

Exhibit 24

Second College Edition

The
**American Heritage
Dictionary**

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meaningful mechanism

foreign. Significance stresses meaning beyond immediate comprehension (underlying or long-range meaning); besides perception, it implies evaluation. In contrast, signification and appreciation apply to accepted or established meaning, directly conveyed. Import also pertains to ostensible meaning. Purport applies to broad understanding, offer of an extensive subject.

meaningful (me'ning-fal) adj. Having meaning, function, or purpose. significant —meaningfully adv. —meaningfulness n.

meaningless (me'ning-lis) adj. Having no meaning or significance; senseless. —meaninglessly adv. —meaninglessness n.

meanly (mēn'li) adv. In a poor, mean, or base manner. mean (mēn'nis) n. 1. The state of being inferior in quality, character, or value; commonness. 2. Selfishness; stinginess. 3. A spiteful or malicious act.

mean solar day n. The period of time between two successive transits of the mean sun; the standard for the 24-hour day, measured from midnight to midnight.

mean square n. The arithmetic mean of the squares of a set of numbers.

mean sun n. A hypothetical sun defined as moving at a uniform rate along the celestial equator so that it completes its orbit in the same period as the apparent sun, used in computing the mean solar day.

meant (mēnt) v. Past tense and past participle of mean.

mean-time (mēn'tīm) n. The time between one occurrence and another; interval. —adv. During a period of intervening time; meanwhile: "Meantime, let wonder seem familiar" (Shakespeare).

Usage: Meantime serves principally as a noun. In the meantime we waited. In expressing the same sense as a single adverb, meanwhile is more common than meantime. Meanwhile we waited.

mean time n. Time measured with reference to the mean sun, giving equal 24-hour days throughout the year.

meanwhile (mēn'hwīl, -wīl) n. The intervening time. —adv. 1. During or in the intervening time: Meanwhile, life goes on. 2. At the same time: The court is deliberating, meanwhile, we must be patient. —See Usage note at meantime.

measles (mēz'lz) n. (used with a sing. verb). 1. a. An acute contagious virus disease, usually occurring in childhood and characterized by the eruption of red spots. b. Any of several diseases displaying similar but milder symptoms, esp. German measles. 2. A disease of cattle and swine, caused by speworm larvae. 3. A plant disease, usually caused by fungi, and producing minute spots on leaves and stems. ME measles, pl. of measle, measles-spot, of MLC orig. | measly (mēz'li) adj. -sily, -silyest. 1. Infected or spotted with measles; measles. 2. Slang. Contemptibly small; measly: a measly tip.

measurable (mēzh'or-ə-bəl) adj. 1. Able to be measured. 2. Of distinguished importance; significant: a measurable figure in literature. 3. Not so great as to escape all measure or comparison; moderate. —measurability n. —measurably adv.

measure (mēzh'or) n. 1. The dimensions, quantity, or capacity of something as ascertained by measuring: Length, area, volume, and mass are basic measures of material properties. 2. A reference standard or sample used for the quantitative comparison of properties: The standard kilogram is maintained as a measure of mass. 3. A unit specified by a scale, as an inch, or by variable conditions, as a day's march. 4. A system of measurement, as the metric system. 5. A device, as a marked tape or a graduated container, used for measuring. 6. An act of measurement. 7. An evaluation or basis of comparison: "the final measure of the worth of a society" (Joseph Wood Krutch). 8. The extent or degree of something. 9. A fitting amount: a measure of recognition. 10. A limited amount or degree: "a measure of serenity" (John Updike). 11. Limit; bounds: a generosity knowing no measure. 12. Appropriate restraint, moderation, criticism in measure. 13. Often measures. An action taken as a means to an end; expedient; desperate measures. 14. A legislative bill or enactment. 15. Poetic meter. 16. Mus. The metric unit between two bars on the staff; bar. —v. -ured, -uring, -ures, -ure. 1. To ascertain the dimensions, quantity, or capacity of. 2. To mark, lay out, or establish dimensions for by measuring: measure off an area. 3. To estimate by evaluation or comparison: "I gave them an account . . . of the situation as far as I could measure it" (Winston Churchill). 4. To bring into opposition: She measured her power with that of a dangerous adversary. 5. To mark off, usually with reference to a given unit of measurement: dice out measure out a pint of milk. 6. To serve as a measure of: The inch measures length. 7. To allot or distribute as if by measuring: mete. The revolutionaries tribunal measured out harsh justice. 8. To consider or choose with care; weigh: He measures his words with pedantic caution. 9. Archaic. To travel over: "We must measure much ground today" (Shakespeare). —n. 1. To have a measurement of: The room measures 10 on 12 feet. 2. To allow of measurement: White sugar measures more easily than brown. —phrasal verb. measure up. 1. To be the equal of. 2. To have the necessary qualifications. a candidate who just didn't measure up. —idioms. beyond

measure. 1. In excess. 2. A great limit, or goal, in addition to the required amount, in a measure. To a degree: The new law was in so narrow a measure. [ME < OFr. mesurer < Lat. mensura < measure.] —measurer n.

measured (mēzh'ord) adj. 1. Determined by measure: The measured distance was less than a mile. 2. Rhythm and number: "His clock struck slowly on the a measured, solemn cadence" (Thomas Wolfe). 3. (strained): measured words. 4. Calculated; deliberate: measured aims. 5. Slow and stately. 6. Written. 7. Mus. Mensural. 8. Limited: a measured capacity. —measuredly adv. —measuredness n.

measureless (mēzh'or-lis) adj. Having no limit.

measureless happiness —measurelessly adv.

measurement (mēzh'or-mēt) n. 1. The act of or the process of being measured. 2. A system of measurement in miles. 3. The dimension, quantity, or quantity determined by measuring: room measurement.

measuring worm n. A geometrid caterpillar, the alternate contractions and expansions suggestive of.

meat (mēt) n. 1. The edible flesh of mammals, guished from that of fish or poultry. 2. An edible inner part: (crab) meat. 3. The edible portions of fruit or nuts. 4. The essence or principal part of something: the editorial. 5. Slang. Something one excels in; forte: Tennis is his meat. 6. Something nourishing; food: meat and drink. —meatier, -ier. [ME mere < OE. food.]

meatball (mē'tbōl) n. 1. A small ball of ground meat, usually combined and cooked. 2. Slang. A stupid, dull person.

meatless (mē'tlis) adj. 1. Lacking meat or food, relating to a time when meat is not to be eaten: fast.

meat loaf n. A mounded or molded dish, usually ground beef or a combination of meats and offal, enis.

meatus (mē'tās) n., pl. meatuses or meatus. A hole or passage, as the opening of the ear or the ureter. Lat., passage < meare, to pass.

meaty (mē'ti) adj. -ier, -iest. 1. Of or pertaining to meat. 2. Having the flavor or smell of meat. 3. Containing meat. 4. Heavily fleshed. 5. Superfluous: food for thought; a meaty theme for study. —meatiness n.

mechamylamine (mek'ō-mīl'ā-mēn) n. A drug, HCl, that is administered orally to bring down elevated blood pressure. [Orig. a trademark.]

mecca (mek'kə) n. 1. a. A place that is regarded as the center of an activity or interest. b. A goal to which a religious faith or practice fervently aspires. 2. Sited by many people: a mecca for tourists. [A. Saudi Arabia, from its being a place of pilgrimages.] —meccan, -n. Variant of mechano.

mechanic (mī-kān'ik) n. A worker skilled in making or repairing machines and tools. [ME, via OFr. mecanique < Lat. mechanica < Gr. mēchanē, machine < mēkhai, means.] —mechanician (mī-kān'ī-shi-ən) n.

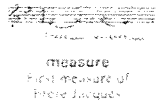
mechanical (mī-kān'ī-kəl) adj. 1. Of or pertaining to machines or tools. 2. Operated or performed by a machine or tool. 3. Of pertaining to, or governed by, mechanics: a performing like a machine; automatic. The operation was mechanical. 4. Pertaining to, produced, or controlled by physical forces. 5. Interpreting and explaining phenomena of the universe by referring to unexplained material forces. 6. Mechanistic. 7. Of or pertaining to manual labor, its tools, and its skills. —n. 1. A process consisting of type proofs, artwork, or both, prepared and prepared for making an offset or galley plate. [ME < mechanical, mechanical.] —mechanically adv. —mechanicalness n.

mechanical advantage n. The ratio of the output force of a machine to the input force.

mechanical drawing n. 1. Drawing. 2. A drawing of an architect's plans, that enables measurement to be predicted.

mechanical engineering n. The branch of engineering that encompasses the generation and application of mechanical power, and the design, production, and use of machines and tools. —mechanical engineer n. —mechanician (mek'ān'ī-shi-ən) n. A person who uses or repairs machines and tools. —mechanically (mī-kān'ī-kəl-i) adv. 1. The analysis of the action of forces on mechanical systems. 2. The design, construction, operation, and maintenance of machinery or mechanical structural and technical aspects of an activity: football are learned with precision.

mechanism (mek'ān'iz-əm) n. 1. A mechanical appliance. 2. The arrangement of parts in a machine. 3. A system of parts that operate like those of a machine: the mechanism of government. 4. An instrument of practical procedure or of



measure First measure of these figures

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a pat / a pav / a care / a father / a bib / ch church / a deed / e pet / e be / e life / e gag / h ma / h which / i ph / judge / k rock / l lid, needle / m mum / n no, sudden / ng thing / o poe / o oe / o paw, for / o sose / o out / o