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CORRECTION TO OUR PAPER "ON HEREDITARY RADICALS"

by

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In our paper "On hereditary radicals", Period. Math. Hungar. 3 (1973), 235—241, the statement of Corollary 2 is not that what we have proved. The correct version of Corollary 2 is the following:

If the radical **R** *is non-hereditary, then there are hereditary radicals* **P** *and* **Q** *such that neither* [**P**, **R**] *nor* [**R**, **Q**] *contains hereditary radicals except* **P** *and* **Q**, *respectively.*

As it has been pointed out by Dr. GARDNER, the whole class [**P**, **Q**] may contain other hereditary radicals, too. For instance, let **R** be the radical class of rings on groups of the form $A_p \oplus A_q$ where A_p is a direct sum of copies of $C(p^\infty)$, A_q is a direct sum of copies of $C(q^\infty)$, and p, q are different primes. Then the maximal hereditary radical class $\mathbf{H}_R$ contained in **R**, is the class **0** consisting of the ring 0, while the minimal hereditary radical $\overline{\mathbf{R}}$ containing the radical **R**, is the class $\mathbf{B}(p, q)$ of prime radical rings on direct sums of p-groups and q-groups. If $\mathbf{B}(p)$ denotes the class of prime radical p-rings, then $\mathbf{B}(p)$ is hereditary and $\mathbf{B}(p) \in [\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{B}(p, q)]$ holds.

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