Black of the Bullet,” her canvas is covered in blood, red where the bodies of so many young black males are strewn throughout the painting, throughout this country.

The words of Jayne Cortez took me so far, so high, so low, so right on the subject that sometimes I just wanted to say, “Jayne, let me down. Let me close my eyes. Let me see the flowers and the trees.” But as she says in “There It Is”:

And if we don’t fight
if we don’t resist
if we don’t organize and unify and
get the power to control our own lives
Then we will wear
the exaggerated look of captivity
the stylized look of submission
the bizarre look of suicide
the dehumanized look of fear
and the decomposed look of repression
forever and ever and ever
And there it is

—Aisha Eshe-Carmen
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*Theories of Development: Concepts and Applications* provides an excellent overview of developmental thinking throughout history and across several theoretical disciplines from Rousseau, the father of the developmental tradition, and Locke, the father of environmentalism, to the behaviorists and psycholinguists, Skinner and Chomsky. Crain then extends his coverage to the humanistic movement of Maslow and others. As Crain traces developmental theory, he draws parallels between early developmentalists and the modern humanists, suggesting that learning theorists and other environmentalists, by placing their focus on controlling and shaping behavior, provide an orientation that is too one-sided. Modern humanists, suggests Crain, seek environments which allow the natural and spontaneous growth forces of human beings to unfold and which do not force behaviors into predetermined molds. The volume provides a broad survey of developmental psychological thought, including, in addition to the above, the social learning theory of Bandura, Jungian, Freudian, and Eriksonian theory, Schachtel’s work on childhood experiences, Werner’s organismic and comparative theory,
Gessell's work, Kohlberg's work, the ethological theories and finally, the
cognitive theories of Piaget.

The author addresses the question of innate capacities and importance
of environmental influence (nature-nurture) from those various theoret-
cal perspectives. While the volume addresses many important psycho-
logical issues, it offers little data regarding ethnic, cross-cultural, or sex-
based differences. The book is intended as an outline of commonalities
which transcend cross-cultural issues and which can stand as a basis for
better understanding of those factors, which at the deepest levels, link all
humans together. Some effort was made to address cross-cultural issues
with references; the handling of cross-cultural references, however, is
cryptic.

Some of the selections of the book are very nicely developed in such a
way as to provide to the reader unfamiliar with these theories a fair grasp
of the theoretical orientation. The section on Kohlberg's stages of moral
development is noteworthy in this regard, providing a clear and readable
overview well supplemented with examples and illustrations. The
volume is logically organized and clearly written. It is richly illustrated
with graphs, diagrams and photos. It would serve well as a supple-
mental text for an undergraduate course in developmental psychology or
as a primer for the interested lay reader.

— W. Gary Cannon
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Marie M. de Lepervanche. Indians in a White Australia: An
Account of Race, Class, and Indian Immigration to Eastern
Australia. (Winchester, MA: Allen and Unwin, 1984) 203 pp.,
$28.50.

Within recent years the migrant experience in Australia, particularly
of non-European peoples, has attracted increasing attention from his-
torians and social scientists, under the strong influence of the American
scholarly tradition. The Chinese, among Asian groups, have received the
most attention. In Indians in White Australia, the Sydney anthropologist
Marie de Lepervanche contributes substantially to our understanding of
the experience of another Asian group, Indians, whose fortunes over a
century or more have been previously neglected. First the writer estab-
ishes, briefly but lucidly, an historical context for understanding the
situation in which Indians find themselves in contemporary Australia;
she examines the origins of Indian migration, and the vicissitudes they
faced during the twentieth century when the “white Australia policy.”