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THE SEXUAL CRIMINAL. By J. Paul de River. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1949.

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by Justices Jackson and Burton in their dissent in the *Woods* case.³¹ But if there are cases where the differing federal rules will be applied, we are left in the dark as to what a majority of the court would agree on as being their distinguishing characteristics. The facts gleaned from the majority and dissenting opinions in the cases which refuse to apply the federal rules would seem to justify the conclusion that it is unlikely that the Court will prefer to give effect to a federal rule rather than to the correlative state law except, perhaps, (a) where the federal rule is less advantageous to the non-resident than the state law, or (b) the difference between the correlative state and federal rules does not substantially affect establishment or enforcement of the state-created right.

In conclusion it may be pointed out that it is unlikely that a diversity jurisdiction which has survived, in modified form, the pre-*Erie* attacks of opponents striking with arguments built around powerful existing evils, will succumb to substantially the same arguments now made by proponents of modification after the worst features of these evils have been removed. If it is desirable to eliminate even the unsubstantial inequities of forum shopping in these cases, may not implementation of the *Guaranty Trust* theory by cooperative state and national legislation for the purpose of eliminating differences in rule, be preferable as a solution to drastic curtailment of the diversity jurisdiction?

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THE SEXUAL CRIMINAL. By J. Paul de River. Springfield: Charles C. Thomas, 1949. Pp. 281. \$5.50.

THE author of this book states that it is intended primarily for those who are interested in knowing the sexual psychopath. Ostensibly, the author is desirous of making clear the dynamics underlying abnormal sexual behavior, for the subtitle of the book indicates that he employs the psycho-analytic method in the study of sexual deviants.

As far as this reviewer can see, the present volume has little to recommend it. In none of the case histories presented is there adequate material to give the reader anything at all approaching an understanding of the psychological motivation underlying sexual crimes. The sexual offense itself

31. In his dissent in *Woods v. Interstate Realty Co.*, *supra*, in which Justices Burton and Rutledge joined, Justice Jackson was of the opinion that a Mississippi statute denying to a foreign corporation which had not qualified to do business in the state the right to sue in any of the courts of the state should not be construed so as to deny to the corporation the right to sue in the federal courts.

is never shown to be related to the forces shaping the personality of the offender. From these facts, it follows that this volume is little more than a collection of pornographic materials. One of the amazing statements made by the author is found in the discussion of a "sadistic rapist." The author draws the reader's attention to "the full lips and dreamy eyes, characteristic of the sexual criminal." Just how "full lips and dreamy eyes" are related to the psychoanalytic explanation of criminal behavior is not made clear by the author. A gruesome touch, for which there seems to be no justification, is the inclusion of photographs of the victims of sexual acts. These photographs reveal the bodies of the victims as they were mutilated by the attackers. The relationship between these photographs and the dynamics of abnormal behavior is far from clear.

Those who are interested in reading sensationalism will find much in this book to attract them. The student of abnormal behavior will find little or nothing to justify the time spent in reading the volume.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL REASONING. By Edward H. Levi. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1949. Pp. 74. \$2.00.

ACCORDING to the jacket Mr. Thurman Arnold describes this volume as ". . . the greatest piece of jurisprudential writing that has ever come to my attention . . ." This statement rates with a more enthusiastic endorsement of a brand of cigarettes, "I have never smoked anything but ——— cigarettes." There is a suspicion that the endorser has at one time or another sneaked down a dark alley with a different brand. There is a stronger suspicion that Mr. Arnold's reading has been wider than his statement indicates. However that may be, it is true that this seventy-four page reprint from the University of Chicago Law Review is an excellent analysis of a judicial method of handling cases.

Mr. Arnold's endorsement may not be all to the good. Unlike the tobacco endorsement which presumably increases sales, his reference to "jurisprudential writing" may serve to discourage some potential purchasers and readers. They shouldn't worry. Happily, Professor Levi has eschewed technical terminology and has adopted a concrete, case-illustrated method of presentation of his subject.

He summarizes this subject as "an attempt to describe generally the process of legal reasoning in the field of case law and in the interpretation of statutes and of the Constitution." That is a rather large order.