

expressions; and other mistakes commonly committed by even some of the better writers.

He also discusses the correct and effective use of metaphors in bringing about the desired effect, the importance of correct interpretation of words, and the effect of differences in tone and emphasis of the speaker upon the meaning of a word. In discussing the two forensic styles, namely, the factual and emotive, the author provides the reader with a clear working understanding of the effect and the proper occasion for the use of concrete, specific and particular words as contrasted with the vague, general and emotive language.

The chapter on "Bias" is an interesting study of the use which some of the great trial lawyers in the United States and England have made of the bias and prejudices of race, nationality, religion, caste, etc., of members of the jury. The jury system is not in force in the Philippines, and to this extent the techniques illustrated and explained by the author on the effective, if unscrupulous, use of prejudice to sway the emotion of the jury in favor of one's side, is not entirely applicable in this jurisdiction. Nevertheless, the same strategem may effectively be used upon our courts who are not all above bias or prejudice.

"Language and the Law" should prove to be of invaluable help to law students, practitioners and judges in their respective fields. Powerful and decisive indeed is the Word in the courts of law. This book may help to make one a master of it.

NOTABLE CROSS-EXAMINATIONS. By Edward Wilfrid Fordham. *Richard Clay & Co.* Suffolk. 200 pages. Distributed by *Ale-mar's*. ₱6.50.

One often hears it said these days that cross-examination is a lost art. This statement may be founded upon fact, but it requires an explanation. The truth appears to be that the occasions calling for sensational cross-examination are today few and far between. This book is a compilation of twenty cross-examinations conducted by famous lawyers in celebrated cases both in England and the United States. However, this book is not a mere attempt to present in summarized form a number of notable trials, civil and criminal. It confines itself to the important parts of important cross-examinations such as those where a witness is discredited or where he is beguiled, by deft maneuvering from a lawyer, into important admissions not otherwise obtainable.

The object of this book is to let the cross-examination of one or more of the principal witnesses speak for itself, with only such notes added as may be needed to clarify what might otherwise be obscure to the reader. Each case referred to is therefore prefaced by an attempt very briefly to explain the chief matters at issue, indicating the points which the witness whose cross-examination is cited had established, or endeavored to establish, in the direct examination.

In the majority of the examples actually to be found in this volume, either the popular interest in the cases themselves or the force of learned counsel's questioning has led to their inclusion. Thus Coleridge's cross-examination of the claimant and one of his witnesses, together with Hawkins' cross-examination of one witness, was in the course of a case that caused unexampled excitement throughout England. Similarly, Russell's exposure of the forger, Pigott, cleared the Irish leader, Parnell, from an imputation which must otherwise have proved fatal to his career. These cross-examinations, therefore, to use the pestilent cliché of today, may be said, with a scintilla of truth, to have made history—a feat more often claimed than accomplished.

The battle of wits between Charles I and the Court before which he was tried is an instance of attempted cross-examination on both sides, in which neither party succeeded in obtaining the object desired. The Court refused the King's demand that it should justify its right to try him, and the King declined to make the "answer" upon which the Court insisted.

Clarence Darrow's duel with William Jennings Bryan is included, partly because so staunch and dogged a defense of Fundamentalist doctrine has probably never before or since been heard in a Court of Law; and partly because Darrow in the United States won for himself so high a reputation that his inclusion in any work of this kind is but a just tribute to his life's work.

So contradictory was the evidence in the trial of Mrs. Helen Duncan, the "materialisation medium," at the Old Bailey, and so unusually resilient was the witness, Sydney Stanley, at the Lynskey Tribunal, that it is thought some of the cross-examination in those cases has an interest of its own.

In this book the reader is placed in the position of a listening jurymen, with the only disadvantage, that he will have to rely upon himself, without the invaluable assistance of the Judge's summing up to guide him in his assessment of the facts and the law applicable

to each particular case, relying mainly on the value or brilliance of the cross-examination.

It is of common belief among laymen that cross-examination is synonymous with verbal bullying. That this is a grievous misapprehension is demonstrated in this book. That counsels have, at times, adopted a bullying technique cannot be denied, but as shown in this book, the most brilliant exponents of the art have followed no such practice, nor would a judge of the Supreme Court today tolerate any unfairness of the kind.

REMEDIAL LAW BAR REVIEWER. 1952 Edition. By Mario Bengzon.
Philaw Publishing Company. Manila. 226 pages.

"This edition of this book was prepared due to the insistent demand of students preparing for the bar examinations", explains the author in the preface to his book. It is quickly apparent from a cursory perusal of it that the author prepared his book primarily for bar reviewees.

The book adopts the question and answer method and embodies all probable questions which may erupt (deliberate word) from the examiner's cavernous mind. However, the author recommends that in order to profit effectively from this quizzer, the basic study of our laws in Remedial Law is absolutely necessary in order to give the bar reviewer a sufficient foundation to enable him to grasp the intricacies and solve the multiple problems which human-made laws present. Otherwise stated, the book is for students preparing for the Bar, not for beginners.

The question and answer method employed by the author serves a dual purpose, namely: to give the student an idea of how questions should be answered and also to fill in whatever gaps may have been left open during studies in the class.

The author divides his work into five parts to correspond with the different aspects of the entire Remedial Law. The parts are: Civil Procedure, Provisional Remedies, Special Proceedings, Criminal Procedure and finally, the Law of Evidence. The arrangement is such that the questions and answers fall under their proper subject.

While the author intended his book to be primarily for the students preparing for the bar, there need be no pretentiousness in an enterprising student who is still in his lower years but who is already taking some Remedial Law subjects, in order that he might

make use of the book. It lends itself easily to such use and may profitably supplement the standard text for it resolves the more difficult and important problems of Remedial Law.

Noteworthy is the fact that the author has ventured into domains where the courts, through judicial pronouncements, have not as yet trod. In such fields, there is room for opinion or a divergence of it. Mr. Bengzon advances some opinions but it is wholly within the reader's caution to accept them or not.