

1971

Book Review

Richard F. Gonda

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rejection as best fits one's personality. If one finds his own style, it can then be inferred, he will be more persuasive, as he has learned to use Dean Joiner's elements of speech and behavior effectively.

This book is highly readable and, hopefully, instructive to those engaged in trial practice. It should especially appeal to younger lawyers who have not yet developed their own styles of presentation.

*Reviewed by Richard F. Gonda**

POINTS OF REBELLION, by William O. Douglas, Random House, Inc., New York (1970), 97 pp.

If points were given for content, readability, or editing it would be a love game for the liberal Associate Justice of the country's highest bench who authored *Points of Rebellion*.

In the first volume of what is to be a trilogy on dissent and rebellion, Justice William O. Douglas names a score or more problems that face the United States today, many of which, such as poverty, prejudice, pollution, Viet Nam, the growing military-industrial complex, inequitable laws, and unequal opportunities, are real. Others, however, such as personality testing, computer data banks, and other innocuous things, appear to be problems to no one but the author. One has the feeling that in his lifelong quest to maintain his youthful spirit, Justice Douglas out-protests the protesters in looking for windmills.

The outspoken jurist blames the Establishment (characterized as a modern-day George III) for the plight of America today, and warns that violence, while it has no constitutional sanction, may be the only effective response when grievances mount and most of the elected spokesmen represent the Establishment. Even as George III was not responsive to the grievances of the colonists and a revolution ensued, so too, Justice Douglas feels, if the Establishment does not heed the cries of today's dissenters for a vast restructuring of laws and institutions, the redress must also be revolution. Whether the revolution that is coming will be a repetition of 1776 depends, the author feels, upon the wisdom of the Establishment, which, if timely exercised, may limit the revolution to merely an explosive political regeneration. Otherwise, if the Establishment attempts to suppress the dissenters with arms, the author warns that America will be faced with an "unlawful ordeal."

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