## KICKSHAWS

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Kickshaws is currently being assembled by a series of guest editors. All contributions should be sent to the editor in Morristown, New Jersey.

## Titles of Rock Songs

In my last Kickshaws (May 1985), l regaled helpless readers with some peculiar titles of country and western songs. lam happy to report that the urban areas of our great nation are no less fertile a Petri dish for the formation from the first germs of ideas to their final foraminiferal form, of equally mutated masterpieces. For evidence, $l$ present the following rock song titles:

Death May Be Your Santa Claus
Let's Get Naked and Break Things
Mau Tse Tung Did Not Have To Deal With People Watching Seven Hours of Television Every Day
Mummy Was an Asteroid, Daddy Was a Small, Non-Stick Kitchen Utensil
My Brother Threw Up on My Stuffed Bunny
A Power Tool ls Not a Toy
And, for lagniappe, one rock album title:
Baby ... You're Bummin' My Life Out in a Supreme Fashion

## Titles of Dali Pictures

The above-listed rock song titles certainly have their quiddities, but these are as naught when compared to the creations of that master titler, Salvador Dali. For over half a century, Dali painted surrealistically and titled superrealistically. By this $I$ mean that if Dali called a painting "Debris of an Automobile Giving Birth to a Blind Horse Biting a Telephone" (and he did, he did!) you can bank on the picture containing car wreckage forming itself into a sightless equine quadruped whose molars are sunk into the appropriate instrument. So lean back, close your eyes, and conjure up the images behind the following Dali titles:

Bed and Two Nightstands Ferociously Attacking a Violoncello
A Soft Watch Put in the Appropriate Place to Cause a Young Ephebe to Die and Be Resuscitated by Excess of Satisfaction
Fountain of Milk Spreading ltself Uselessly on Three Shoes
Face of Mae West Which May Be Used As an Apartment
The Man With the Head of Blue Hortensias

Three Young Surrealistic Women Holding in Their Arms the Skins of an Orchestra
Average French Bread With Two Fried Eggs Without the Plate, on Horseback, Trying to Sodomize a Crumb of Portuguese Bread
Skull With its Lyric Appendage Leaning on a Night Table Which Should Have the Exact Temperature of Carcinal's Nest
Premature Ossification of a Railway Station

## Chinese Fortunes

Dali was a unique artist, but you need not visit the museum for a taste of the surreal; a meal at your local Chinese restaurant will sometimes provide your passport to the Twilight Zone.

Fractured English, international platitudes, punchlineless jokes -all of these $I$ expect and accept without comment from my cookie. Usually my powers of ratiocination are such that $I$ can tease out the original idea behind the fortune, or at least a reasonable facsimile thereof. The three fortunes listed below were difficult, but I was ultimately able to glean some semblance of meaning from them:

You are deeply attached to your family to be a leader
You have a potential urge and the ability for
Signifies a favor or kindness from some you realize
One fortune was different. l received it years ago at some Chinese restaurant now fallen victim to my fading memory. l've mumbled it to myself at odd occasions as l've grown into odd manhood, and it has gained a mantra-like calming power. Through its eight words one encounters sex, mystery, and the past, giving it a greater richness than many recent Hollywood movies. I present it now for your enlightenment, and emphasize that this is not a puzzle. Should the meaning of the fortune suddenly burst upon you, please do not share it with me; l prefer to leave some space in my life for the Unknown. My fortune:

He is kissing a triding keepsake of yours

## Names and Occupations

Lew Archer was a hard-boiled detective in the novel The Maltese Falcon. Ginger Baker was the drummer for the 1960 s rock group Cream. Charlie Weaver was a star on the Hollywood Squares TV show. All three held good, solid, traditional twentieth-century jobs. A glance at their last names, however, tells us that their ancestors were somewhat differently employed.

Many last names are derived from old-fashioned occupations, but some are more difficult to decipher than these three. Leslie Dunkling, in his delightful book The Guinness Book of Names (Guinness Superlatives Ltd., 1986), provides a list of modern cognomina that reflect medieval careers. Below is a list of such names; the corresponding occupations are in Answers and Solutions.

1. Bacchus
2. Baxter
3. Brewster
4. Campion

| 5. Day | 9. Grave | 13. Lorimer | 17. Tucker |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6. Faulkner | 10. Hayward | 14. Mercer | 18. Walker |  |
| 7. Farrar | 11. Kellogg | 15. Spencer | 19. Webster |  |
| 8. Fuller | 12. Lavender | 16. Travers |  |  |

Names and Birth Order
Not all names come from occupations, of course. One criterion used by the Japanese and by many African tribes is birth order. A sampling of such names, and their translations, is given below. The information is from The New Age Baby Name Book (Workman Publishing Company, 1978) by Sue Browder.

Daughters: lst - Kapuki, 2nd - Poni, 3rd - Jwan, 4th - Pita
Sons: 1st - Mosi or Omar or Taro, 2nd - Lado or Manu or Pili, 3rd - Mensah or Saburo, 4th - Annan or Pita or Shiro, 5th -
Anum or Quintin, 6th - Essien, 7th - Bay, 12th - Adeben, l3th - Odissan, l4th - Odinan, 15th - Odinum

More complex birth order relationships also have names:
Bojo - first-born twin daughter
Jore - second-born twin daughter
Sukoji - first daughter born following a son
Delu - first daughter born after three sons
Kako - daughter born after one daughter has died
Sumiti - daughter born after more than one child has died
Ulan - first-born twin son
Lado - second-born twin son
Mogga - son born after twins

## Names and Bears

One would expect that a tribe that has a name for a fifteenthborn son also has a culture in which male children and big families (or a high infant mortality rate) play a central role. lt seems sensible that parents would choose names for their children that are based on important aspects of their daily life. Assuming this theory is true, see if you can guess what animal is important to the Miwok lndians of central California, given the Miwok names and translations (from the New Age Baby Name Book) below.

Hateya - bear making tracks in the dust
Hatawa - bear breaking the bones of people or animals
Lusela - bear swinging its foot while licking it
Etumu - bear warming itself in the sunlight
Etumuye - bear climbing a hill
Heltu - bear barely touching people as it reaches for them
Kutattoa - bear scattering intestines of a person as it eats him
Moemu - bears sitting down to look at each other
Sapata - bear hugging tree
Hausu - bear yawning as it awakes
Kutcuyak - bear with good hair
Lipetu - bear going over a man hiding between rocks
Notaku - bear growling as someone passes by

Tulann - bears fighting over food
Esege - bear showing its teeth when cross
Molimo - bear disappearing into the forest
Utatci - bear scratching itself
Luyunu - bear taking off a leg or arm of a person while eating him

Need a hint? Well, the animal's name has four letters and starts with a B. Still stuck? See Answers and Solutions.

## Names and Despair

More leafing through The New Age Baby Name Book acquainted me with the Ovimbundu tribe of Angola who name their children using the first word or two of a proverb. An interesting idea, but what caught my attention was the blackness of the proverbs themselves. Life is not always happy along the Congo.

Caimile - A tree bears fruit, the fruit falls to the ground; a family has children, they all die.
Catava - She wanted to sleep but was in too much pain.
Cilehe - Just let it stink, let it be. [lf something is bad, just leave it alone or you'll make it worse.]
Cohila - The young are quiet about the things that hurt them.
Kateke - We have stayed too long and worn out our welcome.
Livanga - Be first to think, not first to eat. [Check to see if meat is rotten before eating it.]
Vatusia - The dead are gone and we are left to mourn.

## Odd Names

l'll end our journey through The New Age Baby Name Book with a list of what $l$ think of as "names you would not want your child to have to explain to his or her classmates in sixth grade". Each of these names is a fine, upstanding creature in its own culture, but it loses (or gains) something when translated into ours.

Amayeta - big manzanita berries
Yenene - wizard pressing his fingers on a sleeping person to poison him
Tilden - from the valley of good liberals
Akanke - to know her is to pet her
Tunu - deer thinking about going to eat wild onions
Tidzio - swine urine

## Really Bad Crime Fiction

"'Swine urine'?" you may cry, "Who would name their child 'swine urine'?" But, in fact, this entry comes from the noble tradition of giving a frail newborn a truly wretched name so that evil spirits will think the child is despised and go harm someone else. Thought of in this way, "swine urine" becomes a term of love and thus a compliment.
"Swine urine" is also a complimentary description for the contents of the books that Bill Pronzini, a noted mystery writer, analyzes
in Gun in Cheek (Coward, McCann \& Geoghegan, 1982). Gun in Cheek is subtitled A Study of "Alternative" Crime Fiction, and by "alternative" Pronzini means "really bad". Pronzini pored over his collection of pulp magazines and mystery novels and culled from them an entertaining congeries of stupid plots, stilted prose, andstrained dialogue. The following language delicacies should give you the flavor of the fiction he sampled and whet your appetite for second and third helpings.

My stunned intellect, the one that found death in his own backyard with him standing only feet away, hard to swallow in a hurry, found the answer.
--The Horrible Man (Michael Avallone)
lf her eyes were like baseballs, her breasts took you from sporting goods to something like ripe cantaloupes.
--The Case of the Violent Virgin (Michael Avallone)
He poured himself a drink and counted the money. lt came to ten thousand even, mostly in fifties and twenty-fives.
--The Violent World of Michael Shayne (Brett Halliday)
Then $l$ felt damp fresh air hit the back of my neck and $I$ knew somebody had opened the door. Before $l$ could see who it was, somebody stuck a red-hot poker in my ear and all my brains ran out of the hole. My bones turned into macaroni and lank down into a gooey mass of tomato sauce that looked like blood. Then somebody began rubbing the end of my nose with sandpaper and there was a big balloon of pain tied to my ear.
--Naked Villainy (Carl G. Hodges)
"l mean these!" l screamed, brandishing the letters ferninst his abashed mush [sic].
--"Murder Has Four Letters" (Robert Leslie Bellem)
'Now will you come along willingly or do 1 bunt you over the crumpet till your sneezer leaks buttermilk?"
--'Murder Has Four Letters" (Robert Leslie Bellem)

## A Slang Quiz

The last passage quoted above contains much slang. Some people would say too much slang. l would say too much slang. Oboe, my cat, would say me-row ("too much slang"). But this is an exceptional situation. Slang is usually a welcome relief from the strictures of standard English, and.its good-humored inventiveness adds richness to daily life.

Slang-lovers now have a new resource, The Slang Thesaurus (Hamish Hamilton Ltd., 1986), compiled by Jonathon Green. While slang dictionaries have been common, Green's most recent book fills the long-felt need for a reference book that works the other way, that is, which gives the reader the slang expressions for a standard English word or phrase.

I have gone through this book and picked out some of the more clever and evocative slang expressions. Your job is to figure out
the standard English equivalents. Give it a try before checking Answers and Solutions; a relaxed mind and a good sense of humor should enable you to figure out most of them.

1. sixteen-year-old after-shave
2. can't see through a ladder
3. infanticipating
4. have a technicolor yawn
5. beyond the rabbit-proof fence
6. lead poisoning
7. know whether it's pancake Tuesday or half-past breakfast time
8. pray to the porcelain god
9. international milk thief
10. Plato to NATO
ll. monkeys to junkies
11. funch
12. shake hands with the guy who stood up when 1 got married

## Lesbian-Feminists, Political Correctness, and Language

Slang is playful language and it gives people an easy, breezy way to get their point across. Jargon, "a special vocabulary or idiom fashionable in a particular group or clique" (Webster's Third) has different purposes, one of the most common being to separate insiders from outsiders. This is often true of the jargon discussed in this section, jargon used by "politically correct" lesbian-feminists, a group whose language habits are not regularly reported on by the national media. "Politically correct" is a term used to describe people who toe some party line, usually of a party on the left wing of American politics. Many lesbians, many feminists, and many lesbian-feminists don't toe any lines; the language use described below is not representative, just interesting. This section is based on information gotten from informants (as linguistic investigators cheerily refer to people whom 1 might call "friends and relatives'), newspapers, and journals.

Let's start with the word "lesbian" itself. ls it capitalized? Webster's Third says "often cap", but they also state that "Los Angeles" is "usu cap L \& A", so l take their advice cum poundo salis. There is certainly no agreement among lesbians themselves, for some think that the capitalized form only refers to inhabitants of the Greek island, while others feel that the lower case form is an insult. Furthermore, some women use "lesbian" only as an adjective, strictly limiting it to describing physical acts, and use "gay" for those people who see homosexuality as a lifestyle. From this viewpoint, a woman could occasionally engage in lesbian acts without being "gay". Others point out that "gay", like so many other "sexless" terms, now frequently implies "men only". Evidence for this claim is the subhead of the newspaper Gay Community News: "For fifteen years, the lesbian and gay weekly". To avoid this issue, others have reappropriated the words "dyke" and "queer", as some blacks have done with "nigger", thereby upsetting those who believe that this tactic is merely "identifying with the oppres-
sor'. Some lesbians would like to oppress the oppressor, and they refer to heterosexuals with the opprobrious term "breeders".

Another major linguistic battlefield is the spelling of "woman" and "women". Some people feel that these spellings, containing as they do "man" and "men", perpetuate the idea that women are derived from, and therefore inferior to, males. This has led to the coining of several new spellings. The most common is the singular "womon" and its plural "womyn" (sometimes "wimmin"). Physical characteristics are behind the invention of "womban", for which l infer a plural "womben". "Womoon" and its plural "wemoon" are explained by the importance of the moon in goodess religions. A related respelling is evident in the organization called the Lesbian Herstory Archives, and a recent journal contained "sheroes". Interestingly, 1 have not come across any substitutes for the similarlysuspect "female"; the use of this word seems to be avoided.

Lesbian-feminists are frequently involved in civil rights causes for various people, particularly those who are non-white or handicapped, and this leads to more language dispute. As with "lesbian", people cannot agree on whether or not to capitalize "black". Since no one seems to capitalize "white", the asymmetric phrase "white and Black" frequently appears in journals. This is changing, however, as more people are replacing "black" with "person of color". This phrase is meant to refer to all non-whites, and includes those who are black, Hispanic (which everyone seems to capitalize), or Oriental (a term which some people object to for reasons too complex to explain here). The sexed versions are "woman of color" and "man of color". No one capitalizes these phrases.

The adjective for people who lack full use of their bodies has changed often enough that keeping current is a real challenge. When $l$ was growing up with my quadriplegic mother, the term was "crippled". "Crippled" was too harsh a term for many, and it was replaced with the supposedly gentler "handicapped", which stayed around for years, assisted by government support. "Handicapped" was eventually also perceived as over-negative, and "disabled" then took over, but quickly lost out to the phrase "physically challenged". Recently the news went out that "challenged" has a perjorative connotation, so the current term is "differently abled". A few hyper-moderns refer to everyone who is not "physically challenged" as "temporarily able". My mother, a hopeless reactionary, still calls herself "crippled".

To end our brief sojourn into the world of political language, l'll touch on a final civil rights cause that is not so well-known: the crusade to allow women the option of doffing their shirts and bikini tops. The idea is that men are allowed to go bare-chested at will because doing this is often more physically comfortable, so women should not be forbidden from acting in a similar manner just because many men find bare breasts titillating. What would a cause be without its associated jargon? "Topless" is considered a sexist word with sleazy bar connotations; women who advocate the above position want to go "shirt-free".

## Near-Miss Transposal Pairs

Enough politics--back to hard-core logology. For the last two years, 1 have been compiling a list of well-mixed computer--generated transposal pairs which have nine or more letters. This project started when $l$ got a copy of Webster's Second New lnternational Dictionary for my personal computer, and l realized that it would be fairly simple to write a computer program to find all of the transposal pairs in the dictionary. Unfortunately, the database lacked most plurals, past tenses, comparatives, superlatives, and gerunds, which meant that many fine pairs would not be found.

To remedy this, $l$ wrote programs to go through the entire database and add the appropriate endings to every word. These programs changed spelling where appropriate (for example, a word ending in $Y$ was pluralized by dropping the $Y$ and adding lES) and, if there were two potentially valid ways to modify a word (for example, doubling or not doubling the final consonant), then both approaches were taken. Using these techniques, BAT would generate BATS, BATED, BATTED, BATING, BATTING, BATER, BATTER, BATEST, and BATTEST.
l wrote other programs to take this new version of the database, now about six times larger than the original, and find all of the transposal pairs in it. Success! There was one minor problem, however: the vast majority of the resulting pairs contained words or phrases which would never appear in any reputable dictionary: pairs such as FLOWERLESSING / SELF-WRONGLlES. Well-mixed? Yes, indeed, but lacking a certain (how shall l put it) meaning, no? Thus began the tedious, time--consuming process in which lam still engaged: going through the list of pairs and separating the wheat from the chaff. Since there are over 70,000 pairs just for the nineletter entries, and each pair must be examined separately for signs of meaningfulness, this is no small task.

Many of the pairs are on the quality level of FLOWERLESSING / SELF-WRONGLIES, and so provide little trouble. My frustration comes mainly from the pairs that teeter on the edge of making sense and therefore send me racing to the dictionary in the hope that some dedicated lexicographer has seen fit to record their usage. Alas, $l$ find few of them, and morosely return to scanning the lists. ln order to extract some benefit from these near-misses, I will now take the liberty of displaying some of my favorites for you. The dictionary-sanctioned entry is the first in each pair.

Minorca clematis
cis-Reformation
citrus nematode
point coordinates elastic binder foreordainment smooth-grained
Procrusteanism stereoplasmic streptobacillus quasi-volunteer
anticommercials
confirmatories
documentariest
contrapositioned
increditables
midafternooner
masterhooding
superromantics
semipectorals
subtropicallest
suaviloquenter

Obviousness is in the Mind of the Beholder
You might think that my transposal troubles would be over once I found that both words or phrases in a pair were dictionary entries, but this was not always the case. One of my goals for good transposal pairs was to use them to create word puzzles, which means that $I$ had to be able to define each word or phrase. And there's the rub.

Suppose, for example, I came across the lovely pair SPLENOMEGALIC / SEA-COMPELLING. Both appeared in Webster's Second, but only in lists where "the meanings...may be inferred from the definitions of the secondary elements". Well, l was able to figure out SPLENOMEGALIC without too much difficulty, but SEA-COMPELLING stumped me completely, and $l$ was only able to decipher it after Alan Frank sent me to the Oxford English Dictionary to look up the original citation.

This set me to wondering if there were other entries in the Webster do-it-yourself lists which might baffle the average reader. Further research led to the collection below. None of these terms is defined; their meaning is supposed to be obvious. l beg to differ.

| beauty-blushing | death-darting | life-outfetching |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| brain-smoking | forest-frowning | rose-diffusing |
| care-bewitching | gay-beseen | world-deep |

dark-splendid
In my search for these obscure obvious terms, I came across a few other entries which, though not opaque in meaning, still have a certain charm.
best-hated jelly-bellied rock-begirdled
half-miseducated proof-proof rufous-rumped

## Fun Dictionary Facts to Know and Tell

Some versions of Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary define ECLAlR as "a cake, long in shape and short in duration, with cream filling and chocolate or other icing."

Webster's Third gives the etymology of ELLAGIC ACID as "French ellagique, from ellag (anagram of galle gallnut, gall) + ique...". Chambers more precisely gives the derivation as "French galle, gall, spelt backwards'. In the August 1981 Kickshaws, David Rosen noted that Webster's Third describes GlFOLA as an anagram of Filago. Similarly, Webster's Second explains that YDGRUN is an anagram of (Mrs.) Grundy. Any other lexicographic recognition of anagrams?

The Most Amazing Thing in the English Language
All language lovers have a mental collection of wonders that give them enduring pleasure. One such gem for me is Marjoriefriedman's anagram NAME FOR SHIP / H.M.S. PINAFORE. Another is the progressive curtailment discovered by Philip Cohen: CHORIZONT / C-HORIZON / CHORIZO. A third is my transposal trio COMPOSITE ARCH / PHOTOCERAMICS / CECROPIA MOTHS. What distinguishes these
for me is not just their beauty, but their unlikeliness. 1 am surprised, given what $l$ know of the English language, that these examples exist.

But one marvel eclipses all of these, and it is the word CABARET. Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines CABARET as "a restaurant serving liquor and providing entertainment (as by singers or dancers)" which makes the phrase A BAR, ETC. an excellent anagram. Anagrams of this quality are rare--a near-exhaustive search has led me to conclude that fewer than one hundred such anagrams have been discovered in the last hundred years. Furthermore, almost all of these anagrams contain many more letters, there being a correspondence between the number of letters in a phrase and the ease of anagramming it. So, CABARET is unusual. What makes it miraculous?

Well, good anagrams are rare, but nowhere near so rare as good head-to-tail shifts. Given the structure of English, almost all such shifts are of the SHARP / HARPS variety, where an initial $S$ is moved to the end of the word and the pronunciation stays essentially the same. Head-to-tail shifts where a letter other than $S$ is shifted and where pronunciation changes dramatically are count able on your fingers.

One such head-to-tail shift is CABARET / A BAR, ETC.
Now That's Amazing.

## Logology and Psychological Assessment

Dali titles, fortune cookies, bad crime fiction...at times it seems that the study of language, while fascinating, has little to do with the "real world". lmagine my delight, then, when l discovered that the basis for one of the best-regarded psychological tests is an unabridged dictionary.

This happened a year and a half ago, while $l$ was in the process of getting a master's degree in counseling psychology. One of the required classes was Psychological Assessments, a course devoted to mental measurement tests such as the Stanford-Binet lntelligence Scale and the Rorshach inkblots. In this class l studied R.B. Catell's Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire, better known as the 16PF.

The 16 PF consists of a multiple-item true-false self-report quesitionnaire. Statements are typically of the self-reference type, such as "l like good food" and "I never have trouble falling asleep." The subject is asked to mark "true" or "false". for each statement as it applies to himself or herself. Test scores are based not on the actual content of the subject's choices, but rather on how these choices correlate with the choices of people who have already been given psychological diagnoses. For example, if a subject checks "no" for the statement "my stools are black and tarry", and most people who are considered introspective also check "no" for this statement, then the subject will be given an additional point on the introspective scale. A single response may earn the subject
points on several different scales. After the test, the scores for all the scales are tallied, with the results intended to aid a clinician in identifying the personality traits of the subject.

What makes the 16 PF of interest to Word Ways readers is the way in which Catell originally uncovered what he believed to be the major dimensions of personality: by searching through a cata$\log$ of 17,953 descriptive terms and phrases pertaining to human beings. Now this is psychological research we can all empathize with. l will omit here the non-logological story of how he reduced this enormous lexicon to a mere sixteen basic traits, and will instead focus on the source Catell used for those 17,953 terms: a monograph from the Harvard Psychological Laboratory.

The monograph, titled "Trait-Names, A Psycho-lexical Study", was published in 1936 by the journal Psychological Monographs. It was written by G.W. Allport and H.S. Odbert, professors at Harvard University and Dartmouth College, respectively. This treatise begins with a discussion of the theory of personality traits and a description of the authors' classification methods for trait-names, but the bulk of the work is a l34-page list of "terms in the English language characterizing personal behavior and personality". The authors constructed this list by going through the 400,000 words in the 1925 edition of Webster's New lnternational Dictionary and copying down any term that had the capacity to "distinguish the behavior of one human being from another".

As you might imagine, this task required much subjective judgement and the authors readily admitted that many of their decisions involved a considerable degree of arbitrariness. They did follow some basic rules: a) Terms representing common (non-distinctive) behavior were excluded, for example, "walking" and "digesting", whereas more differentiating and stylistic terms applied to these same adjectives, such as "mincing" and "dyspeptic", were included; b) Adjectival and participial forms were preferred throughout, and nouns and adverbs were taken only where no corresponding adjective or participle existed; c) Various adjectival variants of a word were given only when the shades of meaning were readily distinguishable (words with non-semantic differences, such as alternate spellings, were not included); d) Terms below the line were admitted if they met the general requirements for inclusion because such terms "are either derivative forms or uncommon" and "this distinction has practically no psychological significance".

Allport and Odbert list their terms in four separate columns, as follows: Column 1 ( 4,505 terms, 25 percent) contains neutral terms designating possible personal traits; Column 2 ( 4,541 terms, 25 percent) contains terms primarily descriptive of temporary moods or activities; Column 3 ( 5,226 terms, 29 percent) contains weighted terms conveying social or characterial judgements of personal conduct, or designating influence on others; and Column 4 ( 3,682 terms, 21 percent) is for miscellaneous terms such as designations of physique, capacities, and developmental conditions. Column 4 also includes metaphorical and doubtful terms.

Herewith the beginning and end of the monograph's catalog:

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 | Column 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| abandoned | abashed | abnormal | able |
| abject | ablaze | absorbing | abortive |
| abrupt | absent | absurd | abrasive |
| absent-minded | absorbed | abundant | absinthine |
| absolutist | abstracted | acceptable | absolute |
| zealotypic | yowling | youngling | young-eyed |
| zealous | yowting | youthful | zebrine |
| zestful | yucking | zany, $n$ | zooid |
| zetetic | zigzagging | zesting | zoophilous |

Allport and Odbert may not have expected that their monograph would one day lead to a widely-used pyschological test. This column, however, would not come as a surprise to them. The last of their K-words word in column 3 is "kickshaw".

## A NEW JOURNAL OF HUMOR

Mouton de Gruyter $(200$ Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne NY 10532) will publish a new .quarterly journal entitled Humor: International Journal of Humor Research, beginning in April of 1988. Subscriptions for individuals will be $\$ 30$ per year. Editor Victor Raskin (Department of English, Purdue University, West Lafayette $I N$ 47907) solicits original manuscripts in the following areas: (1) interdisciplinary humor research, (2) studies on humor theory, (3) studies of humor research methodologies, (4) applications of one or more disciplines to the study of humor, (5) applications of humor research to one or more disciplines, (6) studies of humor technology, (7) humor material databases. These contributions can be in the form of empirical, observational studies, theoretical studies, theoretical discussions, presentation of research, short notes, reactions/replies to recent articles, and letters to the editors. Articles to appear include:

Disciplinary Boundaries in Humorology
Humor in TV Advertising
Mirthful Laughter and Blood Pressure
The Good, The Bad, and the Beautiful
The Information-Conveying Aspect of Jokes
The publisher hopes that this new journal "will present a forum for high-quality research on humor as an important and universal human faculty."

