

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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**William C. Crain. *Theories of Development: Concepts and Applications*. Second Edition (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1985) 306 pp., \$23.95 paper.**

*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 theoretical perspectives. While the volume addresses many important psychological 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 supplemental text for an undergraduate course in developmental psychology or as a primer for the interested lay reader.

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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 historians 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 establishes, 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."