity proof in my paper appearing in these Proceedings, **13** (1962), 701–703. In this note I shall report Theorem 2 in the paper is however valid by a slight alteration of the proof. In p. 702, the argument between line 9 and line 18 should be replaced by the following: Let e_λ be a primitive idempotent of A such that $l(N)e_\lambda \neq 0$. Then there exists an element $x \in L$ such that $l(N)e_\lambda x \neq 0$ for L is faithful. Denote x by $\sum_{\kappa \neq \lambda} a_\kappa e_\kappa + a_\lambda e_\lambda$, $a_\kappa, a_\lambda \in A$. Since $e_\lambda(\sum_{\kappa \neq \lambda} a_\kappa e_\kappa) \subseteq N$, $l(N)e_\lambda x = l(N)e_\lambda a_\lambda e_\lambda$ and we have $l(N)e_\lambda L e_\lambda \neq 0$. Here, suppose $Le_\lambda \neq Ae_\lambda$. Then $Le_\lambda \subseteq Ne_\lambda$ for Ne_λ is the unique maximal left ideal of Ae_λ and it follows $l(N)e_\lambda L e_\lambda \subseteq l(N)N = 0$. But this is a contradiction. Thus we obtain $Le_\lambda = Ae_\lambda$. Now, let θ be the epimorphism: $L \to Le_\lambda (= Ae_\lambda)$, defined by $\theta(x) = xe_\lambda$ for all $x \in L$. Since Le_λ is projective, we have a direct sum decomposition of $L: L_\lambda \oplus L_\lambda'$, where $L_\lambda \approx Ae_\lambda$. Then as $\mathrm{Hom}(L, K)$ is monomorphic to P and $\mathrm{Hom}(Ae_\lambda, K)$ is injective, $\mathrm{Hom}(Ae_\lambda, K)$ is isomorphic to a direct summand of P. Thus if we denote by Λ the set of all indices λ such that $l(N)e_\lambda \neq 0$, $\mathrm{Hom}(\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda} Ae_\lambda, K)$ is projective.