

span of Russian history.—James Cobb Mills, Jr., *Utica College of Syracuse University*.

Nicknames and Sobriquets of U.S. Cities and States. 2d ed. By Joseph Nathan Kane and Gerald L. Alexander. Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, 1970. 456p. \$10.00.

What's in a name? Would a rose by any nickname really smell as sweet? Apparently Americans think so because you name it and we have a nickname for it. If there is a city without a nickname, the public relations agent will quickly devise one for it.

When Joseph Nathan Kane in 1938 published the first edition of his now famous fact book, he included in it a few nicknames of cities. In 1951 the Special Libraries Association published *Nicknames of American Cities, Towns, and Villages (Past and Present)*, compiled by Gerald L. Alexander. The friendship of these two men resulted in a joint effort published in 1965. Five years of additional research has produced an expanded second edition including many additions and corrections.

The book is arranged alphabetically by states and subdivided by cities; under the name of each city are listed all known nicknames, sobriquets, and even publicity slogans which have been applied to that city. Following this is an alphabetical nickname index. There is a similar arrangement for the fifty states. Separating the city and state listings and given in alphabetical sequence are the All-American Cities so designated since 1949 by the National Municipal League and *Look* magazine. It is explained that the use of this sobriquet is authorized only for use one year following the presentation of the award.

The compilation should prove useful as a ready reference tool. Unfortunately, it is not a scholarly work such as Shankle's *American Nicknames* (H. W. Wilson, 1955). No sources are given. It would be interesting to learn the source of "The Friendly City" and "The City of Friendly People" as sobriquets for New York. Occasional parenthetical explanations of the nicknames are included, such as "(Ind.) The Band City (produces over 60

percent of band instruments)." Others are too brief to be meaningful as "Pullman (Ill.) The City of Brick (part of Chicago)." On the other hand about five times as many cities are included as in Shankle, and many more nicknames are given for most cities and states. However, many of the nicknames included seem more like contrived publicity slogans than familiar epithets naturally ascribed.

The book is printed by offset press in a clear, legible, although unattractive, type. A few typographical errors and omissions escaped the proofreaders, but in general, editing seems to have been carefully done.

It is to be hoped that the authors have preserved their sources and their notes on the origins and the use of the nicknames included so that a future edition can be a full, scholarly contribution to work on American names.—Paul H. Spence, *College of General Studies Library, University of Alabama, Birmingham*.

Index to American Little Magazines 1920-1939. Stephen H. Goode, comp. Troy, N.Y.: Whitston Publishing Co., 1969. 346p. \$12.50.

If we accept the maxim that half a loaf is better than none, it follows, perhaps, that a partial index such as Stephen Goode's *Index to American Little Magazines 1920-1939* is better than no index at all. This is, as Mr. Goode indicates, an index of a "selected list" of thirty-three little magazines. What Mr. Goode fails to indicate, and it is a significant failing, is the basis for his selection. One is always grateful for an index to any previously unindexed material however meager it may be; yet that gratitude cannot help but be tempered by a disappointment that a less arbitrary selection of magazines to be indexed would have been enormously more interesting and valuable.

The period 1920-1939 was unquestionably, in Mr. Goode's words, part of "the golden age of little magazines." It is the age of *The Little Review* at its height, *This Quarter*, *Laughing Horse*, *Dynamo*, *The Measure*, *Chicago Literary Times*, *The Transatlantic Review*, *American Spectator*, *Direction*, *The Booster*, *S 4 N*, the beginning of *Furioso*, and many more. Yet of

these which I have mentioned not one is in the *Index of American Little Magazines 1920-1939*, whereas several which are quite obscure and minor by any standard are present. The absence of *S 4 N* is particularly puzzling. The *Modern Review* which had a brief but important career as a quarterly from Autumn 1922 to July 1924 is indexed in this volume. But *S 4 N*, founded in 1919, and one of the most brilliant of all American little magazines (which was combined in August of 1926 with the *Modern Review* and which because of the similarity of taste and interests became the *Modern S 4 N Review*) is not indexed. *Broom* is another strange omission, particularly because *Secession* is among those indexed. In the history of little magazines, *Broom*, November 1921 to January 1924, and *Secession*, spring 1922 to April 1924, are constantly paired and cited as typical and similar examples of experimental magazines. But the most surprising omission from the little magazines of the period is that of *Transition*—a title which is practically synonymous with the avant-garde of the late twenties and most of the thirties, and which is a landmark in little magazine history. The existence of the "Transition Bibliography" for nos. 1-22 in number 22, February 1933, may have influenced Mr. Goode's decision not to include it, but that still leaves the years unindexed from 1933 to 1938 when the magazine ceased.

It may be invidious to dwell at such length on what the *Index to American Little Magazines 1920-1939* does not do; however, it is difficult in this case to avoid such comment. If Mr. Goode's preface of four brief paragraphs had been expanded just enough to explain the criteria for his selection, such criticism might not be necessary. Although we are grateful, as I have said, for an index to these thirty-three little magazines, the periodicals chosen are hardly representative of one of the most important periods in American little magazine history. Aside from the interest in specific magazines and the cultural movements of which they were a part, what we miss by their omission is an index to much of the intellectual preoccupations and achievements of the time. *Exile* and *Secession*, for example, are the only "exile magazines"—i.e., maga-

zines published and edited by Americans but from abroad—of the thirty-three indexed, while it is the very internationalism of the little magazines of the 1920s and 1930s which most distinguishes them as they pointed the way to precisely that which was new in the American literary experience.

There are some puzzling aspects to the treatment of some of the little magazines included in the index. Having included, for example, the relatively unimportant and short-lived *Rhythmus*, January 1923-May/June 1924, why not also include *Parnassus* which superseded it at its suspension? *Bozart* and *Contemporary Verse* are indexed as one magazine, but nowhere is there an indication that for a long time they were separate periodicals, nor that *Japm* and *The Oracle*, in the same class of minor poetry magazines, had previously been absorbed by it.

In Mr. Goode's handling of the *Fugitive* there is a questionable point which is again a matter of omission. In a footnote to the "List of Abbreviations and Magazines Cited," Mr. Goode comments without explanation that "Pseudonyms in early *Fugitive* issues are not entered." It is difficult to understand why not. The pseudonyms in the early issues of the *Fugitive* were aptly chosen descriptions of the men who used them, the fame of the magazine rests on the importance to American letters of the small and homogeneous group of men who founded and wrote for it, and the pseudonyms are fully identified in Allen Tate's sketch of the magazine, "The *Fugitive*—1922-25," published in the April 1942 *Princeton University Library Chronicle*.

The principles behind the subject headings of the *Index to American Little Magazines 1920-1939* need some clarification. The entries under "Little Magazines" are examples. There is a general heading of "Little Magazines" with four articles indexed, but there is also a list of headings for specific magazines—e.g., "Little Magazines—[*The Dial*]"—each with one or more articles on that magazine indexed. There is, however, no subject entry for *The Dial* or for any of the other titles—an awkward arrangement. And, finally, there are no

cross-indexes in this volume, a disadvantage in any index.—J. M. Edelstein, *University of California, Los Angeles*.

BOOKS RECEIVED

NOTE: The titles listed represent books received at the editorial office that may be of interest to academic librarians.

- Abrams, M. E., ed. *Medical Computing: Progress and Problems*. New York: American Elsevier Publishing, 1970. 396p. \$13.00. (74-112447). (ISBN 44-19679-X).
- Adams, A. John and Burke, Joan Martin. *Civil Rights: A Current Guide to the People, Organizations, and Events*. New York and London: R. R. Bowker, 1970. 194p. \$9.95. (70-126010). (ISBN 0-8352-0405-7).
- Altmann, Berthold. HDL-TR-1523: *The HDL Automated Information System*. Washington: Harry Diamond Laboratories, 1970. 122p.
- American Art Directory, vol. 44. Compiled by the Jaques Cattell Press. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1970. 368p. \$25.50. (99-1016). (ISBN 0-8352-0282-8).
- Annan, Gertrude L. and Felter, Jacqueline W., eds. *Handbook of Medical Library Practice*. 3d ed. Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1970. 411p. \$15.00. (70-103541).
- Barnetson, Paul. *Critical Path Planning: Present and Future Techniques*. Princeton: Brandon/Systems Press, 1970. 102p. \$7.50.
- Bhattacharyya, G. *Cataloguing Research in India*. India: Bangalore Press, 1969. 85p.
- Boice, Eugene T., et al. *The Medical Library Center of New York: A Cost Study*. New York: New York Metropolitan Reference and Research Library Agency, 1970. 65p. No charge—available on a very limited basis.
- Brandt, Siegmund. *Statistical and Computational Methods in Data Analysis*. New York: American Elsevier Publishing, 1970. 322p. \$16.50 (77-113749). (ISBN 0-444-10032-6).
- British Books in Print: Author Index*. Vol. I. London: Whitaker & Sons, 1970. 1493p. \$27.60 for 2-volume set. (ISBN 85021-038-0).
- British Books in Print 1970: Title Index*. Vol. II. London: Whitaker & Sons, 1970. 1950p. (ISBN 85021-038-0).
- Canadian Locations of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus*. Prepared by the Health Sciences Resource Centre of the National Science Library. Ottawa: National Research Council, 1970. 173p. \$5.00.
- Clark, Mary Virginia, comp. *Medical Reference Works, 1679-1966: A Selected Bibliography. Supplement I*. Chicago: Medical Library Association, 1970. 46p. \$3.75. (67-30664).
- De Lerma, Dominique-Rene. *Black Music in Our Culture: Curricular Ideas on the Subjects, Materials and Problems*. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1970. 263p. \$7.50. (70-131429). (ISBN 0-87338-110-6).
- Evans, Judith L. *Children in Africa: A Review of Psychological Research*. New York: Teachers College Press, 1970. 115p. \$3.95. (71-113095).
- Flores, Ivan. *Data Structure and Management*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1970. 390p. \$13.95. (73-125290).
- Foxon, David F. *Thoughts on the History and Future of Bibliographical Description*. Los Angeles: U.C.L.A., 1970. 31p.
- Furet, Francois, ed. *Livre et société dans la France du XVIII siècle*. II. Paris: Mouton, 1970. 228p. 38 Francs. (67-112747).
- Garde, P. K. *The United Nations Family of Libraries*. New York: Asia Publishing House, 1970. 252p. \$5.50. (ISBN 0-210-22282-4).
- Haight, Anne Lyon. *Banned Books: Informal Notes on Some Books Banned for Various Reasons at Various Times and in Various Places*. 3d ed. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1970. 166p. \$7.95. (54-11650). (ISBN 0-8352-0204-6).