

positions which are "policy-determining, primarily confidential and highly technical in nature."

Other indispensable aspects in the function of the civil service system are given special treatment in this publication such as: the manner of appointments and tenure in other offices; civil service offenses, the power to discipline and preventive suspension, the commencement of action, rules of evidence, hearing, decision, penalties, appeal and judicial intervention, how tenure may be defeated, and the rights to strike.

This last angle of study has been given special emphasis by the author. Thus he says, that while there is no law or executive order or ordinance which prohibits employees from declaring a strike, it is submitted that it is the national policy to prohibit strike by government employees. It follows, that government employees may declare a strike without incurring any criminal responsibility. It is submitted, however, that government employees who declare a strike may be administratively dealt with, either (1) in the interest of the public service, or (2) for violation of reasonable office regulations. That there is an insistent need for Congress to pass a law prohibiting and penalizing strikes by government employees, it being a reasonable exercise of its police power, is obvious.

Undoubtedly this book is a truly great guide for all civil service men, classified or unclassified, calculated to give them a thorough understanding of their rights and obligations and privileges as public servants in the service of the Republic.

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LECTURES IN REMEDIAL LAW, by Mario Bengzon, First Edition, 1951, Philippine Publishing Company, 642 pp.

To know the law is one thing, to understand it is another; brute memory work is the medium to the former, while thorough analysis brings the later into its fruition. It is not so much the ability, therefore, to quote a legal provision verbatim, but the meticulous application of the same to a given set of facts which matters. Bengzon's LECTURES IN REMEDIAL LAW, precisely has that purpose. This is gathered in the foreword: "to enable the student to understand Remedial Law and to be able to effectively apply it in practice."

To attain such a purpose, the book is practically full with examples whose simplicity, candidness and practicability cannot be overestimated. Along the best lines of imparting knowledge to the curious legal student examples have gained an almost indispensable position. And to give the effect of personal touch, which will put the student at ease, while reading, the author invariably uses the pronoun "I" in his numerous examples. Professor and student are in a "viz-a-viz" position, as it were—the atmosphere of the classroom carried even to the home.

Although not in any manner running counter to the conven-

tional presentation of the law in the codal-form, Professor Bengzon has aptly divided his lecture in five parts: I-Civil Procedure, II-Provisional Remedies, III-Special Proceedings, IV-Criminal Procedure and V-Evidence.

On those points where the law and jurisprudence is not clear, or where there seems to be a conflict or opinion, Professor Bengzon gives an explanation and then a personal opinion, after citing others', notable among whom is Mr. Justice Moran. For the purpose of the bar candidate, it comes as a help to know the different angles to a point of remedial law and to be able to state the sides to a question, choosing either, with reasons to sustain.

Owing to the fact, that volumes upon volumes have been written on the law, to such an extent that reading all is an impossibility, and to minimize the burden upon the student, the author embodies in his lectures only those important decisions and doctrines on same points of law. Anent this end-in-view, some provisions have been purposely omitted in the belief that they are not very important or that they are clear and self-explanatory.

To the candidate of the bar, more than anybody else is this book dedicated. And if these lectures will help produce successful practitioners, we can safely assume that the author's work will have been compensated. For what is the law, without the LAWYER?