

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.