on temporary desynchronization of the α -rhythm caused by light signals, though it is stressed that morbidity surveys, while difficult to interpret, are not neglected.

Pollutants are provisionally divided into three groups: those that affect the organs of smell, those that affect the trigeminal nerve, and those predominantly producing resorptive effects (eg, carbon monoxide).

It is a pity that in the list of maximum permissible concentrations no indication is given of the predominant effect of each substance, though results of experimental and full-scale studies are reported in detail for six pollutants.

Other chapters cover sources of atmospheric pollution and systems for their control, details of the present Soviet organization for control, and international co-operation through the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The report concludes with seven annexes which, in addition to the list of maximum allowable concentrations, cover health protection zones around industry, information to be obtained during plant inspections, a questionnaire for members of the public, a form for registering eye injury from foreign bodies, a specimen record for medical examination, and a summary on the use of animal data.

The volume as a whole whets the appetite for more information from the USSR and leaves a number of questions unanswered. For example, with reference to road transport, how can diesel-powered vehicles be banned from built-up areas of most towns without causing acute service difficulties, and how do Moscow, Riga, and Leningrad effectively prevent the use of petrol-containing lead if it is available elsewhere?

The principal item for regret is that practically no information is given on the actual concentrations of pollutants prevailing in Soviet cities today, so it is not clear how necessary or how successful the control programmes have been.

R. J. SHERWOOD

Review of Experiment, Design, and Statistics in Psychology. By Colin Robson. (Pp. 170; 90 p). Penguin Modern Psychology Texts. Edited by B. M. Foss. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books. 1974.

This is a short book which attempts to cover a lot of ground. The subjects considered include statistical inference, descriptive statistics, the normal distribution, chi squared, parametric and non-parametric tests, design and analysis of experiments, and carrying out and writing up experiments. It will be clear from the length of the book and the subjects covered that there is a lot that has had to be omitted. Analysis of variance, for example, is not mentioned and thus the discussion of experimental design is necessarily incomplete.

Indeed, the approach of the whole book is somewhat superficial. But it is clearly intended for beginners, and this superficiality may well be justified in that this book will not put students off statistics for life! As Professor Foss remarks in his foreword, 'Colin Robson says he is

not a Statistician (with a capital S). He is however a very good teacher'. This seems to be indeed the case; his book does give the impression that statistics and experimental design are really quite enjoyable!

Anyone who reads this book carefully and works through the examples will have acquired a useful acquaintance with statistics in relation to psychology, but this book must not be regarded as an adequate text book of statistics.

R. F. GARSIDE

Anglo-American Corporation (Central Africa) Limited. Annual Report on the Medical Services of Nchango Consolidated Copper Mines Limited for the year 1972 (Pp. 25; 19 tables; no price stated). Prepared by W. E. F. L. Glatthaar, Group Medical Adviser, Mutondo House, PO Box 172, Kitwe, Zambia. 1973.

Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Limited. Medical Consultant's Report for 1972. (Pp. 58; 36 tables; no price stated). Prepared by J. L. C. Whitcombe, Medical Consultant, PO Box 61587, Marshalltown, Transvaal. 1973.

Rand Mines Limited. Report for the year 1972 on the Health Department. (Pp. 25; 23 tables; no price stated). Prepared by J. H. Marks, Group Senior Medical Officer, PO Box 62370, Marshalltown, Transvaal. 1973.

The medical services provided by three different mining companies in Africa are very similar. All employ full-time medical officers and state registered nurses. Medical services are based at mine hospitals which also provide for the community at large and work in close collaboration with the public health services, as infectious diseases still play a large part in morbidity and mortality. In Zambia no serious outbreaks of any major infectious diseases occurred except for a small outbreak of acute viral hepatitis among an expatriate population with no common source of infection. A minor outbreak of schistosomiasis occurred among 80 school children after swimming in a heavily snail-infested pool. The incidence of gastroenteritis and diarrhoea remains high and although there was an outbreak of cholera in Angola, the Zambian Mines Medical Service successfully introduced anti-cholera measures. Measles continues to cause many deaths in the region and inoculation against it was continued. Malnutrition remains high especially in the non-mining population. Health education still plays a prominent part.

The relevant statistical findings (all rates per 1 000 employees per annum) in each report are as follows:

Incidence and mortality rates for diseases are not recorded in the Nchango Copper Mines report. The number of shifts lost from disease was 180 838 (6.08) and from accidents 46 345 (1.56).

Employees of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa had a disease mortality rate of 1.38; and of 217 deaths, the main causes were meningococcal meningitis and acute respiratory and cardiac diseases. The