

resemble the researchers who were training them, and rated such knowledge 'a waste of time' (p 22). The researchers studied aeroplanes flown by the lorry drivers and compared them with existing data on air flight. The index aeroplanes developed just as much power on take off, and flew at the same altitudes as other planes.

Passengers rated the new flights as being about as comfortable as the old, and had a mean rating of 4.6 on a 5-point scale entitled 'The man up front knows what he's doing'. Another study then showed that the skills generalized well, since the lorry drivers were equally capable of flying to Cardiff.

Lorry driver-pilots are not to be thought of as a lavishly expendable resource, and the researchers warn that their skills will be wasted if they are expected to drive motor vehicles. Understandably enough, they say that the conveyance of passengers on land 'is more efficiently deployed in the hands of others workers' (p 63).

We are not told what further titles to expect in this series, but it is to be hoped that they will include a feasibility study to show that watchmakers can be trained to carry out ophthalmic surgery, and that redundant schoolmasters can be trained to undertake the chores associated with the role of professor of psychiatry.

Now that Professor Eysenck has foreseen a time when the role of the psychiatrist will have been superseded by that of the behavioural scientist, it is high time that psychiatrists showed that the role of the behavioural scientist in the health service could equally well be carried out by a nurse. Before such a scheme became widespread it would be important to discover whether the nurses were intended to be auxiliaries, to be feldshers—or whether the cuckoos were going to take over the cockpit. Speaking as a passenger, when bad weather comes, I prefer to be flown by a pilot with some smattering of aerodynamics.

DAVID GOLDBERG

### MUSIC

**Music and the Brain.** Edited by MACDONALD CRITCHLEY and R. A. HENSON. London: Heinemann. 1977. Pp xiv+459. Price £11.50.

This book by eight neurologists, three psychologists, four physiologists, two psychiatrists, a surgeon and a neuropathologist has its origin in a symposium, and has the merits and the defects that are usual in books of such origin. One chapter (7) is mainly about the author's own experiments, two (11 and 23) assemble biographical facts about famous composers, one (24) is about music as therapy, and three (8, 13

and 14) are mainly philosophical. The other seventeen chapters are general summaries of our knowledge of topics related, closely or distantly, to the neurology of music. In them there is a good deal of overlap; for example the amusias are reviewed fully in chapters 16 and 22, and briefly in chapters 1, 9, 10 and 17. Such overlap can sometimes be beneficial; for example a false inference about the physiology of the larynx on p 65 (Khambata) is corrected, though not as clearly as I should like, on p 82 (Sears), and a misleading remark about the accuracy of pitch discrimination on p 10 (Henson) is corrected on p 95 (Deutsch).

The chapters I enjoyed most are those that deal with a small and well-defined topic and succeed in reviewing our present knowledge of it neatly. There are four of these, two clinical and two non-clinical. The clinical are chapters 17 (Blau and Henson) on neurological disorders in performing musicians and 22 (Benton) on the amusias. Chapter 21 treats an equally well-defined and even smaller topic, the occupational palsies of musicians, but fails in my opinion to make a neat review of it. The neat non-clinical chapters are negative in their conclusions, but very satisfying in the way they reach them. Chapter 2 (Pratt) convinces me that we know almost nothing about the inheritance of musicality, and Chapter 15 (Meyers) that we are similarly ignorant of its morphological substrate.

Sir Michael Tippett has contributed a very obscure foreword.

G. S. BRINDLEY

### DEPRIVATION

**Cycles of Disadvantage. A Review of Research.**

By MICHAEL RUTTER and NICOLA MADGE. London: Heinemann. 1976. Pp vi+413. Index 85 pp. Price £2.50.

Between 1972 and 1974 the then Secretary of State for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, made a number of speeches on deprivation in the community. He asked why, despite real economic and social progress, deprivation and maladjustment persisted. He appeared to link poverty with maladjustment as the core of the 'deprivation syndrome' and suggested that a cyclical process was in operation, mediated perhaps through inadequate parenting, with problems repeating themselves from generation to generation in the same family: 'The Cycle of Transmitted Deprivation'. The major effect of his speeches (ignoring the spate of ribald press cartoons about the Secretary of State and the feckless working class) was a large contract from the DHSS to the SSRC to sponsor research on ways of understanding and breaking the cycle. As a preliminary to this, Michael Rutter and