Analysing the data, the values of $2N$ for which the number of tosses won by England is equal to the number of tosses won by Australia may be calculated. The results are given below, where they may be compared with the expected number of occurrences after $2N$ trials.

Occurrence number	Value of $2N$	Expected number of occurrences after $2N$ Trials
1	4	0·875
2	44	4·382
3	46	4·499
4	48	4·614
5	56	5·050
6	86	6·464
7	92	6·715
8	96	6·879
9	98	6·959
10	130	8·150
11	168	9·388
12	170	9·449
13	254	11·754

Reference

1. D. R. Cox and H. D. Miller, *The theory of stochastic processes.* Methuen (1965).

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An effective committee of one

DEAR EDITOR,

In note **70.13** P. L. Hanley calculates the 'disturbance factor' in a committee of x people as being proportional to $(x-1)^2$ and he then calculates the 'productivity' per hour as

$$x\left(1-\frac{(x-1)^2}{400}\right).$$

Readers might like to muse Winston Churchill's definition of a most effective committee, namely a committee of one! Then the disturbance is proportional to zero and the productivity is one hour for every hour put in!

Yours sincerely,

R. W. GIRDLER

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