

## ■ Book Reviews (cont. from page 53)

py and confidentiality. It is divided into six parts and comprehensively describes and analyzes issues involving privileged communication and confidentiality. Slovenko relates the history and sets the premise for privileged communications in medicine and psychotherapy. He skillfully illustrates privilege problems that arise in connection with divorce, child custody, tort cases, criminal cases, hospitalization, and the ramifications of privilege in group therapy. And he distinguishes privilege as the patient's right from confidentiality as the clinician's obligation. Privilege and confidentiality still exist between lawyer/client, husband/wife, priest/penitent, but sadly, the doctor/patient relationship has succumbed to the demands of law and society. Slovenko covers the impact of managed care and computer databases as he chronicles the erosion of privileged communication and confidentiality in psychotherapy.

This book is comprehensive without being redundant, historical but maintaining a focus on contemporary issues, and includes a very useful appendix and indices, as well as a table of cases, a name index, and a subject index. I highly recommend this book for those professionals and nonprofessionals involved in the area of privacy and psychotherapy. Lawyers, doctors, therapists, legislators, judges, and mental health program administrators should have this book in their library. ■

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■ **One Nation Indivisible: How Ethnic Separatism Threatens America**, by J. Harvie Wilkinson III; Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Inc., Reading, MA, 1997. 294 pages, \$23.00.

### Reviewed by Michael Foster

In *One Nation Indivisible: How Ethnic Separatism Threatens America*, J. Harvie Wilkinson III, chief judge of the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, offers a troubling vision of America in the 21st century. He sees a nation divided by rival racial and ethnic groups, each with its own agenda, each seeking government favor, each claiming its unique victimhood. The harbinger of this crisis is the trend toward self-segregation, a view of the American dream that puts race and ethnicity above national interests.

Judge Wilkinson believes the forces of separatism are being aided by an unlikely ally: our national civil rights policy. He argues that measures meant to overcome discrimination against black Americans now serve to undermine the goals of integration and equality of opportunity. Civil rights remedies forged since *Brown v. Board of Education*<sup>1</sup> set the standard for school integration have been counterproductive and encourage pursuit of narrow racial and ethnic self-interests.

This turn of events, Wilkinson asserts, is the result of significant changes in the country's demographics in recent years. He believes the problem has been exacerbated by the influx of immigrants who have entered the country since landmark legislation in 1965 signaled a shift in immigration policy from a national quota system to one based on family preference and occupational qualifications. As a consequence, fewer Europeans and more Asians and Latin Americans have been admitted. The

decade of the 1980s was only one of four in our nation's history when immigration accounted for at least a 30 percent growth in population. California alone accepts more immigrants than any other nation in the world. Of the almost one million immigrants who become permanent residents in the United States each year, 80 percent are from Asia, the Pacific islands, and Latin America. The result is what Wilkinson calls "New America" — a melange of multi-culturalism, multi-ethnicity, and multi-racialism. Laws meant to end discrimination by whites against blacks now create lasting enmities among other minorities who feel discriminated against in favor of African-Americans, and who believe the same laws should be available to them to consolidate their positions in American political and social life.

To deter this trend toward separatism, Judge Wilkinson advocates returning to the integrative ideal of *Brown v. Board of Education* and rejecting race-based affirmative action measures and legislative reapportionment practices that create "safe" minority seats. He cites as an example of the promotion of divisive interests *Johnson v. De Grandy*,<sup>2</sup> which construed section 2 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The U.S. Supreme Court used a "totality of the circumstances" test to determine whether Florida's legislative redistricting plan met the requirements of the act, but left intact as part of the test the concept of "proportionality," which means that the proportion of districts in which there is a majority of minority-group voters must closely approximate the percentage of the minority group in the relevant jurisdiction as a whole. Wilkinson criticizes this concept because it "requires that we look at American voters not as individuals, but as members of racial voting blocs" (p. 104). Proportionality is "a dangerous prescription for New America" (p. 107) because it pits minority groups against each other in the clamor for safe districts and discourages Americans from working together to unite behind common goals.