

community sector. As the Wolfensberger papers make clear, the institution is on its way out. In the meantime, sufficient funds must be allocated to these dinosaurs to make sure that they constitute safe, stimulating environments for those awaiting discharge.

If the present work has a shortcoming, it is in not addressing the important area of early intervention work. Still, it is a collection worth owning by anyone interested in applied science. (*Donna M. Cone, Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals, Providence, Rhode Island*)

BOOK NOTES

DURRANT, J. D., & LOVRINIC, J. H. *Bases of Hearing Science*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1977. Pp. vii + 185.

This is intended as a text for undergraduates and those who wish to learn fundamental facts about hearing. It presents information succinctly but thoroughly, and makes few assumptions about the reader's prior knowledge of mathematics, acoustics, or auditory physiology. The content emphasizes interdisciplinary preparation of the student for advanced study, and more space is devoted to physics than psychoacoustics. The information on psychoacoustics is current and provides a solid entree to the significant issues in the field. The text deserves serious consideration as a relatively inexpensive introduction to the hearing sciences. (*Charles E. Rice, Kenyon College*)

BOURNE, GEOFFREY H. (Ed.) *Progress in Ape Research*. New York: Academic Press, 1977. Pp. v + 300. \$16.00.

Progress in Ape Research is dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Robert M. Yerkes. It is an unusual book in that its chapters include reminiscences from members of his family and early students, as well as current theory and research by others whose careers have been affected by Yerkes and the Yerkes laboratories. The wide range of subjects, united only by association with the Yerkes name and published under a somewhat misleading title, may lead some readers to react unfavorably to the book. I found it enjoyable, however, because both the history and interesting contemporary papers are clear demonstrations of the importance of Yerkes' influence on American psychology.

The Yerkes laboratories have served as a sustained source of excellent research and as a highly stimulating scientific environment to an extraordinary number of our foremost psychologists. Although this influence was most pronounced before the establishment of the regional primate centers, the productivity of the present laboratory is well represented in papers by Rumbaugh and Bernstein. The book is important as history of comparative psychology, but almost everyone will find some enjoyable chapters. (*Charles E. Rice, Kenyon College*)