EXHIBIT 1

# RANDOM HOUSE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY 

Second Edition

## Dedicated to the memory of Jess Stein

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# The Random House Unabridged Dictionary, Second Edition, is a revised and updated edition of The Random House Dictionary of the 

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| DEVELOPMENT OF MAUUSCULE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | DEVELOPMENT OF MINUSCULE |  |  |  |  |  |
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| NORTH | GREEK |  | ETR | LATIN |  | MODERN |  |  | ROMANCURSIVE | ROMAN UNCIAL | CAROLMIN. | MODERN |  |  |
| SEMMIC |  |  | EIR |  |  | GOTHIC | ITALIC | ROMAN |  |  |  | GOTHIC | ITAUC | ROMAN |
| $\ell$ | 1 | A | $\downarrow$ | $l$ | $L$ | 3 | $L$ | $L$ | 1 | 1 | L | 1 | 1 | 1 |

The twelfth letter of the English alphabet derives from North Semitic lamed. with its shape exhibiting consistent development. It assumed its present form as a right angle (L) in Classical Latin. The minuscule (1) is a cursive variant of the capital.

L, I (el), n., pl. L's or Ls. I's or Is. 1. the 12 th letter of the English alphabet, a consonant. 2. any spoken sound represented by the letter $L$ or $l$, as in let, dull, cradle. 3. something having the shape of an L. 4. a written or printed representation of the letter $L$ or $L . L$. a device,
as a printer's type, for reproducing the letter $L$ or $l$.
L (el), n., pl. L's or Ls. Informal. an elevated railroad.
L (el), n., pl. L's or Ls. ell ${ }^{2}$
Latin. 5. left. 6. length. 7. Brit. pound: pounds. $<$ I Latin. 8. left. 6. length. 7. Brit. pound; pounds. $<$ L for suits and coats made for tall men: 40L. 9. longitude. 10. Theat. stage left.

L, Symbol. 1. the 12 th in order or in a series, or, if $I$ is omitted, the 11th. 2. (sometimes L.c.) the Roman nu: meral for 50 . Cf. Roman numerals. 3. Elect. inductance. 4. Physics. See kinetic potential. 5. Biochem. leucine. 6. Econ. a broad measure of total U.S. liquid
assets, issued periodically by the Federal Reserve Board. ${ }^{\text {assets }}$ M.
I, 1. large. 2. liter; liters

- Symbol, Optics, Chem., Biochem. levorotatory; levo(distinguished from d-). Cf. L--
l-. Symbol, Biochem. (of a molecule) having a configuration resembling the levorotatory isomer of glyceraldehyde: always printed as a small capital, roman character (distinguished from D-). Cf. I-.
L.- I. Chem. levo-. 2. U.S. Mil. (in designations of light
L. 1. Lady. 2. Lake. 3. large. 4. Latin. 5. batitude. 6. law. 7. left. 8. lempira; lempiras. 9. leu; lei. 10. lev: $e v a, ~ 11 . ~ b o o k . ~[<~ L ~ l i b e r] ~ 12 . ~ L i b e r a l . ~ 13 . ~(i n ~$ Low. 17. lumen. 18. Theat. stage left.
I., 1. large. 2. latitude. 3. law. 4. leaf. 5. league. 6. lira; lire. 11. liter; liters. 12. long. link. 10. (in Italy)

1. Ling. first language; na

L2, Ling. second language.
la ${ }^{1}$ (lä), n., Music. 1. the syllable used for the sixth tone of a diatonic scale. 2. (in the fixed system of solmiza-
tion) the tone A. Cf. sol-fa (def 1). ${ }_{\text {GAMUT] }}$ tione A. Cf. sol-fa (def. 1). $[1350-1400 ;$ ME; see gamut]
la $^{2}$ ( ${ }^{10}$, iä), interj. Archaic or Dial. (used as an exclama(ion of wonder, surprise, etc.): La, sir, how you do go on!
bu. 1.0, ME, OC, weak var. of $[\bar{\alpha} \mathrm{zo}]$
LA, Louisiana (approved esp. for use with zip code)
La, Symbol. Chem. lanthanum.
La., Louisiana
L.A.. 1. Latin America. 2. Law Agent. 3. Library As. sociation. 4. Local Agent. 5. Los Angeles
laa.ger (lä'gor), South African. -n. 1. a camp or en-
campment, esp. within a protective circle of wagons. campment, esp. within a protective circle of wagons. lager. [1840-50; < Afrik laer, earlier lager; c. G Lager
camp. See Lairi]
Laa.land (lol/ond; Dan. forlän), $n$. an island in SE
Denmark. $S$ of Zealand. $81.760 ; 495 \mathrm{sq}$. mi. ( $1280 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{km}$ ). Alsa,
lab (lab), n. laboratory. [by shortening]
Lab (lab), n. Informal. See Labrador retriever. [by
Lab., 1. Laborite. 2. Labrador.
lab., 1. labor. 2. laboratory. 3. laborer
La Baie (lä bar' Fr. IA be ${ }^{\prime}$ ), n. a town in $S$ Quebec, in La-ban near Chicoutimi. 20,935.
La-ban (lay bon), $n$. the father of Leah and Rachel and
the father-in-law of Jacob. Gen. 24:29; 29:16-30.
La/ban dance' nota'tion sys'tem farben. lar-), that records the parts of a dancer's body. direction in
space, dynamics, and tempo for all kinds of movement used to record and reconstruct forms of dance and move
 born in Slovakia, who devised it]
lab-a-rum (lab/or om), n., pl. -a•ra (-ar o). 1. an eccle siastical standard or banner, as for carrying in proces sion. 2. the military standard of Constantine the Grea and later Christian emperors of Rome, bearing Christian symbols. [1650-60; < LL, of obscure orig.]
lab-da-num (lab/də nom), $n$. a resinous juice that exudes from various rock roses of the genus Cistus: used in perfumery, fumigating substances, etc. Also, ladanum. 1350-1400; ME labdanum, lapdanum < ML, for L lăLa.be (läbe), n. Czech name of the Elbe.
lab-e.faction (lab/a fak/shon), $n$. a shaking or weak ening; overthrow or downfall. ( $1610-20^{;}<\mathrm{L}$. labefac-tion- (s. of labefactio), equiv. to labefact(us) (ptp. of labefacere to loosen) + -ion--1oN]
la-bel (lā/bal), n., u., -beled, -bel-ing or (esp. Brit.) -belled, -bel-ling. -n. 1. a ship of paper, cloth, or other material, marked or inscribed, for attachment to some thing to indicate its manufacturer, nature, ownership destination, etc. 2. a short word or phrase descriptive of a person, group, intellectual movement, etc. 3. a word or phrase indicating that what follows belongs in a par
ticular category or classification: The following defini ticular category or classification: The follouing defini-
tion has the label "Archit." 4. Archit. a molding or tion has the label Archit." 4. Archit. a molding or
dripstone over a door or window, esp. one that extends horizontally across the top of the opening and vertically downward for a certain distance at the sides. 5. a brand or trademark, esp. of a manufacturer of phonograph records, tape cassettes, etc.: She records under a new label 6. the manufacturer using such a labeli a major labe that has produced some of the best recordings of the year.
7. Heraldry a narrow horizontal strip with a number of 7. Heraldry. a narrow horizontal strip with a number of downward extensions of rectangular or dovetail form, son. 8. Obs. a strip or narrow piece of anthing - 1. 9. to affix a label to: mark with a label. 10. to designate or describe by or on a label: The bottle was labeled poison. 11. to put in a certain class; classify. 12. Also radiolabel. Chem. to incorporate a radioactive or heavy
 la'bel-er, $n$.
la/beled brack/eting, Ling. a representation of the constituent structure of a string, as a word or sentence comparable to a tree diagram, in which each constituen is shown in brackets and given a subscript grammatical label, with each bracketed item corresponding to a node in a tree diagram.
La Belle Dame Sans Mer-ci (Fr. la bel dam sän mer sè'), a ballad (1819) by Keats
la-bel-lum (la bel'gm). n.: pl. -bel-la (-bel/a). Bot the petal of an orchid that differs more or less markedly from the other petals, often forming the most conspicu ous part; the lip. [1820-30; < L , dim. of labrum lip; for
la.
la.bet-a.lol (la bet/s loly, -lol). n. Pharm, an alpha-
and beta-adrenergic blocking agent. $\mathrm{C}_{1} \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ an and beta-adrenergic bloching agent. $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{24} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{\ldots}$. used in the treatment of hypertension. |prob. |a. inversion of al(pha) + beta $+\ldots$. of uncert. deriv. $\left.+-\mathrm{LL}^{\mathrm{j}}\right]$
la-bi-a (lă/bã a), n. pl. of labium.
la.bj-al (lápe all, adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or resem-
bling a labium. 2 of or pertaining to the lips. 3. Phobling a labium. 2 of or pertaining to the lips. 3. Pho-
net involving lip articulation, as $p, v, m$, $u$ or a rounded newel. 4. Music. having the tones produced by the impact of a stream of air on a sharp liplike edge, as in a flute or the flue pipes of an organ. - n. Phonet. 5. any
labial consonant, esp. a bilabial. 6. any labial sound. [1585-95; < ML labiälis. See LABIUM, -AL' $]$ - ta'bl-al'i. ty. $n$. - tarbi-alty, adv.
la-bi-al-ism (lábē a liz'om), n, a tendencry somelimes habitual to make sounds labial as in pronvuncing the in love as a $w$-like sound. [1880-85; LABIAL $+-15 \mathrm{M}]$
 give a labial character to (a sound), for example, to round (a vowel). Also, esp. Brit., ta'bi-alise'. [1865-70; Labial + -ize] -ta'bi-al-i-za'tion, $n$.
la-bi-al-ized ( $1 \bar{a}$ 'bè a lizd'), adj. Phonet. pronounced with secondary labial articulation. [1865-70; Labialize $\left.+-\mathrm{ED}^{2}\right]$
la•bi-a ma•jo•ra (lä’bē a mə jôr/o, -jör'a), sing. la•bium ma-jus (lä’bē am mäfjos). Anat. the outer folds of skin of the external female genitalia. [1870-75; < NL greater lips]
la•bi-a mi-no•ra (lā'bē a mi nör'ə, nōr/a), sing. la•bium mi-nus (là $\mathrm{b} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$ am mi/nəs). Anat. the inner folds of skin of the external female genitalia. [1830-40; < NL: lesser lips]
la-bi-ate (lā’be it, -ăt/), adj. 1. having parts that are shaped or arranged like lips; lipped. 2. Bot. a. belonging to the plant family Labiatae (or Lamiaceae). Cf. min family. b. two-lipped; bilabiate: said of a gamopetalous
corolla or gamosepalous calyx. - $\mathbf{n}$. a labiate plant.

La-biche (a bēsh'), $n$. Eurgène Marin ( $⿷$ zhen' maLa•biche (1) $1815-88$, French dramatist.
la-bile (jä/bal, -bil), adj. 1. apt or likely to change. 2 Chem (of a compound) capable of changing state or be-
 to slip + -ilis -ILE] -la-bili-i-ty (ba bil'i tê, lā-), $n$.
la-bi-lize (lá ba liz/), v.t., -lized, -liz-ing. to cause to become labile. Also esp. Brit, ta/bi-lise'. [1900-05; LABILE + -IZE] -la/bi-lioza/tion, $n$.
labio-, a combining form meaning "lip," used in the formation of compound words: labiodental. [comb. form repr. L labium]
la-bi-o-den-tal (la/bē ò den't), Phonet -adj. 1. articulated with the lower lip touching the upper front teeth, as $f$ or $u$, ar, rarely, with the upper hip touching
the lower front teeth. $-n$. 2. a labiodental speech the lower front teeth. -n. 2. a
sound. [1660-70; LaBro- + dentar]
la•bivo.gres.sion ( $1 \bar{a} / \mathrm{b} \overline{\mathrm{e}} \bar{o}$ gresh'on), $n$. Dentistry. location of the anterior teeth forward of their natural position. [labio- + L gress(us) (ptp. of gradit to step, walk, go) +-10 N ]
la-bi-0•na-sal (lā’bë ö nă'zal), Phonet. -adj. 1. articulated with the lips and given resonance in the nasal ${ }^{\text {cavity }}$,
la-bi-o.velar (lā’bē à vḗlor), Phonet. adj. 1. pronounced with simultaneous bilabial and velar articulations, as ut. -n. 2. a labiovelar speech sound. [189095; labio- + velar]
la-biov-ve-larilize (dábè o véla riz'), vit, vi., -ized, -iz-ing. Phonet. to make or become labiovelar. Also, esp.
Brit., la/bi-ove/lar-ise/. $[1935-40$; LABIovELAR $+-12 \mathrm{E}]$ -la'bi-ove'lar-i-za'tion, $n$.
la.bi-um ( like part. 2. Anat. a. a lip or lip-shaped structure or part. b. any of the foids of skin bordering the vulva. 3 .
Bot. the lower lip of a bilabiate corolla. 4. Entomol. the posterior, unpaired member of the mouthparts of an insect, formed by the united second maxillae. $115900^{1} 600$;
 lab-lab lab/lab'), $n$. See hyacinth bean. [1815-25;
La Bo-hème ( ${ }^{\prime} a^{\prime}$ bo em'; Fr, $l_{\text {A }}$ bó emp), an opera La Bo heheme (1ä' bo em'
(1896) by Giacomo Puccinj.

COncise pronunciation key: act calpe, dàre. pärt: set. équal; if. ice; ox. over. order, oil, book. boot. out: up. ubre: phild: set. equat; shoe; thin,
 land $n$ cun serve as syllabic consonanss as in cradh: (krad/l), and button (but/n). See the full key inside the front cover.
la-bel (lä/bal), n., v., -beled, -bel-ing or (esp. Brit.) -belled, bel-ling. -n. 1. a slip of paper, cloth, or other material, marked or inscribed, for attachment to something to indicate its manufacturer, nature, ownership, destination, etc. 2. a short word or phrase descriptive of a person, group, intellectual movement, etc. 3. a word or phrase indicating that what follows belongs in a particular category or classification: The following definition has the label "Archit." 4. Archit. a molding or dripstone over a door or window, esp. one that extends horizontally across the top of the opening and vertically downward for a certain distance at the sides. 5. a brand or trademark, esp. of a manufacturer of phonograph records, tape cassettes, etc.: She records under a new label. 6. the manufacturer using such a label: a major label that has produced some of the best recordings of the year. 7. Heraldry. a narrow horizontal strip with a number of downward extensions of rectangular or dovetail form, usually placed in chief as the cadency mark of an eldest son. 8. Obs. a strip or narrow piece of anything. -v.t. 9. to affix a label to; mark with a label. 10. to designate or describe by or on a label: The bottle was labeled poison. 11. to put in a certain class; classify. 12. Also, radiolabel. Chem. to incorporate a radioactive or heavy isotope into (a molecule) in order to make traceable. [1275-1325; ME < MF: ribbon, perh. < Gmc. See lap ${ }^{1}$ ] -la/bel-er, $n$.

## EXHIBIT 2

AUTHORITATIVE - TRUSTWORTHY•CURRENT - COMPREHENSIVE

## The

## AMERICAN HERITAGE



## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



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# The <br> American <br> Heritage Dictionary of the English Language 

FOURTH EDITION

revive. 3. To put (someone) back in a former position: restore the empror to the throne. 4. To make restitution of; give back: restore the stolen foudrs. [Middle English restoren, from Old French restorer, from Latin roslauradre. See stă- in Appendix I.) -re•stor/er n.
Res•to•ril (rěs't-rin') A trademark used for the drug temazepam. re-strain (ri-străn') tr.v. -strained, -strain•ing, -strains 1a. To fold back or keep in check; control: couldn't restrain the tears. b. To hold fo person) back; prevent: restrained them from going. 2. To deprive of freedom or liberty. 3. To limit or restrict. Middle English restreinen, from Old French restraindre, restreign-, from Latin restringere, to bind back See Restrict.] -reostrain/aable adj. -reostrain/edely (stràrnid-le) adv. -reostrain/er $n$.
Synonyms restrain, curb, check, bridle inhibit These verbs mean to hold back or keep under control. Restrain implies restriction or limitaiion, as on one's freedom of action: "a wise and frugal government, which siall restrain men from injuring one another" (Thomas Jefferson). To curb is to restrain as if with reins: "You might curb your magnanimity" (John Keats), Check implies arresting or stopping, often suddenly or forcibly; "alight to guide, a rod/To check the erring" (William Wordsworth). To bridie is often to hold in or govern one's emotions or passions: I bridled my rouitment. Inhibit usually connotes a check on one's actions, thoughts, or emotions: A fear of strangers inhibited his ability to travel.
reostraint (rr-strant') n. 1. The act of restraining or the condition of being restrained. 2. Loss or abridgment of freedom. 3. An influence that jahibits or restrains; a limitation. 4. An instrument or a means of restruining. 5. Control or repression of feelings; constraint. [Middle English restreinte, from Old French restrainte, from feminine past participle of restraindre, to restrain. See RESTRANN.]
restraint of trade n., pl restraints of trade An action or condition that tends to prevent free competition in business, as the creation of a monopoly or the limiting of a market.
re-strict (rístrikt') tr.v. -stricteed, -stricteing, -stricts To keep or confine within limits. See synonyms at limit. [Latin restringere, restrict-: re, re- + stringere, to draw tight; see streig-in Appendix I.] -re ${ }^{-1}$ stric'tor, reestrict'er $n$.
reastricteed (ri-strik'tid) adj. 1. Kept within certain limits; limited: on a restricted diet. 2. Excluding or unavailable to certain groups: a restricted area. 3. Of, relating to, or being information available only to authorized persons, -reostrict'edely adv.
reostricotion (ri-strik'shon) on, 1a. The act of restricting. b. The state of being restricted. 2. Something that restricts; a regulation or limIntion.
restriction enzyme $n$. Any of a group of enzymes that catalyze the cleavage of DNA at specific sites to produce discrete fragments used especially in genetic engineering. Also called restriction endonuclease.
reastricetion-ism (ri-strk/sho-niz'sm) in A viewpoint or policy approving the imposing of restrictions, as on immigration or trade. -reostricftion ist $n$.
reostric•tive (rl-strik'tiv) adj. 1a. Of or relating to restriction. b. Tending or serving to restrict; limiting. 2. Grammar Of, relating to, or being a subordinate clause or phrase that identifies the noun, phrase, or dause it modifies and limits or restricts its meaning, as the clause who live in glass houses in People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. -reostric'tiveely adv, -re*stric'tiveeness m.
reastrike ( $x z^{\prime}$ strik ${ }^{\prime}$ ) n. A coin or medal freshly minted from an original die at a time after the first issue. -re/strike' $v$.
restoroom (rést'room', noom') n. A room equipped with toilets and lavatories for public use.
re॰struceture (ree-strik'char) v. -tured, -turoing, -tures -tr. 1. To alter the makeup or pattern of: ${ }^{\text {s serious efforts to restructure third world }}$ debr (Felix Rohatyn). 2. To make a basic change in (an organization or a system, for example), -intr. To alter the structure of something.
rest stop n See rest area.
re-sult (ri'zuntt') intr.v. -sulteed, -sulteing, -sults 1. To come about as a consequence. See synonyms at follow. 2. To end in a particular way: Their profligate lifestyle resulted in bankruptcy. \$n. 1a. Theconsequence of a particular action, operation, or course; an outcome. See synonyms at effect. b. A favorable or concrete outcome or effect. Often used in the plural: started studying and got immediate results: 2. Mathematics The quantity or expression obtained by calculation. [Middie English resulten, from Medieval Latin resultäre, from Latin, to leap back, frequentative of resilize : re-, re- + salire, to leap; see sel- in Appendix I.] -reesult/ful adj. -reosult'ful•ness $n$. -reosult $/$ less adj.
reosul otant (ri-zuiltant) adj. Issuing or following as a consequence or result. \$n. 1. An outcome. 2. Mathematics A single vector that is the equivalent of a set of vectors. -reosul'tantely adv.
ressume (ri-zoom') v.-sumed, -sumeing, -sumes -tr. 1. To begin or take up again after interroption: resumed our dinner. 2. To assume, take, or occupy again: The dog resumed its post by the door. 3. To lake on or take back again: resumed my original name. -intr. To begin again or continue after interruption. [Middle English resumen, from old French resumer, from Latin resü mere: re-, re- + sk̈mere, to take; see emin Appendix I.] -re•sum/a•ble adj. -reosum/er $n$.
 1. A brief account of one's professional or work experience and qualifications, often submitted with an employment application. 2. A summary: a resume of the facts of the case. (French, from past participle of resumer, to summarize, from Old French resumer, to resume. See Resume] ressumpetion (ri-zump/shon) on The act or an instance of resuming; a beginning again: resumption of negotiations, [Middle English, from

Old French, from Late Latin resümptiō, resümptiönn", recovery, from Latin resamptus, past participle of resumere, to resume. See RESUME, ]
re*su*pi*nate (rl-soo'pə-nat', -nit) ad. . Biology Inverted or seemingly turned upside down, as the flowers of most orchids. [Latin resupinätus, past participle of resupinäre, to bend back : re-, re- + supinus, supine; see SUPINE.] -re*su'pi•na'tion $n$.
reosurpine (r's'o-pin') adj. Lying on the back; supine. [Latin resuprnus : re-, re- + supinus, supine; see sUPine.]
reosupeply ( $x^{\prime}$ 'so-plif ) tr.v. plied, -plyaing, -plies To provide with fresh supplies, as of weapons and ammunition. -re'supeply' $n$. reosur-face (ré-sar'fas) v.faced, -faceing, facees -tr. To cover with a new surface: resurfacing a road; resurfaced the floor, -intr. To come to the surface again; reappear: The rumor has resurfaced. $\rightarrow$ re surffaceer $n$.
re-surge (ri-sarj') intr.v. -surged, -surgeing, -surgees 1. To rise again; experience resurgence. 2. To sweep or surge back again. [Latin resurgere : re-, re- + surgere, to rise; see SURGE. Sense 2, RE- + SURGE.] re-suregence (ri-sûr'jons) n. 1. A continuing after interruption; a renewal. 2. A restoration to use, acceptance, activity, or vigor; a revival: a postwar resurgence of patriotism.
re•sur•gent (ri-surfjont) adj. 1. Experiencing or tending to bring about renewal or revival. 2. Sweeping or surging back again.
res -ur-rect (rěz'ə-rěkt') $v$. -recteed, -rect-ing, -rects -tr. 1. To bring back to life; raise from the dead. 2. To bring back into practice, notice, or use. -irtr. To rise from the dead; return to life. [Back-formation from Resurrection.] -res'urriec'tor $n$.
res-urorecetion (réz'o-rek/shan) n. 1. The act of rising from the dead or returning to life. 2. The state of one who has returned to life, 3. The act of bringing back to practice, notice, or use; revival. 4. Resurrection Christianity a. The rising again of Jesus on the third day after the Crucifixion. b. The rising again of the dead at the Last Judgment. [Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin resurrectio, resurrece. tiön-, from Latin resurréctus, past participle of resurgere, to rise again. See RESURGR] -res' urerec'tioneal adj.
resurrection fern $n$. An epiphytic, creeping American fern (Polypodium polypodioides) of warm regions, having fronds that curl up and appear dead in prolonged dry weather and expand under moist conditions.
res•ur-rec•tion•ist (rěžz-rek'shə-nist) n. 1. One who steals bodies from graves in order to sell them for dissection; a body snatcher. 2. One who brings something back into use or notice again.
resurrection plant $n$. See rose of Jericho.
 survey or study anew. \$ $n$. (re-strfya) A new survey or study.
 restore consciousness, vigor, or life to. See symonyms at revive. -intr. To regain consciousness. [Latin resuscitare, resuscitat- : re-, re + suscitare, to stir up (sus-, sub-, sub- + citäre, to move violently, frequentative of ciere, to set in motion; see kei- ${ }^{2}$ in Appendix I). -reosusfciata•ble (-to-bol) adj. -re•sus'ci•ta'tion $n$. -re•sus'ci•ta'tive adj,
reosus*ciotaetor (rissüs $n$-ta'tor) o. One that resuscitates, as an apparatus that forces oxygen or a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide into the lungs of a person who has undergone partial asphyxiation.
res *Ver•a ${ }^{\circ}$ trol (rěz-vir I -troll', -troll', -trol ${ }^{1}$ ) n. A natural compound found in grapes, mulberries, peanuts, and other plants or food products, especially red wine, that may protect against cancer and cardiovascular disease by acting as an antioxidant, antimutagen, and anti-inflammatory. [RES(ORCINOL) + New Latin Veratrum, hellebore genus; see VERatRINE + $-\mathrm{OL}^{1}$.
ret (rét) v. ret-ted, reteting, rets -tr. To moisten or soak (flax, for example) in order to soften and separate the fibers by partial rotting. -intr. To become so moistened or soaked. [Middle English reten, probably from Middle Dutch reeten.]
ret. abbr. 1. retired 2. return
re ota•ble (rettarabl, rettor) n. A structure forming the back of an altar, especially: a. An overhanging shelf for lights and ornaments. B. A frame enclosing painted panels, [French, from Spanish retablo, from alteration of Catalan retaule, from earlier reatoula, from Medieval Latin retrotabulum : Latin retró, retro- + Latin tabula, tablet, board.]
reatali (rētall') $n$. The sale of goods or commodities in small quantities directly to consumers. \$adj. Of, relating to, or engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at retail. \$ adv. 1. In retail quantities, 2. At a retail price. \$ $v$. -tailed, -tail户ing, -tails -tr. 1. To sell in small quantities directly to consumers. 2. (also ri-tall) To tell or repeat (gossip or stories, for example) to others. -intr. To sell at retail. [Middle English, from Anglo-Norman, variant of Old French, piece cut off, from retaillier, to cut up: ie-, re- + taller, to cut; see Tallor.] -re/tail'er n.
reotail - ing (rettaling) $n$. The functions and activities involved in the selling of commodities directly to consumers.
reotain (ri-tän) tr.v, -tained, -tain•ing, -tains 1. To maintain possession of. See synonyms at keep. 2. To keep or hold in a particular place, condition, or position. 3. To keep in mind; remember. 4. To hire (an attorney, for example) by the payment of a fee. 5. To keep in one's service or pay. [Middle English retainen, from Old French retenir, from Latin retinêre : re-, re- + tenere, to hold; see ten-in Appendix I.] -re* tain'a•bil/i॰ty $n$.rretain'a•ble adj. -re•tain'ment $n$.
reotained earnings (ri-tänd ${ }^{\prime}$ ) ph. The accumulated net income retained for reinvestment in a business, rather than being paid out in dividends to stockholders.
retained object $n$. An object in a passive construction that is identical to the object in the corresponding active construction, as story in Susan was told the story by John.

retable

| apat | olboy ou out |
| :---: | :---: |
| ar care | ob took |
| y father | So boot |
| $x_{\text {pet }}$ | a cut |
| ebe | ar urge |
| Tplt | th thin |
| Tple | th this |
| Ir pler | hw which |
| $\delta$ pot | 2h vision |
| 6 toe | sabout, item |
| O paw | - regionalim |

Stress markat ' (primary)
(secondary), as in
dictionary (dik/sho-ner't)

## EXHIBIT 3


Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

## a Merriam-Tebster*

MERRIAM-WEBSTER INC., Publishers
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
restraining order $\boldsymbol{n}$（ca，1876）；a preliminary legal order sometimes issued to keep a situation únchanged pending docision upon an applici－ tion for an unjunction
restialnt Jri－strant $n\left[M E_{2}\right.$ fr．MF restrainte，fr．restinindre］（isi）$\frac{1}{1}$ in ：an act of restraining ：the thate of being reatrained ib（1）a
 over the expression of one＇s emotions or thoughts
restrict dri－strikt yt［L restrictus pp．of rastringert］（153s）1 z＇to confine within bounds：ResTruin 2：to place under restricfions as to UEE of distribution sya see LiMTT
rewtricted ad（ca． 1828 ）subject or subjected to restrictlon：as a
not generaf： 2 arred（the decision had a effect） thot general ：Lpurred（the decision had ${ }^{2}$ effect）b：available to hood）$c$ ：ind intended for general circulition or récase 〈a～docu－ ment）resetrict edily ady

 regulation that festricts or restrains（～s for hunters）＇b：a limitation
on the use or enjoyment of property or a facility 2 ：an，act of restrict－ infy ：the condition of being restricted
resfriction enzyme $n(1965)$ ）any of various cizymes that break double stranded DNA into fragments at specific sites in the interior of the molecule－called also restriction endonuclease
 ring restriction（as of trade）resfricutiondst（－sh（o）nast V adj orn b：serving or tending to restrict（～a of or relating to restriction reference of a modified word or phrase－3：prohibiting further negoti－
 ristrictive clause $n$（ca． 1904 ）：d descriptive clause that fs essentiat to
the definiteness of the word it modifies（as＂that you order＇ed＂in＂the the definiteness of the word it modifies（ass＂that you orderted＂in＂the book that you ordered is out of print ${ }^{\text {² }}$ ）
restrice（0）re－strik，＇re，$n$（ca，1899）：
reftrike（Ore－strik，re－，$n$（ca， 1899 ）a coin or medal．struck from an original die at some time after the orlginal issue
rect rdom $n$（1899）：a room or suite of rooms providing toilets and
lavatories lavatories
restruceture <br>（Ors－strok－chor\ wt（1942）；to changethe makeup；orga－
inization，or pattern of $\sim$ vi：to restructure something nization，or pattern of wif to restructure something
reatutiy（Orc－stad－z）$v t$（1811）：：to study again orianew：make a new apprasa or evaiuation of Trestady $n$ re－+ saltare to leap－more at saLTATioN］（Isc）ir．L，to rebound，if． arise as a consequence，effect，or conclunion（death ved from the dis－ ．ease）if：to haye an issue or result（the disease red in death） 2 ：kE， VERT 2
2restit $n$（1647） 1 ：something that results as a consequence，issue，or conclusion；also a beneficial or tangible effect：FRUTr 2． 2 \＆omething obtained by calculation：or inveatigation（ahowed us the of the calcu－ $i^{\text {ressultant }}$ fi－zolt－nt adf（I639）；derived from or resulting $\rangle_{\text {rom }}$ something else－restultantoly ady．
Jresultant $n(1815)$ ：something that regalts ：ourcome speclfa the sin－ gle vector that is the $\$ \mathrm{um}$ of a given sed of vectors
 MP resumer，fr Lesumere，fr，re＋sumere to take up，take－more at CONSMME］vt（i5c）1：to assume or take again：REOCCUPY（rosumed his seat by the fire－Thomas Hardy） 2 ：to return to or begin again after interruption（resumed her work） 3 ：to take back to oneself 4 ：to pick up again 5 ：REITERATR，SUMMARIzE $\sim v i$ ：to begin again something interrupted

 （1804）：SJMMAR Yi spectf：a short account of one＂s career and qualifi－

 i，ap act，or instance of fesuming ：RECOMMENCEMENT 2 ：i raturn to payment in specie
 back to supine position．tr．re－+ fupinius supine）（1776）1：inverted
in position $2:$ having or being a fruiting body ying flat ou the sub， in position 2 baving or being a fruiting body fying flat ou the sibe （～fungi）〈～sporophores〉
resuppty（re－sopin yt（I636）：io supply again ：provide anew with supplies－rasupply $n$ ．
exurface（Orcosor－fos）it（1886）：to provide with a new or fresh surface y：to come again to the surtace（as of the water）；broadly reciurge firsorj］wi revargin rewargalig［L yesurgera］（1606）：to un－ dergo a résurgence
 or prominence ：RENNASEENCE＇
resirgent I－jont odf［L reutigent，resurgens，prp．of nesurgere］（1808） refundergoing or tending to produce resurgence
reporyrect frez－o reki w back－formation fri＇resurfection］（I772）． 1 －to raise from the dead 2 ：to brink to yew，attention，or use again． act of rising from the dedd，fr．nesurrectur：pp：of resurgere to rise froin the dead， tr to rise again，resurrectus；pp．of resurgere the dead，fr．L，to rise again，fr．re－t jurgere to rise inore it surge］
（13c）I＇a cap：the rising of Christ from the dead boftap the rising again to life of all the humans dead tefore the find judgment ${ }^{*}$ ithe state of one inisen from thè dead $2 \%$ RESURGENCE REMVAL 3 Christian Sclence：a＂spiritualization of thought：material belief，that gields to spiritual understanding－resporirdetiongal．S－sinnol，；ghon－r adj
rebeunrectiondist（－sh（0）nast in（1776） 1 ：BODY SNATCHER 2 ；onc Who reaurrecta
re－susclitate jri－tzos－a－itat wb－tatred；＇rtat－lng［L resuscitalus，pip．of

 TALIze $\sim$ vi ：COMR TO，REvIVE－resugelotaition Vi－sjes－2－tit－shon，

 specif：añ apparatus used to restote the reapiration of a partially are


 for the altar crose，the altar lights，and fowers
 to cut back，divide into pieces，fr．OF，fr，re，topllier to cut－moteat TAlLOR］of（15c） $1:$ to sell in smalr quantitios directfy to the ultanke
 guantites to ultimate consumers－at reta 1 ：it a retailers mins guantices to ultmate consumers－at rever 10，at retaler＇s pice． fretaliscial adj（ 1601 ）；of，rèlating to，or engaged in the agie of retall ${ }^{1 r}$ retal $\operatorname{ady}(1784)$ in amall quantities ：from a retailer revalplag re，tininin（i4c）：the quantivies involved fo the gelfo of roods to ultmate consumers for perional or hougehold．consutisping， hold back keep，restrain，fr．re t fentre to hold y more ral Tfin （15c）1－to keep in possession or use b：to keep in ofet pay pr servicí specif：to employ by paying a retairier e：ta keep in mad or memory ：REMEMBER 2：to hold secuire or intact \lead～is heal）sy sec KEEP
retamed object it（ca．1904）：an object jh a passive constriction（meta ireopk was given me and book in i，was given a oook are recained oofect， attached or owing service to a household；exp ：sekvant：b：enilover 3：aniy of yarious devices used for holding something
 Weyver wafvoi）（1778） 1 ：the act of a client hy which he engagettie． services of a lawyer，counselor，or adviser． 2 ：feepaid to a lawire or professional adviser for advice or services or for a claim on his rervees in case of need
 ito take or receive again 3：RECAPruke 3s to photographapain， 2redake Yratak $n$ ．
$y$ an instance of this

 Kid～＇pi ：to return like for like；ejp ta get revenge sya setapep．


 ing or hindering advance or accömplishmeit ．WPEDE 2 I to dato adademic progress by failure to promote，wivi $\frac{1 q}{}$ undergo retardingon syange pelay
2retard $n(1788)$
1

 reitaradant（n－tard－3it adj（1642）．：
retardate－tird dat，at $n$（ca 1915）：a mentaliy retarded person．
 retarding 2 ：the exfent to which squicting is fetarded 3 a mingid suspension，speclf：one that resolyes upward a a an abnchap
slowness of thought or action；alsp；Iessthan normal intillectunt cor
 development or prozress
reatarded hri＂tard－ed adj（189s）a sjow or limited in intelleclual of emotional developinient or academic prodreas rechen，to splt，netchit Of hrdican to spit，hawk；akin to L crepare to rattle－more at phved


 2：on anatomical part resembling or includis＇sánet work
 another form $2 ;$ to count again
retelling $n$（1883）；a new version of a story（a $\sim$ of a Greek legend）
 drocarbon C， $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ is isplated esp．From pipe tar hand fossil＇resins of p pared irtificially．
reteation Ji－tepechon\ $n$［ME jotepicioun，tr．L yetention，refenta，
 a fluld br secretion in＇${ }^{2}$ body cavity 2 a ：power of retalning tiky TENTIVENESS b：an ahllity to retaip，things in mind；specif：i prestof tion＇of the aftereffects of experience and learning that maker rofenor recognition posaible 3 ，gomething retained
 tivus，fr，L retentus＇pp．（14c）：＇havigs the power，property，or eap atf） of retaining（soils $\sim$ of moisture）；exp：retaining knowledse enily rententifiery didy retentiveness $n$
 spedf：the capacity for retaining magnetsim after the potion of ex magnetizing force has ceasied
reteat（Mre－test ${ }^{v t}$（1863）：to test bigain
 abóut again ：RECONSIDER，$v y$ ：to erigage in reconsiderations？
 reticent ：RESERVE RESTRÁNT 2 ：an ifistance，of being relicent －RELUCTANCE


 expression，presentation，or appeatance 〈the room has an aipy，the centoly ady

## EXHIBIT 4

## Webster's

 Third
# New International Dictionary 

## OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE UNABRIDGED

a Oherriam-Terebster
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Utilizing all the experience and resources of more than one hundred years of Merriam-Webster ${ }^{\boxplus}$ dictionaries

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AND
THE MERRIAM-WEBSTER
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## WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY PRINCIPAL COPYRIGHT 1961 <br> Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Main entry under title:

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1902-1972. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.
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MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA


Pousn upa，ark $t$ in coot and Polish
lapa）
$2 \leq 50-5 e a$
 letrier $a, ~ 4$ a someone or something
arbirarily or connenienly designated esp．as the tho when is ased for the e 10 the the 12 thi in order or class 5 ：something having the shape of the capital letier $L$ ：
as $a:$ aELI
the
b：



 46
11
$1-1$
1 compare nev in ：having a similar configuration at a selected





 Dietric
la abbr
LA abr
man 4 legislative account 22 law agent 3 leading aircratts association 7 lighter than air 88 fiphting arrester 9 local
agent 10 local authority 11 low ahtiude




 in the weld lapp




## 



 inner illunination of the Holy Spirit as religious necessities ilahatdist linaldj．$u$ su cap ：of or relating to Labadists or to their doctrines and practices
$\underset{\text { a．ban system Mlabon－} 1 \text { n，usu cap } L \text {［after Rudolf Laban }}{ } 1958$ Swiss dancing
 hodily movement（as in a dance）on a staff by means of direc－
tion and other symbols that can be aligned with musical accom－

 la－bar．raque＇s solution litabstrak（s）－$n$ ，usu cap $I$ Lafter
Antoine G．Labarraque $\dagger 1850$ Fr．chemist and pharmacist］
 the later Roman emperors resembling the vexillum；esp：the
standard adopted by Consanine after his conversion to
Christianity consitine of a Christianiuy consisting of a purple silk ban her hanging from a
crossliece on a pike and surmounted by a kolden crown


 fr．Fedon rockrose，of Sem origin］${ }^{\text {a }}$ a soft back inh brown to
greenish olooresin that is obtained from various rockroses las cistus lodatium，C．creticus），has a fragrant odor and bitter
taste，and is used in perfumes esp as a fixative






 wistinguish an eldest or only son derine his tather＇s bife
dise








STAMP B：a stamp issued for some purpose tas revenue， 9：a labeled atom in a molecule 10 a 11 ：a brand of com－
mercial recordins issued under a usu，rixdensirked name different $\sim s$－Joel Turner）from the Decis on the parent～，Liszrts＂Faust＂Symphony Thomas Hein－ Compositions first on classical－and then as pops．singles－ under one or more hrand names spent practiony heir ent：
recording carcers with one $-\cdots$ S．Whom b． 1913 ，most the recordings made by these jazzmen were for small－


cussions or designtite with a label＜uthlatides his dis
Rob
 （an clemeat or atom by using a radozative suape or an
isotope of unusual mass for trating throuth ehemical rean isotope of binusual mass for trating throuth ehemical reac
ions or biogical processes she distribution of cad pios
 b：to distinguish（as a compound or molecule，esp．by intr
ducing a labeled atom 《Elycine－ed with cartun If in th cabel clause or labels claus
labe
limiting the liabilify of rhe assurer when only lahels，capsules or wrappers are amage to the cost or reconditioning to


la．bel－loid \－loid \adj［NL．labellum＋E orid ］：resembling
 dim．of ahrum hp－more $3 t$ Les 1 It the median membrane The corolla of an orchid often diftering markedty from th
other two petats in shape and size，occisionshl spurred an while morphologically inner becoming by torsion of the ovar while morphologically inner becoming be torsion of the ovary
the outer or lower member 2 a $a$ protongation of the labrum of various beetles and urue bugs that covers the hasal part of
the rostrum b：either of a pair of sensitive fleeny fobes in the rostrum fo：either of a pair of sensitive fleshy lobes in
two－winged flies that terminate the proboscis sheath and con－ sist of the expanded end of the rlongated lobium
labels $n$ of LABEL，pres 3 ding of tabre
label stop $n$ ：a fmishing boss at either end of a label，sill，or
sill course
 gland more～ current on a lip or liplike edge 《a instrument fike the flute） 3 ：produced with the participation of one or both lins－used
of consonants（as $\backslash f \backslash, ~ v \backslash, ~ \ p \backslash$ ，$\backslash s \backslash$ ）and of rounded vowels
 2abial＂1 $n$－ 51 ：flog pipe 2 a labial consonant 3 ：one
of the small scales that border the lips of most snakes and of the small scales
many other reptiles
labiai gland $n \mathbf{l}$ ：one of the small tubular mucous and serous glands lying beneath the mucous membrane of the lips 2 ：one of the glands opening at the base of the labium of insects usu．
functioning as salivary glands but in some groups producing functioning as salivary glands but in some groups producing
silk or some other substance
la．bi－al－i－ty $\$ labe＇alod－ê $n$－Es：the quality or state of being

 make labial：a ：Round lc（2）bTo replace with a sound that
is labial＜in Spanish auto，from Latin actus，a vetar stop has
 labial palp $n$ ：a palp of a bivalve mollusk the jointed appendages on the front of the mentum of an labial stop $n$ ：a pipe－organ slop composed of labial pipes
labial teeth $n$ pl the incisor and canine teeth
a－bia ma－io．ra labēmp＇jora，joro $n$ pl［NL，lit．，larg
 labra mi－no－ra $-m$ nora－noral $n$ pl［NL，fil，smaller lips］
：the inner highty vascular largely connective－tissue folds
 abiate cap a family of mostly aromatic herbs，shrubs，o
rarely uees（order polemoniales）distinguished esp．by the
four－fobed ovary which becomes four one－seeded mutlets in
 a ：having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divtided into
t wo unequal parts projecting one over the other Fike the lips of two unequal parts projecting one over the other like the lips of
a mouth（as in the snapdragon．sage．catnip）banat：having
 Cla－bi．ate
Labiatae
tabiate be

## 


 labium lip］HYpophaRYNX
la－bile liabil，la，bil also ，bel adj［ME labyl，fr．MF labile
ir．LL lobilis fleting，transient．apt to slip，fr．Labi to slip



 －Auguste Lameere）（～diabetes）．nuctuating widely cleavage or molecular rearrangement or other chemical molifi） （ H．L．Haller \＆Ruth L．Bushey）acid labile phosphate







 or result of labiovelirizing
la－bio－ve－lar－ize $\backslash,= \pm=1$ elariz it $[1$ labiovelar $+-i z e]: 10$





 a liplike part of a ncurcpodium in a polychacte

 mass of microscopic alp：te chiefly of the Ayxophyceae found
on the mud in fishponds and used as food by the fry
 labor，fr OF．fr．L Labor drudgery，hardship，work：prob．akin
To Labi to siip，slide－more at skeppl 1 a ：Torl，work．（1） expenditure of phesical or mental effort esp when fatiguing，
diffeult or ompulser（with -1 excavated a pit－Wh． Hodson i1922）（With enormous a 5 he made himself into a
 provides the service in demand in an cionomy the sirvices
performed by workers tar wages as distinguished from those performed by workers lar wapes as distinguished from these
rendered by entrepreneurs for protiss © ©ach enteprencur is
eager to buy all the kinds of specific $\sim$ he needs
 contractions of the uterine musculature together with both
reflex and voluntary coniractions of the abdominal wall reflex and voluntary consactions of the abdominal wall
〈drus that induc - ）the record of her previous pregnancies and as went mun after a fall 22 the period of time pitching and rolline of a ship under way 2 ：an act or process
requiring labor ：JASk＜transtation is 2 that must be done requiring labor ：Jask＜transtation is a that must be done
afresh for each succeeding aye－J．C．Swaim） 3 a product of
lator（moddy waters had cwept inland ．．．subnerping in one
 his completed $\sim s$ winh a crisical cere 4 a ：an cconomic eroup
comprising those who do manuat labor or work for wages the comprising those who do manuat abor or work for wages
 establishment or available for employncent ：hired help＜the
injection of ourseves and all our against bubonic plague－
 the border） $\mathbf{c}$ ：the organizations or officials（as unions or
union teadership．representing groups of workers：organized labor（hose in ：，who advocate profit thaving by cmplevees）
（a conlercnce between and management） 5 usu labour （a conlerence betwren and management） 5 usu labour
usu crtp a a the Labour party of the United Kingdom（when Labour is in a position to form a government，the soverefgn
balls the leader as prime minister－R T．McKenzie） b the Labour parly in another nation of the British Common－
wealth（as Australia or New Zealand）（Labour won its first signat political biumph in the New South Wates elections－
 tr．OF laborer labourer，fr．L laborare to suffer，toil，work，fr．
labor，nij wi io exert one＇s powers of body or mind esp．
with painful or strenuous effort ：to perform labor ：work， STRIVE（～ed to pull their wagons along the slushy road－ F．V．W．Mason）（when a writer s long over a single passage
Sbegan to on the cration of a treaty system－D．J．Dallinh a miner $-s$ for the restoration of normal condations burdeno（the boat ed upriver－Sherwood Anderson）the
ponderous woman $\sim e d$ puffingly up one flight of slairs－ $\mathbf{3}$ ．B．
 bearing of a child or young 4 ： 10 suffer from some dis－ advantage or distress－usu，used with under（～ed under the
handicap of arthritis）（～under a delusion） 5 of a ship to
pitch or roll heavily（～ed heavily in a chopping sea－j．L．

 Hayisy ．．．troubled and arit her mature work Sara H．〈anvils archait a by the Cyclops＇hands on or produce by labor Dryden）b to
strive to effect or achieve work for（earnesty
 laborious delail ：develop fully：Elaborate＜no need to the
obvious Ber nard Devoto） 5 obs：to use one＇s influence or
favor with or for

 cudgel－Richard Carew） 8 obs to bring by labor or
endeavor to a specified position or siate $(\sim e d$ him oss of his


 ment＜a contract＞ 2 asu cap：of．relatine to or constituted working men and women of that is characterized by a mem－
bership in which orpanized laber groups rredominate：as a on，relating to or consthuted by unc of several minor polit－
ical parnies usu．baving a brief period of activity in the U．S．
during the late 19th and 20th centuries－－usus．used in com－ bination（the Farmer－Labar party ol Minnesota）the Ameri can Labor party in New York state．．．Constiruied an im－
portant polnical hloc H．S．Gibertson）b usu labotr（1）





lla．bel \＇lābal\ $n$－s of ten attrib［ME fr．MF，fr．OF label ribbon，fringe，label in heraldry，prob．of Gmc origin；akin to OHG lappa flap，lappet－more at Lap］ 1 archaic：a narrow piece（as of cloth）：STRIP，RIBBON，LAPPET；specif ：one attached to a document to hold an appended seal 2 obs：a rider or appendix orig．appended to a document on an at－ tached strip 3 ：a heraldic charge consisting of a narrow bar with usu．three pendants and used esp．as a cadency mark to distinguish an eldest or only son during his father＇s life－ called also file 4：a representation（as in medieval art）of a band or scroll containing an inscription 5 a：a slip（as of paper，parchment，cloth，leather，metal）that is inscribed and affixed to something for identification，direction，or descrip－ tion：TAG，STICKER（write your name on the $\sim$ and tie it to the basket〉〈books with gilt－lettered red morocco $\sim s$ 〉 $\mathbf{b}$ ：written， printed，or graphic matter attached to or accompanying an article or inscribed on its container or wrapper identifying the contents or giving other appropriate information（as the destination of a parcel，the use of a medicine，the title of a book）〈read the $\sim$ on the bottle〉 $\mathbf{c}:$ a descriptive，classifying， or identifying word or phrase：as（1）：EPITHET（the term stream of consciousness ．．．is already established as a literary ～－Robert Humphrey）〈acquired the $\sim$ of＂playboy＂which seemed to stick－Brian Crozier〉 Shanging the subversive～ on their own liberal clergy－Ralph Winnett $>$（2）：a word or phrase used with but not as part of a dictionary definition usu．in abbreviated form and distinctive type to provide in－ formation（as grammatical function or area or level of usage）
｜about the word defined（the $\sim$ obsolete is abbreviated obs＞ （3）：a newspaper headline merely identifying the subject matter of an article rather than summarizing action 6 ：a projecting molding by the sides and over the top of an open－ ing；specif ：a dripstone of square form characteristic of late Gothic work in England 7 ：an adhesive stamp：a：POSTAGE STAMP b：a stamp issued for some purpose（as revenue， notification of postage due）other than postage 8 ：PANEL $3 \mathrm{f}(3)$ 9 ：a labeled atom in a molecule 10 a（1）：a brand of com－ mercial recordings issued under a usu．trademarked name ＜there are now available to record buyers more than 10,000 different $\sim s$－Joel Turner）＜from the Decca group we have， on the parent $\sim$ ，Liszt＇s＂Faust＂Symphony－Thomas Hein－ itz（2）：one of the commercial recordings so issued 〈issue ．．． compositions first on classical $\sim s$ and then as＂pops＂singles－ Current Biog．）b：a company issuing commercial recordings under one or more brand names spent practically their entire recording careers with one $\sim$－J．S．Wilson b．1913）（most of the recordings made by these jazzmen were for small $\sim s$ －Bill Simon）
2label \＂\ vt labeled or labelled；labeled or labelled； labeling or labelling $\backslash-b(o) l i n \backslash$ labels 1 ：to give a label to： $\mathbf{a}$ ：to affix a label to ：mark with a label 《 $\sim$ a bottle〉 b：to describe or designate with a label＜subdivides his dis－ cussions ．．．by sections～ed with numerals and letters－ Robert Halsband〉＜many girls～ed＂bad＂turned out to be ．．．mentally ill－Marjorie Rittwagen＞ 2 a：to distinguish （an element or atom）by using a radioactive isotope or an isotope of unusual mass for tracing through chemical reac－ tions or biological processes＜the distribution of $\sim e d$ phos－ phorus［radiophosphorus］in a moth larva－E．O．Lawrence＞ b ：to distinguish（as a compound or molecule）esp．by intro－ ducing a labeled atom（glycine $\sim e d$ with carbon 14 in the carboxyl group $>$
 sel atbor 1 select 2 selected 3 selection 4 selector
se－Ia $\backslash$ sclo $\ n-5$ native name in Burma］：rice hat is





 lhyris b：a slass or subclass that includis all the clasmo－
branchs except the chimaeras c：a subctass or order that in－
cludes the exising sharks and ravs as distinguished from the












 sole genus of the family Selaginellaceae－compare isoexts
2 －s ：any plan of the genus selaginella
 chielty tropicat plants（order lycopodiates that resemble
mosses，have branehing stems and sealelike leaves which are
 ing in 2 planes．and produce 1 －eelled sporangia which conmain
both megaspores and microspores see sELAGINELA
se．lag．i－nil．
 Lycododineae）that are some times included among the lys
coopodiales from which hey differ chieffy in having iliulte
leaves four－sided strobiles and heteros leaves，four－sided strobiles，and hetcrosporous reproduction
and hat are all placed in he single recenn genus Selagiella
 plants tha sugges and are probably closely related to mem－
 savin）：a genus of low Arrican shrubs（simily Scrophularia－
ceaer resembing the hearh and having spicale thowers wihh a
nearly regular corolta，four didynamous stamens，a wo－celled
 the Psalms and 3 times in habakkuk probablv as an exclama－



 （compar．of selden seldom）\＆seldeste（supert．or selden sel－
domi，fr．OE seldor（compar of seldan seldom）$\&$ seldost（su－







 times
se．lect 1 ss lekt）adj［L selectus．past part．of seligere to
separate by picking out，select．fr．sed，se－apart（f．sed，se








 Car．，＜a change in emphasis．i．from being exclusive and
1o seeking for ali means of ourech Jane whitney of
lumber at of a generally clear grain ：of a quably suitable for lumber a ：of a generally clear grain ：of a quality suitable for
natural or pain finish b：having a large proporion of irs

 $\tilde{2}^{s}-$ Sally Taylor）（Df the oysters he ehooses only the $\sim$ s）
 sexectl wr：to choose from a number or group usu by fitness，
excollonce，or orher tistinguishing feaver the dificutt task of－ing a，oresidential candidate HiD．Hordan）farmers
their own（racts of ground－Amer．Guide Series：Fla．（con－
 a selecto choose something from a number or group：to make
the basis．$\sim$ with cand edited well Alan Devoes 〈whate ver

mintary service under selective service ：DRafrie （past part．of seligere to select）+ tion－：－io－ionl ir ：he act or process of sclecting ：the state of being selected ahe of of
the school he should atend－Sidney Lovett 〈pilor $\sim$ in this
 pleading his $\sim$ as president 2 a ：one that is selecred ：CHorce
Cach has been a of one of he major book clubs－Current
Bion
 increasing pressure－A Aation＇s Busingss）b a a composition
or passage selected for reading or presentation（included． or passage selecred for reading or presenation（included．
musical conicdy $\sim s$ Current Bieg．）（culled and copicd


 trackman＇s $\sim$ often run in the money） 3 a $\dot{x}$ a narurat or
arlificial hiologieal process that results or tends 10 result in prevening some individuals or groups of organisms from
surviving and propagating and in allowing ohers to do so wih the result hat particular raits of the latter are given
pronounced expression compare DARWMISM．NATITRAL
 ture timber so that coninuous natural reproduction of a
forest is encouraged and a stand of uneven age maintained
 sertement（－s on which
grub the land－Woonein and children helped to
5 ：Collis） insurance company zeepis or rejects risks syn see chorce

 are represenied
se．lec． 100 ism


Se－lection．ist $\backslash$－sh（a）nasi $n-5$ ：one who considers natural
selection a selection a fundamental factor in evotuion
selection pressure $n:$ ：the effect of selection
frequency of one or more genes within a papulation selection ruje $n$ ：a rue that stares which of all the conceivable changes in the stare of a quantized systen）a atoms，nuclei，on
rela aed sutites）are physicall y osssbe under seccifed cicum－ recances untiess are physicall in terms of the possible numerical changes in the
sure quantum numbers that characterize the system－compare Allection Yalu
istic for the effective operalion of the processes of natural

 $\sim$－Glenn Fowler）\some dyes were highly $\sim$ in their action －S．F．Mason）（monetary conrrols may be either general or 2 －Jules Backman）（an exceptionally quick and $\widetilde{\sim}$ reader ability of an electrical circuit or apparatus to respond to specific frequency wirbout inmerference
selective absorption
selective absorption $n$ ．the absorpition by a substance of only certain wavelengths of radiation with the ioincident exclusio
Dr riansmission of others selective absorption of green） selective assembly $n$ ：the selection from two or more stocks of the particutar paris of a mechanism that win fit with the de－
sired degree of clearance when assembled selective cutting or selective losging $n$ ：the cuting our of
trees that are mature or defective or of inferior kind to courage the growth of the remaining iress in a forest or wood
selective fiotation $n$ ：the form of flotation in which only one selective filotation $n$ ：the form of flotation in which only one
mincral is floazed from an ore pulp containing two or more
 selection
se．lec．tive－ness $\backslash$－riynas，tē̆y－also－ter－\ $n$－ES ：the acı or selective radiation $n$ the fadiation emited by a surface whose ermissivity is instinctly yaried for differemt wavelenghths
selective reflection $n$ the reflection emited by a surface shan reflects waves of different lenthi with yarying intensity
thet selective service．$:$ ：a system by which men berwen specified © DRAFT and si

〔newer insectucides．are tending roward a high degree of

- Industrial \＆Engineering Chemistry） 2 a $:$ the state of possessing Dr exhibiting selective reflection b：a quantitative
or qualitative measurement of the degree to which an electrical or quabitative measurement of the degree to which an electrical
circuit or apparatus responds to a desired signal and rejects



 officers chosen usu．in staggered three－year ierms in town
 act and administer the general public business of the town
select meeting $n: a$ mering of ministers and elders in the Select mor taility table $n$ ：a mnralality table based on medically
sel selected
se．lect－ness
 seleets（ of All－America teams－Current Biog．）（the ©
knows good－Inoking merthandise Honnen＇s Wear Daily

 Dr automaticalty selecting predetermined shapes，sizes，ou
materials or chosen or actuated for starting of stopping（a an elevalor）dos．the element in a stansmingssion gearshift of an autpmotive vehicle hat is guided by the gearshift tever so
that he desired gasshilt tar is actuated $(2)=$ the lever in an aviomatic gearshift operated by the driver to select nie bottoms and a puritied copper in one Dperarion $f$ an elecric swirch mechanismdesigned to move over a number of erminals sinnal recerved g．STATHDN SELFCTOR $h$ ．an apparatus for
operating either or any of two or more rairo single hyver so as automatically to connece the particutar signa controlling the route or track for which a swinch has been set
selector coil $n$ ：an electric coil that when energized will attract ment of a place an n
selector switon $n$ ．an elecrric swich that selects a particular selects pl Eff SLETE，pres $3 d$ sing of SELECT elementary or secondary schoot whose student body is selec．
ivele ively chosen usu．on a sectarian．sociat，or economic basis
＜the busincss of instruction in our uniketsities，colleges，acad

2Selen－or seleni－or seleno－romblorm［SW．ir．NL sclenium］ 1：sclenium（selenic）scrlenterous）scleco ismuthite） $2 u$ su （sflenocyanic）－compare THL－
selena－or selen－comb form［1SV，NL sclenium］：contain． ing selenium in place of carhon or regarded as in place of
carbon usu．in place of the methylene group $-\mathrm{CH}_{2}-$＜scl－

 ifamily Ursidae）that includes the Asiauc black bear and is
oflen reparded as indistinguishahle from（Irsks sel－e nate \seln，nat $n-5[S w$ scricnat，fr stelen scticuic ifr．NL




 selenious compounds
selenic acid
selenic acid $n:$ a sirong acid $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{6}$ ，hat is crssulline when
pure that resemples sulfuric acid but is $a$ more powerfud pure that resembles sulfuric acid but is a more noweriul
oxiding apent inie in hot concentated form it oxidizas
hydrefen thoride and antacks pold and platinum．and that is made by oxidation usu．of selemous anid or selenium dioxide

 flowers that are much prized in northern preenhouses
sel－．e．nide 1 self，nid．
 ：containing or veiding selenium＇～vevetation）
 an or a series of ortanic arids having the general formula
$\mathrm{R} \mathrm{SeO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$ analogous to the sulfinic acids and obainable by
 LISV zselpe＋－iaus or－uus］：off relating to or containing
selenium used csp．of compounds in which this element has in splenic compounds
selenious acid $n$ ：a poisonous hygroscopic crystalline acid
$\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{3}$ that is a weaker acid than sulfurous acid，that is an oxidizing agent yelding selenium as it is reduced and hat is
made by oxidizing selenium wih niric acid or by dissolving
 laree reedilike tropical American orchids that is closely related to Cypripedium and ins ludes

 ${ }^{\text {Q Sipsum occuring in iransparent crystals or orysialline masses }}$


 rium）derives from the Latin word for the planet earth（tellus）］
a nonmerallic toxic elcmen that is relaed to sulfur and teflu－ ：a nonmerallic oxic element that is related to sulfur and tefly－ rium and resimbles them chemisald，that oceur in allogropic form，a red crystalline forn，and a stabis pray metalike form
conducting electricity much more readily in ihe ligh，than in the dark，，that is found to a small exteni in native sulfur and combined in native sulfides．in a few sefenides（as clausthalize），
and in various soils and plants．that is obtained usu．as a bye


 selenium cell $n$ ：an insulated strip of selenium suitabaly
mounted with elecrodes．designed for use as a photocon－ ductive clement and commonly used in photometric work
 oxidation of selenium with ninit acid or arir or by dehydration
of selenious acid，and that is used chiefly as a catalyst and an of selenious acid，and that is used chiefly as a catalyst and an
oxidizng anenin organic chemisiry as for oxidizizg a methyl－
ene eroup next to a carbonyl group
sele nium oxychloride $n:$ a wesicant hquid compound $\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{OCl}_{2}$ that is made usu．by reacrion of selenium dioxide and hydrogen
chloride or by chior ination of a mixxure of selenium and selenium dinxide．that has a high dielectric constant，and that is sued ：hiefly as a solvent
selenium rectifier $n=$ a rectifer employing the asymmetrical selenium red $n$ ．Cadmum peol
 selenium
affected by selenosis）
iseleno－see stis

 relating to the center of the moon
center




 Trising manmals with selcnodont teetb and including the
 quality or state or beisy selenodon $n$－［sclenography $+-e r]$
 selenography－selenographicaly add
 furtber progress R R B Baldwin） 2 ：the physical eography
of the moon the first major treatije on desciciptive $\sim$ it


1select \sj＇lekt\adj［L selectus，past part．of seligere to separate by picking out，select，fr．sed－，se－apart（fr．sed，se without）＋legere to gather，select－more at idiot，LeGEND］ 1 ：chosen from a number or group by fitness or preference〈the valuable $\sim$ bibliography covers 30 pages－R．L．Morton） ＜with the Bible and Shakespeare in the～library to be taken to the proverbial desert island－J．K．M．Rothenstein＞ 2 a ：of signal value or excellence ：SUPERIOR，CHOICE 〈a workshop for $a \sim$ group of young players－Current Biog．〉〈a $\sim$ company of blue－chip shares－Paul Heffernan〉〈a group of 30 voices which sings for ．．．services－Bull．of Bates Coll．）b ：ex－ clusively or fastidiously chosen of ten with regard to social， economic，or cultural characteristics 〈formed literary，charita－ ble，and social clubs with $\sim$ memberships－Oscar Handlin） ＜whoso has passed the system，then，is ．．one of a close corporation，of a $\sim$ and individual few－G．D．Brown） 3 ：judicious or restrictive in choice ：DISCRIMINATING＜pleased with the $\sim$ appreciation of his books－Osbert Sitwell〉＜uni－ versity had its beginnings in a pioneer $\sim$ school－Alfred Univ． Cat．）（a change in emphasis ．．．from being exclusive and $\sim$ to seeking for all means of outreach－Janet Whitneyy 4 of lumber a：of a generally clear grain ：of a quality suitable for natural or paint finish $b$ ：having a large proportion of its area or volume suitable for use in manufacture
${ }^{2}$ select \＂\n－s 1 ：one that is select－often used in pl． ＜quality lumber，notably the $\sim s$ and clear grades－N．C． Brown）〈it is possible to buy ware that is composed wholly of $\sim s$－Sally Taylor〉＜of the oysters he chooses only the $\sim s$ ） 2 archaic ：a select class or group＜had his $\sim$ of friends and acquaintance－Roger North）
${ }^{3}$ select \＂\vb－ED／－ING／－s［L selectus，past part．of seligere to select］$v t$ ：to choose from a number or group usu．by fitness， excellence，or other distinguishing feature＜the difficult task of～ing a presidential candidate－H．D．Jordan）〈farmers～ their own tracts of ground－Amer．Guide Series：Fla．）（con－ tent to know only those $\sim e d$ out for him to meet－H．J．Laski＞ $\sim v i$ ：to choose something from a number or group：to make a selection 〈has～ed and edited well－Alan Devoe〉（whatever the basis，$\sim$ with care and foresight $\rangle$

