David Morice  
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Readers are encouraged to send their own favorite linguistic kickshaws to the Kickshaws Editor. All answers appear in the Answers and Solutions at the end of this issue. Guest editors will continue to appear occasionally.

Quick Chaws  
No, that's not the brand of a chewing tobacco. It's an earlier version of KICKSHAWS. Peter Newby has provided a run-down on this unusual word: until the 17th century, KICKSHAWS was the singular form and QUELQUE CHOSE was the plural, or at least the most popular plural, as variations such as QUELQUE CHOICES, QUICK CHOWS, QUICK CHAWS and even QUECK SHOES were readily available. It was only in the 17th century that KICKSHAW (a tidbit or trifle) became the recognized singular and KICKSHAWS the plural.

The Educational Eight Beatitudes  
Then Jesus took his disciples up the mountain, and, gathering them about him, he taught them, saying:

Blessed are the poor.
Blessed are the hungry.
Blessed are those who mourn.
Blessed are the oppressed...

Then Simon Peter said "Do we have to write this down?" And Andrew, "Are we supposed to know this?" And James, "I don't have any papyrus with me." And Philip, "Will we have a test on this?" And Bartholomew, "Do we have to turn this in?" And John, "The other disciples didn't have to learn this." And Matthew, "Can I be excused?" And Judas, "What does this have to do with the real world?"

Then one of the Pharisees who was present asked to see Jesus's lesson plan and inquired "Where are your anticipatory set? Where are your objectives in the cognitive domain?"

And Jesus wept.

Dr. William Bagford of the University of Iowa distributed this in an education class. It's one of those anonymous bulletin board creations, obviously produced under divine inspiration.

Art and Wordplay  
As in previous Kickshaws, here is another wordplay statement. Will Shortz draws comparisons between art and wordplay:
One purpose of art (and I use this term in the broadest sense) is to shock the viewer into seeing part of the world in a new way. That’s one of my goals in making word puzzles. Most people consider words only as a means of communication; in my puzzles, solvers are forced to consider them as letters to be dropped, added to, rearranged, or interlocked, as sounds to be manipulated, meanings to be punned upon, etc. Puzzles make solvers think of language in a completely different way. In addition, it has been said that puzzling is the only form of literature that forces the reader to participate, which is a nice thought in these days of mostly passive entertainment.

Permutations Ad Infinitum

Nyr Indictor writes “Your May and August 1993 Kickshaws discuss the number of grammatical permutations of sentences made up of the words PAT BILL and SUE.” Nyr points out that many other names could also work: BOB, BUCK, CHUCK, ECHO, MARK, RIP, ROB, TUCK. Any permutation of those makes not one, but two or more, perfectly interpretative sentences.

Bob, bill Buck, chuck Echo, mark Pat, rip Rob, sue Tuck
Bob Bill, buck Chuck, echo Mark, pat Rip, rob Sue, Tuck

Each of these is a string of two-word commands preceded or followed by the names of the addressee. There are numerous alternative punctuations, but some would be quite contrived.

The list of names could be extended indefinitely if one includes last names (HURT, KING, PECK, etc.) and foreign names. Ultimately any word can be a name (consider MOON UNIT and DWEEZIL ZAPPA), and most nouns can be verbied, so this exercise becomes trivial very quickly. A more interesting exercise would be to ask whether there are four-word sentences in which all permutations are grammatical, and where none of the words is a name.

The Palingram Cup of Susan Thorpe

Continuing Jeff Grant’s theme of “Palindromes on the Tennis Court” [May Kickshaws], we all remember AGASSI’S SAGA on the centre court when he won the Wimbledon Men’s Singles title last year. Were we also aware, I wonder, of The Palingram Cup, an event being played on the outside courts?

Although not so prestigious an event as the Wimbledon Championships, The Palingram Cup, renowned for its “verbal” shots, attracts competitors of all ages. I recall one particular clash between the fiery youngster Bob Mason and the near-veteran, good old “Uncle” Sam, everyone's favourite. Definitely chalk and cheese!

When Sam questions a decision, he does so with a twinkle in his eye. Bob reacts somewhat differently!

Sam: ON LINE?
Umpire: NO, NO SAM...ONE CALL
Sam: A BALL ACE?
Umpire: NO...MASON ONE NIL

Now I Won

In another segment of the British automotive calendar, a new Formula Mansell. Nigel’s leg whilst retained that of the Brazilian rivet and that in organisations is Being one of an item which still

Muses Reversed

The above is punctuated as punctuation, one is an inf

ONE + NINE = ONE TEN IN
ONE? NO, S
ONE = NON
ONE + THE

Lettershift Latin

Last summer I attended a literature class led by a discussion on works

“Let’s see,”

“Try your lettershift to GIL

She set it around slowly, the middle three
In a new sense, my puzzles, be dropped, make solvers
in addition, of literature I've nice thought

Most people drop, make solvers

In addition, of literature I've nice thought

Now I Won

In another sporting bit of wordplay, Susan writes: As a nation, the British are currently proud to number among their ranks the new Formula One Grand Prix World Motor Racing Champion, Nigel Mansell. Nigel and his family have this year moved to Florida, whilst retaining their home in the Isle of Man. It should be point-out that Nigel's wife is called Rosanne, that Nigel and his Brazilian rival, Ayrton Senna, are not exactly the best of buddies, and that in the U.K. we have two major car break-down rescue organisations, one of which is the R.A.C. (Royal Automobile Club). Being one of the main armchair Formula One devotees inspired this item which started life as the first line below, and then it grew!

Nigel’s leg in
R.A.C.? Nigel’s leg in car!
R.A.C.? Nigel’s SOS...leg in car!
R.A.C.’s Anne’s? Nigel’s SOSs...leg in Senna’s car!
Sore? R.A.C.’s Anne’s? Nigel’s SOSs...leg in Senna’s care, Ros!

Muses Reverse Sum

The above palindrome is by Peter Newby, who wonders if any normal-sounding palindromes can be made with two or more number names. I summed the following by using math symbols treated as punctuation; they’re ignored in reversing the words. The last one is an infinite series that goes forever in both directions.

ONE \,+\, NINE  \,=\, NINE? NO
ONE TEN IN SIX IS NINE (TEN = O)
ONE? NO, SIX IS SIX. IS ONE? NO!
ONE = NONE. NO ONE = NINE. NO ONE = NONE. NO
...ONE \,+\, TEN - ONE - TEN + ONE + TEN...

Lettershift Lady

Last summer I brought the Word Calculator to the children's literature class I teach. I showed it to the students as part of a discussion on wordplay. After class, a student wanted to try it out.

"Let's see," she said. "What should I look up?"
"Try your last name. I tried mine, and the first three letters shifted to Gil, my father's first name."

She set it for her last name, Berry, and turned the tin can around slowly. A few moments later she found—to our surprise—the middle three letters of BERRY shift to Ann. Her name is Ann Berry!
Anagram Word Squares

Peter Newby has found double squares in which each word is an anagram of the other five words in that square. However, if you reverse each square you get standard squares each with additional anagrams. Each square is followed by its reversed version:

```
EAR RAE TEA AET SPA APS
REA ERA ATE ETA ASP PSA
```

The Wringer Wet Rafter

During the Second World War, Peter writes, a lexicographer was drafted into the U.S. Navy and served aboard a destroyer that was torpedoed during the Battle of Midway. At the time that his ship was struck the young man was revising that part of the dictionary concerned with the letter $S$. He had gotten as far as $SIN$ when he suddenly found himself in the Pacific clinging to a piece of wreckage within yards of safety aboard a raft manned by some of his colleagues. As he contemplated his next move, an apt definition of the troublesome word came to him. Hence, the phrase you'll find in your pocket edition of Webster's International: $SIN$, COARSE WHIM.

Express Mail Oxymorons

O. V. Michaelsen has found a number of oxymorons that haven't yet seen the light of the printed page. Here is a complete selection:

at this time in history, drive-in exit, early train, extra low (price), extraordinary, history in the making, marine airmen, "No comment", not to mention, objective/unbiased opinion, preventive medicine, sunshade, Thin Super Maxi, tomboyish girl, turning straight, twelve o'clock in the afternoon, wireless cable

More Auto Accident Statements

Recently I listed several auto accident statements that O. V. Michaelsen found. Peter sent a few more that were submitted to the Norwich Union, one of England’s leading insurance companies. Hayley Stimpson, spokeswoman for the company, said "Accidents are not usually laughing matters but every job has its bright side. Often the claims make perfect sense but need a little thinking about." Language crashes over there just as it does here.

The dog that ran into the road was fully to blame—it ran away without stopping to exchange names and addresses
The other driver was to blame for driving in an erotic manner
I cannot really say [who was to blame]; my eyes were shut at the time
I can only say that if there had been a pavement on the side and the cyclist had been on it instead of the road, then I probably would have missed him

[my witness] cannot read or write and is blind and deaf

Aided in Some

The name of Hussein, in a palindrome such as "A man, a plan, a canal: Panama", a circle, can be read in both directions where the letters are common, such as...

Clerihews for

Ralston Be

Vaclav Havel

Sebastian B

Charles Dickn

Michael Jackn

Sylvia Plathn

Internal Word

In the Au
Aideed in Somalia

The name Aideed has become a household word, like Noriega or Hussein. What wordplay lies within? While a natural-sounding palindrome seems unlikely, the phrase I AM AIDEED, written in a circle, can be read forwards starting with I or backwards starting with the I in Aideed. Indeed.

Clerihews for Today

Ralston Bedge has been on a Clerihew binge. He's composed over 200 of them on famous people, past and present. A sample:

- Vaclav Havel
  Wrote a novel
  About times growing rockier
  In Czechoslovakia.

- Sebastian Bach
  Was wound up like a clock.
  He needed a quaalude
  For the F-minor Prelude.

- Charles Dickens
  Had sex with chickens.
  They caught him in bed
  With a Rhode Island Red.

- Michael Jackson
  Looks Anglo-Saxon
  After all that nasty
  Rhinoplasty.

- Joseph McCarthy,
  Hirsute and swarthy,
  Never looked pretty
  Before his committee.

- Sylvia Plath
  Was awful in math
  But wrote several tomes
  Of passable poems.

Leontyne Price
Is frightened of mice.
One crawled up her sleeve
During recital.

Harry S Truman
Was fond of albumen.
He said to the folks
"I'm sick of your yolks."

Joseph Pulitzer
Sat down at the Wurlitzer
And pounded his organ
For J. Pierpont Morgan.

Florentine Giotto
Got thoroughly blotto
And talked hooey
With Cimabue.

St. Bonaventure
Busted a denture
And swallowed his rosary
In an evening's gaucherie.

Billy Graham
Said sex was a sham.
He stuck to the Gospel
Emission impossible.

Internal Words, Totally-Disconnected Words

In the August 1981 Kickshaws, Alan Frank cited ANOTHER in mechANOTHERapy as the longest-known unrelated word contained in a longer word. Chris McManus has found two 9-letter internal words to raise the odds: paINTERLINES (in Web 3) and eccENTROPIES (in the 23rd edition of Stedman's Medical Dictionary), meaning "pressure from within outward". The former is also an example of a word deletion, since the outer shell is PASS. He rejected solutions where the internal word and full word had suffixes in common, such as intRAVENOUSly and phLOGISTICALy.

A related question that Chris raises: what is the longest totally-disconnected internal word (none of the letters are adjacent)?
Curiously, the best examples he could find are only nine letters long. DEMENTIAL in aDrEnomyEloNeuropaThlcAlly, ECHOLALIA in EnCepHaLOmyoMeDicAle, and PREAORTIC in hyPeRbEtAlip­OpRoTeInemiC are single word-within-word examples. He also found four nine-letter words in the controversial 45-letter PNEUMONOULTRA­MICROSCOPIC SILICOVOLCANOCONIOSIS: EMISSIONS, PEMMICANS, PENI­CILLI and PENTOSANS. Any ten-letter internal or totally-disconnect­ed words?

Lends

As a follow-up on alternades, Chris suggests the phenomenon of "lends", a term he uses for words that are half-alternades. If you take alternating letters in some words, one, but not both, of the resulting letter-sequences forms a word. LENDS itself is a half-alternade of aLtErNaDeS. The longest full alternade is TRI­ENNIALLY. Surprisingly, under Chris's looser conditions, the champion words are only three letters longer. Some of the best include POROSES in uPrOaRiOuSnEsS, PALPATE in PhAILoPlAsTiEs, PALLIAL in PhAILaLgIcAlly, ACROSSES in cAlCaReoUSeS, SEDATES in StEaDFasTnEsS, BRAINS in BaRbArisMiSm, RIFLES in fRuItFuLnEsS, and NICETY in iNdIsCrEtIlY.

At the Collectibles Show

In the February 1992 issue, Alfred Lubran presented an extensive collection of collective words—that is, terms for collectors of different objects. This poem features some of those terms; the last term was coined for the occasion.

"Oh, have you got a biscuit-tin? I don't care if a biscuit's in," Inquired the Tenerbisophilist. "Not me, I'm into garden gnomes That people put around their homes," Replied the wise Hobophilist. "I'm looking for sharp pointed spears. They help me pierce my pointy ears," Winced brave Madame Speriphilist. "That seems to make a little sense, But I crave whipping instruments," Growled Dr. Flagellophilist. "I search around the ponds and lakes For slick and slimy skins of snakes," Hissed Mrs. Ophisophilist. "By God, I want religious tracts From any sects with any facts!" Prayed Reverend Guruophilist. "My bag is books, limp-leather books! I keep them in limp-leather nooks!" Thus yapped the loud Yappophilist. "I'd like a pair of anything, I'd like a pair of anything," Thus exclaimed the loud Yappophilist.

Twinkle, Twinkle

There's a town called Worth (Warn, Worlth), There's a town called Worth (Warn, Worlth), and lists like this won't surprise Berent, having their families of authors (citing 100s). It's fun to quite seem to
nine letters

CHOLALIA in
-PeRbEtAlip-
also found
UMONOUltra-
CANS, PENI-
-disconnect-
phenomenon
-alternades.
but not both,
FOS itself is
made is TRI-
the champ-
shorter
EDS, SEDATES
BarBArAn-

d an exten-
for collectors
the
shapes of letters, including mirror words such as HIDE, BOX, and OXIDE, which look the same when viewed upside down in a mirror. But they end the chapter with the question "What do the following letters have in common: cdilmvx?" The answer, of course, is they're all Roman numerals, a property that doesn't have anything to do with shapes. The writers coin new terms for old forms. Aptonagrams are anagrams that are logically related, like ENRAGED and ANGERED. Wordplay aficionados consider aptanagrams to be simply anagrams, and nonrelated anagrams as transposals. Other coinages include gramograms (words that sound like letters, like 'eff' or 'cay'), literordinyms (letter-order words, like 'gyMNOPlast'), and inaptronyms (like 'Cardinal Sin', the Manilan archbishop). They refer to word-order palindromes as pseudodromes, and introduce a kind of cheater's pseudodrome ("Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country"), terming it a pseudo-pseudodrome. In the introduction, the authors take a swipe at English teachers. which seems an odd way of driving off a potential audience: "After all, many teachers want you to believe that the study of English is a serious business and that words are what they seem and wear no disguises." So, if you're an English teacher, this book's not for you. But if you teach mechanical engineering, philosophy, German, trigonometry, nursing, or anything else, you might want to pick up this book.

Linear Logic

This logic exercise involves changing the meaning of a series of statements. For instance, in these two 3-line sets--

**SET 1**

1. Line 2 is false
2. Line 3 is true
3. Line 1 is false

**BECOMES**

1. Line 2 is false
2. Line 3 is false
3. Line 1 is true

---you read the lines in order and adjust the statements as you come to them to make them "true". In Set 1, Line 1 says that Line 2 is false. So change Line 2 to read "Line 3 is false". Then read the new Line 2 and follow the new direction. Since it now says that Line 3 is false, change Line 3 to read "Line 1 is true". Set 2 shows the new set-up, which in turn would be read and changed by the same method.

To simplify matters, you need only write T or F after each line to give it its current truth value. Using the above sets, here is a list of truth values for all readings up to the point where the truth values start repeating.

**READING 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Line 2 is F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Line 3 is T</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Line 1 is F</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now try to figure out the truth values at the second reading for each of these next four sets. If you continue reading Set C, what happens?
A: 1. Line 2 is false
2. Line 3 is false
3. Line 4 is false
4. Line 5 is false
5. Line 1 is true

B: 1. Line 5 is false
2. Line 4 is false
3. Line 3 is false
4. Line 2 is false
5. Line 1 is false

C: 1. Line 3 is false
2. Line 3 is false
3. Line 3 is false
4. Line 3 is false
5. Line 3 is false

D: 1. Line 3 is true
2. Line 3 is false
3. Line 1 is false
4. Line 2 is true
5. Line 4 is false

Tables like these can be extended to any number of lines. And the lines themselves can be much more complicated. The famous Liar's Paradox ("This sentence is a lie" is one version) becomes a truth when stated in this form: "1. Line 1 is false." After the first reading, it changes to "1. Line 1 is true." And it stays that way forever.

Just this morning, the children's TV program "Eureka's Castle" included a dialog that resembles linear logic. Batley, a bat, is talking with Webster, a mischievous spider.

**Batley:** Webster always obeys rules

**Webster:** Yeah

**Batley:** I'll show you. Rule No. 1 is NO DANCING

(Webster dances)

**Batley:** Rule No. 2 is NO SINGING

(Webster sings)

**Batley:** Rule No. 3 is IGNORE THE FIRST TWO RULES

**From Smart to Ork — More Televised Wordplay**

On a rerun of Get Smart!, the 1960s spy comedy series, Maxwell Smart and his wife/assistant "99" are working with two spies, code-named TODAY and TOMORROW. This sets the scene for an Abbott and Costello Who's-on-First bit of wordplay. At one point, Smart says "I'll see you at the Club Tonight today to save Today, Tomorrow!" Then when Tomorrow is shot and killed instead, Smart quips "Yes, 99, there's no Tomorrow."

On a showing of the old Mork and Mindy sci-fi comedy, the couple has a discussion about a compatibility test that they've found in a magazine.

**Mork:** Okay, here's the first question. When you and your spouse get into an argument, who always gives in?

**Mindy:** That's easy. I give in.

**Mork:** No, I do.

**Mindy:** No, me.

**Mork:** Okay, I give in--you.

**Do You Speak Tlhingan?**

Last August, according to the Cedar Rapids Gazette, "About 50 people took seats in the pews of a Lutheran church in northwestern Minnesota this past Sunday for a service conducted in
Klingon." (Klingons are aliens in the "Star Trek" series, and Wolf is a Klingon serving on the Star Ship Enterprise.) The story goes on to say that the Klingon language, called "tlhingan", was being taught at a two-week camp in Red Lake Falls MN by a Spanish professor from the University of Minnesota. The professor had translated the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed into tlhingan, and the sermon mentioned the story of the Tower of Babel. The extraterrestrial language, created by the producers of the mid-1980s movie "Star Trek III: The Search of Spock", is "as unlike any language we know on Earth as possible". Younger students have been enthusiastic about learning this exercise in interplanetary linguistics. But the Gazette writer, not wanting to boldly go where no one has gone before, concluded "With all the earth-bound languages that could be learned and used later, what's so great about expending so much energy on something so fleeting and imaginary?"

Crossing the Borders

What do you drink when you cross Canada and Minnesota? A Canasota. Other geographic locations can be connected to provide answers to questions you never would have asked. Answer the following:

1. What kind of clothes are most comfortable in Washington and Delaware?
2. How do you ask people to slow down in Kenya and Kuwait?
3. What do you get if you go to America and Indonesia?
4. How did you travel through Iran and Madagascar?
5. How do you calm yourself as you fly from Singapore to Tunisia?
6. How do you tell jokes in Wisconsin and Italy?
7. What do you drink in Malta and Lichtenstein?
8. Where do you go after visiting Yugoslavia and Oklahoma?

Hopping the Rebus

On the left, each pair of letters represents an adjective. Each adjective fits next to a noun on the right to form a common two-word phrase. Can you match all eighteen correctly?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AL</th>
<th>cat</th>
<th>KG</th>
<th>baggage</th>
<th>SA</th>
<th>cutlet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BZ</td>
<td>doll</td>
<td>LE</td>
<td>limits</td>
<td>TM</td>
<td>customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>brush</td>
<td>MT</td>
<td>test</td>
<td>UL</td>
<td>storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR</td>
<td>cell</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>VL</td>
<td>cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZ</td>
<td>bee</td>
<td>QP</td>
<td>effort</td>
<td>XS</td>
<td>log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JL</td>
<td>show</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>friend</td>
<td>YR</td>
<td>strength</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Letter Line

Take a line of any finite length and mark 27 equidistant points along it. Let the first point signify a blank, the second point A, the third B, the fourth C, and so on to Z. The result is fairly obvious: any letter or the blank is a point on the line.

Continue by putting 27 equidistant points between each adjacent pair of letters in fashion, but the points would be symbol pair (EBA, EBB, EBC, etc.), and so forth.

At greater length, the word Play is a possible interpretation, segments into words that could even spell the entire series of random words.

Furthermore, any tables that spell the entire alphabet and answers to questions you never would have asked.

You get the idea.

The "A" Syndrome

For all the words or phrases that start with A and end with B, there would then be only differences with and/or after the second letter in the word.

Strings on a shelf

In the Auslander method of Word Wonders, the points between the cubes face (omitting any face).You can then start and complete it with any word.

Every 4-letter word is spelled the same way, so the words can be stacked vertically.

Some are square...
The "A" Syndrome

For all their supposed differences, novels are really pretty much the same. If you rearranged every English-language novel so the words appeared in alphabetic order, then all novels would begin with the same word—A—and would continue with that word for several lines. If you then placed all the rewritten novels on a shelf in alphabetic order, the novel with the most As would go first.

Strings on a Cubic Lattice

In the August Word Ways, the editor introduced the concept of Word Worm, defining words as segments in three-dimensional space with the aid of a 3x3x3 cubic lattice with A through I labeling the cubes on the top face, J through Q the cubes in the middle face (omitting the center), and R through Z the cubes on the bottom face. Leonard Gordon has built a wooden device for searching out words in spatial arrangements. He writes "Establish a 27 node cubic lattice and assign letters to all but the central node just as Eckler did. But, instead of defining a word shape as he did, define it merely by running a string from letter to letter [and complete it with a string connecting the last letter to the first]. Every 4-letter word determines a quadrilateral within the lattice. Some are squares, some are tetrahedrons, etc."
Leonard goes on "Eckler asked for knotted words... I built a frame of two square boards joined by 8 dowels so as to make a cube and used tiny hooks to define the nodes. String a word out. For a knot, the string must not intersect itself and all letters must be different. Release string from all but the first and last hooks and pull it taut. You will recognize a knot if you have one. No mathematical definitions needed or possible. The minimum number of nodes (letters) needed to form a knot is 6. Here are "knotty" words I've found so far. I spent several crazy days fooling with my gadget to find these: CYMBLINGS, CYMLINGS, COFANE, PAVION, COWBIRD."

From Wordplay to Logology

In answer to my request for early childhood logology, the editor briefly discussed his experiences with wordplay from childhood to the present. Here are some of Ross's reflections:

As a boy I thought wordplay consisted either of games such as Ghost or puzzles to be solved such as cryptograms. By college, I realized that more interesting wordplay involved games versus Nature: open-ended searches for all possible triple homonyms, or a type-collection of words containing different trigrams. In 1968, the journal *Word Ways* forever changed wordplay by liberating it from insularity; aficionados could for the first time build on each other's work. As a result, logology was no longer viewed as a collection of isolated curiosa, but a coherent body of knowledge such as mathematics or geology. However, unlike such classical disciplines, the dedicated amateur could quickly reach the forefront of logology to make new discoveries. Nowadays wordplay has two major streams: the newly-defined logical research, increasingly aided by the computer, and the long-unchanged constrained writing palindromes, pangrams, lipograms and the like - which still seem to require the creative spark. Long may both flourish!

**BUZZWORDS**

This is the title of a 1993 paperback published by Crown Publishers for $7. Author John Davis and his friends have eavesdropped on a variety of occupations, from beauty contest director to mortician, from disc jockey to surgeon, to record their private jargon. Some 3000 examples, as up-to-date as CLINTON (used by pharmacists to describe an inhalant) and as gross as MARIE ANTOINETTE (a headless corpse), beguile the reader. My one criticism is that the terms are not alphabetized (nor is there an index), making it hard to relocate a half-remembered epithet. A surprising number of terms are rhyming pairs such as ROOSTER BOOSTER (a chicken-pox shot) or BRANDY ANDY (a wine steward); these may be fodder for a later *Word Ways* quiz.