

"Labor would be within its rights in making such demands, because hired labor has a double aspect: individual and social. It has an individual character because John Smith labors and John Smith is tired at the end of a day. But labor has a social side, because John Smith has helped to create social wealth in conjunction with other workers. He is part of a combination of finance, labor and management. For his individual contribution, he should receive a living wage sufficient to support a family, and for his social contribution, his constantly increasing contribution to the common good, he ought to receive a share in the wealth he helps to create. Wages compensate him for his contribution by the clock; but he receives no recompense either for his co-operation with capital and management in the production of new wealth, or for his contribution to the common good. This could be remedied by giving the workers some share in the profits, management and ownership of the industry. Profit sharing should not be in the shape of a bonus given at Christmas, which is paternalistic; but an agreement by which employees will become participating shareholders should be a normal and legitimate feature of the contract of employment so as to make the worker more a partner than a servant. This dignifying of the worker has been inhibited generally in two ways: by the slowness of capitalists to perceive its merit before the government began taking excess profits to pour through bureaucracies in which neither capital nor labor shares. Also, by a lack of statesmanship on the part of labor leaders who constantly demand more and more and more, which may kill the goose that laid the capitalistic egg, instead of seeking the more flexible, realistic and sounder principle of participating in earnings."

Bishop Sheen bids the reader to "heed the heavenly recall to the spirit" in the last chapter in "Our Lady of Fatima and Russia." Unless one disbelieves in God, many will praise this chapter for the undeniable strength of compulsion. To clergymen and laymen, politicians and businessmen, "Communism and the Conscience of the West" is a must, not as a reference, nor as a guide, but as a "crusader" like its author.

*Adelfo Maceda*

COMMENTARIES ON THE REVISED PENAL CODE. By Guillermo Guevara. 4th ed. Filipino Book Dealers Assn. Pp. 887. P25.50.

Readers and students of law are agreed in one unanimous opinion—that the field of textbook commentaries on the law has

been more than adequately covered. During the last 4 or 5 years, a surprising plethora of textbooks dealing with the subject of law has inundated the legal field, so much so that the average student has, understandably, learned not to accept these books at more than their face value.

One particular branch of Philippine law has not proved to be an exception to this state of affairs. In the field of Criminal Law, a number of authors have attempted to "enrich", as they are wont to say, the field of legal jurisprudence with their golden nuggets of wisdom. All this is not to say that these authors fall short of their avowed aim, but the point is that one cannot help but notice that the law student invariably approaches a new textbook with varying degrees of cynicism and wariness.

However, there are some noteworthy books on Criminal Law which one can truthfully say deserve the usual words of praise and recommendation inevitably found in the foreword. One such book is Judge Guillermo Guevara's Commentaries on the Revised Penal Code.

The author has been a judge of the Court of First Instance and a prosecuting attorney, and at present is a professor of Criminal Law and criminology and a law practitioner. He is also a member of the committee on the revision of the Penal Code. Out of this fourfold source, the experience gained by the author has resulted in this eminent work on Criminal Law.

This book is a work of much care and study. The style is severely simple but scholarly. In the arrangement of its material, the author's aim is toward clarity and conciseness. There is none of the dogmatic or ornate manner in the author's exposition.

The author starts with a particular provision, then proceeds with an exhaustive and analytical discussion of the provision, citing authoritative decisions of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals illustrating the provision in point. The discussion is comprehensive but concise, laying stress on the elements, general rules and exceptions of each particular crime. Where the drift of discussion is controversial and authorities differ in opinion, the author has not hesitated to give his own opinion, citing authorities and positive doctrines of law to support his opinion. A particular example of this may be found in his exhaustive treatment of treason as defined and penalized by the existing Code provisions and amendatory laws.

Another welcome feature of this work is its incorporation of the latest laws and acts changing or dealing with our criminal laws. Painstaking research and compilation has marked this book in its every page. And finally, one notes that throughout the whole book, the author has not only dealt with the bare provisions but also the basic philosophy underlying its promulgation.

To repeat the well-known cliché, this book will be of great value to practitioners and students alike.

*Felix Gaerlan*